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LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

The Only Democratic Paper in the County

END CAME SUDDENLY

Governor's Death Unexpected by Physicians and Family.

VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Patient in a Comatose State For Hours Preceding Dissolution.

FUNERAL THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Remains Will Be Laid to Rest on a Hillside Near the Chief Executive's Country Home — State Officials, including Members of Supreme Court and Legislature, to Attend—Passing of the Governor Calls Forth Ex- pressions of Deep Regret — Last Mo- ments of John M. Pattison and Sketch of His Career.

Cincinnati, June 19.—Governor John M. Pattison, after a prolonged illness, passed away at 4:20 o'clock Monday afternoon at his country home in Milford, a suburb of this city. Bright's disease or chronic intestinal nephritis being the cause of his death.

One week ago the governor was carried into his home, from which he had gone five months before his inauguration as chief executive of the state, the intervening time having been spent on a bed of pain.

On a beautiful hillside near his home his body will be laid to rest Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after services in the Methodist church.

Governor Pattison's death came rather suddenly, and was unexpected, even by the attending physicians and his family, and was caused by a relapse from his disease. The declining stage of Governor Pattison's final illness dates from last Friday, when his wish to be taken out on the front



OHIO'S DEAD GOVERNOR.

porch of his home was gratified. He looked over the familiar scenes he loved so well and was in great spirits, when suddenly he complained of severe pain. The sick cot was hurriedly wheeled into the house and the nurses applied stimulants, and Dr. Belt was hastily summoned. This attack was really the beginning of the end, though the governor soon rallied and Friday evening seemed as well as he had been before. Dr. Holt was so encouraged by the condition of the governor on Sunday that he hesitated about coming out from Cincinnati Monday. Sunday at 8 o'clock the governor became restless and suffered considerable acute pain, but later in the night he sank into a quiet sleep. The nurse thought he was sleeping restfully and naturally, although Mrs. Pattison, as was her custom, slept in the same room where the governor lay, she was not disturbed. When the morning dawned there had been no change, and when the lady arose it was with the belief that he was sleeping peacefully. At 10 o'clock Dr. Belt made his usual morning visit, and found his patient in a comatose state. All was done that medical skill could do, but the governor never rallied, and death came peacefully at 4:20 Monday afternoon.

At the governor's bedside when he died were Mrs. Pattison and his two daughters, Misses Aletha and Ernestine, and the nurses.

Governor's Illness.

Not at any time a man of powerful physique, Governor Pattison entered upon the responsibilities of his office in a somewhat weakened condition, the strain of the campaign having so worn on him that a trip to the south was taken in November and December in the hope of regaining health. After the election in November it was understood that he was suffering from an attack of malaria, from which a change of climate and rest from work would quickly restore him. However, when he returned from a sojourn of several weeks in the south he was still weak, and under the advice of his physician his part of the inauguration ceremonies was gone through with the utmost care.

A glass covering was provided for the reviewing stand that he might be protected from the stormy January winds and through that he reviewed

one of the most elaborate parades that has ever graced the inauguration of any Ohio governor. In a closed carriage he was taken to the various festivities of the night and then went to his home, from which he only emerged for a few short walks until brought to this city on a special train during the night of April 5. He continued to oversee the work of his office, and through his private secretary, Louis B. Houck, who had been his running mate on the Democratic ticket, transacted considerable public business, even when unable to arise from bed. Several times he seemed so far recovered that his speedy appearance at the executive offices was looked for at almost any time, but the weather conditions and his weakened system forbade the taking of any risks, so that he was kept closely to his home.

The severest setback during his illness came about the middle of March, and for several days he hovered between life and death. During this time his every thought seemed to be



SENATOR JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
President Pro Tem. of Senate.

bent on a return to his country home at Milford, and as soon as his weakened condition permitted he was brought to Cincinnati, spending several weeks in Christ hospital, until the physicians thought him ready for the trip to his country home. One week ago he seemed to have so far recovered his strength that no immediate effects were anticipated from the trip to Milford, and a special electric car carried him to within a short distance of his home, an ambulance taking him the balance of the way. He seemed to be benefited by the trip rather than otherwise, and has been reported as steadily gaining strength, although a report was current last week that he had suffered a relapse. This report was, however, later denied by the physicians, who expressed hopeful views as to the outcome of his sickness up to within a few hours of his death.

That the death of the governor was entirely unexpected was evident when it is remembered that in a contest over the requisition of Ellsworth Liverpool in the court in this city both of the governor's physicians appeared Monday to testify that his condition was such that he was able to transact official business. His private secretary, L. B. Houck, also testified to his good condition, explaining that he had recently gone over much business with him. Although there has been for months an expressed fear that Governor Pattison would not be able to return to his office at Columbus, the cheerful statements from his sick room tended to create a belief that any fatal outcome of his prolonged sickness would be long deferred.

PATTISON'S CAREER.

Farmer's Boy Who Achieved Success as Business Man and Politician.

John M. Pattison was the fourth first governor of Ohio and the fifth Democrat elected to that office in the last 50 years. Only one other governor of this state has died in office. This was John M. Brough, elected in 1863, who died before the expiration of his term and was succeeded by Anderson.

A farmer boy, John M. Pattison became a soldier, then a lawyer, and achieved marked success both as a business man and as a politician. He was born 58 years ago on a farm near Boston, Clermont county. His father was a tenant farmer. While a boy Pattison clerked in a store and worked on the farm. When but 16 years old he enlisted in the army as a private, and served until the end of the war. With his regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-third O. V. I., he was mustered out of service, and received an honorable discharge.

The war over, he returned to the Clermont county farm and set about securing a higher education. To do so meant to support himself while attending college. By his own unaided efforts he worked his way through Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, and was graduated from this institution in 1860. In order to be able to defray the cost of his schooling he had worked in the harvest fields in the summer vacation, and during the winter months taught school.

Upon leaving school he went to the west, remaining there three years, and studying law in his spare time. Going to Cincinnati, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in 1872. He was chosen to the legislature the following year, receiving the highest vote cast for any candidate on the ticket. At the end of 10 years' practice of law he virtually gave up this profession to go into the insurance business, being elected vice president and general manager of the Union Central Life Insurance company. Later he was chosen president of the company, and retained this position of heavy responsibility until his death.

When Mr. Pattison first went to the Union Central and assumed its management the entire resources of the corporation were only about \$1,000,000. After 25 years of his connection with

its affairs the company's assets have passed the \$50,000,000 mark.

His political career was resumed in the winter of 1890 when he accepted a nomination to the state senate to fill a vacancy. Upon his election depended the enactment of a law redistricting the state for congressional purposes, and also the continuance of Democratic control of the upper branch of the general assembly. Governor Charles Foster and other leading Republicans stumped the senatorial district, but Mr. Pattison carried it by an unusually large majority.

During his term as senator he took a positive stand against legislation to repeal Sunday and temperance laws.

Following this he was nominated for congress and elected by more than 2,000 in excess of the normal majority. By the gerrymander of 1892, however, he lost his seat, as he was placed in a district with an adverse majority of 5,000.

He remained out of public life until June 23, 1895, when he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party. He was elected over Myron T. Herrick by a plurality of approximately 43,000. He was inaugurated governor Jan. 3, 1896. He was on the verge of a physical collapse that day, and not once afterward did he go to the statehouse.

He was a member of the Methodist church and has been honored by election as trustee of the Milford M. E. church and of Ohio Wesleyan university. Among the organizations with which he was connected are the Knight Templars, the Business Men's and Commercial club of Cincinnati.

PEACE IN OHIO MINING REGIONS

Agreement Reached Between Oper- ators and Employes.

FORMER CONCEDE 1903 SCALE

District Conferences to Be Held to Ad- just Local Differences—Men Expect- ed to Be Back in Their Places by Monday—Miscellaneous News of the Buckeye State.

Columbus, O., June 20.—As the result of the agreement reached here between John H. Winder, representing the Ohio operators, and the state executive board of the United Mine Workers, 35,000 striking miners in Ohio, idle since April 1, are enabled to go to work. Until March 31, 1903, the miners will receive the wage scale of 1903, for which they have been holding out. They may make some concessions in the way of local conditions. The miners will go to work as soon as the mines are ready to be worked, and by next Monday morning it is expected that nearly all the men will be on duty. The "local" conditions, which have been the bone of contention for some weeks, will be adjusted at district conferences between miners and operators, the dates for which were announced as follows: District No. 1, Hocking Valley, Monday, June 25; No. 2, Jackson, Wednesday, June 27; No. 3, Massillon, Wednesday, June 27; No. 4, Salineville division, Friday, June 29; Bergholz division, Monday, July 2; No. 5, Eastern Ohio, Wednesday, June 27; No. 6, Cambridge, Tuesday, June 26.

It was mutually agreed that, pending the outcome of the subdistrict conferences, the miners shall go to work under the local conditions which were in effect up to the time of the strike. Both miners and operators anticipate no difficulty in adjusting the local conditions at the subdistrict conferences. Dead work will be the main point at issue in the Eastern Ohio and Massillon districts, and it is expected that in these districts the conditions governing work in the Pittsburgh district will be adopted.

McKinley Memorial.

Canton, O., June 20.—To the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association, who inspected the work done on the monument here, assurance was given by Architect Magongie that the mausoleum will be completed by September, 1907. The intention of the trustees is to have the dedication take place on Sept. 14, the anniversary of the death of McKinley. In conjunction with Canton city council, plans were made by the trustees to construct a splendid boulevard and park approaches from the city to the monument on Monument hill.

Mob Threatens Treasurer.

Toledo, O., June 20.—Angered by the announcement of County Treasurer Peter Parker that he would proceed to collect 5 per cent on the unpaid taxes, under an old law, which has never been enforced here, a crowd of taxpayers gathered in his office and in the corridors of the courthouse, and it was only by the timely interference of a squad of police and detectives that the treasurer was saved from being mobbed. The raving in the office was torn down by the wild rush of the infuriated citizens.

Tongue Twisters.

Some elocutionist has made a collection of more than 200 "tongue twisters."

"A growing gleam glowing green."
"The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms."
"Fleash of freshly dried flying fish."
"Six thick thistle sticks."

SIMPLE RITES AT MILFORD

Arrangements Completed For Funeral of the Late Governor.

STATE OFFICIALS TO ATTEND

Acting Governor Harris in Assuming Duties of Office Requests People of Ohio to Cease Work During Hours of Burial Services—Honorary Pall- bearers and Incidents.

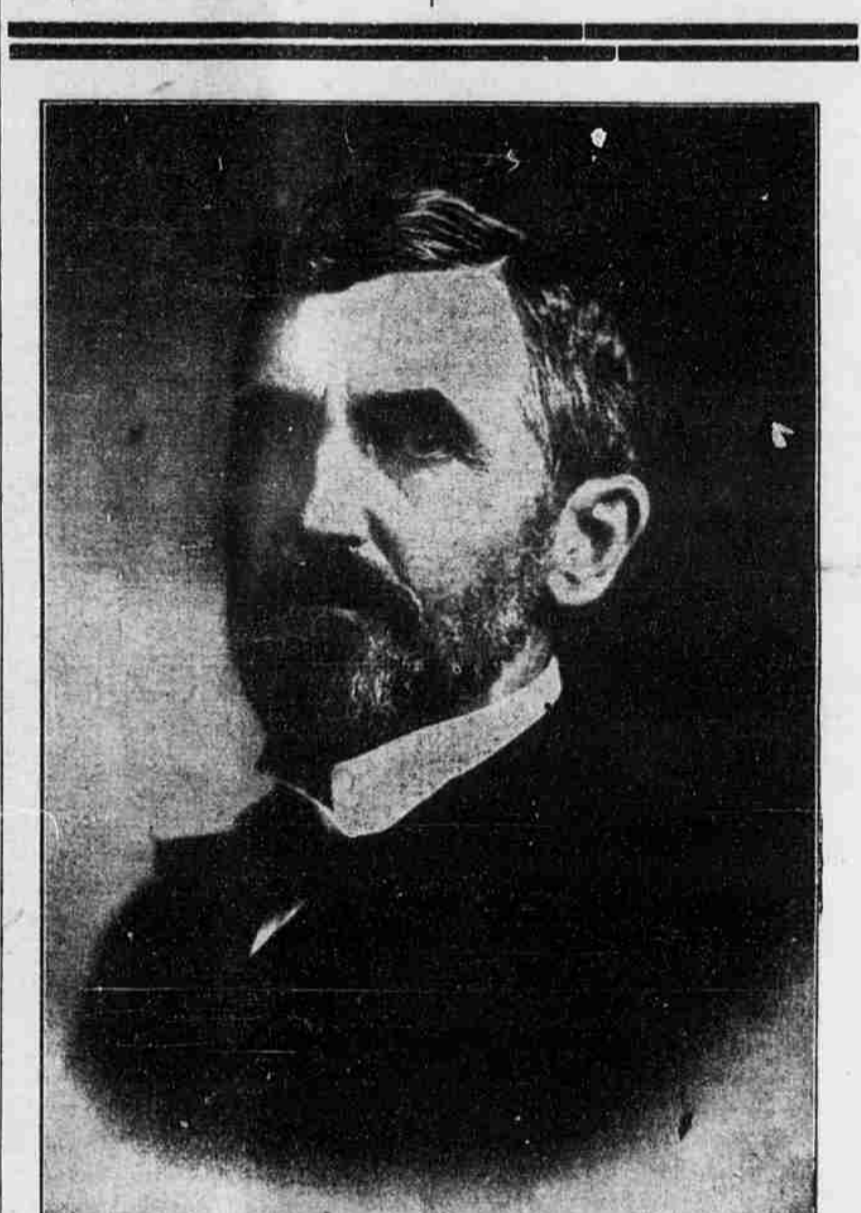
Cincinnati, O., June 20.—With simple rites the remains of Governor John M. Pattison will Thursday afternoon be laid to rest near his home in Milford. His own wishes and those of his family were for a quiet service at home. The funeral will be conducted by Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C.; Bishop Henry Spillmeyer of Cincinnati and Rev. M. Leonard of Milford. The First regiment, O. N. G., of Cincinnati, will form an escort of honor, and eight privates will carry the casket. The services will be held at the late home of Governor Pattison, Promont, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The services will be simple, according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church. There will be no services by the Masonic fraternity, Grand Army of the Republic, nor any of the other societies with which the

rites showed the changes which usually appear in the blood vessels of men farther advanced in years. His kidneys also indicated that he had lived more years physiologically than had actually elapsed since his birth. The deficient elimination through these organs led to an attack of uraemia, which very nearly proved fatal, before he left Columbus for Christ hospital. During a period of six or seven weeks Governor Pattison exhibited a marked improvement. We were all much encouraged and hoped for a prolonged period of freedom from uraemic poisoning, but after a rapid improvement of some weeks there ensued a period of insidious approach of threatening symptoms, and he gradually but surely approached the end of his life. Governor Pattison's mind was clear and his intellect was unclouded except a short period when the uraemic symptoms were most active."

STATE OFFICIALS

Take Appropriate Action on the Death of Governor Pattison.

Columbus, O., June 20.—Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris, who assumed the duties of the office of governor on his arrival here, declined to be drawn into a discussion of Sunday laws, saying that was a matter that came under the head of politics. He said: "I have requested Secretary Houck and the clerks in this office to remain for the present, and they have kindly agreed to do so." The political change wrought by the hand of death came so suddenly as to catch some of the onlookers unaware, but was not too sudden to keep others from acting in anything but good taste. At the statehouse applications for jobs under Governor Harris were received from Re-



OHIO MOURNS.

governor was affiliated. The Masons and G. A. R. will be represented in the list of honorary pallbearers.

As a fitting tribute to their late chief executive, a cessation from all work in the state during the hours of the funeral was recommended in the first proclamation of Governor Harris. In the course of this proclamation he says: "The people of Ohio have been greatly bereaved by the death of their governor, John M. Pattison. It is appropriate that a people so afflicted, while bowing in humble submission to the dispensation of Providence, should show their sense of loss by some general recognition of the public value and private worth of him who has been taken from them. Governor Pattison served his country in war and in peace. He was a man of high ideals and of singular fidelity to all public trusts, and his memory deserves the sincere tribute of all his fellow citizens. I therefore proclaim to the people of Ohio the duty of cessation from their usual avocations and closing their several places of business during the hours from 2 until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, while the funeral services are in progress, in appropriate observance thereof."

Physician's Statement.

During the five months of Governor Pattison's illness there was great uncertainty as to the nature of his trouble, and a statement just issued by Dr. Oliver, Holt and Belt, who attended him, is of much interest. In the course of their statement they say: "The illness of the late Governor Pattison was essentially due to overwork. Although but 59 years of age, he showed the effects of stress and strain which ordinarily accompany a life of 'three score years and ten.' His symptoms were first apparent in damage wrought in his blood vessels. His ar-

bitraean applicants who must have mailed their hurried requests within an hour or so of the death of Pattison.

In the brief time Governor Harris was at the capitol he permitted himself to perform only one official act, the issuing of a proclamation of the death of his predecessor, and it is his intention not to exercise further functions of the office unless an imperative emergency should present itself until after the obsequies, which will be the last honor paid to the deceased chief executive.

The state officials met to take appropriate action on the death of Governor Pattison. It was decided to attend the funeral of the late governor, which will be held at Milford Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A special train will be run from Columbus to convey the state's representatives. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions and have charge of preparations for the funeral, and it was decided to close the statehouse all day Thursday. The following were named as honorary pallbearers: Judge John A. Shaack, State Secretary L. C. Laylin, State Auditor Guilbert, Insurance Commissioner Vorys, Mayor Dempsey of Cincinnati, Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, Senator Williams, H. C. Garber, Speaker Thompson, J. W. Faulkner, representing the press; J. E. Heffelfinger of Springfield and Rev. Lucian Clark, pastor King Avenue Methodist church at Columbus, who was chaplain of Governor Pattison's regiment.

The special train carrying the state officials to the funeral will leave over the Pennsylvania at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. Governor Harris will be one of the party.

GENERAL HARRIS TAKES OATH

Will Perform Duties Pertaining to the Office of Governor.

THE CEREMONY AT HIS HOME

New Governor Still Holds the Lieuten- ant Governorship According to Lead- ing Attorneys—Conducts a Fine Farm Near Eaton, Is a Lawyer and Veteran of Civil War.

Eaton, O., June 19.—Lieutenant Governor Harris, who by the death of Governor Pattison becomes governor of the state, took the oath of office here late Monday evening. Common Pleas Judge Fisher administered the oath. Mr. Harris said that he had been advised by state officials that the oath could be taken in this manner and would be regular. He said also that, under these circumstances, it was not necessary for him to be in Columbus to take the oath of office, as he understood it. He would say nothing regarding the future, as he deemed this not the time to talk on the subject. Mr. Harris had just returned from his farm in the country at 6 o'clock when the message announcing Governor Pattison's death was handed to him. He immediately sent a message of condolence to the family.

General Andrew L. Harris, who has been lieutenant governor, was born on a farm in Butler county, Nov. 17, 1835, and has lived on a farm most of his life. When he was three years old his family removed to Preble county. He attended Miami university, being graduated in 1859. He returned to the farm, but was soon called from it by the civil war.

Lincoln's first call for troops for three months' service received a prompt response from him. He was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company C, Twentieth O. V. I., April 17, 1860. In November, 1861, he became captain of Company C, Seventy-fifth O. V. I. Promotion to major came in January, 1863, and to a colonelcy

in succession in the president pro tempore of the senate, Senator James M. Williams of Cuyahoga county. The succession next devolves upon the speaker of the house, Colonel Carnot A. Thompson of Lawrence county. There is only one precedent for the calamity which has befallen the state of Ohio. Six governors have resigned, but only one died in office. This was John Brough, who died in August, 1865. He was succeeded by Charles Anderson, who served the remaining portion of the term. Before the adoption of the second constitution, there was no office of lieutenant governor.

Tennyson's Many Loves.

In discussing little oddities and peculiarities in connection with the works of various writers, and more especially poets, an official of the Congressional library recently said: "I was talking with a publisher not long ago about a new edition of Tennyson's poems which he proposes to bring out. He showed me a sample of the type which he intended to have cast for the edition, and I asked, 'Have you given an order for an additional lot of P's and V's?'"

"Why, no. Why should I?" he asked.

"Because you will have to have them," I told him. "The word 'love' occurs so many times in Tennyson's poems that the usual percentage of P's and V's is far short of the number required."—Harper's Weekly.

Time For Rejoicing.

The editor of the Bacon Ridge Beacon came out on Main street and tossed his hat twenty feet in the air. "Praise to Providence!" he whooped, dancing around like an Indian.

"Are you crazy?" demanded the only policeman in town. "What do you mean by cheering when the cyclone has carried away your office?"

"That's just it, friend. I have been complaining twenty years because the circulation of my sheet was so limited, and now there's a chance of its being circulated in four states and twenty counties. Wouldn't be surprised if one copy doesn't blow clean to Europe."—Columbus Dispatch.

Strenuous Hint.

She had been trying to discourage his attentions for ten long weeks, and still he persisted in calling. "Don't you know"—she yawned when the cuckoo clock announced the hour of 11—"I sometimes wish that I was an earthquake."

"An earthquake?" gasped the startled chappy. "Why should you wish to be anything so extraordinary?"

"Because perhaps then I could shake you."

And the next minute he called for his hat and cane.—Chicago News.

Mistaken.

"Well, captain, how were you pleased with the lady?"

"To speak frankly, I was somewhat disappointed."

"How so?"

"They said she was intellectual, but I talked with her half an hour, and she did not open her mouth once."

"You are mistaken there, captain. She yawned six or eight times."—London Mail.