

## OAKMAN WARMS CORNER.

**HE SAYS THERE IS A DUST IN THE  
FURNACE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION**

The Central People Say It's a Mistake, But  
the Letter Is Sentational.

Special to The Journal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 11.—President Oakman, of the Richmond and Danville, has written a snappy letter to Governor Comer telling him a reorganization undertaken without consulting the majority stock, will be at his risk and peril.

Mr. Comer has gone to New York. The Central people say this is a big bluff intended to scare the Central, but will do so. The stockholders are only outnumbered in the new plan by courtesy and the reorganization will go on just the same. The people, they say, are in the hands of the court and the terminal people can't touch it.

## TO MOVE TO LAKEWOOD.

**MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS FAMILY  
WILL GO ON FRIDAY.**

It Is Not His Purpose to Encourage Political  
Visitors to Come There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Mr. Cleveland has completed his preparations for removal to Lakewood for the remainder of the winter. He and his family will go on Friday. The house, No. 13 West Fifty-first street, will be closed, all the servants being transferred from it along with the family to Lakewood.

There he will take possession of what is known as the Strand cottage, occupied by him last winter. This is a small but comfortable house, ready furnished for occupation, so that the family will not be unnecessarily of removing anything except themselves and their personal belongings.

STEWART OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Toward the latter end of February the butler, William Blair, who it is understood will resume his old place as steward of the White House, will be sent to the city and arrange for the removal of the furniture from the present home, and for its storage, or transportation to Washington. The president-elect will come to the city as often as business calls him, perhaps not more than three or four times a week. It is supposed necessary he will remain here at night in order to see the people with whom he may wish to confer upon political matters.

NO POLITICAL VISITORS.

It is not his purpose to encourage political visitors to Lakewood and he hopes to find time there for doing the important work he has in hand preparatory to his departure for Washington. He will not be necessary to spend all his time there without attempting to come to his office. It is not now known whether he will take his departure for Washington directly from the city or whether he will first visit some place which will require a return to the city.

## FORMING A CABINET.

**MR. RIBOT LOOKING FOR SINDERS  
IN FRANCE.**

Admiral Gervais Approached for Minister  
of Marine.

PARIS, January 11.—In deference to the overture of public demand for further reconstruction of the ministry Mr. Ribot had a long conversation with Admiral Gervais, chief of the department of marine and colonies in regard to accepting the ministry of marine, colonies in place of M. Spuler. Admiral Gervais has not yet accepted the place under the circumstances, but will give an answer today.

It is now stated that Ribot had of great interest in continuing his service in the ministry of marine, and the answer to yesterday that he had been so designated simply meant to give him an opportunity of voluntary withdrawal.

When his withdrawal came last evening it was not generally credited, but it is now known that Ribot has finally retired, and will not resume his former position.

## TWENTY-SEVEN KILLED.

Terrible Dust Explosion in a Colorado  
Mine.

DENVER, Col., January 11.—Yesterday afternoon a premature explosion occurred in one of the chambers of the Union Pacific coal mine at King, four miles from Canon, where twenty-eight miners were at work. It was what the miners call a "dust explosion." The shock killed 27 of the men, only one escaping, he being nearly at the entrance of the body were not recovered until midnight on account of their blackened condition. Only 11 of the 27 were recognizable.

## NEW SAVANNAH THEATER.

Summer that Sanford Cohen is to Build in  
the Western City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 11.—It is re-

## BENJAMIN BUTLER DEAD.

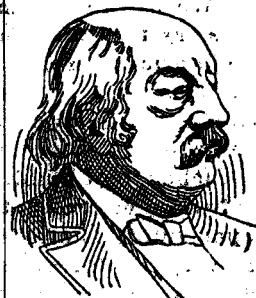
**HE PASSES AWAY FROM HEART  
FAILURE TODAY.**

**THE PART HE PLAYED IN OUR HISTORY.**

Brainy, True Hearted John Kenna's  
Sufferings Over at Last.

The End of a Patriot Who Fought for His  
Country on Battlefields and in Con-  
gressional Hall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—Gen-  
eral Benjamin F. Butler died at 1:30 this  
morning of heart failure, superinduced by  
an attack of pneumonia.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Soon after midnight his colored body-  
servant, West, who slept in an adjoining  
room, heard him coughing violently.  
He went to the general's room and found  
that he had gone to the bath room adjoining.  
He followed him there and offered assistance.

The general mentioned that his expecto-  
ration had been discolored with blood, but  
did not appear to think seriously of the matter.

West assisted him to bed, and he apparently  
went to sleep.

He soon after died.

SKETCH OF BEN BUTLER'S LIFE.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born in  
Deerfield, N. H., November 3, 1818. He  
graduated at Colby University in Maine,  
in 1838. He was admitted to the bar in  
1840. He began the practice of law at  
Lowell in 1841, and from the first bore an  
excellent reputation, especially in criminal  
cases. He early took a prominent part in  
politics on the democratic side, and was  
elected a member of the Massachusetts  
house of representatives in 1853, and of the  
state senate in 1856.

In 1859 he was a delegate to the demo-  
cratic national convention that met at  
Charleston. When a portion of the dele-  
gates assembled at Baltimore Mr. Butler  
and a majority of the Massachusetts dele-  
gates withdrew from the convention on  
account of its views on slavery. In the  
same year he was the unsuccessful demo-  
cratic candidate for governor.

His REPUTATION WAS RECORD.

In April, 1861, Ben Butler held the com-  
mission of brigadier general of militia.  
On the 17th of that month he marched to  
Annapolis with the Eighth Massachusetts  
regiment and was placed in command of  
the district of Annapolis in which the city  
of Baltimore was included.

On May 13, 1861, he entered Baltimore at  
the head of 900 men, occupied the city  
without opposition, and on May 18th was  
appointed major-general and assigned to the  
command of Fort Monroe and the depart-  
ment of eastern Virginia. In August he  
captured Fort Hatteras and Clark, on the  
coast of North Carolina. He then returned  
to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi.

On the 23rd of March, 1862, the expedition  
reached Ship Island, and on the 17th of  
April went into the Mississippi.

The first order of President Grant having passed  
the forts April 24th, and virtually captured  
New Orleans, General Butler took possession  
of the city on May 1. His administration  
of affairs was marked by great vigor.  
He instituted strict sanitary regulations,  
armed the free colored men and compelled  
rich secessionists to contribute toward the  
support of the poor of the city. His course  
in hanging William Mumford for hanging  
down the United States flag  
from the mint and in issuing  
"Order No. 28," intended to prevent war  
from insulting soldiers, excited strong  
reproach, not only in the south, but in  
the north and abroad, and in December,  
1862, Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation  
declaring him an outlaw. On May 10, 1862,

candidate, and he was elected, though the  
top of the same subject were defeated.  
During his administration he made a  
charge of gross mismanagement against  
the authorities of the Tewksbury alum-  
house; but, after a long investigation, a  
committee of the legislature decided that  
it was not warranted.

In 1853 he was re-elected, but was  
defeated. In 1856 he was a candidate of the  
greenback anti-monopolist parties for the  
presidency and received 135,000 votes.

Senator Kenna Dead.

ONE OF THE BRAVEST AND TRUEST OF DE-  
MOCRATS PASSES AWAY.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Senator John  
E. Kenna, of West Virginia died at three  
o'clock this morning of heart disease,  
from which he had been for some  
years, an acute sufferer, so much so that  
for long intervals he had been compelled  
to abandon his duties as senator and to  
forgo his mental exertion.

Two summers ago with a view of divert-  
ing his mind from his physical ailments, he  
established an amateur boat builder's shop  
and buried himself in the mechanical  
operation of constructing a boat. His pa-  
tiently recovered and resumed his  
seat in the senate and made one memorable  
speech, which was remarkable, both for its length and its  
vigor, but soon suffered a relapse, from  
which he never rallied.

His sufferings during the last few months  
of his life, from heart-pain, were so po-  
ignant that to himself as well as to his family  
death must have been looked upon as  
almost welcome.

THE NEWS OF HIS DEATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—The  
death of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia,  
immediately after the reading of yester-  
day's journal, was announced to the  
senate by Mr. McKim. Feeling  
remained by him in praise of the dead senator and  
the usual resolutions were presented and  
adopted—including invitation to the house  
of representatives, president and members  
of the cabinet and supreme court to attend  
the funeral ceremonies at the senate cham-  
ber tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

A committee of seven senators—Faulk-  
ner, Blackburn, Ransom, Daniel, Walball,  
Menderson and Ransom—were appointed to  
take orders as to the funeral and to  
accompany the body to West Virginia, and  
then as a further mark of respect, the  
senate adjourned.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR KENNA.

CHARLOTTE, W. Va., January 11.—Sen-  
ator Faulkner is undoubtedly in the lead  
in the senatorial race. Senator Kenna's  
death complicated the matter, but  
Faulkner is not inclined to concede any-  
thing, and Camden, it is said, will not accept  
the short term.

Faulkner will be elected and there will  
be a free-fight for the successors to  
Senator Kenna.

SENATOR JOHN KENNA'S LIFE.

John E. Kenna, of Charleston, Kanawha  
county, West Virginia, was born at Val-  
paul, Virginia, (now West Virginia),  
April 10, 1806. He lived nearly 80 years  
of a full life. He entered the Confederate army  
as a private soldier, and was wounded in  
that service in 1862, and was superannuated  
at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865.

He afterward attended St. Vincent's col-  
lege, Wheeling, and studied law with  
Miller and Quarrier, at Charleston.

He was admitted to the bar June 30, 1870,  
and has continued to practice law from  
that time; he was elected prosecuting  
attorney for Kanawha county on the demo-  
cratic ticket in 1872, and served until Janu-  
ary 1, 1877; in 1878 he was elected by the  
bar in the representative capacity under  
statutory provisions to hold the circuit  
court of Lincoln and Wayne.

He was elected to the forty-fifth, forty-  
sixth and forty-seventh congresses, and  
has been elected to the forty-eighth con-  
gress, when he was elected to the United States  
senate as a democrat, to succeed Henry G.  
Davis, democrat, and took his seat Decem-  
ber 8, 1883, and was re-elected.

His term of service would have expired  
March 3, 1890.

MR. BLAINE STILL BETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—Mr.  
Blaine is reported rested quietly last  
night and is better this morning.

TRIED TO JOIN DESHON.

A PRETTY AUGUSTA GIRL LEAVES  
HER HOME.

Her Mother Intercepts Her and Takes Her  
Back to Her Home.

Special to The Journal.

MACON, Ga., January 11.—Miss Susie  
Matheson, daughter of Mr. Matheson, of  
Augusta, tried to join the Deshon party  
yesterday. Her mother followed on the next  
train, frustrating the young lady's in-  
tentions. She took her daughter home to  
Augusta last night.

Last spring, when Deshon was playing  
in Augusta, two young ladies there re-  
solved to seek fame behind the footlights  
without a proper purpose. The com-  
pany did not send them then. Saturday  
they were telegraphed to come to Macon,  
as there was a vacancy in the chorus, and  
Miss Matheson came without the consent  
of her mother, with the above result.

## COL. L. P. GRANT DEAD.

**A PIONEER CITIZEN BREATHES  
HIS LAST.**

**HE GAVE GRANT PARK TO THE CITY.**

A Sketch of His Long and Notably  
Useful Life.

His Death Occurred Early This Morning—  
The Arrangements for the Funeral  
Have Not Been Completed.

Colonel Lemuel P. Grant, whose recent  
illness has been watched with earnest  
solicitude by the people of Atlanta,  
breathed his last at 7 o'clock this morning  
at his home on Hill street.

Colonel Grant was one of the pioneer  
residents of Atlanta, and one whose  
loyalty to her every public interest



THE LATE COLONEL LEMUEL P. GRANT.

was one of the prime factors  
in the city's upbuilding. His munificent  
donation of land to the city for park pur-  
poses leaves an enduring monument to his  
memory in the shape of the L. P. Grant  
park.

Colonel Grant died at 7:30 o'clock. Only  
a few minutes before his death he began  
stinking rapidly until he breathed his last.

The arrangements for the funeral will be  
made this afternoon. The interment will  
take place at Westview cemetery.

The park commission held a meeting in  
the city hall this morning, at which a com-  
mittee was appointed to draft suitable res-  
olutions on the death of Colonel Grant.

The committee comprises Major Sidney  
Root, Alderman Arnold Broome and  
Councilman Charles Northing.

It was decided that the mem-  
bers of the commission should wear a  
badge of mourning for thirty days, and  
that the buildings at the park should be  
draped in mourning for the same length of  
time.

About three weeks ago Colonel Grant  
grew ill, and gradually grew weaker and  
weaker until his death was but a matter of  
time.

His death has been expected almost  
hourly since Monday last. When the last  
moments came he was surrounded by the  
loving members of his family.

Death came at 7:30 o'clock this morning.  
Last night he was somewhat better, but at  
7:15 this morning he began to sink rapidly,  
and in fifteen minutes had passed away.  
To the very last his mind was lucid.

The many Georgians who have learned  
through personal acquaintance to respect  
and admire the noble and magnanimous  
personality of the man, will learn with  
profound sorrow of his passing away.

He was a soul inspired with a spirit of  
nobility and love—and the record of  
notable usefulness and Christian charity  
attests its nobility.

son and the present site of Atlanta, in the  
spring and summer of 1842. His constant  
depression prevented the prosecution of  
the work of operation beyond Madison.

RISING AS A RAILROAD MAN.

In March, 1841, Mr. Grant was engaged  
as an assistant in the engineer corps of the  
Central Railroad of Georgia, of which  
C. Reynolds was chief. In the early part  
of 1843 he was transferred to the Georgia rail-  
road, where he served until the grading  
was completed to Atlanta, then known as  
Marthasville. In April, 1845, he accepted  
the appointment of chief engineer of the  
resident of the Montgomery and West Point  
Railroad, of which forty miles from  
Montgomery to Chehaw, was in operation.  
He remained in charge of this road  
until April, 1848, during which time the  
track was extended to Opelika. He then  
accepted the place of resident engineer of  
the Georgia railroad, which position he  
filled until 1853, during two years of this  
time also holding the place of chief engi-  
neer of the Atlanta and West Point rail-  
road, which office he resigned in 1853. For  
five years following he engaged in con-  
struction contracts, on railroads in Louisi-  
ana, Mississippi and Texas. In June,  
1858, he was elected president of the new  
Houston and Eastland Railroad com-  
pany of Texas, the old company having  
been sold out under judicial decree.

In June, 1859, he had succeeded as pre-  
sident by J. Edgar Thompson, as a con-  
sequence of pending litigation between the  
old and new company.

In 1859 and 1860, he was chief engineer

of surveys and location of proposed roads  
in Georgia and Alabama, the most promi-  
nent of which was the Georgia Western,  
then aiming toward Decatur, via Gadsden  
and Gunters' landing, operations on all  
of which were suspended at the close of  
1859, by reason of impending war between  
the states.

IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

In October, 1862, soon after the organiza-  
tion of the engineer bureau at Richmond,  
Mr. Grant received a commission of "cap-  
tain engineer, C. S. A.," which he accept-  
ed. In May, 1863, he was appointed  
"lieutenant-colonel engineers," which he  
declined. He served as captain to the end  
of the war, mainly in charge of the con-  
struction of the Georgia Western (now  
Georgia Pacific) railroad company in June,  
1873, but resigned the office in August of  
the same year.

He was appointed in March, 1875, re-  
sident of the Georgia Western and  
Charlotte Air-line railroad lying in the  
state of Georgia, being one hundred miles.  
The receivership terminated in March,  
1876. In July, 1881, he was elected chief  
engineer of the Atlanta and West  
Point railroad company, and in March, 1883,  
president of the Western Railway of Ala-  
bama, holding the former position until  
July, 1887, and the latter until November,  
1887.

His REAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Grant's interest in Atlanta com-  
menced while the embryo city was known  
as Marthasville. In 1844 he purchased  
the site of the city, and in 1845 he

profound sorrow of his passing away.  
His was a soul inspired with a spirit of cheerfulness and love—and the record of notable usefulness and Christian charity attests its nobility.

#### Colonel Grant's Life.

Lemuel P. Grant was born in Frankfort, Mo., on August 11, 1817. His early life, to the age of twelve, was spent on a farm, and from that period until his nineteenth year he alternated between the farm and in learning the rudiments of merchandising in village stores. His educational opportunities were embraced mainly in attendance at the district school in the village near the farm homestead during winter months, and a few months at the higher schools known as academies. The story of his youth would be simply a repetition of that of thousands of boys of our country who have struggled up through poverty and hardships to early manhood, looking with longing eyes toward the coveted advantages of a liberal education without the means of attaining it.

#### ENGAGE AS A ROAD MAN.

At the age of nineteen he was appointed to the place of roadman of the engineer corps of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, which was then being constructed. The position of roadman was the lowest in rank in the corps that was assigned to young men entering the profession of civil engineering. This was the school and workshop that adapted to the hands of Mr. Grant's mind and physical frame the training and practical experience that he needed in order to become a successful engineer.

1867.

#### HIS REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

Mr. Grant's interest in Atlanta commenced while the embryo city was known as Marthasville. In 1844 he purchased land lot No. 52, bounded by Fair, Fort and Foster streets and Capitol avenue in part. In 1846 he purchased land lot No. 53, bounded now by Capitol avenue, Fair and Glenn streets. In 1847 he purchased land lot No. 54, bounded now by South Boulevard on the east, by Fair and Glenn streets on the north and south, and by lot No. 53 on the west. These together contained 600 acres, now wholly within the city limits.

#### HIS GIFT TO THE CITY.

The most valuable portion of this area was subdivided and sold at low rates in the early history of the city. In 1853 Mr. Grant donated to the city, to be used for park purposes, one hundred acres of a tract of land, subsequently acquired, adjoining the city limits on the southwest, which has since been lawfully laid out and known as the Lemuel Grant park. A considerable area of his original land purchase is still owned by Mr. Grant, and contains many eligible sites for residences.

#### ADVOCATE OF FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Grant was an early advocate of the free school system, and lent the full force of his influence in securing the establishment of the Atlanta schools. He was elected a member of the first board of trustees of the city, and for several years acted as active and influential member of the board.