

JAS. G. BLAINE DEAD

HIS LONG CONTEST AGAINST THE DESTROYER CLOSED.

HE PASSED PEACEFULLY AWAY.

Surrounded by the Devoted Wife and all the Surviving Children When the End Came—President Harrison Issues a Proclamation to the Country—Congress Adjourns—Blaine's Career.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine, statesman, secretary of state in two cabinets, speaker of the house for three terms, senator from Maine for years and once a candidate for the presidency, died at 11 o'clock this morning very suddenly but not unexpectedly.



JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

children were gathered at the bedside when the spirit, which had long been hovering on the verge of eternity, winged its way to the unknown.

The last night of the many weary ones spent by the distinguished invalid in battling against the destroyer was a restless one and when the last morning of life dawned he was languid and weak, but nothing serious was noted until shortly before 9 o'clock when a change for the worse occurred.

Mr. Blaine was unconscious until a few moments before death and the end was so quiet and peaceful that only the experienced eye of the physician could perceive that the great statesman had joined the majority.

Dr. Hyatt said that Mr. Blaine's death was due to sheer exhaustion. He was unwilling to make a statement regarding the exact disease of Mr. Blaine, but he had received the consent of the family.

Mr. Blaine's death, although it has moved from the world a character who was prominent in everything that he undertook, caused but little surprise as the sad news had been long discounted, and all had known that his battle with death would be the final defeat of his life, though the facts as to his illness had from the first been studiously concealed through the official channels of communication.

Mr. Blaine was a sick man when he returned to Washington to settle down for the winter. Death and its bereavements added more and more to his ailments. Science and skill furnished him the weapons of defense for a comparatively long time, but death finally triumphed.

His mind was almost a blank for weeks past, his lucid moments having been but few and far between, but his physical frame withstood the ravages of wasting disease until now.

The news spread like wild fire. Crowds gathered on the corner and visitors flocked to the house. Dr. Hamilton, who was passing the house when the announcement of death was made, at once entered and remained with the family for some time.

Word was sent to the president immediately after the death, and at 11:25 o'clock Mr. Harrison, accompanied by Secretary Halford and Dr. Parker, walked over to the Blaine mansion. The president showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster General Wanamaker followed.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE. Special Proclamation Issued to the Country—Highest Honors Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The president received warning of Blaine's approaching end through a press bulletin which informed him that Mr. Blaine could not live through the day. He at once had the substance of the dispatch telegraphed over the department wires to the various cabinet officers.

It was a few minutes later only that Mr. Montgomery, the operator at the White house, received a message addressed to the president, saying: "Blaine is dead." This is all he waited to hear as he started on a run to the room of Private Secretary Halford. The cabinet was at once notified and came to the cabinet meeting at the usual hour fully prepared.

After the cabinet meeting had closed the president issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1893. It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock.

For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the national house of representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief he resigned from the cabinet and, devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public his "Twenty Years in Congress," a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he became secretary of state and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892.

for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world in the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genius has added luster to American citizenship.

As the suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag shall be displayed at half staff, and that for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning.

J. W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

The senate met in the gloom which the intelligence of Mr. Blaine's death, an hour before noon, naturally cast over the capitol. The event was appropriately noted in the opening prayer of Chaplain Butler. As soon as the reading of the journal was completed, Mr. Hale (Maine), one of the deceased's closest friends, arose and announced the death, and Mr. Cockrell made the motion of adjournment.

The house at once adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late James G. Blaine.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27.—When Speaker Douglass of the Republican house announced the death of James G. Blaine at 10:15 o'clock forenoon, that side at once took until 4 p. m., the speaker firing a committee to draft resolutions.

The Populist house had to remain in session in order to take part in a joint convention at 11 o'clock. Speaker Danmore offered fitting resolutions, which were adopted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—On motion of Representative O'Connell the Illinois house adjourned immediately on hearing of the death of ex-Secretary Blaine.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Both houses of the assembly adjourned about noon as a mark of respect to the memory of James G. Blaine.

MR. CLEVELAND SHOCKED. The President-Elect Receives the Sad News With the Deepest Emotion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—President-elect Cleveland arrived here this afternoon from Lakewood, accompanied by ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson. At Elizabethport word was received of the death of Mr. Blaine, and a reporter who was on the train informed Mr. Cleveland of the fact.

"What?" exclaimed the president-elect, dropping back into his seat. "You don't mean it, do you? When did it happen and how was his death? Tell me all about it quickly."

The reporter imparted all the information he had received, after which Mr. Cleveland settled back in his chair as if overcome by the news.

AN ACTIVE, AMBITIOUS LIFE. Blaine's Boyhood and His Early Prominence in Politics.

James Gillespie Blaine came of good, hardy stock and of a family which first rendered this country service during the struggle for independence. He was born at Indian Hill farm, West Brownsville, Pa., and would have been 62 years old next Tuesday.



THE OLD SEWARD MANSION WHERE MR. BLAINE DIED.

A trusted friend of Washington, and during the last four years of the war served as a commissary general of the Northern department of the American forces.

Ephraim L. Blaine was born and reared at Carlisle, Pa., in the Cumberland valley, and in 1818 moved to Washington county, in the western part of the same state, where a part of his inherited landed possessions was located. At this period he was one of the largest property owners in Western Pennsylvania, and had the estate being preserved intact if it would to-day have been worth many millions; but its mineral wealth had not then been developed.

In 1826 he deeded to the Economites for \$25,000 the splendid tract of land on which their town, with all its improvements and its wealth now stands. There was also timber tracts on the Allegheny and coal tracts on the Monongahela, at that day of no special value, which now represents large fortunes to the present owners. The Blaine homestead was known as Indian Hill farm and the dwelling, an old structure, said to have been the first stone house built west of the Monongahela, was erected by Ephraim Blaine, the first, before the Revolutionary war. This home, in which James Gillespie Blaine first saw the light in 1830, is still standing, though in a hopeless state of decay.

Ephraim Blaine, James Gillespie's father, was a man of liberal education and had traveled in Europe, South America and the West Indies previous to his removal to Washington county, where he became a justice of the peace and later a prothonotary, an office peculiar to Pennsylvania and similar to the chief clerkship of a district court. He was thus entitled to the sobriquet of "judge." Eight children—five sons and three daughters—were born to the Blaine family; but James Gillespie was the only one who achieved distinction. Mrs. Ephraim Blaine was a woman of superior intelligence and force of character and held strongly to the Roman Catholic faith. James, however, was trained by the precepts of the Presbyterian church, of which his father was a member.

At a considerable distance from the

family homestead was a little red school house, where James began his education at the age of 6. The two teachers to whom he recited as a bare-footed boy were still living a few years ago. The father gave his personal attention to the boy's education and supplemented the instruction gained at school. Jimmie played at work on the old farm during vacation, but farming was not his bent. Leisure hours he spent in boating and riding. When 11 years old he was sent to a select school at Lancaster, O., taught by William Lyons, an Oxford graduate and a brother of Lord Lyons, who was subsequently minister from Great Britain to this country. James lived at Lancaster with a relative of the family, Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the treasury, and had the daily companionship of his sons, Hugh B., Thomas and Charles Ewing, all of whom afterward rose to distinction.

At the age of 13 James entered Washington college in his native county and was graduated in 1847, being then 17 years old. He shared with a fellow student the first honors of his class. His commencement oration was upon "The Duties of an Educated American." As a college student he was unusually ambitious and energetic and was especially noted for proficiency in mathematics, logic and political economy. He had a marked taste for historical studies and was of a literary turn. His class was composed of thirty-three young men determined to succeed, and the emulation was great, though friendly. At the quarter-centennial meeting of the class in 1872, twenty-nine of the thirty-three were living, and everyone of them was a man of position and character in his community. While Blaine was a member of congress two of his classmates were also there. It was in a literary society of which he was an active member that James first gave strong indications of the executive ability, political aptitude and capacity that distinguished his subsequent career. Among the students he was a general favorite and is said to have been known as "Nosey Blaine," owing to his large nose.

Some time after graduation Blaine became a teacher in the Western military institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., and while there married Miss Harriet Stanwood of Augusta, Maine, who had been sent to a seminary at Millersburg, a neighboring town, for an education. The courtship was brief. Returning to Pennsylvania with his wife, Blaine began the study of law, but made no application for admission to the bar. He next got a situation as teacher in the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1854.

On leaving the institution Blaine removed to Augusta, Maine, the birthplace of his wife, where he had since made his home when he was not in Washington. Purchasing a half-interest in the Kennebec Journal, he became its editor and soon made himself felt as a new power, his readiness and trenchant writing being peculiarly adapted to the journalistic field. Three years later James G. Blaine was a prominent figure. One of Maine's ex-governors has said: "Almost from the day of his assuming charge of the Kennebec Journal at the early age of 32, Mr. Blaine came to a position of great influence in the politics and policy of Maine."

Blaine's preparation for his labors as an editor was characteristic. Taking the bound volumes of the Journal for previous years, he plunged into an earnest study of their contents and persevered until he had thoroughly mastered not only the tone and policy of the paper, which was the official organ, at first, of the Whig and then of the Republican party, but also the minutiae of politics and public affairs in every county in the state. Only his memory, prodigious in its grasp, and his keen comprehension enabled him to accomplish this feat. At 35 he was a leading power in the councils of the Republican party. Before he was 29 he was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Republican organization in Maine, a position which he held until a few years ago, and from which he "practically shaped and directed every political campaign in the state, always leading his party to a brilliant victory."

After he relinquished the editorship of the Journal, Blaine accepted the same position on the Portland, Me., Advertiser, although his home remained at Augusta. It was about this time he wrote his first published work, a "Life of Luther Severance," who had established the Kennebec Journal nearly thirty years before.

Blaine was active in the formation of the Republican party and was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention of 1856, which nominated General John C. Fremont. He was also one of the convention's secretaries. It was his verbal report of this convention, at a public meeting in Maine, which first brought him to notice as a public speaker. He spoke at the outset with hesitation and embarrassment, but advanced to confident and fervent utterance. The occasion was his debut as a stump orator and from that time on he made political addresses in nearly every part of the state.

In 1858 Blaine was elected to the Maine legislature, remaining a member through successive annual elections for four years and serving the last two as speaker. At the opening of the civil war he gained considerable distinction, not only for his parliamentary skill, but for his forensic power in the debates that grew out of the crisis. In 1862 he was elected to congress and was returned six successive times, he being chosen speaker. In 1875 he was appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill and the next winter was elected by the legislature to succeed him, a term which on its expiration closed Blaine's twenty years in congress. In the Republican national convention of 1876 Mr. Blaine was the leading candidate for the presidential nomination and on the seventh ballot his vote rose to within twenty-eight of a majority. At this juncture his opponents concentrated their votes and Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio became the nominee. In 1880 he was once more balloted for as the candidate of the Republican party for president when General James A. Garfield, who was elected to the office he invited Mr. Blaine to the chair of secretary of state. By reason of the assassination of President Garfield, Mr. Blaine's term lasted only a few months and for the

first time in twenty-three years he was out of office.

In 1884 Mr. Blaine was defeated for the presidency by Grover Cleveland. He spent the years of 1887 and 1888 in Europe in pursuit of health, and upon President Harrison's accession to office in March, 1889, returned to the secretaryship of the state department, which he suddenly resigned June 4 last to become a candidate for the presidential nomination before the national Republican convention at Minneapolis.

DR. JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Blaine's Death Was Due to a Complication of Diseases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In answer to the direct question, "Did Mr. Blaine die of Bright's disease?" Dr. Johnson, his family physician, said to-day: "While there has been during the past several months evidences of chronic disease of the kidneys, being a form of what is commonly known as Bright's disease, yet this was not the sole cause of death. There were other consecutive complications which tended to exhaust him and hasten the end. The lapses which he had from time to time were due to heart exhaustion—that is feebleness and irregular action of the heart accompanied by difficult breathing. During yesterday nothing of importance occurred. Mr. Blaine simply lay there in a feeble condition, taking but very little nourishment. Indeed, he had taken but very little nourishment since his serious attack of December 18, and this consisted almost wholly of milk. At no time did he have any difficulty with his stomach and he was able to digest whatever food was given him. Throughout his long illness he was able to recognize the members of his family and physicians. While he did not converse to any extent even with his family for some time past, he was always able to indicate his wants very clearly. To the questions that have been asked him he always replied intelligently but in monosyllables. He was not only conscious but he knew there was no longer the least hope for him and that his death day had come. About an hour before he died he reached out his hand to mine and shook it as if to say Good bye."

RESTING IN THE GRAVE.

Last Rites in Honor of the Late Supreme Court Justice Lamar.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 28.—The funeral ceremonies over the late L. Q. C. Lamar began at 9:30 o'clock this morning when a public meeting was held at the opera house and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the bar. The procession to the Methodist Episcopal church commenced at 11:30.

Dr. Candler, president of Emory college, where the dead justice graduated, delivered the funeral sermon. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were present at the services. Thousands of people gathered along the route taken by the funeral cortege and at the church it was impossible to get within fifty yards of the door. All the church bells were kept tolling during the ceremonies.

The interment took place at 2:30 p. m. and afterward Chief Justice Fuller and the Washington party left for home.

PRINCESSES IN COMEDY.

Louise and Beatrice, Daughters of Queen Victoria, on the Amateur Stage.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—"She stoops to Conquer" was played last night in the India room at Osborne house in the presence of the queen. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice respectively essayed the roles of Miss Harcastle and Miss Neville, while the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Henry Ponsonby, members of his family and other ladies and gentlemen in waiting filled out the cast.

Both the scenery and the music were capital. The whole performance was arranged by Princesses Louise and Beatrice for the queen. The piece will be repeated to-night. Each performance is assured of a select audience, every auditor having been invited by the queen.

SNOW RE-ELECTED.

Chosen State Printer of Kansas by Populists and Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—The senate and Populist house met in joint convention this morning with twenty-four senators and sixty-eight representatives, among them the so-called "flat" ten. After the ballot for state printer had been taken, Rosenthal, who had not answered the call, said that in gratitude to the People's party for giving the Democrats the first Democratic United States senator the state has ever had, he would vote for E. H. Snow for state printer. He said that there was nothing mean about his party. Snow received 93 votes—exactly the 83 necessary to elect without the flat ten.

Reductions in Federal Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, the compensation for members of congress is increased by \$80,000, owing to the larger number of members of the next house. The salary of one assistant secretary of state is reduced from \$4,500 to \$3,500 and of chief clerk from \$2,750 to \$2,500. The Utah commission is abolished, as are also the offices of territorial inspectors of mines. The salary of commissioner of railroads is cut to \$2,000 and of the solicitor of the treasury to \$4,000. Other reductions are also proposed.

In an Asylum at His Own Request.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 28.—Yesterday afternoon James Clacher, a hardware merchant of this city, voluntarily applied to the circuit court for commitment to an insane asylum and his request was granted. Three years ago he was a victim of sunstroke and since then his head has troubled him.

Another Fine Aristocratic Scandal.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lady Alice Gooch, wife of Sir Alfred Sherlock Gooch, asks the divorce court to grant her a separation from her husband and Sir Alfred makes counter charges.

Do Not Fail to See Our Overcoats At 8.00, 10.00 and \$12. They CANNOT BE EQUALLED for the money Elsewhere. In Men's and Boy's SUITS for Winter wear we will show you the best values to be had. Come and see them at the Globe Clothing House, Cor. 9 and 10th St.

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OUR BOOK LIST. Our list of choice literature is made up of the best and most reliable reform books, by the most noted writers. If you want to keep posted on the great questions before the American people you should consult the authorities. We name below a number of the best books published.

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'A Call to Action', 'The Railroad Problem', 'The Farmers' Side', etc.

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