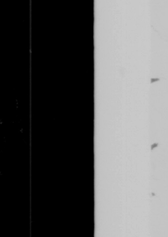
The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXXVII.--NO. 9. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1893. $1.50 PER YEAR



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

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All druggists sell it at 25c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

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Office next door to the M. E. Church.

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EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.

I have on hand an extra large stock of

DRAIN TILE,

And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.

BRICKS

In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.

TERRA COTTA,

For Drain Pipe and Chimneys. in Stock in all its Branches.

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WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,
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This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

PRICES MODERATE.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 31mhly

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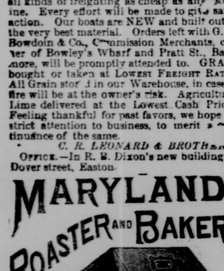
THE SCHOONERS
Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with G. E. Boyden & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt St., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. GRAIN bought or taken at LOWEST FREIGHT RATES. All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owner's risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the Lowest Cash Prices. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

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OFFICE.—In R. S. Dixon's new building on Dover street, Easton.

MARYLAND ROASTER AND BAKER



THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:

MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,
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DR. FLANDERS' DIFFUSIBLE TONIC FOR ALL FEVERS

The Only Remedy of its Kind.

RELIEVES AT ONCE

all Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Colds and LaGrippe at once. No Bad Effects.

A Medical Record Without Parallel:

Yellow Fever, Jacksonville, Fla., 1888; Typhoid Fever, Negaunee, Mich., 1889; Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Colds, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Influenza or LaGrippe.

The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles.

Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle.

Prepared by Diffusible Tonic Co., Sturgis, Mich.

DR. FLANDERS' DIFFUSIBLE TONIC FOR CHILLS

THE NEWS.

The most disastrous fire that has occurred since 1865 took place at Little Falls, N. Y. The fire started in Conway's saloon and destroyed several buildings, including the Hotel Rocklon, Grand Central Hotel, and the Metropolitan block. The total loss is estimated at $400,000. No lives were lost.——The house of U. S. Brunson, at Anderson, Ind., was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas, and five persons seriously hurt.——Fire partly destroyed the old Equitable block at Des Moines, Iowa, one of the principal business and office buildings. Among other interests damaged was the office of the Daily News. The damage is great, and especially by water, covered by insurance in almost every instance.——While Shamokin and Sunbury birds were in the pit in a public hall, at Shamokin, Pa., the police made a descent upon the place. Five hundred sports jumped through the doors and windows to escape. Many bruised heads and broken limbs resulted. Numerous arrests were made.——The Diamond Match Company, at a meeting in Chicago, increased its capital stock to $9,000,000.

John C. Boak, the largest retail furniture dealer in Austin, Texas, assignee. The liabilities are about $20,000; assests not known.——A suit has been filed in San Francisco to foreclose a mortgage for $150,000 on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The plaintiff is the Scottish-American Investment Company, and a mortgage was given for the money used in the construction of a portion of the road, which is now overdue.——Warner & Swasey have completed a big telescope for the naval observatory on Georgetown Heights.——Clarence G. Harmon, cashier of the Corry, Pa., National Bank, was arrested in Buffalo, on the charge of defalcation.——J. W. Mitchell was arrested in New York city on evidence collected by Newark detectives. He is known to be implicated in thirty robberies of houses in Bloomfield, Montclair, Roseville, Orange and Newark. The amount of the thefts will reach several thousand dollars.——The striking boiler-makers of the Chicago and Alton shops in Bloomington surrendered. Some were taken back.——A heavy snowstorm has been prevailing throughout the Northwest.——Martin Griswiller, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., ex-deputy sheriff, ex-register, and ex-deputy internal revenue collector, and a leading Democratic politician, was arrested at his home by a Chicago detective, charged with bigamy, and taken to that city.——The eight-story building occupied by the American Book Company, in Cincinnati, was partially burned. The loss is estimated at $15,000.——James Addison and his son are supposed to have perished in their burning home at West Newberry, Mass.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the Criminal District Court of New Orleans in the case of Judge J. C. Bannann and Dennis Richardson, colored, arraigned for the murder of Judge Henry Long. The sawmill of G. W. Favors & Co., near Columbus, Ga., was destroyed by the explosion of the boiler of the engine. Will Griggin, white, aged fourteen, and Titus Heath, colored, were killed; Sandy Tinsley, John Grant and Aaron Watson were fatally injured and four others painfully hurt.——Jefferson Shank of Dayton, Ohio, was arrested on the charge of murdering his wife.——Baron Shultz, who was the husband of Lady Anna Bishop, the once famous singer, died of typhus in New York, a va, abond.——The body of Bishop Dwenger was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Fort Wayne, Ind.——Frank Duffy, at one time a well known politician in New York, shot and killed George Cunningham in front of a saloon kept by Duffy in Fort Hamilton.——Amos Whitely & Co.'s mower and binder works were transferred to a new company to be known as the Whitely Machine Company. It has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization of $100,000.——Charles Burg called at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Whipple, in Butte, Mont., and calling them to the door, shot both of them and placed the pistol to his mouth and blew his brains out. No cause can be assigned for the deed.——Mrs. Sarah Johnson, aged fifty-one years, living in St. Louis, was burned to death in her home. Mrs. Johnson was a paralytic and, while alone in the house, in some unaccountable way her clothes caught fire and in her helpless condition she was burned to death before discovered.

George G. Grover, British royal commissioner to the World's Fair, died suddenly of heart disease in a Chicago hotel.——Representatives of the railway brotherhoods met at Lehigh, Pa., to consider the question of federation.——Two little girls were killed to death by the 4:15 running in front of a fire engine at Worcester, Mass.——Thieves attempted to murder Samuel Well and Aaron Moog, store keepers in Baldwin county Ala.——A suit involving millions was begun in the Summit county court, Ohio, against Judge Stevenson Burke and others involving the interests of the Canadian Copper Company.——John Michaels, his wife and three children, were found frozen to death in a hut in Putnam county, W. Va.——The United States Pipe Line Company will reach the seaboard by the way of Athens and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and through New Jersey.——The Columbia Straw Paper Company has absorbed forty-one mills in different parts of the country.——Governor Crounge, of Nebraska, in a message to the legislature explained the connection of the state banking board with the failure of the Capital National Bank.——The Erie Car Works limited, were seized by the sheriff of Erie county, Pa., upon executions amounting to $ 93 0 0 .——O. S. Kelley, of Springfield, O., has sold his patent on the overhead electric trolley to the General Electric Company of New York.——Six blocks of buildings in Oakesdale, Washington, were burned. Loss $5 0,0 0 0.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Terrific Snow Storm, and the Mercury Continually Going Downward.

The snow storm which commenced several days ago in Washington has continued with more or less severity ever since, has at last developed into the nearest approach to a blizzard ever known in this climate. In Seattle there are sixteen inches of snow on the level, and a strong wind is piling it in huge drifts in all unprotected spots. The thermometer is falling rapidly. To the north of the city the storm is much more severe. A special from New Westminster says: "The cold snap in the Frazier Valley at the present time is the severest since 1888. Above the city the river is frozen solid for fifty miles, and teams will soon be able to cross on the ice.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The storm continues unabated. The snow has reached twelve inches.

The Tumbo Island coal mine was the scene of an accident. The boiler used in hoisting exploded, and M. G. M. Morrison, contractor, and John N. Harris, assistant engineer, were instantly killed. The building in which the explosion took place was completely wrecked.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Advices from various points throughout the Northwest show that a blizzard of unusual severity prevails throughout the whole section. Wires are down along the Canadian Pacific, and no reports have been received from stations on that line. All trains from the South and West are delayed and it is probable that, owing to the bad drifting on the lines west of Minneapolis, they will be many hours behind schedule time. In the Northwest the high wind and snow are accompanied by extreme cold. It was 42° below at Havre, 42° at Helena, 32° at Miles City, 36° at Fort Buford. The velocity of the wind in Minneapolis was between twenty-eight and thirty miles an hour.

THE man who does not comb his hair looks best with a chrysanthemum in his button-hole.—Picayune.

BLAINE IS DEAD.

The End Comes Unexpectedly at His Washington Home.

James Gillespie Blaine died rather unexpectedly at 11 o'clock Friday Morning.

Mr. Blaine's death, although it has removed from the world a character who was prominent in everything he undertook, caused but little surprise. The news of it had been so long discounted that there remained but the line of announcement at the head of this dispatch. It was a foregone conclusion that his battle with death would be the final defeat of his life.

Though the facts as to his illness have from the first been studiously concealed through the official channels of communication, he 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. He has grown worse and has continued on his journey to the grave as fast as the days would carry him.

Science and skill have furnished him the weapons of defense for a comparatively long time, but his death has furnished the end of the fight. He was a doomed man from the start. His mind has been almost a blank for weeks, having had moments having been but few, and at times far between; but his physical frame has withstood the ravages of wasting disease until now.

Dating from the cradle to the tomb Mr. Blaine's 63 years have been active ones. All the trials and tribulations that fall to the lot of a public man have been his, and have earned for him the peaceful ending of a career which closed when life's cradle made its last flicker today.

Mr. Blaine, on his deathbed was surrounded, just as he had been almost incessantly for weeks, by those who were nearest and dearest to him. In fact, it was only his own family and those very closely associated with them that have been permitted to see or even hear from him during the last days of his life.

Trained journalists, calling into requisition every honest means at their command and resorting to every possible means within the line of legitimate journalism, have kept a most watchful eye on every movement without (and as far as possible within) the now famous "red house" where the distinguished statesman breathed his last.

Naturally enough there has been a disposition, both on the part of the family and the attending physicians, to either conceal or distort in some way, the real condition in the Blaine mansion; but, from time to time, accurate information as to Blaine's condition has been obtained and faithfully reported. It is quite safe to say that there are few if, indeed, any, journalistic experiences which could furnish a more thorough example of watching and waiting than has the case of Mr. Blaine.

Every element of discomfort—rain, snow, sleet and frost—has been a factor in the line of duty of the reporters who have noted the scenes and incidents at the Blaine residence for weeks past.

Dr. Johnson was summoned to the bedside of Mr. Blaine early in the morning, but his presence was not known to the outside world until 11-10, when, in company with Dr. Hyatt, he left the house. Both physicians were unusually pale, and when accosted by the reporter for the latest news the significant look in their faces answered the question.

"He is dead," said Dr. Johnson, "and he passed away peacefully."

The doctors did not give the exact time of death, but it was observed that about 10.45 the windows in the room of the sick chamber were slightly raised.

The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the corner and visitors flocked to the house. Dr. Hamlin 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.

At 11.25 President Harrison accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker, walked over to the Blaine mansion. The President showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster General Wanamaker followed the footsteps of the President.

The President's Proclamation.

"*Executive Mansion, Washington.*—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 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. Afterward for 14 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 again became Secretary of State, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won 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 new lustre to American citizenship.

"As a 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 the 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-mast, and that for a period of 30 days the Department of State be draped in mourning.

"By the President. BENJ. HARRISON.
"JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State."

At Rest in the Tomb.

All that remained mortally of James Gillespie Blaine was laid away in its last tenement at Oak Hill Cemetery, and the funeral that preceded the simple rites at the grave was one of the most impressive in history.

Great as he was as a civic hero, renowned as he was as a state-man, and exalted as he was as a man, the pomp and pageantry of power had no place in the ceremony that attended his body to its final rest. No soldiery moved with slow and solemn step to mingle its muslentry in a final crash of farewell; there was no blare of brass; no deep diapason of muffled drums.

Through streets and avenues where the people stood with uncovered heads, the long procession passed, and the sounds that it moved to were the sobs of a sorrowing nation that paid the dead man the tribute of its tears.

The funeral services at the house of the dead statesman were of the simplest kind, and there were nothing, apart from the presence of the noted men and women gathered there, to distinguish it from the ceremony attending the death of the most ordinary citizen.

The body of Mr. Blaine had been carried from the upper chamber, where he had spent so many weary days and nights, and placed in its handsome casket on a bier in the centre of the parlor on the second floor, which overlooks Lafayette Square.

Floral Tributes.

As fast as the many beautiful floral tributes were received at the house they were carried to the parlor and placed by the hands of the bereaved widow and her daughters around the casket.

At 10:30 o'clock the few invited friends began to assemble. The first to arrive were Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Dr. Willing, Senator Hawley and Secretary Tracy. They were followed in quick succession by Senator and Mrs. Merrill, Senator Sherman, Mrs. John A. Logan, Lieutenant and Mrs. Mulligan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Robert Blaine, Senator and Mrs. Chandler, Colonel and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Howlands, Postmaster-General Mrs. and Miss Wanamaker, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Vice-President and Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton.

The President was among the last to arrive. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKee, Lieutenant Parker and Major Halford. They were shown at once to the parlor where the casket reposed, and each person, after taking a short glance at the form of their late associate, was shown to a seat.

In a very few minutes every available bit of space was filled and the halls and adjoining rooms were utilized.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a hush fell upon the assembly as the sorrowing family were heard approaching the chamber.

The first to enter was the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, and he was followed by Mrs. Blaine, who was heavily clad in mourning and convulsively clasped the arm of her son, Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr.

Following these were Mrs. Emmons Blaine Miss Hattie Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and other members of the immediate family. They proceeded with slow and solemn steps to the place set apart for them, and then the Rev. Dr. Hamlin took his stand at the head of the casket.

It probably never before in the many noted funerals which have taken place in Washington has so large a concourse gathered to pay honor to the memory of a great man. Not less than 8,000 persons were gathered in the immediate neighborhood, and thousands more, finding it impossible to get near, took up stations along the route of the cortege. Impressed with the solemnity of the occasion the throng was quiet and orderly, and the police were not called upon except to keep them from approaching within the space reserved in front of the house.

The house itself presented but little outward appearance of being a house of death. The open blinds, with updrawn curtains (in all save the window of the room where the body reposed), presented the same appearance that it has each day, and only the plain badge of death on the door told that it was a house of mourning.

The Church of the Covenant.

The services at the Church of the Covenant were simple, but impressive. Congregated there were many of the great men of the nation, filling the pews to the doors.

Ministers of state, supreme judges, Senators and these who have made the history of the country, came to do honor to the great American.

The front walls and altars were covered with wreaths, crosses and banks of flowers, while in front of the altar lay a carpet of white roses and lillies, upon which the casket was placed.

The church ritual and a prayer by Dr. Hamlin were the only ceremonies observed. Dr. Hamlin, in his invocation, gave thanks to God for the blessing which he had bestowed upon the dead in giving him a mentality which made him one exalted among men.

The serene and unfaltering confidence which he had always placed in the principles underlying our institutions, the justice and equity of his life and dealings, his tender love as a father and husband, his steadfastness as a friend, his marvelous hold upon the love of his fellow countrymen, his fitty sentiments and ideals, his great services to his country and the world at large were dwelt upon with feeling and power.

The pastor spoke of his great and many afflictions, his calm endurance and patient resignation during the long and weary weeks of his illness, and administered to the sorrowing family the comforts found only in a faith in Christ.

The organ service was an improvisation by Mr. Walter Damrosch, "Come, Ye Disconsolate," "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," and the soothing requiems of the masters were interwoven with the expressions of his own heart.

Beautiful Oak Hill.

An immense throng of people gathered at an early hour of the day at the Thirtieth street entrance to Oak Hill Cemetery, where they impatiently awaited the advent of the funeral procession.

At about 1.20 p. m. the file of mounted policemen drew into sight, followed quickly by the carriages containing the family of Mr. Blaine, the President, the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court and others who were invited to witness the final rites.

As each carriage arrived at the open grave its occupants alighted and assumed those places which had been assigned to them by prearrangement.

Miss Hattie Blaine, Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., stood with Rev. Dr. Hamlin at the head of the grave.

On the left side in a hollow near the graves of Walker Blaine and Mrs. Coppinger stood President Harrison, the members of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court on the snow covered earth, while gathered around on the other side were the other distinguished persons attending. A vast multitude of spectators had quickly followed the carriages into the cemetery.

The service was the plain but impressive burial service of the Presbyterian Church, which Dr. Hamlin spoke with great feeling.

At its conclusion the ushers of the church, after which the carriages were summoned, and as quickly as possible the bereaved family and their friends left the scene.

Only Mr. James G. Blaine, Mr. Damrosch behind to witness the sealing of the brick vault into which the casket had been lowered.

The Death Certificate.

The following is a copy of the burial permit issued from the health office in regard to Mr. Blaine:

"*Certificate of Death—To the Health Officer, District of Columbia:* Permit No. 88,424. Date of death, January 27, 1893. Full name of deceased, James Gillespie Blaine. Sex, male. Age, 63 years 11 months and 27 days. Color, white. Married. Birthplace, Brownsville, Pa. Nativity of father, America. Nativity of mother, America. Place of death, 11 Madison Place. Cause of death, primary uremic renal illusis (chronic cartiarrhal pneumonia-nephritis). Immediate, cardiac degeneration and dilation; oedema of lungs. Duration of last sickness, in bed with exception of a few days since November 15, 1892. Place of burial, Oak Hill. Date of burial, January 30. Undertaker, Joseph Gawler.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.
FRANK HYATT, M. D."

Mr. Blaine's will is to be probated in Augusta, Me., his legal residence. It leaves his entire estate to his wife and appoints her sole executrix without bond. There are three living children—Mrs. Damrosch, Miss Hattie and James G. Blaine, Jr. The estate is estimated at $800,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE trouble growing out of the switchmen's strike at Muncie, Indiana, which was thought to have been settled, was renewed, the trainmen refusing to take out their trains.

THE Lake Erie and Western Railroad opened its switching yards, at Muncie, with new men brought from Chicago, who performed their work in the presence of a howling, threatening mob.

THE North Shamokin Colliery, at Treverton, Pa., resumed operations after a lengthy shut down. All Reading collieries in the Shamokin district have been pushed hard to supply the demands of the coal trade.

FORTY-FIVE stove mounters at the Detroit Stove Works are on strike for a change in the wage scale, and there is a prospect, if the trouble is not soon settled, of 600 hands being thrown out of work.

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, was in Pittsburg conferring with officers of the Amalgamated Association, members of Homestead's late Advisory Committee and W. W. Erai, the St. Paul lawyer, who is defending the Homestead men charged with murder in reference to those cases.

IT is said that there are now 3,100 men employed in Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead. The number locked out last summer was 3,800. Of those now at work 2,000 are said to be old hands, and, whenever new men leave, the old men are taken in their places.

A NUMBER of Lake Erie and Western strikers of Muncie, Indiana, were before Judge Baker in the U. S. District Court at Indianapolis, charged with contempt in having interfered with the movement of trains after the court had enjoined them from such action. After warning the accused the court adjourned for one week.

A HUGE STAR-GAZER.

The Telescope for the Naval Observatory Completed.

Another great telescope, the third largest in the world, has just been completed by Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio. The instrument was constructed for the new Government Naval Observatory on Georgetown Heights, D. C.

When the telescope is pointed to the zenith the object glass will be thirty-eight feet above the floor. The weight of the telescope is thirty tons. The tube is 32 feet long and three feet in diameter at the middle, from which point it tapers toward either end. It has three motions of speed, operated by clock work, one for the stars, one for the sun, and one for the moon.

JAMES G. BLAINE

His Public Career From Manhood to Old Age.

TRIUMPHS AND REVERSES.

His Early Life as a School Teacher and a Journalist.

Beginning of His Political Career—Speaker, Senator, Secretary of State, Presidential Candidate and Historian—His Bereavements and Ill-Fated House in Washington—The Blaine Household.



JAMES G. BLAINE—FROM HIS LAST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN IN 1892.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on the 31st of January, 1830, at West Brownsville, Penn., in a house built by his great-grandfather before the War of the Revolution, which still stands. The Gillespies and Blaines were people of standing before the Revolution. Colonel Blaine, who was commissary-general of the Northern Department of Washington's army during the Revolution, was James G. Blaine's great-grandfather. When eleven years old, he went to live with uncle, Thomas Ewing, in Ohio, where his mother's father, Neal Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, directed his studies. Later he attended Washington College, at Washington, Penn., graduating at the age of seventeen.

After leaving college he taught school at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. It was as a professor in the military school there that he made the acquaintance of the lady—a school teacher from Maine—who afterward became his wife. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he taught school and studied law. But after two years he abandoned law studies, went to Maine, and became proprietor and editor of the Kennebec Journal.

At the birth of the Republican Party he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, which nominated Fremont. After serving as Speaker of the Maine Legislature, he was sent to Congress and began his National career in 1862, with the outbreak of the war. During the Forty-first Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he was Speaker of the House.

Mr. Blaine's administration of the Speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of presiding officer, and his complete mastery of Parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business, and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized on all sides. It was during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair in 1874 that he took the floor and succeeded in defeating the passage of the original "Force bill."

The political revulsion of 1874 placed the Democrats in control of the House, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the Presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contention. On the 21 of May a resolution was adopted in the House to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, running through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On the 5th of June, 1876, he rose to a personal explanation, and after denying the power of the House to compel the production of these private papers, said he was willing to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, to declare that he proposed to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed:

"Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package, and with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 40,000,000 of my countrymen while I read these letters from my desk." The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was traveling in Europe and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the Chairman of the Committee and demanded to know whether he had received any dispatch from Mr. Caldwell. Receiving an evasive answer Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the Chairman had received such a dispatch "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge and you have suppressed it."

In 1875 Mr. Blaine 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 the succeeding term. His career in the Senate was both brilliant and distinguished, as it had been in the House. He was called from the Senate to enter President Garfield's cabinet as Secretary of State. It was while passing through the railroad depot leaning on Mr. Blaine's arm and pleasantly chatting with him about his coming holiday that Garfield received the assassin's fatal bullet. The death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's retirement from the Cabinet, in December, 1882. From that date until he entered Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State, he was in private life except during his campaign for the Presidency in 1884.

During his retirement Mr. Blaine wrote his "Twenty Years in Congress," a work of great historical value. It was in accordance with his original suggestion and due to his earnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for the reciprocity treaties which formed such prominent features of National policy. The Samoan difficulties, the complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, and the killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also disposed of while Mr. Blaine was at the head of the State Department. The events preceding and attending the recent Minneapolis Convention are too recent almost to need recounting. Mr. Blaine was induced to permit his name to be used as a candidate, and resigned his place in the Cabinet. Whether in public position or in private life, he always remained a central figure in National affairs.

BLAINE'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Blaine has been a resident of Washington. While he never gave up his home and home life in Maine, where he had a town residence in Augusta and a summer residence at Bar Harbor, yet he also had a home in Washington. It was only a few years after going there as a Member of Congress that he bought the residence, 821 Fifteenth street, where he lived so many years. This was about the year 1869. When he was elected Speaker of the House for the first time. The house he bought was one of a row which had just been built and was regarded at that time as one of the chief architectural features of the city.

He made his home at 821 Fifteenth street for over ten years, and then having built the fine residence fronting on Dupont Circle, he sold the old house and took possession of the new one. The death of Garfield and Mr. Blaine's retirement from public life caused a change in his plans and he leased his Dupont Circle house to Mr. Leiter. He was absent from the city for several years, although he spent a portion of one or two winters there and occupied the house on Lafayette square adjoining General Beale's residence, which is owned by the daughter of the late Representative Scott of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Scott Townsend.

About the beginning of his administration he purchased his late home, which is on the opposite side of Lafayette square, and is known as the Seward House. The old place had been unoccupied for some years and was down by Congressmen and others as in a dilapidated condition. It was considered notoriously unlucky, two tragedies having occurred within its portals. During Buchanan's administration it was occupied as a clubhouse. Our friend Philip Barton Key, the young and handsome District Attorney of the District of Columbia, had just left this clubhouse when he was shot down by Congressman Sickles, of New York. Mr. Key was carried back to the clubhouse. An intrigue which Key had been carrying on with Sickles's wife was the cause of the encounter.

Two years after this occurrence the house, which was for a time unoccupied, was taken renting the ill-omened house for ten years at $2000 a year. He decorated and renovated it throughout, tearing down the walls of the room in which the attempt on Mr. Seward's life took place, and by generous expenditures transformed the dingy old wide-roomed house into a magnificent modern residence. Yet all the changes failed to eradicate the characteristic attributed to the mansion by the superstitious Washingtonians. Becoming its tenant, Mr. Blaine has encountered the greatest reverses to his ambitions, and experienced the keenest sorrows of his life.



MR. BLAINE'S RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. BLAINE'S PROPERTY.

Although known as a man of comparatively large wealth, Mr. Blaine's life during his term as Secretary of State was far from being ostentatious. His home on Lafayette square was well suited for entertainment, but, owing to the fact that what is called the "administration circle" has been almost constantly in mourning during the past four years, it has been used but little for that purpose. Mr. Blaine's fortune had its origin in tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania, which were left by his father, Ephraim L. Blaine who had himself inherited them from the elder James Gillespie Blaine. The most valuable of these properties was a tract of coal land near the Monongahela River. Mr. Blaine made most of his money out of these lands



BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

and out of investments in West Virginia.

Mr. Blaine's last visit to the Capitol on a public occasion was when he attended, with other members of the Cabinet, the Congressional funeral of Senator J. S. Randall. Mr. Blaine had always a great respect and admiration for Mr. Randall, who had led the minority in the House when Mr. Blaine was the Speaker. His last appearances before a committee was when he protested to the Senate Finance Committee against the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill in the form in which it had come from the House and brought forward his policy of reciprocity with the other republics of this continent. Mr. Blaine's last visit to this White House was when he attended the funeral services of Mrs. Harrison.

MR. BLAINE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Of Mr. Blaine's six children, three—two sons and a daughter—were suddenly stricken down by death after reaching maturity. His eldest son, Walker, a young man of fine parts, who had given evidence of rare abilities and was apparently destined to a brilliant future, died two years ago. Emmons, the second son, a bright business man, in manner and character closely resembling his father, also died suddenly in the lovely of youth and prosperity. A third and crushing bereavement was the death of the eldest daughter, Alice, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger. It followed closely on the death of her brother, Walker Blaine, whose funeral she was attending when seized by the fatal illness. Of the three surviving children, the son, James G., made an unfortunate marriage, the results of which embittered the latter years of his father's life. One of the daughters, Miss Margaret, is married to Mr. Walter Damrosch, the famous New York musical director, and the other, Miss Harriet, is unmarried. Mr. Blaine is still an active and brilliant lady. She has been a devoted wife to the



MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE.

by the then Secretary of State, William H. Seward, and is moved into it with his family, the house which had been built and was regarded at that time as one of the chief architectural features of the city.

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BLAINE'S COTTAGE AT BAR HARBOR.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

22TH DAY.—In the Senate the newly elected member from West Virginia, Mr. Camden, who will fill Senator Kenna's term took the oath. On motion of Mr. Chandler, a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to immigration relations at New York. The Committee on Commerce was authorized to sit during recess. The great part of the day was spent behind closed doors, the executive session lasting from 12.40 to 4.20, when the Senate adjourned.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Allison reported back the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and gave notice that after the Anti-option bill was disposed of he would ask the Senate to take up the Appropriation bills. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the President be requested to enter into negotiations with the present provisional Government of the late Kingdom of Hawaii for the admission of the Islands as a territory into the United States, and to lay any convention which he may make before Congress for ratification by legislation. Mr. Candler asked that immediate action be taken on the resolution, but Mr. White objected and it went over. The Anti-option bill was then taken up and Mr. White made a long argument against it and against the Georgia substitute for it. After listening to Mr. White for nearly three hours the senate adjourned.

31ST DAY.—The Committee on Epidemic Diseases reported back the House Quarantine bill, with a substitute, being the bill passed by the Senate some weeks ago. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler requesting the President to en