

THE NEWS.

A noble proseque was entered in the Criminal District Court of New Orleans in the case of Judge J. C. Baumann 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 Griggia, white, aged fourteen, and Titus Heath, colored, were killed; Sandy Tinsley, John Grant and Aaron Watson were fatally injured and four others painfully hurt.

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-drawn-out that the news of his death had become a foregone conclusion that his death would be the final defeat of his life.

The principal part of the town of Edison, Washington was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.—Mrs. Mary A. Forrest, widow of General N. Bedford Forrest, one of the prominent Confederate commanders, died in Memphis, Tenn.—James F. Black, alias Frank Woodruff, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Dr. Croatin, died at the Lansing Penitentiary October 10. Black makes the seventh participant in the crime or witness at the trial who has since died.—Nine persons were injured by a terrific boiler explosion in Adrian, Mich.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott defined the differences between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches.—The McBeth Lamp Fine Works, the largest of the kind in the world, were burned in Elkwood, Ind. The warehouses were saved. Over 600 men will be thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; fully insured.—The car-shops of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, at Chartiers, Pa., were entirely consumed by fire, together with several freight cars and two passenger coaches. The fire was caused by natural gas. Loss, \$65,000.—An infuriated mob attacked the house of Dean Hart, in Denver, who led the crusades which resulted in the breaking up of Sunday amusements in Denver.

Madison G. Whitaker, a famous old Texas fighter, is dead.—Fairhaven, the "State City," so called, in Rutland county, Vt., was visited by the most disastrous fire in its history. The fire spread to a dozen buildings, and caused a loss of over \$75,000.—John A. Davis, of Chicago, said to be one of the heirs in the famous Monahan case, fell down the stairway of the Strand Hotel, in Victoria, B. C., and is supposed to be dying from concussion of the brain.—S. J. Henry and C. J. Bond, the colored porter and conductor of the sleeping-car "Salmon River," were arrested at Buffalo for opium smuggling. Forty packages of opium were found under one of the seats in the car on its arrival. The car is a Toronto-New York sleeper. A masked robber shot and killed Jefferson Thompson, a store-keeper near Newport, Arkansas.—Miss Maggie Twomey, a music teacher, was outraged and then murdered in Fort Worth, Texas.—A man registering as George B. Taylor, of London, Ont., committed suicide at the Mansion House, Buffalo, by taking poison. From papers found on his person he is supposed to be R. G. Haun, of Orangeville, Ont., county treasurer and manager of a bank at that place. The United States Banking Company, with branches at Junction City and Sheridan, in Oregon, suspended payment. Farmers are the principle losers. The entire capital of the three banks is less than \$70,000.

Miss Adelle Holmes, assistant principal of the high school, and her sister Frances died in Saginaw, Mich., of malignant diphtheria. Susie another sister, principal of the Bolson School, is ill with the same disease, and is not expected to recover.—Rev. Father John T. Culberton, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Raywick, Ky., has renounced his faith and married his cousin.—Fire destroyed the argot grain elevator in Indianapolis, which was owned by Fred. B. Rush & Co.—The Owl train of the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into a freight train near N. W. Brunswick, N. J. Two laborers were seriously hurt, and one is expected to die.—A locomotive dashed into a passenger train at Passaic City, killing several of the occupants and injuring others.—Fire destroyed the four-story brick block in St. Paul occupied by the grocery firm of Andrew Shook & Co. Loss on stock and building \$62,000, covered by insurance.—Governor Werts, of New Jersey, appointed ex-Senator Eljah T. Paxton judge of the District Court, and the Senate confirmed him.—The Texas State Senate shelved the House resolution endorsing the Hatch Anti-optical bill, and passed a substitute expressing confidence in the Texas senators, Coke and Mills, doing what is best under the circumstances.

DEATH DEALING BOILER.

Three Killed and two Injured by an Explosion During a Test.

The water works boiler at Naphans, a town of 1,800, twenty-five miles southwest of Goshen, Ind., exploded, killing three men and injuring two others. The boiler also supplied the electric plant and had just been repaired. It was being tested when the accident occurred.

The killed are N. A. French, of the town board; George Parker and Electrician Johnson. Injured, Jones and Isaac Whistler, boiler-makers.

The opening proceedings in the Bering sea arbitration will begin in Paris, February 23.

BLAINE IS DEAD.

The End Comes Unexpectedly at His Washington Home.

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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, his usual 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 satisfactory that there are few, if, indeed, any, journalistic experiences which could furnish a more thorough example of watching and waiting than has been 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 those outside 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 Wainmaker followed the footsteps of the President.

The President's Proclamation.

"Sacred to the Nation, 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 1871 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 devoted 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 exacting 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 laurels to American citizenship.

"As a suitable expression of the national appreciation of his great public services and of the great grief 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."

The Funeral.

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Protestant Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pew-holder. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mr. Harrison and his father, will conduct the service. The remains will be laid to rest in the tomb of Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington City, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Copinger.

The physician has officially made public the cause of death as Bright's disease aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs and followed by heart failure.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate. 25TH DAY.—In the Senate, Mr. George Coucheud his argument on the Anti-optical bill, and after some colloquy, it was finally agreed to take a vote on the bill on Tuesday next. The Cherokee Outlet bill was then considered and a motion to amend was offered, but the bill finally went over without action.

30TH DAY.—In the Senate a bill was passed authorizing the Commission of Pensions to accept as proof of the citizenship of an applicant for pension a bona fide resident of the country. The Senate then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Justice Lamar.

27TH DAY.—Filibustering against the Bankruptcy bill was inaugurated in the House by Mr. Kilgore (Dem., of Texas). He was seconded by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who supplied him with ever-flowing motion with another which was caused to prevent action and the filibustering continued. "Another wasted day," was the comment echoed by a majority of members. But the few Democrats opposed to the bankruptcy bill were not deterred from continuing without action, thus exhausting the two days assigned to the Judiciary Committee and the Bankruptcy bill.

28 DAY.—In the Senate, the House concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the House on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, to count the electoral vote was passed. A resolution asking the city of Philadelphia for the Lacey Bell for exhibiting at Chicago was referred. Bill to pay the widow of Dr. Kane, the explorer, a pension of fifty dollars a month was referred. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution looking to an investigation of the Whiskey Trust. A bill for the appointment of a commission to make a thorough investigation of the liquor traffic was offered by Mr. Vest and went over. The Anti-optical bill was argued by Mr. Miller and Mr. Kilgore presented an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriate \$100,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, under a limit of \$5,000,000 as a total cost for the dock.

House. 27TH DAY.—In the House the Quarantine bill came up as unfinished business, and after a number of amendments were voted upon the committee of the whole, it was adopted. The bill was a parliamentary enlargement when it was reported to the House, and when it was smoothed out, it was referred to the committee on Commerce and was defeated. The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill then came up. Filibustering tactics were resorted to by Mr. Vest and the committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and had gotten about half way through when an adjournment was taken. Mr. Kilgore presented an amendment to the House a bill appropriating \$84,875 to settle allowed claims for damages caused by the destruction of vessels while in military service of the United States.

28TH DAY.—In the House Mr. Holman made a motion to go into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill, but this was defeated by the friends of the Bankruptcy bill. The House then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Justice Lamar. 29TH DAY.—Neither the Anti-optical bill nor the Cherokee Outlet bill—both of which had alternate consideration in the Senate—had any show of consideration in the House. The hour of the session was taken up in the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the National Bank of the District of Columbia should be or not confirmed.

30TH DAY.—In the House, a bill to establish a court of appeal for the District was sent to a conference. The Sundry Civil bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and while a few objections were placed on the track, none of them proved disastrous, and the bill was fairly passed. The item of appropriation for the survey of public lands was the chief object of the attack; but Mr. Holman kept a man in line, and amendments looking to an increase of the appropriation for that purpose from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and \$800,000 was cleared.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The Jury trying the case of Master Workman Deansy, charged with administering poison to Homestead workmen, brought in a verdict of guilty as indicted.

J. F. MILLER, the ascending clerk of the Columbia National Bank, returned and surrendered to the authorities. He has been in Ohio, Australia and India.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S office places the cost of the Homestead riot to the State at \$43,818.99.

WM. TURNER, an inmate of the Lancaster County Insane Asylum, assaulted and killed Harrison Rank, another inmate.

THE expert Philadelphia builders will make an examination of the work done on the Wernersville Asylum preparatory to a report to Governor Pattison.

J. K. BLATTENBERGER was sentenced at New Bloomfield to one year imprisonment and \$100 fine for tampering with a jury.

CHESTER N. FABR, private secretary of Governors Hatfield and Hoyt, will go through the Reading Treasurer's books as an expert.

C. H. COVELL, a druggist and a member of Battery B, thinks an attempt was made when the troops were at Homestead, to blow up a powder house.

A WOMAN and child were burned to death and several others badly scorched in a fire on Salisbury street, Pittsburg.

New orders have been received and the Milton car works will again be busy.

THICK ice was cleared from a Lancaster stream to make place for the baptism of three people by Dunkard rites.

FIRE caused \$15,000 loss at Tyrone.

THE total number of bodies received at the morgue, New York City, during 1892, was 7871. Of these 4929 were adults, 2728 were buried in the City Cemetery (Potter's Field) 2338 adults and 251 children. There were 1044 Coroner's cases disposed of during the year. The bodies of 121 unknown persons were received. Of these eighty-one were recognized and 109 were buried as unrecognized. The disinterments from the City Cemetery by friends numbered ninety-eight during the year.

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 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 Bliss 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 political 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 was 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 Speakership in 1874 that he took the floor and succeeded in defeating the passage of the original "Forces bill."

The political revolution 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 21st 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 business correspondence on his part with Warren Estler, 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



MR. BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE NEAR WASHINGTON, PENN.

Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with memoranda that contained a full index and abstract. On the 31st of June, 1874, he rose to a personal explanation, and after denying the power of the House to compel the production of his private papers, and in his rights, he declared 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 write the confidence of 40,000,000 of my countrymen while I read these letters from my desk." The demonstration closed with a dramatic recitation 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 dispatches from Mr. Estler. 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 succeeded it."



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

In 1876 Mr. Blaine was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Merrill, 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 was his original position 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

had just left the embassy when he was shot down by Congressman Sikes, of New York. Mr. Key was carried back to the clubhouse. An intrigue which Key had been carrying on with Seward's wife was the cause of the encounter. Two years after this occurred the house, which was for a time unoccupied, was taken by the then Secretary of State, William H. Seward, and he moved into it with his family.

On the night of April 14, 1865, while Mr. Seward lay sick in bed in one of the upper rooms, a big, oak-complexioned, broad-shouldered man, raving the door bell and told the servant who admitted him that he had a package of medicine which the Secretary's physician had ordered to be delivered to him personally. The servant refused to allow him to go to the Secretary's room, Frederick W. Seward, also opposed him; but the stranger, making a feint of departure, suddenly sprang at Frederick and seized him by the throat with the butt of a revolver, almost on the same instant slashing the servant with a knife. He then darted forward and reached the sick chamber where Secretary Seward was sitting up in bed. The knife gleamed again and Mr. Seward, weak and helpless, was stabbed in the face and neck, but the bandages that swathed his neck saved him from a mortal wound. As the murderous intruder retreated he was again intercepted, this time by Major Augustus H. Seward and an attendant, but he shook them off, and running down stairs, leaped on his horse and rode off. He was captured a few days later, and being fully identified as Lewis Payne, one of the men implicated in President Lincoln's death, was tried, condemned, and executed with his fellow-conspirators.

Secretary of War Belknap was the next tenant of the house of misfortune, and for a time the sober old edifice became gay with the life of the Grant regime. Before a few months its evil genius had again asserted itself and Mr. Belknap lay dead under its roof after a brief illness. Then, after the Belknaps vacated, it again did duty, as in the earlier days, as a boarding-house, but Washington had somehow got the impression that the place was unclean and that its tenants were dogged by an evil fate. For a time the Commissioners General's staff held possession, then when they had moved to the War Department's new building it was again tenanted. It was about this time that Mr. Blaine, shortly after his appointment as Secretary of State by President Harrison, established his friends by renting the ill-fated house for ten years at \$8000 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 well-worn 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 of his life, and experienced the keenest sorrows of his life.

MR. BLAINE'S HOUSEHOLD. Of Mr. Blaine's six children, three—two sons and a daughter—were suddenly stricken down by death after reaching manhood. The eldest son, Walter, a young man of fine parts, who all gave evidence of rare abilities and was apparently destined to a brilliant future, died two years ago. Edmund, his second son, a bright business man, in manner and character closely resembling his father, also died suddenly in the heyday of youth and prosperity. A third and youngest son, William, the death of the eldest daughter, Alice, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel John J. Copinger. It followed closely on the death of her brother, Walter 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 result of which shattered the latter years of his father's life. One of the daughters, Miss Margaret, is married to M. Walter Damrosch, the famous New York musical director, and the other, Miss Harriet, is unmarried.



BLAINE'S COTTAGE AT BAR HARBOR.

Blaine is still an active and brilliant lady. She has been a devoted wife to the great statesman, has seen the married forty-one years ago when both were school teachers in a country district with little to indicate the prominent place they were destined to fill in the highest circles of the Nation.