## JAMES G BLAINE

HIS DEATH AT WASHINGTON AND SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

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.

Mr. Blaine died at his home in Washington, D.C., Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. The end came peacefully.

He was surrounded by his family at the

Death came painlessly and quietly. Its approach was made evident to the family fully two hours before its occurrence,



JAMES II. BLAINE-THOM HIS LAST PROTOSEADIL.

Between S and 0 o'clock Pridge morning the first dangerous symptoms were observed. Mrs. Price, the trained nurse, had gone for her breakfast, leaving the patient temperar-By alone. Blaine had passed a restless night and had been pronounced "not well" by his physicians but beyond a perceptible increase of the languor which had marked his condition during the previous few days. there was no very alarming change to be noted. When the nurse returned from her breakfast, however, her experienced leve at once saw that the end was drawing near,

Both physicians were immediately telegraphed for, and arrived in a few minutes, The powerful heart stimulant, nitrogly cerine, which had several times before brought the patient back out of the valley of death, was powerless now

In the meantime all the family had been summoned into the death chamber-Mrs. Blaine, the devoted wife, Miss Hattle Blaine, his unmarried daughter, Vrs. Damrosch his married daughter. James G. Plane, Jr., his only surviving son, and Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton), his cousin.

In silent, tearful sorrow they witnessed. osing scenes. The patient lay so but even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of coneciousness, no look of recognition passed At 10:45 he lay so still that the window shades were raised to give more light, to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they

The news was instantly flashed all over the world.

preclaimed him dead

Young Mr. Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to unform. him of the event, when the President himself arrived, accompanied by his private recretary and Secretary of State Foster All. the rest of the Cabinet quickly followed and the excitement throughout the city became general as the news spread. Both houses of Congress adjourned and the former assured ates of the ex-Senator and ex-Speaker of both political parties united in elequent tributes to his memory.

The physicians have officially made pulic the cause of death as Eright's disease. aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs and followed by heirt failure.

MR.BLAINE'S HEALTH HIS EOBBY From Boyhood Up He Had a Dread of Illness. He Thought One Foot Bigger Than the Other.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 -- Many stories bave been told relative to Mr. Blaine's dread of lliness. He was a hypochondriac, and from boybood up was liable to allow his imagination to exaggerate elight aliments. A story attributed to his brother, Robert Blaine, illustrates this one peculiarity of the great states man "Jim," as his brother called birm, got it into his head one day when a boy that his right foot was considerably smaller than his left. This idea preyed upon his mind until he sought his brother "Look here Bob," said he. I think there is something the matter with my feet. isn't my right foot smaller than my left!" Robert in order to tease him pretended to examine the future states. man's feet very closely and then said very slowly. Why Jim. I do believe it

wery slowly. Why Jim I do believe it is amailer than the other site.

"I knew it was replied James G. What do you suppose I had better do about it? When Boo' saw how much to heart his brother took the supposed discovery he did all he could to disulfusionise him but it required considerable argument and some ridicule to do so. Mr. Bialne could not be called superstitious yet anything concerning his health and aglety was always hable to upset him. The clerks and others about the State Department were aware of this and any occurrence about his office that might have interfered with his comfort or peace of mind war kept from his showledge. Just before he returned from his stay at Bar Harbor, in the summer and autumn of 1881, an accident happened in his office at the State Department of which he never had any knowledge. A large chandelier which knowledge. A large chandelier which lung directly over the seat he always socupled at his desk fell one day with a terrible crash it was very heavy and completely umushed the chair which Mr. Bisine would have been sitting in had be been at his post. The attendants agreed not to tell Mr. Blaine, knowing that it would worry him.

-Tax demand for work by unemployed girls is so great at Harrison, N. J., that the Edison Electric Lamp Company had to appeal to the police to preserve order. Nearly 400 girls have been put to work since the resent-decision in favor of Edison in relation to the incandescent lamp.

MEN WHO KNEW BLAINE WELL.

THEY SAY HIS ACRIEVEMENTS WERE OF A HIGH AND RARE ORDER. HE RANKED WITH GLAD STONE AND BISMARCK.

Washington, Jan. 27 .- Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, was asked to-day for an expression of his estimate of Mr. Blaine's character as a man and statesman. "It would be useless," he said, "for me to attempt at this time to give expression to the worth of Mr. Blaine. I have known him since he was a lad, living with his uncle, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio. Our family was related to the Ewings, and while I was older than the boy, I saw a great deal of 'Jim' as we called him. I have watched his career with the interest of a relation almost, and can only say now that his nchievements in statesmanship were of a high and rare order. I feel personally profound sorrow at his death."

Senator John G. Carlisle said: "In my opinion Mr. Blaine was one of the great men of this nation. He was brilliant and able. I feel a deep sorrow at his death. His party has lost one of its greatest leaders, and the country has lost one whose counsels have contributed greatly to the advancement made by it in the a lad, living with his uncle, Mr. Ewing,

to the advancement made by it in the

past 30 years. A Democrat, who has been very close to the dead statesman, is Senator Black-burn, of Kentucky. While declaring that he had made a vow not to appear in an interview, Mr. Blackburn said: "There is no man who can bear witness to the lovable character and great worth of Mr. Blaine more emphatically than I. We were friends in the best sense of the word, and his death affects me deeply." Representative Charles O'Nelli is the "Father of the House." and as such has watched the career of Mr. Biaine from the time the latter entered the House in the Thirty-eighth Congress. "I remember well," said Mr. O'Nelli today, "of standing before the bar of the House and taking the oath with Mr. Blaine in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was then a commanatively young man of most Thirty-eighth Congress. He was then a comparatively young man of most tigorous health. He was aggressive from the very first day he took his seat. That meant much in those days. Nowadays everybody is in a sense independent, but there was a disposition 80 years ago to be guided and controlled by the leaders. Mr. Blaine asserted his independence at once, and sprang leto the front ranks. He did not hesitate to measure lances with besitate to measure lances with such leaders as Thadueus Stevens and General Schenck. He was like William D Kelly, of Philadelphia, one to lead and not to be led. No man ever had the hold upon the people that Mr. Blaine had. It was his charming, magnetic manner 1 will always remember his mindness and the cordiality of kindness and the cordiality of his greeting. He had a habit of calling me 'Charley', in a warm, cordial manner, that went right to the heart. As a statesman he ranked with Gladstone and Bismarck, and I believe in some ways was greater than either. While his death has long been expected. I feel inexpressibly sad to-day to think that the great man has left us."

## THE CONKLING EPISODE.

Mr. Blaine in an Angry Altereation in the House Referred to the New Yorker's 'Magnificent Turkey Gobbler Strut.' WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. - One of the oldest stenographers of the House said:

"Mr. Blaine's career in the House was marked by many exciting episodes. He first came into prominence through at augry altercation between himself and Mr Roscoe Conkling, then a member of the House from Utica, N. Y. It was in the war period, and Mr. Blaine made a bitter attack upon Mr. Conkling for having charged the Government with fees as a judge advocate while he was draving ay as a member of Congress. In by

The incident excited great attention at

the time, and helped to bring both actors in it into that prominence which they each enjoyed during the remainder of the House their lives.
The National House of Representatives. said the same experienced reporter, has had few Speakers, if any, who enjoyed had few Speakers if any who enjoyed greater popularity among its members, or who exercised more influence over Legislators than Mr. Blaine Democrats admired him for his impartiality and farmess, as much as for his abilities, and he had no faster friend on either side of the Chamber than Mr. Randall, the unflinching Pennsylvania Democrat Up to and all through Mr. Randall's last illness, the kindliest relations were maintained between the two men, who had been so long associates, on

occupied the Speaker's chair with signal ability and success.

There are but seven of those who There are but seven of those who served with Mr. Blaine in the Senate remaining in that body, in which he served so honorably and so well. They are Senators Allison. Cockerell. Dawes, Gordon. Mitchell. Morrill and Ransom, four Republicans and three Democrats.

There are but 12 members who served in the House with Mr. Blaine in the Forty-fourth or prior Congresses. These are Holman. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania:

men, who had been so long associates on the floor of the House and who had each

Forty-fourth or prior Congresses. These are Holman, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Harmer, Hooker, Bloom, Burrows, Springer, Forney, Culbertson, Bland, Springer, Forney, Cuinertson, & Renderson, of Illinois, and Ketcham

GOING TO WALKER AND EMMONS

Mr. Blaine's Last Message by Sign to His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Jan 27 - A pathetic incldent of Mr. Blaine's last moments was told this evening by a prominent Maine Representative, who was at the house just after the end came. He says that while Mr. Blaine was sinking. but before he had entirely lost conscious ness Mrs. Blame bent over the dying man and said to him: "Do you remember Walker and Emmons! Do you know that

you are going where they are?"
Mr. Blaine did not open his eyes, but the index finger of his outstretched hand slowly and feebly raised itself to point upward. This was the last indication given by the dying man of any knowledge of earthly things.

PUNERAL OF BISHOP BROOKS.

Simultaneous Services in Three Churches and an Open Air Ceremony.

The funeral of the late Blanop Phillips Brooks, of the Episcopal Church, occurred at Boston, Mass, on Friday, Thousands clewed the remains at Trinity Church. where the services were conducted at noon by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishops Wilams, Neely, Talbot and Niles.

When the procession started for Mt. Auburn Cemetery, where the remains were laid in the family lot, a public service was held from the steps of the west vestibule of the church, for the benefit of the multiude who could not gain entrance to the church. Simultaneously with the services in the church, there were public services of prayer in the First Bastist and Old Fouth Church, both within a stone's thrige of Trinity. At each there was a large often-

felt unable, under the circumstances, to enter upon the consideration of any public business with the members of the Cabinet, most of whom had been associated with Mr. Blaine in the official family relations, and therefore the meet-ing of the Cabinet was adjourned. The President later issued the follow

ing proclamation:

The President later lasued the following proclamation:

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 it 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 it years he was a member of the National House of Representatives and was three times chosen 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 "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 his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature, his genius has added new justice to American citizenship.

has added new instre to sincrical 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-staff, and that for a period of 30 days, the Department of State be draped in mourning.

The Mourning Universal.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Legisla tures of the various States that are at present in session all adjourned to-day upon learning of Mr. Blaine's death From all over the country come expres-sions of serrow. Telegrams of condo-lence are reaching the Blaine family by the thousands.

SKETCH OF MR. BLAINE'S LIFE.

James tattlespie Blaine was born on the Sist 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 commissarytion. Colone Blaine, who was commissarygeneral 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 profes-ser 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.

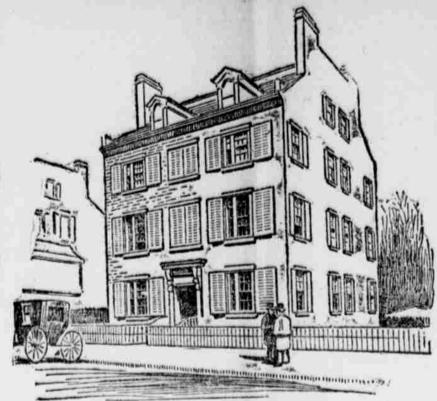
"Mr. Conkling repelled the attricians wing some boyineaker chility. The trial indulged in some severe criminal is of by his National career in 1862, with the outbreak of the war. During the Porty-first gobbier strut. Forty-s cond and Forey-third Congresses he was Speaker of the House.

Mr. Blaine's administration of the Speakcommonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equipmt for the nuties of presiding officer, and his complete mastery of Parita usutary inw, his dexterity and physical solurance, 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 deleating the passage of the original between hill? original "Force bill."

The political revulsion of 1874 placed the Democrats in control of the House, and Mr. Blame I came the leader of the minority. The session preceding the Presidential con test of 1876 was a period of stormy and ve-hement contention. On the 21 of May a resolution was adopted in the House to in-vestigate an alleged purchase by the Union Favific Rangoad Company of certain bond of the Little Rocken'l Fort Smile Railroad supany. It soon became evident that the investigation was assist at Mr. Blains. extensel austress correspondence on part with Warren Fauer, o. Buston, run-ning through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a ciers named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the impulation against Mr.

THE PRESIDENT DEEPLY MOVED
He Orders an Adjournment of the Cabinet Meeting and Issues a Proclamation for Official Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Cabinet was in session when the news of Mr. Blaine's death was announced to them. President Harrison was deeply moved and said he felt unable, under the circumstances, to



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

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 uncceeding term. His career in the Senate was both brilliant and distinguished, as it had been in the House. He was called from the Legislature to the cubhouse and intriguie which Key had been carrying on with Sicales's wife was the cause of the encounter.

Two years after this occurrence the house, the cause of t Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the re-signation of Senator Morrill, and the next signation 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 distinguisted, 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. Blainter and the second secon 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 Varion".

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 difficul-ties, the complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, and the



MBS, JAMES G. BLAINE

killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also disposed of while Mr. Blaine was at the head of the State Department. The events precising 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 resignable in the candidate, and resigned his place in the Cabinet. Whether in public position or in 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 fairty 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 su ones residence at Bar Haros, yet he also had a hone in Washing-ton. It was only a few years after going there as a Member of Congress that he tongut the residence, 821 Fifteenth street,



MR. BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE NEAR WASHINGTON, PENN.

Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the lettery, 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 his private papers, and his willingness to 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 projection of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared that he propose I to reserve noth-

ing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed: Thank God, I am not ashamed to sh them. There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to concast, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feet, I invite the confidence of 40,600,000 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

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 an 1 Mr. 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 Dapont Circle house to Mr. Litter. 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 danghter of the late Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Scott Towasend.

which was for a time unoccupied, was taken by the then Secretary of State, William H. Saward, and he moved into it with his fam-



BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

ily. 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 rang the door bell and told the servant who admitted him that told the servant who admitted him that he had a package of medicine which the Sec-retary's physician had ordered to be deliv-ered to him personally. The servant re-fused to allow him to go upstairs and the Secretary's son, Frederick W. Seward, also opposed him; but the stranger, making a feint of departure, suddenly sorang at Frederick and felled him to the floor with the butt of a revolver, almost on the same Frederick and felled him to the floor with the butt of a revolver, almost on the same instant shashing the servant with a knife. He then darted forward and reached the sick chamber where Secretary Saward was sitting up in bed. The knife gleamed again and Mr. Feward, weak and helples, was stabled 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.

ecuted with his fellow-conspirators.
Secretary of War Belknap was the next
tenant of the bouse of misfortune, and for a
time the soberoid edifice became gay with
the life of the Grantregime. Before a twelvemonth its evil genius had again asserted it-self and Mrs. Beiknap 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 uncanny and that its tenants were dogged by an evil fate. For a time the Commissary General's staff held possession, then when they had moved to the War Department's new building it was again tennutiese. It was about this time that Mr. Blaine, shortly after his appointment as Secretary of State by President Marrison, astonished his friends by renting the ill-omened house for ten years at \$3000 a year. He decorated and reno vated 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 mod-ern residence. Yet all the changes failed to eradicate the characteristic attributed to the mansion by the superstitious Washington-ians. Becoming its tenant, Mr. Biaine has eucountered the greatest reverses to his am-bitions, and experienced the keenest sorrows

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 eidest 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, his second son, a bright business man, in manner and character closely resembling his father, also died suddonly in the heyday of youth and prosperity. A tourd and crushing bereavement was the death of the eldest daughter, Alice, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger. It tollowed closely John J. Coppinger. It followed closely on the death of her brother. Walker Blaine, whose funeral she was at-tending when seized by the fatal ill-ness. 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 married. Mrs. other, Miss Harriet, is un narried. Mrs.

of his life.



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

EULOGIES IN CONGRESS.

Fitting Words Spoken in the Senate and House, After Which Both Bodies Adjourn for the Day. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate met

this morning in the gloom which the in-telligence of Mr. Blaine's death naturally cast over the Capitol. Mr. Hale, of Maine, one of deceased's closest friends, formally announced the death. He said: Maine, one of deceased's closest friends, formally announced the death. He said:

A very great man has passed from this earth. James G. Blaine is dead. His career was so remarkable and his services so great that in all the histories which may be written of his time he will, stand as the central figure not only as to his own country, but on politics and subjects that affected other great nations. He belonged not to any one State, but to all the country, the Pennsylvania, which gave him birthplace and nurtured him, and Maine, where he made his home, and where he became her first citizen, and which filed his lap with all the bonors which she could bestow, mourn him no more to-day than do the dwellers by the shores of the great guif and in the cabins of the far Sierras. He was for years a distinguished member of the House of Representatives and for six years presided as its Speaker. He was twice Secretary of State, and was until of late a member of the present administration. I do not think there is one Seniator here who will not deem if fitting, in view of these facts and of the fact that he died where his last peaceful look from his chamber window might embrace this Capitol, where his voice had been so many times heard that we make a precedent at this time, and that although Mr. Blaine was at the time of six death a private citizen, this body take immediate adjournment.

Mr. Cockrell, Democrat, of Misseuri,

journment.

Mr. Cockrell, Democrat, of Misseuri, moved an adjournment and it was unanimously carried.

In the Honse, after the chaplain had referred feelingly in his prayer to the death of Mr. Biaine, Mr. Milliken, of Maine, made the formal announcement. Mr. Holman, Democrat, of Indiana, said:

The deaths which have been announced so Maine, made the formal announcement. Mr. Holman, Democrat, of Indiana, said:
The deaths which have been announced so recently of illustrious citizens may well bring to our minds the prophetic words of the Hebrew King. "How are the mighty fallen:" The death of James G. Blaine will profoundly impress the sensibilities of the country. A great man is dead. He laid the foundation of his fame in this city. Here were his great and early triumphs, How often have we heard in this hall the tone of his ringing eloquence. Great in statesmanship, known not only in our country, but to the statesmen of the civilized world. And not only great in statesmanship, not only one of the illustrious characters which have illustrated the value of free institutions, but beyond that he was great in the field of literature. As the historian of the grandest epoch in the history of the world, he did nis work well. His history, covering a period of years, will go down to posterity as one of the brightest illustrations of the period in which he sived, and of the grandest events of which he was a part.

It would seem, Mr. Epeaker, to be eminently proper and fitting that with the announcement of his death here in this, the theater of his first achievements, this house, our of respect to his memory, should adjourn. I therefore move that the House do how adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the

The motion was agreed to and the House adjourned.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Intersticial Nophritisia Form of Bright's Disease, Coupled With Lung and Heart Trouble. The Fatal Attack.

WASHINGTON, Jan 27.-The physicians have officially made public the cause of death as intersticial nephritis, a form of Bright's disease, aggravated by tuber-cular disease of the inngs, and followed by heart failure.

Dr. Johnston said that since the attack

Dr. Johnston said that since the attack of heart failure on Sunday, December 18 last, there had been no hope of Mr. Blaine's ultimate recovery. His death was but a question of how long his remarkable vitality would hold out.

Following is the official statement of the attending physicians, Drs. Johnston and Hyart:

and Hyatt: "The beginning of Mr. Biaine's illness dates back some years. The explosit signs of ill-health were associated otion's

and no doubt due to a gouty tende which manifested itself in sub-atine the attacks of gout, disturbances of digit of Mr. and progressive innutrition and anoemic oeet
"Subsequent events prove that at this "ce

"Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the article of the body, which resulted later in symptoms of obliteration of vessels and in chronic disease of the kidneys. The attack of paralysis in 1887 was connected with similar alterations in the blood vessels of the brain.

"During the summer of 1892 the evi-dences of failing health were more de-cided, and in November, after his return to Washington, his symptoms suddenly assumed an aggravated form. From this time, although there were periods of ap-parent improvement, he continued to grow worse from week to week.

"The symptoms were at first, more di-rectly connected with the kidneys, and examinations of the prine showed that examinations of the brine showed that there was a progressive intersticial change going on in the organ, and that he had a form of chronic Bright's disease. In December signs of lung complications appeared, which were no doubt connected with the were no doubt connected with the general disease; but as tubercle bacilii were found in the spata, it is probable that there was some tubercular infection as well. Much of the distress which Mr. as well. Much of the distress which Mr. Blaine suffered was associated with this disease of the lungs and his death was certainly hastened by it.

"Toward the end of December, the heart began to show signs of unusual weakness from cardiac degeneration and dilatation, and on December 18 he had an alarming.

allarming attack of heart exhaustion; from this he rallied, but
others of the same nature
recurred on several occasions. From the
middle of January these attacks ceased
and the action of the heart was more
uniformly good. There was, however, a
daily loss of flesh and strength.
"For three days before Mr Blaine's

"For three days before Mr Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition; each day be seemed somewhat condition; each day he seemed somewhat more feeble than on the day before, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Towards the morning of January 27 his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing more embarrassed. As a result of the falling heart action condensate of the falling heart action condensate. heart action oedema of the lung curred, and he died without much suffer ing at 11 o'clock.

ing at 11 o'clock.

"During the whole of Mr. Blaine's ill ness the digestion was well performed, and liquid food, chiefly milk was taken in ful quantities. His mind was generally clear, except when clouded by uroemiz and disturbed brain circulation. At though unable to express himself is words, he recognized all the members of his family unit within a few members of the family unit of the sembers of the family unit of the sembers. his family up to within a few moments of his death

The statement of the physicians will not be supplemented by an autopsy, the members of the family being thoroughly satisfied as to the cause of death. The body will not be embaimed for burial, the family objecting to any disturbance of its family objecting to any disturbance of its. The funeral will be as unostentation as it is possible to make it. There will be 12 pallbearers, selected from among Mr. Blaine's personal and official friends None will be chosen because of their position, but naturally the larger portion will be from the ranks of official life.

Three Men Killed in a Collision.

Two freight trains collided on the Santa Fe road near Milisdale, nine miles south of Joliet, Ill., and Engineers A. M. Rahn and Richard Mitchell and Brakeman M. J. Mahoney were killed. The other trainmen escaped without injury. Both trains were badly wrecked and the pecuniary loss will

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