

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 Burial 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 last moment.

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



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

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday morning the first dangerous symptoms were observed. Mrs. Price, the trained nurse, had gone for her breakfast, leaving the patient temporarily 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 eye 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, nitro-glycerine, 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 Hattie Blaine, his unmarried daughter, Mrs. Damosch, his married daughter, James G. Blaine, Jr., his only surviving son, and Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton), his cousin.

In silent, tearful sorrow they witnessed the closing scenes. The patient lay so quietly that even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of consciousness, 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 proclaimed him dead.

The news was instantly flashed all over the world. Young Mr. Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to inform him of the event, when the President himself arrived, accompanied by his private secretary 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 associates of the ex-Senator and ex-Speaker of both political parties united in eloquent tributes to his memory.

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

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH HIS HOBBY

From Boyhood Up He Had a Dread of Illness. He Thought One Foot Bigger Than the Other.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Many stories have been told relative to Mr. Blaine's dread of illness. He was a hypochondriac, and from boyhood up was liable to allow his imagination to exaggerate slight ailments. A story attributed to his brother, Robert Blaine, illustrates this one peculiarity of the great statesman. "Jim," said the younger brother, "got into his head one day when a boy that his right foot was considerably smaller than his left. This idea provoked him 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 statesman's feet very closely and then said very slowly: 'Why, Jim, I do believe it is smaller than the other one.' 'I knew it was,' replied James G. 'What do you suppose I had better do about it?' 'Why, Bob,' said he, 'I have discovered, he did all he could to disillusion him, but it required considerable argument and some ridicule to do so.

Mr. Blaine could not be called superstitious, yet anything concerning his health and safety was always liable 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 was kept from his knowledge. Just before he returned from his stay at Bar Harbor, in the summer and autumn of 1891, an accident happened in his office at the State Department of which he never had any knowledge. A large chandelier, which hung directly over the seat he always occupied at his desk, fell one day with a terrific crash. It was very heavy and completely smashed the chair which Mr. Blaine would have been sitting in had he been at his post. The attendants agreed not to tell Mr. Blaine, knowing that it would worry him.

The 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 recent decision in favor of Edison in relation to the incandescent lamp.

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 intelligence of Mr. Blaine's death naturally cast over the Capitol. Mr. Blaine, 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 nurturance, and where he became his first citizen, and which filled his lap with all the honors which she could bestow, mourn him no more to-day than do the dwellers in the shores of the great Gulf and in the cañons of the Sierras. He was for years a distinguished member of the House of Representatives and for years presided as Speaker. He was twice Secretary of State, and was until late a member of the present administration. I do not think there is one Senator here who will not deem it 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 his death a private citizen, this body take immediate adjournment."

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

In the House, after the chaplain had referred fittingly to his prayer to the death of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Milliken, of Maine, made the formal announcement.

Mr. Holman, Democrat, of Indiana, said: "The death which has been announced so recently of illustrious citizens may well bring to our minds the prophetic words of the great King, 'The just shall fall as the unjust.' The death of James G. Blaine will profoundly impress the sensibilities of the country. A great man is dead, and 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 men are numbered down not only in our country, but to the statesmen of the civilized world. And not only great in statesmanship, but in 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 has, in work which he has done, covering a period of years, will go down to posterity as one of the greatest illustrations of the grand events of which he lived, and of the grand events of which he was a part."

It would seem, Mr. Speaker, to be eminently proper and fitting that with the announcement of his death here in this, the theater of his first achievements, and the scene of his last moments, should adjourn. I therefore move that the House do so.

The motion was agreed to and the House adjourned.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Interstitial Nephritis, a 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 interstitial nephritis, a form of Bright's disease, aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs, and followed by heart failure.

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 condition was such that he was long his remarkable vitality would hold out.

Following is the official statement of the attending physicians, Drs. Johnston and Hyatt: "The beginning of Mr. Blaine's illness dates back some years. The earliest signs of ill-health were associated with a cough and a gummy discharge, which manifested itself in sub-acute attacks of gout, disturbances of digestion and progressive interstitial nephritis. The attack of paralysis in 1887 was connected with similar alterations in the blood vessels. "During the summer of 1892 the evidences of failing health were more decided, and in November, after his return to Washington, his symptoms gradually assumed an aggravated form. From this time, although there were periods of apparent improvement, he continued to grow weaker from week to week. "The symptoms were, at first, more directly connected with the kidneys, and examinations of the urine showed that there was a progressive interstitial 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 general disease; but as tubercle bacilli were found in the sputa, it is probable that there was some tubercular infection 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 attack of heart exhaustion; from this he rallied, but others 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 death there was no marked change in his condition; each day he seemed to be a little more feeble than the day before, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Toward the morning of January 27 his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing more embarrassed. As a result of the failing heart action, edema of the legs occurred, and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock. "During the whole of Mr. Blaine's illness the diet was very simple, consisting of liquid food, chiefly milk, was taken in fair quantities. His mind was generally clear, except when clouded by uremic and disturbed brain circulation, which though unable to express himself it words, he recognized all the members of 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 embalmed for burial, the family objecting to any disturbance of it. The funeral will be as unostentatious 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 Millville, nine miles south of Joliet, Ill., and Engineers A. M. Rain 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 be heavy.

The British and Foreign Bible Society sends out every day five tons' weight of Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture.

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 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 meeting of the Cabinet was adjourned.

The President later issued 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 today 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 Speaker. 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, and returned to the public life of his country. In 1885 he was again elected to the public life in Congress as a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became Secretary of State and continued to exercise that office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted character have been a source of pride and gratification to his countrymen and the admiration of the world. His life was a noble example of the high and noble life of an American citizen.

As a suitable expression of the National appreciation of his great services and his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral, all the public buildings throughout the United States be closed, and that all public buildings throughout the United States be closed, and that for a period of 30 days, the Department of State be draped in black.

The Mourning Universal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Legislatures 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 expressions of sorrow. Celebrities throughout the land are reaching the Blaine family by the thousands.

SKETCH OF MR. BLAINE'S LIFE.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on the 5th of January, 1831, 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 the United States Army, was his grandfather. When seven years old, he went to live with his uncle, Thomas Egan, in Ohio, where his father, Neal G. Blaine, was a merchant. 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 New York and became proprietor and editor of the *Cenaebe Journal*.

At the birth of the Republican Party he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, which nominated Fremont. After serving in Congress and the Maine Legislature, he was sent to Congress and became his National career in 1862, with the outbreak of the war. During the Forty-first and Forty-second 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 effected a compromise which succeeded in defeating the passage of the original "Force bill."

The political revival of 1874 placed the Democrats in control of the House, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the Presidential election 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 this 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 the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. It was only a few years after going there as a Member of Congress that he sought the residence, 821 Fifteenth street.

MR. BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE NEAR WASHINGTON, PENN.



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Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with memoranda which would be chosen because of their position, but naturally the larger portion will be from the ranks of official life.

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 expressed it."



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 McMillen, 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 resignation from the Cabinet in December, 1881. 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



MR. JAMES G. BLAINE.

hilling 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. Walls he never gave up his home and home life in Maine, where he had a town residence at 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 sought the residence, 821 Fifteenth street.

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. The 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. 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. Their 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 Damosch, the famous New York musical director, and the other, Miss Harriet, is unmarried. Mrs.

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 Nation.

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 in a dilapidated condition. It was not until after the untimely, two tragedies having occurred within its portals. During Buchanan's administration it was occupied as a clubhouse. One day Philip Barlow Key, the venerable and handsome District Attorney of the District of Columbia,



BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

had just left the clubhouse when he was shot down by Congressman Sicles, of New York. Mr. Key was carried back to the clubhouse. An intrigue which Key had been carrying on with Sicles's wife was the cause of the encounter. Two years after this occurrence 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.

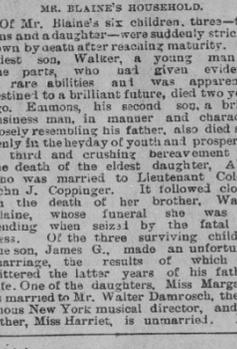
BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

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 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 upstairs and the Secretary's son, Frederick W. Seward, also opposed him; but the stranger, making a feint of departure, suddenly sprang at Frederick and fell him to the floor 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, 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 by hanging.

Secretary of War Belknap was the next tenant of the house of misfortune, and for a time the so-called office became a byword in the parlance of the Nation. Before a twelve-months' evil genius had again asserted itself and Mr. Belknap lay dead under its roof after a brief illness. Then, after the Seward 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.

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BLAINE'S COTTAGE AT BAR HARBOR.

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MEN WHO KNEW BLAINE WELL.

THEY SAID HIS ACHIEVEMENTS WERE OF A HIGH AND RARE ORDER. HE BANKED WITH GLADSTONE 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, Ohio. Our family was related to the Ewings, and while he was older than the boy, I saw a great deal of Jim," as we called him. I have watched his career with interest of a relation almost, and can only say now that his achievements in statesmanship were of a high and rare order. I feel personally proud to have known him."

Senator John G. Carlisle said: "In my opinion Mr. Blaine was one of the great men of this nation. He was brilliant and noble in character, and his life was a noble example of the high and noble life of an American citizen. His party has lost one of its greatest leaders, and the country has lost one whose counsel have contributed greatly to the advancement made by it in the past 80 years."

A Democrat, who has been very close to the dead statesman, Senator Blackburn, 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 noble 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'Neill is the "Father of the House," and as such has watched the career of Mr. Blaine from the time the latter entered the House in the Thirty-eighth Congress. "I remember well," said Mr. O'Neill to-day, "of standing before the bar of the House and talking with Mr. Blaine in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was then a comparatively young man of most vigorous health. He was aggressive from the very first, and 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 into the front ranks. He did not hesitate to measure his lance with such leaders as Thaddeus Stevens and General Schenck. He was like William D. Kelley of Philadelphia. No man ever had the hold upon the people that Mr. Blaine had. It was his charming, magnetic manner. I will always remember 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 CONKING EPISODE.

Mr. Blaine in an Angry Altercation in the House Referred to the New Yorker "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 an angry 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 drawing pay as a member of Congress. Mr. Conkling repelled the attack, and indulged in some severe criticisms of his antagonist, who in reply spoke derisively of Mr. Conkling's 'magnificent turkey gobbler strut.' "The incident excited great attention at the time, and helped to bring both actors in it into that prominence which each enjoyed during the remainder of their lives."

The National House of Representatives, said the same experienced reporter, had had few Speakers, if any, who enjoyed greater popularity among its members, or who exercised more influence over legislation than Mr. Blaine. Democrats admired him for his impartiality and fairness, as much as for his abilities, and he had no faster friend than the Republicans. Mr. Conkling's attack, and the unflinching Pennsylvania Democrat, up to, and all through Mr. Randall's illness, the kindest relations were maintained between the two men, who had been so long associates on the floor of the House, and who had each occupied the Speaker's chair with signal ability and success.

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 23 members who served in the House with Mr. Blaine in the Forty-fourth or prior Congresses. These are Holman, O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Harner, Hooker, Blount, Burrows, Springer, Forney, Culbertson, Bland, Henderson, of Illinois; and Keitcham.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP BROOKS.

Simultaneous Services in Three Churches and an Open Air Ceremony.

The funeral of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, of the Episcopal Church, occurred at Boston, Mass., on Friday. Thousands viewed the remains at Trinity Church, where the services were conducted at noon by Bishop Poter, assisted by Bishops Williams, 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 multitude who could not gain entrance to the church. Simultaneously with the services in the church, there were public services of prayer in the First Baptist and Old South Church, both within a stone's throw of Trinity. At each there was a large attendance.

GOING TO WALKER AND EDMONS

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A pathetic incident 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 consciousness, Mrs. Blaine bent over the dying man and said to him: "Do you remember Walker and Edmons? 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.