

# DEATH OF J. G. BLAINE.

## THE DREAD SUMMONS COMES TO THE EX-SECRETARY.

The Greatest Statesman of Modern Times Answers the Call of the Angel of Death—His Death Mourned by His Countrymen.

Washington, Jan. 28.—One more name, that of James G. Blaine, has been added to the list of the nation's dead. Once more the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man who, as the "Plumed Knight," was such an object of devotion. For years he stood in the very first rank of the great men of the land and few men have ever wielded such a potent influence as James G. Blaine. He was the one whom his party delighted to honor and whose word was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a statesman in a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top, and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic. Few men have had so many ardent admirers and devoted friends. He made many bitter enemies as well. This was but a natural result of the position he filled in life. But now all animosity is buried, and friends and political foes alike unite in expressions of regret at the passing away of the "man from Maine."

Those who were long in the state department and knew Mr. Blaine when he was at his best, recognized with sorrow during his last service that there was a remarkable change in his physical condition. Mr. Blaine was conscious of his poor state of health. A prominent Republican who called on him about a year ago, in speaking of this said: "I went to Mr. Blaine the latter part of last January and asked him if he was going to be a candidate for the senate. He answered: 'No, sir; I cannot entertain the thought for one moment. It would kill me sure, and I know it, and I do not believe I have a friend on earth who would ask me to be a candidate if he knew the state of my health.' Mr. Blaine added: 'I am going to write a letter on the subject.' After Mr. Blaine had written his letter announcing that he would not be a candidate for the senate, Mr. Blaine was urged to reconsider his action. It was represented to Mr. Blaine, who was then ill, that the campaign would be made so easy for him as to involve no physical or mental exhaustion, and that the result would be his triumphant election. With an air of despondency the sick man replied that he was satisfied that he could not live through a heated political campaign, or that he should die in the early summer, retire to his Maine home and spend his remaining days in quiet literary work. Mr. Blaine's death at last.

Came painlessly and quietly, but not without premonition. The attending physicians have said repeatedly in these later days, since hope of recovery was abandoned, that when the end came it would probably occur with at most two or three hours' warning. 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 had passed. At 10:45 he lay so still that the physicians 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. 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 the former associate of the ex-senator and ex-speaker of both political parties united in eloquent tributes to his memory.

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 Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a new-holder, on Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington City, by the side of his son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger. 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.

### HIS CAREER.

#### Life and Works of the Statesman Who is Now No More.

James Gillespie Blaine was born Jan. 31, 1830, at Indian Hill farm, Union township, Washington county, Penn. The house in which he saw the light was a stone house built west of the Monongahela river. The boy's father was well-to-do, and he had every advantage. He had special instruction and the advantage of the best teachers at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived with his relatives, the family of Thomas Ewing. He soon returned to Annapolis. He was brought into contact with politics when a mere lad of eleven. He was graduated from the University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847, before he was quite eighteen, the first of thirty-three classmates. He soon returned to Annapolis. There appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, Blaine should have had much harder times to have brought out his power.

Like Webster and other great Americans, Blaine began his career by teaching. His school was at Georgetown, Ky., where, in 1853, he became acquainted with and married Miss Stanwood. The Stanwoods were men of prominence in New England, and Mr. Blaine exchanged a pedagogic's pursuits for those of a journalist.

As the editor of the Kennebec Journal he was associated with Mr. Stevens. They had the state printing. This proved insufficient for Mr. Blaine's support. In 1855 he was struck for a \$1,200 salary. This prompted him to assume the editorship of the Portland Daily Advertiser. He soon returned to Annapolis and made it his home for twenty-five years. Journalism soon led him into politics. In 1857 he was elected to the state legislature of Maine. He occupied a seat in the lower branch till 1862. Two years of that time he presided over the house of delegates. He availed himself of the opportunity to perfect the knowledge of parliamentary law that enabled him later to direct with marked ability the proceedings of the house of representatives. Coming to congress in 1862, he soon attracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the congressional record. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and accurately predicted that he would accomplish. When in 1869 Schuyler Colfax was promoted to the vice presidency Blaine succeeded to the chairmanship. This placed him in the center of the storm. He was elected till 1875 the Democrats gained a majority of members. His ability as speaker was conceded by all, although his enemies regarded him as often arbitrary and

high-handed in the administration of his power.

### Mr. Blaine in Congress.

His career in the national congress was an eventful one. His antagonism to the Stevens reconstruction bill in 1867 created a rift in the nation, and after a seeming retreat his amendment modifying this proposed in a party law in the South was carried through both house and senate.

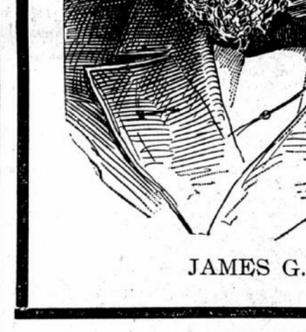
In 1869 Mr. Blaine was elected speaker of the house, acting in that capacity for six successive years. This career in the house has always been regarded as exceptionally brilliant. The political revolution of 1874 placed the Democracy in power in the house and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the republican minority. Preceding the presidential contest of 1876 the session of the house was held in the city of Washington. A general amnesty bill, removing the disabilities of participants in the rebellion, Mr. Blaine stood for and against the bill. He made a speech of Davis. One of his most notable speeches was made at this time under the spur of opposition to the amnesty bill.

In 1876 he was called upon to defend his political character against charges of bribery from the Union Pacific and other railroad companies. The Mulligan letters were produced and the stormy scenes of May and June of that year followed. June 5 Mr. Blaine rising a personal explanation denied the right of congress to compel the production of his private papers. He expressed his willingness to stand any examination, and having possessed himself of these letters he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. He stood up in the house holding the letters in his hand.

"Thank God," said he, "I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And, with some sense of indignation, with a mortification I do not regret, I think, any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of my countrymen while I read these letters from this desk."

At this time Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had been made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading these letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The chairman returned an evasive answer, when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging, as within his own knowledge that the chairman had received such a dispatch completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." Of this scene Gen. Garfield said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in congress.

June 11 was the time of the Republican national convention. The previous Sunday he had been prostrated by the heat and fevers were entertained for his life. In the convention however his friends elected him. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of the total of 754. The remainder were divided among Senator Morion, Secretary



JAMES G. BLAINE.

Bristow, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes and others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only 28 of a nomination. A combination upon Hayes, however, defeated him.

### Goes to the Senate.

Mr. Blaine entered the senate some months later. Again in 1880 his friends of four years before stood by him in the national convention. The first vote stood: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10; and Garfield, 1. On the final ballot, however, the Blaine forces united on Garfield, who was nominated by a vote of 203. Mr. Blaine was made secretary of state. He was in the cabinet ten months. After Garfield's death Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet.

On his retirement he was for the first time in twenty-three years out of public station. He took up his well-known historical work "Twenty Years of Congress," and issued the first volume in January, 1884. In that year he was again before the Republican convention in the nomination for the presidency. On the fourth ballot he received 541 of the 813 votes and was nominated. President Hayes was his chief competitor. The campaign was a peculiarly bitter one. The result hinged upon New York, which fell in love with the lovely Miss Gilespie, a Roman Catholic heiress. This did not do a Blaine. Fine, sterling woman she was as mothers of great men are wont to be. Several years since she and her daughter fell in love with a navy officer stationed at Elizabeth, Pa. Of three sons James was her favorite.

The father of James used the means left him by the elder James Gillespie Blaine in the purchase of great tracts of land in western Pennsylvania and in the coal fields. He presented the site of numerous coal and iron mines and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold the title of millionaire until anything of their modern value was discovered, yet he retained enough to leave a handsome property to his son. Mr. Blaine was the owner of one of the most valuable properties in Monongahela county, Pa. This has been developed from a tract of wild land into a great property, which has for years brought in a very handsome income. Mr. Blaine inherited the business qualities of his father. He made his fortune in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He went to Maine on account of his marriage with a Maine lady. At the time his entrance into congress, in 1862, his private fortune was estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$250,000. His estate is probably worth a million dollars.

His personal appearance was altogether striking. A rugged man, a face furrowed with strongly marked lines around the mouth and other features bespoke will power and firmness unwavering. Sparse hair, a high forehead, a full beard betrayed life's autumn. A youthful elasticity of movement, however, seemed to be his. He was a public audience shrewdly told a tall tale congressional record. His height was nearly six feet, his frame almost colorless. His attire was altogether appropriate to a carriage to admit of an impression of vigor and resolution.

The trials of a man collecting bills sometimes takes an annoying turn. One of those pleasant gentlemen stepped into an office, and seeing the debtor talking to a number of lady friends, waited till he had leisure. Whereupon the debtor turned to the collector with a very pleasant manner and said: "I will loan you this much to-day. Come again when you are hard up," and smiled on those smiles that crack a looking glass. Hartford Post.

appeared to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gathering, Mr. Blaine was always at home. He belonged to no club, and kept more to himself than a man of his rank and position. He was a man of quietude. He did not even play the game of poker, which is so general an accomplishment with public men. He had nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life was as irreproachable as the best of his contemporaries. He was a very temperate man at the table. He occasionally drank a glass of wine, but he never joined the whisky drinking ranks in either the house or the senate.

Mr. Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that his contemporaries might be expected to have. He was not niggardly in his expenditures, neither was he lavish. He seemed to have joined the liberal and hospitable free-handedness of the West to the conservative carefulness of the East. His style of living at Washington was comfortable, never extravagant. His carriages and his horses would never attract notice anywhere, while at the same time they were plenty enough for any gentleman to use. In his manners Mr. Blaine was essentially a democrat. He never in any of the various periods of his career showed any pride of place.

Mr. Blaine apparently did not give the subject of religion any special thought. He was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church. His entire family are of the same belief. His mother, however, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Blaine himself was a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. It was his connection with the Ewing family which brought up from time to time the charge that he was himself a Catholic. It was not possible to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He did not believe that any one had a right to introduce a religious test in political canvasses. He was heard to say: "I have always been a member of the Presbyterian church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be made to appear even in the slightest degree as reflecting upon the religion of my mother."

### His Ancestors.

Mr. Blaine came of a distinguished family. He had behind him an ancestry of cultivated and wealthy men. His great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine of Carlisle, Pa., was commissary general of the Continental army from 1776 to the end of the war in 1783. With Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, Col. Blaine endured the hardships of that terrible winter of 1777-78. To his efficiency as commissary general is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that winter of 1777-78. To his efficiency as commissary general is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that winter of 1777-78. To his efficiency as commissary general is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that winter of 1777-78.

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# THEY WANT GOOD ROADS.

## DELEGATES MEET AT ST. PAUL IN CONVENTION.

### And Discuss How the Arteries of Commerce and Communication Can Be Constructed and Kept in Order.

St. Paul, Special.—That the people of Minnesota are in sympathy with the movement for better roads was attested yesterday by the large attendance at the good roads convention. The purpose of calling such a convention has already been seen, and no one who was present at yesterday's session can doubt the future good to be derived from it. The attendance was much larger than was expected, nearly 400 people being present. The afternoon adjournment of the legislature made it possible for the members of the two houses to attend the sessions of the convention, and many important resolutions were adopted. The chamber of commerce, by its most capable members, has already been seen, and no one who was present at yesterday's session can doubt the future good to be derived from it. The attendance was much larger than was expected, nearly 400 people being present. The afternoon adjournment of the legislature made it possible for the members of the two houses to attend the sessions of the convention, and many important resolutions were adopted.

The papers presented yesterday were to the point and highly instructive. They reflected close attention and the discussions which ensued were participated in by many delegates. That the convention will result in good to the state no one doubts. A bill may possibly be introduced at this session looking toward the correction of some of the abuses under the present law. For the people are tired of the poll tax and the old system of working it out on the country road, and they demand a modern and more effective system. A bill will probably be framed embodying the desired points.

GETTING TO WORK.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, chief consul of the American Wheelmen. At that hour the chamber was well filled. The objects of the meeting were outlined by the chairman, and referred to the demands of the American Alliance one year ago that there should be better roads in the state, and the part the wheelmen's association had taken in calling the convention.

On the temporary organization Hon. Henry R. Wells of Fillmore, was elected chairman by acclamation, and J. B. Hoxsie of St. Paul secretary. Judge Wells made a few remarks upon the great necessity of some action in securing good roads. Legislation, he said, would be necessary to accomplish the end, but he cautioned the convention against undue haste. He then appointed the following committees: Creation of a good roads fund, Messrs. A. B. Choate, H. Grant and J. M. Johnson; permanent organization and rules, Messrs. C. D. Belden, Paul A. Lavallee, A. T. Anderson, M. A. Olander and C. H. Strobeck.

The first paper of the convention was read by W. C. Faribault, of the Agricultural college. His subject was "Good Roads—Their Influence on the Intellectual, Moral and Social Welfare of the State." It was a most excellent paper and was ably seconded by the president.

The committee on credentials submitted their report after which the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations: President, H. R. Wells of Fillmore county; vice presidents, W. A. Van Syke of Ranken, A. B. Choate of Hennepin, F. S. Johnson of Goodhue, John Beach of Mower, H. W. Donaldson of Kitson, D. C. Davis of Cottonwood, B. F. Howard of St. Louis, James Madigan of Meeker, E. J. Fernald of St. Paul, F. B. Choate of Minneapolis; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; assistant secretaries, H. S. Taylor and R. V. Pratt; stenographer, J. H. Savage.

The report of the committee was accepted. President Wells made a short speech, thanking the committee for the honor conferred upon him. "European Roads" was the title of the first paper of the afternoon, by Gen. C. C. Andrews, and it was listened to with great interest. Gen. Andrews was followed by George W. Sublette, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, who read a paper on pavement and roads in cities and towns.

A general session of the papers followed, participated in by a large number of the delegates. The chairman announced the following members on the finance committee: C. D. Gillilan, C. C. Andrews and R. K. Greer. As members at large on the committee on resolutions and state association: Resolutions, D. J. Buel of Ramsey, E. L. Trout of Rock and W. H. Grant of Fairbault.

The association, A. B. Choate of Hennepin, P. Faribault of Hennepin and W. W. Sweet of Ramsey. After adjournment the delegates from the different congressional committees filled out their committees, naming two for each from each district.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of the evening was read by A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, the subject, "Bad Roads, Causes and Remedies Suggested. Needed Legislation." An interesting and instructive paper was read by John D. Estabrook, formerly superintendent of the Minneapolis street car system. The last paper of the evening was presented by W. S. Chown of Hennepin county on the subject, "Dirt and Gravel Roads, How maintained and Kept in Repair. Width of roads, the repairs of the roads, and the necessity of very much to the point, done entirely with the practical side of the question."

SECOND DAY.

The afternoon session was opened in the house of representatives with the report of the committee on permanent organization, made by Chairman A. B. Choate. A constitution and code of bylaws were embodied in the report. The association is to have a president, secretary and treasurer, and one vice president from each county in the state. A quorum shall be twenty-five members.

The committee on resolutions, of which E. J. Buel was chairman, submitted a lengthy report, which was considered item by item. Several of the sections were stricken out. The resolution recommended that a road tax of from 2 to 10 mills be levied on each acre of land. Other resolutions embodied in the report of the committee and adopted are as follows:

Resolved, that the system of assessing the cost of highways upon the benefited property holders has been successfully adopted in many cities and states, and in many counties of this state there is a strong sentiment in favor of applying this principle in the making of county roads. We therefore favor such changes in our constitution and laws as will permit the people of any county, city, village or township, by a two-thirds vote, to adopt this plan of assessment for the benefit of their roads. Provided that no assessment shall be in excess of the actual benefits conferred and provided that in no case shall the adoption of this plan do away with the rights of communities under the present law.

Resolved, that the exemption of unusual railroad lands from taxation is in many counties, the greatest hindrance to good roads. We therefore demand such changes in our laws as will subject all land to taxation. We also demand that all railroad land be subjected to special assessment for street, roads, and other purposes the same as other lands whenever such a policy of special assessment may be adopted.

Roads, Drainage, Foundation Material for Wearing Surface."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The last order of business of the afternoon was the election of officers for the newly organized Minnesota State Road Improvement association. The election resulted as follows:

President, A. B. Choate of Minneapolis; treasurer, E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul; secretary, F. L. Hoxsie of St. Paul; director, First congressional district, Anson A. Pierce, Washburne; Second congressional district, W. W. Gorman, Montevideo; Third congressional district, Y. H. Harris, Meeker; Fourth, Otis Staples, Stillwater; Fifth, William Donaldson, Minneapolis; Sixth, Fred O. Hodge; Seventh, Henry Feig, Kandiyohi.

One vice president was elected from each county.

At the morning session a paper was read by E. J. Hodgson on "State Good Roads Association, and the Needs of such an Organization."

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening address on the need of good roads by Prof. Isaac B. Potter, editor of the magazine Good Roads, was in some respects the most interesting of the convention. His address was illustrated with stereoscopic views.

The convention then adjourned.

HOW HE BROKE UP THE GAME.

Gen. Grant's Arbitrary Interference With a Poker Session.

"Gen. Grant once interfered in a most unwarranted and arbitrary manner with a poker game that was paying me a big profit," said Andrew Banner. "It was shortly after the battle of Shiloh, and we Confeds were feeling pretty badly down in the mouth. I was on the advance picket line one bright moonlight night, and the Yanks had a post only a few hundred yards away. We shot at each other until we got tired of the sport, then we swapped newspapers, coffee, and tobacco. A dare-devil young Yankee Corporal walked right into our post, sat down on a log as unconcerned as you please, and asked us if we knew how to play draw poker. Did we? We rather thought we did. Had we any greenbacks? A few. Then he pulled out a deck of cards and we sat down to play. Pretty soon another Yank came over, then another, until there were six of 'em, and we all joined in and played a wide-open game, forgetting that the cruel war was not over.

"Luck came my way, and I soon had everybody but the Yankee Corporal broke. The rest were squatted around, blue and gray, watching the game, when there came that ugly 'c-l-l-ick' so familiar to the soldier's ear. We looked up, and there stood a Yankee Sergeant with four men, their muskets cocked. 'Members of the Forty-ninth, consider yourselves under arrest,' said the Sergeant. 'O, come now, Sergeant,' the Corporal began, when a horseman reined up behind the guard, and he concluded, 'Gen. Grant, by holly!' The blue-coats got up looking like a lot of whipped schoolboys, and saluted their commander, who eyed them as sternly as a sphinx. They filed in front of the guard and started for camp. When their backs were turned on him Grant removed the cigar from his mouth, and, with a cynical smile, asked the Confederate nearest him: 'Who's ahead?' 'O, we're ahead,' replied the defender of the stars and bars. 'Those chumps you've brought down here can't play poker a little bit. But they can fight, General,' I remarked. 'Have to, sometimes,' said Grant, dryly, and rode away."

NICKNAMES FOR HEROES.

Some Titles Conferred on Famous Generals During the Rebellion.

Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who was a distinguished engineer, was styled "Old Mathematics."

Gen. John A. Logan had several titles. One was "Black Jack," because of his tawny complexion and long black hair. He was also called "Old Bull Eagle" and the "Black Eagle of Illinois."

Gen. Philip Sheridan, whose stature was far from commensurate with his ability and brain, was greatly beloved by his men, and was called by them "Little Phil."

Gen. Albert Sykes was "Sykesey" among his men.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck was nicknamed "Old Brains."

Gen. William S. Rosecrans was speedily dubbed "Rosy."

Gen. Philip Kearney left an arm in Mexico, and was known among his men as "One-Armed Phil."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, because of his peculiar drooping eyelids, was called "Old Cock-eye."

Gen. Judson C. Kilpatrick was known as "Kil," an abbreviation of his last name.

Dashing Gen. George Custer, because of his long yellow curls, was known as "Ringlets."

Gen. George H. Thomas was familiarly known among his men as "Pap Thomas." After the battle of Chickamauga he was given, as a mark of distinguished honor, the title of "Rock of Chickamauga."

Renan's Change of Faith.

London Chronicle: The most striking account ever given of Renan's change of faith was that which used to be told by the late Abbe Billion, Renan's great friend and former fellow student at Saint Sulpice. "The night which preceded Renan's leaving us forever I was lying asleep in my cell, when a slight noise woke me. Roused suddenly out of deep sleep, I sat up, exclaiming, 'Renan, is that you? What is the matter?' Two words came to me through the darkness, 'I doubt.' Then he went out, and the door closed on him. I remained awake a long time, perhaps two hours, and was just composing myself to sleep when again the door opened, and I felt, rather than saw, Roman's presence. 'Look here, I exclaimed rather sharply, 'what is it that troubles you?' 'Once more I heard the terrible words, 'I doubt,' and again he went silently out. The dawn had come, the light was streaming into the room. I woke and saw my friend standing over me. Then he turned and vanished. An hour later I went into his cell, which showed every sign of a hasty departure. Across the feet of a small statue of the Blessed Virgin, which always stood on Renan's table, was laid a piece of paper, on which was inscribed the one word, 'Adieu.'"

Will Leave Mexico.

Monterey, Mex., Jan. 31.—All the foreign insurance companies doing business in this country have instructed their agents to discontinue doing business in Mexico, as the recently imposed tax has rendered it impossible to do business under present circumstances.

Fifty-Four Below.

Battleford, N. W. T., Special, Jan. 31.—The thermometer at the signal station here recorded the lowest temperature of the winter last night, the reading of the minimum being 54 degrees below zero. This temperature is the lowest experienced here for a number of seasons.

Deep Snow in Washington.

Tacoma, Jan. 31.—Fourteen inches of snow was to be expected the last three days. All electric street cars are stopped and only cable cars are running. All Northern Pacific trains are more or less delayed.

# ELECTRICAL ETCHINGS.

Dairy Commissioner Anderson cuts off several men in the Minneapolis department of the commission.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins, now one of Boston's leading lawyers and ablest Democrats, began life as a cabinetmaker.

The house yesterday passed the senate bill to refer to the court of claims the claim of Jesse Benton Fremont to certain lands in San Francisco.

Gen. James S. Clarkson, who has been confined to his bed in New York for a week with laryngitis, is greatly improved and is able to sit up.

Archbishop Kenrick has been quite sick with chills and fever since Friday, but he is much better, and there is now no danger of serious results.

Miss Isabella Urquhart, the American actress, was married in London yesterday to Guy Standring, son of the well known English actor, Robert Standring.

If Sir John Thompson should be unable to act as arbitrator in the Bering sea case it is said that Lord Dufferin, English ambassador in Paris, will be appointed.

The funeral of ex-Postmaster General James Campbell, last survivor of President Pierce's cabinet, took place in Philadelphia yesterday from St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Edmunds of Vermont is said to have been almost the only exception to the rule that the supreme court practice of a lawyer soon dwindles after he becomes a United States senator.

Whitlaw Reid says he intends to leave New York for three months' trip to California in about three weeks. Mr. Reid says that the severe winter has had a very serious effect on his throat.

It is said that Mr. Blaine left a will bestowing all of his property upon Mrs. Blaine and making her sole executrix without bonds. The total value of the estate is estimated at \$800,000.

Kate Ellinger, ex-Senator Ingalls' statement that Ingalls, Kan., is the dearest spot on earth. She once bought a lot there for \$3,000 and sold it at auction for \$226 when the boom collapsed.

The White House will be opened to the public for the first time since Mrs. Harrison's death in October, and the president will resume his tri-weekly receptions in the east room on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. Cleveland's friends say he is not as rich as generally supposed, but they are unable to estimate his wealth. His income, they state, has been \$25,000 a year since his retirement from the presidency, and this is considered a small income for a trait reformer who was not making more than \$2,500 a dozen years ago.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73c. No. 3 spring, 62c to 64c. No. 2 red, 73c. CORN—No. 2, 43c.

OATS—No. 2, 30c to 31c; No. 3 white, 32c to 33c.

RYE—No. 2, 64c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 64c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 70c. No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 64c to 65c.

CORN—No. 3, 39c to 40c; No. 3 yellow, 40c to 41c.

OATS—No. 2, 30c to 31c; No. 3 white, 32c to 33c.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 2 barley, 50c to 55c; No. 2 rye, 63c to 70c.

GROUPS OF CATTLE—No. 1, \$15.75 to \$16.25; No. 2, \$16.25 to \$16.75; No. 3, \$16.75 to \$17.25; low grade, \$12.50 to \$13.25; corn, bolted, \$20 to \$23; do unbolted, \$17.75 to \$19.00; bran, bulk, \$10.00 to \$10.5