



To-DAY the City of Vienna will be ablaze with imperial magnificence.

Duke Albert of Wurtemberg will wed Archduchess Margaret Sophia of Austria, sister of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Austria.



WHY

Should you not take advantage of our offer of Clothing at a reduction of 10 per cent. from former prices which are marked in plain figures and have not been altered?

NOT

A portion of old stock can be seen on our shelves. Our Goods are all New, Durable, Stylish, and Tailor Made. It is really equal to what is usually called Custom Clothing.



OF THE DEAD ONLY GOOD

Kind Words Said of Blaine by Those Who Knew Him in Life.

Political Opponent as Well as Friends Speak Him Fair in Death.

Tributes From Men Who Knew Him in the House, the Senate and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate met with the gloom which the intelligence of Blaine's death an hour before would naturally cast over the body and over the capital. The sad event was appropriately noted in the opening prayer of Chaplain Butler.

As soon as the reading of yesterday's journal was complete, Hale rose and announced the death. He said: "We are again summoned into the presence of death. A very great man passed from earth. His long illness, in some measure prepared us, but the dread event will carry sadness and mourning throughout all the United States, and will awaken interest wherever civilized man lives on the face of the globe.

This is no time or place for me to speak in detail of his distinguished career. I do not think there is one senator here who would not deem it fitting that we make a precedent at this time, and that, although Blaine, at the time of death, was a private citizen, this body take immediate adjournment."

Cookrell made the formal motion for adjournment. The vice president put the motion and declared the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the opening prayer the house chaplain referred to the death of Blaine in feeling and sympathetic terms. Then amid profound silence Milliken, of Maine, who represents Blaine's old district, rose and said: "It becomes my sad duty to announce the death of James G. Blaine, for fourteen years a prominent and leading member of the house. Every position he held he held with the light of genius, and he has given to the public services for a generation such devotion and such industry and such labor as brought him to death to-day. I do not doubt every member of the house will be glad to pay him the tribute of respect by adjournment."

Holman, of Indiana, said: "The death of James G. Blaine will profoundly impress the sensibilities of the country. Great in statesmanship, known not only to our country but to the statesmen of the world, and not only great in statesmanship, not only one of the illustrious characters which 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 his work well. It would seem, Mr. Speaker, to be eminently proper and fitting, with the announcement of his death, here on the theater of his great achievements, that the house, out of respect to his memory, should adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the house adjourned."

Secretary of State Foster: "In diplomacy his chief characteristic was his exalted Americanism. He was a thorough believer in the Mon on deus and reciprocity policy which distinguished the close of his public career, the growth of his convictions regarding the measure. His diplomatic correspondence will rank among the best of his official productions. His reputation abroad will mainly rest upon his acts as secretary of state, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the past ten years at least he has been the best known American in eight continents."

Secretary of the Treasury Foster: "His career has been one of leadership, and without doubt he possessed the confidence, respect and affection of a vast majority of the American people more than any man of his time. His fame is world wide. His personal popularity and his hold upon popular attention are not confined to his party. His death will be sincerely mourned."

Attorney-General Miller: "With reference to Blaine it may be truly said his failure to be president was an accident. At the funeral of Daniel Webster one of his neighbors, looking on the face of the dead statesman, said: 'Daniel Webster, the world will be lonelier without you.' The same may be said with propriety of James G. Blaine."

Secretary Tracy: "Blaine, with the possible exception of Henry Clay, was the most brilliant statesman and political leader the country ever produced. He was a born leader of men and endowed by nature with all the qualities that make a great statesman."

See story Noble: "James G. Blaine held the attention and commanded the respect of his country to a most extraordinary degree; more, I think, than any other political leader since Lincoln or Clay. His death will be greatly lamented and the whole nation will do his memory honor. His critics will not be in this country."

Secretary Elkins: "Blaine was a wonderful man and wonderfully gifted. He was one of the greatest statesmen and political leaders the country produced and the most conspicuous leader of his time. His loss will be widely felt and mourned, but his life will be a continuous inspiration to the party."

Postmaster General Wamsmaker said: "Pennsylvania may be proud of her brilliant son. He was a cleverer man than Henry Clay and as eloquent as Daniel Webster. As an all-around statesman his name will always be cherished with the greatest of Americans."

Secretary Blunk said: "I have no hesitation in saying that in many respects Blaine out-ranked many of his contemporaries, and none wielded a greater influence in shaping the fortunes of the republican party. His death, which was unexpected, will be a great shock to the people of the whole nation, irrespective of political sentiments."

Gov. Rickards' Tribute. He speaks of the late James G. Blaine and his life work.

Gov. Rickards, speaking yesterday of Mr. Blaine, said: "I share with my fellow citizens of Montana a profound respect for the memory of James G. Blaine. It is not enough to say that he was the foremost statesman of his age—he was more than that, for the impress of his individuality upon the age in which he lived will become a part of its history as well as the measure he originated and the causes he championed. He will stand high in the history of his country, not only as a statesman, but as a man whose life has been so often compared, for the statesmanship of his age, to the statesmanship of a more complex character requiring genius of a higher type for their mastery. Mr. Blaine combined these elements of greatness to a remarkable degree. He lived largely in advance of his age and the future will appreciate his life accordingly, and place his name high in the list of its honored sons. Another generation will come and go before this country produces a man combining such marvelous qualities of head and heart, glowing upon the top of the affectionate regard of his political enemies, yet doomed to defeated ambitions and biased hopes."

GENERAL REGRET. Expressed by Members of Both Houses—His Associates Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The death of Blaine occasioned great regret among the members of the diplomatic corps, and they will probably attend the funeral in a body. But seven of those who served with Blaine in the senate are remaining. They are Senators Allison, Cockrell, Dawes, Gorman, Mitchell, Morrill and Ransom. E. E. Hale, Jr., senator from Maine, who perhaps stood nearer to Blaine than any other man in Washington, was too greatly moved by personal sorrow that came to him to express his views concerning the life and work of the great party leader. The acquaintance of Frye, the senior Maine senator, with Blaine was of very long standing. Said he: "I was a member of the Maine legislature when Blaine was speaker of the Maine house and I have been closely connected with him ever since. I think he was one of the most brilliant men I ever knew. The ravages of time and vicissitudes of political life are strongly accentuated by the fact that in the house, composed of 332 members to-day, there are but twelve members who served in the house with Blaine in the forty-fourth or prior congresses—Holman, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, Harmer, Hooker, Blount, Burrows, Springer, Forney, Calhoun, Bland, Henderson, of Illinois and Ketchum."

Tribute From California. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The legislature adjourned this morning out of respect to the memory of Blaine. Both houses adopted resolutions praising the qualities of the deceased statesman. The resolutions said: "We desire to pay the tribute of our admiration and respect to the work and ability of that popular statesman, whose public labors and matchless eloquence accomplished an unequalled success in his struggle for the permanency and supremacy of Caucasian civilization."

WHY NOT NAME IT LOGAN? A Suggestion in Regard to the Name for a Proposed New County.

To THE HONORABLE: As suggestions for names of counties seem to be in order, let me suggest one that would be not only entirely appropriate for the proposed county of "Bitter Root," but which, if adopted, would commemorate one of the most important episodes in the history of Missoula county, and be a graceful tribute to the memory of a gallant soldier who lost his life in defense of the settlers of Bitter Root valley in 1877. Why not name the county after the gallant soldier who was killed at the battle of the Bitter Root valley, and in the state, does not remember that name, or the events that led to the death of Captain Logan on the rocky coasted battle field at "Big Hole river?" All the officers who went into that battle the name of a man who honored the people of southern Missoula county by surrendering life in defense of their homes and families. A MEMBER OF MISSOULA COUNTY.

MINING LAW DECISION. Important Ruling by the Supreme Court of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of the Wats Vale mining company, owner of the Black Eagle mine, versus the owners of the Big Comet mine. The owners of the Big Comet followed the vein of the Black Eagle, and the latter corporation began suit in ejectment. The lower court decided in favor of defendant, basing the finding on four decisions of the supreme court of Colorado and one by United States District Judge Fisher. Captain Logan was in section 2336, revised statutes, to apply to the crossing of veins on a strike.

The case was appealed and the appellants pointed to the fact that section 2322, which applies to transverse veins, is directly opposed to the theory of the Colorado decision and was virtually repealed by those decisions. The supreme court took a similar view of the case, reversed the judgment of the lower court. The decision is regarded by mining men as of high importance, overturning the construction of mining law which has prevailed since 1873.

Object to the Action. STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 27.—L. U. Shippee, president of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural association, has issued a protest to the American Trotting Register association complaining of the injustice of the association's action in ruling out all the Stockton records made after Oct. 18. Shippee demands that all their tracks be placed on the lower card. The decision is regarded as compelling to furnish proof that all their records are accepted for registry.

BLAINE DEAD

The End Came Peacefully, He Passed From Unconsciousness to Death.

So Quietly That Even the Doctors Hardly Knew When All Was Over.

Around His Bedside, in Tearful Sorrow, Were the Members of His Family.

According to Wishes of the Family the Funeral Will Be Private.

Sketch of the Life and Political Services of Mr. Blaine—His Long and Brilliant Career.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock a. m. The end came peacefully, the ex-secretary passing from a state of unconsciousness to death. His wife and children were at the bedside. The news quickly spread to the capital and throughout the city. It was everywhere expected, but when the announcement came, the impression was more profound than any created by similar news since the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Blaine's death, at least came painlessly and quietly, but not without prostration. The approach of death was made evident to the family fully two hours before its actual occurrence. It was between eight and nine o'clock this morning when the first dangerous symptoms were observed. Both physicians were immediately telephoned for and arrived within a few minutes.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

uses of each other. A powerful stimulant, nitro-glycerine, which several times before brought the patient out of the dark valley of death, was powerless now.

Dr. Hyatt, at 9:30, came out and said to a group of waiting newspaper men that he feared the end was at hand. In the meantime all the family was summoned into the room. Mrs. Blaine, Hattie Blaine, Mrs. Damroch, Jas. G. Blaine, Jr., and Miss Abigail Dodge Hamilton. In the silence of tearful sorrow they witnessed the closing scenes. The patient passed away 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 the window shades were raised to give more light to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they pronounced him dead.

The news was instantly flashed all over the world. Young Blaine was in the act of going to the Presbyterian church to inform himself of the death of his grandfather. He had just arrived, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Secretary of State Foster. All the rest of the cabinet followed an excited throng of officers. 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 Dr. Hamilton, who officiated at the funerals of Mr. Harrison and his father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Park cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms a part of Washington, by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger.

From the cradle to the tomb, Blaine's life followed an even and serene course. All the trials and tribulations that fall to the lot of a public man have been his and he has earned for him a peaceful ending of a career which closed when life's candle made its last flicker. His death was a surprise, as almost necessarily it was, to those nearest and dearest to him. In fact, only the family and those very closely associated with him have been permitted to know of the death of the statesman in the days of his life. Trained journalists, calling into requisition every honest means at their command, resorting to every possible means within the line of legitimate journalism, kept a watching eye on every movement about the house of the distinguished patient until he had breathed his last. Naturally there was a disposition on the part of the family and physicians to conceal his condition, but from time to time accurate information was obtained and reported. It is safe to say that few if any journalistic experiments since Grant's illness could furnish a more thorough example of watchfulness and waiting than this.

Dr. Johnston was summoned to the bedside early this morning, but the fact was unknown until shortly after, when in company with Dr. Hyatt, he left the house. Both were unusually pale, and when asked by a reporter for the latest news there was a significant look in their faces that answered the question.

"He is dead," said Dr. Johnston, "and passed away peacefully." The news spread like wild fire. Crowds gathered on the corner, visitors flocked to the house. Word was at once sent to President Harrison, who, accompanied by Private Secretary Blaine and Dr. Parker, at once walked over to the Blaine mansion, followed quickly by Postmaster General Wamsmaker. The president showed marked signs of grief.

The most prominent people in public life called and left words of condolence. Returning from his visit to the house of death President Harrison issued a proclamation to the people of the United States announcing the death and giving a brief resume of the public career of the late illustrious statesman, paying a tribute to his devotion to public interests, marked ability and exalted patriotism which have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world, and directing that on the day of the funeral all executive departments at Washington be closed, and on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be flown at half staff, and for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning. Secretary Foster issued an order closing the state department.

DR. JOHNSON'S REPORT. Of the Progress of the Last Illness of Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—To a reporter Dr. Johnson said: "I was called to the Blaine residence at 9:30 this morning and found Blaine very much exhausted. He had grown weaker during the early morning. About 8:30 the nurse observed that his breathing was more difficult and the pulse more feeble. Dr. Hyatt was also sent for, and arrived at 10. After my arrival Blaine continued to grow worse very rapidly, his pulse becoming very feeble. At 11 he was perfectly unconscious and remained so till a few moments of his death, recognizing all those around him, and died without suffering." In answer to the question, "Did Blaine die of Bright's disease?" the physician said:

"While there have been, during the last several months, evidences of a chronic disease of the kidneys, being of the form commonly known as Bright's disease, yet this was not the sole cause of death. There existed a chronic congestive nephritis which tended to exhaust him and hasten the end. The lapses which he had for some time were due to heart exhaustion—that is, feebleness and irregularity of the heart's work, which was difficult to bring about. During yesterday nothing of importance occurred. Blaine simply lay there in a feeble condition, taking very little nourishment since his serious attack of Dec. 18. At no time had he any difficulty with the stomach and had been able to digest whatever food was given him.

"Throughout the long illness he has been able to take a steady course of medicine, which he had not conversed to any great extent, even with the family, for some time past, he had always been able to indicate his wants very clearly. To questions asked he always replied intelligently, but in monosyllables."

Dr. Johnson said further there had been really no hope of Blaine's recovery since the sinking spell in December. Within two or three days before Blaine's death he had life might be prolonged. Since then there had been no hope, and practically nothing was done except to give nourishment.

The following is the official statement of the doctor in charge of the case at the time of death: "The beginning of Blaine's illness dates back some years. The earliest signs of ill health were associated with, and no doubt due to a gouty tendency which manifested itself in a steady course of gouty disturbances of digestion and progressive induration and anemia. Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the arteries of the body which resulted in a steady course of obstruction of the vessels and chronic disease of the kidneys. In December signs of lung complications appeared which were, no doubt, connected with the general disease; but it is probable there was some tubercular infection as well."

"Much of the distress which Blaine suffered was associated with the disease of the lungs, and cough was certainly hastened by it. For three days before Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition and on the night before death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Towards the morning of the 27th, his pulse sank and he became very feeble and his breathing became much embarrassed. As a result of the heart failing in action edema of the lungs occurred, and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock."

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE. Sketch of One of the Famous Characters of American History.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1830. He was the second son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie. On both sides he was of Irish blood. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, born 1741, died 1804, bore an honorable part in the Revolutionary struggle, was an officer of the Pennsylvania line, a trusted friend of Washington, and during the last part of the war served as the secretary of the general of the northern department of his command. Possessed of ample means, he drew largely from his own private purse and enlisted the contributions of various friends for the maintenance of the army through the severe and memorable winter at Valley Forge. From the Cumberland valley, where his ancestors had early settled and had been among the founders of Carlisle, he came to the mountains of the army in 1815. He had inherited what was a fortune in those days, and had large landed possessions in western Pennsylvania; but his mineral wealth had not then been developed, and although relieved from military service he was not endowed with affluence, and a large family made a heavy drain on his means. He was a man of liberal education, and had traveled in Europe and South America before settling down in western Pennsylvania, where he served as prothonotary. Mr. Blaine's mother, a woman of superior intelligence and force of character, was the greatest influence in the early education of Mr. Blaine, was selflessly cultivated. He had the advantage of excellent teachers at his home, and for part of the year of 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, Pa., and then at the age of 13 he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was graduated in 1847. It is said that when nine years old he was able to recite Plutarch's lives. He had a marked taste for historical studies, and excelled in literature and mathematics. In the literary society he displayed the political aptitude and capacity that distinguished his subsequent career. Some time after graduation he became a teacher in the Western Military institute, at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, who was connected with a seminary for young ladies at the neighboring town of Millersburg, and to whom within a few months he was married. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some study of the law, he became a teacher in the Pennsylvania institution for the blind at Philadelphia. The instruction was chiefly oral. After an association of two years with this institution he removed in 1854 to New York, where he had since made his home. Purchasing a half interest in the Kennebec Journal, he became its editor, his ready faculty and trenchant writing being peculiarly adapted to the field. He speedily made his influence, and within two years was a master spirit in the politics of the state.

He engaged in the movement for the formation of the republican party with all his energy, and his earnest and effective dismission of the rising conflict between freedom and slavery attracted wide attention. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first republican national convention, which was held at historical Seneca, and elected a delegate. His report at a public meeting on the subject of the movement for the formation of the republican party with all his energy, and his earnest and effective dismission of the rising conflict between freedom and slavery attracted wide attention. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first republican national convention, which was held at historical Seneca, and elected a delegate. His report at a public meeting on the subject of the movement for the formation of the republican party with all his energy, and his earnest and effective dismission of the rising conflict between freedom and slavery attracted wide attention.

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Continued on Second Page.

HE ROBBED HIS FRIEND.

Postoffice Inspector Clements Runs Down a Confessed Thief and Forger.

Wm. H. Dean Impersonated Another Man and Received \$100.

Friendship That Had Its Beginning in Anacosta Ends With an Arrest in Dayville, N. Y.

Postoffice Inspector E. C. Clement, of the Helena division yesterday wired Judge Bedell, his chief, that he had caused the arrest of Wm. H. Dean, charged with representing himself as Wm. E. Dunn and forging the name of said Dunn, thereby procuring a registered letter belonging to Dunn, and which contained \$100 in currency. The history of the case in brief is this: In the spring and until July, 1892, Wm. E. Dunn and Wm. H. Dean worked together in the Anacosta smelter. They first met each other there, afterward roomed together and became fast friends. Mr. Dunn has a sister, Mrs. F. Graham, an estimable lady, residing at Anacosta. Dunn and Dean left Anacosta the last of July and went to Elliott, N. D., where Dunn, in the presence of Dean, told the postmaster not to deliver his mail to anyone but himself. Dunn and Dean secured work on a wheat farm at Elliott for the harvesting and threshing season. Dunn, when he left Anacosta, left with his sister, Mrs. Graham, his earnings at the smelter (\$100) with a request that she care for the same until he sent for it. Dean knew of this arrangement, and remembering Dunn's instructions to the Elliott postmaster, went to the telegraph office at Lisbon, N. D., or miles away, and sent the following message over Dunn's signature: "Flora E. Graham, Anacosta, Mont. Send my hundred dollars, by registered mail here, as going home." Mrs. Graham complied and wrote a few days later to her brother at Lisbon asking if he received the money. To this letter she received no reply, because her brother's address was Elliott. Not until October, when Dunn actually desired to go home to Bismarck, New Brunswick, did he know of Elliott's request to his sister to send the money, when he learned that he and his sister had been imposed upon by the false message. A few days after receiving the money Dean left Elliott, and until December last his whereabouts were unknown. He was finally located at Dayville, Oregon county, N. Y., where Judge Bedell gave the case to the late inspector Watkins, who intended to start for Dayville on the first of the present month. Mr. Watkins' subsequent illness, resulting in death, made it necessary that another inspector be detailed on the case, and it was given to Inspector C. L. Weyland, who, after procuring additional evidence against Dean, was on the point of starting east, when Chief Bedell found it necessary to send him in another direction. The case was then given to Inspector Clement with the result above given. The inspector secured a complete confession from Dean, and the prisoner is now on his way to North Dakota to stand trial and receive sentence.

Judge Bedell, owing to the small appropriation for deputation work, has only a small force to attend to the large number of complaints of irregularity in the service, but the records of the division for good and efficient work and for the number of arrests and convictions is, territory and number of inspectors considered, second to no other division in this branch of the service.

A BIG SNOW STORM. Last Night at Six O'Clock There Was Fourteen Inches on the Level.

If the snow storm of yesterday is what Observer Glass calls a "light snow," Helena people are anxious to know what he would consider a "heavy snow." The observer predicted a "light snow" for yesterday, and about eight inches fell. It snowed all Thursday night and all day yesterday, and sometimes for an hour or more it came down so fast that one could not distinguish objects two blocks away. At six o'clock last evening there were fourteen inches of snow on the level, and in some exposed places it was drifted two and three feet deep. During the day it was not so cold as on Thursday, keeping about 20 below zero, but at six p. m. it began to grow colder, and at that hour it was seven below. The prediction for to-day is "snow and colder."

The greatest snowfall in Helena yesterday were the street car companies and those who live in the suburbs. Both companies had large forces of men at work all day shoveling snow off their tracks and running snow plows, but as fast as they would get part of the road clean the heavy snowfall would fill up other portions. On Main street the teams kept shoving the snow back on the tracks, and so it was an uphill task. The Helena Electric company kept a car moving between uptown and the depot, and the Rapid Transit company managed to make some trips out to Kenwood. It was found impossible to keep the street car companies from stopping at their lines; if it does not the blockade will continue another day.

Dillon, half snowing, slight wind, eight below; Glendive, light snow, five below; Helena, snowing hard, snowing all day, letting up; Garrison, cloudy, calm, zero; Missoula, blowing a gale, eight above; Thompson Falls, calm, cloudy, fourteen above; Hope, Idaho, light snow, calm, about fifteen or twenty above; Spokane, Wash., clear, calm, twelve above; three inches snow; Kamsel, clear, calm, five above, four inches snow; Havre, cloudy, calm, five above, four inches snow; Bozeman, cloudy, wind east, brisk, six below; snowing hard, eight inches last two hours and still coming; Livingston, snowing, seven below; Townsend, snowing, ten below; Billings, two below; snowing hard; Miles City, cloudy, calm, zero; Glendive, calm, partly North; Glasgow, snowing, two below; Helena, snowing; Bismarck, fourteen below; snowing; Minot, snowing, calm, four below.

A Circular From Rome. New York, Jan. 27.—The Catholic News received the following cablegram from its correspondent in Rome: The propaganda addressed a circular to the American bishops relative to the foundation of a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States with Archbishop Sallusti as titular. Dr. Hartzell, recorder for the propaganda and vice rector of the college of propaganda, is appointed auditor and secretary to Archbishop Sallusti.

Had a Narrow Escape. Fresno, Cal., Jan. 28.—Dr. Vincent, the wife murderer, who was to have been hanged to-day, has been reprieved by the supreme court.