loyal friends. His loss will be widely felt and mourned, but his life will be a continuous inspiration to his party. Truly, a great man has passed away and a great light gone out.

Postmaster General Wanamaker—I shall not soon forget the last hour I spent with him, when he talked freely about his feelings and his plans about a week before he went upstairs for the last time. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her brilliant son, cleverer than Henry Clay and as eloquent as Daniel Webster. As a statesman his name will always be cherished with that of the greatest Americans.

Why He Left the Cabinet.

A gentleman who was intimately associated with Mr. Blaine said: At 12 o'clock on the day Mr. Blaine's resignation was given out he had no idea of resigning from the cabinet. At the dinner hour he went home and found that some one had marked a number of interviews which had been telegraphed from Minneapolis and printed in several papers. They accused Mr. Blaine with betraying the president and with using his place in the cabinet as a cover for a conspiracy to defeat the president and secure the nomination. The interviews wound up by declaring that if Mr. Blaine was an honorable man he would have resigned from the cabinet. Under the heat of indignation over these interviews Mr. Blaine wrote his resignation, and he has since told his friends that there were never but two occasions of difference between himself and the president, and that they had been fully explained and satisfactorily settled.

The death of Mr. Blaine occasioned great regret among the members of the diplomatic corps, and they will probably attend the funeral in a body.

There are but seven of those who served with Mr. Blaine in the senate remaining in that body, where he served so honorably and so well. They are Senators Allison, Cockrell, Dawes, Gorman, Mitchell, Morrill and Ransom, four republicans and three democrats.

Mr. Hale, the junior senator from Maine, who perhaps stands nearer to Mr. Blaine than any other man in Washington, was too greatly moved by the personal sorrow that came to him to express his views concerning the life work of the great party leader. His remarks announcing to the senate the death of Mr. Blaine were delivered with the utmost feeling and but partially expressed the deep emotion that possessed him.

Senator Frye's Acquaintance with Him.

The acquaintance of Mr. Frye, the senior Maine senator, with Mr. Blaine was of very long standing. Said he: I was a member of the Maine legislature when Mr. Blaine was the speaker of the Maine house, and I have been closely connected with him ever since. I think he was the most brilliant man I ever knew. He had a most wonderful capacity for absorbing information and a still more wonderful capacity for giving it out at a timely moment. He was a very remarkable conversationalist and was rather fond of it. Indeed, his powers were not fully shown in set speeches and he was a much more dangerous foe in a running debate. I do not think he himself ever fancied making what is known as a speech. On the stump nothing pleased him better than interruptions, and he was wonderfully effective in his replies.

The ravages of time or the vicissitudes of political life are strongly accentuated by the fact that in a house composed of 332 members today, there are but twelve members who served in the house with Blaine. These are Holman, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Harmer, Hooker, Blount, Burrows, Springer, Forney, Culberson, Bland, Henderson of Illinois, and Ketcham.

Statement of the Physicians.

The following is the official statement of the attending physician as to the cause of death:

The beginning of Mr. 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 subacute attacks of gout, disturbances of digestion and progressive innutrition and anoemia.

Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the arteries of the body which resulted later in symptoms of obliteration of these vessels and chronic disease of the kidneys.

In December signs of lung complication appeared which were no doubt connected with the general disease, but as tuber-bacilli were found in the sputa, it is probable that there was some tubercular affection 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.

For three days before Mr. Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Towards morning of the 27th his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing became much embarrassed. As a result of the heart failing action œdema of the lungs occurred and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock.

Drs. Janeway and Loomis of New York were called in consultation and rendered important service by their advice.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M. D.
FRANK HYATT, M. D.

The statement will not be supplemented by an autopsy on the body of Mr. Blaine. 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.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

The coffin will be of cedar, covered with black cloth, and the solid silver plate on the top will contain the following inscription:

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE,

Born January 31, 1830,

Died January 27, 1893.

Mrs. Blaine requested that no official notice be taken of Mr. Blaine's death, but custom requires official promulgation of the fact. The State department is now draped with black in respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes, and at the request of Mrs. Blaine no additional emblems of mourning will be placed on the building. There will be short services at the house Monday and later ceremonies at the Church of the Covenant. The organ will be played by Walter Damrosch, the dead man's son-in-law. The pall bearers will be twelve in number and selected from among Mr. Blaine's personal and official friends.

This evening Mrs. Blaine sent a note to President Harrison in response to his message of sympathy.

General Stevenson on Mr. Blaine.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—"I shall ever retain most kindly memories of this great statesman, and his family have my profound sympathy in their hour of deepest sorrow."

These were the words with which Vice President-elect Stevenson closed a brief interview on the death of Mr. Blaine this afternoon.

"I knew Mr. Blaine very well," he said, "having served with him in the Forty-fourth congress. He was indeed an attractive man. He possessed to a large degree that magnetism which appeals to friend and foe, that something which made men follow his leadership wherever he led them. In many respects he closely resembled Henry Clay.

"As a popular idol, as a great leader of his party, the likeness was striking. No statesman in modern times had more devoted followings; possibly none had engendered more bitter opposition among sections of their own followers than Mr. Blaine and Mr. Clay. Each man was the most popular of his party, and yet each was unable to reach the goal of his ambitions—the presidential chair.

"You ask me if Mr. Blaine had any personal friends among the democrats. He certainly had, and his death will be regretted by democrats as sincerely as by the republicans. The sorrow I have expressed will find an echo in every man who appreciates genius and patriotism."

Watterson on the Dead Statesman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—Mr. Watterson, in his leader for tomorrow in the Courier-Journal on the death of Mr. Blaine, reviews the history of Mr. Blaine's illness, and says it has been known for a long time by those who had the means of ascertaining the truth, that for more than a year there were occasions when he was not in his perfect mind.

"Among the modern leaders of modern politics," continues the editorial, "James G. Blaine stood easily first. In the power of drawing to himself the admiration of great masses of the people, and of arousing the enthusiasm of his followers, he had no equal in either political camp. His personality was singularly attractive. But back of that Mr. Blaine possessed a mind stored with useful knowledge; a mind methodical and orderly; powerful and brilliant. He was a master both in council and in action: both in the cabinet, where politics were formed, and in the arena where they were enforced and defended. A certain lack of prestige which marked his brief service in the senate, can be traced directly to the circumstance that he was not a trained lawyer. No man has ever made a career in the senate—that graveyard of presidential hopes, and coffin of slain ambitions—who was not. But, as a commoner, upon the floor of the national house of representatives, Mr. Blaine was a Titan. He was a Titan before the people. He was a Titan among his political associates in the closet and at the round table, where party plans are laid and actions decided. * * * We may well believe that in his inner heart he was not loth to go, when another plumed knight, greater than he, came with the summons that called him home to the bosom of his maker. For him all plumes are waving now as he is borne, a very Paladin, upon the shields and spears of his comrades to the grave.

"Peace to the ashes of a noble adversary.

"All honor to the name of a great American.

"At last the Plumed Knight has joined the knightly throng whom the ages have assembled on the other side."

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Synoptical Sketch of a Remarkably Busy and Successful Career.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—The Associated Press has the following advices of action touching Blaine's death: The legislatures of New York and Illinois adjourned as a mark of respect. The populist house of Kansas passed a resolution of appreciation of his services to the country and sympathy to the family, and the representative house took a recess till 4 o'clock.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830. He was the second son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie.

His great-grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, was an officer of the Pennsylvania line in the revolution, a trusted friend of Washington and during the last four years of the war served as commissary general of the northern department of his chief's command. He contributed from his own means for the support of the army during the terrible winter at Valley Forge and persuaded various friends to do likewise.

Mr. Blaine's father moved from the Cumberland valley, where the family had been among the founders of Carlisle, to Washington county in 1818. He inherited what was considered a fortune in those days and came into the possession of considerable land in western Pennsylvania. Its mineral wealth had not been developed, and while the family was raised above poverty they could not indulge in luxury. The father was a man of education and had traveled in Europe and South America. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction

Mr. Blaine's mother was a woman of superior force and intelligence and remained throughout life a devout Catholic.

The early education of Mr. Blaine was as carefully cultivated as well as the opportunities of that early day would permit. During a part of 1841 he attended school at Lancaster, O., where he lived in the family of Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the treasury.

In association with Thomas Ewing, jr., afterwards a member of congress, he began his preparation for college under the instruction of William Lyons, brother of Lord Lyons. At the age of 13 he entered Washington college in his native county, and he graduated in 1847 at the age of 17.

He had a marked taste for historical studies, and excelled in literature and mathematics. In a literary society he displayed the political aptitude which afterwards distinguished him.

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 girls in the neighboring town of Millersburg, and within a few months they were 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. Two years later at the suggestion of his wife, it is said, he removed to Augusta, Me. He has continued to call Augusta home since that time, 1854. He bought a half interest in the Kennebec Journal, and within three years he was a master spirit in the politics of the state.

Beginning of His Political Career.

He engaged in the movement for the formation of the republican party, and his earnest, incisive discussion of the rising conflict between slavery and freedom attracted wide attention. He was a delegate to the first national republican convention in 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for president.

The next year Mr. Blaine broadened his journalistic work by taking the editorship of the Portland Advertiser, but his editorial career was destined to be brief. He was elected to the legislature in 1858 and remained a member for four years, being elected annually four times. He was speaker the last two years. He also became chairman of the republican state committee in 1858 and held that position continuously for twenty years.

In 1862 Mr. Blaine was elected to congress, where in one branch or the other he served for eighteen years. He was elected to the house for seven successive terms. During his first term his only extended speech was an argument in favor of the assumption of the state war debts by the general government and in demonstration of the ability of the north to carry the war to a successful conclusion. But he gradually took part in the running discussions, and soon gained great repute as a ready debater. He was bold in attacks, quick in repartee and apt in illustration. His close study of political history, his accurate knowledge of the record and relations of public men and his unfailing memory gave him great advantages.

He was largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of postal cars. He supported the bill for a draft, but opposed absolute conscription. He contended that it should be relieved by provisions for commutation or substitution, and urged that an inexorable draft had never been resorted to but once, even under the absolutism of Napoleon. He, however, believed in the vigorous prosecution of the war and lent strong support to war measures.

During the reconstruction period, from 1865 to 1869, Mr. Blaine exercised a great deal of influence in shaping legislation relating to the south. His opposition defeated Thaddeus Stevens' proposition that congressional representation be apportioned according to the number of legal voters, instead of the population. Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill divided the rebellious states into five districts and provided for a military government to which the civil authorities should be subordinated. Mr. Blaine moved as an amendment that when a southern state should assent to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution and should establish equal and impartial justice, without regard to voice or voter, it should be entitled to representation in congress and the military government should cease. This was defeated in the house, but was received in the senate, and finally passed both branches.

The greenback agitation began in 1867 during Mr. Blaine's absence in Europe. On his return he made a long speech in congress against the doctrine, and he is said to have been the first member of that body to publicly oppose the new movement.

The long unsettled question of protecting naturalized American citizens while abroad attracted special attention about this time. Costello, Warren, Burke and other Irish-Americans had been arrested in England on the charge of complicity in Fenian plots. Costello had made a speech in New York in 1865 that was regarded as treasonable by the British government. He was treated as a British subject and tried on that charge under an old law. His plea of American citizenship was overruled, and he was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude. Mr. Blaine, with other statesmen, resisted the doctrine of perpetual allegiance and maintained that a naturalized American was entitled to the same treatment abroad as a native citizen. The discussion of these cases led to the treaty of 1870, in which Great Britain abandoned the doctrine of "once a subject always a subject," and accepted the principle for which Mr. Blaine had contended.

As a Party Leader.

Mr. Blaine was chosen speaker of the house of representatives in 1869 and served by successive re-election for six years. His administration of the speakership was commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the house. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of presiding officer. His complete mastery of parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized by all parties. Though necessarily exercising a great influence on the course of legislation, he seldom left the chair to mingle with the contests of the floor.

The political revolution of 1874 placed the democrats in control of the house, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority on the floor.

The session preceding the presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy contention. A general amnesty bill was brought forward, removing the political disabilities of confederates. Mr. Blaine moved to amend by making an exception of Jefferson Davis, and supported the proposition in an impassioned speech. After asserting the great magnanimity of the government and pointing out how far amnesty had been carried, he defined the ground of his proposed exception. The reason was not that Davis was chief of the confederacy, but that he was "the author knowingly, deliberately, guiltily and wilfully of the gigantic murders and crimes of Andersonville." In fiery language he declared that no military atrocities in history exceeded those for which Davis was thus responsible. This outburst produced deep excitement in the house and among the people.

Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia assumed the lead in opposition to Blaine. He not only denied the charge against Davis as untrue and unfounded, but brought similar accusations against the north for its treatment of southern prisoners. In reply Mr. Blaine turned upon Mr. Hill with a resolution introduced by him in the confederate senate providing that every soldier or officer of the United States captured on the soil of the confederate states should be presumed to have come with intent to incite insurrection and should suffer the penalty of death. This episode arrested universal attention and gave the member from Maine a still stronger hold as the leader of his party.

Of the Mulligan Letters.

Even after this Mr. Blaine became the subject of a violent personal assault. Charges were circulated that he had received $64,000 from the Union Pacific railroad for some undefined services. On April 24, 1876, he rose to a personal explanation in the house. He produced letters from the officers of the company and from the bankers who were said to have negotiated the draft, in which they declared that there had never been any such transaction and that he had never received $1 from the company.

Mr. Blaine proceeded to add that the charge had reappeared in the form of an assertion that he had received bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad as a gratuity, and that these bonds had been sold through the Union Pacific company for his benefit. He declared that he had never had any such bonds, except at the market price, and that instead of making a profit from them he had suffered a loss.

A few days later it was charged that he had received a gift of bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad, and had been a party to a suit concerning them in the Kansas courts. To this he answered by producing evidence that his name had been confounded with that of a brother, who was one of the early settlers of Kansas and who had bought stock in the Kansas Pacific before the Maine man had even been nominated for congress.

On May 2, a resolution was adopted in the house to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific at an excessive price of certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence of his with Warren Fisher of Boston, running through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputations against the accused congressman.

When Mulligan was summoned to Washington Mr. Blaine, possessed himself of the letters, together with a memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On June 5 he rose in the house to a personal explanation. After denying the right of the house to compel the production of his private papers and asserting his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters, he exclaimed:

"Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage upon which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 44,000,000 of my countrymen while I read those letters from this desk."

The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was traveling in Europe, and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. On finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the investigating 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 suppressed it." The statement created a profound sensation, and General Garfield said: "I have been a long time in congress, and never saw such a scene in the house."

Presidential Aspirations.

The republican national convention of 1876 was now at hand, and Mr. Blaine was the most prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. He had a larger following of enthusiastic friends than any other aspirant, and the stirring events of the preceding few months had intensified their devotion. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of a total of 754, the remainder being divided among Senator Morton, Secretary Bristow, Senator Conkling, Governor Hayes and others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only twenty-eight of a majority, but a union of the supporters of all the other candidates gave Hayes 384 and nominated him.

Shortly after the convention, on the resignation of Senator Morrill of Maine to accept the treasuryship, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and in the following winter he was elected by the legislature for the full term ensuing.

In the senate he opposed the creation of the electoral commission for the settlement of the disputed presidential election of 1876 on the ground that congress did not itself possess the power it proposed to confer on the commission.

On the currency question he always assumed a pronounced position. In the house he spoke against the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. In the senate he made a strong fight against the deterioration of the silver coinage. He opposed the Bland bill, and when its passage was seen to be inevitable he sought to amend it by providing that the dollar should have 425 grains of standard silver instead of 412½ grains. He favored a bimetallic currency, and resisted both the adoption of the single gold standard and the depreciation of silver.

Measures for the development and protection of American shipping early engaged his attention. In 1878 he advocated the establishment of a line of mail steamers to Brazil and unhesitatingly urged a subsidy for that purpose. He recurred to the subject frequently, contending that Great Britain and France had built up their commerce by liberal aid to steamship lines and that a similar policy would produce similar results for America. He argued that congress had endowed the railroads with $500,000,000, which had produced $5,000,000,000 to the country, and that the policy ought not to stop when it reached the sea.

On the Chinese question he declared himself decidedly in favor of restricting immigration. In a speech on February 14, 1879, he contended that there were only two courses: That the Chinese must be excluded or fully admitted into the family of citizens. He held that the latter was impracticable and dangerous; that the Chinese could not be assimilated with our people or institutions, and that it was a duty to protect the free laborer of America against the servile laborer of China.

He bore a prominent part in 1879 in frustrating the attempt to steal the state government of Maine and in defeating a scheme of the democracy, which at first refused to pass appropriation bills for the support of the government unless accompanied with a proviso prohibiting the presence of troops at federal elections. The contest necessitated an extra session of congress, at which the bills were passed.

As the presidential convention of 1880 approached it was apparent that Mr. Blaine retained the support he had four years before. The contest developed into an earnest and prolonged struggle between his friends and those persons who advocated a third term for General Grant.

The convention, one of the most memorable in American history, lasted through six days, and there were thirty-six ballots. On the first the vote stood: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1. On the final ballot the friends of Blaine and Sherman united on General Garfield, who received 399 votes to 306 for Grant.

As Secretary of State.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Blaine his secretary of state. He remained at the head of that department less than ten months, and his effective administration was practically limited by the assassination of the president to four months. Within that period, however, he began several important undertakings. His foreign policy had two principal objects. The first was to secure and preserve peace throughout the American continents. The second was to cultivate close commercial relations and increase our trade with the various other countries of North and South America. The accomplishment of the first object was preliminary and essential to the attainment of the second. To promote these he projected a peace congress to be held at Washington, to which all the independent powers of North and South America were to be invited. His plan contemplated the cultivation of such a friendly understanding on the part of the powers as would permanently avert the horrors of war, either through the influence of pacific counsels or the acceptance of impartial arbitration. Incidentally it assured that the assembling of these representatives at Washington would pave the way to commercial advantages for the United States.

The project, though already determined upon, was delayed by the fatal shot at Garfield, and the invitations were not issued until November 29, 1881. It fixed November 24, 1882, as the date for the proposed pan-American congress. Mr. Blaine retired from President Arthur's cabinet December 19, 1881, and within three weeks his successor had reversed his policy and the plan was abandoned, after the invitation had been accepted by all the American powers but two.

Mr. Blaine's brief service as secretary of state was signalized by an important correspondence with the British government concerning the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Colombian republic had proposed to the European powers that they should unite in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Panama canal. On June 24, Mr. Blaine issued a circular letter declaring the objection of this government to any such concerted action, and asserting the prior and paramount rights of the United States. He pointed out that this government had entered into a guarantee by the treaty of 1846 with the republic of New Grenada, now Colombia; that this country had a supreme interest in watching over any highway between the two coasts; and that any agreement among European powers to supercede this guarantee and impair our exclusive rights would be regarded as an indication of unfriendly feeling. In this connection he made formal proposal to the British government for the abrogation of certain clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which were not in harmony with the rights of the United States as secured by the convention with the Colombian republic. Throughout the correspondence he insisted in the firmest tone that "it is the fixed purpose of the United States to consider the isthmus canal question as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the American governments."

Mr. Blaine also sought to restore peace between Chili and Peru and to mitigate the consequences of the crushing defeat suffered by the latter. He offered the friendly services of the United States for arbitration and even sent a special messenger to South America, but this undertaking was also defeated by his retirement from the cabinet.

Mr. Blaine now found himself out of public office for the first time in twenty-three years. He soon after began to write an elaborate historical work entitled "Twenty Years of Congress." The first 22 pages gave a concise review of the earlier political history of the country, and then followed a detailed narrative of the eventful period from Lincoln to Garfield, 1861 to 1881. The first volume was published in April, 1884, and the second in January, 1886. The work had a large sale and won general approval for its impartial spirit and brilliant style.

A Presidential Nominee.

When the republican national convention of 1884 met it was clear that Mr. Blaine had lost none of his hold upon the enthusiastic regard of his party. On the first ballot for a nominee for president he received 334½ votes, President Arthur 278, Senator Edmunds 93, Senator Logan 63½, and the rest were scattering. Mr. Blaine's vote kept gaining until the fourth ballot, when he was nominated by a vote of 541 out of a total of 813.

The canvass that followed was one of peculiar bitterness. Mr. Blaine took the stump in Ohio, Indiana and New York, and in a series of remarkable speeches, chiefly devoted to advocating the policy of protection to American industries, deepened the popular impression of his intellectual power.

The election turned upon the result in New York state, which gave Grover Cleveland a majority of 1,047 votes and defeated Mr. Blaine. Several causes contributed to this result, but it is probable the republican candidate would have carried the state but for the ill-considered alliteration of Rev. Dr. Burchard. At a reception tendered by clergymen to Mr. Blaine in New York City a few nights before the election, Mr. Burchard acted as spokesman and in an address arraigning the democracy, charged it with being the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." A large number of Irish Catholics had been won to Mr. Blaine's support by the friendliness he had shown toward Ireland, but the Burchard alliteration drove them back into the democratic party.

During the Last Eight Years.

The campaign of 1884 had interrupted Mr. Blaine's work on "Twenty Years of Congress," but he resumed its writing immediately after the result of the election was known. On the completion of that work, in 1886, he went to Europe for rest and recreation, and was treated in official circles with great consideration.

His hold on party esteem apparently remained unabated and even while abroad he was generally regarded as a probable candidate for the presidential nomination of 1888. In December of 1887, while in Paris, he had himself interviewed on President Cleveland's free trade attitude, and his remarks were cabled to America. In that interview he made a vigorous assault upon the democratic position and a ringing defense of the republican doctrine of protection. It was then generally believed that he would seek a renomination, but a short time before the convention of 1888, in a letter from Italy, he directed his friends not to allow his name to be used in that connection. It was asserted that he took this course in deference to the wishes of his family, who feared that the strain of another campaign would be too much for his already undermined health.

Mr. Blaine returned to political life in 1889, when he became secretary of state under President Harrison. He immediately resumed the project for a closer alliance of the American powers, which had been frustrated eight years before by the death of President Garfield. The first result was the pan-American congress of 1890. This was supplemented by his reciprocity policy, which was incorporated in the McKinley tariff bill at his solicitation. Perhaps the most important among the other measures he brought forward during this period was the arbitration of the Bering sea seal fishery question in controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

The events of the last two years, which presented some very intricate and extremely delicate diplomatic propositions involving the peace of America, maybe of the world, gave Mr. Blaine enough scope for the exercise of his skill as an international lawyer. In the affair with Italy, over the Mafia lynching at New Orleans, which almost led to a complete disruption of communication between the countries, the embroglio with Chili, in which the honor of the flag was involved, and the final dealings with the Salisbury government of England, in which there seemed a note of war, were all conducted in such manner as to lead to a happy issue, "Peace with honor," the dignity of American citizenship, being upheld in each instance.

Of the resignation of Mr. Blaine as a member of the cabinet of President Harrison and the events connected with the convention at Minneapolis, it is unnecessary to write at length. They are too fresh in the mind of the public.

Iowa Mourns with the Nation.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 27.—Governor Boies today sent the following telegram to Mrs. James G. Blaine: "The whole nation mourns the death of your gifted husband, but nowhere within its borders is the sorrow for him or sympathy for you more sincere than among his multitude of friends in Iowa."

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The intelligence of the death of Hon. James G. Blaine was received here with profound regret. Flags were displayed at half mast all over the city in memory of the distinguished dead.

NEBRASKA WATER POWER

English Capital Seeks Investment in American Water Powers.

POWER WITHOUT COST AND WITHOUT PRICE

Recent Developments in the Electrical Transmission of Power Has Given to Water Powers New Uses and Great Value.

"I never felt as if I were out of doors before," exclaimed a New Englander who had just arrived out west. A whole world seemed within his vision. From sun up to sun down measured an empire of domain and possibilities.

No crowding hills shut out a quarter-day of sunlight in the morning and another quarter-day in the evening. God be thanked for the prairies!

Progress has always followed the sun westward and in its march "life grows more intense and time more potent."

Better ten years in America than a cycle in Europe. Two years in the new west equals a decade in the Atlantic States.

Oxen and horses dragged progress through the old east, railroads rushed it through the middle states and electricity is flashing it over the great west.

In the east crossroads in time became villages, villages grew to towns, and towns, the fittest of them, eventuated into cities.

Here in the west evolution has no part in the process of building cities. Conception and execution are the parents, the birth is electric. Behold the offspring! A city has sprung like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and fully equipped. Our cities have no history. The east has three epochs of time, past, present and future. We have no yesterday. We know only today full of throbbing life and tomorrow blooming with promise. Two decades ago American manufactures were so insignificant that they excited only contemptuous consideration in the Old world. Ten years ago England found herself successfully rivaled in her own markets by American productions. The progress of manufacturing in the new west during the last ten years has equaled half a century in the east. Who has the temerity to predict the growth of the next decade?

Just now we find in Central Nebraska, 250 miles west of Omaha, a young Lowell—baby and man at once. In age an infant, in commercial and manufacturing advantages an adult. This young city has no forests in hundreds of miles, no coal fields in reach. She needs none. She has power measurably without cost and without price. The Platte river, provided by the Almighty and trained by man to do his work, incessantly and tirelessly drives the wheels of Gothenburg's factories. When the men who projected and accomplished this great work are forever done with this world the Gothenburg water power will still be blessing the people and enriching the commonwealth.

Eminent engineers say the Gothenburg water power can be increased to any extent. The power plant has been completed less than a month and already the place is full of strangers seeking locations for mills and investments. The rapidity with which western people recognize and appreciate business advantages is a most important feature in the west's great growth.

Desire and ability assist at the birth of opportunity. Accomplishment swallows up projection.

Situated almost in the heart of the great food-producing west, about equi-distant from water transportation by the lakes to the Atlantic and by the gulf to all the world, why will not Gothenburg with its magnificent water power be one of the great milling centers of the greatest cereal producing country on the globe? The agencies of civilization today are electric. The rude implements of the past have given place to the locomotive, the telegraph, the steam plow and harvester.

The electrical transmission of power has given new uses and value to the old, time-honored force of falling water.

Our water powers will this year more than anything else attract English investors. A water power today will be a water power for centuries. Without fuel their fires will burn on forever.

O. W. CRAWFORD.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

The immigrants arriving in the United States during the year 1892 numbered 268,101.

The steamer Donati, which sailed from New York for London on December 10, is thought to have been lost at sea.

Mrs. Langley of Brooklyn, N. Y., has lost her suit for a divorce, which she brought against her millionaire husband.

Pat Sheedy still maintains that Corbett bet money against himself when he fought John L. Sullivan at New Orleans.

Judge Gresham, it is now positively stated, has been offered a place in Cleveland's cabinet, and it is thought will accept.

The house of representatives of Oregon has passed a resolution demanding that congress pass a bill for the free coinage of silver.

The state senate of Alabama has reconsidered the vote by which it refused to allow Mrs. Jefferson Davis a pension of $500 annually.

The boilermakers at Dunkirk, N. Y., are on a strike. An attempt to introduce new men to take the strikers' places has resulted in a failure.

George Morris, a negro of Hillsdale, N. J., murdered his mistress, Ella Ford, beating her brains out with a hammer. Morris has been arrested.

A. A. Hull of Franklin, Tex., has been sentenced to thirty-seven years in the penitentiary of that state for criminally assaulting his two little daughters.

A car on the East Liverpool & Wellsville railroad at East Liverpool, O., jumped the track and collided with a brick building. Every passenger in the car received injuries, none of them, however, were serious.

The several boards of foreign missions in the United States are working to have the Chinese exclusion law repealed. They state that positive information is had to the effect that the Chinese government is preparing to retaliate.

George Bailey and Miss Bertha Bailey of Catawissa, Pa., have made two attempts to get married. The first time the bride's nervousness prevented the carrying out of the ceremony and the second attempt resulted in the groom flunking.

The presbytery of Philadelphia, north, have received overtures from the general assembly looking to a revision of the confession of faith and have finally decided to petition the general assembly for leave to refrain from voting on the matter at all.

The United States Steam and Hot Water Boiler association has dissolved. While the manufacturers did not propose to pool their interests as in a trust, the association was designed to keep up prices. This action was taken at a meeting of the association at Buffalo, N. Y.

Foreign.

During last year 122 Canadian vessels, representing a tonnage of 47,073, were lost at sea or on the rivers and lakes.

The express train on the Buda-Pesth railroad ran into a gang of men shoveling snow from the track. Eight were killed and two injured.

Herr Hasse, a Germany scientist, estimates that Europe's supply of coal will be exhausted in five centuries, and America's in about the same length of time.

Lady Alice Zooch, wife of Sir Alfred Shirlock Zooch of London, is seeking a divorce from her husband. The case promises to develope into a racy scandal.

Sealers are commencing to put to sea from Victoria, B. C., for the winter's work. Most of them go down the coast to meet the seals coming up. Reports of a good run of seals are reported.

A Rome dispatch says that Dr. Barretti, recorder for the propaganda and vice rector of the College of the Propaganda, has been appointed auditor and secretary to Archbishop Satolli, apostolic delegate to the United States.

The Hungarian government subjected a large number of its soldiers to a severe test of endurance lately during extreme cold weather. The test was of no practical benefit, but as a result of it 114 of the men were severely frost-bitten and several of them will lose limbs.

It is possible that the English army will be supplied with fresh meat from Australia. Army officials have decided to give the meats from that country a trial and should they prove to be as good as American chilled meats they will be in the future used by the army exclusively.

Moore Lost a Thumb.

There was another chop house fight in the New Idea restaurant, Fourteenth and Dodge streets, last night, in which a hackman, a cook and two waiters played the principal parts. And it was a wonder that no one was seriously injured.

Charley Moore, who drives a hack, went into the chop house for supper and had some difficulty with the waiters about his change. It didn't take long to start the row and for a few moments bullets, butcher knives and cleavers flew thick and fast. Moore knocked Dan Sherrey down for pulling a shooting iron and had his right thumb cut off with a knife handled by one of the waiters.

The police arrived in time to stop the fracas before any great damage had been done and the whole outfit were arrested for fighting, except Sherrey, who did the shooting. A more serious charge will be preferred against him today.

PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.

Tragic Outcome of a Family Fight at Lincoln Last Night.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lizzie Payne, living at Fourth and G streets, was so badly burned tonight that she will probably die.

Her husband, James Payne, came home shortly after 10 o'clock, and found John E Ellis, an old lover of his wife, occupying his place in the family circle. He remonstrated rather vigorously and a fight ensued, during the course of which the lamp was overturned. The woman's clothes caught fire from the burning lamp, and she ran screaming into the street. Before the flames were extinguished she was terribly burned about the legs and body.

Payne and Ellis were placed under arrest. The woman is a dissolute character, and has frequently been arrested.

DEATH OF J. D. HUBBELL.

Prominent Democratic Politician of Jefferson County Passes Away.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James D. Hubbell, member of the state democratic central committee and a prominent citizen of Fairbury, died this morning of consumption. Mr. Hubbell was postmaster at Fairbury during Cleveland's administration, and was twice honored with the nomination of his party for state representative, but the republican majority was too great for him to overcome. He was a native of Virginia, serving in the confederate army during the war, and removed to Fairbury in 1871, where he has since resided. He has been a leading spirit in every measure calculated to benefit Fairbury or Jefferson county.

Doing a Rushing Business.

NEHAWKA, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Van Court & Lemist, who have been working forty men in the quarries here through the winter, will put 100 to work as soon as warm weather comes. They have contracted already to deliver 1,800 cars of rock to the Omaha smelter the coming year; besides this, they have several other contracts of a few hundred cars each. Van Court & Rood, in a six months run last season, made and shipped from this place 18,000 barrels of lime. They are preparing to largely increase the output the coming season.

Merchants report business better than ever before and collections good.

Laid to Rest.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—With the impressive funeral services at the Pleasant Valley Catholic church the remains of the late Hon. John Farrell were today laid to rest in the Pleasant Valley cemetery. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a very large number were present to take a last look at the familiar features of the dead representative.

Nehawka Wedding Bells.

NEHAWKA, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The most notable social event of the season at this place was the marriage Wednesday evening of Miss Sallie Pollard, daughter of L. C. Pollard, one of the oldest and best known residents of this place, to Gale C. Stabler of Montana. The happy couple left on the night train for Chicago.

Co-Operative Creamery Association.

SAVAGE, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The people and farmers about this enterprising village have formed a co-operative creamery association. The creamery is to be built on the south side of town. The walls and foundation are already completed and the workmen now waiting for the lumber. The creamery will cost $3,500.

Y. W. C. A. in Session.

CRETE, Neb., Jan. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The seventh annual convention of the Young Women's Christian association convened here today in the Congregational church. The session will continue through Sunday. The leading cities of the state are well represented. An interesting program was rendered.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

W. H. Haven is here from Fremont.

J. E. Campbell of Colby, Kan., is here.

F. Seeber is here from New York City.

F. P. Palmer of Hastings is in the city.

Charles Roth of Lincoln arrived last night.

Max Eiseman of Missouri Valley is in the city.

T. E. Farrell of Hastings is visiting the city.

Otto Baumann of West Point is visiting the city.

Dr. H. B. Wells, a New York physician, is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Horton of Verdigre are in the city.

J. G. Hamilton came to the city yesterday from Norfolk.

Mrs. R. M. Randall arrived here yesterday from Lincoln.

A. S. Katz arrived in the city yesterday from Chicago.

W. D. Skinner of Des Moines is visiting Colonel Hooper.

Mrs. Thompson and daughter are visiting the city from Fullerton.

C. G. Dixon of the Great Northern railroad is here from Seattle.

George McKnight Williamson of the Sixth United States cavalry is in the city.

Victor Rylander of the land department of the Union Pacific is in the city from Chicago.

Frank R. Morrissey, former private secretary of Governor Boyd, is in the city from Lincoln.

W. R. Matson is in the city from Albany, Mo., on business connected with the Excelsior lumber deal.

At the Mercer: J. G. Mills, New York City; John P. Hazlett, Boston; J. G. Lanning, Richland, Pa.; J. B. Howell, St. Louis; George E. Meigs, Chicago; James N. Kimball, Ogden; I. W. Akin, Des Moines, Ia.; H. P. Johnson, Davenport, Ia.; Cl