

# BLAINE'S BATTLE LOST.

## Death Claims the Famous Diplomat.

### END OF THE STRUGGLE.

#### AMERICA MOURNS HER BRILLIANT STATESMAN.

**Story of the Life and Achievements of the Son of Pennsylvania—His Prominence in Maine and National Politics—The Peer of the World's Greatest Political Students—Story of His Brave Fight for Life.**

**Will Live in History.**

Blaine is dead. The end of his long illness has been reached, and his struggle for existence, so heroically made, has come to its inevitable conclusion.

James G. Blaine, the brilliant Republican leader in Congress and for three terms Speaker of the House of Representatives, then a member of the Senate for the State of Maine, subsequently Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield, and the man to whom the nation turned with the greatest confidence in the gloomy weeks that intervened between the shooting and the death of Garfield, next the nominee of the Republicans for President of the United States, and again Secretary of State from March 4, 1889, to June 4, 1891, has passed to the beyond.

Mr. Blaine's illness first took a serious turn in the summer of 1891, after a period of intense mental labor incident to the failure of the Chittenden steamer Hata and the preliminary negotiations regarding the Behring Sea controversy. Mr. Blaine relinquished the active direction of the State Department until early last spring, when he returned to Washington in a feeble condition. He resumed his official duties, however, and in their performance displayed something of his old force. He had, however, several spells of severe illness, one being particularly while at a public dinner from which he had to be conveyed to his home very much prostrated.

During early winter the dispatches made frequent reference to Mr. Blaine's condition, but until recently these references were of a general and indefinite nature, the only fact apparent being that he was not as well as he had been during the summer. Two months ago, after having spent some time in the mountain resort of Woodbury, he was taken to a room for a drive. The day was cold and a chill was the natural result to one in his debilitated condition. In spite of the family's aversion to and efforts to avoid publicity in the matter, it came to be generally understood that there was practically no hope of Mr. Blaine's recovery, and that his death might occur at any time.

**An Organic Disease.**

The statement given out by Dr. Johnston was the first admission

from any authoritative source, however, that Mr. Blaine was suffering from an organic disease. In all of Mr. Blaine's previous illnesses it has been denied that the sufferer was afflicted in any way with permanently affected his system, and it has been always asserted by those in a position to know that his ailments were due to temporary causes and local conditions which yielded readily to the treatment. The careful concealment of the real condition of Mr. Blaine's health both by the family and the physicians in attendance induced the general public to believe that he would get well, and the rallies that the naturally vigorous constitution of the invalid had made from all former attacks led most of his friends to expect his recovery upon this as upon all previous occasions. On the morning of Monday, Jan. 22, he had a slight attack of hemorrhage from the lungs, resulting, it is claimed, from the severe cold, and this was followed by a sinking spell, such as afflicted him during his Bar Harbor sickness and upon the occasion of his serious illness in New York some time ago. So severe and so prolonged was this attack that it was believed Mr. Blaine was dying. It continued until 10 o'clock, and at that time the patient, apparently in his earthly moments, was surrounded by his family. It was believed even by the

denly he rallied, and within half an hour he was apparently much better. The cause of those sinking spells or spasms has always been mysteriously kept secret by the physicians and family, though the public and press have frequently attributed them to Bright's disease of the kidneys; at other times brain trouble was alleged, but the most frequent conclusion was that Mr. Blaine was suffering from kidney disease of some sort. It is now asserted that the disease which has so long and so insidiously undermined his constitution and destroyed his health is what is known as waxed degeneration of the kidneys. To its ravages is attributed the general breakdown of his physical system, his remarkable pallor during the past few years, and his occasional attacks of illness marked by severe fainting spells.

The following day Mr. Blaine seemed to be considerably better. He sat up for a short time and talked with members of the family in a very cheerful frame of mind. The sinking spell of the previous day seemed to have lost its effect, and the reaction apparently left the invalid stronger than before.

From this time until the end came little remains to be told concerning the great statesman's illness. For nearly another month he lingered on the very brink of the grave. The ablest physicians were almost continuously at his bedside, but their attendance was of no avail other than to make restful the suffering.

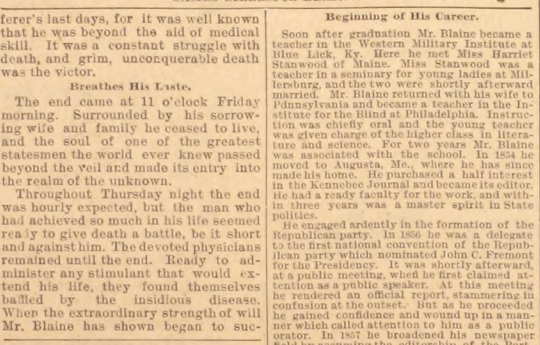
**Monongahela River.** It was built by the great-grandfather of Mrs. Gillespie Blaine in 1778, and it now stands within the city limits of West Brownsville.

From his father the son inherited the hardy, energetic qualities of a Scotch-Irish ancestry. Ephraim Blaine, his great-grandfather, was the originator of the Litchfield and Plymouth Railroads, was traveling in Europe, and Smith and his family were suffering from the hardships of the Revolutionary war, and the trying times of deprivation in Valley Forge the continental army was naturally noted as his private property.

The grandfather for whom young Blaine was named, first chose a political career. A prodigious student, he had finished his law studies, and he had been admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and as a special bearer of dispatches, delivered to the American Government a treaty with some foreign power. Afterward he retired to private life. The father of James G. Blaine was born in 1793, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and as a special bearer of dispatches, delivered to the American Government a treaty with some foreign power. Afterward he retired to private life.

Mr. Blaine received every advantage of education. In 1842 Mr. Blaine's father was elected attorney general of the State of Maine. He was then in poor circumstances and his removal to a more favorable place, and he was sent to college. James entered the freshman class of Washington College in November, 1845. At the age of 17 years and 8 months he was graduated in a class of thirty-three, sharing first honors.

Mr. Blaine's first public office was as a member of the Maine House of Representatives. He worked for the success of Mr. Harrison in the succeeding campaign and at the beginning of the present national administration he was associated with the school in the State. His distinguished career in that position is well remembered. The Pan-American Congress, the reform of the tariff, the striking incidents, rendered his work remarkable.



JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

**Beginning of His Career.**

Soon after graduation Mr. Blaine became a member of the Maine House of Representatives. In 1848 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives. He was elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1848. He was elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1848. He was elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1848.

**BURIAL PLACE OF BLAINE'S PARENTS.**

Striking Features of the Life of the Famous American Statesman.

Blaine's Bar Harbor Home.

**WORK OF THE STATE SOLONS AT THE CAPITAL.**

**Record of One Week's Business—Measures Presented, Considered, and Passed—What Our People Served in Congress—In and Around Legislative Halls.**

**The Law-Makers.**

**As a Candidate for President.**

**HOME LIFE OF THE BLAINES.**

**Blaine at 10.**

**MRS. BLAINE.**

**The California State Flower.**

**Relief of a Being Sixty Feet High.**

# LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

## WORK OF THE STATE SOLONS AT THE CAPITAL.

**Record of One Week's Business—Measures Presented, Considered, and Passed—What Our People Served in Congress—In and Around Legislative Halls.**

### The Law-Makers.

In the Senate, Wednesday morning, Senator Wells, in behalf of coal master O'Connor who was absent, presented the resolution providing that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the conduct of the coal master against the late Republican officials of the Joliet Penitentiary by certain citizens of Joliet, officials of the penitentiary. The resolution went over, and bills were introduced to regulate the organization and operation of life insurance companies; to require insurance companies to file and keep on file a statement of their assets and liabilities; in case of total destruction by fire, the full amount in dollars and cents of the policy; and to make the agent procuring the policy the agent of the company in all matters excepted in the policy; to protect coal mine employees from being defrauded out of their wages by employers; also a bill providing for the reorganization of the National Life Insurance Company, reducing the maximum rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. In the House, Wednesday morning, the appointment of Fowler, Sullivan, McMillan, Baldwin, Fletcher, Gault, and Sneedecker as the special committee to investigate the coal master O'Connor was reported and petitions protesting against the opening of the World's Fair Sunday were presented.

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In the Senate, Thursday morning, Senator Chandler introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the charges made against certain officials of the Joliet Penitentiary by certain citizens of Joliet, officials of the penitentiary. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

**Relief of a Being Sixty Feet High.**

**The Question.**

**Pain Self-Inflicted.**

**ASTHMATIC TROUBLES.**

**THE RATE OF PROGRESSION OF A STORM.**

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**"SHIT" and "Set."**

**An Expert's Opinion.**

**Elysium for Trout Fishermen.**

**Pain Self-Inflicted.**

**The Question.**

**Relief of a Being Sixty Feet High.**

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**The California State Flower.**

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