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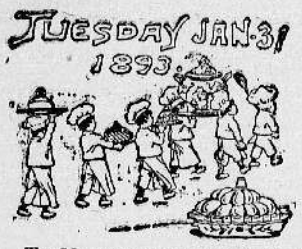
GANS & KLEIN



TO-NIGHT, the annual ball of La Société Culinaire will take place in New York City.

The French Cooks ball is one of the events of the season in New York, and draws together an assemblage equally remarkable for numbers, display, and its cosmopolitan character. The event also serves as the occasion for a display of the greatest triumphs of French culinary art.

It Is Cold • • Enough

To call your attention to the opportunity we present of purchasing all Clothing at a Discount of Ten Per Cent. from prices marked in plain figures.

For Overcoats, Ulsters

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Heavy-Weight Suits

We are leaders in style, durability and Manufacture. Our Tailor-Made Clothing is unequalled in Helena.

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ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR

Especially adapted for Women and Children.

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SANDWICHES TO BE HAD.

Uncle Sam Is Urged to Add Them to His Well-Stocked Larder.

But Several Senators and Congressmen Think We Have Enough Already.

The Question of the Annexation of Hawaii the Chief Matter of Interest at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—There are some important developments in the Hawaiian situation. First, it is pretty clearly indicated that the administration is not in any way lukewarm in the matter, as was at first supposed. Secondly, the action of the commander of the Boston, against which Great Britain is about to file, or has filed, a formal protest, has received the official approval of the president and cabinet. Sentiment in favor of annexing is rapidly extending, and several members of the cabinet have expressed themselves in favor of it. It has been reported that President Harrison is in favor of annexation. Although the course pursued by Minister Stevens in ordering the Boston marines on shore was without implicit instructions from the government, his action was fully approved by the president.

In the senate there is a distinctively American feeling on the Hawaiian question which is not confined to any party. There can be no doubt that a majority of the members of the foreign relations committee look with favor upon the establishment of American domination on the islands, but in just what shape is a matter of detail not yet considered. Objection to Chandler's resolution upon the subject as offered to-day is not looked upon in the light of anti-annexation feeling, but rather as fear on the part of the opponents of the anti-option bill that if it had not gone over until to-morrow the day would have been spent in its discussion and the delivery of anti-option speeches would have been prevented. Dolph, a member of the committee on foreign relations, said this evening: "The United States has been waiting fifty years for this opportunity, and now that it has come in such a way the problem can be solved without difficulty. I certainly see no reason why we should hesitate. The man who would oppose what is the manifest duty of the country in this matter is, I think, hardly deserving a seat in congress. I certainly favor the control of these islands by the government of the United States."

Mr. Hiscock, another member of the same committee, is also in favor of annexation. "I believe," said he, "this government should prevent any interference in this matter on the part of any other power. It is a matter that concerns us wholly, and for one, I may say I am in favor of the establishment there of a territorial form of government under the flag of the United States."

One member of the committee who did not like to be quoted, said the only stumbling block he saw in the way was the possible action of the house. If it were swayed by the influence of certain gentlemen who controlled appropriations, it would, he thought, be short-sighted policy to consider the cost when there was so much at stake in the matter of the perpetuation of the safety of the republic and the acquirement of that which would enable us to compel the respect of natives who were now friendly, simply because it was good policy to be friendly. In a country like the United States, as he looked upon it, it was of little moment whether the annexation of Hawaii involved the expenditure of thousands or millions.

Senator Chandler's resolution requests the president to lay before congress any treaty he may make for ratification by legislation. The purport of the language was to permit the house of representatives to share in the responsibility for the disposition of the subject, and not have action taken in the senate and behind closed doors. Undoubtedly this is calculated to strengthen the proposition contained in the resolution looking to annexation. Chandler says the time has come for the United States to annex the Hawaiian islands. "For years they have been gravitating towards us, but as long as a self-supporting government could be maintained on the islands there was no necessity for annexation. Now, however, it is apparent the government can no longer stand, and the people are willing to come to us. It will not be necessary for the United States to embark in a general policy of annexation or colonization. What we want is Hawaii in the Pacific and one or two points in the West Indies. We need them for coaling stations and for strategic outposts, and we can stop there."

The Chandler resolution will come up in the senate in the morning hour to-morrow, unless some diversion be made.

In the house there was a diversity of views. Watson, of Georgia, voiced the people's party idea. "It is a job, and nothing but a job," he said, speaking against annexation. "It is a job put up by American property owners and sugar planters in Hawaii, who are not looking to national property, but personal aggrandizement." The general sentiment among the members of the house seems to be that the United States shall annex the Hawaiian islands, now that it has been invited to do so, but there are exceptions to this view. O'Ferral, of Virginia, is opposed to the acquisition by the United States of more territory. Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, declined to speak upon the subject. Bayner, of Maryland, another member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "I am not in favor of letting England get possession of the islands. If the question is between the United States government and the government of Great Britain I think the United States should annex the Sandwich group. Personally I favor a protectorate."

Hooker, of Mississippi, also a member of the committee, expressed himself absolutely opposed to any other government but the United States taking possession of the Hawaiian islands.

The British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister here, to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii. The protest, it is understood, will be lodged with Secretary of State Foster to-morrow. To what extent the protest goes cannot be stated now.

Vessels Ordered to Honolulu.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The United States steamer Adams, now at Mare Island navy yard, received orders to sail for Honolulu and will go Wednesday. The orders are to divide the crew of the Monterey between the Adams and the Ranger, to give them a full complement. The Ranger will probably get away in a few days.

Expense of Collecting Customs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The secretary of the treasury sent to the house to-day estimates of appropriations for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounting to $7,392,160.

FULL OF WRATH.

The People of Livingston in That Frame of Mind—The Cause.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The citizens of Livingston held a mass meeting meeting in the rooms of the democratic club to-night to devise ways and means to defeat the bill of Senator Hatch to create a new county out of Park. Judge Frank Henry was selected chairman and M. Roth secretary of the meeting. There was considerable speech-making before the meeting finally settled down to business, and nearly every speaker had something to say about the alleged treachery of Senator Hatch and Representative VanCleve, who were elected to represent the people of Park county, and instead, so it is charged, are working for their own private gain. A committee was appointed to visit Helena to work against the proposed measure, in connection with citizens already there. Other committees were appointed to raise funds to secure signers to protest against the proposed measure and a committee was also appointed to formulate an address to members of the senate setting forth the fact that the people of Park county, having been deserted by their representative, are obliged to use other means to be heard by that body.

It was represented at the meeting that Senator Hatch and Representative Van Cleve had also deserted the people of this county in their fight to secure the state normal school and that they would trade their votes to Dillon for support to their pet measure, all of which alleged political knavery received due attention from the orators of the occasion.

THE TRIAL OF BLOOM.

For Killing Thomas Gavin at Livingston Last December.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The case of Charles Bloom, who is now on trial before Judge Henry for the murder of Thomas Gavin, Dec. 22, is attracting unusual attention in this city. Each day since the commencement of the trial the court room has been crowded to the doors and many have been turned away unable to gain admittance. Considerable trouble has been had the past four days in securing a jury. The twelfth juror was finally accepted this forenoon at 11 o'clock. The defense objected to the deposition of Douglas Flint, an eye-witness to the shooting, being admitted in evidence. The objection was made on the ground that the justice before whom the testimony was given had failed to sign the acknowledgment, Judge Henry overruled the objection and allowed the deposition to be properly signed.

The evidence submitted by the prosecution was in substance that Bloom entered the saloon and asked Gavin for the loan of $5; that Gavin offered him $1, saying it was all he had; that Bloom became abusive and struck at Gavin, who then came from behind the bar to put Bloom out of the saloon; that the two men fought out on to the sidewalk, and that Bloom was thrown to the ground; that Bloom while lying on his side drew a revolver and shot Gavin in the leg; that Gavin turned to enter the saloon when Bloom fired again, the shot striking Gavin in the back producing a fatal wound; that Gavin was carried to a room over the saloon, where he soon after died.

BEFORE HIS WIFE'S EYES.

Johnson Miller Crushed to Death in a Coal Mine.

CHINOOK, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—An accident occurred at Box Elder, on Monday last, in which Johnson Miller lost his life. On Monday Mr. Miller and family drove to his coal mine which he had recently located, for the purpose of procuring a wagon load of coal. It seems that he had only begun the development of the mine as the entrance was only six feet wide, and the length of the tunnel but about twelve feet. Leaving his wagon and family at the entrance of the mine, he proceeded to drill a hole through the coal and striking the dirt overhead. He placed a shot, and after waiting a sufficient length of time for it to explode, he thought it was dead and put in another one. This one did explode, and too soon for the unfortunate man to escape from the tunnel. He was knocked down on his face and completely buried beneath the falling coal, which was of such quantity that it crushed him. He was conscious for a short time, but only his wife being near, no assistance could be rendered; in fact, with plenty of aid his life could not have been saved, as the injuries were principally internal and fatal in their character.

HOT AT LIVINGSTON.

Big Timber Much in Favor of Sweet Grass County.

BIG TIMBER, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The citizens of the proposed Sweet Grass county are more than indignant at the opposition manifested by the people of Livingston relative to county division. Every taxpayer residing on the Sweet Grass has signed the petition to Senator Hatch and Representative Van Cleve. The largest taxpayer in the Musselshell country signed the petition. The people of and above Springdale are crying to get away from the mismanagement and malfeasance of past and present officers of Park county. This section of the county elected Messrs Hatch and Van Cleve. Livingston and Park county tried to defeat them. They never uttered a pledge in regard to county division. No issue of the character was raised during the campaign, and now when their constituents, and men to whom they owe their election, demand that they work for the county division, Livingston talks about express and implied pledges to hamper them in their good works. Sweet Grass county, if left to a majority vote of the people of Park county, would be an assured fact.

The Cascade Contest.

GREAT FALLS, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The court room was crowded all day, the attraction being the Athey-Cockrill contest case before Judge Armstrong. Ransom Cooper, of plaintiff's counsel, made the opening address, setting forth the principal allegations contained in the complaint, the chief of which was the charge that Cockrill secured the endorsement of the people's party by irregular methods. Two delegates to the populist convention were placed on the stand to prove that Cockrill was not nominated in open convention, and to certify to various papers introduced by plaintiff's counsel. Both sides have subpoenaed a score or more of witnesses. The case bids fair to be the most complicated and hardest fought one ever tried here.

A NEW FINANCIAL CHIEF.

Why Cleveland Selected Carlisle for the Position of Secretary of the Treasury.

Considerations That Overcame the Objection of the Senator and His Wife.

Opportunity to Make a Name That Will Live In History With Hamilton's—Home Life.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Carlisle is practically Secretary Carlisle already, for, although his resignation as senator will not take effect until Feb. 4, and his appointment as secretary of the treasury will not be made until March 4, he will do little more in the senate and will from this time on be to all intents and purposes a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. From now until March 4 he will be as much the chief adviser of Mr. Cleveland as he will be after the inauguration.

Mr. Cleveland felt that if Mr. Carlisle gave up his life tenure in the senate to take the precarious and expensive place of a cabinet officer, his advice and desires as to his colleagues in the cabinet ought to be given even more weight than would attach to the suggestions of the man who was to be the leader of the cabinet, or, as we inaccurately say, the premier. Mr. Cleveland has always had, since he came to know him well, more respect for Mr. Carlisle's opinion as to public questions and as to public men in a large sense than for that of any other man in public life.

When Mr. Cleveland first came here he did not know Mr. Carlisle at all, and during the first year and a half of his administration, while Mr. Randall was the most welcome of all representatives at the White house, Mr. Cleveland did not get well acquainted with Mr. Carlisle. But during the latter part of Mr. Cleveland's administration he consulted Mr. Carlisle about every important matter that came up, talking with him more freely than with any other public man and following his advice more frequently than that of anybody else.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Long before the election, Mr. Cleveland, who never doubted that he would be reelected, had determined that Mr. Carlisle should be secretary of the treasury in his next administration, foreseeing that that would be the post of greatest difficulty and also of greatest honor, the leadership of the cabinet having gradually passed from the secretary of state to the secretary of the treasury within the last twenty years, as domestic financial problems have become more important than our foreign relations.

Mr. Cleveland had thus early planned the preparation of an administration tariff bill to take the place of the McKinley act, to be submitted to the house of representatives upon the assembling of the next congress whether in regular or extraordinary session. He knew that for this work Mr. Carlisle was the very best man to be had, and he also knew that Mr. Carlisle would be equal to the other financial questions which he foresaw would be so prominent at the very beginning of his administration.

Accordingly Mr. Cleveland lost no time after the election in sounding Mr. Carlisle as to his willingness to accept the office of secretary of the treasury. He found him very unwilling, and with plenty of good reasons why he should not accept. He had his life place in the senate, and with no costly social obligations, and giving him time for enough professional work to give him a decent income, and opportunities for rest and recreation, especially in the summer. He has never been rugged or even robust in health, and the business of the office seemed more formidable than when Mr. Manning took it, leaving out entirely the political work involved in passing on the thousand questions of patronage which senators, representatives and other public men would present.

These reasons and others were reinforced by the very decided objections of Mrs. Carlisle, who has always been her husband's most trusted counselor. However, Mr. Carlisle has a strong sense of duty, a Scotch sense of duty, and to this Mr. Cleveland appealed from all his objections, which Mr. Cleveland frankly admitted were most reasonable. This appeal gave Mr. Cleveland his secretary of the treasury. Mr. Carlisle promised to consider, and the consideration ended in acceptance.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Cleveland offered inducements to this end, although, of course, they were not of the character suggested by the silly story that Mr. Cleveland had promised to make Mr. Carlisle the party candidate for president in 1896. One of the inducements probably was a suggestion of the great opportunity for making an entirely new sort of reputation as a financier of the first order, and thus winning the foremost place in the party ranks in this time, when financial questions are most pressing.

Another probably was that such arrangements should be made in the organization of the cabinet and in the appointment of assistant secretaries and other subordinates in the treasury as would relieve Mr. Carlisle of political work, especially matters of patronage, and also of a great deal of the routine drudgery which has troubled former secretaries of the treasury. Another may have been that Mr. Carlisle should have his especial friends in the cabinet, if it could be arranged with due regard for political, geographical and other considerations. At all events Mr. Carlisle yielded and sadid Mrs. Carlisle, although it was against their better judgment.

If Mr. Carlisle succeeds at the head of the treasury department, as everybody believes he will, it really seems as though he would be much better off than if he had stayed in the senate. His success, if achieved at all, will be attained within the next two years. He need not then remain longer in the cabinet if he does not wish to do so.

If he wants to be the presidential candidate in 1896 he would then be in better position than if he was in the senate. If he wants to go on the supreme bench there is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland, having made him secretary of the treasury at one of the most critical periods in the history of the treasury department, would not hesitate to make him chief justice or associate justice. If he wants to turn to money making, it would be much easier for him to go to the head of a great financial institution from the treasury department than from the senate.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle will continue to live in their present residence, which they own, on K street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, near McPherson square, in the fashionable quarter. It is an unpretentious house, which cost probably $25,000, a red brick with stone trimmings, set back in a broard park in behind an open-work iron fence, like all the houses on that block. It is more like a New York than a Washington house, with its long parlors and diningroom on the first floor, and the straight, plain stairway coming down the front hall. It is well furnished and shows evidence of Mrs. Carlisle's taste.

Mr. Logan Carlisle, the senator's eldest son, lives with him, while the other son is a lawyer in Chicago. Mrs. Carlisle is most hospitable and always has a house full of Kentuckians, including some of the prettiest girls who come to Washington. The Carlisles entertain simply, giving occasional dinner parties, receptions and teas, which are more remarkable for enjoyment than for ostentation in any direction. Mrs. Carlisle is a thorough housekeeper who, in the senator's early days, did all her own work, so that she knows just how everything should be done. All of the famous Kentucky dishes are to be found at the Carlisles' in their perfection.

Senator and Mrs. Carlisle are in great demand socially, and, ever since he became speaker of the house, have gone out a great deal, although neither of them cares especially for fashionable society. Each is devoted to the other, and they are always most happy together. The singularly judicial character of Mr. Carlisle's remarkable intellect, which has made men say that he was "without enthusiasm," and so incapable of extreme friendship, must always be considered in connection with his devotion to his wife, which, within the last year or two, has become even more marked. His habits are changing so as to be more and more domestic. He is at home now whenever he is not absolutely compelled to be elsewhere.

THE COLD WAVE.

It Remained With Helena All Day Yesterday and Last Night.

The coldest weather experienced in Helena for five years was that of yesterday and last night. The warmest time during the day was at six o'clock in the morning when the thermometer at the signal service station registered eighteen degrees below zero. At noon it was twenty-two below, at three p. m. twenty-four below and at six p. m. it was thirty-one below. Early in the day the wind was from the southwest and was not very strong, only four miles an hour; at six p. m. the wind switched and came from the northwest, blowing at the rate of eight miles an hour. Later it blew harder and at eight o'clock a genuine blizzard was raging, a high wind carrying the loose clouds of snow in every direction. It was the hardest sort of a wind to face, cutting like a knife and almost congealing blood when the face was exposed. About nine o'clock thermometers on the west side of town registered thirty-eight below; Parchen's was at thirty-four below, while the one at Gans & Klein's had gone down out of sight.

The prospect last night was that before noon to-day the record of the coldest day in Helena since the establishment of the signal service would be broken. This record was made Jan. 15, 1888, when it got down to forty-one below. That cold snap began Dec. 26, 1887, with five below, and continued without break, ranging from five to forty-one below, until Jan. 23. The present cold snap began a week ago to-day, and every day the thermometer has registered below zero. The next coldest day after the 41 record was in February, 1887, when it dropped to forty below. Observer Glass is anxious to do the best he can for Helena in the way of pleasant weather, but everything seems to be against him. The chief at Washington persists in making colder weather predictions, and yesterday there arrived in Helena George W. Pancoast, from Sycamore, Ohio, assigned to the Helena station as Mr. Glass' assistant. The Crawford county News, published at Bucyrus, Ohio, in a notice announcing Mr. Pancoast's departure for Montana, says "he will regulate all sorts of weather for the inhabitants there, except chinooks." It is presumed that Mr. Pancoast brought the cold wave with him. The local prediction for to-day is fair and colder this morning.

Special reports to THE INDEPENDENT indicate that there is a warm wave west and north. It may come this way or the cold wave from the north may go that way. At the following places last night it was below zero, as follows: Glasgow, 40; Benton, 39; Kalispel, 20; Townsend, 30; Livingston, 20; Billings, 20; Custer, 19; Miles City, 16; Glendive, 15; Great Falls, 36. At the following places it was above zero: Garrison, 20; Butte, 30; Dillon, 20; Missoula, 30; Thompson Falls, 26; Bozeman, 10. Reports from outside the state are: Minot, N. D., 40 below; Hope, Idaho, 20 above; Dickinson, N. D., 38 below; Bismark, N. D., 15 below.

At the Helena weather station at one a. m. to-day it was 40 below.

Cold, and Getting Colder.

GREAT FALLS, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The expected break in the weather failed to materialize to-day. It has been considerably colder than yesterday. Several thermometers in town registered forty below at daylight and two or three on the outskirts of the city are said to have reached the forty-three mark. Twenty-three below zero was the highest point the mercury reached to-day. Most of the time it hung between twenty-five and thirty. At eight to-night it was forty below and growing colder. The wind was blowing strong from the north. Water pipes have been freezing and bursting in all parts of the town. Cattlemen are very anxious, as stock cannot survive many nights like this.

BYERS CAUGHT AT LAST.

A Helena Absconder Caught After a Long Chase.

A Press dispatch from Wichita, Kansas, last night says: "Wm. Byers, charged with having absconded with several thousand dollars belonging to the Horsky-Miller Brewing company, of Helena, Montana, while employed with that company, was arrested here to-day. Detectives followed Byers through Utah to California and thence across the Pacific to Japan and into China. In China the trail was lost. Byers arrived here yesterday and was identified to-day by means of his photograph in the Rogues gallery."

Byers fled from Helena about two years ago. He was employed by the Horsky-Miller Brewing company as a cashier. For some time before his disappearance Byers led a fast life about town.

No Money for Rain-Making.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Chairman Hatch, of the house committee on agriculture, has requested three days for measures from his committee. It has been decided not to give experimenting rain-makers any more money.

Very Kind to Withdraw.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 30.—Mr. Okie has refused to allow his name to be used further as a senatorial candidate, he being but 28 years of age and consequently disqualified for senator.

RESTS WITH HIS FATHERS

James Gillespie Blaine Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery at the Capital.

Though the Services Were Private Multitudes Thronged the Way to the Grave

Floral Offerings as Elaborate as Ever Seen in the City—The Services Simple and Brief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Blaine could not have a private funeral. The surging waves of public interest swept over the barriers and made his private funeral one of the most impressive public demonstrations. The most eminent men in the nation stood around the bier. All business in the national capital was suspended during the services. The presence of the president, the cabinet and supreme judges, the high officials of congress and the diplomatic corps could not be more significant than the homage of the waiting crowds who, in respectful silence, lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

The parlor on the second floor where the body lay, was fairly embowered in floral tributes from prominent people from all parts of the country from President Harrison down, the president's tribute being a wreath of orchids and a cross, which were placed on the coffin.

As the hour for the services arrived, the mourners, including the members of the family, grouped around the casket, and Rev. Dr. Hamlin, standing besides the casket, delivered the Presbyterian service for the dead, Walter Damrosch in the meantime touching the keys of the piano to the notes of a slow dirge. This ended the brief but impressive service.

The casket was closed and tenderly borne to the hearse, and the procession wended its way slowly to the Church of the Covenant. The street outside was thronged with spectators, who reverently doffed their hats as the cortege passed. Following the hearse were the pallbearers, then came the members of the family, the attending physicians and then distinguished guests in due order.

The funeral procession arrived at church at noon, and to an improvisation on the organ, made up of several themes of hymns which Blaine loved, the distinguished concourse moved slowly up the aisle. The body was deposited at the chancel rail. The services at the church were as simple as at the home, consisting of the service for the dead, selections from the Scriptures and prayer. Then the funeral procession reformed, and the body was conveyed to Oak Hill cemetery and laid to rest.

The decorations at the church were very rich and effective. A terrace formed by the pulpit and rail separating the organ gallery from the platform, afforded a background for a striking mass of plants and cut flowers. On the edge of the pulpit cut flowers were ranged in a ribbon ten or twelve inches in width. Below this ribbon and suspending from across the front and curved sides of the pulpit there were short festoons of smilax. The baptismal font at the right of the pulpit was twined with a smilax robe and bore in its bowl a bunch of harrisii lillies. Over the cut flowers were folinge plants. At the other end of the rail, against the wall, stood an immense rubber tree, and towering over all immediately behind the reading desk were two kentias palms. The front of the organ was covered with curtains. Smilax ropes draped from the apex of the instrument to the candelabra on the side walls of the organ loft. This decoration was made under the direction of the public gardener, and never has been surpassed here in either profusion or effective ensemble. The space in front of the pulpit, in which the coffin lay, was entirely covered with floral emblems which accompanied the remains from the house. These were dispersed in such way as to heighten the effect of the stationary decorations.

Mrs. Blaine was not among the mourners at the church. Just before starting the funeral procession from Lafayette square Mrs. Blaine requested to be left alone for a few minutes with her dead. The parlor was cleared for this purpose and when Mrs. Blaine emerged she made her way, supported on the arms of her son and daughter, to the room where her husband had died, and then gave way to her grief in utter prostration. Mrs. Hale and other sympathizing friends followed her to the death chamber, but the friendly ministrations were of no avail, and Mrs. Blaine was compelled to remain behind. At the cemetery, on the successive terraces that border the winding pathway leading to the grave, scores of spectators were standing. Many pressed forward to pluck a flower from the wreath on the column that adorned the dead man's bier. The floral tributes were so numerous that five wagons were necessary to convey them to the cemetery, where they were arranged artistically back of the grave on a huge strip of canvass.

Dr. Hamlin read the simple burial service of the Presbyterian church. This was followed by an extemporaneous prayer, then came the benediction, and all that was mortal of James Gillespie Blaine was consigned to the earth. The interment was over fifteen minutes after the cortege entered the cemetery at 1:30 o'clock. The crowd slowly dispersed. The president, cabinet, senators and family all entered carriages and were driven away, all but one, James G. Blaine, who is junior no longer, who stood beside the grave of his father until the masons had bricked in the casket and the grave diggers had filled in the remaining space. When all this was accomplished he returned to his carriage and the last of the group of spectators dispersed.

The death certificate gave the primary cause of death as arterio-renal fibrosis (chronic interstitial nephritis), chronic catarrhal pneumonia. The immediate cause was cardiac degeneration and dilatation, with oedema of the lungs.

The desire of friends who attended the services at the church to carry away some memento of the occasion resulted in the complete stripping of flowers from pulpit and organ rail, almost before the cortege had fairly begun the march for the cemetery.

The will of Mr. Blaine will be probated in Augusta, Me. The disposition he makes of his property is characteristic of the confidence he reposed in his wife, and which was such a noticeable feature of the family relation. Everything is left unreservedly to Mrs. Blaine, she to be the executrix and not to be required to give any bond. The estate will amount to about $800,000.

Blaine Memorial Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—Both houses of the Minnesota legislature met in joint session this afternoon, and held a Blaine memorial meeting. A joint committee reported resolutions eulogistic of the dead statesman, tendering the sympathy of the people of Minnesota to the bereaved family, and concluding with the sentiment: "He needs no epitaph but his name." After addresses by Ignatius Donnelly and others the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and both houses adjourned as a further token of respect.