# JAMES G. BLAINE

His Public Career From Manhood to Old Age.

#### TRIUMPHS AND REVERSES.

His Early Life as a School Teacher and a Journalist.

Beginning of His Political Career-Speaker, Senator, Secretary of State, Presidential Candidate and Historian-Bis Bereavements and Ill-Fated House in Washington-The Blaine Household.



JAMES G. BLAINE - FROM HIS LAST PHOTO-GRAPH, TAKEN IN 1892.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on the Bist of January, 183), at West Brownsville, Penn., in a house built by his great-grandfather before the War of the Revolution, which still stands. The Gillespies an I Blaines were people of standing before the Revoluwere people of standing before the Revolution. Colonel Blaine, who was commissary-general of the Northern Department of Washington's army during the Revolution, was James G. Blaine's great-grandfather. When eleven years old, he went to live with uncle, Thomas Ewing, in Ohio, where his mother's father, Neal Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, directed his studies. Later he attended Washington College, at Washington, Penn., graduating at the age of seventees.

After leaving college he taught school at bide hot Spring. K. It sor in the military school there that he made the acquaintance of the lady—a school teacher from Maine—who afterward become his wife. Later he went to Pailadelphia, where he taught school and studied law. But after two years he abundoned law studies. But after two years he abandone I law stud-ies, went to Maine, and became proprietor and editor of the Kennebec Journal. At the birth of the Republican Party he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Conven-

tion in 1856, which nominated Fremont.

After serving as Speaker of the Maine Legislature, he was sent to Congress and began his National career in 1862, with the out-break of the war. During the Forty-first Forty-s cond and Forty-third Congresses he was Speaker of the House.

Mr. Blaine's administration of the Speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equip ment for the duties of presiding officer, and his complete mastery of Parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business, and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized on all sides. It was during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair in 1874 that he took the floor and succeeded in defeating the passage of the original "Force bill."

The political revulsion of 1874 placed the

Democrats in control of the House, and Mr. Blaine been the leader of the minority. The session receding the Presidential contest of 1870 has a period of stormy and ve-hement contention. On the 21 of May a resolution was adopted in the House to in-vestigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Kairoan Company. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, run-ning through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a lock bound Mulligan, and it was alleged. Company. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part 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 imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to

transaction, was traveling in Europe and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the Chairman of the 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 ms from this charge and you have suppressed it."

About the beginning of his administration he purchase I his late home, which is on the opposite side of Lafayette square, and is known as the Seward House. The cid place had been unoccupied for some years and was in a dilapidated condition. It we considered notoriously unlucky, two tragedies having occurred within its portals. considered notorsous; tragedies having occurred within its portal During Buchana's administration it wooccupied as a clubhouse. One day Phil Barton Key, the young and handsoms I truct Attorney of the District of Columbi

hal just left the clubhouse when he was

with the same and the same

BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

Frederick and felled him to the floor with the lutt of a revolver, almost on the same instant slashing the servant with a knife. He then darted forwar! and reached the sick chamber where Secretary Seward was sitting up in bed. The knife gleamed again and Mr. Sewar!, weak and helpless, was stabbed in the face and neck, but the bandages that swathed his neck save! him from a mortal wound. As the murderous intruder retreated he was again intercepted, this time by Major Augustus H. Seward and an attendant, but he shook them off, and running down stairs, leaped on his

and an attendant, but he shook them off, and running down stairs, leaped on his horse and rode off. He was captured a few days later, and being fully identified as Lewis Payne, one of the men implicated in President Lincolu's death, was tried, condemned and excented with his fellow-conspirators. Secretary of War Belknap was the next tenant of the house of misfortune, and for a time the soberold edifice became gay with the live of the Grantregime. Before a twelve-

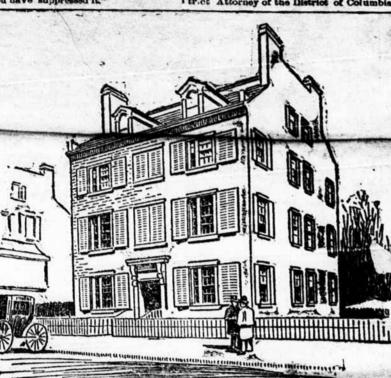
time the sober old edifice became gay with the live of the Grantregime. Before a twelvemonth its evil genius had again asserted itself and Mrs. Belknap lay dead under its roof after a brief illness. Then, after the Belknaps vacated, it again did duty, as in the carlier days, as a boarding-house, but Washington had somehow got the impression that the place was uncauny and that its tenants were dogged by an evil fate. For a time the Commissary General's staff held possession, then when they had moved to the War Department's new building it was again tenantless. It was about

moved to the War Department's new building it was again tenantless. It was about this time that Mr. Blaine, shortly after his appointment as Secretary of State by President Harrison, astonished his friends by renting the iii-omened house for ten years at \$3000 a year. He decorated and renovated it throughout, tearing down the walls of the room in which the attempt on Mr. Seward's life took place, and by generous expenditures transformed the dingy old wide-roomed house into a magnificent modern residence. Yet all the changes failed to eradicate the characteristic attributed to the mansion by the superstitious Washingtonians. Becoming its tenant, Mr. Blaine has encountered the greatest reverses to his am-

encountered the greatest reverses to his ambitions, and experienced the keenest sorrews

MR. BLAINE'S HOUSEHOLD.

of Mr. Blaine's six children, throe—two sons and a daughter—were suddenly stricken down by death after reaching maturity. His eldest son, Walker, a young man of fine parts, who had given evidence of rare abilities and was apparently destined to a brilliant future, died two years ago. Emmons, his second son, a bright business man, in manner and character closely resembling his father, also died suddenly in the heyday of youth and prosperity. A third and crushing bereavement was the death of the eldest daughter, Alice, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger. It followed closely on the death of her brother, Walker Blaine, whose funeral she was at tending when seized by the fatal illness. Of the three surviving children, the son, James G., made an unfortunate marriage, the results of which embittered the latter years of his father's life. One of the daughters, Miss Margaret, is married to Mr. Walter Damrosch, the famous New York musical director, and the other, Miss Harriet, is unmarried. Mrs.



MR. BLAINE'S RESIDENCE IN MACHINE Senate to fill the vacancy causal by the resignation of Senator Morrill, and the next winter was elected by the Legislature to the succeeding term. His career in the Senate was both brilliant and distinguished, as it had been in the House. He was called from the Senate to enter President Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was while passing through the railroad depot leaning on Mr. Blaine's arm and pleasantly chatting with him about his coming holiday that Garfield received the assassia's fatal builet. The death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's retirement from the Cabinet, in December, 1882. From that date until he entered Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State, he was in private life except during his campaign for the Presidency in 1884.

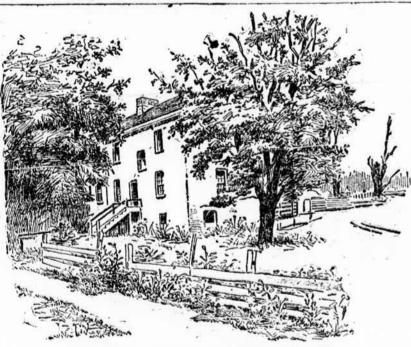
During his retirement Mr. Blaine wrote his "Twenty Years in Congress," a work of great historical value. It was in accordance with his original suggestion and due to his carnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for the reciprocity trea-

earnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for the reciprocity trea-ties which formed such prominent features of National policy. The Samoan difficul-ties, the complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, and the



killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also disposal of while Mr. Blaine was at the heal of the State Department. The events preceding and attending the recent Minneapolis Convention are too recent atmost to need recounting. Mr. Blaine was induced to permit his name to be used as a cundidate, and resigned his place in the Cabinet. Whether in public position or in private life, he always remained a central figure in National affairs.

BLAINE'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.



Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with memoranium that contained a full index and abstract. On the 5th of June, 1873, he rose to a personal explanation, and after denying the power of the House to compel the production of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared that he proposal to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed:

"Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very orignal package. And with some sense of humilation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 40,000,000 of my countryman while I read these letters from my desk." The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole Washington Mr. Blaine possesse I himself of |

where he lived so many years. This was about the year 1889, when he was elected Speaker of the House for the first time. The house he bought was one of a row which had just been built and was regarded at that time as one of the chief architectural features of the city.

He made his home at 821 Fifteenth street for over ten years, and then having built the fine residence fronting on Dupont Circle, he sold the old house and took possession of the new one. The death of Garfield and Mr. Blaine's retirement from public life caused a change in his plans and he leased his Dupont Circle house to Mr. Leiter. He was absent from the city for several years, although he spent a portion of one or two winters there and occupied the house on Lafayette square adjoining General Beale's residence, which is owned by the daughter of the late Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Scott Townsend.

HE DIED P Blaine's Long Sich

And He Has Passed River of That Dark

WARTINGTON, D. C. James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock Fr y morning. He passed a restless night in the morning was very weak o'clock? Change for and both physicians moned and remained he died.

His death

His death was queet and peaceful and he retained his consciouess until a few minutes before death His whole family trained no as wornat and the was due to shall him to the shall have to the shall him to the shall have t

Dodge and the hedside.
Blaine's death dion. He was atoment regard.
Blaine until unwilling to make unwilling to make ing the exact disc he had received the The news of Mr like wild-fire. Cre corners and visitor Dr. Hamlin, house at the time to death was made, at mailed with the fair Word was sent to diately after his dedent Harlison, accordingly alked over to the of the family. athere i on tuc ed to the house. passing the

entered and re-ome time.

President imme-At 11:25 Presi-tied by Private Lieut, Parker, walked over to the President showed in Postmaster General mansion. The d signs of grief. maker followed the President.

said : "I

to the Blaine

To a reporter Dr. was called Friday residence about 9. ing was more difference than it had

shot down by Congressman Sickles, of New York, Mr. Key was carried back to the clubhouse. An intrigue which Key had been carrying on with Sickles's wife was the cause of the encounter.

Two years after this occurrence the house, which was for a time unocoupled, was taken by the then Secretary of State, William H. Saward, and he moved into it with his familso sent for and 'clock After my continued to grow this pulse becoming his pulse becoming died at 11 o'clock, onscious up to with of his death, and rearound him. He dled The President had Blaine's approaching bulletins which info Blaine could not live A few minutes later nouncement of his dwas immediately no was immediately Foster, of the State & partment, was at home preparing to the town when he was notified by telescope of the ex-Secretary's death. He subponed his trip ily. On the night of April 14, 1865, while Mr. Seward lay sick in bed in one of the upper rooms, a big, oak complexioned, broad shouldered man rang the door bell and told the servant who admitted him that he had a prekage of medicine which the Secretary's physician had ordered to be bell and the Secretary's son, Frederick W. Seward, also opposed him; but the stranger, making a feint of departure, suddenly sprang at Frederick and felled him to the floor with the lutt of a revolver, almost on the same

retary's death. He so board his trip and ordered the Star repartment to be c'osed.

The President of Mr. Slatue and announcing that on the day of the funeral directing that on the day of the funeral all the executive departments at Washngton should be closed; that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast, and that for thirty days the Department of State be draped in mouru-

The funeral took place Monday forenoon at Washington, where the dead statesman was interred, temporarily, it is said. The attendance upon the services included all the officials of the Government and everybody of note in the capial. The crowds were overwhelming

# THE SOUTHERN FAST MAIL.

The Item Restored and the R. & D. to Carry the Mail.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The postoffice committee reconsidered its decision at the last meeting and added \$196,684.22 for special fast mail facilities, but chang ed the route so as to run from Springfield,
Massachusetts, via Washington and
Atlanta to New Orleans, instead of by the Coast Line to Tampa, Florida, as heretofore. It is stated that the Coast Line did not rsk an extension of the facilities. The transfer of the fast mail ad vantages to Atlan'a and Charlotte is largely due to Col. A. B. Andrews, of the P.cdmout Air Line.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate,

In the Senate.

27TH DAY.—Mr. Wolcott made a speech attacking the new Columbian postage stamps——The Anti-Option bill was afterward taken up and discussed for an hour.

28TH DAY.—The Senate took up the Anti-Option bill, and Mr. George continued his argument in favor of his substitute. He was followed by Messrs. Washburn and Chandler. At the close of Mr. Chandler's speech the bill went over without action—
The Cherokee Outlet bet, which had come over from the House, was taken up for consideration.

20TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned for the

sideration.

20TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the late Associate Justice Lamar.

30TH DAY.—The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters, none of them entitled to be regarded as of much public interest——A bill was introduced to increase the navy by twenty-one vessels.

31ST DAY.—Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow

31st DAY.—Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Elisha Kent Kune, the Arctic explorer—Mr. Gorman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to lend ensigns, flags, etc., (except battle flags) for decoration of the World's Fair buildings, and it was passed——The Anti-Option bill was debated.

32p DAY.—Following roll cell the death of James G. Blaine was announced by Mr Frye, who also moved the adoption of a series of resolutions. After this was done the Senate adjourned out of respect,

### In the House.

30th Day.—Mr. Cummings withdrew the Fort Greene Monument bill.—The Senate bill abolishing post traderships was passed.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported.—The floor was then accorded to the Committee on Commerce, and the Quarantine bill was called upand discussed until adjournment.

upand discussed until adjournment.

3ist DAY.—The Quarantine bill was passed, after a stormy debate—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

320 DAY.—The House refusal to agree to a motion to take up the Sundry Civil bill, the fight against it being made by the friends of the Bankruptev bill. The vote stool: Yeas 107; nays, 137—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar the House then adjourned.

330 DAY.—The day was consumed in fill-bustering against the Torry Bankruptey bill.

34th DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was dis-

bill.

84TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was discussed.—The Legislative, Executive and Judged Appropriation bill was introduced.

Soft DAY.—Immediately after the assemblaga the death of James G. Blaine was an nounced. Appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted and then the House ad-

Ended at | A Big Legal Battle Between the Two Precipitated. Suit for One Thousand Square Miles Instituted bd Mr. Rufus A. Ayers —A Humorous Side.

> BRISTOL, TENN. (Special )-Virginia and Tennessee are preparing to fight a great battle which has been brewing for

A few months ago Hon. Rufus A. Ayers filed a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States to extend the southern boundary of Virginia eight miles into Tennessee. A subpoena was issued for the Attorney-General and Governor of Tennessee to appear and answer, which they did. The case will come up in the Supreme Court in February or March and will attract national attention.

The territory in dispute amounts to about 1,000 square miles, being about 8 miles deep and 150 miles in length. If Virginia should win this suit she will get one-half of six counties, including the towns of Bristol and Cumberland Gap, the big Louisville and Nashville railroad tunuel at Cumberland Gap, several miles of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, and part of the great East Tennesse, Virginia and Georgia road. The country involved is rich in

On the territory in de it is esti-mated that there are ab 10,000 inhabitants. If taken from Tenne see it would not seriously affect that State politically, but would give the Democrats a bigger majofity, as the voters in this territory are largely Republican.

By giving up the disputed territory the ern boundary, from White til the swits were instituted at Bristo three years ago.

If the Commonwealth of Virginia gains this famous suit much that is novel and makes romances for Bristol will be knocked out. The magnificent new court house and city hall will be useless, and the beautiful new school building will have to be connected into a church. The mu-nic pal officers will be forced back to their former professions. Father Burroughs, who has married more than three hundred runaway couples from Virginia in the past two years, will have to move to some small village near the line—and that is not the worst of it. Those three hundred couples he has married will be nomerried, as the ceremony was per-

formed in Virginia.

A very old lady who has resided on the ee side all her life was grieving Virginia. "I wouldn't mind it is much," she said, "if it wasn't that the Virginia climate is so much more severe than the Tennessee climate. Then, I would have to give up my good limestone water."

Every one knows that when a man commits a crime in Tennessee he can run over into Virgin's and avoid arrest until a requisition is obtained from the Governor. The officers of Bristol, Tenn.

pursued a colored man for a crime he had committed. He escaped into Virginia, where the officers of the Commonwealth tried to arrest him for a robbery on their side. He ran back towards Tennessee, but about the time he reacked Main street the thought struck him that he was wanted on that side. He stopped in the middle of Main street, put one foot in Virginia and one in Tennessee, while on side stood two or three policemen.

ATTITANON DEPARTMENT This Column of Interest to P. A. and I. U.

About the Work of the Sub-Alliance.

To the glorious wom n'of the Alliance: Animate by your example your future emancipators. Attend sub-lodges, and become prominent in their councils.

Alliance Courier, Indian Territory, gives another twist to a thought tap: If the next crop of cotton could be disposed the next crop of cotton could be disposed of direct to the manufacturers, what an immense amount of money would be saved the cotton grower. Did you ever give this any consideration? Has it ever entered your mind that the manufecturer would be willing to allow you almost what he is bound to grant as a profit to the middle man—the cotton buyer?

The Secretary of Lodge 263, Branch County, Michigan writes: I like the idea of the new department—Suggestions for the Good of the Order. It seems as if we might learn a great deal from it if every boly would write and tell us what

they are doing to ke p things going.
We are pretty thoroughly organ zed in this county, having a county organization, a town lodge, which meets at the different school-houses monthly, and the sub-Alliance which meet weekly. Politics

killed one or two lodges.

I want to tell you about our World's Fair night. May be it will give some-body an idea. We were getting talked out and wanted something different. "A member of our longe has Chicago friends

The taking of testimony son's contest of the cong tion in the tenth Georgia district began in Augusta Wednesday. A new Loan & Savings bank is to be

established at Charlotte, N. C. The citizens of Hampton, Va., very much excited by the discovery of a plot to burn the town.

It is reported from Russell county,-Va., that a child froze to death in his mother's arm's during the cold spap. The Carolina Mfg. Co., of Barnwell, are textite rapries; expin

Gov. Carr, of N. C, has appointed Oliver P. Mears judge of the Criminal Court for New Hanover and Mecklenburg counties. The friends of Colonel O'Ferral!, Congressman from the seventh Virginia dis-

trict, are pushing his gubernatorial candidacy, and an organization has been ef-fected for the purpose. W. L. Campbell, city treasurer of Charleston, S. C., for 22 years, died at his residence in Summerville, S. C., aged

62 years. He served through the late and was one of the most popular and highly esteemed office s. A new railroad company has been

chartered by the North Carolina L gislature to build a railroad from Durham J. M. Hyams, the fellow who faked

the story of the Bakersville, N. C , lynching riot, has fled from Johnson City, Tenn., leaving an unpaid board bill. Nancy Garrison, a negress living at

Holly Springs, Miss , has the longest hair probably of any woman in the world. She is about six y years old. Her hair she wears in three plants. The side plaits just touch the floor, while the plait befloor and measures eight feet in length. It is a silver sable in color, and she wears it coiled up on her head. Edward Gibson, son of a farmer living

near Cascade, Pittsylvania county, received a slight wound in the knee several days ago with an axe. The wound was not regarded as at all dangerous, but the boy som developed a genuine case of lockjaw and died from its effects. In the matter of new cotton mills

erected in 1892 Massachusetts leads with nineteen, while North Carolina is second on the list with sixteen. South Carolina follows with eleven. This is more than half, there being only seventy-three miles erected in the whole Union.

Sam Milling, colored, was arraigned Saturday morning before 'Squire Maxwell, of Charlotte, N. C., charged with bigamy. Sam, it seems, has a wife in Winnsboro, S. C., one in Georgia and two or three more scattered around down South. He was brought to time by Mamie White.

A lot of revenue officials from Greensboro went up to Wilkes county last week and made one of the biggests hauls for two days work ever recorded in the an-nals of raiding, at least in this part of the country. Thirteen distilleries in full blast were captured, with eight copper stills and 13,000 gallons of beer, but if they caught any of the men engaged in the nefarious business we have yet to hear

of it. A bill has been introduced in the Alabama legislature requiring railroad offi-cials to instruct conductors on trains of their respective roads to report all casualties or accidents immediately after hsppening to the nearest telegraph operator. The operator is to at once telegraph the particulars to the nearest newspaper pubicution. A penalty is attached for failure to comply with this law.

J. H. Freeman, of Americus, Ga., has purchased a 50-acre tract of land near that city, and is stocking it with poultry and planting fruit trees. It is his in-tention to raise fine fruits and poul'ry and to give some attention to the business. Already he has several hun-dred chickens and eight well bred Jersey cows. Nearly 5,000 fruit trees, peach, plum, apple and pear, 400 grape vines and 12,000 strawberry plants, besides numerous vegetables, have been planted this month.

There should be no lender in the Alliance; the very security is repugnant to
those who understants the real purpose
and intent of the order. There cannot
be a reasonable doubt but that the presupt political condition of the country is
traceable to the disposition of our people
to confide in and follow mensus parties.
This the Alliance would change. It
would have every man an independent in would have every man an independent in thought and action; it would not have or man, but coppide in the their own judgments, and perform every duty of the citizen for the right -as they see it. This is reason, and all members of the Alliance should inform themselves upon all matters pertaining to their interests, that they may act with intelligence in the performance of their duty. This is the true intent of the order, and looking at it in this light the Alliance must meet the commendation of all. And if kept free from assumed leadership, allowing no one to u e it for personal ambition or aggrandizement, it will so educate public opinion that reforms would be inevitable. Through what methods or parties these reforms may come the

Alliance is not concerned. Educate the people, inspire them with self confidence, make independent think ers of them and they, as citizens, will find means to secure such reforms as an calightened public will demand. If it require that old p rty organizations give place to a new, well and good, the people will attend to that. The Alliance is to educate, educate, educate. Now, brothers, this must be done in the sub-Alliance. All depends on workers at home. Your office s, State and national, can only urge you to action, the responsibility rests upon you. Will you act? God grant you may, and that you may catch the spirit of our grand order. May it fill your hearts and engage your minds with the great work the Alliance has before it. How best to accomplish this work is the question to be considered.

First, the Alliance must be so conducted that it will be a pleasure, as well as duty, for the members to attend its meetings. Then make debate pleasant by respecting and encouraging a free expression of opinion by each member. Introduce singing, music, etc., so as to interest and make it pleasant for all. Make your sub Alliance a home improvement club; make it so jolly, so pleasant for all, that no one could afford not to be a memhar. Go to work at once to building up your sub-Alliances; the very life of the order depends upon the work done in them. Write and tell us what you are do-

ing. Make suggestions. If your Alliance is prospering, let others know how you ac-complished this most necessary result. Let us go to work all along the line. Let us rebuild and make stronger than ever our order. BEN TERRELL, Lecturer N. F. A. & I. U.

### Senator Kenna Died Poor.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- It has just be come evident that the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, died a very poor man. He left his widow in almost destitute circumstance, his long illness and its attendant expenses having consumed what little money he had saved from his salary. In order to provide for the widow and her large family the West Virginia delegation in Congress met and united in a strong plea to President-elect Cleveland, asking him to appoint Mis. Kenna pos mistress at Charleston, Va., as soon as he enters the White uso. The salary of the office is about \$2,500.

As Senator Kenna was one of the very few Cleveland men in the United States Senate it is thought probable that Mr. Cleveland will make the appointment.

Alliance Men Oppose State Banks.

WACO, TEX.-The district Farmers'
Alliance of the Seventh Congressional district adopted resolutions opposing the State Bank bill now before the Legislature and urging Senators and Representatives to vote against its passage as a measure utterly inimical to the interests of the





BLAINE'S COTTAGE AT BAR HARBOR. Blaine is still an active and brillian lady. She has been a devoted wife to the great statesmap, whom she married forty one years ago when both were school teachers in a country district with but little to indicate the prominent place they were destined to fill in the highest circles of the Nation. of transcort.

Years age the people of Bris of agree I on the centra of Main street as the State line for the sake of convenience. Tu the water works suit Virginia claimed that all of Bristol was on her side of the line, while Tenness e claimed that the State line was really the cast rn line of Main street. This is the point they expect to establish in the United States Supreme Court. The records in the case would fill sev eral bound volumes of ordinary size, and include hundreds of depositions taken at Bristol and along the line all the way to

Cumberland Gap, copies of surveys made at different times, and reports of the sevthe dispu'ed boundary at different times. The records contain much valuable his torical matter which has never appeared in print. Going back to the beginning, there

was a controversy between Virginia and North Carolina regarding the line be-tween Virginia and the territory belonging to North Carolina now embraced in the State of Tennessee. In 1783 a commission was appointed to establish the boundary, starting on the Atlantic coast. When they reached White Top Mountain that bold sentinel of the Alleghanies which can be seen a hundred miles in any direction, upon whose summit the three States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee corner, they disagreed as to the line westward. Two lines were run from the White Top to Cumberland Gap, only three miles apart. One survey, conducted by the Virginia commissioners, was called the Worth survey. The North Carolina survey was known as Henderson's, and was made by General Henderson, who at one time had a charter for nearly all the territory now included in the State of Kentucky, and in whose honor the city of Henderson was named. Neither survey was ever adopted, and the strip of disputed territory soon became known as "No Man's Land," and was the rendezvous of thieves, murderer and criminals of every description. These outlaws came from both sides of the strip, and when a man committed a crime within reasonable distance he made a break in that direction, where he was positively secure from officers of either

The condition of affairs was the cause of a bitter controversy between William Blount, first Governor of Tennessee, and the Governor of Virginia. They "fit and bled," as the saying goes, over the matter from the time Tennessee became a State in 1796 until 1802, when they finally agreed to appoint commissioners from each State to settle the boundary. These commissioners agreed on a compromise equi-distant between the Worth and Henderson lines, which has ever since been recognized by both States. The people on either side work their roads and pay taxes up to this line. It is supposed to be a straight line, but it is not. The law required the engineers to run absolutely due west from the White Top to the Cumperiand mountains, out owing to the density of the forests and to other natural obstacles there are several offsets. the most valuable of which is in Denton's valley in Hancock county, and in Powell's valley, near Cumberland Gap.

There was no trouble about the line

any more until along in the '50's, when the country had become more thickly settled. Confusion then arose as to the proper location of the boundary, because of the destruction by fire and otherwise of marked trees.

In 1858 both States agreed on a joint commission, with power to appoint engineers to run out and remark the compromise line of 1802. The Virginia commissioners were Leonidas Baugh and James Black, of Abingdon, and Tennessee was represented by General Milligan, of

Greenville, and Colonel George R. Mc Clelland, of Sullivan county. survey was made and exhaustive reports of the same submitted to the respective Governors. The commissioners reported that they had found no difficulty with the old line, and that it was correct ac-

cording to the compromise.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, recom mended the rejection of the report, which the Legislature proceeded to do. His objection was based on the fact that the engineers commenced their survey at the base of White Top Mountain, instead of going to the top. Tennessee never acted