

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

COURTS.
Circuit court convenes first Monday in November and third Monday in April.
Probate court in session first Monday in each month.
Commissioners court meets first Wednesday after first Monday of each month.

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Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

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A Full Line of Fresh Drugs and Medicines.
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Oregon City Sash and Door Co.
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Special sizes of Doors and Windows made to order. Turning of all kinds
Estimates for Stair Work and Store Fronts
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—THE WINTER TERM OF THE—
Pacific University and Tualatin Academy,
WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.
For catalogues and full information address,
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BLAINE IS DEAD.

Peaceful End of a Brilliant and Useful Life.

THE HAWAIIANS ARE IN TROUBLE.

Annexation Talk—Brutal Murder in Portland—Stole a Wife at Seattle, Wash.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine, the most eminent politician and statesman in America is dead. Although his death had been expected for some time the end this morning came suddenly as it was thought up to a short time before he passed away that he might live some time yet. Death at last came painlessly and quietly, but not without premonition, as ite approach was made evident to the family fully two hours before its actual occurrence. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning when the first dangerous symptoms were observed. Both physicians were immediately telephoned for and arrived within a few minutes of each other. A powerful heart stimulation of nitroglycerine, which several times before had brought the patient out of the dark valley of death, was powerless now. Dr. Hyatt, at 9:30, came out and said to a group of waiting newspaper men that he feared the end was at hand. In the meantime all the family were summoned into the death chamber and in silent, tearful sorrow witnessed the closing scenes, and the patient passed away so quietly that even the doctors were hardly able to say when he died. No word of consciousness, no look of recognition passed. At 10:35 he lay so still that the window shades were raised to give more light to enable the physicians to determine if life still lingered. Fifteen minutes later they proclaimed him dead and the news was instantly flashed all over the world. Young Blaine was in the act of writing a note to President Harrison to inform him of the event, when the president himself arrived, accompanied by his private secretary and Secretary of State Foster. All the rest of the cabinet quickly followed, and the excitement throughout the city became general as the news spread. A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed and a private funeral decided upon.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.
Following is the official statement of the attending physician as to the cause of his death:
"The beginning of Blaine's illness dates back some years. The earliest signs of ill-health were associated with and no doubt due to a gouty tendency, which manifested itself in a subacute attack of gout, disturbances of the digestion and progressive in nutrition and anemia. Subsequent events prove at this time that changes were going on in the arteries of the body which resulted later in the symptoms of the obliteration of the vessels and chronic disease of the kidneys. In December signs of lung complications appeared. It is probable there was much tubercular infection as well. Much of the distress which Mr. Blaine suffered was associated with a disease of the lungs, and death was certainly hastened by it. For three days before Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
During the past quarter of a century there has been no more striking figure in American politics than James Gillespie Blaine. He was recognized for years as the most prominent American citizen. There was no one, it might truly be said, in whom the public took more interest.

Mr. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county Pa., January 31, 1830. His early education was sedulously cultivated and he had the advantage of excellent teachers at his own home, and for a part of the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived in the family of his relatives, Thomas Ewing, the secretary of the treasury. In association with Thomas Ewing Jr afterwards a member of congress, young Blaine began his preparation for college. Sometime after graduating he became a teacher in the Western Military Institution at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, who was connected with a seminary for young ladies at the neighboring town of Millesburg, and to whom within a few months he was married. Subsequently he moved to Maine and engaged in the movement for the formation of the republican party with all his energy, and his earnest and incisive discussion of the rising conflict between freedom and slavery attracted wide attention. After serving several terms in the state legislature he was elected to congress in 1862, where, in one branch or the other, he served for

eighteen years. He was chosen to the house seven successive times. His growth in position and influence was rapid and unbroken. Mr. Blaine was chosen speaker of the house of representatives in 1869, and served by successive re-election for six years.

When the republican national convention of 1884 met at Chicago, it was clear that Mr. Blaine had lost none of his hold upon the party and he received the nomination for the highest office in the nation. After the most hotly contested campaign in the history of the nation he was defeated by losing New York by 1000 votes. When Harrison was elected four years ago Blaine became his secretary of state and conducted the foreign affairs most ably till his resignation in June. For the last few months his health has been in a precarious condition and the sickness of which has now terminated fatally was closely watched by his sympathetic fellow citizens, who now mourn the loss of the man who for more than a quarter of a century has been the leader of his party and the foremost man in the nation in ability and statesmanship.

TAKING A LAST LOOK.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The body of the late ex-Secretary Blaine was removed to the parlor on the north side of the second floor of the residence. During the afternoon and evening a number of friends called and took a last look upon the face of the dead. The expression of the face was peaceful and the lineaments of the well-known countenance showed few traces of the ravages of the disease that carried him off. The casket was almost covered under a mass of floral tributes received, many from a distance. The pall bearers will be: Senators Fry and Hale, of Maine, and Morgan, of Alabama; Representatives Reed and Bottelle, of Maine; Hitt of Illinois, and Bingham of Pennsylvania; General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; John Hay, of Washington; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; Almet F. Jenks, of Brooklyn; P. V. P. Ely, of Boston.

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

AT THE HOUSE.
A simple service of prayer constituted the rites. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, standing beside the casket, delivered in a low tone the Presbyterian service for the dead, Walter Damrosch meantime touching the keys of the piano to the notes of a slow dirge. Dr. Hamlin thanked God that life had ended only that immortality might begin.

GRIEF OF MRS. BLAINE.
Mrs. Blaine was not among the mourners at the church. Just before the start of the funeral procession from La Fayette square she requested to be left alone for a few minutes with her dead. The parlor was cleared for the 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 there gave way to her grief in utter prostration.

AT THE GRAVE.
At the successive terraces that bordered the winding pathway leading to the grave scores of spectators were standing. Many pressed forward to pluck flowers 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 canvas. 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 earth. The interment was over 15 minutes after the cortege entered the cemetery at 1:30 o'clock. Slowly the crowd dispersed. The president, cabinet, senators, family, all entered their carriages and were driven away leaving the remains of America's foremost statesman to slumber in their casket.

Revolution in Hawaii.
HONOLULU, Jan. 19.—Monarchical government in Hawaii is overthrown.
On January 15 the queen endeavored to force her cabinet to sign a new constitution, but they rebelled.
A committee of safety was formed on Sunday afternoon, January 16, and on Monday a provisional government was established, the monarchy was abrogated

and the queen and her cabinet were forced to accept it. A commission was sent to Washington.

On January 15 the community was startled by the information that a coup d'etat was in progress, and that the queen was endeavoring to force her cabinet to sign a new constitution which she proposed to promulgate immediately. The political changes the preceding few days, the renewed vote of want of confidence, the secret attempts of the queen to overthrow her ministers, and her secret interviews with regard to a new constitution, were felt by some to give a hint as to what was to be looked for in the future.

The prorogation of the legislature was the last chapter of the story in the morning. It went off tamely and quietly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mott Smith, says the Hawaiian government has been overthrown, and, commissioners are enroute from San Francisco to Washington to ask that Hawaii be annexed to the United States.
The state and navy departments have been officially informed of the revolution. Commissioners are on their way to Washington to confer with the government, they say: "The object of our visit to Washington is to have the United States take possession of the Hawaiian islands. We want to join the Union, not as a state, however, but under a territorial or district form of government. A government like that of the District of Columbia, with the addition of a governor appointed by the president, is preferable for many reasons.

MURDER AT PORTLAND.
PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 29.—William Henry Woldridge, a painter, aged 46, who lived on the Slavin road, near Garden Home, and a short distance east of Washington county line, was murdered in cold blood by Frank Ohlgeschlager, a young German aged 20 years, while the two were walking home together from Portland.

Frank Ohlgeschlager is the confessed murderer of William Henry Woldridge. The crime was committed between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday night while the men were crossing what is known as the double bridge, about six miles west of this city. Nineteen hours later the murderer's confession was wrung from him by the officers. It was a cold and cruel tragedy. The murderer was accompanying his victim to the latter's home when the dreadful act was committed.

The murderer first ran to the house of a son of his victim whom he told of his father's death, saying that a tramp had killed him. An inquest was held Saturday morning but no satisfactory conclusion was reached at the time, but subsequently the following confession was worked out of the murderer:
"I had a bottle of whisky and Woldridge had a bottle of port wine when we left Neff's saloon," he said. "When crossing the bridge we quarreled over the whisky, and the old man hit me with a thin stick, breaking the handle of my basket. I got mad and bit him with a stick I carried. It was as thick as my wrist. He struck me back, and then I got behind him and hit him over the head. He fell and I went through his pockets and took his money and then pushed the body under the railing and into the gulch."

Defrauding a City.
SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 26.—The city was startled today by the arrest at 5 o'clock of Mrs. Minnie B. Yesler, Dr. J. Eugene Jordan and Dr. H. Martin Van Buren on the charge of stealing and concealing the will of the late Henry L. Yesler, the millionaire pioneer, and husband of the first-named prisoner. At the same time facts in connection with Mr. Yesler's last days were brought to light that throw a strong light on the circumstances leading up to the alleged crime. The provisions of the missing will were learned definitely today. It was read by Yesler to a friend whom he had selected for a witness about three months before his death, and was witnessed by that gentleman, so that if another witness knows its contents, it can be proved and its provisions carried out, even if it has been destroyed. The provisions of the missing will are said to be substantially as follows: To Mrs. Yesler it bequeaths the building occupied by the National Bank of Commerce, a fine piece of property near Lake Washington, \$20,000 with which to build a residence on it, and an annuity of \$2000 for life. To J. D. Lowman, it leaves the Yesler building on Pioneer place, now nearly completed, with its site. All the remainder of the estate, after the debts are paid, is left to the city of Seattle, with the provision that the old Yesler residence is to be used as a public library. The city will thus acquire a magnificent estate of nearly, if not quite, \$1,000,000.

Has Prepared a New Treaty.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The president has sent to the senate the new extradition treaty with Sweden, recently negotiated.