

INGALLS ON BLAINE

Mastery and Mordant Mental Measurement of the Man from Maine.

REASON FOR THE RUIN OF HIS HIGH HOPE

That Jest on Roscoe Conkling Responsible for Later Republican Reverses.

SECRET OF THE PLUMED KNIGHT'S POWER

'Not by Logic, But by the Persuasive Magic of His Personality.'

PARALLELED WITH THE ELDER PITT

Strong in His Affections, Intense and Unrelenting in His Antipathies, He Evoked Equally Adulation and Malediction—His Place in Political History.

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BLAINE APPEARED more prominently to the imagination of the American people than any other political leader of his time.

His individuality was the most interesting and impressive of his generation, and when this personal force is no longer felt or remembered it will be difficult for the historian of the future to detect the secret of his extraordinary and phenomenal influence over his contemporaries, by whose reason and judgment he was never wholly approved, and by many whom, justly or unjustly, he was suspected and distrusted, even when most admired and applauded.

He was the object of irrational idolatry and adulation, and of equally inexplicable malediction, but in both there was a singular reservation, for his political associates never gave him their full confidence, and his political enemies, even in their most ferocious indictments and lampoons, felt for him a sentiment of personal kindness. His place in history, therefore, cannot now be certainly predicted, but it seems probable that the historic Blaine will not have the proportions of the "Blaine of Maine," whose name, with its explosive detonating rhythm, was chanted by millions as they marched under his glittering standard and followed his falling fortunes with unceasing and constant devotion, through an unbroken succession of fatal disasters, culminating in defeat, that convulsed leaders and followers in irremediable havoc and destruction.

The world has never found the man on which its Caesars fed and grew so great. The shop at which this nutriment was sold Cassius could not discover, nor any envious, malin rival and competitor before nor since. The prescription for greatness has not been written. The laboratory in which this genius is compounded has not been disclosed. There is no receipt nor formula for making a great man, and of the two that are grinding at the same mill no prophet can foretell which one shall be taken and which be left. After our heroes have been gauged and scrutinized, after their cubic contents and specific gravity have been ascertained, after their capacity for speech, toil and accumulation has been measured, there is a subtle something that escapes analysis; that eludes the apothecary's scruple and defies detection—the unscientific attribute that makes them great and distinguishes them from the rest of mankind. This was pre-eminently the case with Blaine. He was one of a constellation of extraordinary men, differing in gifts, endowments, attainments and functions as one star from another in glory. His epoch was populous with great commanders, orators, politicians, statesmen, men of affairs, and men of province; he was surpassed by some contemporary, but in what is called "popularity," the power to kindle enthusiasm among the masses, Blaine led and overtopped them all.

What is Fame?

The passion for military glory is insatiable. The successful soldier is a popular idol, and in civil war especially a national hero in the field being considered an indispensable condition of renown. But although Blaine had no part in the military, he was a soldier, and was often taunted with the prospect that he sent a substitute by his address, and in a disparagement to Grant and Sherman and Sherman and Sherman they could not more profoundly stir the deeps of public feeling than he, and that voluntarily took subordinate station in him in one of the most memorable political conflicts of modern times.

As a constructive legislator his name is not inseparably associated with any of the great measures of finance and reconstruction during his career in the senate. He has no capacity for items nor for plodding. His temperament was dramatic. His parliamentary oratory was meteoric rather than planetary. He shone with a light brilliant, dazzling and dazzling like lightning's flash across a tempestuous and cloudy heaven, and not the changeless blaze of a steady burning upon the headland to warn and direct the mariner through the storm with beneficent and steady ray. There was a theatrical element in his character, a tendency toward sensationalism, surprises and spectacles, a disposition to capture position by sudden and impetuous assaults, rather than by elaborate investment and approach.

But the architects of these great statutes, the builders of that fabric of restoration rendered necessary by the convulsions of the rebellion, are already forgotten. They did tremendous and indispensable task, but they left no impress upon the public retina. The antiquarian will discover them and record their deeds, but no chord of love or pride vibrates at the repetition of their names. There are few who can recall the authors of the constitutional amendments, the legal tender enactments, the reconstruction measures, and to the present generation Stevens, Schenck, Spaulding and the earlier associates of Blaine in congress have scarcely even the distinction of tradition. They have gone "chambling" through the dream of things that were, and are not even a schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour.

The Secret of His Power.

In the large sense Blaine was not an orator like Webster or Sumner or Winter Davis or Conkling. His action, his personality, his speeches, and those were not remarkable by effect, but he was a debater of unrivaled force, alertness and power. In the sharp hand-to-hand contests of the senate he was never had a superior. He often contrasted in conversation the dull, deliberate methods of the senate with the more force colloquial five-minute debates of the house, and contended that the shock and collision of the latter were immensely more effective in elucidating truth, in overthrowing error and reaching great results than the studied and laborious orations which emptied the chamber and put the galleries to sleep. On the platform of the "stump" he was irresistible. He carried his audiences not by logic or highly wrought rhetorical periods, but by the indescribable and persuasive magic of his personality. His triumphs were more like those of a great singer, or a popular actor, due to his own attributes and faculties, and the responsive sensibilities of his hearers, more than to his sense or his treatment. These cannot be transmitted to posterity. The types cannot

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The joke was not bad, but it was expensive. It cost Blaine the presidency. But that fact, just as it would have been in 1876. He was defeated by the indomitable hostility of Conkling and his friends. In 1880 he was again the most prominent and formidable candidate for the nomination. His success seemed inevitable, but the resources of his great enemy were not exhausted. Conscious that Blaine could not be beaten by ordinary intrigue and maneuver, the heroic appeal for a third term for General Grant was made to the party he had twice led to victory. Grant was not consulted. He was absent on his tour around the world, and when advised of the movement protested although his reluctance was finally overcome. It was wanton and cruel abuse of a noble and trusting nature, but it was politics. It was necessary to beat in 1880, and the immortal 306 interposed their indomitable squadrons against the ambition of Blaine, and Garfield was nominated, elected, largely by the efforts of Conkling and Grant.

Embittered by the ascendancy of Blaine in the administration, the great bulk of the warlike resigned from the senate, expecting to be re-elected immediately with the return of Grant. Thwarted by the efforts of the president and secretary of state, and no longer predominant in national politics, the vengeance of his adherents in 1884 gave New York its clearest and secured his election. This was practically the end of the tragedy, which has now been closed by the death of both of the actors, who have departed to that domain where ambition can no longer stimulate nor glory thrill.

The famous quarrel resulted in the death of Garfield and the succession of Arthur, who was entitled to the nomination. But he had incurred the hostility of Blaine by reorganizing Garfield's cabinet, and so the vendetta was continued, and the result was the election of Cleveland, whose policy was pronounced on the 4th of March, 1883.

"Vengeance is Mine."

In February, 1884, Blaine said to a friend he asked him about his personal reasons to the pending campaign, that he had received about 7,000 letters from different parts of the country asking his wishes and offering assistance to one of which had been replied. He continued: "I neither expect nor desire the nomination, but there is one thing I intend to do, and that is to prevent that man from being elected. Grant is overthrown, and in 1880 were using him with similar industry to overthrow Harrison in 1862. The tremendous physical strain, the endless repetition and routine of frivolous details, the irritating perplexities, the irregularity of his habits and the agonizing uncertainty of the public and the perpetual servitude and conditions of men exhaust the most vigorous vitality and test the most robust and rugged constitution."

An Interesting Parallel.

There is a curious and interesting parallel between the closing days of Blaine and the death of Pitt. The latter was in his 74th year when he died, and his health was worse than ever. He remained in bed for some months in profound retirement. Hayes, his favorite villa, scarcely moving, except from his arm chair to his bed and from his bed to his arm chair, and often employed his wife as his attendant in his most confidential correspondence. Some of his detractors whispered that his inability was to be ascribed to as much as affection as to gout. In truth, his character, high and splendid as it was, was wasted simply. With a genius that did not need the rest of stage tricks, and with a spirit that should have been far above them, he had not yet been, through life, in the habit of sleeping. On the platform of the "stump" he was irresistible. He carried his audiences not by logic or highly wrought rhetorical periods, but by the indescribable and persuasive magic of his personality. His triumphs were more like those of a great singer, or a popular actor, due to his own attributes and faculties, and the responsive sensibilities of his hearers, more than to his sense or his treatment. These cannot be transmitted to posterity. The types cannot

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was supposed to make pilgrimages to his shrine. If such were his object it was for a timely attained. Never was the magic of his name so powerful; never was he regarded by his contemporaries with such religious veneration as during this year of silence and seclusion.

Blaine's Personal Sorrows.

In addition to those infirmities, Blaine was the victim of a malice and cruel fate that subjected him to the most intolerable personal sorrows and bereavements. There is no doom in the tragedies of Eschylus more somber in its hopeless destination. I came first to know him well in the preliminary campaign of 1876. He seemed then at the summit of earthly felicity, with an illimitable prospect of glory ahead of him. His rise had been rapid, and prophetic of greater triumphs yet to come. His career was an unbroken succession of victories. With simple and unassuming exterior, he dispense generous hospitality, and personal qualities that disarmed partisan animosity, he was the central figure in social and official life at the capital. He was radiant with hope. His conversation was electric and exhilarating. It flashed and scintillated with intellectual brilliancy. It was not the shallow splendor that glittered and coruscated superficially, but an interior illumination that glowed with incessant flames. His eyes were sparkling, and his demeanor engaging. He was familiar without flippancy, and possessed that facile flexibility of adjustment which is one of the rarest social traits. His knowledge of men and events was broad, though not profound, and it seemed that there was no question to which he could not competently answer. As speaker of the house he had exhibited ideal characteristics, and no exigency had arisen to which he had not shown instant responsiveness. His appearance, stature, features and bearing, in dress, neither a poor nor a sloven, and in conduct, clearly without pretentiousness or affectation. His years were in the prime, his sun at its meridian, and the sky without a cloud. In an instant the fatal bolt descended, and he lay unconscious on the threshold of a life-long sanctuary. From that moment his pathway sloped downward to the grave.

The Beginning of the End.

Every ambition was thwarted. Every hope was blasted. Thrice defeated as a candidate for the presidency, and once once nominated and unsucessful at the polls, his health steadily declined, and a succession of afflictions followed such as have befallen few of the human race. He bore them with composure and dignity. One pathetic and indignant protest broke the silence of his seclusion, and he issued a complaint. He received the bulletins of the convention in 1880 in the senate chamber, and read them with an little apparent concern as though he were a spectator. He betrayed no feeling as his vote declined, and after the thirty-fourth ballot predicted the nomination of Garfield. When the final announcement came he said: "I have accomplished the one thing that I desired, and that is the destruction of the third term idea in this country. It will never be heard of again."

After his temporary retirement he occupied his leisure in the composition of his "Twenty Years of Congress," the incomparable monument of his genius, on which his fame will largely rest. It is a remarkable tribute to his versatile powers that the chief victims of his critical review have had the prudence to wait for his death before they ventured to reply.

Intense Americanism.

Blaine's Americanism was a passion. His sympathies were American, and American interests. He was a believer in the continental policy and claimed the western hemisphere as the arena for the development of American genius and energy. But he made no original contributions to the stock of American ideas, perhaps because none are possible and our program is complete. He is a popular exponent of the theory of the protection of American labor, but Hamilton and Clay were his predecessors in this. He was the dream of Douglas and many others of our statesmen before and since. The congress of American republicans was a logical fore-runner of the American republic. He was secretary of state, had organized the congress of Panama with the same purpose fifty years before. But it was reserved for Blaine to re-echo the principles of the past and emphasize their importance to his own epoch.

They Are All Industrious Citizens

But Few of Them Are Foreigners, the Majority Being Honest Farmers From the Eastern and Middle Western States.

Immigration into the western states, and especially into Nebraska, seems not to have abated, although times are somewhat depressed throughout the whole country. People will always keep on moving as long as there is a prospect of bettering their condition, and it is no wonder that they are attracted to the great west, for to those who must begin at the bottom round of the ladder there is not a better place to go. Nebraska, enjoying as she does unsurpassed resources, obtains her full quota of this immigration.

With a view of learning something of the immigration which is coming into the state at the present time a representative of THE BEE visited several Omaha representatives of the railway and steamship companies and obtained an expression of opinion as to the influx of population at the present time. While accurate figures could not be given, some ideas were suggested in a general way, which made interesting reading. These are, in substance, that immigration at the present time is not so extensive as in former years, and that the western part of the country is now settling in large numbers. Foreign immigration is somewhat lighter than in former years, and the influx is being restricted by higher steamship rates. Some of the restrictions have of late been removed, however, and the influx is beginning to increase.

J. W. Munn, chief clerk of the passenger department of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, said: "The people who are now settling in the western and northern Nebraska are mostly from Iowa and Illinois. These persons are disposing of their property in the east and are buying lands in this state just as good and much cheaper. There is very little immigration of foreigners to the territory through which we run. I can think now of only a few Russians who are going into Cherry county. Our company, as you know, has no lands for sale, consequently we cannot form an accurate estimate of the amount and character of the immigration as some of those companies do. But I should say that there is promise of a heavy immigration into Nebraska from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois after the year's crops are gathered. These immigrants, being principally farmers, do not move much in summer. During the autumn and winter they are in their new places by the opening of springs. Our expectations of a large influx are based upon the fact that we have advertised extensively throughout the region and have given and will give numerous harvest excursions. As to the number of those who have already come this year, I am likely to come during the remainder of the year, we can give you no definite idea."

J. Francis, general passenger agent of the Burlington, said: "We are having a very large immigration of young men, principally sons of well-to-do farmers from Indiana, western Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, lower Michigan, Illinois and Missouri. They are usually persons of means who pay cash for their lands, and are a good class of citizens. Then again, there is a large number of Russians and Swedes coming in and in Perkins county some Swiss colonies are forming. A rough estimate of the total number of actual settlers coming into the state by our roads would be a thousand a week. The immigration is very much larger than last year, and I think it is perfectly safe to say that it is three times as large as that of any year during the past ten years. The increase is

due principally to the energy displayed by our company in the way of advertising. We have given covers to Norway, Sweden and Sweden with our literature. Then again the boards of trade have done much to settle up the country and can do a great deal more than they have done if they will set about it. This they can do by publishing at stated times a statement of the benefits of their towns and suggesting that they send it to their friends in the east. And why should this not be done? Such work is beneficial not only to the towns and the company, but to the state at large. Look at Perkins and Grant counties, for instance. A year ago land there was worth about \$5 per acre. Today it is worth \$8 and \$9. Any one can see the benefits to be derived from an increase of immigration, and we think as a business proposition in which the whole state is interested, every citizen should do what he can to encourage it."

C. MacKenzie, chief clerk to the general passenger agent of the Union Pacific said: "We are unable to give any accurate statement as to the number of immigrants who are coming into the state, but know that it is increasing. The world's fair undoubtedly interferes somewhat, but this will be only temporary. The largest percentage of those now coming seem to be from the middle western adjoining lands, so that we learn one way of making money. They are selling valuable places in those states and increasing again in cheaper lands in Nebraska. Our agents in the western part of the state are the extensive irrigation schemes under way in the western part of the state. Now, of Blaine is the station canal which will water 100,000 acres of ground and west of this the Laramie and Scotts Bluff canal, which will water an equal amount of land in the western part of the state. These are attracting wide attention and doing much to populate the western part of the state. Then again the harvest excursions are doing much in the way of attracting people to the state, and our extensive advertising is doing much more. We expect a prosperous year."

A. L. Lynch, land clerk in the land commissioner's office of the Union Pacific, said: "Our sales of land are three times larger than those of any year since 1887, and they are made mostly to those who own the adjoining lands. Outsiders to whom we sell are mainly from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, foreign purchasers being very unusual. Of course this does not signify that immigration of foreigners into Nebraska is not large. I can speak only for our department. Our sales are mainly in the west, and to a large extent in this line where lands are sold from \$4.50 to \$10 per acre. During the first quarter of 1893 we sold, exclusive of re-sales, 21,000 acres and expect to do a large business in this line during the remainder of the year."

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Our electric companies represent \$100,000,000.

A useful application of the electric motor is that of getting easily controlled power to the invalid tricycle chair. A storage battery under the seat supplies, it is claimed, sufficient for fifty miles, without recharging, at a speed of eight miles an hour.

The electrical fountains and other artistic electric-lighting effects at the World's fair are to surpass anything of the kind heretofore attempted. It is owing solely to the fact of the electrical exhibit that the fair is to be open every evening instead of occasionally, as at first planned.

A Memphis man has a patent for an electrical vegetation extirpator, which is designed to kill the rank vegetation which grows along railroad beds and highways in tropical countries. The apparatus, including dynamo and engine or batteries, is placed on a car and furnishes a current which is sent through all the adjacent vegetation by means of a brush with which the car is moved along the track. The same principle is applicable, of course, to the weeds and grasses of a cultivated field.

Londoners are trying to show that Benjamin Franklin was not the first experimenter in atmospheric electricity, or the inventor of the lightning rod. It is said that a Catholic village in France, which was early in the use of a rod, noticed that lightning was an electric spark and worked out a complete theory of atmospheric electricity. At this time he was living in a small Bohemian village and he constructed a rod having 324 needle points, connecting the bottom of it to the earth. Why he didn't advertise the fact at the time is not mentioned.

G. Wilfred Pearce of New Brunswick, N. J., has issued an address to the electricians of the country, asking them to raise money

to put the tombs of Benjamin Franklin and his wife in good order, erect a new fence and a bronze memorial tablet. At present the graves are sadly neglected, the tombstones going to decay because of the lack of cement, and the fence about them an ugly and tawdry iron one. He says: "The estimated cost of repairing tomb and making fence and tablet is \$1,000, and in order that all may contribute to the fund, I suggest that each cent be the sum from each subscriber. If there are others who care to give larger sums an endorsement fund will be created and the income devoted to keeping the tomb in repair for many years to come."

A considerable amount of anxiety has recently been caused, especially among corporations controlling water works, by the discovery that the passage of electric cars has a tendency to seriously injure the water pipes of a city by causing electrolysis. At a meeting of a water works association, an electrical engineer stated that in some cases under his observation lead pipe had entirely disappeared by the action of the electric current, and a like result had attended the use of iron, galvanized iron, brass and "rustless" pipes. The corrosive action takes place where the electric current enters the pipe, and enters it, and the phenomena mentioned were undoubtedly owing to the operation of electric cars. It is satisfactory to know that the cost of water works is not so serious a question as it is thought by some it may, a certain remedy, although it would increase the cost of water installations, would be the insulation of the conduits.

RELIGIOUS.

The world over the Baptist membership has increased from 3,206,742 in 1886 to 4,013,650 in 1892.

The Danish Lutheran Association of North America is threatened with a split on the question of the inspiration of the bible.

Bishop Howe of central Pennsylvania celebrated his 53th birthday at Reading on April 1. He has been in the ministry for over sixty years.

Alva Gage has presented to the Unitarian church of Charleston, S. C., a handsome brick parish house, costing over \$1,000. It will be a fine addition to the city.

Father George Deshon, acting superior of the Paulist fathers, graduated in the same class with General Grant, and was in service during the earlier years of the war.

Bishop Nichols of California proposes to mark the spot on the coast where Sir Francis Drake's chaplain, Francis Fletcher, held an Anglican service on the 24th day of June, 1579, with an appropriate memorial.

The receipts of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church for the eleven months of the fiscal year amount to \$63,018.35 against \$60,924.03 for the same period one year ago.

A New Jersey Methodist conference has just rejected a class of applicants for the ministry with the remark that they were not a class so defective in education and with such large families.

Rev. Dr. George Patton, who has been pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Rochester, N. Y., for over twenty years, resigned a few days ago. The congregation has elected him pastor emeritus, and is raising a fund to pay his salary as such.

The project of forming a federal union among the Lutheran, Reformed, Free Churches, Methodist and Baptist (Federal) churches has been revived in France. The object is to present an undivided evangelical front over against the Roman Catholic church.

Bishop William Ingraham Kip, who died recently at San Francisco, had been identified with the work of the Protestant Episcopal church since 1833. He was the first Episcopal bishop of California. As a contributor to religious publications and as an author of church works he won considerable distinction.

Rev. Thomas Van Ness, who has just been elected pastor of the Second Unitarian church of Boston, is only a little over 30 years old and was graduated from the Cambridge Divinity school in 1883. He began his ministry at Boulder, Colo., built a church there, and then went to Denver, where he also built a church.

Rev. Edward A. Laurence, pastor of the First Congregational church of Baltimore, one of the most wealthy and aristocratic churches in the city, has left his handsome home and made his abode in the tenement house district. He has taken two rooms on the third floor of a house in five four laboring families. It is his desire to become better acquainted with the poor people and help them if he can. Frank D. Thompson, a Johns Hopkins university student, lives with Mr. Laurence.

SEEKING HOMES IN NEBRASKA

Thousands of Immigrants Pouring Into the State This Year.

THEY ARE ALL INDUSTRIOUS CITIZENS

But Few of Them Are Foreigners, the Majority Being Honest Farmers From the Eastern and Middle Western States.

Immigration into the western states, and especially into Nebraska, seems not to have abated, although times are somewhat depressed throughout the whole country. People will always keep on moving as long as there is a prospect of bettering their condition, and it is no wonder that they are attracted to the great west, for to those who must begin at the bottom round of the ladder there is not a better place to go. Nebraska, enjoying as she does unsurpassed resources, obtains her full quota of this immigration.

With a view of learning something of the immigration which is coming into the state at the present time a representative of THE BEE visited several Omaha representatives of the railway and steamship companies and obtained an expression of opinion as to the influx of population at the present time. While accurate figures could not be given, some ideas were suggested in a general way, which made interesting reading. These are, in substance, that immigration at the present time is not so extensive as in former years, and that the western part of the country is now settling in large numbers. Foreign immigration is somewhat lighter than in former years, and the influx is being restricted by higher steamship rates. Some of the restrictions have of late been removed, however, and the influx is beginning to increase.

J. W. Munn, chief clerk of the passenger department of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, said: "The people who are now settling in the western and northern Nebraska are mostly from Iowa and Illinois. These persons are disposing of their property in the east and are buying lands in this state just as good and much cheaper. There is very little immigration of foreigners to the territory through which we run. I can think now of only a few Russians who are going into Cherry county. Our company, as you know, has no lands for sale, consequently we cannot form an accurate estimate of the amount and character of the immigration as some of those companies do. But I should say that there is promise of a heavy immigration into Nebraska from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois after the year's crops are gathered. These immigrants, being principally farmers, do not move much in summer. During the autumn and winter they are in their new places by the opening of springs. Our expectations of a large influx are based upon the fact that we have advertised extensively throughout the region and have given and will give numerous harvest excursions. As to the number of those who have already come this year, I am likely to come during the remainder of the year, we can give you no definite idea."

J. Francis, general passenger agent of the Burlington, said: "We are having a very large immigration of young men, principally sons of well-to-do farmers from Indiana, western Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, lower Michigan, Illinois and Missouri. They are usually persons of means who pay cash for their lands, and are a good class of citizens. Then again, there is a large number of Russians and Swedes coming in and in Perkins county some Swiss colonies