

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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WASHBURN IS VICTOR.

THE SENATE PASSES THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

President Harrison's Views on the Hawaiian Question—European Paupers Coming Over as Second Class Passengers—Fatal Fire at West Newbury.

Mr. Washburn's anti-option bill went through the Senate Tuesday by a vote of 40 to 29. The majority, though seemingly large, was much smaller than Mr. Washburn anticipated and considerably less than the measure would have received had the vote been taken six weeks ago. The bill now goes to the House, and as the Hatch anti-option bill, already passed by that body, differs in several respects from Mr. Washburn's measure, a conference will be necessary unless the House accepts the latter without change. Mr. Hatch, the author of the House bill, is perfectly willing to accept the Senate bill in order to make sure of the enactment of an anti-option law, but the opponents of both measures will insist upon certain amendments. If they succeed in getting the provisions of the Hatch bill not included in the Washburn bill, a conference will be necessary. That would mean much delay and the possible defeat of the whole anti-option scheme.

HARRISON SPEAKS OF HAWAII.

Says No Foreign Power Shall Foretell the United States.

"We cannot allow any other country to take possession of Hawaii, and so long as I take possession of the United States we shall not do so," President Harrison thus replied to a close personal friend who called on him to discuss the all-absorbing topic of the day. The President has not fully made up his mind on the question of annexation. He has been opinion based on telegraphic reports, but nations do not act on reports except they be official. He said further: "In settling this Hawaiian question this government has certain duties to discharge. It should discharge the duties of a guardian, and should not allow any other power to take possession of them, and so long as I am President of the United States we shall not do so."

STRICT WATCH FOR PAUPERS.

Officers Boarding Vessels Are Given New Instructions.

An order has been issued in the Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island to the effect that boarding officers hereafter must exercise extreme care in the examination of second-class passengers on incoming steamships. This order is the outcome of the capture of paupers and contract laborers in the second cabin of the steamship Wacanda a few days ago by Chief Gilhuly of the Contract Labor Bureau. Since the first of the year the association of steamship companies have been carrying no immigrants, and as a result, the second cabin has been generally filled. The association, which includes the Hamburg-American line, the Netherlands-American, the North German Lloyd, and the Red Star, decided to wait the action of Congress in regard to immigration, and in the meantime to use the second cabin for the purpose of carrying contract laborers. The English steamship companies followed the same course so far as the transportation of immigrants from continental ports was concerned. This has made the registry of immigrants at Ellis Island very light during the last week and has also had the effect of increasing cabin passage on steamships.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

Father and Son Believed to Have Perished in a Fire at West Newbury, Mass.

The dwelling house of James Addison at West Newbury, Mass., was burned early Tuesday morning. Mr. Addison, aged 40, and his son William, aged 16, probably perished in the flames. The house was a two-story structure, with a large chimney. It was situated on a hill, and the fire spread rapidly. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The house was insured.

DAMAGED BY THE ICE GORGE.

Will Probably Go Over \$300,000—Ohio Fall of Floating Ice and Snow.

A conservative estimate places the damage caused by the ice breakup at the Pumpkin Patch near Jeffersonville, Ind., at \$200,000, but it is thought that it will be greater. Captain J. T. Duffy lost thirteen loaded barges and three boats are now sinking. At Cook & Hoffman's twelve loaded barges were lost and the remainder at that landing are badly crippled and sinking. As Howard's ship yard logs and lines valued at \$2,500 are a total loss. The steamer Hotspur was caught in the gorge and abandoned by her crew.

Ship Calkers Killed Instantly.

At the Chattanooga, Tenn., shipyard a barge fell from the skids supporting it, crushing three men, two of whom—Joseph Smith and Henry Anderson—were instantly killed. Charles Divine was badly hurt. They were at work calking the bottom of the barge. All leave families.

Society Ladies Are Indicted.

A special from Catlettsburg, Ky., says the Grand Jury now in session there found indictments against a number of prominent society ladies of the town for playing pedro for prizes.

General Doubleday Dead.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Associate Justice Blatchford, Brewer and Brown, and Marshal Wright, Clark McKinney and other justices of the court, went from Washington to Madison, Wis., to attend the funeral of General Doubleday.

Left to Attend Lamar's Funeral.

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REFUSED TO DISGORGE.

Nervy Young Man Holds the Fort Against Masked Bank Robbers.

Late Friday afternoon an exciting scene was enacted in the office of the Home Savings and Loan Society of Toronto, Ont. Four masked men entered the office near closing time. One covered the teller, who had \$7,000 on his desk, with a revolver and demanded the money, while the other three attempted to overpower the clerk. The teller, Mr. Wallace, who is a powerful young man, absolutely refused to surrender the wealth, and the robber climbed on the top of the teller's cage, but could not force the bars. He then got behind the cage and tried to force the door, but failed, as Wallace held his back against it. Meanwhile the other three men attempted to climb over the counter, but were foiled by the determined resistance of the clerk. One of the robbers was seriously wounded by a blow on the head from the butt end of a revolver. At length one of the clerks managed to get to the telephone room and rang for the police, on hearing which the burglars made their escape.

BIG STEAL ON THE SANTA FE.

Conductors, Brakemen, and Agents Arrested for Mass Extensive Robberies.

At Baton, N. M., a gigantic system of robbery which has been carried on on the New Mexico division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for the past six months was brought to light Friday night, and the implicated employees are being arrested by the wholesale. Engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, and even agents are placed under arrest as fast as they can be found, many of them being taken from their trains and put in jail. For many months the company has mislaid large quantities of silks, velvets, cigars, tobacco, clothing, underwear, and almost every class of the most valuable merchandise, and the secret service department has been endeavoring to work out the mystery, since the beginning, and has succeeded in securing evidence that will convict at least twenty-five or thirty employees in all branches of the train service.

REVOLT IN HAWAII.

Provisional Government Will Ask for Annexation to the United States.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands has been deposed, and a provisional government formed, and Saturday morning a detachment arrived from there at San Francisco, en route to Washington, to negotiate with the United States for annexation. One United States war vessel was in Honolulu harbor when the revolt took place, and it is believed that the United States measures were necessary to protect American residents and prevent serious outbreak. Immediately upon receipt of the news at the State Department, two more United States war vessels were ordered to the scene, and the whole affair, induced by utterances at Washington, is that the Hawaiian Kingdom will soon be a part of the United States.

ROUVIER IN THE TOILS.

True Bill of Accusation Found Against the Ex-Minister.

Magistrate Franqueville, of Paris, found a true bill of accusation against Deputy and Ex-Minister of Finance, Senator Albert Grevy, brother of the late President of the Republic, Senator Beral, Senator Dives, Senator Leon Renault and Deputies Fanonella and Proust on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama Canal Company. He has been from accusation Deputy and Ex-Minister Jules Roche and Senator Thevenet and Deputy Emmanuel Arène on the ground that there is no evidence warranting the prosecution. The proceedings against the accused have been postponed until the discovery of the so-called Thiers checks, which were supposed to have been burned.

Money Easier, Future Uncertain.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

There has been some increase in the distribution of products during the last week, and the demand for manufactured goods is perceptibly surer. At many points, yet the outlook of gold, expected to exceed \$3,000,000 this week, reduces treasury resources, causes increased nervousness about the future, and renders men more reluctant to engage in new undertakings. The liquidation of some great speculations has set back the business, so that money everywhere is comparatively easy and cheap, but nevertheless there is more sense of uncertainty about the future than appeared a month ago.

Burned in the Car.

The starting of a train is made at Indianapolis by a railroad official, who claims to have the best authority for the story, that seven persons, including passengers and train crew, were burned to death in the fire car on the Big Four Road at Altoona, Pa., Tuesday night.

The railroad official says that the seven deaths were caused by the original wreck and not from the subsequent explosion of gasoline.

Excursionists in a Wreck.

The North-western lumber dealers, who have been having a business and pleasure meeting in Chicago, were in a wreck at Kent, Ill., in which many were seriously hurt, and one probably fatally injured.

Burglars Felled by Locks.

When the janitor of the Bank of Ottawa, at Ottawa, Kan., opened the doors Thursday he found the outer safe blown open, but the inner vault intact.

Dropped Dead in a Depot.

A 70-year-old man dropped dead in the Union Depot at Terre Haute, Ind., Tuesday. He is supposed to be P. C. Saylor, of Tennessee.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@	6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@	6.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	75	@	77 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@	45
RYE—No. 2.....	42	@	43
BARLEY—No. 2.....	41	@	42
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	31	@	32
OATS—No. 2 Yellow.....	28	@	29

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.00	@	5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	2.50	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	72	@	73
CORN—No. 2 White.....	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	35	@	36 1/2

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE.....	3.00	@	5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP.....	2.50	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	72	@	73
CORN—No. 2 White.....	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	35	@	36 1/2

DETROIT.

CATTLE.....	3.00	@	5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP.....	2.50	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	72	@	73
CORN—No. 2 White.....	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	35	@	36 1/2

TOLLEDO.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.00	@	5.25
HOGS—Best Grades.....	4.00	@	8.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	81	@	82
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	40	@	41
RYE—No. 2.....	42	@	43
BARLEY—No. 2.....	41	@	42
POLE—Mess, 100 lbs.....	15.25	@	15.75

NEW YORK.

CATTLE.....	3.00	@	5.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP.....	2.50	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	80	@	82
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	40	@	41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	35	@	36 1/2
BUTTER—Mess, 100 lbs.....	32	@	33
POLE—Mess, 100 lbs.....	15.25	@	15.75

BLAINE IS NO MORE.

Death Finally Comes to the Great Statesman.

MADE A NOBLE COMBAT

AMERICA MOURNS HER BRILLIANT DIPLOMAT.

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

Will Live in History.

Blaine is dead. The end of his long illness has been reached, and his struggle for existence, so heroically made, has come to its inevitable conclusion. James G. Blaine, the brilliant Republican leader in Congress and for three terms Speaker of the House of Representatives, then a member of the Senate for the State of Maine, subsequently Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield, and the man to whom the nation turned with the greatest confidence in the gloomy weeks that intervened between the shooting and the death of Garfield, next the nominee of the Republicans for President of the United States, and again Secretary of State from March 4, 1889, to June 4, 1891, has passed to the beyond.

Mr. Blaine's illness first took a serious turn in the summer of 1891, after a period of intense mental labor incident to the seizure of the Chilean steamer Itata and the preliminary negotiations regarding the Behring Sea controversy. Mr. Blaine relinquished the active direction of the State Department until early in spring, when he returned to Washington still in an enfeebled condition. He resumed his official duties, however, and in their performance displayed something of his old force. He had, however, several spells of severe indisposition, once being attacked while at a public dinner with the president, and he was finally obliged to be conveyed to his home very much prostrated.

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

An Organic Disease.

The statement given out by Dr. Johnston was the first admission from any authoritative source, however, that Mr. Blaine was suffering from an organic disease. In all of Mr. Blaine's previous illnesses it has been denied that the sufferer was afflicted with any disease that permanently affected his system, and it has been always asserted by those in a position to know that his ailments were due to temporary causes and local conditions which yielded readily to medical treatment. The careful concealment of the real condition of Mr. Blaine's health both by the family and the physicians in attendance induced the general public to believe that he would get well, and the rallies that the naturally vigorous constitution of the invalid had made from all former attacks led most of his friends to expect his recovery upon this as upon all previous occasions.

On the morning of Dec. 18 he had a slight attack of indigestion, and the next day, Dec. 19, he was seized with a severe cold, and this was followed by a severe spell, such as afflicted him during his Bar Harbor sickness and upon the occasion of his serious illness in New York some time ago. So severe and so prolonged was this attack that it was believed Mr. Blaine was dying. It continued until 1 o'clock, and at that hour the patient, apparently in his last earthly moments, was surrounded by his family. It was believed even by the physicians present that he was dying, and the family, giving up all hope, gathered for the final farewell. Suddenly he rallied, and within half an hour he was apparently much better.

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

The following day Mr. Blaine seemed to be considerably better. He sat up for a short time and talked with members of the family in a very cheerful frame of mind. The sinking spell

MR. BLAINE.

Other lands, since found rich in minerals, were sold for almost nothing. Mr. Blaine's mother was a woman of strong character and superior intelligence. She was a devoted Catholic, but the son adhered to the Presbyterian convictions of his paternal ancestors. The son James received every advantage of education. In 1842 Mr. Blaine's father was elected mayor of the County of York, and Washington County. The father was then in poor circumstances and his removal to the country seat enabled him to send the son to college. James entered the freshman class of Bowdoin College in 1846, and was graduated in 1849, having been a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter of Bowdoin College. He was then a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter of Bowdoin College.

Beginning of His Career.

Soon after graduation Mr. Blaine became a teacher in the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick, Ky. Here he met Miss Harriet Stanwood of Maine, Miss Stanwood was a teacher in a seminary for young ladies at Milton, Me. They were married in 1850. Mr. Blaine returned with his wife to Pennsylvania and became a teacher in the Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia. Instruction was chiefly oral and the young teacher given charge of the higher class in literature and science. For two years Mr. Blaine was associated with the school. In 1854 he held a teaching position at the school since made his home. He purchased a half interest in the Kennebec Journal and became its editor. He held this position for two years, and in three years was a master spirit in State politics.

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ing wife and family he ceased to live, and the soul of the greatest statesman the world ever knew passed beyond the veil and made its entry into the realm of the unknown.

Throughout Thursday night the end was hourly expected, but the man who had achieved so much in his life seemed ready to give death a battle, be it short and against him. The devoted physicians remained until the end. Ready to administer any stimulant that would extend his life, they found themselves baffled by the insidious disease. When the extraordinary strength of will Mr. Blaine has shown began to succumb to coma, the last of fatal symptoms to manifest itself, efforts became hopeless. Nothing but the original vigor of the man could have sustained his powers of vitally protracted his life so long. As is usual in such cases, he passed away peacefully as one sinking into a profound sleep. Little by little the poison crept through his brain, benumbing his faculties. It was only by constant watching for the cessation of the breath and the stopping of the enfeebled heart that the moment of death could be determined.

To those who were with him at the last he was unable to give any sign of recognition at the end. Shortly before sinking into the fatal and final sleep the change of expression of his eyes

showed that he recognized Mrs. Blaine and the physicians. But he was unable to give any further sign.

CAREER OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

Striking Features of the Life of the Famous American Statesman.

James Gillespie Blaine, second son of Ephraim L. and Maria Gillespie Blaine, was born at the Indian Hill Farm, Washington County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1830. The old stone house in which he was born was the structure of the kind ever erected west of the Monongahela River. It was built by the grandfather of Mrs. Gillespie Blaine in 1778, and it now stands within the city limits of West Brownsville. From his father the son inherited the hardy, energetic qualities of a Scotch-Irish ancestry. Ephraim Blaine, his great-grandfather, was a Commissioner General of the American army from 1778 to the close of the revolution in 1783. This great-grandfather was possessed of ample means, and during the trying times of deprivation in Valley Forge his continental army was materially aided from his private purse. The grandfather for whom young Blaine was named first was a Revolutionary soldier, practiced stay in Europe, after he had finished his studies, estranged him from his early ambition. He returned to America in 1801 as a special bearer of dispatches, delivered to the American Government a treaty with some of the Indian tribes. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and was elected to the Maine House of Representatives. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and was elected to the Maine House of Representatives.

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origination of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had been made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the Chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The Chairman returned an evasive answer when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging as within his own knowledge that the Chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely unconvincing me from this charge, and you have suppressed it. Of this scene General Garfield once said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in Congress."

As a Candidate for President.

June 11 was the time of the Republican National Convention. The previous Sunday he had been prostrated by the heat, and fears were entertained for his life. In the convention, however, his friends were not deterred, and he received 235 votes out of the total of 74. The remainder were divided between Senator Morton, Secretary of State, and Governor Grover. On the seventh ballot the vote was 381, lacking only 23 of a nomination. On the eighth ballot, however, defeated him.

Mr. Blaine called the Senate some months later. Again in 1880 his friends of four years before stood by him in the national convention. The first vote stood Grant, 304; Blaine, 241; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 19, and Garfield, 1. On the final ballot, however, the Blaine forces united on the field, who was nominated. After his election he was in the Cabinet ten months after Garfield's death. Mr. Blaine retired from the Cabinet in 1881, and was elected to the Maine House of Representatives. He took up his well-known historical work, "Two Years in the White House," and issued the first volume in January, 1882. In this year he was again before the Republican Convention for the nomination to the Presidency. On the fourth ballot he received 316 votes, and was nominated. President Arthur was his chief competitor. This campaign was a particularly bitter one. The Grant volume, New York, which went Democratic and elected Grover Cleveland. He returned at once to his historical work, and issued the second volume in 1883.

After he traveled extensively in Europe, his health being much broken. At the time of the Republican Convention in 1888 he refused to accept the nomination, assuming to go to the Chicago gathering to that effect. Several months earlier he had written a letter refusing to be considered a candidate for the Presidency.

As Secretary of State.

He worked for the success of Mr. Harrison in the succeeding campaign and at the beginning of the present national administration he entered the President's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was well remembered. The Pan-American Congress, the reciprocity treaties, and other matters of importance were handled by him. Owing to personal differences with President Harrison he resigned his position in the Cabinet a few days before the opening of the second session of the party. Though a short time before he had declined in set terms to be a candidate before the convention he permitted his friends to use his name. On the first ballot the President Harrison was re-nominated. Though in bad health Mr. Blaine wrote a letter and made a speech for his party during the campaign lately closed.

HERCULES, the new French explosive,

is so powerful that half a pound of it, in a rocket test, displaced a stone weighing thirty tons.—Pieria Journal.

a member of one of the other houses of Congress. His growth in political strength and influence was rapid as it was unbroken. During his first term in Congress he made only one extended speech. This was an argument in favor of the assumption of the State was debt by the North was able to carry on the war to a final conclusion. He broadened in this argumentative field, however, and gained a reputation as an effective debater.

His Career in Congress.

His career in the National Congress was an eventful one. His antagonism to the Stevens reconstruction bill in 1867 created a stir in the nation, and after a seeming defeat his amendment modifying his proposed military law in the South was carried through both House and Senate. In 1869 Mr. Blaine was elected Speaker of the House, acting in that capacity for six successive years. His career in the House has always been regarded as exceptionally brilliant. The political revelation of 1874 placed the Democracy in power in the House and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the Republican minority. Preceding the Presidential contest of 1876 the session of the House was a stormy one, and in the general anxiety bill, removing the disabilities of participating in the rebellion, Mr. Blaine stood up for an exception in the case of Jefferson Davis. One of his most notable speeches was made at this time under the spur of opposition to the bill.

In 1876 he was called upon to defend his political character against charges of bribery from the Union Pacific and other railroad companies. The Mulligan letters were produced and the story scenes of May and June of that year followed. June 5 Mr. Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, denied the right of Congress to compel the production of his private papers. He expressed his willingness to stand any examination, and having possessed himself of these letters he declared his purpose to re-

serve them. He stood up in the house holding the letters in his hand. "Thank God," said he, "I am not ashamed to show them."

There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, 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 the House in the production of these letters. I read these letters from this desk.

At this time Josiah Caldwell, one of the

origination of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, was traveling in Europe, and efforts had been made at Mr. Blaine's suggestion to reach him by telegraph. After reading the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the Chairman of the investigating committee and demanded to know if any answer had been received from Mr. Caldwell. The Chairman returned an evasive answer when Mr. Blaine turned upon him, charging as within his own knowledge that the Chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely unconvincing me from this charge, and you have suppressed it. Of this scene General Garfield once said that it exceeded anything he had ever seen in Congress."

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