

# The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.  
TERMS—Cash in advance.....\$1 50  
If not paid in advance..... 2 00

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.  
Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.  
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.  
Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.  
Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the latest style and at the lowest possible rates.  
All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.  
Editorial notices 15 cents per line.  
Local Notices 10 cents per line.  
A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 months	6 months	1 year
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	\$5 00	\$8 00	\$12 00
Two inches.....	7 10	11 00	15 00
Three inches.....	9 20	14 00	19 00
Quarter column (or 3 inches).....	12 00	18 00	24 00
Half column (or 6 inches).....	20 00	30 00	40 00
One column (or 12 inches).....	35 00	50 00	65 00

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.  
Political Notices, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.  
BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Some Interesting Facts for Voters.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping, that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in highpaid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in old world monarchies; their costly war navies; their vast tax; their consuming, non-productive standing armies; despite twenty years of peace; that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy; instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor expressed by imposing taxes we demand in behalf of the Democratic party freedom for American labor by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the supremacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

### The Mulligan Letters.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Post: Oblige by informing a number of your readers what the Blaine-Mulligan letters were: who was or is Mr. Mulligan; whether he acted for himself or a railroad corporation; how the letters were concerned in investigation, together with what this was, and oblige, READERS.

We have received a number of inquiries of this character. The investigation which brought to light the "MULLIGAN letters" so-called, although they were addressed to Mr. Fisher, of Boston, took place in 1876, and it is not at all strange that a definite recollection of their character has faded from many minds or that the new voters coming to the front at last six or eight years ago in ignorance of them. We propose to give in succinct form the facts as they have been officially made known.

The letters were written by James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House, in 1869, to Warren Fisher, of Boston, by whom they were committed to James G. Mulligan, who was Cashier of the Adams Sugar Refinery of Boston, and Mr. Fisher's confidential man of business. Fisher was a railroad contractor for a portion of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. The Mr. Caldwell, of Boston, referred to in the letters, was a heavy operator in land grant railroads, a man of large financial resources, and controlled the franchise of the Little Rock railroad. He was of the Jay Gould type, reckless and unscrupulous in his operations.

The Little Rock Company was chartered by Congress and endowed with a land grant to build a road from Little Rock to Fort Smith. In 1869 its charter was in danger of lapsing, and a bill was before the House to continue the land grant. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, proposed an amendment granting cer-

tain privileges to the Memphis and El Paso road. The effect of this was to kill the bill. How Speaker Blaine suggested a point of order to General Logan, how Speaker Blaine sustained the point and ruled out the amendment, thus securing the passage of the bill, are narrated in Speaker Blaine's letters which we annex. Their authenticity is not now and never has been disputed.

About the Congressional investigation we annex the following "statement of facts" made to the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn last week, by a committee consisting of three Blaine and three anti-Blaine Republicans, appointed to investigate and report facts for the information of that club:

"May, 1876, the Judiciary Committee of the House was conducting an investigation into various transactions of the Pacific roads and branches which had received Government aid.

"Among the witnesses subpoenaed were Warren Fisher, Jr., and James Mulligan both of Boston.

"Mr. Fisher was the contractor for a portion of the L. R. and F. S. R. R. He was also in business in Boston as partner with a brother-in-law of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Mulligan was cashier of the Adams Sugar Refinery, Boston in which Mr. Fisher was a partner, and also was bookkeeper for Mr. Fisher. Mr. Mulligan had in his possession by Mr. Fisher's consent (see testimony of Mr. Fisher, Misc. Doc. 176, page 118) certain letters written in 1864-72 by Mr. Blaine supposed to have been given back to him in September, 1872. (Doc. 176, page 107.)

When Mr. Mulligan reached Washington and before he testified, Mr. Blaine sent to ask Mr. Mulligan to call upon him. Mr. Mulligan declined to call. Mr. Blaine then called on Mr. Mulligan at the Riggs House. (Doc. 176, page 105) May 31, Mr. Mulligan testified. (For testimony see Doc. 176, page 43 and following.) He mentioned but did not exhibit the letters. The same evening Mr. Blaine called at the Riggs House several times. As to what occurred there the accounts given by Blaine and Mulligan differ essentially. Both gentlemen made statements under oath the next day before the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Blaine admitted that he had received the letters from Mr. Mulligan on a promise to hand them back and that he returned them once, but that subsequently he secured possession of them again and refused to restore them to Mr. Mulligan and assigned as a reason for such refusal that Mulligan had threatened to publish them if his testimony were impeached or impugned.

Mr. Mulligan in his testimony stated Mr. Blaine made the most pitiable appeals for the restoration of the letters; that he declared their publication would ruin and disgrace him, that he even threatened suicide if they were not returned, and on his knees begged for them. This extract is from Mulligan's testimony before the House Committee.

He (Blaine) prayed, almost went on his knees—I would say on his knees—and implored me to think of his six children and his wife, and that if the committee got hold of these communications it would sink him immediately, and ruin him forever. I retired to my room and he followed me up, and went over the same story about his family and children, and implored me to give them up, and even contemplated suicide. He asked me if I wanted to see his children in that state.

Blaine finally obtained the letters a second time from Mulligan on a pledge of honor to return them; he kept them, together with Mulligan's private memorandum of their dates and contents. Mr. Mulligan having applied to the Judiciary Committee to compel Mr. Blaine to restore the letters, the committee made a demand upon Mr. Blaine for their production. Fortified by the advice of counsel, he refused. But the letters had already become a subject of public discussion, and Mr. Blaine's attempt to suppress them furnished the basis for inferences highly unfavorable to him. It was then the Speaker with his "splendid audacity" took "the American people into his confidence," and read the letters in a speech in the House on the 5th of June, 1876. He declared he read "every solitary scrap and scrimp" of the Mulligan package. But there was one doubter. His name was Mulligan. He declared at once not only that Blaine had not read all the letters, but that there were some of them he never would read. There was but one way to settle this, and the Committee on Judiciary on June 10th, peremptorily demanded the letters Mr. Blaine had kidnaped from Mulligan. Mr. Blaine refused to let the committee have them, even in executive session. The committee adjourned until Monday June 12, and Mr. Blaine was notified to attend and produce the letters. On Sunday, June 11, Mr. Blaine on his way to church, received a sunstroke. His life was not endangered and his letters were saved. He was, of course, deprived of the pleasure of reappearing on Monday before Mr. Hutton's inquisitive committee. Three days after the sunstroke the Republican National Convention, before which Mr. Blaine was the leading candidate for the Presidential nomination, met at Cincinnati. Never was there a more opportune sunstroke. The committee could not force "a very sick man" on the witness stand, or report to the House he was in contempt of its authority. Mr. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati, and the matter was dropped in sympathy for Blaine in his

political defeat and providential sunstroke.

The reader will doubtless think this a rather tedious introduction to the letters, but its recital is necessary to a complete understanding of the case of MULLIGAN versus BLAINE. Now for the letters. The first one of the batch is as follows:

I.

AUGUSTA, June 29, 1869.  
MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I thank you for the article from Mr. Lewis. It is good in itself and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension.

Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character.

You spoke of Mr. Caldwell disposing of a share of his interest to me. If he really designs to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise, he might grow reluctant to part with his share; and I do not by this, mean any distrust of him.

I do not feel that I shall prove a DEAD HEAD IN THE ENTERPRISE IF I ONCE EMBARK IN IT. I SEE VARIOUS CHANNELS IN WHICH I KNOW I CAN BE USEFUL.

Very hastily and sincerely, your friend,  
J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Fisher, India street, Boston.

It will be seen that this letter acknowledges an offer by FISHER to let BLAINE into "the new railroad enterprise." It was the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company above referred to. Mr. BLAINE peddled the bonds of this company to Maine citizens. They turned out to be worthless bonds—and had to be taken back under threat of putting their vendors in prison. In this letter he also asks for a longer and larger interest in the company, which is to come out of CALDWELL'S share. To impress CALDWELL, the Speaker and "boss" of the House used the famous words, "I do not feel that I shall prove a dead head in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful."

How he could be useful a subsequent letter explains. The second letter is as follows:

II.

AUGUSTA ME., July 2, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: You ask me if I am satisfied with the offer you made me of a share in your new railroad enterprise? Of course I am more than satisfied with the terms of the offer. I think it a most liberal proposition. If I hesitate at all, it is from considerations in no way connected with the character of the offer. Your liberal mode of dealing with me in all our business transactions of the past eight years has not passed without my full appreciation. What I wrote you on the 29th was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition. That was all. I go to Boston by the same train that carries this letter, and will call at your office tomorrow at 12 M. If you don't happen to be in, no matter: don't put yourself to any trouble about it.

Yours, J. G. B.

Mr. Fisher, Jr.

In this letter but three days later, Mr. Blaine reiterates his acceptance of Fisher's offer—he is "more than satisfied"—"consider it a most liberal proposition." He adds: "What I wrote to you on the 29th (first letter) was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition. That was all." He was anxious for more Little Rock bonds. The third letter is as follows:

III.

AUGUSTA, ME., October 4, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I spoke to you, a short time ago, about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress. It was on the last night of the session, when the renouncing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock road was reached, by Julian, of Indiana, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and by right entitled to the floor; attempting to put in the bill as an amendment to the Fremont El Paso scheme probably well known to Mr. Caldwell. The House was thin, and the "obby" in the Fremont interest had the thing all set up, and Julian's amendment was likely to prevail if brought to a vote. Root and other members from Arkansas who were doing their best for their own bill, to which there seemed to be no objection, were in despair, for it was well known that the Senate was hostile to the Fremont scheme, and if the Arkansas bill had gone back to the Senate with Julian's amendment the whole thing would have gone or the table and slept the sleep of death. In this dilemma Root came to me to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for, he said, it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order because not germane. But he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said Gen. Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme, and would probably make the point. I sent my page to Gen. Logan, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection. At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that without knowing if I did him a great favor. Sincerely yours,  
JAMES G. BLAINE.

W. Fisher, Jr., Esq., No 24 India street, Boston.

This explains how, in the language of the first letter, Mr. Blaine was "no deadhead" in getting the land grant continued to Mr. Caldwell's Little Rock Railroad Company. He induced his associate on the ticket now before

people, Gen. Logan, to raise a point of order, and promptly sustaining it, defeated a fatal amendment and carried the Land Grant bill. This is what is meant by Mr. Blaine peddling his rulings as Speaker. His action was a violation of honor, of honesty and of his official oath. It shows Mr. Blaine, as one has well said, of statesmen for revenue tempered by occasional aberrations of honesty.

The fourth letter is as follows:

IV.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: Find inclosed contracts of the parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. I enclose you a part of the Congressional Globe of April 9, containing the point to which I referred at some length in my previous letter of to day. You will find it of interest to read it over and see what a narrow escape your bill made on that last night of the session. Of course it was my plain duty to make the ruling when the point was once raised. If the Arkansas men had not, however happened to come to me when at their wits' end and in despair, the bill would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least postponed for a year. I thought the point would both interest you and Caldwell, though occurring before either of you engaged in the enterprise. I beg you to understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter but your conduct toward me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and of course I have naturally come to the conclusion to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as you fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing and that is definite and expressed arrangements with Mr. Caldwell. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me. But I did not find a definite understanding with him as I have with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall then have an opportunity to talk matters over fully with you. I am disposed to think that what ever I do with Mr. Caldwell will really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely, J. G. Blaine.

W. F., Jr., Esq.

This letter notes the progress of Mr. Blaine in selling the worthless bonds to his friends in Maine, to whom he was afterward compelled to make restitution. He again begs for further allotment of interest in the speculation from Caldwell, and to convince him he has been no "deadhead in the enterprise" refers to a copy of the Congressional Globe which has been forwarded, to show how he saved the subsidy; points out Logan's agency in the job; and emphasizes his intention "to make all he could," and declares "it is natural that I should do my utmost to this end."

This completes the Mulligan letters referring to the Little Rock and Fort Smith job. There are others bearing on Blaine's operations in placing the bonds in Maine, and also in reference to what he called a "flyer" in Northern Pacific, offering to secure for his friend Fisher for \$25,000 a considerable interest in that corporation—one-half of one twenty-fourth of the whole concern—which Mr. Blaine says "by a strange revolution "of circumstances I am again able to "control" Mr. Fisher accepted the offer, and Blaine duly receipted to Fisher for \$25,000 cash paid in hand. Mr. Blaine's ability to control so large a block of Northern Pacific is explainable on the ground he was instrumental in obtaining for that corporation extraordinary aid from Congress.

These Mulligan letters, separately or together, are proof by James G. Blaine, that James G. Blaine is a rascal. He read the letters, or as much of them as he chose, in Congress, because he knew that copies existed of those he read. In that brazen speech,—so happily supplemented by the famous sun-stroke when brought to book by the Judiciary Committee,—he insisted that jobbing his office, marketing his rulings as Speaker, and using the record of his knavery as a means of striking the Fort Smith Company for money, were all right. Such a man can never be elected President of the United States.

Arrival of White Slaves at New York from Italy.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Among the arrivals to day at Castle Garden by the steamer Scotia were a large number of Italian laborers. They were sent over here by an Italian padrone to work on a railroad, and by the terms of the contract entered into by them with the padrone are nothing more than white slaves. Affidavits setting forth the terms of the contract were taken from the Italians at Castle Garden to-day and the immigrants are detained here.

John Bright on Free Trade.

LONDON, August 6.—John Bright has written a letter in which he says: "America, France, Germany and Russia, which are protected countries, are suffering more in the present condition of trade than England. The English working people were never so prosperous under a protective system as now. Protection will never be tried again in this country. Blaine, in advocating protection, talks after the same fashion as the English Tories of forty years ago."

# LADIES

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LINE OF

## TERRALINE

Vases and Plaques to which we invite your attention. The flowers and vines are in high relief, and when skillfully painted and glazed with AMBER ENAMEL, rival the celebrated English Doulton ware, costing from \$75 to \$100. In price they range from \$1 to \$3.

NO FIRING OR BAKING REQUIRED.

## GREEN'S PHARMACY,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

We have Telephone Connection.

## PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE

AND PITTSBURGH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—100 full Music Lessons for \$10.

DR. I. C. PERKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—The season after the Holidays is generally dull with the Tailors. We are offering extra inducements in low prices. We have given large orders, and the new goods are now coming in. Leave your order now. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Buy your Grand Army suits at Lewins Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Meyers, dec'd., late of Walker township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payments and all having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement. ELIZABETH MEYERS, Executrix.

## The Farmers' Favorite,

Double Force Feed Grain Drill,

—WITH THE—

"Favorite," "Wizard,"

—OR—

"MARK'S" Fertilizer Attachment,

THE BEST IS THE WORLD.

J. S. Wait & Co., Agents, State College, Pa.

## A. C. MINGLE,

SUCCESSOR TO

## DOLL & MINGLE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Durability as well as appearance is the best test of cheapness. I keep the best makes—goods of manufacturers who have gained a reputation for honest work.

I have the best Men's \$3.00 SHOE MADE in AMERICA.

## BOOTS & SHOES

Madeto Order.

SHOE POLISH That will not Crack the Leather

Give me a trial. A. C. MINGLE. BELLEFONTE, PA.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Estate of Henry Beck, of Walker township, Centre county, Pa. All claims against estate to be presented to Mrs. ANN ELIZA BECK, Executrix.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of John Meyers, dec'd., late of Walker township, has taken out letters of administration. All persons having claims against the estate to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ELIZABETH MEYERS, Executrix.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF CENTRE COUNTY, the following order was made: And now, July 25, 1884, the members of the Bar, having continued the entire civil list of causes for the second week of August Term, it is ordered that the second week of said term be dispensed with, and that there be held but one week of the several courts of, in and for the county of Centre at August term next; it is further ordered that the Prothonotary publish this order in the several papers of the county, and that the Sheriff of Centre county will summon no more jurors for said second week, and that he notify them already summoned not to appear. ADAM ROY, P. J., D., 1884. J. C. HARPER, Prothonotary.

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—Visit Garman's store. 30-31.

## Extraordinary BARGAINS IN

### IRON-STONE CHINA AND TABLE GLASSWARE.

W. H. WILKINSON, Agt.

Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, and Queensware,

ALLEGHANY STREET, Bellefonte, Pa.

Is selling ALL KINDS of Crockery and Table Glassware at LOWER prices than ever known in Bellefonte, as the following list will show:

Best quality, Iron Stone China: warranted not to crack	
Tea Sets (56 pieces)	\$3 50
Dinner plates—largest size—per doz	1 25
Dinner plates—medium do	1 10
Tea Plates do	90
Tureens—round or oval each	60
Sauce dishes—round or oval—each	20
Sauce Tureens—4 pieces	90
Sauce boats	25
Cups and saucers—handed—12 pieces do do unhandled do	60
Fruit saucers—per doz	50
Chamber sets—10 pieces	3 00
Pitcher and Basin	1 00
Covered chamber	75

### TABLE GLASSWARE.

Tumblers, each,	04c
Goblets, " "	06c
Fruit Bowls	25c
Cake stands	35c
Glass Sets, 4 pieces	35c
Full Stock of Decorated Tea, Dinner and Chamber Sets.	
Best English ware, Tea Sets, Decorated in Blue, Black, Brown or Claret, 56 pieces \$5.00—regular price \$7.00.	
Full assortment in Majolica and Fancy Goods, &c.	
Majolica Pitchers, 20c; Bohemian Vases height 10 inches, \$1.00, and everything else just as cheap in proportion.	

I desire to say to every reader of this advertisement: I want your custom, and in reaching out for it I am fully prepared to give you the Greatest value for your money once yet obtained. Call and examine the goods and the price. If I do not fulfill strictly all I claim as to prices being LOWER than ever before heard, I do not ask your patronage. The greater amount of goods I can sell the lower prices can and WILL BE MADE.

Respectfully,  
W. H. WILKINSON, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That Austin J. and James Granley, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Granley, dec'd., late of Miles township, Pa., have taken out letters, etc., and all persons having claims against the estate, to present the same duly authenticated for settlement, etc.

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