

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Three months ..... .50

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Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-  
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We pay, particular attention to paying tax-  
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Ten per cent. discount will be added to all  
accounts running unsettled longer than  
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Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-  
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**Citizens' Bank,**  
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Does a general Banking business; gives  
special attention to collections; remit-  
tances made on day of payment at current  
rate of exchange; interest paid on balances;  
certificates bearing interest issued; ex-  
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**Banking House**  
O. A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors  
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers,  
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking bu-  
siness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections  
made on all available points. Money loaned  
interest paid on specified time deposits. Of-  
fice same place as old firm of A. McCoy &  
Thompson.

## THOMAS J. FARDEN.

## Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

A complete line of light and  
heavy shoes for men and boys,  
women and misses, always in  
stock at bottom prices. In-  
crease of trade more an object  
than large profits.  
See our goods before buy-  
ing.



## Gents' Furnishing Goods!

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South Side Washington Street,  
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Real Estate and Collecting Agent.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton  
Benton and Jasper counties.  
OFFICE:—Up stairs, over Murray's City  
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### THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE.

RENSSELAER, IND.

JUST OPENED. Now and finely furnished—  
Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished  
with the best the market affords. Good Sample  
Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from  
Depot. PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.  
Rensselaer, May 11, 1883.

### LEAR HOUSE,

J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,  
Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind.

Has recently been new furnished through-  
out. The rooms are large and airy, the loca-  
tion central, making it the most conveni-  
ent and desirable house in town. Try it.

### An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney  
or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters  
will not speedily cure? We say they  
can not, as thousands of cases already  
permanently cured and who are daily  
recommending Electric Bitters, will  
prove Bright's disease, Diabetes,  
Weak Back, or any urinary complaint  
quickly cured. They purify the blood,  
regulate the bowels, and act directly on  
the diseased parts. Every bottle guar-  
anteed. For sale at 50c, a bottle by F.  
B. Meyer.

### An Enterprising, Reliable House.

F. B. Meyer can always be relied upon,  
no: only to carry in stock the best of  
everything, but to secure the Agency for  
such articles as have well-known merit,  
and are popular with the people, thereby  
sustaining the reputation of being always  
enterprising, and ever reliable. Having  
secured the Agency for the celebrated  
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-  
tion, will sell it on a positive guaran-  
tee. It will surely cure any and  
every affection of Throat, Lungs, and  
Chest, and to show our confidence, we  
invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle  
Free.

### "USEFUL IF NOT HONEST."

"I DO NOT THINK THAT I  
SHALL PROVE A DEAD-  
HEAD," ETC.

"Jaxon," the Washington  
correspondent of the Fort  
Wayne Sentinel, writing un-  
der date of August 15, puts  
the screws to the Plumed  
Knight in this fashion:

Some of the readers of the  
Sentinel have asked me to  
write the History of the  
Blaine-Mulligan letters. To  
do the thing justice would  
require a volume as large as  
Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years,"  
etc. However, for the benefit  
of the many readers of the  
Sentinel who have not yet in-  
vestigated the Mulligan let-  
ters I will give a few points  
taken from official records.

From 1861 to 1865 the Re-  
publican party had uninter-  
rupted control of the Execu-  
tive and both branches of  
Congress. During that time  
\$64,000,000 in money subsidies  
and 220,000,000 acres of land  
were voted to railroad corpora-  
tions. The most of this land-  
grabbing was done under the  
reconstruction period and un-  
der cover of the bloody shirt,  
which was vigorously hoisted  
along the line in order to de-  
tract public attention from  
these stealings. Not until the  
issues of the war were forever  
settled and the bloody shirt  
cast off as old rags did the  
people realize the magnitude  
of the plunder of the public  
domain which was carried on.

They began to inquire where  
the land had gone to, when  
the records showed that near-  
ly all that was left was in  
the hands of a few corpora-  
tions. They wanted to know  
by what corrupt means it was  
obtained and what public  
men were parties to the bar-  
gain. They found out that

the leading men of the Re-  
publican party had combined  
together with a few outside  
schemers, to rob the people of  
their lands. The result is  
well known. The tidal wave  
of 1874 swept the grand old  
party out of power from Maine  
to California, and elected a  
Democratic Congress by sev-  
enty-four majority. When  
the new House met in Decem-  
ber, 1875, investigations were  
instituted which resulted in  
exposing and retiring to pri-  
vate life nearly all the Repub-  
licans of Congress, including  
that old fraud, ex-Speaker  
Colfax, of Indiana.

### BLAINE'S PART.

In 1876 James G. Blaine was  
a candidate for President.  
There were rumors, which  
spread all over the country,  
that Blaine had been "on the  
make" when the land grants  
were voted to railroads. Sup-  
posing that the Mulligan let-  
ters were safe, on the 24th of  
April 1876, he rose from his  
place in the House to make a  
personal explanation.

After denouncing the imputa-  
tions on his character and the  
villains who, he claimed, were  
persecuting him, he said:  
"But I have never done any-  
thing in my official career for  
which I could be put to the  
faintest blush, or for which I  
could not answer to my con-  
stituents, my conscience and  
the great Searcher of hearts"  
(See Congressional Record,  
April 24, 1876, page 2,725.)

This was received with sat-  
isfaction in absence of docu-  
mentary evidence, but two  
days afterward there appear-  
ed in the Cincinnati Gazette a  
statement signed by John C.  
Harrison, a Government Di-  
rector of the Union Pacific  
Railroad, charging Mr. Blaine  
with "queer" transactions  
with the Fort Smith and Lit-  
tle Rock Railroad and the  
Union Pacific Railroad. On  
the 15th of May Mr. Harrison  
testified before the committee  
that the Union Pacific came  
in possession of seventy-five  
bonds of the Little Rock Rail-  
road very mysteriously; that  
when Mr. Harrison moved  
that the matter be investiga-  
ted the Secretary of the rail-  
road took him out of the office  
and advised him to withdraw  
his motion and say nothing  
about it; that if the matter  
was investigated it would de-  
feat Blaine for re-election to  
Congress; that the bonds were  
given to Blaine by the Little  
Rock Railroad, and that the  
consideration of services ren-  
dered to the Union Pacific  
Railroad by Blaine the latter  
road gave him \$64,000 for  
them, although their actual  
value at that time was seven  
cents on the dollar, or \$5,250.  
(Mis. Doc. 176, pt. 1, 1-44 Cong.,  
page 28.) Twenty-two other  
witnesses were examined, and  
their evidence shows that Mr.  
Blaine got the seventy-five  
bonds of \$1,000 each from the  
Fort Smith and Little Rock  
Railroad for

"DOING CALDWELL A GREAT  
FAVOR."

while Speaker of the House  
when the land grant of that  
company was in danger. (See  
Mulligan letters Congressional  
Record, June 5, 1876, page  
3,605.)

As the investigation pro-  
ceeded it leaked out that  
James Mulligan, of Boston,  
had some letters in his pos-  
session very damaging to Blaine,  
and he was immediately sum-  
moned before the committee  
and ordered to produce the  
letters. The following testi-  
mony of Mr. Mulligan will ex-  
plain how Blaine stole the  
letters from Mulligan:

Washington, June 1, 1876.  
James Mulligan recalled.

The witness—"I wish to ask  
the indulgence of the commit-  
tee for a few moments to make  
a personal, and to me a pain-  
ful, statement. When I first  
arrived in this city, and with-  
in fifteen minutes after my ar-  
rival, there came a communi-

cation from Mr. Blaine to Mr.  
Fisher. Of course I wish it  
understood that I am stating  
this under oath."

Mr. Hunter—"We so under-  
stand it."

The witness—"There came  
a communication from Mr.  
Blaine inviting Mr. Fisher and  
me up to his residence. I de-  
clined to go for the reason that  
I did not want to have it said  
that I had gone to see Blaine,  
I wanted to come into this  
committee room untrammelled  
by any influence. Mr. Fisher  
went up to Mr. Blaine's house,  
or at least he so reported to  
me; and he told Mr. Blaine  
about certain facts that I  
could prove, and certain let-  
ters that I had got. Mr. Blaine  
said that if I should publish  
them they would

### RUIN HIM FOR LIFE.

or that if this committee  
should get hold of them they  
would ruin him for life, and  
wanted to know if I would  
not surrender them. I told  
him no, and that I would not  
give them to the committee  
unless it should turn out that  
it was necessary for me to pro-  
duce them. After my exami-  
nation here yesterday Mr.  
Blaine came up to the hotel;  
the Riggs House, and there  
had a conference with Mr. At-  
kins, Mr. Fisher and myself.  
He wanted to see the letters  
that I had. I declined to let  
him see them. He prayed, al-  
most 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 should  
get hold of this it would

SINK HIM IMMEDIATELY AND RUIN  
HIM FOREVER.

I told him I should not give  
them to him. He asked me if  
I would not let him read them.  
I said I would if he would  
promise me on the word of a  
gentleman that he would re-  
turn them to me. I did let  
him read them over. He read  
them over once and called for  
them again, and read them  
over again. He still impor-  
tuned me to give those papers  
up. I declined to do it. I re-  
turned to my own room and he  
followed me up and went over  
the same history about his  
family and his children, and  
implored me to give them up  
to him.

AND, EVEN CONTEMPLATED  
SUICIDE.

He asked me if I wanted to  
see his children left in that  
state, and he then asked me  
again if I would not let him  
look over these papers conse-  
cutively, (I had them  
numbered). I told him I  
would if he would return  
them to me. He took the pa-  
pers, read them all over, and  
among them I had a memoran-  
dum that I had made by  
way of synopsis of the letters,  
and referring to the numbers  
of the letters—a synopsis con-  
taining the points of the let-  
ters. I had made that mem-  
orandum so as to be able to  
refer to it here when question-  
ed. He asked me to let him  
read the letters and I showed  
him this statement, too. After  
he had read them, he asked  
me what I wanted to do with  
those papers; if I wanted to  
use them. I told him I never  
wanted to use the papers, and  
would not show them to the  
committee, unless when I was  
called upon to do so. Then  
he asked me if I would not  
give them to him. There was  
one letter in particular that  
he wanted me to give him. I  
told him I would not do it,  
and the only reason I would  
not do it was because I saw it  
stated in one of the evening  
papers here, the Star, I think,  
that the Blaine party were go-  
ing to completely break down  
the testimony that I had given  
yesterday; that they were  
satisfied about that. I said I  
should not publish these let-  
ters unless my testimony was  
impugned or impeached.  
That was the only reason I  
wanted to keep them, but I

wanted to keep them for that  
purpose. These are the facts,  
gentlemen, and I leave them  
to you. If I understand the or-  
der under which this commit-  
tee meets, this committee has  
power to send for persons and  
papers, and I want this com-  
mittee to get for me those pa-  
pers. Mr. Blaine has got them  
and would not give them up  
to me."

Before the committee he re-  
fused to return the letters or  
let the committee read them.  
But the pressure of public  
opinion was so great that, like  
a rat smoked out of his hole,  
he was compelled to resort to a  
desperate act, and, like a  
"plumed knight," on the 5th  
of June he arose from his seat  
in the House, and posing in a  
"what-a-ye-you-going-to-do-  
about-it" attitude, partially  
admitted what had been  
charged in the Little Rock  
matter, and in a dramatic  
manner, holding a package of  
letters in his hand said:

"Here is the very original  
package. And with some  
sense of humiliation, with a  
mortification that I do not pre-  
tend to conceal, and with a  
sense of outrage which think  
any man in my position would  
feel, I invite the confidence of  
44,000,000 of my countrymen  
while I read those letters  
from this desk. Some of them  
may require a little explana-  
tion; some of them may pos-  
sibly, as I have said, involve  
a feeling of humiliation." (See  
Congressional Record, June 5,  
1876, page 3,801.)

There were nineteen letters  
in the package, but he only  
read fifteen, and no one knows  
how much of their contents  
he omitted to read. But he  
read enough to satisfy every  
honest man that he was a dyed-  
in-the-wool rascal and had  
PROSTITUTED THE HIGH OFFICE  
of Speaker for private gains.  
With great drops of sweat  
dripping from his excited face  
he skulked out of the House  
like a whipped cur with evi-  
dence of guilt, humiliation  
and mortification on his per-  
son and in his own hand-  
writing.

For this brazen, bare-faced  
brass-jack-cheek a few weeks  
later Ingersoll put him in  
nomination at Cincinnati as a  
"Plumed Knight."

When the committee noti-  
fied him that they were ready  
to hear him in his own defense  
the "Plumed Knight" took to  
the woods and got sunstruck  
and the House adjourned be-  
fore he recovered.

The following are two of the  
fifteen letters read by Mr.  
Blaine, showing how he ac-  
quired an interest in the Lit-  
tle Rock Railroad:

### "NO DEAD-HEAD."

August, 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 intelli-  
gence and comprehension.

Your offer to admit me to a  
participation in the new rail-  
road enterprise is in every re-  
spect 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 in-  
terest to me. If he really de-  
signs to do so, I wish he  
would make the proposition  
definite so that I could know  
what to depend on. Perhaps  
if he waits till the full devel-  
opment 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 sha-  
prove a dead-head in the en-  
terprise if I once embark in it  
I see various channels  
which I know I can be useful  
Very hastily and sincerely,  
your friend, J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Fisher, India St. Boston.  
(Continued on Eighth Page.)