# JAMES MULLIGAN!

## Mr. Blaine's Confidential Friend.

## Who He Is And Where He Lives.

### Facts About the "Mulligan Letters."

Speaker Blaine as a Congressional Stock Broker.

**He Receives $95,000 in Land Grant Bonds and $15,000 in Cash as a Brokerage—Exchanging Union Pacifics to Protect His Ward for Bonds of Very Small Value—He Gives the Truth a Wide Berth.**

### CHAPTER I.

**Who is James Mulligan?**

"We may prove before the campaign is over that James Mulligan never existed, or if he did that he stole the letters that were the private property of Mr. James G. Blaine and therefore is not entitled to any credibility as a witness," said a leading Massachusetts Republican the other day.

Mr. James Mulligan is a Boston gentleman who became famous in 1876 in the Blaine congressional investigation at Washington. At that time the "Mulligan letters" was a phrase upon every tongue. Since then thousands of men who were familiar with the damaging details of that investigation have partially or wholly forgotten them. Tens of thousands of new voters have come upon the stage of manhood who know nothing of the exciting, scandalous and almost tragic events to which they refer.

Certainly a more trustworthy witness than Mr. James Mulligan never was put upon the stand in this country. Mr. Mulligan is a single gentleman of wealth and good standing in the community. He has resided in one of the hotels in Boston for the last twenty-five or thirty years. His character is above reproach and his word has never been questioned.

### CHAPTER II.

**His Acquaintance with Mr. Blaine.**

After Mr. Blaine had graduated at Washington College, in Pennsylvania, he went to Kentucky to teach school. While there he met Miss Stanwood, of Augusta, Me., whom he afterwards married. Her brothers were prominent business men in Boston.—Mr. Jacob Stanwood, of No. 10 North Market street, and Mr. Eben C. Stanwood, at No. 135 State street. Mr. James Mulligan was the confidential bookkeeper for Mr. Jacob Stanwood, having entered his employ in 1851, and in the year before his death, in 1865, he left him and was employed by the Adams Sugar Refinery Company, which was controlled by Mr. Eben C. Stanwood, Mr. Warren Fisher, jr., and Mr. Aquila Adams. He also became the confidential clerk of Warren Fisher, jr. Mr. Warren Fisher, sr., a wealthy retired merchant, who had large landed estates in Boston, thought so highly of Mr. Mulligan that he made him one of his trustees at the time of his death and he still manages the estate at the present day, together with other trusts of a like nature. After Mr. Blaine's marriage his wife's brother, Mr. Jacob Stanwood, advanced to him the money with which to buy an interest in the *Kennebec Journal* newspaper at Augusta, Me., and from this time forward Mr. Blaine and Mr. Mulligan were on intimate terms. They had scores of interviews in relation to business and speculations. Mr. Blaine frequently addressed Mr. Mulligan in letters as "My Dear James," and Mr. Mulligan has a more intimate knowledge of Mr. Blaine's speculations than any other man in the United States.

### CHAPTER III.

**Mr. Blaine's Estimate of Mr. Mulligan's Character.**

In what esteem Mr. Mulligan was held by Mr. Blaine, can be best learned from the latter's testimony before the congressional committee in 1876. Mr. Blaine said:

I have known Mr. Mulligan a long time, and he was a confidential clerk of my brother-in-law in a large mercantile business. I was familiar with him in the counting-room, and the relations between us were of *the most confidential character.* We have had a great deal of conversation at times. He is a man of intelligence and a man of marked character in many respects.

The whole tenor of the investigation at Washington in 1876 demonstrates that Mr. Blaine's statements need corroboration, and hence what Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins have to say of Mr. Mulligan will be interesting in this connection.

Mr. Warren Gisher, jr., testified at the same investigation:

I have known Mr. Mulligan intimately sixteen or twenty years. His character is the best. I would say it is as good or perhaps better than that of any man I ever knew.

Mr. Elisha Atkins. an eminent merchant of Boston, corroborates this testimony by saying that he never heard anything said against his reputation for truth or doubted his word himself.

### CHAPTER IV.

**How the Mulligan Letters Came to the Surface.**

The Republican candidates for the presidential nomination in 1876 were Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, Morton and Bristow, with the chances very much in Blaine's favor. In order to kill off Mr. Blaine, Mr. Morton started a number of railroad investigations in the Democratic house. Among the resolutions introduced was one by Congressman Tarbox, of Massachusetts, on the 2d day of May of that year, which stated that it had been alleged that the Union Pacific railroad had in 1871 or 1872 purchased a certain number of Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway bonds, paying therefor largely in excess of their value, and claiming that the transaction was from corrupt design. Mr. Tarbox demanded an investigation by the judiciary committee of the House. Mr. Blaine happened to be absent at the time from the floor of the House, and Congressman Frye, of Maine, in his behalf, objected to the adoption of the resolution. In this connection it should be stated that Mr. Blaine on the 24th of April had made a general denial with particular reference to this alleged payment of $64,000. The resolution was promptly passed, and the investigation was begun. It proceeded without any disclosures until the 30th of May, when the sub-judiciary committee summoned Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, who had contracted to build the Fort Smith & Little Rock railway, and James Mulligan of Boston. These witnesses were called to testify in relation to certain bonds and stocks alleged to have been sold or given to Mr. Blaine. On the first day of Mr. Mulligan's testimony he mentioned that he had certain letters in his possession written by Mr. Blaine to Warren Fisher, Jr. This led Mr. Blaine, who was apparently shocked and startled on thus finding that the letters were to be made public, to secure animmediate adjournment of the committee.

### CHAPTER V.

**Blaine Contemplates Suicide.**

The importance and value of these letters are conclusively shown by Mr. Blaine's feverish and uncontrollable anxiety to get possession of them. The main facts of his attempt to secure them from Mulligan have never been shaken. The story is admirably told by the reporter of the Associated Press, who sent from Washington to all the papers of this country the following concise statement of the facts:

"James Mulligan said he wanted to make a statement before continuing his examination. He said that when he arrived here a note came down from Mr. Blaine requesting the witness and Mr. Fisher to call at his house. Witness declined to go, but Mr. Fisher went. After witness testified yesterday, Mr. Blaine called upon him and asked him about some letters which were in his possession, and wanted witness to give them up to him, but witness declined to do so. Witness said Mr. Blaine almost got down on his knees and pleaded for the letters, saying they would ruin him for life; and when witness further declined, Mr. Blaine asked him to think of his wife and six children. He besought witness, and almost contemplated suicide. He offered to get him a consulship in return for the letters. Witness allowed Mr. Blaine to take them under a pledge that he would return them. This was in the presence of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins. Witness then retired to his room and Blaine followed him and wanted to look at the letters again. Witness allowed Mr. Blaine to take them, and Mr. Blaine refused to return them and still retains them. There were about eighteen letters."

Mr. Blaine in his testimony next day admitted taking the letters and that he had them in his possession. Mr. Blaine tried to get these letters on the very evening that Mr. Mulligan arrived in Washington, and before the latter testified at all. Mr. Blaine says himself that Mr. Mulligan refused to come to his house on the evening of his arrival. He went to the Riggs House himself and found Mr. Mulligan in the barber shop.

Said Mr. Blaine: "James, they report that you are an enemy of mine." Mr. Mulligan declined to talk with Mr. Blaine until after he had testified before the committee.

### CHAPTER VI.

**Mr Blaine Looses his Nomination.**

From that time to the present Mr. Blaine has kept those letters out of sight. He did pretend to read them a few days later in the House, but Mr. Mulligan denied that they were read verbatim, or that all of them were read. The effect of the introduction of these letters was fatal to Mr. Blaine's Presidential aspirations. The Republican national convention met in Cincinnati on June the 13 of that year, and the full force of the damaging disclosures was felt as the delegates were assembling. An event which happened on Sunday.June 11, gave the case a new aspect.

As Mr. Blaine was ascending the steps of Dr. Rankin's Church in Washington, he sat down upon the steps and said to his wife:

"Mamma, my head pains me; I am afraid I am sunstruck. Call a carriage, take me home and send for Dr. Pope."

The news that he was dangerously ill was dangerously ill was flashed across the country and turned the tide of popular sympathy in his favor. On Tuesday night Mr. Blaine telegraphed to Eugene Hale that he was entirely convalescent." Mr. Blaine did not however, recover the ground that he had lost by the investigation, and it is well known that Mr. R .B . Hayes received the nomination of that convention. The sunstroke also served to close the investigation. Later Senator Morrill of Maine resigned, Mr. Blaine was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, never took his seat again in the House, and the subject was never resumed by the congressional committee, so far as related to him.

### CHAPTER VII.

**Shows Something of What the Mulligan Letters Contained and How They Gave the Lie to Mr. Blaine's Assertions Concerning His Purchase of Little Rock and Fort Smith Securities.**

Any careful review of the case gives strong ground for the universal opinion that the Mulligan letters demonstrated that Mr. Blaine lied in regard to his transactions in the stock of corporations whose prospects were influenced by the legislation of congress, and the most polite political writers in the country must agree that Mr. Blaine used the utmost economy and even absolute parsimony in his use of what is known as truth.

On the 24th of April, 1876, Mr. Blaine arose in the house to a "question of privilege," saying that for some months past a charge against him had been circulated in private, and was recently made public, designing to show that he had in some indirect manner received the large sum of $64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1871—for what services or for what purpose has never been stated. He then read in his defence, letters from E. H. Rollins, Morton, Bliss & Co., Sidney Dillon and Thomas A. Scott, to show that he had had no transaction with either of those gentlemen in the Little Rock & Fort Smith securities. He then stated to the house the origin of the corporation and some facts in its early history.

He says (see p. 2725 Congressional Record, vol. 4, part 3,44th Congress):

"Toward the close of 1858 a company of Boston gentlemen representing considerable capital undertook its construction. In raising the requisite means they placed the bonds of the road on the New England market in the summer of 1869, offering them on terms which seemed very favorable to the purchaser, and offering them at a time when investments of this kind were fatally popular. In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of these bonds—not a very large amount—paying for them at precisely the same rate that others paid. I never heard, and do not believe that the Little Rock company—which I know is controlled by highly honorable men—ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale.* * * All the bonds which I ever purchased I continue to hold. * * * Instead of receiving bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith as a gratuity. I never had one except at the regular price'"

Mr. Blaine closed his statement in the solemn words following: "I have never done anything in my public career for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience,and the

THE GREAT SEARCHER OF HEARTS."

Particular attention is called to the fact that this statement was made April 24, 1876. Mr. Blaine evidently supposed that this would put a quietus upon the whole matter, but it would not "down at his bidding." On the 2d of May following Mr. Tarbox of Massachusetts introducduced a resotution instructing the jueiciary committee to investigate the reported sale to the Union Pacific Railroad Company of certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith company. After the testimony of Messrs Fisher and Mulligan had been given, which showed that sales of Little Rock and Fort Smith securities had been made by Mr. Blaine to parties in Maine,Mr. Blaine endeavored to make it appear that the bonds which went to the parties in Maine were first mortgage bonds and not land grants. He says, p. 3608:

It is inevidence that,with the exception of a small fraction,the bonds which were sold to parties in Maine were first mortgage bonds. It is in evidence. over and over again, that the bonds which weht to the Union Pacific road were land grant bonds. Therefore it is a moral impossibility that the bonds taken up to Maine should have gone to the Union Pacific railroad. They were of different series, different kinds, different color—everything different as different as if not issued within a thousand miles of each other. So on its face is shown it could not be so."

Pages 102 103 of the evidence printed in House Mis. Doc. 176, part 1, shows that before the production of the "memorandum book" by Mr. Mulligan Mr. Blaine endeavored to show that the bonds sold to Main parties were first mortgage, and not land grants. On p. 101 Mr. Blaine, in questioning Mr. Elisha Atkins, says:

"Mr. Mulligan testifies that the great mass of the bonds that were

SOLD TO THE MAINE PEOPLE

were first mortgage bonds, and entirely different bonds from the land grant bonds. What I wanted to get from his testimony is that it was impossible that the land grant bonds that went into the Union Pacific railroad could have been the same land grant bonds that had been taken back from the Maine people." On p. 121 (same evidence) Mr. Blaine says: "I desire to call attention to the fact that there are but $28,000 land bonds sold to the state of Maine people, according to the evidence in the memorandum book." [The memorandum book produced by Mr. Mulligan.]

The object of Mr. Blaine in all these statements and interrogatories to the witnesses was to conceal his own transactions in the land grant bonds.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, in his defense of Mr. Blaine in the New York *Evening Post*, also studiously avoids the land grant bonds, saying "second mortgage bonds, and three for one, instead of four for one." [There were no second mortgage bonds issued.]

The real facts are, then, that Mr. Blaine had made sales to Colburn and others in Maine of certain bonds and stock for which he was to receive as commissions $125,000 land grant bonds, $31,250 first mortgage bonds and $15,150 in cash.

Mr. Blaine claims to have bought bonds—never to have had one "except at the regular market price."

Mr. Fisher, with whom he traded, should be a comptent witness on this point. He says, p. 89 of the evidence: "I let Mr. Blaine have some bonds in his hands, but they were for other parties," and in reply to the interrogatory, From whom did you get your pay from Mr. Blaine or the parties for whom he bought them? answered, "from the parties."

Mr. Mulligan also testifies, p. 94, in regard to the sale of bonds, they were sold through Mr. Blaine to parties in Maine, also that the third party (Blaine) was to get $130,000 of land grant bonds and $32,500 of first mortgage bonds for his share in the transaction. Upon p. 103 Mr. Mulligan repeats again that all the sales were made by or through Mr. Blaine. Furthermore, the memorandum book itself, in the handwriting of Mr. Blaine, says (contracts made through J. G. Blaine by Warren Fisher, Jr.) and then enumerates names and amounts in detail.

HE DID NOT BUY "LAND GRANTS."

We have proved conclusively by the testimony of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Mulligan that Mr. Blaine never bought a land grant bond of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad from them, and that all the bonds that he was to receive or did receive were in the nature of a gratuity or a commission. Webster's dictionary defines a lie as a falsehood uttered with the purpose of a deception. Mr. Blaine did succeed for a time in deceiving the House of Representatives and the committee, but did he succeed in deceiving the "Great Searcher of Hearts," whom he so impiously invoked to bear witness to his utterances? Mr. Blaine admits in a letter to Fisher, dated Washington, April 13, 1872 that he had received $55,000 of the land grant bonds, for he says: "There is still due to me, on articles of agreement between us, $70,000 in land bonds and $31,000 in first mortgage bonds, making $101,000 in all"; and he also admits receiving on the final settlement, Sept. 21, 1872 (see Blaine's statement) at the hands of Mr. Mulligan, $40,000 of land grant bonds.

We quote testimony of Mulligan, p. 124, Mis. Doc. 176, House of Represntatives, 44th Congress, first session:

Question by Mr. Blaine, outside of that book (the memorandum book in Blaine's hand- writing)—How many bonds to your personal knowledge went to me?

Answer—Only $40,000 of my own personal knowledge.

Q.—What bonds were those?

A.—Land grant.

Q.—When were they delivered?

A.—On the 21st of September 1872.

Now What value received does Mr. Blaine pretend to say he gave for these $95,000 of land grant bonds? He says: "I never had one except at the regular market price," but Fisher and Mulligan's testimony shows that he never paid a dollar, but received them either as gratuity or commission for his services in disposing of the other class of bonds to his friends in Maine who did pay in cash. It It will be seen above that Mr. Blaine was entitled to $125,000 of the land grant bonds and it may be asked why they were not delivered when the other class of bonds was delivered to the parties in Maine. The answer is that the bonds could come into possession of Mr. Fisher only as fast as the road was completed,and it was stipulated in the contract of Sept. 5, 1869, quoted above, that they should be delivered as they came into his (Fisher's) possession in the memorandum book of these transactions in Mr. Blaine's hand writing he writes: "The same to be delivered by Mr. Fisher as soon as ready for distribution."

The following is the

"WARREN FISHER CONTRACT,"

which was one of the papers in the Mulligan package that Mr. Blaine did not read, and which are referred to in a foot uote of the Congressional Record, p. 3608, as "quite unimportant."

> *[From the Congressional Record, June 5, 1876, page 3,609.]*
>
> BOSTON, September 5, 1869.
>
> WHEREAS, I have this day entered into agreement with A. & P. Coburn and sundry other parties resident in Maine to deliver to them certain specified amounts of the common stock, preferred stock and first mortgage bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, upon said parties paying to me the aggregate sum of $130,000, which seversl agreements are witnessed by J. G. Blaine and delivered to said parties by said Blaine:
>
> Now this agreement witnesses, that upon the due fulfillment of the several contracts referred to, by the payment of the $130,000, and for other valuable considerations, the receipt of which is acknowledged, I hereby agree to deliver to J. G. Blaine, or order, *as the same come into my hands* as assignee of the contract for building the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, the following securities, namely: Of the land bonds 7 per cents $130,000; of the first mortgage bonds, gold 6s, $32,500. And these $130,000 of land bond and $32,500 of first mortgage bonds thus agreed to be delivered to said Blaine are over and above the securities agreed to be delivered by Warren Fisher, jr., assignee, to the parties making the contracts, which parties, with the several amounts to be paid by each and the securities to be received by each, are named in a memorandum on the next page of this sheet.
>
> And it is further agreed, that in the event of any one of said parties, failing to pay the amount stipulated, then the amount of securities to be delivered to said Blaine under this agreement *shall be reduced in the same proportion that the deficit of payment bears to the aggregate amount agreed to be paid.*
>
> WARREN FISHER, JR., Assignee.
>
> Witness:
> Alvan R. Flanders.
> (Stamp.)

The following is from the evidence taken before the committee (House Mis. Doc. No. 176, pp. 103–105) a copy of the memorandum book in Mr. Blaine's own hand writing:

[FIRST PAGE OF MEM. BOOK.]

Synopsis on next and following pages of the contracts made through J. G. Blaine by Warren Fisher, Jr., as assignee of the contract for building the little Rock & Fort Smith railroad.

[SECOND AND THIRD PAGES OF MEM. BOOK.]

Contracts made by Warren Fisher, Jr., with the following named persons to deliver the stock and bonds named, on their paying the amounts named:

| NAME. | Residence. | To Pay. | To Receive. Common Stock. | Preferred Stock. | 1st M'tge Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. & P. Coburn | Skowhegan | —$50,000 | $50,000 | $50,000 | 50,000 |
| —Peter F. Sanborn | Augusta | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| —Anson P. Morrill | Readfield | —10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| —Ralph C. Johnson | Belfast | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| —P. R. Hazletine | Belfast | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —C. B. Hazletine | Belfast | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —N. P. Monroe | Belfast | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —A. W. Johnson (deceased) | Belfast | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —H. H. Johnson | Belfast | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —Philo Hersey | Belfast | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —Lot M. Morrill | Augusta | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —A. B. Farnell | Augusta | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| *Joseph H. Williams | Augusta | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| —C. M. Bailey | Winthrop | —5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | | $130,000 | $130,000 | $130,000 | $130,000 |

*[The name. "Joseph H. Williams—$5,000," is erased in pencil.] [See over.]

[FOURTH PAGE OF MEM. BOOK.]

In addition to the common stock, preferred stock and first mortgage bonds agreed to be delivered to the respective parties named on preceding page. Mr. Fisher agrees to deliver to J. G. Blaine a similar amount of land bonds and 25 per cent. of first mortgage bonds, viz:

Land bonds, 7s, $130,000.
First mortgage bonds, 6s, $32,500.

The same to be delivered by Mr. Fisher as soon as ready for distribution.

[FIFTH PAGE OF MEM. BOOK.]

The other contracts on different basis are as follows:

1. With Joseph A. Sanborn and Charles M. Bailey, Mr. Fisher agrees to deliver:

$8,000 common stock,
X 8,000 preferred stock,
8,000 land bond,
10,000 first mortgage bonds,
All for $12,500, payable—
$600 } $3,000 Nov. 25, 1869.
$2,200 } 3,000 Dec. 5, 1869.
$1,700 } 2,500 Jan. 5, 1870.
800 Feb. 5, 1870.
800 March 5, 1870.
800 April 5, 1870.
800 May 5, 1870.
800 June 5, 1870.
$12,500

The amounts enclosed on the left hand margin above, $600, $2,200, $1,700, and payable by Mr. Fisher to Mr. Blaine.

[SIXTH PAGE OF MEM. BOOK.]

2. With James M. Hagar of Richmond, Mr. Fisher agrees to deliver:

$6,000 common stock,
6,000 preferred stock,
6,000 land bonds, 7s,
7,500 first mortgage bonds, 6s,
All for $9,500 payable—
$1,200 } $3,000 Nov. 25, 1869.
1,400 } 2,000 Dec. 5, 1869.
900 } 1,500 Jan. 5, 1870.
600 Feb. 5, 1870.
600 March 5, 1870.
600 April 5, 1870.
600 May 5, 1870.
600 June 5, 1870.
$9,500

The amounts inclosed in the left hand margin, viz: $1,200, $1,400, $900 are payable by Mr. Fisher to Mr. Blaine.

[SEVENTH PAGE OF MEM. BOOK.]

Contract delivered.

3. With Jermiah Prescott of Boston, Mr. Fisher agrees to deliver:

$5,000 common stock,
5,000 preferred stock,
5,000 bonds,
6,250 first mortgage bonds, 6s,
All for $6,150 payable—
$1,150 $2,650 Nov. 15, 1869.
500 Dec. 5, 1869.
500 Jan. 5, 1870.
500 Feb. 5, 1870.
500 March 5, 1870.
500 April 5, 1870.
500 May 5, 1870.
500 June 5, 1870.
$6,150

The amount enclosed on the left hand margin ($1,150) is payable by Mr. Fisher to Mr. Blaine.

[CONTRACT DELIVERED.]

4. With Joseph A. Sanborn of East Readfield, Me., Mr. Fisher agrees to deliver:

$9,000 common stock,
9.000 preferred stock,
9,000 land bonds, 7s,
11,250 first mortgage bonds,
All for $15,000, payable—
$3,400 } $700 Dec. 5, 1869.
2,600 } $3,500 Jan. 5, 1870.
900 Feb. 5, 1870.
900 March 5, 1870.
900 April 5, 1870.
900 May 5, 1870.
900 June 5, 1870.
$15,000

The amounts enclosed on left hand margin above ($3,400)—($2,600) are payable by Mr. Fisher to Mr. Blaine.

(By the withdrawal of Joseph H. Williams from the list of subscribers, Mr. Blaine's commission was reduced correspondingly to $125,000 of land grant bonds and $31,250 of first mortgage bonds, afterward alluded to by Mr. Blaine in his correspondence with Fisher as $31,000. See letter April 13, 1872.) [See Cong. Record, June 5, 1876, p. 3607.]

The testimony proves without a shadow of boubt, by his own testimony, letters and memorandum-book, that he received $95,000 OF LITTLE ROCK AND FORTH SMITH LAND GRANT BONDS, BESIDES $15,150 IN CASH, as a *gratuity*, or as *commissions* on the sale of securieties. *The entire cash proceeds of the second sale of these bonds and stock to parties in Maine through Mr. Blaine was $43,150, and Mr. Blaine received of this sum $15,150, leaving Mr. Fisher only $28,000.* The usual broker's commission would have amounted to less than one-tenth of the sum which Mr. Blaine was paid. Can any fair-minded man think that the speaker of the house the third highest officer in a government of fifty millions of people, is not disgracing his office when he sits there as a stock broker, placing land grant bonds and stock with a commission, which was evidently meant to secure his friendship and influence when legislation was required.

Taking all the facts above presented in connection with his statement before the house and the whole country, that he "never had one (Little Rock & Fort Smith bond) except at the regular market price," every candid man can decide whether Mr. Blaine's statements under fire or his letters and the contract give the true facts of the case.

### CHAPTER VIII.

***Recalls the Credit Mobiler and Puts Mr Blaine in Another Tight Box, and Proves That he is not a Dreadful "Smart Man."***

It will be remembered that in the spring of 1871 the air was full of rumors as to some sort of iniquity in the management of the Pacific railroad and other corporations. These rumors first took a tangible shape in Congress through a motion made by Gen. Butler in the house Jan. 16 of that year, providing for the appointment of an investigating committee to discover how the railroads which have received government lands,bonds or credit had used what they had got, and whether the same had been used for the benefit of corporations or individuals. It was generally conceded that this resolution was aimed at "somebody or something," and it is fair to assume that Mr. Blaine saw the impending storm and was anxious to remove all evidence of his connection with the Union Pacific railroad.

At the first meeting of the select committee to investigate the alleged Credit Mobilier bribery Mr. Blaine, then speaker of the house of representatives, was the first witness sworn, and he submitted his testimony in writing. The meeting was held Dec. 12, 1872, and we copy from page 1 of the official report of the proceedings:

Mr. Blaine testified: "I wish to state, without reservation or qualification, that I never owned a share of the stock in the Credit Mobilier in my life, either by gift, purchase or in any way whatever. Nor did I ever receive, either directly or indirectly, a single cent derived in any manner or shape from the Credit Mobiler or the Union Pacific railroad company. No person holds, or ever did hold, for me, any stock in either corporation as agent or trustee or in any capacity whatever. I wish my testimony to be taken as exhaustive and as intended to *exclude every form or phase of ownership in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad Company*, both past and present." It will be remembered that

MR. BLAINE WAS SWORN UNDER OATH

when this statement was made; and now let us see how heedless he is of the truth. We quote from page 3,607 of the *Congressional Record*, vol. 4, part 4, first session Forty-fourth congress, the following extract of a letter (one of the Mulligan letters) from Blaine to Warren Fisher, Jr., dated April 13, 1872.

I left with Mr. Mulliken (*sic.*) January, 1871, $6,000 in *land grant bonds, Union Pacific Railroad*, to be exchanged for a like amount of Little Rock land bonds with Mr. Caldwell, he to change back when desired. Mr. Caldwell declined to take them, and you took them without any negotiation with me, or any authority from me in regard to the matter. You placed the Little Rock land bonds in the envelope, and I have the original envelope with Mulliken's indorsement thereon of the fact of the delivery to you. Now, I do not complain of your taking the bonds, provided you hold yourself bound to replace them. The worst of the whole matter was that the bonds *were only part mine*, and I have had to make good the *others* to the original owner.

Here we have Mr. Blaine, under oath, saying in the most positive manner that "he *never* owned a share in the Union Pacific railroad company, and that no person holds or ever did hold one for him as agent or trustee, or in any capacity whatever;" and again we have, in a confidential letter to his friend, Warren Fisher, his own confession that he *had* owned at least a *part* of $6,000 worth of that identical security, and he recalls to Mr. Fisher's mind, as above quoted, all the circumstances of the negotiation and delivery to him of those securities, "saying they were only part mine" (his).

In his attempted exculpation, June 5, 1876, immediately after reading the letter quoted from above, Mr. Blaine said, (*Congressional Record*, page 3,607) as follows:

There is mentioned in this letter, $6,000 of *land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad*, for which I stood as *only part owner*; they were only in *part mine*. As I have started out to make a personal explanation, I want to make a full explanation in regard to this matter.

Those bonds were not mine except in this sense. In 1869 a lady who is a member of my family, and whose financial affairs I have looked after for many years—many gentlemen will know to whom I refer without my being more explicit—bought on the recommendation of Mr. Samuel Hooper, $6,000 in land grant bonds of the Union Pacific railroad as they were issued in 1869.

She got them on what was called the stockholders' basis; I think it was a very favorable basis on which they distributed these bonds. These $6,000 of land grant bonds were obtained in that way. In 1871 the Union Pacific railroad company *broke down* and these bonds fell so that they were not worth *forty cents* on the dollar. She was anxious to make herself safe and had so much confidence in the Fort Smith land bonds that I proposed to her to make an exchange. The six bonds were in my possession and I had previously advanced money to her for certain purposes and *held a part of these bonds as security* for that advance. The bonds in that sense, and in that sense only, were mine—that they were security for the loan which I had made. They were all literally hers: they were all sold finally on her account—not one of them for me. I make this statement in order to be perfectly fair.

In attempting thus to reconcile *two* falsehoods, one under oath, and the other in the confidential letter to Mr. Fisher, Mr. Blaine perpetrates a *third*. He says that in *Ja uary* 1871, he left the $6,000 in land grant bonds with Mr. Mulliken to be exchanged, etc. The truth is the exchange and transfer was made on the 10th day of May, 1871, instead of in January, 1871, and he received $6,000 of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad *land* grant bonds numbered 2,070 and 2,075 inclusive on the last-named day.

"Mr. Blaine says that these bonds were all literally hers; they were all sold finally on her account—not one of them for me—giving the impression to the house of Representatives and the country that he meant the Union Pacific bonds. As a matter of fact he never got the Union Pacific bonds back from Mr. Fisher.

NOW, WHAT WAS THE OBJECT OF MR. BLAINE in making this transfer? What was the inapiration of this assumed disinterested philanthrophy in behalf of his ward. He says that in 1871 the Union Pacific railroad Company broke down, and these bonds were worth about 40 cents on the dollar." Now, *this is not true.* We quote from the official reports of sales at the Boston Stock Exchange, compiled by J. G. Martin, a recognized authority that the lowest price these Union Pacific land bonds were sold for in 1870 was 50. The lowest price from Jan. 1,to April 1, 1871, was 53⅜; the highest 73⅛; the lowest from April 1, to July 1, 72¼, and the highest 86⅝; and on the 10th day of May, the very day this transaction was made, the Boston papers quoted these bonds at 82¾. In this connection it is proper to state that Mr. Thomas A Scott was elected President of the road early in April 1871, and that all the securities of the road then rapidly appreciated, and the highest prices of the year were made during the quarter that Mr. Blaine put them out of his hands in exchange for the comparatively worthless Little Rockland grant bonds.

AN IDIOTIC BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

Mark the fact also that the Union Pacific land bonds, which he exchanged, were paying 7 per cent. interest, netting his ward $420.00 per annum. Mr. William Walter Phelps, in the defense of Mr. Blaine in the New York *Evening Post* April 26, 1884, says,

During many years I have had that knowledge and care of his (Blaine's) money interests, which men absorbed in public affairs are not inapt to devolve upon friends who have had financial training and experience.

Did Mr. William Walter Phelps advise Mr. Blaine, in the plentitude of his financial wisdom, to make the exchange referred to, of $6,000 worth of securities paying 7 per cent. dividends, for $6,000 worth of the bonds which at that time, and never since, have risen to the importance of a quotation in the stack market and which were of a kind generally classed under the well-understood designation as "wild cats?" As to the comparative worthlessness of these Little Rock land grant bonds which Mr. Blaine says he received in exchange for the Union Pacifics because his ward "was anxious to make itself safe. We have only to turn to the testimony of Warren Fisher, Jr. before a committee of the House of Representatives, reported in House Mis Doc. 176, part 1, Forty Fourth congress, first session. This evidence was elicted in an endeavor by the committee to ascertain the market value of $75,000 at Little Rock and Fort Smith land grant bonds, which were turned over by Thomas A Scott to the Union Pacific Railroad for $64,000, Dec. 16, 1871. Pages,88, 89.

TESTIMONY OF WARREN FISHER.

Q. What would those bonds have brought in the market in December, 1871, if they had been exposed for sale in the ordinary way in which bonds were sold? A. A very small price, 15 or 20 cents.

Q. Were they ever worth over 50 cents on the dollar?

A. Never to my knowledge were any bonds sold much above that.

Q. Were not land-grant bonds sometimes given? A. Oh, yes. If I sold $10,000 of these first mortgage bonds I would also give as bonus $10,000 of common stock and $10-000 of preferred stock.

Q. Making a transfer of $40,000 instead of $10,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that transfer brought $10,000, counting the land-grant bonds in the first mortgage? A. Yes, sir.

In connection with this testimony, we will take Mr. *Blaine* himself as authority as to the *value* of the *land-grant* bonds of this road at a time when they were at their height and when he was turning them over to his personal friends and neighbors as a first class investment, in September, 1866, when he made the $130,000 transaction with A. & P. Coburn and others. According to the celebrated Mulligan memorandum which Mr. Blaine produced in the House and which was there read, and which he said he kept "as a protection to myself, Mr. Mulligan figures the net proceeds as follows:

Now calling *land* and *first mortgage bonds equal in value* and stock *valueless* it equals 44 28-100 per cent.

This is the actual result of the sale made through Mr. Blaine and it shows the actual value of the land grant bonds to have been 22 14-100 per cent. It was for these

GILT EDGED SECURITIES,

which at their best were worth but 22 or 23 cents, and which at the time of the transfer had no market value. and yielding no income, that Mr. Blaine parted with $6,000 of Union Pacific interest-bearing bonds worth 82¾ cents on the dollar.

Mr. Blaine says in his speech that he proposed to the lady, who he claimed owned the bonds, to make the exchange, because he "had so much confidence in the Fort Smith land bonds." Granting that he spoke the truth, then arises the questiou, what sort of a business manager is Mr. Blaine to act as guardian or trustee of a woman's property and advise her to make such a ruinous investment as was this exchange of Union Pacifics which had a market value on the day the transfer was made at least four times greater than the land-grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad?

There is no doubt that the trade was made. Even if it was denied, the facts given above even to the numbers of the bonds, would prove it. But Mr. Blaine has not stated the real facts in the case; he is caught in his own foils and stands condemned by his own speech and writings.

IN A NUTSHELL.

This transaction may be thus stated: Mr. Blaine testifies:

I never owned a share of the stock in Credit Mobilier in my life, either by gift, purchase or in any way whatever. No person holds, or ever did hold, for me any stock in either corporation as agent or trustee, or in any capacity whatever. *I wish my testimony to be taken as exhaustive, and as intended to exclude every form or phase of ownership in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad Company, both past and present.*

He made this statement Dec. 12, 1872, and when the Mulligan letters came to light they show that in 1871, on his own testimony, he was part owner in $6,000 of the land grant bonds of the Union Pacific railroad. These he exchanged for comparatively worthless Little Rock land bonds at a time when the Union Pacific bonds were worth 82¾ and were paying 7 per cent. interest. *He also desired to exchange them with a proviso that they could be changed back whenever he desired.* This meant that, when the Credit Mobilier storm was over, he might be able to again get the Union Pacific bonds. It is also fair to assume that if these bonds were honestly acquired there was nothing for him to fear. If they belonged to his ward and he held them as a guardian or trustee, he had only to say so and his statement would have been accepted without question.

### CHAPTEL IX.

***Mr. Blaine Lacks the Virtue of Truth.***

The Mulligan letters contain a great deal of information. The manner in which Mr. Blaine distorted and partially suppressed those that he refused to return to Mr. Mulligan, after receiving them upon his solemn promise to do so, will be treated in another chapter.

A subsequent discussion of important phases of the Mulligan letters will show still more conclusively that Mr. Blaine is the man who best appreciated the damaging disclosures their presentation and explanation would make. It is an open secret that several attempts have been made to buy these letters of Mr. Mulligan, directly or indirectly, the source of which attempts does not require a very vivid imagination to discover.

Mr. Mulligan was an unwilling witness at the investigation. He had no desire or motive to injure Mr. Blaine. The facts known to him came into his possession, while holding a position of trust and confidence with men who appreciated his fidelity, his honesty and his intelligence.

The more thoroughly the Mulligan letters are sifted, those which Mr. Blaine has and which Mr. Mulligan still possesses, the more clearly will it appear that Mr. Blaine as speaker of the house of representatives did not conform to the rules which should govern the conduct of public men, and that when his acts were brought into the bright sunlight of publicity he wholly disregarded what men of all nations consider the highest of all virtues—the plain, unvarnished truth.


## An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

**Sold by all Druggists.**

## Cuticura

INFANTILE BLOOD PURIFIERS AND SKIN BEAUTIFIERS.

**A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula.**

INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalled Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, from Infancy to Age, cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally. *Absolutely pure and safe, and may be used from the moment of birth.*

"OUR LITTLE BOY."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child.

"WORKS TO A CHARM."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

"A TERRIBLE CASE."

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

FOR PALE, LANGUID,

Emaciated children, with pimply, sallow skin, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will prove a perfect blessing, cleansing the blood and skin of inherited impurities and expelling the germs of scrofula, rheumatism, consumption and severe skin diseases.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

*Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."*

BABY Use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisitely perfumed SKIN BEAUTIFIER, and Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the **BLOOD,** regulate **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

**LADIES** Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

**HARTER'S LIVER PILLS** ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. NEVER GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWELS CONSTIPATED.

Persons suffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or Inactivity of the Bowels, will find a permanent CURE by the use of these Pills. No medicine should be taken without first Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels with a dose of HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Sample dose Sent Free on application by postal.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

KIDNEY-WORT

**THE SURE CURE**

FOR

**KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.**

**PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.**

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

**IN THOUSANDS OF CASES**

it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT


LEGAL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY ss. In Probate Court, special term, August 23, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Horatio N. Jackson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Vincent M. Jackson, of the parish of West Feleciana, Louisiana, representing among other things, that Horatio N. Jackson, late of the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1883, at said West Feleciana parish, Louisiana, died intestate, and being a non-resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William Dawson granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard, before the Judge of this court, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.S.] Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.

O'BRIEN, ELLER & O'BRIEN, Attorneys for petitioner.

au25-4t-mon

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. District Court, Second Judicial District.

SUMMONS.

William Dawson and Mary F. Dawson, his wife; Robert A. Smith and Mary E. Smith, his wife; Ansel Oppenheim and Josie Oppenheim, his wife; Edward Langevin and Eleonora Langevin, his wife, plaintiffs;

Against

Lucretia Effinger and John R. Effinger, her husband; Anna R. Mintzer, widow of William L. Mintzer, deceased; Sarah Hough and Thomas J. Hough, her husband; George B. Mintzer and Louisa Mintzer, his wife; Charles J. Mintzer and Elizabeth Mintzer, his wife; Frederick W. Mintzer; St. John W. Mintzer; Amelia Mintzer; Josephine Outton and Charles R. Outton, her husband; Margaret Irvine, widow of Alexander B. Irvine, deceased; Charles H. Mintzer and Maria Mintzer, his wife; Charles M. Titus and Ida Titus, his wife; William Titus and Agnes Titus, his wife; Almira T. Egbert and John H. Egbert, her husband; Edwin K. Snyder and Mary Snyder, his wife; Annie Snyder and Sarah Snyder; Margaret Hicks, widow of Willet Hicks, deceased; Lydia A. Baker and Charles M. Baker, her husband; Elizabeth Christman and John W. Christman, her husband; William A. Mintzer and Julia Mintzer, his wife; John A. W. Jones, as executor of the estate of William L. Mintzer, deceased; Joseph S. Mackey; and Frank J. Mackey and Florence Mackey, his wife; Eunice B. Bidwell, widow of Ira Bidwell, deceased; Henry E. Bidwell and Mary E. Bidwell, his wife; Albert I. Bidwell and Annie J. Bidwell, his wife; Louise E. Waldby, and William H. Waldby, her husband; and George Hannahs. widower of Amanda M. Hannahs, deceased; and Ella L. Thompson and W. L. Thompson, her husband; Hattie C. Hale and James M. Hale, her husband; George B. Hannahs; Minnie A. Garfield and S. F. Garfield, her husband; L. W. Hannahs, Carrie Hannahs. and Marion I. Hannahs, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the following described real estate; situate and being in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, and known and designated as follows, to-wit: The west thirty (30) acres of lot four (4) in section five (5), in township twenty-eight (28), north of range twenty-two (22) west, and all that part of the east thirty (30) acres of lot five (5) in said section, town and range which has not been platted into lots or blocks, and which is bounded as follows: on the north by the Mississippi river, and on the east by the line between said lots four and five (4 and 5), and on the south by the south line of said lot five (5), and on the west by the west line of the said east thirty (30) acres of said lot five (5), and by Dunwell & Spencer's addition to Brooklynd, according to the plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Ramsey county, containing fourteen (14) acres, more or less, and also lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) in block twenty-five (25), all of blocks twenty-six and twenty-seven (26 and 27), and lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) in block twenty-eight (28), and lots four, five, and six (4, 5, 6), in block twenty-nine (29), and lots five and six (5 and 6) in block five (5), and lot six (6) in block six (6) and lot six (6), in block twenty-four (24), all in Dunwell & Spencer's addition, according to said plat thereof; and also all that part or portion of the following described lots in said addition, which is within the said east thirty (30) acres of said government lot five (5), to-wit: lot twelve (12) in block twenty-eight (28), lot three (3), in block twenty nine (29), lots two, three, four, seven, eight, nine (2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9), in block five (5), defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said court, at Saint Paul, in said county, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, in the county of Ramsey, in the state aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and,if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiffs will apply to the said court for the relief demanded in the said complaint,

URI L. LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn.

To the defendants above named:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that the object of the action entitled in the above summons, is to obtain the partition or the sale if partition cannot be made without prejudice to the interest of the owners, of certain real estate situated in the county of Ramsey and the state of Minnesota, a particular description of which said real estate is fully set forth in the title of the action in the foregoing summons, and which description is hereby referred to as and made a part of this notice.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., August 12, 1884.

URI L. LAMPREY,
Attorney of said Plaintiffs, Saint Paul, Minn.

aug25-7w-mon

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, special term, August 9, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of John W. Sheehy, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. Louis Kelly and Thomas W. Sheehy, administrators of the estate of John W. Sheehey, deceased, representing among other things, that they have fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing their account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to heirs;

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the Judge of this court, on Thursday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper, printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.S.] Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.

aug11-4w-mon

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, special term, August 9, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah A. Tenney, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of R. L. Kimball, executor of the estate of Sarah A. Tenney, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account, of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the person named in the will of said deceased:

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the Judge of this Court, on Thursday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court.
[L. S.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. au10-4w-mon

### Notice of Assignment.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF OTTERTAIL—ss. District Court, 7th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of A. E. Menardi and S. A. Menardi, under the firm name of Menardi Bros.

Notice is hereby given that Menardi Bros., of Fergus Falls, in said county and state, have by deed in writing, dated July 30th, 1884, made a general assignment to the undersigned of all their property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all their creditors, without preference.

All claims must be verified and presented to the undersigned for allowance.

Such claims should be presented within twenty days from the date of publication of this notice.

Dated at Fergus Falls, Minn., Aug. 12, 1884.

O. A. GILMAN,
Assignee.

Postoffice address, Fergus Falls, Ottertail county, Minn. aug18-3w-mon

### Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, August 23, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of David J. Evans, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the County of Ramsey, will, upon the first Monday of the month of December, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court,
[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.

EPHRAIM D. EVANS, Administrator, with the will annexed. au25-5w-mon

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. District Court, Second Judicial District.

Andrew R. McGill, in his own right, and Andrew R. McGill, administrator of the estate of John B. Phillips, deceased, plaintiff, against Jane F. Boyd, defendant.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment that a certain mortgage, described in said complaint, upon certain property, also described in said complaint, shall be adjudged and decreed, discharged and satisfied upon the records in the office of the register of deeds for said Ramsey county, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

BRYANT & CHIPMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn.

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1884. jy28-7w-mon

## Dissolution of Copartnership Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing unde the firm name of Burnham & Jones is this day dissolved and terminated by mutual consent.

All persons having claims or demands against said firm are requested to present them to Mr. W. G. Jones for payment, and any and all persons indebted to said firm are respectfully requested to call upon and make immediate payment to Mr. Jones who will adjust and settle the business of the late firm of Burnham & Jones.

L. BURNHAM.
W. G. JONES

St. Paul, Minn., August 13, 1884.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of the St. Paul Cement Pipe Works, and have succeeded to and will continue the business of the late firm of Burnham & Jones, at the old stand on Nash street, between Mississippi and DeBow streets, St. Paul, Minn., where they will constantly keep in stock a full and complete assortment and supply of cement well, sewer and drain pipes.

WILLIAM G. JONES.
WILLARD G. JONES.

St. Paul, Minn., August 13, 1884.
(Aug. 13—4 w—Thursday.)

COURT HOUSE BIDS.

# To Builders!

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
RAMSEY COUNTY, MINN.,
ST. PAUL, August 22d, 1884.

Notice is hereby given and advertisement pereby made, for proposals, or bids for all that hart of the work and of the material for the

## Building and Construction

OF THE

## CITY HALL & COURTHOUSE

Located on Court House Square, (the same being block twenty (20) of Saint Paul Proper,) in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, hereinafter stated, that is to say: all the work and all the materials for the excavation, masonry and iron work, in the building, erection and construction of said City Hall and Court House,

## Up To and Including the Water Table,

According to the plans and specifications on file in the office of E. P. Bassford, Architect, at Room 28, in Gilfillan Block, at the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, in said city of Saint Paul, and all of said work to be

**FULLY COMPLETED AND FINISHED**

On, or before the

## 1st day of September A.D. 1885.

Such proposals or bids will be received at the Office of the County Auditor, for said Ramsey county, in said city of Saint Paul, until

## 4 O'Clock, P. M.,

ON

## September 22, A. D. 1884.

All bids to be addressed to the Chairman of the Court House and City Hall Special Commissioners.

The right is hereby reserved to reject all bids of incompetent or irresponsible persons, and all such bids as may be unreasonable.

No bid will be received or considered unless accompanied by the bond of the bidder, or bidders with satisfactory sureties in the penal sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, conditioned, that if the bid shall be accepted and the contract awarded to the bidder or bidders, he, or they, will enter into and execute such contract; or by a deposit with the commissioners of a check for the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars on some bank in the city of Saint Paul, duly certified as security in lieu of such bond.

No bid will be accepted unless the bidder or bidders will enter into such bond and give such security for the performance of his or their contract, as may be required by the Commissioners, and approved by a three-fourths vote of the County Commissioners and Common Council of the city of Saint Paul, of the members elect in joint session.

By order of the Court House and City Hall Special Commissioners,

J. J. McCARDY,
County Auditor.

235td

# CONTRACT WORK

## Sewer on Fourth Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., August 27, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minn., at their office in said city until 12 m., on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1884, for the construction of a sewer on Fourth (4th) street, from St. Peter to Wabashaw street in said city, together with the necessary catch-basins and manholes, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

241-251

# CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., August 20, 1884.

All persons interested in the assessments for the

**Grading of Locust Street, from Fourth Street to Seventh Street.**

**Grading and Guttering of Josette Street, from Dayton Avenue to Fuller Street.**

**Construction of a Sewer on Western Avenue, from Seventh Street to a point 40 feet south of the south line of Von Minden Street; and for**

**Construction of a Sewer on Seventh Street, from Jefferson Avenue to View Street.**

WILL TAKE NOTICE,

that on the 19th day of August, 1884, I did receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, for the collection of the above named assessments.

The nature of these warrants is, that if you fail o pay the assessments within

THIRTY DAYS

after the first publication of this notice, I shall report you and your real estate so assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks, or parcels thereof so assessed, including interest, cost and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof.

234-244 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.


## ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle, and take none other:

J. P. Allen
DRUGGIST & CHEMIST,
ST. PAUL, MINN.