



[Return I. Holcombe Papers.](#)

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	Queen City		
	L. W. Lee	1	50
	Isaac Duncan	1	50
	B. F. Lee	1	50
(Young man)	W. R. Sharp	1	50
(Woman)	Wm Vanbur		50
	Daniel Smith	1	50
	D. S. Motte		75
	E. B. McBanahan	1	50
	Wm Stokesbury	1	50
Chgoe	L. H. Brower	1	50

3.40
 20
 10

 3.70

Greentops

Silas Hadon	1	50
J. B. Alexander	1	50
Caspar Miller	1	50
W. M. Shelton	1	50
John Davis	1	50
Wm Peyton	1	50
Elias Prowers	1	50
G. Corbin	1	50
G. Corbin	1	50
J. P. Johnson	1	50
J. S. Shaw	1	50
Christian Wellbaum	1	50

Due through estate	9	00
W Langford	6	50

Brazzale 150,000 lbs wool

See Citizen

Banaparte + Jack Krom
viele wroings flannels
linsleys ^{against} cassimeres Belom
Kets

Dress goods chamber ^{Dring}
flannels alppic as Prints
as lawas 10c (best brands)
Scotch and domestic ging-
hams Balmerals ^{Delaines}
More zambiguie ^{Impe} poplins
kloves basium notions &
all kinds laces ribbons
and other fancy goods Jac
anets Savies handker
chiefs etc Drunk

Geo. Deal to

Van Buren Democrat Br
1 one year's subscription 2 00
Red Baynet
Geo J Smith

arrangement to Gov. Hayes. I do not hesitate to say to the republican candidates, he said: "Without dis- those strength they have not impaired." "Without dis- the barnacles, those courses they only impeded, but party, to whose keels the battle was not for a day. Hayes, he said, was like a ship which has made goodly a great progressive movement; but, mixed the republican which it ought to be ashamed; but, mixed the republican amendment. He admitted that the republican party 1864, and the latter voted against the republican party reported because the former was on the committee that dricks because the latter resolution at Chicago in evening. He began by objecting to the committee that ing of Hayes and Wheeler has in this place Hen- AMERST, Mass., Aug. 27.—Congressman Seelye made his opening speech of the campaign at the rate-

SEELYE'S VIEW.
Mason City, Ill., Aug. 26.—An attempt is being made to organize a Tilden and Hendricks club in this place. There are a great many red-neck demog- crats in this county, and a rousing time is antic-

MATTHEWS AT MASON.
out harmonious and enthusiastic. touch-light procession, and the meeting was through- the. About 200 Haymakers were on hand with a speeches, which divides the present political par- and about the court-house square in the man- success. Not less than 2,000 people were gathered in this city last night, which was decidedly a grand

ay to day is
TRENK, Ill., Aug. 27.—A republican rally was held in this city last night, which was decidedly a grand success. Not less than 2,000 people were gathered in this city last night, which was decidedly a grand success. Not less than 2,000 people were gathered in this city last night, which was decidedly a grand success.

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Tilden
as fol-
one and a half hours.
non in a few minutes.
unintentional, but arranged in that
were elected, and he spoke very highly of Grant and his administration.
the head of the ticket, and he said they had a sure thing of evening from their stand in the audience of those at
of Indianapolis, addressed the audience of those at
LAWRENCE, Ind., Aug. 27.—Judge David Turpie, location about the New Era building.
UPPER TRIPPER'S ADDRESS.
BEAUMONT SPRING, Ind., Aug. 27.—There is much talk of
gangs have erected a party pole across the street from the
er to the New Era building.

Shave and haircut	1	35
Tobacco		10
Apples		5
Fare to Attumwa	1	55
Supper		40
Fare to Bonds		95
Paper	1	50
Key Cash to McJoman	20	40

As an instance of the evil we complain of, take the charge, which we are called upon to believe, that Gov. Hayes, during the war, stole \$400 left with him by an executed soldier. The facts assumed are (1) that such a man was executed; (2) that he was seen to give the \$400 to Gov. Hayes; (3) that Gov. Hayes has not accounted for it. Of course, therefore, Gov. Hayes is a thief. Rather a startling conclusion to a man who has earned, by a life free from reproach, a good name. Yet, if newspaper trial is to be indulged in and accepted during the excitement of a political canvass, there seems to be no way to avoid such violent warfare, better suited to the Sioux districts than the intelligent, cultured communities where the slanders originate.

But our main design in referring to this subject was to speak of Gov. Tilden's income tax for 1862, which in some quarters has become a very interesting and momentous subject. We all necessarily feel a pride in Gov. Tilden's reputation. No man has stood higher, and deservedly so. We were not in the midst of an unusual political excitement, such a charge could not be repeated without being indignantly repelled by every man of character in our midst. Yet now we see the slander assumed as proved, and boldly stated by newspapers and speakers everywhere, although the facts show that there never was a more baseless charge made.

What are the facts? It seems that in December, 1859, Gov. Tilden, like all the rest of us, made a return under oath of his income for the year 1862. That return showed that he received in 1862, subject to taxation under the law, a little over \$7,000. In a suit now pending on behalf of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad, the governor swore that he received in 1862 \$20,000 for services which were "commenced prior to the year 1859, and were rendered from time to time during a period of three years." These are the simple facts, and the whole of them, and on them the charge is made of perjury, assuming or jumping over entirely the one further premise necessary for a conclusion—and that is, whether, under the law, the \$20,000 received from the railroad should be included in the return. Assuming, we say, that this \$20,000 should be included, while the instructions of Internal Revenue Commissioner Lewis, issued at that time, state clearly and positively that it should not be included. For the benefit of those who may have forgotten these instructions, we insert the following extract taken from them, as published in our *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for August, 1863, page 139:

"A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated. Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate on unrealized or contingent income due to that year."

Here we have it positively stated that the "actual receipts for services rendered in 1862," "excluding previous years," with an estimate of "uncollected accounts" or "unrealized income" from the business or services of 1862, are the items to be included. This same idea was enforced in the commissioner's subsequent instructions of that year, and more minutely to revenue collectors. In fact the commissioner made this so clear that no one had a doubt as to the meaning; so all of us in preparing our returns of income from our business included what we had earned, and not what we had collected in 1862; and if Gov. Tilden perjured himself in making his return in that way every honest man in the country did the same. Our city newspapers concurred in this view as may be seen from their remarks published at that time in further explanation of what the commissioner said.

Now turning to this \$20,000 item, we find the answer states that it was received in 1862, but for services which were "commenced prior to the year 1859, and were rendered from time to time during a period of three years." In other words, according to this statement, no portion of the amount was earned in 1862, but all of it during the three years, 1860, 1861, and 1862. Could anything be clearer, therefore, than that the amount in question was not to be included? And yet we find some of our best newspapers and speakers concluding upon these facts, and boldly stating that Gov. Tilden is guilty of perjury!

How many men of established reputation are there in our midst who would to-day be willing to submit themselves as candidates before the people if public opinion is to pass by without protest such base, reckless charges. This a question not of party success, but of national interest—no, of votes, but of morals.

Comm Mag. Aug. 15, 1863

TILDEN'S INCOME.
(Special Telegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There have been statements telegraphed to the republican presses about the action of Commissioner Raun on Tilden's income case. That he had expressed an opinion upon the case, and that he had forwarded damaging statements concerning it to New York. Mr. Raun has only forwarded Mr. Hewitt upon his own request an exact transcript of the record of the facts in the case without a word of opinion. Beyond this he has done nothing outside of his consultation with Decoy Bliss some weeks ago. Ex-Commissioner Douglass says that there is nothing at all in this income case, and that if pressed to an issue no evasion of the law could be found, as he construes the statutes.

"That for such services the defendant Tilden made a charge of \$10,000 against said second mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid, by and on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October, 1862; * * * that the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of \$10,000 on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, * * * and which payment appears under date of November 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report of aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden, 'on account of professional services.'"

The above items of fees received pertain to his income for the year 1862, and as such should appear in his sworn statement as income subject to taxation that year.

Now, what are the facts? On the 26th day of January, 1863, Mr. Tilden made oath as follows:

"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, or income of Samuel J. Tilden of the city of New York, whether derived from any kinds of property, rents, interest, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or from any other source whatever from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the laws of the United States. Income from all sources, \$7,118."

But the following items side by side. They

	P.O. Stamps	30
	Lead pencil	10
	Milk	25
	Groceries	80
28	Milk	70
	Wood	25

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In 1859, some seventeen years ago, there was a western railroad, called the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad, which got into difficulties, and could not pay the interest on its bonds. The bondholders determined to foreclose the mortgages under which the bonds were issued and reorganize the road. They accordingly appointed Mr. Tilden and several other gentlemen, who were selected on account of their knowledge of law or their skill in railroad matters, to do the business for them. These gentlemen, forming what was called the "purchasing committee" of the road, bought the road in at a foreclosure sale, and sold it again to a new reorganized company, receiving in return new securities, which they were to distribute among their principals on the basis of agreements made with them. They issued these new securities to the old creditors as long as any creditors appeared to claim them. There were at the end of these proceedings a number of securities still undistributed, which the purchasing committee divided among themselves, either for their services or for other reasons satisfactory to the parties concerned. It does not appear that there was any concealment of these facts, or any complaint made by anybody to Mr. Tilden or his co-purchasers stood in the relation of trustees.

Indeed, so far from this being the case, the purchasing committee, while having under their agreements the right to exclude any persons from the benefits of the reorganization after June, 1861, took no advantage of this right but admitted claimants down to 1863, and have never excluded anybody. Besides this, they say, that in purchasing the road in their own name, they assumed heavy liabilities, some of which are still outstanding; that they performed many services for which they could get no remuneration, except from the surplus in their hands; that the whole remuneration arising from this surplus would not pay each member of this committee, at the outside, three-quarters of one per cent. of the nominal amount of the securities, which pass through the hands of the committee, a small remuneration; that the net result of the whole operation was to greatly benefit the road, advancing the securities from twice to eight times as much as they were worth before.

The present managers of the road, who are not the persons who employed Mr. Tilden, and have, so far as it appears, no relation with him of any kind, now make a claim upon him and the members of the committee for an account, to which he and the other members reply that it is none of their business. One of the members of the committee has very frankly told the plaintiffs that he does not pretend to understand the legal rights of the matter, that he has a number of bonds, and is perfectly willing to surrender them if ordered to do so by any competent authority. The only question apparently involved in the case is one purely legal, whether there is any relation of principal and agent, or trustee and beneficiary existing between the purchasing committee and the road, as it at present exists, which authorizes an accounting between them, and the litigation is of a kind to which any lawyer might unavailably become a party. The road says there is; Mr. Tilden and the other members of the committee say there is not, and naturally decline to give up their books. It is obvious that in doing this they simply act so as to guard their own rights, for it must be remembered that they did stand in the relation of agents; and if they have any property in their possession for which they owe any account, it may be to these principles that

they owe it, and if they do not want to pay it twice over to two different sets of people, they must resist with every means in their power the claim now made upon them. There are no *indicia* of fraud about the case, and, so far as appears, its use by republican organs, in its present unsettled state, to prove Mr. Tilden a railroad "robber" or "snark," is a scandalous abuse of the power of the press.

We have gone into the "charge" at considerable length, because it illustrates the straits to which the republican party have reduced themselves for campaign powder. In the present campaign all the benefit that can be extracted from "charges" will be reaped by the demagogues, who can prove by undeniable evidence a corruption in the dominant party of the most gigantic extent, widespread throughout all the departments of government, and practically encouraged by its head.

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We guess it will devolve upon THE HAWK-EYE to say a good word for the democratic nominee for the Presidency, as the democratic paper in this city has not recovered sufficiently from its abuse of the man to be able, with any kind of consistency, to chant his praises. THE HAWK-EYE believes him to be the best man named in connection with the nomination on that side. He is a man of good ability, and for the past two or three years he has drilled with the better portion of the democratic party in New York state. This is not high praise, to be sure, but such as it is we cheerfully accord him as his due after the abuse with which he has been showered with the past week, by the democratic paper here.

"KINGS SMASHER."
 Before he became a candidate for the presidency against the republican party, *The Chicago Tribune* said of him in its issue of May last:
 "Mr. Tilden is a man of acknowledged intellectual ability; he has a fair personal reputation; and owing to his services in prosecuting the Tweed ring, was elected governor of New York by a grateful people. Since he has been governor he has broken up the great canal ring, and has become known to the whole country as a reformer and as a vigorous prosecutor of official frauds. He, as a democrat, stands before the people in somewhat the same popular light that Brewster does as a republican. The great moral sentiment of the people is in favor of electing to the presidency not only a man with clean hands and free of all participation in the past corruption, but also a man who has a record as a practical reformer of government, a weeder-out of the rotten and criminal from the public service, and they will elect such a man, no matter by what party he be nominated. The republican party can make no issue with Tilden on the currency question. In case the republican party shall at Cincinnati nominate a man of questionable record, a candidate suggested by the machine politicians, one whose record is of bitter opposition to reform in the civil service or in favor of further continuance of the war which closed eleven years ago, the great commercial and financial interests of the country, who so earnestly desire peace and an honest administration of the government, will not have the slightest hesitation in giving their confidence and their support to a man like Tilden. We confess that Tilden will be the most formidable opponent of the republicans that the democratic party can nominate this time. He will make the great battle in states that otherwise would be certainly republican. He will furnish an acceptable candidate to that multitude of people who will not support any man for president who represents and is himself a part of the machine politics of the country. The independent voter is numerous, and the voters who are determined that there shall be a reform in the whole administration of the government will find the man whose own record gives the best assurance on that point, and will elect him, no matter by what convention he may be nominated." [Applause.]

Latterly *The Tribune* and other newspapers complain that Tilden is unfriendly to the railroad interests. One of their speakers charges him with causing RAILROAD "FUNERALS."
 The subject of railroads, railroad bonds, mortgages, and subsidies is one in which the republican party has for many years taken a deep interest. It has given away to railroad companies nearly 200,000,000 of acres of our public lands, a territory larger in extent than all the New England states, the middle states, Ohio, and Illinois. Such a party naturally looks with jealous eyes upon any man who has been accused of hostility to these mammoth corporations. It is a matter of no surprise, therefore, to find that

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 35
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 5.15
 2.10
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LETTER FROM JUDGE SINNOTT.
 In reply to Mr. Hewitt's communication Mr. Sinnott sent the following:

New York, Sept. 20, 1876.—Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman—My Dear Sir: I have received your note with a copy of *The Times* of Sept. 8, in reference to Mr. Tilden's income return for 1862, and have taken the earliest time official engagements would permit to send you the information you solicit. I was in Mr. Tilden's law office during the whole period covered by the allegations of *The Times*, and was more familiar than other persons—perhaps even than Mr. Tilden himself—with his professional services, and with the earnings of his office, it being among my duties to keep such record or memoranda of them as was preserved. The charges to which you specially refer are epitomized and placarded on the front page of *The Times*, where, in parallel columns, are displayed a facsimile of Mr. Tilden's income tax return for the year 1862, contrasted with the pretended statement of his real income for that year. I have examined this statement with care, and from my personal knowledge find it to be

FALSE IN EVERY IMPORTANT PARTICULAR.
 The first thing in this fabrication of *The Times* which arrested my attention was the evident intent to mislead which characterizes it. It purports to be made up of separate items, the wording of which is varied, in order to give the reader an idea that those items had been taken directly from bills or accounts which had been rendered to some one, or had been entered in some book of account. For example, the first item reads: "Feb. 19, fee for trustees and master commissioners' deed," etc., but the wording of the second item is made different, and reads: "Feb. 25, fees and expenses with reference to deed," etc., and the third item is put in still another and different mode of expression, thus: "March 1, 'for drafting, etc., first mortgage deed," while in the fourth item the word "fees" (and this time without expenses) is brought into requisition. The obvious intent of these contrivances is

TO GIVE COLOR TO THESE BOGUS ITEMS, and appearance of being copied from some real paper. The first six items of this statement relate to matters connected with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, and a right understanding of Mr. Tilden's relation to that enterprise prior to and during the year 1862 is important at the outset. Now, the fact is that no such accounts as are contained in these six items ever existed, and no one of these items has ever been made the subject of a specific charge by Mr. Tilden against any individual or corporation whatever.

MR. TILDEN BECAME COUNSEL for the holders of various classes of bonds secured upon the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which was and is a railroad running through four different states, and built in sections by three different corporations, which were afterward consolidated. When Mr. Tilden became counsel for the bondholders, in 1859, it had outstanding nine different classes of bonds, upon all of which default had been made, and its affairs in general were in apparently hopeless bankruptcy and confusion. To rescue this enterprise, Mr. Tilden labored continually, and much more laboriously than a lawyer ordinarily does in regard to any one particular case, from 1859 to the early part of 1862. The

LABOR WAS PARTICULARLY ARDUOUS during the years 1860 and 1861. Suits of foreclosure were instituted early in each of the states, and these had so far progressed by

June, 1861, that decrees of foreclosure and sale were then entered. The road was actually sold on the 24th of October, 1861, and possession taken under the sale. Of course this could not be accomplished until the conflicting interests of nine different classes of bondholders, secured creditors, unsecured creditors, and stockholders had been harmonized and satisfied, nor until legislative acts adequate to meet a case such as had never before arisen, either here or in England, had been devised, prepared and successfully passed in four different states.

ALL THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED principally under the advice and with the labor of Mr. Tilden before the close of the year 1861. His engagements on account of this railroad during the whole period were constant and engrossing. Whatever pay he received was for the entire service as a whole. It was not itemized or apportioned. The income tax law went into effect on the 1st of January, 1862. Income which had accrued before that time was exempt from its operation.

I DO NOT THINK IT NECESSARY to occupy much time or space in discussing the legal aspects of this income question, or in sustaining the right of a citizen to receive and retain, free from income tax, moneys which he had already earned by his own labors in years when no income tax existed. The rule on this subject was early declared and promulgated by the internal revenue department itself, and

IS IN FULL ACCORD WITH THESE VIEWS. In 1863 HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, the late commissioner of internal revenue, prepared a "Manual of the direct and excise tax system," which Mr. Secretary Chase officially approved and authorized under date of May, 1863. The manual contains, pages 273 and 274, the following decision of the commissioner of internal revenue: "Merchants' return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years."

Here Mr. Sinnott cites 13 items from *The Times* statement of Gov. Tilden's income tax returns for 1862, which he quotes, one by one, and carefully sifts and picks to pieces, showing that they were all, or nearly all, distorted by enemies of Mr. Tilden before being put in print. The 13th and last item, "Salary as trustee and president of the Balance Dock company, \$1,000." This item of \$1,000 is correct, except as to date, and is the only one of the whole 13 of which that can be said. At the outset of these attacks on Gov. Tilden, in regard to his taxable income for 1862,

STILL ANOTHER ALLEGATION WAS MADE, as if on positive knowledge, namely, that he had received from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad company \$2,000 in first mortgage bonds during that year. This charge is unqualifiedly false, and now that it has been printed out in the public journals that the complaint itself in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute suit showed that these bonds were not used up to the year 1864, the charge appears to have been abandoned even by *The Times*, which newspaper, after asserting the fact in positive terms, subsequently published the report of the committee of that company, also antagonistic to Mr. Tilden, but which showed that in 1870 these bonds were still in the hands of the purchasing committee, and so

COULD NOT HAVE FORMED ANY PART OF HIS INCOME in 1862. It seems proper to say that a return made under oath must be assumed to be correct unless it can be shown to be false. This attempt has been made by *The Times*, and growing bolder from day to day, its efforts have finally culminated in the specification of 13 items, 12 of which are wholly or mainly fictitious. While *The Times* was thus making excursions into the regions of fiction, it seems to have found it convenient to overlook the possibilities of lawful deductions, such as expenses, rent, interest, and losses. The simple fact is

THE AMOUNTS RETURNED WERE THE NET RESULT OF INCOME

after taking out lawful deductions. For me it only remains to assert that every fact within my knowledge confirms the good faith and adequacy of the returns, which were verified by the affidavit of one who for more than a generation had lived a life so pure and blameless that the breath of calumny had failed to touch him until by the general voice of a great party he had become their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. In respect to the allegation that after two years of income tax Mr. Tilden made no return, but left that portion of his tax which was in excess of payments for his account made by corporations whose bonds and stock he held to be assessed under law by the estimates of public officers, the answer is simple.

THE STATUTE GAVE THE TAXPAYER THE OPTION to take that course, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden received no favor from government officers, and sought none. He did nothing but pay all they imposed on him. Nearly all his income from investments paid tax through corporations whose bonds and stocks he held without allowance for lawful deductions. On the residue, after lawful deductions were made, he believed at the time that instead of paying less

HE OFTENER PAID MORE than would have been the result of full but troublesome accounting. He preferred in that way to be exempted from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of affairs in which he was interested, and of corporations and business in which he was an investor, and also to be exempted from the responsibility of adjudicating on facts and law applicable to uncertain and fluctuating elements during the rapid and violent changes of fictitious values. Law was unsettled, questions of real difficulty existed, constructions were set up by officials which were often conflicting, unintelligible, or incapable of just or safe application, and it was not agreeable to make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory, or in contradiction to even unmeritorious claims made in behalf of the government. Respectfully yours,

JAMES P. SINNOTT.

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 60
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 1.90
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 15
 13.50
 4.10
 10.75
 35
 20
 30
 250
 260
 4480

chicken pickers	50
vinegar 20 meat	45
Potatoes 10 coffee 50	60
Sugar 10 meat 30	70
Molasses 50 Lard 70	120
Traveling 1.50 Eggs 20	170
Bacon 20 milk 20	40
Fish 75	75
Eggs 25 beef 50	75
Molasses 50	50
rice 50 Sugar 50 molasses 50	150
flour 22 1/2 butter 25 beef 40	290
Eggs 25 Lard 30	50
Sugar 50 molasses 50	100
beef 10 butter 25	35
Flour 2	25
molasses	50
Sugar	50
potatoes	25
pars	15
Vinegar	10
bluff	80
Butter	25

What the Republican Press of New York Thought of Mr. Tilden Two Years Ago.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* has compiled from Republican papers the following extracts relating to their appreciation of Gov. Tilden's services at the time of his nomination two years ago:

An admirable man for public office.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Personally he is honest enough.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Mr. Tilden has fairly earned the favor of his party.—*Syracuse Journal.*

We have nothing to say against Tilden as a man, an exemplary citizen and a Democrat.—*Lockport Journal.*

No one will deny his eminent respectability, or venture to cast any doubts upon his integrity.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Mr. Tilden is a gentleman of culture and refinement. His has been a busy life, useful, if not great.—*Utica Herald.*

We have respect for Mr. Tilden. We utter nothing in disparagement of his character or his worth.—*Albany Journal.*

Mr. Tilden's personal character is so far above reproach that it will reflect honor upon his associates.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We respect Mr. Tilden personally, and are glad to have an honorable opponent in the coming campaign.—*Buffalo Express.*

Mr. Tilden is a highly respectable candidate, and no man in the State who wishes to see the return of the Democrats to power need be ashamed to vote for him.—*N. Y. Times.*

We congratulate our Democratic friends on being led by so respectable a standard-bearer as Samuel J. Tilden. It is a good sign of the times when even the Democracy can nominate such a man.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

He is a man of ability and integrity, and his selection by the Democracy as their standard-bearer is an evidence that character and capacity are still thought to be worth something as qualifications for office.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

He has always had the reputation of high personal character, and his opposition to the Tweed gang of thieves has even placed him in some degree among political reformers. Tilden is a man of great wealth, and is generally recognized, we should say, as a thoroughly safe, conservative person.—*Troy Whig.*

He will lose some Democratic votes, but they will not count for anybody else. They will be withheld entirely. On the other hand, he will draw out more votes from citizens who are generally indifferent about voting at all than any man whom the Democrats can nominate. The *Evening Post* believes that, although Mr. Tilden may be a weak candidate with the remnants of the Tweed ring, he is the very strongest whom the Democrats can put before the people for the office of Governor.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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All that is printed on this paper is by the printer.

Is Samuel J. Tilden a Reformer?

Testimony of the "New York Times."

Part I.

EXPLANATORY.

The newspaper from which the subjoined articles are copied, is the identical NEW YORK TIMES that is now published in the city of New York under that name and title. The SAMUEL J. TILDEN referred to in the following extracts is the SAMUEL J. TILDEN who is the Democratic candidate for President. This explanation is deemed essential, because, without it, the readers of the *Times* would fail to recognize in the present "great apostle of sham reform," the very SAMUEL J. TILDEN who but four years ago was called in the *Times* "an honest and high-toned Democrat," and "a gallant, conscientious and efficient foe to corruption." And lest it might be presumed, as the only rational solution to a transition so phenomenal, that the *Times* has become the property either of the late CANAL RING, or of WILLIAM M. TWEED, or of PETER B. SWEENEY, or of GEORGE G. BARNARD, the impeached and disfranchised Judge,—one and all, the mortal

enemies of Mr. TILDEN *not without cause*,—it is but proper to state, incredible though the assertion may appear, that the persons who at present own and control the New York *Times*, are the same parties who owned and controlled it at the various times when the articles that follow were published. After perusing these pages and comparing the panegyrics on Mr. TILDEN that the *Times* sung so loudly and persistently four years ago, with the harsh diatribes with which its columns are at present teeming, the question that will naturally suggest itself to the reader is, "Did the *Times* speak falsely four years ago, or does it speak falsely now?"

The position assumed by the *Times* toward Mr. TILDEN during the present campaign is not less absurd and ridiculous than if—simultaneously with its denunciatory articles against Mr. Tilden—it were to publish leading editorials lauding to the skies the honesty and integrity of WILLIAM M. TWEED or PETER B. SWEENEY. The *Times* is as consistent in its attacks on Mr. TILDEN, as it would be in praising the thieves of the late Tammany Ring.

The following extracts from the *Times*, published in that journal at a period when Mr. Tilden was a private citizen; when there existed not even the remotest probability of his holding any public office whatever; when if any person had prophesied that Mr. Tilden was destined to be the Governor of New York, and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, he would have been pronounced an idiot; and when no motive nor incentive was offered to distort the facts, or prejudice honest convictions—these extracts published at such time and under those conditions, in a leading Republican newspaper, are, beyond all question, entitled to the most implicit belief by all fair-minded men.

CHAPTER I.

DID MR. TILDEN ASSIST TWEED AND SWEENEY IN PASSING THE "RING CHARTER," THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE?

In 1870 the Tammany Ring by corrupting the Legislature, secured the passage of what is now called the "Ring Charter," by which they were enabled to obtain undisputed control of the municipal government. It has been asserted, since the beginning of the present campaign, that although Mr. Tilden was fully aware of the nefarious scheme, he held his peace, stood aloof, and permitted its consummation without remonstrating against it. Hearken to the *Times* of August 17, 1871, in an editorial on the subject:

There were a few indignant protests against the scheme uttered by such high-toned Democrats as SAMUEL J. TILDEN and others of his character, but they were without effect, for Tweed and Sweeney had the voters already bought up. OF ALL THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS, SENATOR THAYER ALONE IS ON RECORD AS VOTING AGAINST IT.

DID MR. TILDEN OBEY TWEED'S ORDERS?

On October 5, 1871, the Democratic State Convention assembled at Rochester to nominate State officers. There were two contending delegations from New York city:—the Tweed and Sweeney delegation, or Tammany, and the anti-Tammany. As this Convention was held in the midst of the great excitement that succeeded the exposures of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Ring, it was currently reported that the Tammany delegation would not be admitted to seats in the Convention. The day before the Convention met, the *Times* published the following from its correspondent at Rochester:—

"The old guard are coming to the front again, and such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, FRANCIS KER-

NAN, and the like, *who have been thrust aside for years* past by the thieves and bullies of Tammany Hall, will to-morrow guide the councils of the Democracy."

Let the fact be noted and remembered that the *Times* here admits that Messrs. Seymour, Tilden and Kernan were thrust aside from the control of party politics in the State *for years*, by the scoundrels of the Tweed and Sweeney ring.

DID MR. TILDEN PROVE HIMSELF A SELFISH POLITICIAN?

In the *Times* of October 6, the *Times*, in its report of the proceedings of the Convention, says:

"Mr. Tilden proceeded to denounce the Tammany organization, and declared that he would not, this Fall, vote for any of the nominations for Assembly made by that organization, and if that was undemocratic or irregular, he would resign his position as Chairman of the State Committee, and retire to the bosom of his plundered fellow citizens."

The *Times* correspondent, in describing the effect of the above speech on the Convention, and the unpopular reception it met with, wrote:—

As further and conclusive evidence of this fact, it should be noted that when Mr. Tilden told the Convention that he should go back to New York and work and vote against every local candidate nominated by Tammany Hall, he was greeted with a storm of hisses, accompanied by very feeble applause.

And in the report of the proceedings of the same date, the following were the editorial comments of the *Times* on the course pursued by Mr. Tilden at the Convention:—

There would be no doubt were a gentleman of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's character would be found in such a contest as this. He tried every argument and every expedient to induce the Convention to come before the people with clean hands. No portion of the blame for the suicidal course of the Convention attaches to him. He did all that an honest and high-minded man could do to save his party from wallowing in Tweed's sty.

CHAPTER II.

WAS MR. TILDEN A SHAM REFORMER?

The Convention over, and Mr. Tilden returned to the city, to resume the arduous and delicate work of examining the books of the Broadway Bank, where the accounts of Tweed, Garvey, Ingersoll and the other plunderers were kept. On October 17th, 1871, the *Times* published the following:—

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, on behalf of the Committee of Seventy, has concluded his examination of the books of the bank in reference to the City's accounts, and is now engaged in the preparation of his report thereon. The publication of this report will be looked forward to by the public with eagerness, and by the thieves of the Ring with fear. There have been grave difficulties to overcome in the tracing of the stolen money. The bills, certificates and vouchers in the Controller's office have been found apparently all right, and it was left to the books of the Ring's Bank to find and fasten the men who have profited by the losses of the city. The forthcoming report of Mr. Tilden will settle this, will set this and many other matters straight, and it is possible that the golden circle will find it necessary to devote more time hereafter to their own salvation and less to the annoyance of the Deputy Controller.

MORE FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

Again, on October 26, 1871, the *Times* referred to the man it now calls "a wrecker of railroads" thus:—

If anything can arouse the New York public to that pitch of indignation which alone becomes them in the present crisis, it is the accounts which we publish to-day. Here we have, *thanks to the labors of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN*, full and conclusive evidence that William M. Tweed differs only from a common thief in having stolen *tens* of thousands instead of tens of dollars. * * * * We refer to the affidavit of Mr. Tilden for a detailed account of how the disposal of the money was traced. * * * *

Here is also another little editorial extract on the same date as the above:—

If the people will not believe Republicans, surely they will find it hard to refute the evidence of Democrats like SAMUEL J. TILDEN, CHARLES O'CONNOR, etc., etc.

A NEW ERA IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Also the following :-

Some of the ablest men of both parties will speak at the Cooper Union. The appearance on the same platform of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and Wm. M. Ewatts, is a significant evidence of a new era in municipal politics, and should convince every honest man that the issues before us in the present election are above the region of party strife, and rest upon principles higher and more essential than those in dispute between Republicans and Democrats.

WAS S. J. T., TWEED'S PLIANT TOOL WHEN CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE?

On November 4, 1871, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was thus spoken of :-

Remember that the frauds of Tweed, Hall, Sweeney and Connolly are no longer mere newspaper talk. They are matters of official record. They have formed the basis of suits in the Courts, under the advice of Mr. Charles O'Connor, the leader of the New York Bar. They are denounced in language quite as strong as we have used in the Times, by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, &c., &c.

VOTE FOR SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The following explains itself :-

[From the New York Times, Nov. 6, 1871.]

VOTE FOR SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OUGHT TO ESTEEM IT AN HONOR AND A PRIVILEGE TO ELECT SAMUEL J. TILDEN TO THE LEGISLATURE. HE HAS SHOWN HIMSELF A GALLANT, CONSCIENTIOUS, EFFICIENT FOE TO CORRUPTION. WE APPEAL TO EVERY REPUBLICAN TO VOTE AND WORK FOR HIM, AND TO DO SO THE MORE CERTEFULLY—AS WE MAKE THIS APPEAL—BECAUSE HE IS AN ONEST DEMOCRAT.

AFTER THE BATTLE—WAS MR. TILDEN IN BAD COMPANY AGAIN?

The election of 1871, as is well known, resulted in the overthrow of a majority of the Ring candidates. From the Times of November 9, 1871, the following editorial comments are gathered :

"The significance of our success on Tuesday should not be misunderstood by the regular professional politician, nor should its honors be misappropriated. Let no one presumptuously claim it as a party triumph. It was a movement of the great body of the people, irrespective of party distinction. The honest citizens suddenly took the management of their own business into their own hands. * * * But it was not, we repeat, the work of any one party—it required the union of honest men of both parties. And that, warm thanks to the intelligence, energy and courage of prominent merchants, bankers, lawyers and others of both political parties, was gloriously successful. * * * Among individuals, however deserving others are of commendation, it will not be deemed invidious to say that to WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, CHARLES O'CONNOR and SAMUEL J. TILDEN a large share of credit is due."

Mr. Tilden having been elected to the Assembly, the Times of November 17, 1871, speaks of him as follows:

On the Democratic side in the Assembly, Mr. Tilden will undoubtedly be the leader, and as such ought to be able to promote the cause of sound reformatory legislation in a very marked manner. His judgment in regard to municipal affairs is ripe, and his independence has been proven by the severest tests. His voice will be entitled to great weight.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

[From the New York Times of Nov. 18th, 1871.]

"After a battle is fought and victory won it will generally be found that those soldiers who are the most boastful of their prowess, and the most forward to claim credit for their valiant deeds, are the very men who, during the progress of the fight, were seen skulking in the rear, or hiding themselves behind trees and hedges. * * * It thus appears that in spite of all

the exposures of the Tammany thieves, and in spite of all the efforts of Mr. Tilden and other honest Democrats in behalf of the Reform ticket, the great bulk of the Democratic candidate (party?) still clung to the thieves' candidate, while only a comparatively small portion joined the Reform movement."

CHAPTER III.

MR. TILDEN IN THE LEGISLATURE—WAS HE IDLE THERE?

The most important Act of the Legislature which convened in January, 1872, was the impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo. Mr. Tilden was indefatigable in his efforts to punish the corrupt Judges. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee that conducted the preliminary investigations, and ultimately reported in favor of impeachment. The Assembly, however, in a most ungrateful manner, denied him a place among the nine managers chosen to prosecute the impeached Judges. The editorials that follow indicate in a most unmistakable manner what opinion the Times entertained of this neglect on the part of the Assembly. We are also treated to some very plain talk concerning Mr. Husted, speaker of the last Republican Assembly, Mr. Alvord, a leading Republican Assemblyman, and Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, now State Senator, and the Republican Legislature generally.

THE TIMES SOMEWHAT SOLICITOUS.

[New York Times, May 13, 1872.]

The prospect of getting Judge Barnard fairly tried is at present a poor one. To be sure the Legislature has directed a trial and managers have been appointed, but who are these managers? * * * The Court managers have, in fact, been deliberately packed. Some underhand influence must have been at work to produce such a result as this. * * * There were some gentlemen engaged in the preliminary investigations whose honesty was beyond all question. One or two are retained on the list of managers—but why should Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Mr. Tobey (who has proved himself a sterling

friend of the public this session), Mr. Strahan and Mr. Flammer have been omitted? There appears to be no doubt whatever that Tammany's allies in the Republican party worked very hard to secure the exclusion of these gentlemen. * * * It was by means of Republican votes that they succeeded in leaving out Mr. Tilden, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Tobey and Mr. Flammer. What right has Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hill or Mr. Vedder to be on a Board of Managers appointed to try Judge Barnard? Everybody acquainted with the facts must see various reasons why these men should have been left out—none why they should be put in. It is impossible to have any confidence in such a Board. * * * Surely the least the Legislature can do is to at once appoint Mr. Tilden in the place of Mr. Hill, and Mr. Tobey in the place of Mr. Vedder. The exclusion of these gentlemen can only be prompted by an understanding that Barnard is to be "put through."

Will not some honest member of the Legislature try a direct vote to-day on the question? * * * Once more we entreat some decent man in the Legislature to get a test vote on the question whether or not Mr. Tilden, Mr. Tobey and Mr. Strahan shall be placed on the Board of Managers?

[New York Times, May 14, 1872.]

Messrs. Alvord, Husted and Vedder (all Republicans), appear to have taken up a good deal of the time of the Assembly yesterday evening in denouncing the Times. That our criticisms upon the constitution of the Board of Impeachment managers were fully deserved received emphatic illustration in the refusal of the Assembly last night to associate Mr. Tilden in the prosecution of charges which he has done so much to mature. Mr. PRINCE (Republican), ought to be a very good judge of the necessity of having Mr. Tilden associated with the Impeachment Managers, and we greatly prefer his approval and that of the forty-eight members who voted with him, to the opinion of the fifty-two who voted on the other side.

THE TIMES ESSAYS A COMPARISON BETWEEN MR. TILDEN AND SOME WELL-KNOWN REPUBLICANS

[New York Times, May 15th, 1872.]

The Legislature adjourned yesterday—so much the better for the people of the State. A more incompetent or perhaps a more corrupt Legislature has never assembled. It was elected to carry out vital reforms, every one of which it has neglected. The two most influential men in it have been ALVORD and TOM FIELDS. * * * If we cannot do better in electing future legislative bodies, it is a slight consolation to know we can never do worse. It is a current story

that at the outset of the session, A. D. BARBER, the professional briber, looked over the list of names and made this pithy comment: "I have never seen a cheaper Legislature."

* * * * * We consider it a great compliment to us that the last hour of such an infamous body were spent in abusing the Times. We are, according to ALVORD, "a common sewer" and the same gentleman proposed to trample "the said sewer beneath his feet." We are also "infamous liars and base slanderers." In like manner, HUSTED (of gravel contract notoriety) denounces us as "cowards, liars and slanderers." Mr. VEDDER is of opinion that we ought to be "sunk to the deepest, damnest depths of political perdition and deeper still." We are very much obliged for these complimentary expressions. We should be deeply mortified if the Legislature had expressed any other opinion of our conduct. We are aware that it boasted of a Republican majority; and frequent appeals were made to us by "friends" not to attack or expose the members because it "might injure the party." But we happen to have made some sacrifices in the cause of Reform, and care more for its success than for the success of any party. We did our part at least toward inducing the public to come out and vote last November against thieves and swindlers. It was therefore a disgusting spectacle to us to see a Legislature obviously in league with these and swindlers. * * * There were two or three dozen honest men among them at the very most. Mr. TILDEN, Mr. Prince, Mr. Tobey, Mr. Strahan, and some others whose course we shall hereafter discuss, deserve great credit for the good work they did and the evil work they frustrated. * * * * * We are prouder of Alvord's and Husted's curses than we should be of their blessings. We utterly rejected suggestions of "peace" offered to us on the part of ruffians like Tom Fields, or discredited "politicians" like Husted.

CHAPTER IV.

HOW MR. TILDEN WAS REWARDED AT THE END OF HIS LABORS.

The Democratic State Convention met at Rochester, on May 15, 1872, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention of the party that was to be held at Baltimore. The Times correspondent at Rochester, writing of Mr. Tilden, May 16, 1872, said:

The management of this Convention has been taken entirely out of Mr. Tilden's hands, although he is permitted,

Sam'l Hays
Amaha Putnam

Due from Morrett
\$1 on Rodgers' sub-
scription

Apr 23
Bill [unclear]
Wood
H. L. (meal bran)
Eggs
Campchor

John Root 1.
B. A. Dyle 1
J. A. Elliott 2.50
G. McIlwain 2.00
\$6.50

Apr 23 Bill
Salt Vinegar Syrup Eggs

To the Western Associated Press.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—A proclamation by the
governor: I have been officially informed that a
large body of persons employed upon the Ohio and
Mississippi railroad have banded together for the
purpose of obstructing the passage of trains on said
railroad, and for several days by force have prevented
the transaction of freight and shipping business, and
have stopped and detained upon and along the road
many trains laden with live stock and products on
their way to market, whereby great public inconve-
nience and loss are sustained. I have been informed
also that in the county of Knox the sheriff
has been and is unable to meet and re-
sist the large force of persons so unlawfully
banded together. He has, therefore, called upon me
to render him such assistance as may be necessary to
maintain the public peace and the authority of the
law. The welfare of society and the prosperity of the
business throughout, an important section of this
country require that the organization be at once dis-
banded. The authority and power of the law must be
restored. Persons interested in the shipment of the
products of the country to market have a right to
the enjoyment of a feeling of security in respect
thereof, which becomes impossible when such
combinations for such purposes can exist with
impunity. No justification is found in the fact that
the railroad company may have failed in any of its
obligations toward its employees. For such failure
the remedy provided by law is to be found in the
courts and not in irregular and dangerous proceed-
ings by violent and unlawful proceeding. I call upon all
who are connected with these bands to withdraw from
them at once and place themselves on the side of law-
ful authority. In breaking down the authority of the
law you do society a great wrong. You cannot expect
safety in mutual pledges to stand by each other in un-
lawful proceedings. The law is stronger than your
pledges. You will be overtaken. The agencies and in-
strumentalities of the law will reach you. As citi-
zens you cannot afford to stand in the attitudes of law-
breakers. I call upon you to disband at once and re-
turn to your employments and by wiser and safer
means you will be able to maintain your rights. I
call upon the public officers to exercise
all the powers with which they are endowed
to break up the combination and to bring the guilty
members who may remain contumacious to punish-
ment, and for the maintenance of the law and pre-
servance of the public peace, I invoke the sentiment
and judgment of the people against all combinations
for unlawful purposes. Given under the seal of the
state and hand of the governor at Indianapolis, this
15th day of August, A. D. 1876.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, governor of Indiana.
By the governor: John E. Neff, secretary of state.
—Three companies of sol-

sin 22° 30' : sin 90° :: 40 : JK

Hamlet - Kittles

Barnett (Hogan) ^{Hader}

N. Haderges (Miss ^{with})

Leaster (never took it)

Smith ^{see in [unclear] med]} (never took it - sent)

Jo Price

Grand Mass Meeting!!
 A grand mass meeting of the citizens of Tom Bunn
 county and it was well attended.

Grand:

Williams & Gray
 Manufacturers and Dealers
 for the purpose of buying
 in all kinds of
 Furniture
 chairs tables Bedsteads
 Lances & Co in fact
 everything kept in
 a furniture store
 of Van Buren
 and northern Missouri
 are invited to call
 and examine our
 stock and learn our
 prices. We sell as cheap
 as and our stock
 is as good as the best
 Dry used see.

Williams & Gray
 Cantril Town

Special
 30 1/2
 1/8

Cantril
 John Smith
 L. W. Cantril 2 00
 M. E. Thompson
 J. E. Rinningshaus 2 00
 Jacob Kagle
 J. Williams
 Ed. Lightfoot
 Albert Silvers
 adv. 24 J. M. Robertson 2 00
 Adren Cassiday camp pd.
 R. B. Sailor * 1 00
 J. Stump * 1 00
 Singleton Robt * 1 00
 Joseph Harmit 2 50
 Matthew Bower 2 00

Upton

	W Price	2	50
Holdings	Joseph Price	4	00
	Joseph Price Pd	4	00
Part paid	Jas Price	4	00
	S. J. Holder	4	00
Carroll	A. J. Holder	2	00
	Geo Yeager		
mo	N. H. Dagg	* 2	00
"	Henry Leatu	* 2	00
"	W. J. Smith	* 2	00
RR	W. Kittie	* 2	00
meadow	Joseph Burroughs	* 2	00
3 1/2 mile	Joseph Grade	4	00
mo	W. J. Hamlet	4	00
"	Chas. Davis	* 2	00
	Ellis Seavright		
town	W. J. Peter Rd	* 4	00
town	settled by note C. J. Morris	* 2	00
more	John Morgan	* 3	50
holder	J. H. Hogan	* 2	40
mo	Chas. Fritz out 1/8 Pd	50	
mo	(D. H. Kittie Pd)	4	00
town	(renewed for camp pd)		

Milton

	McLarr		
	Dr. Gilfillan	2	00
2 mos	Jonathan Darrow (Refund)	2	00
	J. Price	2	00
	Chas Hale		
	Alvin More	2	00
	D. W. Mandel	2	00
	Asa Blanchard	2	
	Geo Deal	* 2	00
	J. P. Gray (Refund)	2	00
	D. P. Spence	* 2	00
	E. P. Cassidy	2	00
town	Jacob Miller (Refund)	2	00
	A. J. Utt	2	00
didn't order George says	P. Marsan	* 50	
	W. W. Pennington	4	00
3 mos	Sol Boyd (Refund)	2	00
	Wm Murray	2	00
	W. J. Blanchard		
	Jas. McManis		
Nov 11	Galub Harman	2	00
	Selen Weiss (camp pd)		
	Mark & Harrel (camp pd)		

tion. Why our people are prematurely ill. All the
doubtful or tentative wish to know. An illustrated 24
page booklet. Send for it. Any address, send
5c.

Summitt

GRAND HOTEL,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 21, 1876.

Dear Sir: I have now finished a tour of six counties in Indiana, and feeling that any reliable information from this state will interest you, I write.

In the first place the canvass is well conducted, the people are enthusiastic and determined and the OLD WAR SPIRIT thoroughly aroused, and if it were not for one thing we could rest certain of victory in October. There is an independent party in this state, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, AND IT WILL DEFEAT GENERAL HARRISON. There is but one way to overcome this movement. The leaders of the independents are poor, needy and in debt. They must be lectured to, documents placed in their hands that they may be convinced of their folly.

A BLOODY SHIRT CAMPAIGN WITH MONEY, AND INDIANA IS SAFE! A FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN AND NO MONEY, AND WE ARE BEATEN. The National committee has done nothing for Indiana. Alone they are fighting this battle, and bravely; but unless the National committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party and the country, DEFEAT IS CERTAIN IN OCTOBER.

I never in my life felt so certain that I was doing my duty as in this contest, and my desire for success, my dear sir, is my only excuse for writing you.

Your friend,
J. KILPATRICK.

To R. B. Hayes, Governor, &c.

Master Henry (Borer)

At that time we were a nation of hypocrites. We pretended to be a free government. It was a lie. We pretended to have a free constitution. It was a lie. We pretended to have justice in our courts. It was a lie. Above all our pretences, and above all our hypocrisies rose the crime of slavery like Chimborazo above the clouds. [Great applause.] The Republican party came into existence in 1860, when it elected Abraham Lincoln, the greatest man that was ever President of the United States. [Applause. As

Ingersoll By speech
from State Register

2-43
2-43

2 00
2 00
3 00

camp
mp pd

20

Wks Expenses		
June 13	To Wks Exp	10 80
"	To Cradle	3
"	Boots	6 50
"	Clothing for babe	1 55
20	To Wks expenses	5 70
	Rent	1 75
27	To Wks Exp	3 25
	20 socks	80
	Photographs	1 00
	Buttons 10 Margulie bands	35
	Stamps 15	
	Billions	25
	Polonnaise	2 10
	Tringe	1 50
	Buttons 10 Jacomet-10	20
	Medicine	25
	Hat	3 00
	To Wks expenses	6 80
	Blockling / O. hat 1.50	1 60
	Expenses to Bonds	3 70
	Boat riding	25
	Shirts 1.45 Baby dress 20.	1 65
	Earls Cap 1.00 suspenders 20	1 20
		24 70

June 7	To Groceries	1	55
"	" Wood		50
"	" Coal oil & wicks 5 lbs		75
8	" Sugar 50 cherries 60	1	10
9	" vinegar 10 fish 5		15
10	" beef 40 coffee 50 eggs 10	1	00
11	" Wood 150 Ham 2.00	3	50
13	" To rent	1	75
		10	30
	" Flour	2	50
	" Coffee		50
	Baking Powder		35
	Sugar 50 vinegar 10		60
	Meal 30 Tea 45 molasses 10		90
	Milk 45 onions		20
	cherries		20
	" Rent	1	75
		<u>7</u>	<u>45</u>
	Mackerel 25 Dr apples 10		35
	Beans 15 Eggs 25		40
	Beans 10 Fish 15		25
	meat 25		25
	Rent	1	75
	To cutting wood		25

	Sugar 50 cherries 15		65
	Beans 10 milk 25		35
	Ham	1	25
	Peaches		40
	Raspberries	2	10
	Sugar 1.00 apples 50	1	50
	Beans 15 potatoes 25		40
	Butter		15
		10	85
			680
	Molasses 50 cheese 10		60
	Butter 15 milk 25		40
	beans 15 vinegar 20		35
	cherries 1.15 fruit jam 50	1	45
	Hams	2	75
	beans 10 cherries 10		20
	soap		25
	apple	1	25
	Beef 20 Butter 25		45
		7	80
	Tea 50 Sugar 50	1	00
	coffee cherries 2 Beans 15	1	40
	rent		25

flour	2	50
Salt ¹⁰ Sugar ⁵⁰	18	00
apples ²⁵ butter ²⁵		50
potatoes ¹⁰ Onions ¹⁰		20
got of Kitch		90
cucumbers ¹⁵ corn ¹⁵		30
blackberries		20
Wood ^{1.50} Peaches ¹⁵	1	65
Corn ¹⁰ butter ¹⁵		25
potatoes ⁵ beans ²⁰		25
beef ³⁰ Sugar ⁵⁰		80
peaches ¹⁰ butter ¹⁵		25
apples ⁵ tea ⁵⁰		65
four ²⁵ potatoes ²⁵ corn ²⁵		250
Onions ¹⁵ meat ⁴⁵		60
coffee ⁵⁰ corn ¹⁰ milk ¹⁰		70
butter ¹⁵ sugar ⁵⁰ chicken ²⁵		90
potatoes ⁵ beef ³⁰		35
apples ¹⁵ matches ¹⁰		25
potatoes ¹⁵ rice ²⁵ nutmegs ¹⁰		50
beef ³⁰ melons ³⁵ butter ¹⁵		80
beef ²⁰ peaches ¹⁰ corn ¹⁰		110

apples ²⁰ melon ¹⁵		35
Cheese ²⁰ herring ⁵		25
Beef ²⁵ Apples ¹⁰		35
butter ¹⁵ chickens ⁴⁰		55
vegetables ¹⁵ apples ¹⁰		25
chicken ²⁰ coffee ⁵⁰		70
sugar ⁵⁰ raisins ²⁰		70
Eggs ⁵ rice ²⁵		30
cod ¹⁵ cider ²⁰		35
tomatoes ¹⁰ soap ²⁵		35
lye ²⁵ wood ¹⁵⁰	1	75

Dist Court.
2d Mon in Jan'y & 3d Mon
in Aug.
1872
Circuit Court
Sept 23 & Nov 25th

Auditor
Wm Brown
Clk Dist & Cir courts
J Sloan
W A Seebardt Deputy
Treas
Rt S. Clark
Recorder
Russell Johnston
Sheriff
John W Shave
Deputy Robt Hunter
Co. Supt
Frank M Miller *
Board
Omas Stale Pres Milton
E Pitkin Birmingham
Isaiah Meek Bonaparte

Co. Surveyor
E B Kirkendall Bonds
Board meets for 1872
Sept. 2d. Nov 18th

Judge M. J. Williams Attumora
Pros. Atty M H Jones Blomfield
Circuit Judge
Robt Sloan Keasongua

J. S. Wakefield Pd
 Harris \$ 50

Dance mt Monday
 night at Ediths meek
 Hall. Tickets 600
 apiece
 G. Emils Esq

Expenses

Entler bal on stove	2	50
Stutsman do bill	3	50
Corwin grocer	2	50
Bateman rent	9	75
Mrs Lewis milk		30
Lumber		80
Nails		10
Dumple		25
Mrs Bayer		50
Hauling goods to depot		75
Simons Hotel bill at Cresaps	1	50
Dinner at Ottumwa		10
Dare to Ottumwa	3	60
Due to Clarinda	11	25
Supper at Preston		50
		\$37. 40

Debts

Due J. M. Overman	9 35
" Stony McIntyre	
" Loy & Van Sandt	4 10
" Dr Llewellyn	4 50
" J. J. Round	1 25
" Clement	75
" T. E. Clarke	55
" Cal Sanders	60

21.10

6

27.10

... .. Harford. Hol

... .. Why our people are prematurely All the
... .. doubtful or inquisitive wish to know illustrated 299
... .. why
... ..

Hayford, Hol

tion. Why our people are prematurely thin. All they
doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. Illustrated 24p
any address, except
Boston, Harbridge, 14

Jas. C. Gibbs
+ Geo Bros
Address Kilbuck +
Rutt Hontanell
+ B. J. Allen

King & Schmar
wholesale & retail
dealer in all kinds

of Stones & Tinware
Hamington Lema
Sole
Agent for Chautauk
Coring Star and all other
kinds of heavy parlor
& cooking stones of all
description and for all
uses

A full line of tin-
ware at the lowest
prices to be found in
Western States

Job work of all kinds
promptly attended to,
spouting also done at
reasonable rates
freights. We invite
the people to give us a
call, Country merchants
well. Store Front St.

355 - B M

H. W. J. Dwight at
Cantril

Buys all kinds of grain
and pays the very
highest price. The
farmers of Van Buren
County and northern
Missouri are invited
to bring him with
what grain they may
have.

— 11 —

Plums cherries - Craqueman
new church at Mt. S. Big crops
Sharp little bay ^{up to} rolled off
table & broke shoulder Wed

^{upton}
S. Kittle office wagons
for \$150 when Keeley is
elected.

Methodist Protestant church
4 1/2 miles south of Milton be
finished in two weeks 38x30
dug up piece of wood at Cantrel
last week 50 ft under ground.
Or Easting ^{curious stone} & Doulton's apte
peaches ^{to} Duncey & returned
home Thursday - left Prof.

Mrs. Sarah Williams
died 15th. General 16th daughter
W. W. Holland

Milton J. Johnson Hardware store
6 Horses died John Silvers new house
New Methodist church at Pittsburg
John Russell builder.

Expenses

Dinner at Mt S	60
Cantrel	1 50
Milton	75
Weiss	50
Smiths	75
Keosauqua	25

Dance at Hall ^{Tuesday}
night week after next
Geo. C. M. manager Tickets
1.00. Parties can get supper
by making application. Music
by Scott's Mt S. & B. and pitto
aled by janner in the new
hall. Good notice about hall.

Notice about new factory
will make for whole
cell trade. Start today
for C. & S. L. for machinery



Physiognomy and character. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that
the doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. Illustrated 200
pages. Bound in cloth. Price 1/6. Address, George
P. Putnam, New York.

1874



...singh...
...tion. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that
...doubtful or inquisitive wish to know... illustrated 249
...any address, apply to
...source, British...
...condition...

030 24



Comm. Work for Mr C
Ridgeway Nov, 13
Wednesday at \$8 per
week.
Nov 18 for key cash

5, 17



Physiognomy and character in the human face. Illustrated. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that is doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. Any address, send the name of the author. Boston, 1850.

1850



Psychological discovery in the...
ation. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that
doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. Illustrated 240
...any address, acco
...marriage. For an edition and

232 26



Physiological discoveries in the last few years. All that
is doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. Illustrated 200
pages. Price 1/6. Informs in any address, send
to the publisher. London. 1900. Edition 1900.

General
VII

...tion. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that
... doubtful or inquisitive wish to know... illustrated the
... which informed any other...
... marriage. Each edition...

22



...longer discovered...
tion. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that
e doubtful or inquisitive wish to know... illustrated 243
...ing such information...
...Marriage... edition...

232 24

Geo J. Simette
born Nov 27th

by

June 3	By cash	10 00
6	" Lost Time 1/2 day	1 00
11	" Boots at Schoonover	6 50
15	" Cradle (Dimple)	3 00
"	" Flour (M + Bro)	2 50
15	" Cash	10

THE REPUBLICANS.

Speech of Gen. Hayes in Response to a Reception Tendered by the Citizens of Fremont.

Fremont, Ohio, June 25.—Gov. Hayes speech at the reception tendered him last night was received too late for transmission. Gov. Hayes spoke, in substance, as follows: "Fellow citizens, friends and neighbors:— I need not attempt to express the emotions I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and of the county have given me to night. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me; would excite the warmest emotions of gratitude, but what gives to this its distinctive character is the fact that those that are prominent in welcoming me home. I know very well, in the past, have not voted with me or for me. It is simply that in coming to my home they rejoice that Ohio, than Sandusky county, that the town of Fremont has received at that convention that honor, and I thank you, democrats, fellow citizens, independents and republicans, for the spontaneous and warm and enthusiastic reception. (Cheers.) I trust that in the course of events the time will never come that you will have cause to regret what you do to-night. It is a very great responsibility that has been placed upon me, to be the representative of twenty millions of people, a responsibility that I know very well I am not equal to perform. I understand very well that it was not by reason of ability or talents that I was chosen; there were accidents and contingencies that caused this result; but that which does cause me to rejoice is that here, where I have been born, there are those that come and rejoice at the result. (Cheers.) I trust, my friends, that as I run along in this desultory way, for you well know that since I learned that I was to be here to-night the throng of letters and visitors and telegrams to answer have given me no time to prepare for a reception like this, you must put up with hastily formed sentences, very unfidly representing the sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

Local Topic.

Let me, if I may do it without egotism, recur to the history of my connection with Fremont. Forty-two years ago, my uncle, Sardis Birchard, came to this place, and I rejoice, my friends, at the good taste and

length to some of the improvements required during his boyhood days, the rise and growth of his native town, Fremont; he then said: Fremont has not increased to a first class city, but it has become a pleasant home, so pleasant, so thriving, that I rejoice to think that, whatever may be the result, next fall, it will be pleasant to return to it when all is over; if defeated, I shall return to you oftener than if I go to the White House, and if I go there I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you to be a neighbor with you again, and really we have no cause not to be satisfied with our home and large interests, which will be here for us in the future. The change in Fremont from the time I first knew it till to-day, gives me pleasure. There is another change which makes me feel sadder, and gives rise to mournful reflections. When I came here, in 1856, I learned the names of many citizens who knew me in my boyhood; there was Rudolphus Dickinson, Thomas Hawkins, and, among others, that marvel of business energy, George Groat, and so I might go on, giving name after name; but it is true that of all that I remember seeing on that first visit not one is with us to-night; all those who came with me—my mother, my sister—are gone. I have not been touched so severely by anything that has occurred since the nomination so much as by a letter from a friend at Norwalk, who wrote: If Sardis Birchard could only have lived to know this. But this is an order of precedence and events which follow upon one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean; it is for each man to do what he can to make others happy; that is the prayer and that is the duty of life. Let us, my friends, in every position undertake to perform this; for me I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends: I go to Washington to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first president, and I beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that divine assistance with which I cannot fail. (Cheers.)

In that spirit I ask you to deal with me. (Cheers.) If it shall be the will of the people that this nomination shall be ratified, all will be well; if, on the other hand, it shall be the will of the people that another shall assume these great responsibilities, let us see to it that we who oppose him give him a fair trial and also our prayers.

My friends, I thank you for the interest you have taken in this reception, that you have laid aside partizan feeling; there has been too much bitterness on such occasions in this country; let us see to it that the abuse or vituperation of the candidate that shall be named at St. Louis does not proceed from our lips; let us on this centennial occasion, this second century of our existence, set an example of what a free and intelligent nation can do.

Let us show in electing the chief magistrate of the nation, the officer who is to be the first of forty or forty-five millions, let us show all those who visit us how the American people can conduct themselves through a canvass of this sort. If it shall be in the spirit in which we have met here to-night; if it shall be that justice and fairness shall be in all the discussions, it will commend free institutions in a way in which they have never been commended before. (Cheers.) Well, friends, I am detaining you too long. (Cries of go on, go on.)

An Anecdote.

I know how it is when a man talks off-hand with that dread reporter behind him, therefore I purpose to close what I have to say by expressing a feeling of gratitude for myself and family for the kindness and regard shown us by the people of Fremont; about the middle of the war General Sherman lost a boy named after himself, aged ten or thirteen years; he supposed that he belonged to the Thirteenth infantry, and when they went out to drill and dress-parade, he dressed in the dress of a sargeant and marched with them, but he sickened and died; the regiment gathered around him, for he was to them a comrade dear, as a child is loved by men who are torn away from the associations of home. General Sherman, the great soldier, was touched; he said it would be idle for him to try to express the gratitude which he felt; but he said they held the affections of himself and family, and if any of them should ever be in need, if they would just mention that they belonged to the Thirteenth infantry at the time his boy died, they would divide with him to the last blanket and to the last morsel of food.

In this spirit I wish to express my gratitude to the people of Fremont for the honor and pleasure which they have conferred upon me to-night. I am, my friends, very truly yours, R. B. Hayes.

HOLCOMB.—At Portland, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1877, Niles Holcomb, aged 80 years, two months and 13 days.

At Portland, Iowa, Dec. 10, 1877, of congestion of the lungs, Ann Holcomb, aged 67 years, seven months and ten days.

In the relation of husband and wife these two had lived peacefully and perfectly for more than fifty years. Niles Holcomb was born in Otsego county, N. Y., removing to Gallia county, Ohio, at the age of 21, where he lived until 1853, when he removed to this county. In every particular, in every sense, he lived and died a good man. He was a devout member of the M. E. church, but his religion was of that kind and character which is above all creeds, beyond all poor dogmas, and surpasses all weak human forms and ceremonies. For he loved God, feared Him, and kept his commandments, and he loved and helped his fellow men; and "this is the whole duty of man." Every one that knew him loved him, for there lives not, and there never lived, a human being whom he wronged. Is not this much to say? Is not this enough to say? In years gone by this man was the possessor of a full competence of this world's chattels and received emoluments at the hands of his fellow citizens; but in his latter days misfortunes fell thick and heavily upon him, yet he was, through all vicissitudes, the very same. His mind was stayed on his God, and He kept him in perfect peace through every trouble and in every affliction. He had been for many years a member Masonic order, whose principles he ever admired and practiced; and while he always loved his Masonic brethren with a peculiar affection, his love was scarcely less for all of those of that large brotherhood—that brotherhood of man. No other kind of man he could have been, no other kind of man he should have been, for God does not exact requirements from any of his creatures other than he possessed. He lived in peace, he died in peace, he rests in peace.

Ann Holcomb was the worthy helpmeet of her husband. She loved him and devoted herself to him, and was in sympathy with his every thought and act. She cared for him in his last illness and when he had passed away, she said she was anxious to follow him and in a few days was permitted to do so. This was a noble woman—a pure loving, kind, gentle woman. She loved her God and she served Him; she loved her husband and she devoted her self to him; she loved her children, and did all for them her true mother's heart prompted. She did her whole duty towards all and everything. O, this was a woman of whom it may be said.

"She lived in perfection and so she lives." She had long been a faithful member of the M. E. church, and died as she had lived, in sure expectation of a blissful hereafter. And so may we all.

S. HAYES TO BE A... did notes since... year, R. B. E. and in 1875... one re... did not return... although... time, and... Hayes re... 300, when his... his horses at... carriages... the citizens... manufacturer... that cost... red dollars... ill of Sardis... paid no in... a dollar... returned... gives the... was given... Birchard, ... the sum... and Grant... bequeath... viz., ... of \$2,000... children of... \$2,000. I... brother, ... per an... I hereby... led to pay... ed by this... y decease... after my... Rich R. B. ... property... owner of... trustee, ex... his given... session as... orion of... he excuse... amount... act debts... tive ca... xecutor. He did... ned all...

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Perfumes.

Scents appear to influence the smelling nerve in certain definite degrees. There is, as it were, an octave of odors, like an octave in music. Certain odors blend in unison like the notes of an instrument. For instance, almond, heliotrope, vanilla and orange blossoms blend together, each producing different degrees of a nearly similar impression. Again, we have citron, lemon, verbena and orange peel, forming a higher octave of smells, which blend in a similar manner. The figure is completed by what we call semi-odors, such as rose and rose geraniums for the half note; petty grain, the note; neroly, a black-key or half note; followed by fleur d orange, a full note. Then we have patchouly, sandel-wood and vitivert, with many others running into each other. From the perfumes already known, we may produce, by uniting them in proper proportions, the smell of almost any flower. When perfumes are mixed which strike the same key of the olfactory nerves, no idea of a different scent is produced as the scent dies off from the handkerchief; but when they are not mixed on this principle then we hear that such and such a perfume becomes "sickly," or "faint" after it has been in use a short time.—*Septimus Piesse.*

Cæsar's Wealth.

Julius Cæsar, like Wilkins Micawber, Esq., was "continually incurring pecuniary liabilities that he found difficult to discharge." He set a high value upon friendship, having purchased that of Lucius Paulus for \$1,500,000.

Forty-two years ago, my uncle, Sardis Birchard, came to this place, and I rejoice, my friends, at the good taste and length to some of the improvements acquired during his boyhood days, the rise and growth of his native town, Fremont; he then said: Fremont has not increased to a first class city, but it has become a pleasant home, so pleasant, so thriving, that I rejoice to think that, whatever may be the result, next fall, it will be pleasant to return to it when all is over; if defeated, I shall return to you oftener than if I go to the White House, and if I go there I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you to be a neighbor with you again, and really we have no cause not to be satisfied, with our home and large interests, which will be here for us in the future. The change in Fremont from the time I first knew it till to-day, gives me pleasure. There is another change which makes me feel sadder, and gives rise to mournful reflections. When I came here, in 1856, I learned the names of many citizens who knew me in my boyhood; there was Rudolphus Dickinson, Thomas Hawkins, and, among others, that marvel of business energy, George Groat, and so I might go on, giving name after name; but it is true that of all that I remember seeing on that first visit not one is with us to-night; all those who came with me—my mother, my sister—are gone. I have not been touched so severely by anything that has occurred since the nomination so much as by a letter from a friend at Norwalk, who wrote: If Sardis Birchard could only have lived to know this.

But this is an order of precedence and events which follow upon one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean; it is for each man to do what he can to make others happy; that is the prayer and that is the duty of life. Let us, my friends, in every position undertake to perform this; for me I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends: I go to Washington to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first president, and I beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that divine assistance with which I cannot fail. (Cheers.)

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An Anecdote.

I know how it is when a man talks off-hand with that dread reporter behind him, there-

fore I purpose to close what I have to say by expressing a feeling of gratitude for myself and family for the kindness and regard shown us by the people of Fremont; about the middle of the war General Sherman lost a boy named after himself, aged ten or thirteen years; he supposed that he belonged to the Thirteenth infantry, and when they went out to drill and dress parade, he dressed in the dress of a sergeant and marched with them, but he sickened and died; the regiment gathered around him, for he was to them a comrade dear, as a child is loved by men who are torn away from the associations of home. General Sherman, the great soldier, was touched; he said it would be idle for him to try to express the gratitude which he felt; but he said they held the affections of himself and family, and if any of them should ever be in need, if they would just mention that they belonged to the Thirteenth infantry at the time his boy died, they would divide with him to the last blanket and to the last morsel of food in this camp. I wish to express

THE DOCUMENTS.

THE PAPERS WHICH PROVE MR. HAYES TO BE A

33,000 for taxation, although he had held notes since 1874, previous to making his return that year. R. B. Hayes returned gold watch, \$300, in 1874, and in 1875 and 1876 returned three watches, including one returned in 1874, at \$200. R. B. Hayes did not return a piano in any one of the three years, although he had one in his parlor all the time, and the one now in his parlor cost \$300. R. B. Hayes returned in 1875 and 1876 three horses, \$300, when his neighbors know that he values one of his horses at \$200. R. B. Hayes returned in 1875 four carriages, \$200, when it was well known to many of the citizens of Fremont that he paid Mr. Moore, a manufacturer of that city, \$500 for them and had a phaeton that cost \$350. Fifty-three thousand seven hundred dollars were left in his hands in bequest in the will of Sardis Birchard, when Gov. Hayes was not required to pay over for three years, and upon which he paid no interest for two years, and he did not return a dollar of this money for taxation. At least he only returned \$300 in 1876.

The following, from the will of Birchard, gives the names of the devisees to whom the \$33,700 was given and the amount bequeathed to each:

I give and bequeath each of my nieces, Mary Birchard, of Fayetteville, and Charlotte Brown, of Eliza, the sum of \$5,000 each. I give and bequeath Sarah Jane Grant, of Fremont, O., the sum of \$5,000. I give and bequeath each of the four children of W. A. and F. A. P. L. V. L. L. L. L. I give and bequeath to each of the six children of Austin B. Tyler, deceased, late of Fremont, O., \$2,000. I give and bequeath to Charles Birchard, son of my brother, Austin Birchard, of Vermont, the sum of \$200 per annum during his natural life. It is my will, and I hereby direct that my executors shall not be compelled to pay any of the sums of money given and bequeathed by this will until the expiration of three years after my decease, but interest shall be paid on the same two years after my decease.

It will be observed that in the oath which R. B. Hayes subscribed he swore that he listed all property which by law he was required to return as owner of holder or as husband, parent, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, agent, attorney, or factor. He held amounts given from the will devised by Birchard in his possession as executor, and made no return of any portion of money or personal property for taxation. The excuse cannot be made that he owed debts to this amount from which he deducted, for he could not deduct debts from money or credits which he held in executive capacity. He simply had possession of it as executor, and was bound by law to return for taxation. He did not do it, but swore all the same that he returned all that was required by law to list.

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see to it that we who oppose him give him a fair trial and also our prayers.

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I wish to express...

THE DOCUMENTS.

THE PAPERS WHICH PROVE MR. HAYES TO BE A TAX-DODGER.

Below are the sworn returns, in detail, made by Gov. Hayes to the assessor of Fremont, O., for the years 1874-'75-'76, of his property for taxation:

RETURNS FOR 1874.

Statement of general property, moneys, credits, &c., subject to taxation in Sandusky county for year 1874, belonging to R. B. Hayes and listed by R. B. Hayes.

Horses, one, valued at.....	50
Cattle, two, valued at.....	50
Sheep, one, valued at.....	5
Pleasure carriages, wagons, &c., two, valued at.....	75
Household goods, furniture, every kind; gold and silver plate, chinaware, jewelry, books, farming utensils, grain, wool, agricultural products of every kind, lumber, coal, wood, stone, steamboats, canal boats, or shares in such boats, and all other articles of personal property not included in the foregoing or subsequent items of this statement.....	1,000
Total value of the first seven items.....	1,130
Gold and silver watches, one, valued at.....	300
Piano-fortes.....	None
Value of all moneys in possession or on deposit, subject to draft on demand, with banks or others.....	100
Values of credits, &c.....	None
Bonds and stocks.....	1,000
Dogs (number must be sworn to; value must be stated, but need not be sworn to); one.....
Total value, all items.....	\$ 2,581

The state of Ohio, Sandusky county: I, R. B. Hayes, do solemnly affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief I have listed or examined to the assessor all the personal property, money credits, over and above my indebtedness, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise in my possession or under my control as owner or holder, or as husband, parent, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, agent, attorney, or factor on the day preceding the second Monday of April, 1874, which are subject to taxation under the laws of this state. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of April, 1874. R. B. HAYES.

JOHN BECK, Assessor.

RETURN FOR 1875.

Horses, three, valued at.....	\$ 300
Cows, two, valued at.....	50
Sheep, one, valued at.....	5
Pleasure carriages, four, valued at.....	250
Value of household goods of every kind, gold and silver plate, chinaware, jewelry, books, farming utensils, grain, wool, agricultural products of every kind, lumber, coal, wood, stone, steamboats, canal boats, or shares in such boats, and all other articles of personal property not included in any of the foregoing or subsequent items of this statement.....	5,000
Total value of the first seven items.....	5,905
Gold and silver watches, three, valued at.....	200
Piano-fortes.....	None
Value of all moneys in possession or on deposit subject to draft on demand, with banks or others.....	300
Values of credits, &c.....	None
Dogs (number must be sworn to; value must be stated but need not be sworn to)—three, valued at.....	25
Total.....	\$ 6,190

Here follows the formal oath of R. B. Hayes.

RETURN FOR 1876.

Statement of personal property, moneys, credits, etc., subject to taxation in Sandusky county for year 1876 belonging to R. B. Hayes, listed by R. B. Hayes.

Horses, three, valued at.....	\$250
Cattle, two, valued at.....	25
Sheep, one, valued at.....	2
Dogs, four, valued at.....	25
Pleasure carriages, wagons, etc.....	400
Value of household goods and furniture of every kind, gold and silver plate, chinaware, jewelry, books, farming utensils, grain, wool, agricultural products of every kind, lumber, coal, wood, stone, steamboats, canal boats, or shares in such boats, and all other articles of personal property not included in the foregoing or subsequent items of this statement.....	4,500
Total value of first seven items.....	5,202
Gold and silver watches, three, valued at.....	200
Piano-fortes.....	None
Monthly average value of all goods and merchandise owned or held by me during the year or part thereof ending the day preceding the second Monday of April, 1876—value of all moneys in possession or on deposit subject to draft on demand with banks or others.....	300
Values of credits, &c.....	None
Dogs (number must be sworn to; value must be stated but need not be sworn to), two.....	3
Total value of all items.....	\$5,710

Here follows the formal oath of R. B. Hayes.

In the list for 1874, Gov. Hayes returned moneys, credits, book accounts, household goods, etc., \$1,000. The will of Sardis Birchard, who bequeathed R. B. Hayes fully \$50,000 personal property admitted to probate Jan. 23, 1874, and as Gov. Hayes was the executor without bond he became possessed of all the property devised to him by will at once. Birchard returned his personal property, exclusive of moneys, credits, notes, book accounts, etc., as \$9,982 to the assessor, April, 1874. Gov. Hayes, after having all Birchard returned, added what he owned previously returned to the assessor of taxation April, 1874, all his personal property not included in the 17 enumerated items, \$1,000.

In March, 1874, previous to making his return to the assessor, R. B. Hayes held mortgage and notes against J. E. Ausden for \$4,000, also against Edwin Van North, Martin Moriarty, Wm. H. Andrews, and A. J. and Elizabeth Hale, amounting to \$5,670, all bearing 6 per cent. interest. He did not list this \$9,670 for taxation, although he had held notes since 1874, previous to making his return that year. R. B. Hayes returned gold watch, \$300, in 1874, and in 1875 and 1876 returned three watches, including one returned in 1874, at \$200. R. B. Hayes did not return a piano in any one of the three years, although he had one in his parlor all the time, and the one now in his parlor cost \$300. R. B. Hayes returned in 1875 and 1876 three horses, \$300, when his neighbors know that he values one of his horses at \$300. R. B. Hayes returned in 1875 four carriages, \$250, when it was well known to many of the citizens of Fremont that he paid Mr. Moore, a manufacturer of that city, \$500 for them and had a patent that cost \$500. Three thousand seven hundred dollars were left in his hands in bequest in the will of Sardis Birchard, which Gov. Hayes was not required to pay over for three years, and upon which he paid no interest for two years, and he did not return a dollar of this money for taxation. At least he only returned \$300 in March in 1876.

The following, from the will of Birchard, gives the names of the devisees to whom the \$33,700 was given and the amount bequeathed to each:

I give and bequeath each of my nieces, Mary Birchard, of Fayetteville, and Charlotte Powell, of Elyria, the sum of \$5,000 each. I give and bequeath Sarah Jane Grant, of Fremont, O., the sum of \$5,000. I give and bequeath each of the four children of W. A. and F. A. Park, viz. Laura, Emily, Emily, and Rutherford the sum of \$2,000 each. I give and bequeath to each of the six children of Austin B. Tyler, deceased, late of Fremont, O., \$2,000. I give and bequeath to Charles Birchard, son of my brother, Austin Birchard, of Vermont, the sum of \$200 per annum during his natural life. It is my will, and I hereby direct that my executors shall not be compelled to pay any of the sums of money given and bequeathed by this will until the expiration of three years after my decease, but interest shall be paid on the same two years after my decease.

It will be observed that in the oath which R. B. Hayes subscribed he swore that he listed all property which by law he was required to return as owner or holder or as husband, parent, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, agent, attorney, or factor. He held amounts given from the will devised by Birchard in his possession as executor, and made no return of any portion of money or personal property for taxation. The excuse cannot be made that he owed debts to this amount which he deducted, for he could not deduct debts from money or credits which he held in executive capacity. He simply had possession of it as executor, and was bound by law to return for taxation. He did not do it, but swore all the same that he returned all that was required by law to list.

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McLennan

Due Sargent 6.30
 sugar 50
 lye 25
 coffee 25
 rice 15
 butter 10
 potatoes 15
 matches 10

Coal 200
 apples 25
 syrup 30
 75
 2 50
 325
 785
 598
 \$17.08
 Clark

4.85
 6.30
 7.55

50c

Russell 1.335

50
 4.15
 5.98

155
 75
 50
 270

pay in 2 wks

A. M. Boggs 1 50

Frank Bradley 2 50

Deymon Allen Kate 1 00

~~W. S. ... pd 1 50~~

75c ~~Agustus ... 1 50~~

J. C. Denton 1 00

J. M. Lee 50

~~J. ... 2 50~~

Elihu Hinkle 50

A. S. Meenach 50

80c 250 G. W. Martin 1 50

Alex Mitchell 1 00

Lewis Myers

J. L. Martin 7 00

~~Joseph ... 50~~

Pd ~~J. ... 50~~

Benj Smearingum 2 50

C. A. Stanton 1 50

~~W. S. Sargent 1 00~~

~~C. ... 1 50~~

Pd D. S. Strickler 50

~~Joseph ... 2 25~~

Mr Thompson 2 00

... with him to the last
 in this ... the last morsel of food
 in ... I wish to exp...

John P. Allricks	1	50
John Whitesell	1	50
H H Wright	1	00

{ John Banks for self	1	50
" Joseph Estes Columbia Mo	1	50
" Henry Banks Houston Mo	2	00
{ J. A. Brannon self	1	50
{ J. C. B. Lone Jack Mo	1	75
Willis Martin		25
H. McKay		50c
Phassa Owens		50

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

The nominees for state officers and congress, in Ohio are as follows:

Democrat.	Republican.	Prohibition.
William Bell.	SECRETARY OF STATE.	E. S. Chapman.
Wm. E. Fink.	JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.	D. W. Savage.
H. P. Clough.	MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	Ferd. Schumaker.

Dist.	Democrat.	Republican.
1.	*Milton Saylor.	Manning F. Force.
2.	*Henry B. Banning.	Stanley Matthews.
3.	*John S. Savage.	Edwards Gardner.
4.	*John A. Richmond.	John Howard.
5.	*Amos W. Luce.	J. L. H. Long.
6.	*Frank H. Hurd.	Jacob D. Cox.
7.	Henry L. Dickey.	A. L. Brown.
8.	George Arthur.	J. Warren Keller.
9.	*Gary F. Poppleton.	James S. Jones.
10.	John H. Hudson.	*Charles Foster.
11.	*John L. Vance.	H. S. Neal.
12.	Thomas Ewing.	Geo. K. Nash.
13.	*Nathan Southard.	John H. Barnhill.
14.	Chas. Follett, ind. dem.	L. G. Delano, greenback.
15.	E. B. Finley.	P. S. Grosscup.
16.	Wm. W. Boston.	*N. H. Van Voorhees.
17.	William Lawrence.	John D. Bamford.
18.	L. Lamborn.	Wm. A. McKinley.
19.	J. C. Casement, lib. rep.	*James Monroe.
20.	*H. B. Payne.	*James A. Garfield.
		Amos Townsend.

INDIANA.

The nominees in Indiana are as follows:

Democrat.	Republican.	Greenback.
James D. Williams.	Benj. Harrison.	H. W. Harrington.
Isaac P. Gray.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	Richard Gregg.
John E. Neff.	SECRETARY OF STATE.	Allen W. Monroe.
Eben Henderson.	AUDITOR.	Uriah Coulson.
Benj. C. Shaw.	TEASURER.	J. Q. A. Newsom.
C. A. Buskirk.	ATTORNEY GENERAL.	Wm. A. Tipton.
James H. Smart.	SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	Robert S. Blount.
Wm. E. Niblack.	JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.	W. F. Parrett.
Geo. V. Howk.		John D. Haines.
Saml. E. Perkins.		H. C. Newcomb.
James L. Worden.		W. A. Post.

Dist.	Democrat.	Republican.
1.	*Benoni S. Fuller.	Curran A. DeBruler.
2.	A. Humphries.	W. T. Spicaly.
3.	Thos. E. Cobb.	Louis Lovetess.
4.	*Nathaniel P. Carr.	Jessie R. Newsome.
5.	George R. Bicknell.	Leonidas Sexton.
6.	J. L. Woolen.	Thomas M. Browne.
7.	*William S. Holman.	*Milton S. Robinson.
8.	D. W. Chambers.	John Hanna.
9.	*Franklin Landers.	*Merton C. Hunter.
10.	W. E. McLean.	M. D. White.
11.	George McWilliams.	W. H. Calkins.
12.	*W. S. Raymond.	*James L. Evans.
13.	A. F. Armstrong.	W. A. Bonham.
14.	A. B. Hamilton.	*John H. Baker.
15.	F. H. Kelly.	

Independent.	
1.	Thomas F. DeBruler.
2.	George W. Carr.
3.	Wm. L. Bright.
4.	Leza G. Hayes.
5.	A. V. Pendleton.
6.	James Buchanan.
7.	Oliver P. Davis.
8.	Leroy Tammien.
9.	George W. Majors.
10.	F. E. Niade.
11.	Norris S. Bennett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The nominees in West Virginia are as follows:

Democrat.	Republican.
Governor..... H. M. Matthews.	Nathan G. Goff.
Auditor..... Joseph S. Miller.	C. M. Sherron.
Attorney general..... Robert White.	J. A. Hutchinson.
Treasurer..... Thos. J. West.	M. Frankensberger.
Superintendent of Schools..... W. K. Pendleton.	F. H. Crago.

* Renominated. † Vacancy.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The following tables, showing the vote of Ohio for governor in 1875 and for president in 1872, and of Ohio for secretary of state in 1874, and governor in 1872, will be found valuable for comparison with to-day's vote. These figures will be the basis of the comparison made in the telegraphic report:

Counties.	Governor, 1875.		President, 1872.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Adams.....	2,289	1,858	1,972	1,877
Allen.....	2,820	2,151	2,433	2,010
Ashland.....	2,800	2,250	2,368	2,133
Ashtabula.....	1,962	6,092	1,678	5,764
Athens.....	2,430	3,192	1,398	3,025
Auglaize.....	2,851	1,101	2,535	1,180
Belmont.....	4,588	4,514	3,635	4,267
Brown.....	3,677	2,354	3,837	2,593
Butler.....	5,200	2,935	4,926	2,993
Carrroll.....	1,453	1,890	1,233	1,817
Chaumpaign.....	2,820	3,102	2,135	3,059
Clarke.....	3,392	4,389	2,612	4,093
Clermont.....	4,036	3,480	3,658	3,408
Clinton.....	1,938	3,154	1,786	3,105
Columbiana.....	3,974	4,940	2,897	4,775
Coshocton.....	2,913	3,321	2,656	2,652
Crawford.....	3,834	2,064	3,595	2,381
Cuyahoga.....	10,866	17,012	8,033	14,451
Darke.....	4,233	2,929	2,760	3,069
DeLancey.....	2,53	1,218	1,720	1,095
Delaware.....	2,798	2,835	2,013	2,715
Erie.....	2,657	2,891	2,287	2,715
Fairfield.....	4,133	2,630	3,888	2,540
Fayette.....	1,871	2,246	1,545	2,140
Franklin.....	1,761	6,822	7,345	5,796
Fulton.....	1,312	2,338	826	2,110
Gallia.....	2,338	2,908	1,554	2,355
Geauga.....	736	2,666	600	2,711
Greene.....	2,208	4,141	1,961	4,069
Guernsey.....	2,431	2,324	1,801	2,929
Hamilton.....	23,621	24,316	24,941	20,093
Hancock.....	2,393	2,559	2,439	2,311
Hardin.....	2,608	2,527	1,970	2,238
Harrison.....	2,039	2,324	1,695	2,303
Henry.....	2,095	3,123	1,510	1,160
HIGHLAND.....	2,215	3,190	4,333	3,171
Hocking.....	2,032	1,394	1,860	1,350
Holmes.....	2,338	1,059	2,530	1,089
Huron.....	2,637	3,873	2,132	3,812
Jackson.....	2,297	2,434	1,555	2,258
Jefferson.....	2,826	3,721	1,922	3,776
Knox.....	5,122	2,885	2,730	2,775
Lake.....	1,120	2,673	979	2,751
Lawrence.....	3,090	3,736	1,637	3,624
Licking.....	5,142	3,317	4,592	3,493
Logan.....	2,102	2,896	1,953	2,795
Lorain.....	2,097	4,767	2,097	4,432
Lucas.....	4,431	5,855	3,032	5,233
Madison.....	2,023	1,133	1,625	1,934
Mahoning.....	3,947	3,738	2,518	3,757
Marion.....	2,306	1,534	1,342	1,340
Medina.....	1,960	2,859	1,695	2,794
Meigs.....	2,343	3,433	1,312	3,501
Mercer.....	2,569	1,000	2,090	1,026
Miami.....	3,339	4,908	2,410	3,753
Monroe.....	3,129	1,016	2,378	1,307
Montgomery.....	3,014	7,202	7,188	6,998
Morgan.....	2,094	2,204	1,551	2,339
Morrow.....	2,606	2,136	1,689	2,197
Muskingum.....	5,213	4,333	3,849	4,558
Noble.....	2,037	2,104	1,627	2,016
Oakawa.....	1,781	1,062	1,439	1,122
Paulding.....	1,130	1,144	637	979
Perry.....	2,798	2,397	2,173	1,907
Pickaway.....	5,144	2,397	2,663	2,353
Pike.....	1,340	1,330	1,583	1,234
Portage.....	2,859	3,402	2,433	3,473
Preble.....	2,339	2,611	2,101	2,715
Putnam.....	2,746	1,904	2,181	1,275
Richland.....	4,050	2,235	3,672	3,393
Ross.....	4,213	3,290	3,771	3,350
Sanatusky.....	3,353	2,609	2,729	2,330
Scioto.....	3,020	3,279	2,091	2,333
Seneca.....	4,015	3,321	3,462	3,123
Shelby.....	2,701	1,757	2,311	1,717
Stark.....	6,340	6,085	5,230	5,517
Summit.....	3,523	4,623	2,733	4,534
Trumbull.....	3,301	5,652	2,321	5,869
Tuscarawas.....	4,043	3,259	3,586	3,173
Union.....	1,953	3,596	1,594	2,459
Vanderburgh.....	2,233	2,138	1,337	1,305
Vinton.....	1,908	1,497	1,340	1,314
Warren.....	2,513	3,683	2,103	3,763
Washington.....	4,230	4,144	3,680	4,231
Wayne.....	4,531	3,341	3,553	3,768
Williams.....	2,292	4,319	2,229	2,213
Wood.....	2,303	3,531	1,896	2,994
Wyandot.....	2,305	1,735	2,095	1,816
Total.....	292,278	297,817	244,321	231,352
Total vote.....		590,090		526,173

INDIANA.

Counties.	Sec. of state '74.		Governor '72.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Adams.....	1,510	558	1,511	673
Allen.....	6,667	3,424	6,376	3,423
Bartholomew.....	2,794	1,903	2,652	2,109
Benton.....	718	870	676	800
Blackford.....	658	924	739	637
Boone.....	1,973	1,903	2,809	2,963
Brown.....	1,194	416	1,173	467
Carrroll.....	2,055	1,865	1,967	1,907
Cass.....	3,159	2,524	2,995	2,559
Clarke.....	3,047	2,129	3,955	2,375
Clay.....	2,445	2,216	2,376	2,750
Clinton.....	2,033	1,633	2,322	2,027
Crawford.....	1,123	884	1,217	1,092
Davies.....	2,012	1,731	1,972	1,391
Dearborn.....	3,311	1,614	3,122	2,014
Decatur.....	2,217	2,093	2,129	2,234
De Kalb.....	2,013	1,853	1,813	1,336
Delaware.....	747	2,152	1,557	2,743
Dubois.....	2,143	493	2,036	573
Elkhart.....	3,099	2,662	2,903	2,989
Fayette.....	1,160	3,353	1,333	1,491
Floyd.....	2,777	1,956	2,591	1,377
Fountain.....	2,197	2,016	2,161	1,932
Franklin.....	2,632	1,243	2,319	1,449
Fulton.....	1,432	1,323	1,445	1,306
Gibson.....	2,122	1,633	2,143	2,053
Grant.....	1,137	1,916	1,321	2,532
Greene.....	1,450	1,431	2,155	1,122
Hamilton.....	1,176	2,606	1,631	3,035
Hancock.....	1,600	1,147	2,016	1,475
Harrison.....	2,091	1,599	2,173	2,349
Hendrick.....	1,535	2,339	1,755	2,349
Henry.....	1,333	2,514	1,730	3,399
Howard.....	1,377	2,056	1,432	2,396
Huntington.....	1,998	2,053	2,053	2,193
Jackson.....	2,552	1,365	2,423	1,645
Jasper.....	386	370	591	994
Jay.....	1,269	1,352	1,626	1,737
Jefferson.....	2,294	2,331	2,331	2,302
Jennings.....	1,679	1,464	1,535	1,349
Johnson.....	1,354	1,300	2,251	2,390
Knox.....	2,535	1,399	2,791	1,993
Kosciusco.....	2,073	2,408	2,213	2,756
La Grange.....	630	1,670	1,013	1,354
Lake.....	1,159	1,413	912	1,332
LaPorte.....	3,231	2,324	3,173	2,309
Lawrence.....	1,617	1,742	1,580	1,339
Madison.....	2,790	1,675	3,003	2,253
Marion.....	10,567	9,914	8,476	9,435
Marshall.....	2,034	1,543	2,320	1,859
Martin.....	1,333	1,399	1,322	1,942
Miami.....	2,438	2,376	2,565	2,558
Monroe.....	1,375	1,457	1,527	1,630
Montgomery.....	2,290	2,303	2,913	2,795
Morgan.....	1,735	2,019	1,326	2,133
Morrow.....	249	747	849	1,319
Noble.....	2,235	2,114	2,235	2,332
Ohio.....	543	554	574	633
Orange.....	1,493	1,052	1,425	1,231
Owen.....	1,634	1,164	1,701	1,433
Packe.....	1,613	1,311	1,610	2,309
Perry.....	1,734	1,030	1,472	1,362
Pike.....	1,429	1,160	1,554	1,429
Porter.....	1,506	1,696	1,290	1,631
Posey.....	2,133	1,272	2,250	1,725
Pulaski.....	1,029	712	955	651
Punam.....	2,563	1,969	2,678	2,075
Randolph.....	1,465	2,665	1,619	3,395
Ripley.....	2,147	1,916	2,245	2,061
Rush.....	2,043	2,021	1,375	2,134
Scott.....	1,017	1,656	833	1,938
Shelby.....	2,629	1,900	2,332	2,132
Spencer.....	2,223	1,874	2,245	2,177
Stark.....	466	353	472	593
Steuben.....	730	1,332	593	1,334
St. Joseph.....	3,095	2,535	2,793	3,295
Sullivan.....	2,053	3,323	2,547	3,330
Switzerland.....	1,264	1,234	1,297	1,436
Tippacanoe.....	3,031	3,554	3,762	4,166
Vanderburgh.....	1,325	1,095	1,599	1,279
Vanderburgh.....	936	892	728	938
Vermillion.....	3,122	3,338	3,690	4,070
Vigo.....	973	1,158	929	1,316
Vincennes.....	4,473	3,443	3,326	4,010
Wabash.....	1,795	2,111	1,393	3,003

Bauling's note for
 5.50 to Drake & Kirkham
 5.50 " Odey & Pratt
 6.00 " J. L. King

A COMPARISON FAVORABLE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A comparative statement of moneys appropriated this last year for the running expenses in the senate and house, shows that the senate expends in proportion to its number four dollars to one of the house. In the senate there are only seventy-three members; in the house, including delegates, there are three hundred and one. The comparative statement given below comes from the official files of the house appropriation committee. In running it through it will be seen that the senate employs a different nomenclator for some offices, with the evident intent of making comparisons difficult. One of the great evils of the senate's system of appropriating moneys for its running expenses is shown in the items where laborers and messengers' salaries are bunched in one aggregate. This is for the purpose of covering the sums to be paid to body servants and especial favorites of leading senators. A careful perusal of the comparative statement below shows upon which side rests a desire for real reform:

SENATE.	
Secretary of senate.....	\$ 4,886 00
Horses and wagons.....	1,200 00
Chief clerk.....	4,000 00
Principal clerk.....	2,592 00
Principal executive clerk.....	2,592 00
Minute and journal clerk.....	2,592 00
Financial clerk.....	2,592 00
Librarian and seven clerks, with office of the secretary, each.....	2,220 00
Five clerks, each.....	2,100 00
One messenger.....	1,296 00
One special policeman.....	1,290 00
Secretary for vice president.....	2,102 40
Page to vice president, per month.....	75 00
Clerk to printing records.....	2,220 00
Clerk to finance committee.....	2,220 00
Clerk to claims committee.....	2,220 00
Clerk to appropriations committee.....	2,500 00
Clerk to commerce committee.....	2,220 00
Clerk to judiciary committee.....	2,220 00
Clerk to private land claims committee.....	2,220 00
Sergeant at arms and door-keeper.....	4,820 00
Assistant door-keeper.....	2,592 00
Acting assistant door-keeper.....	2,592 00
Three acting assistant door-keepers, each.....	1,800 00
Twenty messengers, each.....	1,440 00
Eight laborers, each.....	1,000 00
Fourteen laborers, each.....	720 00
One laborer.....	840 00
One female.....	720 00
Superintendent of folding-room.....	2,160 00
One assistant.....	1,200 00
Superintendent of the document-room.....	2,160 00
Two assistants in document-room, each.....	1,440 00
Stationary clerk.....	2,102 40
Assistant stationary clerk.....	1,800 00
Postmaster.....	2,100 00
Assistant postmaster.....	2,088 00
Four mail-carriers, each.....	1,200 00
Store-keeper.....	1,200 00
Upholsterer.....	1,440 00
Chief engineer.....	2,160 00
Three assistant engineers, each.....	1,440 00
Two firemen, each.....	1,095 00
Engineer for elevator.....	1,440 00
Telegraph operator.....	400 00
Twelve laborers, each.....	240 00
One chaplain.....	900 00
One hundred and sixteen persons (including thirty-five laborers) for reporters of votes and proceedings of the senate.....	\$170,802 80

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Stationery and newspapers, including stationery for committees.....	\$ 14,250 00
Twenty-four clerks to committees.....	20,328 00
Horses and wagons.....	5,400 00
Folders and materials for carrying mails.....	3,000 00
Fuel and oil.....	7,000 00
Furniture and repairs of same.....	10,000 00
Packing-boxes.....	5,000 00
Miscellaneous items.....	740 00
Cartage.....	37,000 00
Total.....	\$108,418 00
Officers, clerks, &c.....	170,802 80
Grand total.....	\$274,220 80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Clerk of the house.....	\$ 4,500 00
Horse and wagon.....	600 00
Chief clerk.....	2,500 00
Journal clerk.....	2,500 00
Two reading clerks, each.....	2,500 00
Tally clerk.....	2,500 00
Disbursing clerk.....	2,250 00
File clerk.....	2,250 00
Printing bill clerk.....	2,250 00
Enrolling clerk.....	2,250 00
Assistant to chief clerk.....	2,000 00
Assistant to enrolling clerk.....	2,000 00
Resolution and petition clerk.....	2,000 00
Newspaper clerk.....	2,000 00
Index clerk.....	2,000 00
Librarian.....	2,000 00
Clerk to speaking table.....	1,800 00
Private secretary to speaker.....	1,800 00
Distributing clerk.....	1,800 00
Assistant to librarian.....	1,440 00
One chief messenger.....	1,440 00
Clerk for committee of ways and means.....	2,500 00
Clerk to claims committee.....	2,000 00
Clerk to appropriations committee.....	2,500 00
Clerk to public lands committee.....	2,000 00
Clerk to war claims committee.....	2,000 00
Two messengers, each.....	1,200 00
Sergeant-at-arms.....	4,000 00
Horse and wagon.....	500 00
Clerk of sergeant-at-arms.....	2,100 00
Paying teller to sergeant-at-arms.....	2,000 00
Messenger to sergeant-at-arms.....	1,200 00
Door-keeper.....	2,500 00
Assistant door-keeper.....	2,000 00
Janitor.....	1,200 00
Eight messengers, each.....	1,200 00
Ten messengers, each.....	1,200 00
One laborer.....	1,000 00
Four laborers, each.....	840 00
Seven laborers, each.....	720 00
One laborer.....	720 00
One female.....	600 00
Superintendent of folding-room.....	2,000 00
One clerk in folding-room.....	1,800 00
Two clerks in folding-room.....	1,200 00
Four laborers to handle books, each.....	720 00
Superintendent and assistant in door-keepers document room, each.....	1,800 00
Document file clerk.....	1,400 00
Superintendent of the clerks' document room.....	2,000 00
Document clerk.....	1,440 00
Stationary clerk.....	1,500 00
Book-keeper and four clerks, each.....	1,600 00
One folder in stationary room.....	1,200 00
Postmaster.....	2,500 00
Assistant postmaster.....	2,000 00
Four messengers, each.....	1,000 00
Eight messengers, each.....	600 00
Upholsterer.....	1,440 00
Engineer.....	1,440 00
Two assistant engineers, each.....	1,200 00
Five firemen, each.....	900 00
Telegraph operator.....	400 00
One page, per month.....	75 00
Ten laborers, each.....	240 00
One laborer.....	820 00
One carpenter.....	900 00
One hundred and twenty-five persons (including 28 laborers) for reports and stenography to committees of the house.....	\$161,420 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Stationery and newspapers, including stationery for committees.....	\$ 48,370 00
Twenty-one clerks to committees.....	16,120 00
Twenty-eight pages.....	8,440 00
Horses and mail-wagons for carrying mails.....	4,000 00
Folders and materials.....	15,000 00
Fuel and oil.....	10,000 00
Furniture and repairs of same.....	5,000 00
Packing boxes.....	2,718 00
Miscellaneous items.....	18,000 00
Cartage.....	700 00
Total.....	\$122,308 00
Officers and clerks.....	161,420 00
Grand total.....	\$283,728 00

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 20.—The total number of internments to-day was 45; yellow fever, 36. This is nine more deaths from fever than on any previous day. The epidemic is increasing in violence and fatality.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mayor Wickham has made an appeal for funds for the relief of suffering Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A committee has been appointed to raise funds for stricken Savannah.

Thus 3 props. covering the same extent
of territory carved out the east end of
Palk into a new county. The only
difference was that in each case the
county has a different name, a different
county seat & diff. corners. Largest one for Columbia
with McIntosh as co seat but Nelson county
with Fosston disputed. The claim for 2 reasons
that their petition was filed one day ahead of Columbia
and that within the limits of the new county
Nelson got more votes than Columbia, and

that Colburns big vote came from other portions
of county not concerned in the controversy.
Star got a majority of the vote cast but
it was the least of the three and
had no particular claim or expectations

In 1896 there was a six-cornered fight
in Palle for the creation of a new county.
There were six contestants proposed
Welson, Red Lake, Garfield, Hill, Mills,
and Columbia. Three of them carried,
Red Lake, Mills, and Columbia but their
territory overlapped and after a long
contest the Sup. Ct. decided that the
only one set off was Red Lake.
Yet at this time McIntosh was confi-

(2)
deuts that Columbia had been created.
The citizens celebrated their victory for several
days and on the 19th of Jan. 1897 the sup-
posed Co. Census met at "the county seat,"
appointed a full set of county officers, etc.
The sup Ct decision was a real blow on

In the 1902 Atty Gen Douglas held that
Columbia carried rather than Nelson. But
he was not certain as to the validity of the
law under which she was held because

it permitted four props to be submitted
^{but} when the individual voter was restricted
from voting on more than one. In his opin-
ion to the Gov. he said:

To deprive the voter, where no question of
the right to have ~~his~~ his vote counted, or to
have it given some effect and force upon
each of the propositions submitted, it is,
as it seems to me beyond the power of the Leg.

Vote was
For Valley County - yes 135 - No 918
" Columbia " " 1573 - " 813
" Nelson " " 1,381 " 111
" Star " " 132 " 18

Columbia over Nelson 132

Elec Nov. 1902

Valley Co. Yes 135; No 918

Columbia Co. 1,513; No 813

Pelton Yes 1,381; " 112

Star " 132 " 18

Same elec
In Beltrami

Clearwater with Bayly as Co seat won
over Roosevelt with Shelton as Co seat
and Black Duck with B. D. as Co seat
Cannary board declared all propo-
sitions lost ~~except~~ threw out some precincts
Total vote on Co. division 2,851,

Farmers State
Bank Hasbrou

Oct 14 1908

with J A Northrop & P
M A Hendrickson Cash

Capital ⁴10000

2a Northside Pt
Cross Street TX
J L Humphrey Cash
Successor to
Hundersen
April 1, 1910

Local men are
stockholders.
Of the stockholders
& are local

Local Architects
John Mattum VPK
W K Lee " 4
JO Brandt " 4

Last report # 1500

Surplus #

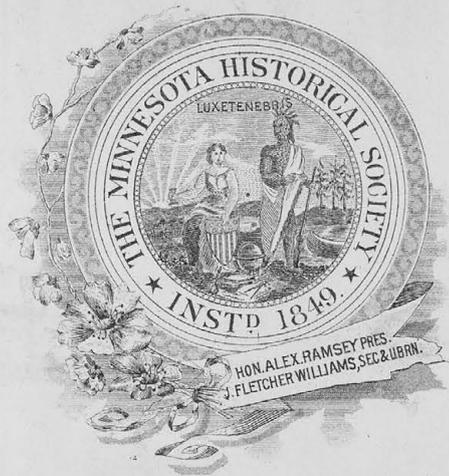
Deposits 1180.50

Burnsurg's
Building, Latest
and modern plans

Saps etc
O M Brandy -
Asst Cash,

Farmers State Bank

Fasston



MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED 1849

St. Paul, Minn.

189

H. M. Rice S. P. Folsom & Minnie Rice,

at the Cantonment Spring of 1840. Rice elected Suttler by
Council of Admⁿ - Geo. Patton merchts Pr D. C.

Folsom - went as clk July 1840 - two parts of Ft. built
one for office - one for saldu - assigned

R. bot goods from K. M. K. -

Folsom - with him - in Dec. Gen. Sibley - wrote
Lynde - he would be with L. Chromis - on
Chr. Eve, Sibley arrived -

Rev. Lowry agt of Winnebagoes - Sylvan interporter
Dec. 1840. Ind's paid.

Folsom went back to Pr. D. C. & made out
Suttler Ft. Crawford. Chgs agst Lowry for
pay & traders. R. M. Youngst Gen. Lowry
Comⁿ to try Lowry -

N. W. Fur Co. Bensaman - 2 M. south.

Alex. M. Grogan. succeed Lowry - Gen. Fletcher succeed M. G.
Rice Comⁿ (47) - for Gov. & for Winnebagoes - selected Long Pr. D. C.

Maj Lynde has been Maj. Lynde's father Judge of Supreme Ct 181



MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED 1849

Maj. Lynde
son in law Maj. Lynde
Clk for Baker - Sutter B. Died -
St. Paul Minn 189
Gen. F. Dent married Maj. Lynde's daughter

Wm Root on Is above Anoka when Winnebago Indians looted Root - wife ran with baby -
Dad Robson in Capt Nelson's Cavalry ^{Morgan of Burlington} for Iowa
Little Thunder - Whirling Thunder.

Folsom at Mouth ^{abagoo} Rum River - 148 when Win ^{Came}
Lynde in Com^d Ft. Chichihua hua - Surrendered to Gen. Sibley ^{CS}

Wasson - bro. of Sawyer N. of A - Lt. of Morgan Co's -
Rice bought ^{David} Farbaert's place at Elk River -
Tom Holmes - had goodly pool Rum River - Folsom
bought it - got lumber for Stillwater -
Rice said gr demand for hay - told Folsom
to put up all he could - F. drew on Rice to pay
for hay - was in partnership with R -
Last acct pd by Capt. Sawyer -
Gim. Folsom 27. Dec 1819

Folsom - has trunk H.M.R. sent by boat from Galena - 1839 - made
an ^H first one R. ever had - R came across a foot - for Mich.

Maj. McKensie U.S.A. in Big River Survey son of Kenneth McKensie
Lewis Ger. See Book Travels 1854 - 5 - 8
Sawyer. F. went to N. O. Ind. Ridden at P.D.C. June



MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED 1849

© Bertram Co. St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn. 189

Folsom. add. to Boar on Motion Thos P. Burnett
 before Chas Gunn June term 1844. Pr D. C.
 Was Capt. W. Knowlton - Co. 1 Mr. Serjt Maj - of Regt
 White F. was in Altus & L. office -
 Jan. to Mich. 1839 - N.E. bounday - trouble -
 Jonathan Cilly was mdr.ⁿ of Folsom & Co. got resolution
 agst duelling -
 see Folsom's biography in Newsom's Pen Pictur

Folsom MEMO

State v Nelson & Ferguson

89 min. 123.

(Columbian B)

74 min
p. 289

Held a default County until dissolved in
State v Nelson & Ferguson

90 min. 118.

Pack when as.

Included all of present ^{area} boundaries, all of Pinnings, Red Lake, Mahanomen, Clearwater, ^{and} Norman; ~~the~~ the ^{part} north half of Clay; twelve miles of the northern part and a strip ~~two~~ ^{three} sections from north to south and one section wide of the west side of Becker; ^{about 56 miles} the southwest part of Beltrami; twelve miles of the southern part of ^{Marshall} Norman, and all of the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

44.215
50
 2210750

32 2 1/2
164
 740.

64
8
 502

~~44~~ 226
220 } 50
 6

2 1/2 | 37
15

4 1/2
 42
 662
 450
 5

James McKeel
 Hazel Swanson } Adams
 South High Rd

37

42
 450
50

180
 P.O. in Park 1860
 Georgetown.
 Rice River
 Red River Junction
 Red Lake

War.
McLeod County Men in Spanish American
thieth Minnesota Infantry.
Company A.

a

First Election at Glencoe.

In 1855, while what is now McLeod was then the western portion of Carver County, the first election was held at Glencoe.

Compte Rendu du
Vme Congrès International des Sciences Géographiques
Tenue à Berne du 10 au 14 août, 1891.

pp. 109-110.

Les Sources du Mississippi.

Le Vme Congrès International des sciences géographiques siégeant à Berne en 1891, après examen de la question de la découverte des sources du Mississippi, émet l'opinion suivante:

1° La prétention de M. William (sic) Glazier d'avoir découvert les sources du Mississippi en 1861 n'est pas justifiée.

L'opinion du Congrès est d'ailleurs conforme à la loi votée par la législature de l'Etat de Minnesota en 1889.

2° L'honneur de cette découverte revient à MM. Henri R. Schoecraft, lieutenant Allen de l'armée des Etats-Unis et à M. J.-N. Nicollet, ingénieur civil, qui l'ont accomplie en 1832 et 1836.

Les rapports officiels relatifs à cette découverte se trouvent dans les archives du ministère de la guerre et du bureau topographique des Etats-Unis.

Tracing of portion
of map on page 107
of the second book of
the Old Settlers Asso-
ciation of Dakota Co. Minn

To show Indian trail

[Prairie Lake]

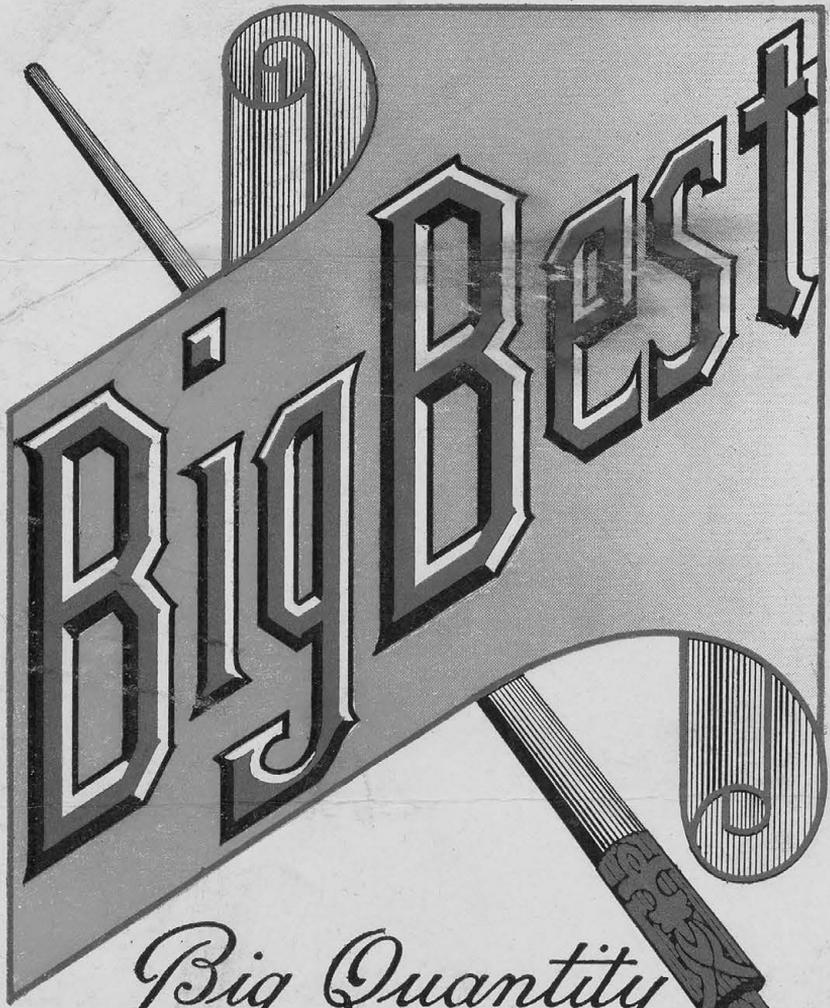


Brandsvold Muttell
Luth Ch. 4 near
of Foster

Organized 1892 Mar. 14
at Paul Fosbakken's
St. 1st office.

Ala Nelson Chairman
K O Bradvold Sec
Original members

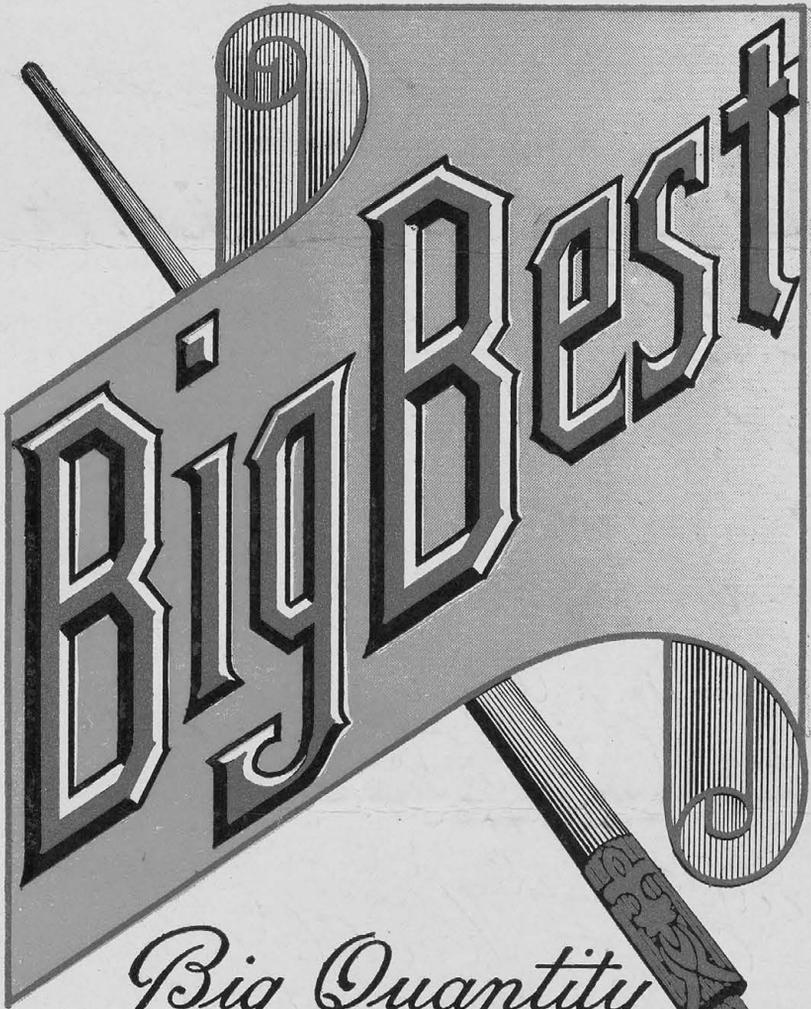
Olle Nelson
H. O. Bradford
Johannes R. Hove
Chester M. Rustad
Sam S. Svalleson
Auden Emerson
Paul Fosbakken
Arne J. Widness
John A. 4
Christoph Thomsen



*Big Quantity
Best Quality*

E. P. Sagnolese
Arthur W. Bierud
John W. Lee
Minister Rev. W. E.
Rue 1st pastor
Missionaly had held
services at home^{and}
school house
Church. Most of these
numbers of the old
Church at Forston.

That Ek. soon rented
the place of E. O. Fjirstad
~~operated the land of out~~
and worked it & vol-
untarily of fine into
that. Every number came
with him - pleased to
one day found fine
day finished to one
day and returns were
used to build the church
erected which now is
use. 1st Pastor Rev
2nd Pastor R. S. Sidal



*Big Quantity
Best Quality*

3rd

Norman

4th K.O. Kildahl

Present Sister, services
two per month.

Religious school each
Spring 2 or 3 yrs with
church on - Sch. D.
now 18 families.

Present Officers - are
Trustees 1915:

Andrew Emerson

Ole Mellesmoen

Ole O. Nove

Deacons

Tolex Hansen

Cushier Mike Ekern

Sec. E. O. Fjersted

Organizer Sonva Hove

Septor Ole O. Berge

Brandsvold
United Luth Ch.

Citizen State Bank of McIntosh

The Citizen Bank

July 28, 1891 organized
as Private Bank

J P Froude A A Miller
C F Page all three
then of Crankston Page
being in charge as
Cash Facts R M V P

Capital \$10000

Continued as such
till Dec 1, 1898 when
Page left and Chas L

Conger later of Saline
as Cash ^{John Johnson asst} with same
Pt & V.P. and so con-
tinued till present.

Mr C. had become
Asst Cash - Sept '91
and promoted when Page
retired.

Jan 7, 1908 re-
organized as State
Bank under present
name. same set
Officers with same

Capital	10,000
Surplus	5,000
and so continuing with Conger & Page	
Deposits	\$130,000

Citizens State
Bank
McIntosh

Bank Bldg erected
1893 doubtless first
Brick bldg - Eastern
Paen Co

All up to date
equipment Electric
Burglar Alarm
etc.

Business has kept
pace with country
development.

Citizens State
Bank
McIntosh

Erskine

Geo Q Erskine then
H 1st Natul Bank Crookston
bought house lots of
Martin Rathlock
David Cameron

Mitchell - laid out
the town fall 1888 sold
lots privately

Eber Cameron (son of David)
started 1st Fuel Store:

Very soon afterwards
Gilbertson & Esperseth
opened Home Store

O 7 Berge a Fuel Store
Tolof Torgersen Fuel Store

1st hotel opened by

G. F. Fergeson

1/2 later another with

G. F. Rovang prof

W. F. Gilbertson was

pt & M in Edw's store

1st Nat Bank 1897

by Frank & Ed Drew

operating about 1 yr.

Erskine

Mr. G. S. Sicketts
3037 Central

Scandia State Bank
Erskin

4

Established Oct 1, 1913,
H. John Bradley
W. Carl Christensen
A. F. Gronquist Cash
J. J. Steverson ass't
Other Directors
D. W. Wheeler
Carl Paulson ^{Croghston}
Reserve ~~_____~~
Capital \$ 15,000
Surplus 3,000
Deposits 85,000

Birdie found a
junco slava but
removable with
pills and nest
material.

Up to date Pauls
& Sage.

All local men but
Mr. Dr. Miller. Many
local facing are
stockholders.

About 30 men
all farmers in
Sumner County
that all persons
farmers.

Account of
Gerrit Beumer

Scandia State Bank
Perskine

1st State Bank

Gully

Organized 1910

Office July 1st

J. C. Giff #10000

Chas. L. Bowden 99

A. Starto Cash

~~Present Officers~~
All old stockholders
Mr. Starto only one
left then they
Mr. Starto only one

min.

Present

A. D. Stephens PA

Joseph Tagley Mentor VP

A. Stark Cash

Rep. Lawrence

Supplies & Annual Pysls \$700

Deposit, need \$8000.

Paul Meridada

Ow & its building.

State Bank
Gully

Farmers State Bank
Lodge Park CO.

Incorporated. Opened
July 15, 1914

Albert Lillo PT
Edward Mette VPT
A. P. Koff Cash.
Cap. # 10,000

Present Officers
O. N. Lindh PT

P. A. Sederberg VPT
Edward Mette Cash
Cap # 10,000

Surplus & R. D. Prof 2,500
Deposits # 15,000

Bank owns its building

Directors

Pt
P

Cash

Albert Lillo
Geo Lillo

Directors

"

About 8 other local
stockholders

Farmers State
Bank League

Statement.

The State of Minnesota to R. J. Holcomb, Dr.
To services and expenses incurred ^{as Commissioner} in in-
scribing the name of Peter Quinn on the
monument at Fort. Ridgely, Minn., pur-
suant to the provisions of Chapter 227, Gen-
eral Laws of 1893.

Services of Otto Lohner, engraver, 2 days at \$3.	\$6.00
Railroad fare of said Lohner from St Paul to Fairfax and return	5.92
Board for said Lohner, 2 days at \$1	2.00
Railroad fare of Commissioner from St Paul to Fairfax and return	5.82
Board for Commissioner, 2 days at \$1	2.00
Livery hire from Fairfax to Ft. Ridgely and return	4.00
Services and sundry expenses of Commissioner,	14.25
Total	<u>\$40.00</u>

~~Transcript~~

G. The article of Hon. W. R. Merriam on the financial situation which appeared in a recent number of the Dispatch is as full of mistakes and mis-statements as it is of fine phrases and plausible propositions.

The assertion that the present "uneasiness" in financial circles is due to the Sherman act, allowing the limited coinage of silver, is monstrously untrue. There is no natural uneasiness or financial tightness. Whatever of ^{inconvenience} ~~inconvenience~~ and disturbance there is in the money market, ^{is unexplained} is due solely to ^{the} actions of the gold men of ~~the country~~ in their desire to strike down ~~down~~ silver and corner the gold in the country. It was they who made the run on the national Treasury and drew out the gold in its vaults, and this they did not because there was any good reason for it, but because they ^{desired} had the power to do it. A little study of the facts and proper reflection thereon will satisfy any fair minded man that this is the whole and the simple truth. No amount of special pleading and fair spokenness

assertion can establish the contrary. The fact that ^{months ago} the gold bugs of the country predicted the present state of affairs unless the coinage of silver was stopped amounts to this. The prediction was merely a threat. The gold bugs said: "Unless said, in effect, 'Unless silver is stricken out of our coinage we will make a run on the treasury, strip it of its gold and create hard times.'" The carrying out of this threat is now characterized as the fulfillment of a prophecy! A robber warns ^{you} that if you ^{habitually} carry money on your person he will waylay you at the first opportunity and take it from you. You do not heed the warning and he robs you, and considers that you are most to blame for your loss because you did not heed his "prophecy."

The assertion that the coinage of silver which ^{is} the making of more money is the cause of the scarcity of money is simply ridiculous.

Gov. Merriam and all the other gold men not only want the coinage of silver stopped, but they want and I fear will bring about the demonetization of the silver dollar already coined.

THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF MINNESOTA.

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

Minneapolis, Minn., 188

Memoranda made on reading the Manuscript.

1. No allusion is made to the Etology of the Montmorucis
Refer to
 Edmunds in 1841, see Am. Geol. — ?
2. No allusion is made to Houghton's adoption of
 the Taconic system in his nomenclature. (See his
 labels on his collected specimens - as published by
 Brooks - also by C. T. Jackson.
[Do not find it in Brooks]
3. No allusion is made to the evident change of views of
 E. H. ~~North~~ *North* while preparing the report on Geology of Vermont.
Refer to
4. On p. 52, instead of "Marquette Iron bearing series," write
 Keewatin ~~iron bearing~~ *iron bearing* series, represented by the Marquette
 iron-bearing series on the south shore (and the other changes noted)
Refer to
5. Quotation from Murray's report for 1847-8 (p. of Vol. 53 + 521) seems
 to have applied to Lake Superior, and hence not to the
 original ~~Keewatin~~ *Keewatin* and - examine her the vol. of maps accompa-
 nying Murray's report, + the designation engraved about the islands.
Refer to
6. On pp 71 + 72 ~~part of~~ *part of* is unintelligible, particularly "Chron-
 ologically ~~is~~ *is* referring to the quartz" Does this mean immediately
successive ~~or~~ *or* chronologically?
Refer to
7. Page 74 The description said to apply to the Ogishke Con-
 -glomerate probably made to the lower part of the
 Ogishke ~~conglomerate~~ *conglomerate*.
Refer to
8. P. 75. "Vermilion ~~is~~ *is* schists," should Keewatin iron-

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

Minneapolis, Minn., 188

- bearing schists, or "Ver. lake iron bearing schists".

9. On p. 74, the "transition" described should be said to be from gneiss to crystalline schists - i.e., to the Vermilion schists, the lower part of Lawson's Keweenaw. They exhibit the well known transition from the Saurubian gneiss to the crystalline schists. The ^{idea} schist is "nascent" in the sense that it is beginning to be formed from argillitic slates &c.

10. P. 75. The statement "It is impossible to identify this description with the description of the Huronian rocks of Lake Huron, needs modification, for this massive slate conglomerate bears a close resemblance to the slate conglomerate at Murray Hill in the original Huronian region - which occupies a broad belt from there running S.E. to the Lake Shore east of Thessalon and west of Serpent mine. Alex does not seem to recognize the existence of a massive slate conglomerate alike in the Huronian and in the Anishkee ^{that is just what I recognize. It is because the two are so nearly alike that the Anishkee are not distinguished from them. But the one is nearly horizontal - the other nearly vertical. This is a hypothesis which I think the same slate conglomerate as in the Thessalon valley. That is good}

11. Page 76 - ^{top of my idea of the other nearly vertical. This is a hypothesis which I think the same slate conglomerate as in the Thessalon valley. That is good}

12. P. 77 "Vermilion iron bearing gneiss" should be Keweenaw iron-bearing region rather than a system. But I have made the change. ^{The name Vermilion is intended to denote a particular}

13. P. 78. "No structural unconformity exists" - This is too strong, see Lawson's & my reports - particularly Lawson's on Saurubian's subjects I find no intimations of structural unconformity; but

THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF MINNESOTA.

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

Continual evidences of conformity. Still I have made a little addition
 on the Rainy Lake region.
 Minneapolis, Minn., 188

14. Page 80. "So-called Huronian series north of Lake Huron. Is not that the actual Huronian series?
 Yes. if we retain the term
15. P. 86. "Arctic system" system established by Foster & Whitney in that vol? Was it not established rather by De Verneuil in Russia? Originally so, but Foster & Whitney established the same in America
 N H W

P.S. It might be well to give credit to Hunt for the point he makes in *Am. Geologist* (1890) that he for years insisted, with Emmons & Eaton, that the Green Mts. were pre-Silurian & not metamorphic Silurian.

P.S. I fear that the table on p. 81 will not be understood in its ^{original} plan & idea, by the compositor.

Notes on Alex:
Manuscript.

The classification last proposed by Prof. C. M. Shep-
ard is as follows:

Am. Jour. Sci., May, 1867, Vol. XLIII, p. 22. A previous classification
by Shepard differs widely from this. See Am. Jour. Sci., (2) VI, 402, 1848.

Class I. Litholites. (stony.)

Subclass I. Enclitic. crystalline; earthy individuals distinct, (Nobles, ^{Mass.} Maine).

Order 1. Feldspathic, contains one or more species of feldspar.

Order 2. Augitic, contains augite. (Parks, ^{Ill.} Illinois).

Subclass II. Dysclitic. earthy individuals indistinct. (Linn.)

Order 1. Psammitic, has the structure of sandstone. (Pulaski, ^{Ill.} Illinois).

Order 2. Howardic, compactly massive. (Linn. New Concord,
Nashville, Honolulu.)

Order 3. Oolitic, with oolitic grains. (Pulaski.)

Order 4. Porphyritic, sub-porphyratic, (Whiston, Harrison,
Richmond, Cabarrus,

Order 5. Basaltic, Trappean. (Segowlee.)

Subclass III. Anthracitic. black.

Order 1. Stalene, friable (Charleston, S.C.).

Order 2. Anatalene, ^{firm} (Cold Bokkeveldt).

Class II. Lithosiderites (stone and iron mixed).

Subclass I. Pleiolithic. more than half stony.

Order 1. Stomatitic, iron in round spots. (Hainholz.)

Subclass II. Mesolithic. less than half stony

Order 1. Mignomic, stone and iron much mixed. (Pancy, Newton.)

Class III. Siderites. (chiefly iron).

Subclass I. Psatharic. brittle.

Order 1. Chalyptic, steel-like. (Puntherford, Otsego.)

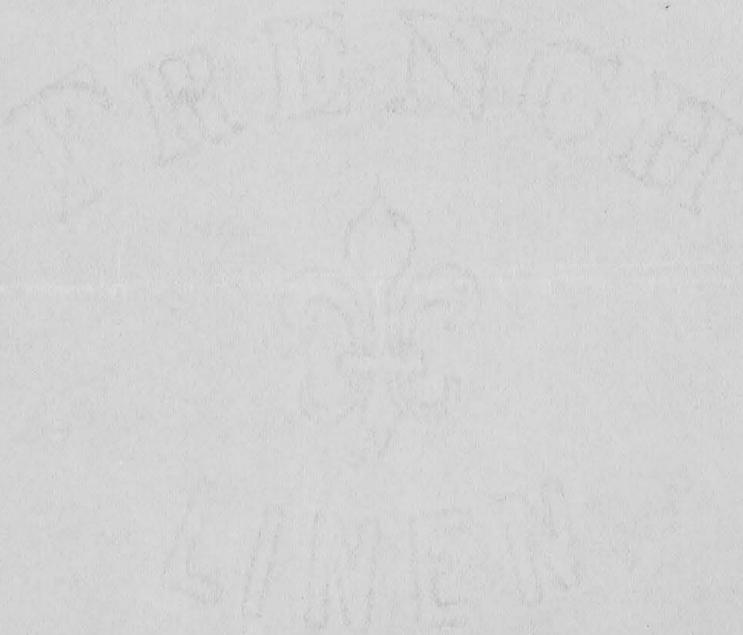
Subclass II. Apsatharic. tough.

Order 1. Agrammic, without lines when etched. (Scriba, N.Y.)

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF MINNESOTA.

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

Minneapolis, Minn. 189



2

Milk, Smithland, Botetourt, Oktibbeha).

Order 2. Sporogrammic, with scattered lines, (Chester, Walker, Daetah)

Order 3. Microgrammic, lines very small, (Saetruu, Braunau, Bonanza).

Order 4. Eugrammic, lines distinct, (Toluca, Ruffi mountain, Marshall, Robertson, Carthage).

Order 5. Megagrammic, lines coarse, (Dr. Kalb, Coche)

Order 6. Taeniastic, banded, (Cape of Good Hope).

Order 7. Nephelic, clouded, (Black Mountain, Nelson, Petersburg, Union).

Shepard gives a list of eighteen meteoric minerals.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF MINNESOTA.

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

Minneapolis, Minn. 189

WINCHELL
1890
MINN.

The System of P. Partsch is based on the presence and

Partsch, Die Meteoriten im k. k. Hof-Mineralien-Cabinete zu Wien, 1843. Q. Buchner, Die Meteoriten in Sammlungen u. s. w. Leipzig, 1863.
nature of the iron element, viz:

I. Meteoric Stones.

- (A) Anomalous. (without metallic ^{iron} or sulphide of iron, unless in powder, visible only with the microscope)
 - (a) lead-braveng meteorites.
 - (b) Scoriaeous meteorites.
- (B) Normal, (with sulphide of iron and some ^{with} metallic iron).
 - (a) without metallic iron; the crust shining.
 - (b) with metallic iron; the crust dull. (the stones here follow each other in groups in such a manner that those poorest in metallic iron are named first and those richest last. Each group embraces the stones most nearly related).

II. Meteoric irons.

- (A) Rough (with olivine in the cavities).
- (B) Compact, (with impurities in only very small amount and not having any apparent effect upon the iron).

The System of Rose is applied to his systematic

Berl. Acad. Ber. 1862. Aug. 7, 14, 1863, Jan. 15.
Classification of the meteorites in the University of Berlin.

I. Iron meteorites.

- (1) meteoric irons (nickel-iron in which schreibersite (Haidinger), or phosphide of nickel and iron (Berzeliu), or taenite (Reichenbach) i.e. nickel containing iron (Reichenbach d. J.) is contained in more or less amount).
 - (a). consisting of a single mass, & having no laminated structure.
 - (b). consisting of several coarse-grained individuals.

1.
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No.	Volume II.	Ayr.
1.	Report of a geological survey of the vicinity of Belle Plaine, Scott County. Minn.	1872.
2.	Report of geological observations made in northeastern Minnesota.	1886.
3.	Report of a geological survey in Minnesota.	1887.
4.	American opinion on the older rocks.	

End of volume II.

24

(c) consisting of one mass, with a laminated structure parallel to the sides of the octahedron (with Widmannstätten figures).

(d) consisting of fine-grained individuals.

- (2). Pallasites (meteoric irons with enclosed crystalline grains of olivine)
(3). Mesosiderites (nickel-iron and magnetic pyrite, and sometimes with olivine and augite in nearly equal amounts).

II. Stone meteorites.

- (1). Chondrites (fine-grained ground mass embracing small chondrules of a magnesia-silicate, with crystals and grains of olivine, chromite and an unknown black substance, as well as nickel iron and magnetic pyrite).
(2). Howardites (fine-grained mixtures of olivine with a white silicate, possibly anorthite, with a small amount of chromite and nickel iron).
(3). Chassignites (fine-grained olivine rich in iron, and containing little grains of chromite).
(4). Shalkites (granular mixture of olivine, shepardite and chromite).
(5). Chladnites (mixture of shepardite $[MgO SiO_3]$ with an aluminum silicate, with small quantities of nickel iron, magnetic pyrite and several other substances not yet determined).
(6). Carbonaceous or coaly meteorites
(7). Eukrites (mixture of anorthite and augite with a small amount of magnetic pyrite and most frequently smaller quantities of nickel-iron, sometimes with yellow leucosiderite and olivine (Petersburg)).

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

No.	Minneapolis, Minn.	189
		Apr.
17. Geology of Berrien County.		1871.
18. Michigan State geological survey.		
19. The climate of Michigan.		1871.
20. A letter respecting the publication of a paper on Hypsometrical Data.		1872.
21. Michigan. Being condensed popular sketches of the Topography, Climate and Geology of the State.		1873.
22. The diagonal system in the physical features of Michigan.		1873.
23. Supposed Agency of ice-floes in the Champlain epoch.		1874.
24. Rectification of the geological map of Michigan, embracing observations of the drift of the State.		1875.
25. The climate of Michigan.		1880.
26. Geology of Washtenaw County, Michigan.		1881.
27. Letter regarding personal visits to different points in Michigan to secure information for a final and complete revision of certain portions of the Palaeontology of Michigan.		1889.

End of Volume I.

Buchner: Von Reichembach's classification is as follows, ^{# 46} after
Pogent. Ann. CVII. 166. et. seq.

I. Family. Stones from pure metal.

1. Group (Chassigny, Bischofswille).
2. Group (Shalka, Jurnas, Petersburg).

II. Family. Stones with whitish groundmass; little oxidized iron.

1st Group; no dark grains, at the most an individual one here and there.

(a) Whitish, with light inclusions. (Nashville, Tenn.).

(b) Bluish-white groundmass (New Concord, Glasgow).

2nd Group; with included dark, granular chondrules. (Parnassus, Little Piney, Richmond, Benares).

3rd Group; interspersed with dark and clear chondrules. (Sims, Nobleborough).

III. Family. The groundmass is gray, finer than in the foregoing, not crumbling, and contains more iron and a little pyrite; specific gravity is greater.

(a) Signea, Macao, Charsonville.

(b). Specked with gray and white. (Weston, Okning, Moorcroft, Arsam).

(c). With whitish inclusions. (Cabarras, Parnallee).

(d). Dark-gray (Doroninsk, Liza, Labor).

IV. Family. Greenish groundmass (Sinsheim, Exleben).

V. Family. Dark-brown and black, with a strong carbonaceous element. (Koba, Cold Bokkeveld, Hais).

VI. Family. The stones contain compact, rather large, brown portions. (Mainz, Segowlee, Charwallas).

VII. Family. Stony substances are mingled with pure iron. (Mitteglied, Hainolz).

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Apr.

1865.

- described.
9. Some indications of a northward transportation of drift materials in the lower peninsula of Michigan. 1865.
 10. A report on the geological and industrial resources of the counties of Antrim, Grand Traverse, Benzie and Leelanaw in the lower peninsula of Michigan. 1866.
 11. Prospectus and by-laws of the Ann Arbor and West Virginia Oil and Mining Company. 1866.
 12. Botany and Zoology. 1866.
 13. On the geological age and equivalents of the Marshall group. 1869.
 14. Outline of a proposed final report of a survey of the State of Michigan. 1869.
 15. The Isothermals of the lake region in North America. 1870.
 16. Report on the progress of the State Geological Survey of Michigan. 1870.

- 5 #
- 1st Group. With pure olivine (Pittsburg, Atacama).
 2nd Group. Iron with stony inclusions (Goluea).
 VIII Family. The crystalline metals with borders of nickel-iron;
 Widmannstättenian figures. #

The irons here enumerated by von Reichenbach were nevertheless divided by him between a ninth family and those in group 5.

- 1st Group. (Cosby's creek, Burlington, Marshall, Robertson, Pittsburg, Nebraska, Lackport, Dickson, Putnam and many others).
 2nd Group. (Bauman, Nelson, Luceman).
 3rd Group. (Cap. Union, Livingston).
 4th Group. (Senarto, Seneca River, Chester, Arwa).
 5th Group. (Durango, Orange River).

The parent system is described by Buchholz & B. in
 Silliman Journal (2) 2, 37. Refer on meteorites, p. 16
 Copy it.

1.
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF MINNESOTA.

N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist.

H.N.W.'s

Minneapolis, Minn. 189

Volume I.

Year.

1. Letter respecting the establishment of a society of natural history. 1862.
2. Notice of the rocks lying between the carboniferous limestone of the lower peninsula of Michigan and the limestones of the Hamilton group: with descriptions of some cephalopods, supposed to be new to science. 1862.
3. On the saliferous rocks and salt springs of Michigan. 1862.
4. The oil region of Michigan. 1864.
5. The soils and subsoils of Michigan. 1865.
6. Notes on *Selandria Cerasi* Harris as it occurs at Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1865.
7. Geological reports of Michigan oil lands. 1865.
8. Descriptions of new species of Fossils, from the Marshall group of Michigan, and its supposed equivalent in other states; with notes on some Fossils of the same age previously

Page County was named in honor of Capt. John Page, of the 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Palo Alto, the first important engagement of the Mexican War. He was a native of Maine. His son, Col. John H. Page, is now in command of his father's old regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Nodoway ~~now~~ is an Algonquin Indian word and means Snake. It is still in use among the Oneidas of New York, the Minnebagoes, and the Chippewas. In the dialect of the last named tribe the word means also enemy; also, evil. The Nodoway river was named by the French ~~now~~ in Missouri more than a hundred years ago. On de Sisle's map ~~of~~ of 1772 the stream is marked and its name spelled "Nau-do-way," and this is the true pronunciation. In some of the early records of Missouri the name is called "Ni-di-na." This is a Sac and Fox Indian word meaning hearsay. Anglicised, the name of the stream would be Snake river. ~~by the French~~



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BY NEWT C. RIDENOUR

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.

Steam Heat throughout.

Clarinda, Ia. _____ 189

Nishnabotna should be spelled Nish-i-na-~~to~~ bot-anah. This is a ~~word~~^{phrase} in the old Missouri Indian dialect and means "Where We make our Canoes." The name is on ~~at~~ many of the early maps of Missouri.

Tarkio should be spelled Tah-ke-ho. This is a Sac and Fox word meaning turkey. It was the name of a chief killed on the stream in Missouri many years ago.

Buchanan Creek was named for Sergt. John Buchanan, of the regular army, who was drowned in the stream ~~fifty-six~~ in ~~1840~~ in 1837.



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Congratulations, Hurrah for the boy,
and his mother.

La Harpe 1719

(relativum)

The village of the Osages is situated upon a height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the river to the NW. Has 100 cabins and 200 warriors.

There is a lead mine 12 leagues from them, where are they known.

From the Osage to the Panis it is 40 leagues SW. There are four (4) rivers between you must cross, the largest being the Arkansas, cross from the NW. In June crossed it. The others are of little moment, they empty into the Osage. This Arkansas R. is 12 l. to the E of the Panis village. Another Panis rd. a league off from the first. They say it is 15 days journey to go to the grand village of the Padoucas. They often meet them six days journey from their village. The two nations fight fiercely, even eating each other.

N^o 5

Report of Nathaniel Grant of the seizure of U.S.
Arsenal at Liberty, Mo.

Missouri Depot, Sunday, April 21, 1861

Sir: I embrace the first opportunity to inform you that the depot was taken yesterday about 10 o'clock by a body of armed men from this and the adjacent counties. While I am writing the depot yard and grounds are filled with men, who are rapidly removing the ordnance and ordnance stores from the post. Having no means of resistance, my protest against the forcible and unlawful seizure of the public property was of no avail, and I was informed that all the military stores would be taken. I send this to Saint Louis by boat to be mailed, and so soon as it can be done a detailed report of all the facts, so far as they can be ascertained, will be forwarded. Very respectfully, I am, Sir, your
obedient servant
Nathaniel Grant
Chief of Ordnance, Washington City
In charge of Depot

X

- No 6 -

Report of Benjamin Farrar of the Seizure of U.S.
Arsenal at Liberty Mo.

East Saint Louis Mo

Hon Simon Cameron our Secretary of War; April 21, 1861
Liberty Arsenal, in Missouri, was taken possession
of by Secessionists yesterday, and 1,500 arms
and a few Cannon distributed to citizens of
Clay County. The Missouri River is blockaded
at Independence. All quiet here at present

Benjamin Farrar,

- No 7 -

Report of Maj. Richard C. Gatlin, Fifth U.S. Infantry,
of the Seizure of Fort Smith, Ark

Fort Smith Ark April 24, 1861

Colonel; I have the honor to report that a body of
troops of the State of Arkansas, under the command
of Col. S. Borland, entered and took possession of
the post of Fort Smith last night, Captain Sturgis,
of the First Cavalry, having evacuated it but a few
hours previous. Being on a visit at the post
at the time, I was made a prisoner of war by
the authority of his excellency the Governor of the State,
but permitted to go at large upon giving my

parole not to fight against the State of
Arkansas or the Southern Confederate States
during the pending difficulties between the
latter and the United States, unless exchanged.
In a conversation with Colonel Borland to-
day I am given to understand the the Governor
is acting as though the State had already seceded.
That last act in the drama being only a
question of a few days time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

R. B. Gattis

Major, Fifth Infantry.

Col L. Thomas

Adjutant General U.S Army, Washington D.C.

Vol. 1, p. 242

The Margy papers. (from Justin Winou's N. & C. Hist.)

Pierre Margy occupied till within a few years the office of archivist of the Marine and Colonies in Paris, having been for a long period adjutant and principal. He seems to have begun to make his copies in 1842, led to it by the work he had done when employed by General Bugey. He assiduously gathered ^(copies) an abundance of historical documents some even in private hands, His views were those of publication. He refused offers to purchase. "In conjunction with M. Harisse, an effort was made by him in 1870-1871 to enlist the aid of the United States Congress; but a vote which passed the Senate failed in the House. The great fire in Boston in 1872 stayed the progress which, under Mr. Parkman's instigation, had been made to insure a private publication. At last, by Mr. Parkman's assiduous labors in the East, and by those of Col. Whittelsey, Mr. C. H. Marshall, and others in the West and with the active sympathy of the Hon. George F. Hoar, a bill passed Congress in 1873, making a subscription for five hundred copies of the intended work.

"With this guarantee M. Margy went to press the series of volumes entitled Mémoires d. d. The first volume appeared in 1876 + + + + + Of the intended volumes three are devoted to La Salle, and appeared between 1876 and 1878 + + + + + The later volumes (the Editor has seen in Mr. Parkman's hands the proofs of Vol. IV. and V., and there is to be one more)

(over)

pertain to Humboldt and the following century; but a volume of the early cartography is promised as a completion of the publication."

N. B.

No atlas or volume of maps, as indicated above has (so far as I know) ever been issued, and Vol. VI, published in 1886, is Mayer's last issue. There is no index at all, either to the ^{separate} volumes or to the set as a whole. Mayer has been charged with printing in this collection documents that had already been printed elsewhere; and on the other hand documents have not been printed that should have been. (Witness Macalister College Roll.)

Now what is wanted, it seems to me, is a resolution requesting the Chairman of Congress to report all the facts in the case known to him (including the actual amount of money paid to Mr. M.) and whether he had been given to understand that the work was completed, or was relinquished for lack of funds, or encouragement in the way of subscribers.

Alfred J. Hall

Mr. R. S. Holcomb.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE MOWER POST CELEBRATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BODY.

A Sketch of the Life and Military Service of its Namesake.

Last night the members of Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the State of Louisiana, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Post. This Post has on its rolls upwards of a hundred members of those who fought in the Union service during the war, irrespective of politics. It was deemed fitting that on this occasion one of the comrades should be assigned the duty of preparing a sketch of the distinguished officer from whom the Post derived its name, and to none could more fittingly the task devolve than upon Col. William Wright, himself an officer of Connecticut troops, and one who shared intimately the friendship of the subject of his sketch.

The meeting was presided over by Senior Vice Commander William B. Hamblet, who, after the dispatch of the routine business of the club, introduced Col. William Wright, who read the following sketch of

The Life and Services of Major General Mower.

This post of the Grand Army of the Republic having done itself the high honor in adopting the name of Gen. Joseph A. Mower as its distinctive title, as such it will be known for many years to come, or perhaps as long as any member lives to wear the badge of our honorable order. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, the subject of my present sketch, was born in Woodstock, Vt., and like the hardy sons of New England, had at an early age commenced to learn a trade, that of a ship carpenter, and was working at New London, Ct., when the Mexican war broke out. He immediately left the shop and entered the army as a private soldier in an engineer company. It would seem from the fact that nature had designed the young Green Mountain boy for the life of a soldier.

At this time his constitution was strong and hardy, his appearance manly in every respect. He was bold and aggressive by nature. In person above the medium height, well made, with a strongly marked physique. His mind was distinguished by enlarged views, with a clearness of perception and soundness of judgment quite remarkable. He was a rare compound of vivacity and vigor, with remarkable coolness in times of great danger.

He also possessed the power of varying his conduct with those circumstances necessary to a perfect commander. He was much admired and beloved among his companions in arms for the example he set them of intrepidity, endurance of fatigue and the maintenance of discipline. He never failed to make himself fully acquainted with the wants of his men, and his close attention to the health and preservation of his command became a proverb in the army.

He never failed to visit the hospitals and render such aid as was in his power. His zeal and ability in subordinate positions was the means of elevating him to a high command; and his military success proved him well worthy of that honor. Gen. Sherman always spoke of him in the highest possible terms, and loved him almost like a brother.

When on duty he was ever prompt, always displaying an ardent military spirit, which won the applause of his superior officers and held the love and admiration of his subordinates.

The noble qualities of his head and the warm pulsations of his heart were well known to almost every member of this post. Our individual remembrances of the General are of the most pleasing character, and well illustrate in the highest and grandest form, those great qualities which have adorned his soldier life; and by adopting his name the Post has founded a monument which will aid in preserving his memory as long as the American flag waves its protecting folds over this nation.

I have mentioned that young Mower entered the service during the Mexican war. I can here say that he was with the victorious army of Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. It was during that campaign that he attracted the attention of Gen. Franklin Pierce—afterwards President—to whose brigade he was attached. Pierce was attracted by his intelligence and soldierly bearing, courage and activity, and became so interested in the young man that he took pains to remember with a promise that if in the future he could do anything for him he should not be forgotten.

After peace was made and the volunteers mustered out, Gen. Mower laid aside the implements of war and resumed those of peace. He returned to New London and his ship building again.

Gen. Pierce remembered his promise, for soon after his election to the Presidency, he sought the whereabouts of Mower and tendered to him the appointment of second lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, U. S. A. The appointment was accepted, and Mower laid aside his hammer never to be resumed again. He glided on the sword which he continued to use in the service of his country until the day of his death.

It was well known that Gen. Mower was slow to make friends, but when he once entered into the bonds of friendship he grasped those he loved to his soul with hooks of steel. It is also a well-known fact that he was a good hater, and carried his prejudices with him to the grave.

I now find him at the battle of Corinth, lying on the field, severely wounded by a rifle ball passing through his face and breaking his jaw. He was completely stunned and left upon the field for dead in the retreat incident upon that hotly contested field. He revived only to fall into the hands of the enemy, and being so covered with blood and dirt that his rank was not known, he was conveyed to the rear as a wounded prisoner of war.

Watching his opportunity, wounded and weak as he was, he succeeded in securing a loose horse, threw himself upon it, and made a bold dash for the Union lines and liberty; which he succeeded in gaining without accident, though under fire of his late captors. On reaching the Federal intrenchments he was so disfigured that his comrades were in doubt as to his identity.

I will now speak of Mower as Colonel of the 11th Missouri Infantry. He was commissioned on the 3d day of May, 1862, assuming command on the day following. He succeeded Col. Joseph B. Pummer, who had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers. Mower was at this time a Captain in the 1st United States Infantry. On the 9th of May he commanded his Missouri regiment in the battle of Farmington, and on the 24th he in person led a most brilliant charge on the enemy's outworks, capturing them after driving off a large force at the point of the bayonet. On the 28th the regiment skirmished in advance of the left wing of the army, and engaged in a severe battle in which most of the wing were engaged. By the careful handling of his troops on this occasion, the loss was comparatively small.

On the 30th, Corinth was evacuated, and the regiment went in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Boonville, forty miles south.

On the 13th of June he returned to Clear Creek, within five miles of Corinth, and was one of the best volunteer regiments in the service of the United States.

On the 18th of August he started eastward for Northern Alabama. It was at this period that his regiment was complimented by Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of Gen. Pope's Corps, as the finest drilled and best disciplined regiment in his army. About the 23d of August the regiment arrived at Tusculum, Ala., having marched 63 miles. On the 2d of September it moved to Russellville, Tenn., and on the 5th of September it moved to Frankfort, and on the 5th of October it moved to Iuka, Miss.; marched from there to Barnett's Corner and encamped, engaging guerrillas in several skirmishes, always resulting in success to the Union cause. Having returned from this reconnaissance, Gen. Mower with three regiments of infantry, a section of artillery and squadron of cavalry made one of the most daring reconnaissances on record. On that night the Union forces returned to Burnsville, and on the 18th marched to Jacinto to join the corps under Gen. Rosecrans. On the 19th the command marched eighteen miles, immediately going into position, fought the battle of Iuka, where it displayed the most desperate valor, and at the point of the bayonet maintained its position, not losing one inch of ground until one hour after dark. In this engagement the regiment lost 76 men in killed and wounded. Gen. Rosecrans again complimented the regiment and its commander in special orders for its magnificent fighting on this occasion. The 11th covered itself with glory in the pursuit of Price's army. On the 25th of the month it returned and went into camp at Rienzi.

Up to the 3d of October the regiment was constantly engaged in reconnoitering the enemy. It was also engaged the entire day at the battle of Corinth. On the 4th the command was placed at Fort Robinson, for the express purpose of making a bayonet

charge. Here it made the most brilliant and gallant charge of the entire war, even clubbing the muskets in repelling the storming forces of the enemy. After the hot work of the day the regiment went in pursuit of the enemy, marched 40 miles to Ripley, Miss., and on the 12th arrived back at Corinth.

To go through the entire work of this regiment, while it was under the command of Gen. Mower, would require more time than I deem judicious. Gen. Mower, although only a colonel, commanded a brigade, of which his regiment formed a part. It is proper to say at this time that the 11th Missouri, under Gen. Mower, had marched seventeen hundred miles, had sailed seven hundred miles, fought eleven battles, innumerable skirmishes, lost in killed and wounded about three hundred and fifty, suffered as much with as little maiming as any other regiment in the service, and always kept its face to the enemy—all this, by the example of one true and faithful soldier, Gen. Joseph A. Mower!

On the great march to the sea Maj. Gen. Mower commanded a division of the 17th Army Corps. I need not here recount the great dangers of that splendid military movement, neither will I speak of its comical joys or of its extreme hardships, nor of its foraging liberally on the country through which it passed. Gen. Sherman, in speaking of Gen. Mower, pays him one of the finest compliments one soldier could pay another.

He (Sherman) says: "The next day (the 21st) it began to rain again, and we remained quiet until about noon, when Gen. Mower, ever rash, broke through the rebel lines on his extreme left flank, and was pushing straight for Bentonville and the bridge across Mill Creek. I ordered him back to connect with his own corps, and lest the enemy should concentrate on him, ordered the whole rebel line to be engaged with a strong skirmish line." Sherman here says: "I think I made a great mistake there, and should have rapidly followed Mower's lead with the whole of the right wing, which would have brought on a battle, and it could not have resulted otherwise than successfully to us."

Here was a compliment of a high order. As a commander Mower displayed a masterly. His resolution was always bold and masterly.

He never failed to push the enemy whenever the chance presented itself. Nothing could exceed the courage he imparted to his troops. His presence among the men was a glory resulting in unbounded demonstrations and hard fighting.

Gen. Mower participated in the final struggle of the war, and was present in command of the 20th Army Corps, at the grand review in Washington, the like of which will not occur again in our day.

This tribute of respect, in my humble opinion, would not be complete did I fail to say of Gen. Mower that he was an excellent husband, father and friend, and an enemy to vanity, or ostentation; a lover of truth and very generous indeed, too much so for his means to those in need. He was never known to turn his back, more particularly on old soldiers, for whom he always displayed a warm affection.

I regret exceedingly that an insufficiency of information compels me to restrict myself to the narrow limits of this short address. My desire has been to preserve, if possible, for the use of this post, the record of the distinguished military career of one whose name honors our organization, this being the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Joseph A. Mower Post, Grand Army of the Republic; it is therefore needless for me to say that we are here this evening to offer a garland to the memory of a brave soldier. That he was a brave, an intelligent, and an experienced officer who fully understood the responsibility of any duty with which he was intrusted is well understood. His fidelity to the Government had been tested to the fullest extent. When daring was required he was always foremost, and when the question was asked, "Where is Mower?" the answer was, "At the front, on the skirmish line."

I must be brief. Gen. Mower sleeps in New London, Connecticut. He died while in command of the Department of the Gulf, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 6th day of January, 1870, and was sincerely mourned and regretted by all.

I am well aware that this sketch is very imperfect. I have, however, endeavored to obtain authentic material for a more perfect resume of this subject. I wish to thank Comrade Gen. George Baldy, late A. G. on the staff of Gen. Mower, for the aid interest he has taken, and the assistance rendered your humble servant in the preparation of this paper.

Col. Wright supplemented the sketch with the following official record from the files of the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 3, 1883.

Statement of the military service of Joseph A. Mower, of the United States Army, compiled from the records of this office:

Regular Army Record—Appointed Second Lieutenant 1st Infantry 18th June, 1855; promoted First Lieutenant 1st Infantry 18th March, 1857; promoted Captain 1st Infantry 9th September, 1861; appointed Colonel 39th Infantry 28th July, 1862; transferred to 25th Infantry 15th March, 1863; breveted Major May 9, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Farmington, Miss.; Lieutenant Colonel September 13, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Iuka, Miss.; Colonel May 14, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Jackson, Miss.; Brigadier General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Fort De Russy, La., and Major General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the passage of the Sulphur Spring, Ga.

Service—On duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., from September 23 to November 23, 1856; conducting recruits to Texas to January 25, 1856, when he joined his company, and served there with at Fort McKavett, Tex., to April 13, 1857; on leave of absence to India, West, Pa., to September, 1862, and in the expedition against New Madrid, Mo., to May 5, 1862; when mustered in as Colonel 11th Missouri Volunteers. [See Volunteer Record following.]

On leave and detail from February 1 to June 2, 1866, on special duty in Texas to September, 1866; District of Louisiana to Sept. 16, 1867; and Fifth Military District to Dec. 4, 1867; awaiting orders to Jan. 3, 1868; commanding regiment and post of Ship Island, Miss., to Jan. 26, 1869; District of Louisiana to March 31, 1869, and Department of Louisiana according to his present rank of Major General until he died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 6, 1870.

Volunteer record: Mustered in as Colonel 11th Missouri Infantry, May 5th, 1862; appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers 29th November, 1863; promoted Major General of Volunteers, 12th August, 1864.

Service—Commanding regiment in the Army of the Mississippi to September 14th, 1862, and Second Brigade, Stanley's Division, Army of the Mississippi to October 4th, 1862, when wounded in action at Corinth, Miss.; absent sick to November 16th, 1862; commanding regiment to December 16th, 1862; Second Brigade, Ross's Division, Department of Tennessee, to April, 1863, and Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, to July 4, 1863; commanding leave to September 15th, 1863; commanding Second Brigade, Department of Tennessee, to December, 1863; Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps, to March 7th, 1864; First Division, Sixteenth Corps, to October 19th, 1864; First Division, Seventeenth Corps, from October 31, 1864, to April 3d, 1865, and Twentieth Corps, to June 9th, 1865; on leave to July, 1865; commanding Eastern District of Texas from August 2d, 1865, to February 1st, 1866, when honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[Signed.] Assistant Adjutant General.

A vote of thanks was extended to Col. Wright for his interesting sketch, after which the Post adjourned to the ante room, to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion.

Death of a Noted Thief.

The man named Arthur Stanley, who was run over by a milk wagon on the morning of April 1, and who died shortly afterward, was buried yesterday. He was a thief, widely known as "Little Arthur." His business was that of a go between and confidant of the most notorious burglars. He was in great demand for what is known as "laying out a crib" that is to be "cracked." He was especially friendly with Draper, Porter and Red Leary. With a number of companions he had been celebrating the escape from punishment of William Tracey, the saloon keeper who shot and killed Charles P. Miller, the bunco man, and was acquitted. Tracey was present at the justification, but, though he did not drink anything, the others opened bottles of champagne as if they could not. Little Arthur was one of the merriest of the party. It was while he was on his way home that he was run down by a horse that afterward put its hoof on his head and crushed his skull. The same company raised the money for the funeral, and buried him yesterday.—New York Sun.

3 of the
Names of Indians that killed Temple Cole, et al,
July 19, 1810 ^{Winnemagoes} - Kat Irsh, O-hic-ka-ga-mis,
Mis=quad-na-mis. - Edwards p. 45

Also, Esh-can-ten-e-man + Ikathe cum-
mick, ibid p. 54 All Pattawatamie from Ill.

Cole and others killed July 19, 1810
Cole W. Cole, Stephen Cole, ^{Abraham Patten, Cornilus Gooch}
^{James Murdock (More dough)}
and Sarahal Brown came up with the band
next day. They were first seen across a prairie
~~four~~ on three miles ahead. Finding themselves discover-
ed the Indians kept changing their course,
which prevented their being overtaken. In their
rapid march, however, the Indians left behind
a quantity of plunder, a valuable pack-saddle,
7 or 8 deer skins, two sides of leather, and some
dried venison, the property of Mr. Brown. At night
coming on the pursuers pitched their camp near
a small branch arranging to continue on the
next day to the house of Victor Sagotiere, where
they would leave the recovered property and get him
who was known to have great influence with the Indians
to intercede for the recovery of the horses. But at
2 in the morning &c.
Capt. Samuel Livingston (over)

Capt. Saml Livering was sent by Gen. Edwards
at request of Lt Howard and in July, 1811, to
Perrin ^{in August} and held council with Indians. Gomo
was head chief.

main text

Bernard de Laharpe, in 1719, crossed from the Red river to the Arkansas river.

On the SW branch of the latter river he found 8 nations living in confederated unity —

Supposed to be the Mentos (^{from} Beaurain) They are allies of the wandering nations of the upper Red river, but wage fierce war with the Caney [who are in the ^{Cansé's} Kansas trib.] the Padoucas and with some of the Paris villages.

main text. ~~The Padoucas~~ The river they lived on could be followed westward until one reached the villages of the Spaniards at Padoucas. The latter were a populous nation whose villages extended far in the direction of the N & NW. The Spaniards were not friends with all of them, so that when they went to trade "at some village to one side of the direction of the Aricaras, they were often attacked by the Paris nation," enemy of the Padoucas.

Padmeas.

" We ~~heard~~ ^{learned} yesterday, 6 September,
by a letter from sieur Dubois sergeant,
written to M. de Bourgmont at Fort Orleans,
that the Frenchman, who had accompanied
the Padouca slaves had arrived at the
village of the Padoucas the 25th of August.
Having met some ^{Padouca} hunters half a day
journey from their village, the two slaves
began to make the signal of their nation,
which is to throw their blankets three
times in the air, and the Frenchman
saluted them three times with the flag.
They ^{came near each other} ~~approached~~ and then they conversed.

For Mr. Holcombe
from A. S. Hill

Capt. Thos. C. Craig, Reynolds 133

" " " " Edwards p. 65

Kickapoo, ^{residing near Prairie} murdered O'Neal's ^{Edwards 305-}
Oct. 10, 1812. Express from Ft Madison found on about same time ³¹⁴⁻²¹

"From Buffalo river to River Callume it is four and a half
miles. It is near this river that O'Neal's family was killed."
Edwards - p. 95

Fort Mason was 27 miles above mouth of Salt River. A little
north of Hannibal - But 14 miles below Bay Charles which is inconsistent
Even river distance wouldnt save it

Edwards' Double of distances on Mississippi p. 95

Report by Lieut Drakeford, of the U.S.
Rangers at Ft Howard

Yesterday [May 24, 1814] about 12 o'clock
five of our men went out to some cabinson
the bluff, about a quarter of a mile below the
fort to bring a grindstone. The backwater
of the Mississippi rendered it so they went
in a canoe. On their return they were at-
tacked by a party of Indians supposed to be
about 50 in number. The Indians killed
and tomahawked three and wounded one mortally.
While about this mischief, we gave them as
good a fire from a little below the fort as
the breadth of the backwater would permit.
Capt. Craig and myself, with about forty
men, waded across the water and pursued
them. Going about half a mile we came
on them and commenced a fire which con-
tinued about one hour, part of which time
at a distance of 40 steps and no part of the
time further than 250 steps. Shortly after
the commencement of the battle we were re-
inforced by Capt. Musick and 20 of his men.
The enemy now ran. Some made their escape;
others made a sink-hole in the battle ground

Drumford

2

and from there they returned a most rapid fire. It being very dangerous to approach nearer than 50 steps of the sink, we at length erected a breast work on the two wheels of a wagon, and resolved upon moving it up to the edge of the sink to fire from behind, down into the sink, and preserve us from theirs. We got the moving battery finished about sunset and moved it up with a sufficient number of men behind it, whilst all other posts around were sufficiently guarded in case they should be put to the rout. We had not moved to within less than ten steps of the sink before they commenced a fire, which we returned at every opportunity. Night came on and we were obliged to leave the ground, and decline the expectation of taking them out without risking man for man, which we thought not a good exchange on our side.

During the time of the battle another party of Indians commenced a brisk fire on the fort. Capt. Craig was killed in the commencement of the battle; Lieut. Edward Spears at the moving of the breast work to the sink. The morning of the
(over)

25th we returned to the ground and found five
Indians killed and the signal a great many
wounded that had been taken off in the night.
The aggregate number of killed on our part is
one captain, one 3d lieutenant, and five privates,
three wounded, one missing, one citizen killed and
two wounded mortally.

Act approved Feb. 12, 1873. - 67 sections - over 4 of
the large pages of the Cong. Globe - Part 3, p. 236 of
the Appendix. - Act entitled "An act revising and
amending the Laws relative to the Mints, Assay
Offices and Coinage of the U. S."

Sec. 15 - That the silver coins of the U. S. shall
be a trade dollar, $\frac{1}{2}$ dol. or 50ct piece, a ~~25ct~~ $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar
25ct piece, a dime or 10ct piece; and the weight of
the trade dollar shall be 420 grains Troy; the wt of
the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\$$ shall be 12 grams $+\frac{1}{2}$ of a gram; the $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar
and the dime shall be respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the
weight of said $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar; and said coins shall
be a legal tender at their nominal value for any
amt. not exceeding $\$5$ in any one payment.

Sec. 17. That no coins, either of gold, silver, or
minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the
mint other than those of the denominations, standards
and weights herein set forth.

(Sec. 16 provided for m^o 5 at 3ct and 1ct pieces
specifying the alloy &c) Sec. 67. This act shall
be known as the Coinage act of 1873"

In Senate Dec. 16, 1872 - Sherman - I am directed by the Com. on Finance to whom was referred the bill H.R. No. 2934 revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, and assay offices and coinage of the U.S. to report it back with 2 or 3 amendments. Then said it was same bill that had in substance passed Senate at last Congress, & gone to the House. "As this is not same Congress that passed the bill in the Senate, it will have to be read in full unless Senate takes word of this Com. for it." Senator Cole had it printed. - Cong. Globe Part 1 p 203.

Jan. 7 - Sherman reported further amendments and moved that they be printed. & Part 1 p. 363.

Jan. 17 - Bill was discussed at length but only in regard to recoinage of abraded gold coins, and the omission of the eagle on the silver dollar, the 2 dollar and the 5. Sherman had reported amendment omitting the eagle, Cassey opposed, and substituted, not & financiers. In course of debate

the mints, assay offices, &c. and coins -
recommend to their respective Houses as follows:
(4th Paragraph) * * That the House disagree
recede from its disagreement to the 8th amend-
ment of the Senate and agree to the same
with the following amendments - after "silver" in-
sert "trade": strike out the words "half dollar,
quarter dollar, and the dime, respectively,
there shall be inscribed," and the word "the"
before "fineness," and after "coin" at the
end of the amendment insert the words "shall
be inscribed," and the Senate agree to the
same.

3 other Paragraphs of amendments,
signed John Sherman, John Scott, J. F. Bayard,
and S. Hooper of Mass. W. L. Strongton, with
the report was concurred in.

Sherman said, "This bill proposes a silver coinage exactly the same as the French and what are called the associated nations of Europe and that "the dollar provided for by this bill is the precise equivalent of the 5 franc piece, and contains the same number of grams of silver." Cassedy wanted to keep the eagle on and the Sherman amendment was voted down 24 to 26. Part 2 p. 673-4 Part 1. 668 et seq.

Cassedy wanted no change for coining gold but rejected and $\frac{1}{2}$ of allowed to be changed for converting standard ~~silver~~ gold bullion into coin.

Jan. 27. Sherman moved that Senate insist on its amendments regarding abrasion &c disagreed & by House - adopted & Sherman, Scott & Bayard oppd. Conference in part of Senate. Part 2 p. 871

Feb. 6 - Day of the Crime. Sherman Cong. Globe part 2 p. 1150. Sherman submits report. The Com. of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 2934 revising and amending the laws relative to

House Report of Conference made Feb.
7, same as Senate - after "silver" in
"trade" etc. P. 1189, Part 2. Mr. Hooper
said: Mr. Speaker, I rise for the pur-
pose of submitting a report of a committee
of Conference, which I ask the Clerk to
read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The report was adopted.

Mr. Hooper of Mass. moved to reconsider
the vote by which report was adopted
and also moved that this motion
lie on table. Agreed to.

Senate and
Bill enrolled in House Feb. 12. ~~18~~
and signed by Pres. same day.

Jan. 23 Hooper, author of bill, moved that
Senate amendments be not concurred in
and for Conference. and "No objection was
made and it was ordered accordingly."

Part 2, p. 815. Hooper, Stoughton &
McKibbin ^{of Ill.} appd. House Conference, Jan. 25.
P. 860. Jan 27 Senate appd. its Conference
Sherman, Scott, + Bayard. Part 2, 893.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 10TH MISSOURI INFANTRY AND
COMPANY E 24TH MISSOURI INFANTRY:

By direction of the officers elect of the Regimental Association, I am pleased to inform you that a sufficient number of our comrades are still on deck to warrant them to meet once more, to greet friends now aged and silvered over at a rate of at least 16 to 1, but growing more and more fervently attached to each other, as our ranks become thinned through disease, wounds, and I am sorry to say, from the red tape of the Pension office, which brings many a comrade to an untimely end for the lack of means of support which was promised, earned, but is held back by the one man power clad in southern garb, who has no kindred feelings for the northern soldier.

The Reunion will be held October 18 and 19, 1894. at Quincy, Ill. If you cannot possibly come, write to George Thrush, President, Quincy, Ill., or G. M. Finley, Vice President, Augusta, Ill., so as to keep your name on our roster.

By taking a receipt for full fare to Quincy, you will, upon the return from Quincy to your home, be permitted to pay one-third fare.

The 3d Missouri Cavalry and 50th Illinois Infantry will hold their Reunion at the same time and place; there will also be quite a gathering of the 27th, 10th, and 16th Illinois Infantry present.

If this is received by relatives or friends of deceased comrades, please notify either the President or Vice President of place and time of death. If a comrade has changed his post office address, give either of the above named officers notice thereof.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

G. F. Wm. FROEHLICH, Secy.

(1)

Up from his princely home
He came to my cottage door
Few were his looks and his words,
But they linger for evermore
And the smile in his sad dark eyes,
Was as tender as smile ~~you~~ could be
Yet I was nothing to him &
Though he was the world to me.

(2)

To day in his palace home
On a flower strewn bier he lies
With the drooping lids fast closed
Over the beautiful sad dark eyes
And among the mourners who mourn
I may not a mourner be
For I was nothing to him
Though he was the world to me

(3)

Fair is the bride he has won

And her love was all his own
Her beauty he had and held
But his spirit was ever alone
I would have been his slave
With a kiss for a life long fee,
But I was nothing to him
Though he was the world to me

(4)

How will it be with our souls
When they meet in the spirit land
What the mortal here cannot know
Will the spirit there understand
Can in some celestial form
Must the sorrow repeated be
And I be nothing to him
While he desires heaven for me

A song published and sung

By Miss Mary Hamman

The profusional songerette

1858 Admin of State

Carver 3117
By order 373
Dummers 736

citizens conveyed on
some bank. Two or
three were caught in
the battle

Some few
Sawyer, shot of some
Agnar's applied down
in a blanket

May 26²²⁷ 1858 Am

appeared at daylight and killed a
Sioux that was fishing ^{off from Murphy's Landing from Chippewa} Antelope found
at time of battle - ^{some} saw a
Sioux and a Chippewa shot down ^{Sioux}
within a mile below town
Chips 176 warriors
Sioux 65 of Shakopee's and Black Dog's

Chippewa killed and scalped the fishing Sioux.
Sioux crossed river on Murphy's ferry.
3 Sioux killed 14 wounded - 3 of whom died
wounded treated by Drs. Wakefield and Wilson
4 Chips killed & 5 known to be
wounded. Sioux carried one body
across river intact it and
burned it.

Some men from Shakopee
followed Chips. A mile
from the river Chips divided
one party striking straight
in Crow Wing with wounded
others started in direction of
Muntonka. A few were said
to be lurking in vicinity of battle
ground. Sioux returned and
threw up rifle pits about
their camp. Whites advised
them to leave for their reser-
vation ^{and highly died}. Some St Paul people
went up and got relics off the
battlefield fighting over at 10

The Minnesota Historical Society

Instituted 1849



A Regular Meeting of the Executive Council

will be held Monday Evening, November 9, 1914, at 8 o'clock,

in the Historical Library Reading Room

in the New Capitol.

After transaction of business, the following Paper will be read:

Biographic Memorial of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt,

By WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL

Charles Nathanael Hewitt was born in Vergennes, Vt., June 3, 1836, and died in Summit, N. J., July 7, 1910. He was graduated at Hobart College, 1856, and the Albany Medical College, 1857; served as surgeon of the 50th N. Y. Regiment in the civil war, and became surgeon-in-chief of the engineer brigade, Army of the Potomac; came to Minnesota soon after the war, settling at Red Wing; was professor of public health, University of Minnesota, 1874-1902; was secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, 1872-97.

The Secretary will also speak briefly of a recent large Donation received for this Society's Library,

Files of Letters, Collections of Bound Pamphlets, and Scrapbooks, from the Library of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

These letters, received by Mr. Donnelly during all his life in Minnesota, 1857-1900, and as a member of Congress, 1863-69, relating largely to the history of this state, especially of political parties and legislation, number about 30,000. The bound pamphlets form 72 volumes, comprising more than 2,200 articles, addresses, and reports, bearing mostly on state and national politics and legislation. The scrapbooks number 18, containing much Minnesota history of the quarter century from 1870 to 1896.

The Public are cordially invited to these Addresses, in the New Capitol, at 8:15 o'clock

WARREN UPHAM, Secretary.

*Warren Bay killed and burned
It struck killed + 1 duck on way
to Africa + 2 ducks and set a trap
on Monday morning and had some on them*

*2 killed 2 only and 4/10 wd
signe paraded 4 scalps and 4 heads, did women mutilate + burned
chips carried away on lidos*

*Warren from Mrs. Bae, full and security taken
Shogho - leads and under him
a little Kill, 1872 - better and in the
112 in party but 34 out of 40 they were
but 1 each at 4000 but in part
one bunch of 1000 and 1000
purpose same and not 5 each*

Chief

May diva gah nonind ~~Red Lake~~

Misqua dace Sandy Lake

Wah bah nah quod White Earth

Oh-con-dea-con (Shakopee fight)

Wah wa ya cumig Mille Lac

Ne gah ne bin ace Leech Lake

Beshig wah bay White Oak Point

Bay bamm ah che waish Kung-Brisfote

Red River Articles
In Harper's Magazine

Manton Marble's To Red River & Beyond, First Paper Aug. 1860.

In this "Anson Northup", Red River Magazine

Second Paper October 1860, Third Paper, Feb 1861, Also

Also "Sketches on Upper Miss" July, 1853. Views of
Holmes' Landings, St Paul in 1853. Blk Dog Village
Valley of Minnesota, etc. Falls of St Anthony and City of St. A.
"Land of Lakes" October 1875, by R.W. Powell

Quaker
Virginian
Mississippi
Illinoisian
Georgian

Indianian
North Carolinian
South Carolinian
Floridian
Alabamian
Louisianian
Kentuckian
Kansian (or Kansan)
Michiganian
Missourian

Winnepesaukee

Little Crow
St. Paul, Minn. 1851

Receipt for \$2,857.14², p. 26 Gen Soc. 61

Wo-we-nah-pay
nowinape

5
1
5-4

COMPENDIUM
OF
History and Biography
OF
POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Illustrated

Examine History, for it is "Philosophy teaching by Experience."—Carlyle.

W. H. BINGHAM & CO.

Publishers, Engravers and Book Manufacturers

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Prospectus of the Proposed
Compendium of History and Biography
of Polk County, Minn.

ILLUSTRATED

In order to record and preserve the history of Polk County, Minnesota, and especially the early history of the county, the undersigned, as publisher, proposes to publish such a history. A plan and a program of this history will be prepared with the co-operation of the most competent authorities of the county, and the publishers intend that the

residents, are living with their memories unimpaired and their faculties preserved.

The publishers design that the book shall be well printed, and that in all respects it shall command itself to the teachers of the county's public schools and their pupils, to the parents of these pupils, to investigators and library frequenters,



POLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

work shall be, so far as they can make it, what it should be.

Such a history of Polk County has been long desired and demanded. It is realized that as time passes the interest in the county's history will increase, but that the work of compiling it will become more difficult; the histories of many of the older counties of the state have been made up only after great difficulty and with much effort. The compilation of the history of Polk County, especially the early history, ought to be undertaken while well-informed early settlers and long-time

and to all others interested in Northwestern or Minnesota history, or in the record of the great community and political division called Polk County, Minnesota.

Competent authorities will have supervision of the book. Judge Wm. Watts, a pioneer, who has written a valuable condensed history of this portion of the Red River Valley, will assist in supervising the manuscript of the present work. He will be assisted by N. P. Stone, of Crookston, the efficient historian of the Old Settlers' Association,

and one always deeply interested in the county's history and general welfare.

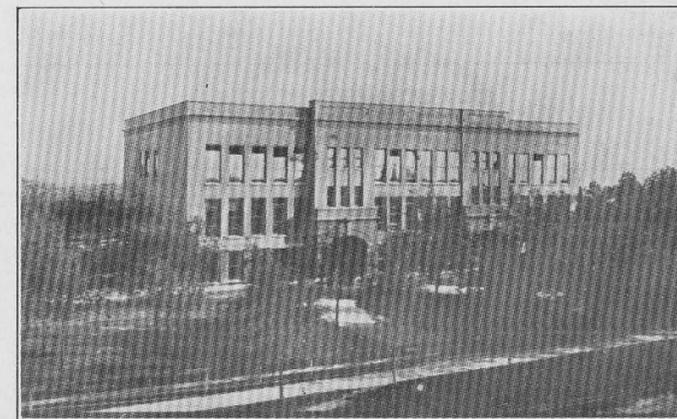
Hon. A. D. Stephens, president of the Merchants National Bank of Crookston, will also assist in reviewing data relative to the early banking history of the county.

James M. Cathcart, secretary of the Crookston Commercial Club, will prepare a chapter on the general growth and development of Crookston along all business lines. Mr. Cathcart is an able and pleasing writer, and any material furnished by him will be read with pleasure by the people of the county, and will be a most valuable contribution to the work.

W. E. McKenzie, editor of the "Crookston Times," has kindly consented to write on the early

In the general history the article written by Judge Wm. Watts in Cooper & Company's History of the Red River Valley, will be freely used and largely drawn upon. Judge Watts has not only kindly consented to the use of this article, but has promised to examine and, if necessary, to assist in revising other manuscript for this volume before it goes to press.

Among the most valuable features of the History of Polk County will be the biographical sketches of prominent early settlers and later citizens, the people who have made the county what it is. There will also be portraits of some of these characters, so that future generations, in the hundreds of years to come, will not only learn accurately who and what manner of men the early



HIGH SCHOOL, MCINTOSH, MINN.

history of the newspapers of the county. Mr. McKenzie is so well known to the people of the county as to need no introduction at our hands, and any article from his pen will be read with interest throughout the state.

Other well-known citizens of the county have been invited, and are expected to contribute special history and descriptive chapters and articles.

The chapters of early times in what became Polk County and the Red River Valley prior to the permanent white settlement, will be prepared by Maj. R. I. Holcomb, of St. Paul, a member of the State Historical Society, who has written somewhat extensively of Minnesota and Northwestern history. His chapters will contain much new, interesting, and really instructive information concerning the very early history of the county and its surroundings.

settlers of the county were, but they can see what they looked like.

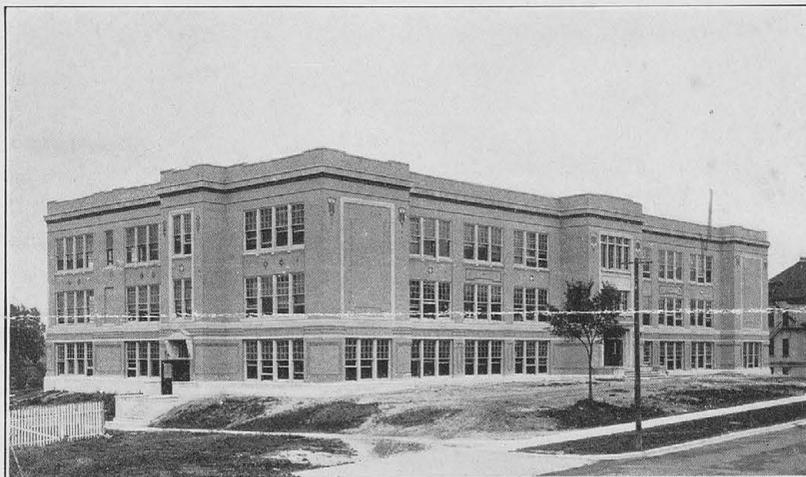
Many of the children of Polk County today will probably live to see 50,000 people or more in their county. Realizing that the part the parents of these children played in laying the foundations of and preparing the way for this prosperity, and that the record they made in this regard will be contemplated by their posterity with great pride and admiration, the publishers promise to try to do their part in preparing and printing this record.

In view of the outline here given, it is hoped and confidently expected that the citizens of intelligence and influence in the territory to be covered by this book will give all the assistance and tangible support required for the compilation of a

work of such magnitude and importance. Should we fail to receive the encouragement necessary to enable us to prepare such a history as we contemplate, we reserve the right to withdraw from the

fort will be spared to secure accuracy.

The book will be issued in one large imperial quarto volume, printed on fine, delicately tinted paper and elegantly and substantially bound



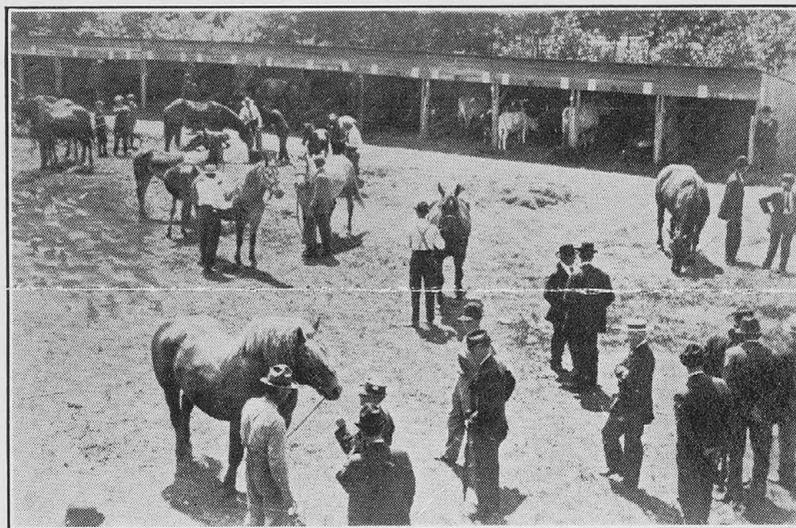
CROOKSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

field and avoid further sacrifice of money and time.

It is to be distinctly understood that orders for this work cannot be countermanded. It is also to be understood that, as the personal memoirs will

in half leather, and embossed in black and gold.

This prospectus shows the size of the page and style of type. The number of copies printed will be limited to the number of orders taken in



POLK COUNTY FAIR, FERTILE, MINN.

be inserted in the book without any charge whatever, the publishers will not be responsible for any errors that may appear in them. But all personal sketches will be submitted by mail or otherwise to the persons concerned for correction, and no ef-

advance of publication. The work will be delivered within a reasonable time after publication, but no definite time can be promised.

W. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
Publishers.

Judge allowed answer filed but with
\$5 costs. Butts asked for money.

Butts stated case. Miss C. born & raised
at White Bear - Inst 26 - French Catholic
part of 94 became acquainted with Mrs Root,
^{who had her place in Mnpls} Mother died at 13 never went much to school.
Mrs. Root is procurer for N. of G. S. Then took her
to Mrs. Hand worked in Mnpls 1 yr. then Mrs. H.
came to St. Paul. After a time Mrs. Root told her
she had a nice place. At Hands Mr. R. took
a hack - 3 hrs. to get to N. of G. S. Did not tell
her where she was going. When got her inside
Mrs. R. said "Well good-bye." Kept 2 yrs 3 mos.
Inmates work hard - virtually a prison. Work all
sold out. Winterman Bros. Mannheim's & C.
Never step out. No mail opened. Couldn't write.
75 per cent of inmates over age - told them law
changed 21 was of age. Worked them in cellar
Children Mac. Fed on slops - from hotels & C. Wouldn't
allow them to read catechism - gave every girl another
name. No doctor. Drugs prescribed. usually
flaming. Mrs. Murphy knocked them down & kicked
them - "pets". Girls ragged when came out rolled
in blankets - vermin. Food 2 1/2 cts a day. Impure
ment in food in 1 1/2 yr. No butter, milk & cheese,
no pepper. Food bad if demand 2d dish pun-
ished. Produce abatements. Abated 1 girl & made
her go to work in 6 days.

May 1896, Miss C broke out thru window
cut her wrist. 2 girls sent after her caught
her. Got in milk wagon & drove helped

catch her. Stayed about 1 year. Her father
& brother & sisters didn't know. Her cousin
demanded ^{& secured} release. One woman been there
22 years. 45 old now. Another 7 yrs. Miss
C. never arrested a lot before any court.
Only let out when they have influential friends.

has been in there 5 yrs.

Susan Crowe called for Xem. under stats.
47 yrs. Part of N of G.S. 10 acres of ground 3
stories & basement. 100 or more rooms. Part of main
beds for sisters - 35 about. Wing is for reformatory.
Other part for Magdalens who sew - 20. 2
Reformatory's 40 & 50 in 1st Reform - Machine
Sewing. 2d Reform about 25 & 35 - Laundry
Children from 2 to 15 - about 18. Total pop
about 150 or 140 - Magdalens no wages.
Reforms bed. Laddering, clothing & care when
sick. Walls of brick. Yards high. Miss
C. was in sewing dept. 2 wks then sent in
wash house - 2 floors. ^{Inmates} keep in own
dept. Menders iron band. Once used a city
prison. Upper floor has no gratings. Subs. in same
condition as was in city prison were kept. Do laundry
made for people.

Sister Zephine has charge of laundry. No one could come in without mistress's permission. One kept to answer door bells. Cannot allow inmates of reformatory to speak privately. Not allowed, names a history - no newspapers. Allowed amusing books. Kept them to reform them. Get up 5 in summer 5-30 in winter. Walk from 8 to 12 then 1-30 depends on contract for laundry. Walk all 6 sometimes after - can't tell how late. Miss C might have been in 2 yrs 3 mos. All mail thro. my hands, opened & read. If it don't come from proper person - same as to sending out. Am sole judge. Practically so. in both reforms.

Miss C. went away once herself - out long enough to get her back. She came back. No rules to punish for trying to get away. I never allowed capital punishment. Only mode of punishment I allow is a tick dress of gummy sack, if any obscene kept aloof. Not allowed to talk when in bed. In recreation can talk, give them a different name, to save their families. Adelaide - then Loretta - was Miss C's name - 2 men came & said they were cousins, & aunt in city. Return with aunt & she may go. No studies in class room. When she is in talks to them, they sit down. Sister laughed when I said of she blessed them. Don't kneel but stand up when I pass - don't have to. No trouble if they don't. Custom, but many a time not followed.

2 Reforms are the same. Ceased taking girls about 4 yrs ago. Treatment of inmates

Same - always uniform. Can't see at large,
no receive visitors, except relatives & they in
a parlour in sister's presence. Parents or grandmothers
are told this. Have had several escapes. 6
last year, some in room. I will not
give their names but will protect them. When
they escape if over age we let them go. Can
go at any time. Report them when runaway.
Reported 2 recently, "Emma" & "Eva". Report them
to police officer so that they could find them
and inform parents. Don't remember police
bringing back. Mother of "Inac" brought her back recently.
Miss C. came in in evg. I did not receive her.

Rules uniform. Miss C. did washing & ironing
as a rule. When she escaped wore black dress
indicating that she was a runaway & conduct of
the best class - indicating good moral conduct.

Got sugar in coffee. allowed butter 3 times a week,
not allowed milk except in coffee in tea. Once in
a while cheese, marmalade, Food is seasoned for them

Breakfast. big coffee & hash when they get butter on
hash. etc. Same food to evlths and all. Give
them 2d dish if they want it. I never got
food from kitchen. When city miss were there

only worst girls were put with prisoners. Had none
when order was served, but kept only those who
wished to remain. Elizabeth remind. ~~and~~ also Veronica,
(Joan Anderson) Elizabeth there yet - beyond for home.

Book shows as per now. Miss C not allowed to go
out of house or other apts. Never demanded to
be released. ~~was~~ asked so far as witness knows

Once asked sister to get her situation. Don't know how she worked. Circumstances of escape relative to me. Thinks Miss C. was informer & allowed to go around. Miss Murphy, "Lena" & like in every school we recognize good scholars. Infirmary must report to. No papers. Read on Sunday. Go to bed at 8:30 bell rings. One has charge of all clothing. I have furnished them clothing. I furnish dresses, underwear, shoes stockings. I think Miss C. was furnished. Some of Majordomos are there over 20 yrs.

service. Post headquarters were in a bank building opposite the capitol. The private quarters or mess of the colonel and the field officers of the regiment were at a cottage, a few rods distant, and owned by Mr. Waite, a citizen. The grounds around the capitol were ample for company drill, which was not neglected. It was not uncommon for considerable numbers of people to gather in front of the capitol to witness the regiment's skill in the manual of arms on dress parade. During the autumn and winter, when the weather would admit, brigade drills were conducted by the colonel on the ground in front of St. John's College, with the Third Minnesota and Forty-third Illinois divided into three battalions. Little Rock at that time was a handsome town situated two hundred feet above the Arkansas River. Many of the residences were tasteful, with ample and pleasant grounds. The arsenal, which had cost the United States \$1,000,000, was in fair condition. The citizens were all respectful and civil, many even cordial. There was a respectable union element, which soon began to express itself openly and with systematic organization. To a delegation of citizens from Pine Bluff Gen. Steele read, as expressive of his sentiments, a short order which had been issued by the colonel on his own responsibility as post commander, September 16th, and which contained the following: "The true interest of the Government at this time, so far as it is represented by troops here, is by all means to abstain from unnecessarily irritating the citizens; to abstain from all conduct that will tend to tarnish the good name of the federal army, and by courtesy and good conduct to command the respect and encourage the loyalty of the people." The prominent position which the Third Regiment occupied at Little Rock, its exemplary conduct, intelligence and friendly intercourse with the people, contributed not a little to the development of loyal feeling. A Confederate colonel, writing from the Confederate camp in Arkansas, November 6th, to Jefferson Davis, said: "General Steele, the federal commander, is winning golden opinions by his forbearance, justice and urbanity. Anyone can judge what will follow." Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a letter to Gen. Steele, dated Oct. 24, 1863, congratulated him on his "marked success" and said: "I have no doubt you have made more progress in Arkansas toward a reconstruction of government than we have in any part of the country east of the Mississippi." Delegates to frame a free state constitution met at Little Rock on the 8th of January, 1864. It being a spontaneous movement of the people, and not initiated by any official authority, the convention was scouted by many as an illegal body. The colonel of the regiment, who was in a position to be of some service to the delegates, gave it earnest support from the start. President Lincoln respected its action, and even changed the day he had previously appointed for election to harmonize with it. The free constitution which it submitted was ratified by popular vote, Isaac Murphy was elected governor for four years, and held his office till a successor was chosen under the final reconstruction act. Gen. Steele's success in promoting reconstruction in Arkansas, and thereby contributing great moral aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, was distinguished, and the Third Minnesota will always be justly entitled to a share of the honor.

VETERANIZING.

General Order 191, War Department, June 25, 1863, promulgated regulations for enlisting "Veteran Volunteers," to be organized as such at the expiration of their original terms of enlistment. Those who so re-enlisted were to receive one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium, amounting in all to \$402, payable as follows: On being mustered in, 1 month's pay, \$13; first installment of bounty, \$25; premium, \$2; in all, \$40; 2 months after muster in, \$50; expiration of 6 months' service, \$50; expiration of 12 months' service, \$50; expiration of 18 months' service, \$50; expiration of 2 years' service, \$50; expiration of 2½ years' service, \$50; expiration of 3 years' service, \$75. If the Government should not require such troops 3 years and they should be honorably mustered out before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they were to receive the whole bounty; also, as soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service would permit, they were to re-

ceive a thirty days' furlough. Moderate progress only toward the veteran re-enlistment of the regiment was being made; and on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, 1864, at three and a half o'clock, the colonel had the regiment assembled in the hall of the house of representatives, and explained to the men the regulations for re-enlisting. They were also told that in such an act of patriotism they could not make a mistake; that they were worth more to the country than new men, that probably the war would not last more than about a year longer, that they would not be contented to be in civil life and leave others to strike the finishing blows; and that for the honor of their state and the good of the service, they should keep the Third Regiment in existence as long as the war lasted. By Thursday, the 7th, the re-enlistment was completed. Company K having been the first to veteranize, started January 12th for Minnesota on its furlough. February 7th Companies A, D, and F left on their furloughs.

BATTLE OF FITZHUGH'S WOODS.

Wednesday, March 23d, General Steele, with about 9,000 men, being the main part of his army, marched south from Little Rock to co-operate in General Banks' Red River campaign, leaving Brigadier General Nathan Kimball in command of troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River. The next day General Kimball assigned all the troops left in the vicinity of Little Rock, some 3,000, to the command of Colonel Andrews. March 30th, General Kimball received from a citizen residing near Augusta, a fertile and populous part of northeastern Arkansas, information of a camp of a Confederate recruiting party in that locality, and learning from Captain Carr, chief quartermaster, that a boat could be in readiness early the next morning at Devall's Bluff to convey a small force up White River, Colonel Andrews was authorized to make the expedition. The latter immediately conferred with Major Foster, in command of the Third Regiment, who cordially entered into the movement. Volunteers numbering one hundred and eighty-six, from Companies B, C, E, G, H, and I of the Third, under the immediate command of Major Foster, left Little Rock with Colonel Andrews by railway the same evening; embarked early the next morning on the steamer *Dove* with Captain L. I. Mathews' company, numbering forty-five, of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and ascended White River, the gunboat *Covington*, under Lieutenant Lord, accompanying. Arriving at Gregory's Landing at dusk, the command marched, in rain and darkness, three miles to Cache Bayou, which the cavalry forded with difficulty but without accident, and found that one of General McRae's camps which it had been intended to surprise had been abandoned that morning. Returning to the transport the command moved on to Augusta, where it landed early the next morning, April 1st, and, little supposing it was to have so serious a conflict as the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, marched north on the Jacksonport road. A detail from the Third Regiment was left as a guard on the steamboat under Sergeant Early, and the whole force with which Colonel Andrews marched out of Augusta did not exceed two hundred men. It had been learned that General McRae's principal camp was near Antony's plantation, seven miles distant. Our advance met and charged a small party of the enemy a mile out from Augusta, and captured two prisoners. Some three miles out, at the fork of two roads, the cavalry advance waited for the Third to come up, when a force, which proved to be Major Rutherford's, was met and driven into the woods on a road leading to the right. At the bayou, six miles from Augusta, another mounted party, of which, as subsequently learned, General McRae was one, was met and chased a mile or two. Beyond Fitzhugh's plantation a Confederate camp was found which appeared to have been recently and suddenly abandoned. About twelve and a half o'clock rest and lunch were taken at rather a wild place some twelve miles above Augusta, near a church, and where the ground was hilly and wooded. The actual situation, with regard to any Confederate forces, instead of being as reported at Little Rock, was that Brigadier General Dandridge McRae, who had handled a brigade in several important battles and was an able officer, had there in the surrounding locality a brigade, though composed partly of conscripts,

and was meditating a crushing attack. Colonel Andrews, though not learning all these facts, there obtained information from a citizen which made him apprehend an attack from a superior force on his return march, and which led him to keep his command well in hand.

On the way back to the transport the Third Regiment had passed the road leading to McCoy's, and less than a mile further on halted near Fitzhugh's to rest, it being then two o'clock. While it was there a mounted force of the enemy advanced in line through a field from the direction of McCoy's, fired and charged with a yell. Some men of the Third met their attack with a volley fire which dismounted a few, then charged and drove them back in disorder into the woods, where they disappeared. Resuming its march, with the rear guard strengthened, it had gone about two miles further and was emerging from some woods within a few hundred yards of a large swamp and bayou where there were slashings, which, together with the overflow, obstructed the road, when the enemy appeared in much greater force, first attacking our rear guard fiercely. At our front there was, on the left and east side of the road, a field in which stood a thin body of dead trees, while immediately on the west side of the road was heavy timber, with more or less dead logs lying about, but not much underbrush. It was at once apparent that the enemy had collected all his forces and meditated our destruction. His lines, having previously been deployed, advanced through the field on the left in good order, but shouting loudly, and seemed almost to encircle us. The Third men came into line, and with their effective fire were not long in repulsing the attack on the left; but soon there was a sharp attack from the woods on the right. A line of skirmishers of the Third was deployed to the right in the woods, firing at will, a strong company being held in reserve. Captain Mathews' company of the Eighth Missouri Union and Confederate lines were not more than two hundred yards apart. Both sides used defiant shouts. The clamor for awhile was intense, yet above it the Confederate chiefs could be heard urging their men to charge. Finally they started on a charge which appeared so threatening and formidable that, to repulse it, the Third Regiment, led by its colonel, made a counter-charge with fixed bayonets, which was effective, and seemed to prove the decisive feature of the action. It was a few minutes after the charge that the horse which the colonel was riding was killed, the bullet striking near the colonel's left knee. At one time the firing and clamor were so intense that "cease firing" was sounded on the bugle so that commands might be heard. A stubborn battle had lasted an hour when a part of the Confederate force was seen moving around the right at difficult range, apparently to intercept our passage of the bayou. To prevent that, the larger part of the Third Regiment was moved one hundred and fifty yards nearer the bayou, and where it also had the protection of a cluster of log buildings and some fences. The Confederates, supposing this was a retreat, rose up and advanced with a great deal of noise, but received a very damaging fire from the Third men in their new position, which they held for about an hour and a half. The firing, which had been interrupted by several lulls, then ceased, and the enemy had practically disappeared. The ford at the bayou was over a hundred yards wide, and to guard against a possible attack in crossing, before resuming the march, Major Foster, by direction of the colonel, posted a line of sharpshooters concealed on both flanks of the crossing in the woods. The march was then resumed, the crossing of the ford was made without accident, and the little column marched in good order to the steamboat at Augusta, a distance of about six miles, the road passing through woods, by cross-roads and open fields, where the Confederates, if they had felt it prudent, could have chosen their position and renewed the fight; but they made no further attack and the detachment of the Third Regiment and Captain Mathews' company of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry deliberately embarked and returned to their respective camps.

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deducting also the guard which had been left on the steamer, the whole number of men which Colonel Andrews had actually engaged in the fight was only one hundred and eighty.¹ His loss was eight killed and twenty-one wounded, one of the killed being from the Eighth Missouri. First Sergeant Corydon D. Bevans of Company E, who was among the killed, had lately received a commission as lieutenant and was about to be mustered. Washington J. Smith of Company I, killed on the skirmish line, seems to have had a presentiment of his fate. On leaving his quarters at Little Rock he shook hands with his chum, Charles D. Lamb, saying he never would see him again. The brave and faithful behavior of Major Foster and all the officers and men of the Third Regiment, likewise of Captain Mathews of the Eighth Missouri, and his company, during the action were deserving of the highest praise. Adjutant E. T. Champlin of the Third moved about on his horse in the thickest of the fight, in the more critical stages, regardless of danger, cheering and rallying the men. His distinguished gallantry and efficiency drew the warmest commendation from the colonel commanding there on the field. There were, no doubt, moments when the contest seemed critical and desperate. Sergeant, afterward captain, G. W. Knight, reported to the colonel that his company was out of ammunition. The reply made was, "We have our bayonets left." The sober feeling prevalent was for a moment relieved by a droll expression from Lieutenant Swan as a riderless cavalry horse came jumping in front of our line. The Third Regiment men about exhausted their ammunition in the action, and it was afterward learned that the Confederates had done the same. A few of the severely wounded of the Third were left at the house above mentioned, were kindly cared for there and by citizens at Augusta, and returned to Little Rock with the expedition which a short time afterward revisited Augusta. The loss in General McBae's command was understood to have been severe, especially among the commissioned officers, of whom one or more prominent ones, including Captain Bland, were killed. Among the wounded were Colonel Freeman and Major Shaver. General McBae's force actually engaged in the action consisted of a regiment of four hundred men under Colonel Thomas Freeman, three companies under Major George Rutherford, and an independent company, in all about six hundred men. Confederate sympathizers in Augusta had counted the Union force as it marched through the village in the morning, and its defeat and capture was confidently expected by them. The battle had an important effect in discouraging and breaking up recruiting in that populous agricultural region. The Third Regiment reached Little Rock the afternoon of April 2d, having made an expedition of one hundred and sixty-eight miles and back inside of three days. On Sunday, April 10th, memorial religious services in honor of those who fell at Fitzhugh's Woods, conducted by Chaplain Putnam, were held at the regiment's camp.

On Monday, April 18th, the regiment marched in a fine civic and military procession at Little Rock for the inauguration of Isaac Murphy, the first free state governor of Arkansas.

April 19th Colonel Andrews repeated his expedition up the White River with a larger force, comprising the Third Minnesota, under immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Mattson, and Sixty-first Illinois regiments of infantry, and a company of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. A march was made on two roads from Augusta. The enemy could not be brought to make a stand, but a Confederate field officer and a few men were captured. A steam mill where the Confederate troops ground their corn was disabled. A junction was also formed at

¹ The following are the casualties sustained by the Third Regiment in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, April 1, 1864: Killed—Privates Benjamin Sanderson, Ole Hanson, Company B; Private Henry W. Farnsworth, Company C; First Sergeant Corydon D. Bevans, Private Clark D. Harding, Company E; Corporal George H. Peaslee, Company H; Private Washington J. Smith, Company I. Wounded—Quartermaster Sergeant Heman D. Pettibone, First Sergeant Henry A. Durant, Sergeant Albert G. Hunt, Corporal Edward Frygang, Privates William F. Ingham, George Breuer, William Shearer, Company B; Corporals Henry W. Wallace and Orrin Case, Company C; Corporals Isaac Sawyer and Albert G. Leach, Company E; Privates Andrew Brigham, Albert Pierce, Company G; Privates Rollin O. Crawford, John Eaton, Company H; Privates Joseph Markling, Andrew Clark, John Pope, Company I.

*Capt. B. Miss Ferguson says Maude died at her house.
Lieut. David Morgan commanded Rutherford's Co.
" Wm E. Mansfield 2d Lt shot through bowels & hand*

The Missionaries

The first Christian missionary to exercise his calling within what is now Minnesota was the renowned Jesuit evangelist, Rev. Father Claude Allouez. In the summer of 1666, while on an excursion to Lake "Amenpigon" (Nepigon) he stopped at "Fond du Lac," at the southern extremity of St. Louis Bay, near the present site of Duluth. Here he met some Sioux, or "Adouessions," as they were commonly called. Though Father Allouez calls them "Adouessionek," at that time and for many years afterward, the Sioux frequented much of the country along the south shore of Lake Superior, as well as in other portions of Northeastern Minnesota, and indeed laid claim to the region, although their villages were farther to the south and west. In the report of his journey the Society of Fathers makes particular mention of the Sioux, and also makes the first mention of the Mississippi by a name closely approximating that by which it is now known. He says:

These are people dwelling to the west of this place, [Fond du Lac] toward the great river named Messipi. They are forty or fifty leagues from this place, in a country of plains, rich in all kinds of game. . . . Providence has furnished them a kind of marsh rye which they go and harvest toward the close of summer in certain small lakes that are covered with it. So well do they know how to prepare it that it is highly appetizing and very ~~good~~

nutritious. They gave me some when I was at the head of Lake Tracy, where I saw them. . . . These people are, above all the rest savage and wild, appearing abashed and as motionless as statues in our presence, yet they are warlike, and have conducted hostilities against all their neighbors by whom they are held in extreme fear. They speak a language that is utterly foreign, the savages here not understanding it at all. Therefore I have been obliged to address them through an interpreter who, being an infidel, did not accomplish what I might well have wished.

So that the good father, in his zeal for the conversion of these savages, took the opportunity to preach to them, or "address them," though he had to do so through an interpreter. Although he effected no conversions to the true faith among adults, he performed the rite of baptism in one instance, of which he gives the following account:

Still, I succeeded in wresting from the demon one innocent soul of that country — a little child who went to Paradise soon after I had baptized it. *A solis ortu usque ad occasum laudabile nomen Domini.* God will give us some opportunity to announce his word there and glorify his holy Name when it shall please his divine Majesty to show mercy to those people. *

* Jesuit Relations (Thwaites' translations) Vol. 51, 1666-68, pp. 53 et seq. See also Aull, p. 110

The Missionaries' Work and Its Effects.

The second Christian missionary in what is now Minnesota was Father Hennepin, who came in the spring of 1680, and remained a few months. As he was, during nearly all of the time of his stay, a prisoner among the barbaric Sioux, and virtually a slave, he had but little opportunity for attempting to convert the heathens. He was not with them long enough to learn the language sufficiently well ~~enough~~ to preach to them, if there had been no other difficulties in the way. But when the Indians captured the reverend father and his two companions, they seized upon their belongings. Father Hennepin says:

These savages also took our brocade chasuble and all the articles of our portable chapel, except the chalice, which they durst not touch; for, seeing that glittering silver gilt, they closed their eyes, saying that it was a spirit which would kill them. *

Moreover he had no wine, which prevented his being able to perform for the Indians what was a little girl, while he was a prisoner and slave among them at Mille Lacs. He gives this account of the incident:

As I often went to visit the cabins of these

* Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi" (Vol. of Louisiana Hist. Coll.) p. 124; Hennepin's "Description of Louisiana," Shea's Ed., 1889, p. 223.

Last nations [the Sioux] I found a sick child, whose father's name was Mamenisi;* having a mortal certainty of its death, I begged our two Frenchmen to give me their advice, telling them I believed myself obliged to baptize it. Michael Ake would not accompany me; the Picard du Gray alone followed me to act as sponsor, or rather as witness of the baptism.

I christened the child Antoinette, in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, as well as from the Picard's name, which was Anthony Auguelle. Having poured natural water on the head of this Indian child, I uttered these words: "Creature of God, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." I took half an altar cloth which I had wrested from the hands of an Indian who had stolen it from me, and put it on the body of the baptized child; for, as I could not say mass for want of wine and vestments, this piece of linen could not be put to a better use than to enshroud the first Christian child among these tribes. I do not know whether the softness of the linen refreshed her, but she was the next day smiling in her mother's arms, who believed that I had cured her child; but she died soon after, to my great consolation." †

* Probably, Ma-minne-se, seems like Water.

† Shea's "Siccaray," etc., p. 130.

It may be noted as somewhat singular that a Franciscan monk should consult two laymen of the church, who were but ignorant boatmen, as to the propriety of administering a sacrament; but Father Hennepin was accustomed to do singular things, and besides he treated his white companions with every consideration, for he was desirous of retaining their good will, which he was about to lose because they blamed him for their captivity. His "consolation" ~~on~~ ^{at} the death of the child was doubtless because it had been newly baptized and died in the true faith before it had time to sin. Like the Sioux child baptized by Father Allouez, fourteen years previously, Father Hennepin's subject died soon after the ceremony.

While the early Catholic missionaries labored hard and accomplished something among the Indian tribes of the Great Lakes they did not devote much time to the Minnesota Indians. According to Father Christian Le Clercq's versions of Father Ignobius Membré's manuscripts, which were written in the latter part of the 17th century, the efforts of the early Fathers were unrewarded and protracted. According to Father Membré—

The unrewarded charity of those illustrious missionaries advanced their labors with much more success during the present epoch, among the Ottawa nations, seconded by the great zeal of ^[Sovereign] Monténac's protection and the ascend-
ant which the wisdom of the Governor had acquired over the savages. A magnificent church, furnished with the richest vestments was built at the mission of Ste. Mary's of the Sault [Sault Ste. Marie]; that of the Bay of the Petid [Green Bay] and Michilimakinak Island were more and more increased by the gathering of Indian tribes. The missions around Lake Corde, [Superior], further north, were also increased. . . . ~~the~~ five or six establishments." *

Of the situation in the interior of Minnesota, among the Sioux of Mill Lake and elsewhere,

* La. Hist. Coll., Vol. 4, (Shea's translation) p. 87.

Father Membre writes:

Finally, in the last years of M. de Frontenac's
 just administration, Sieur du Luth, a man
 of talent and experience, opened a way to the
 missionaries and the gospel in many different
 nations turning toward the north of that lake,
 [Superior] where he even built a fort. He
 advanced as far as the Lake of the Isanti
 [Isanti] called Lake Ruade, ^[with Lac] from the fam-
 ily name of M. de Frontenac, planting the
 arms of his majesty in several nations on
 the right and left, where the missionaries
 still [this was written in about 1690] make every
 effort to introduce Christianity, the only fruit
 of which, indeed, consists of in the baptism
 of some dying children, and in rendering
 adults inexcusable at God's judgment by
 the gospel preached to them.

But the Chevalier de La Salle denied that
 DuLuth preceded Father Hennepin to the Sioux.
 In one of his letters the Chevalier accuses the
 explorer of disobedience of advice, desertion, lying,
 and what not. † In part he says:
 To know who the said Du Luth is, you have
 only to inquire of Monsieur Salera. Neverthe-
 less he claims to have made a great discovery
 but it is somewhat of a joke that he

* See Du Luth's report in Vol. 6, Margry Papers,
 p. 22.
 † In the letter in French see Margry Papers, Vol. 2, pp.
 249-254; translation in English, Wis. Hist. Coll., Vol.
 16, pp. 105-110

Should expect to be rewarded for his rebellion.
 . . . Moreover, the country of the Nadouessioux is not a country that he has discovered. It has been known for a long time and Reverend Father Hennepin and Michel Accault went there before he did. Even the first of his fellow deserters who went there was one of my soldiers whom he enticed away from me.

Father Marquette was at La Pointe, near the present Bayfield, Wisconsin in 1669-70, and in the latter year wrote a lengthy letter to his Superior detailing the situation in general. Of the Minnecota country and the Sioux he wrote:

The Nadouessi are, beyond La Pointe, the neighbors of this country, but less faithful, and never attack till attacked. They lie southwest of the mission of the Holy Ghost and are a great nation, though we have not visited them, having confined ourselves to the conversion of the Attawas. . . . Their language is entirely different from the Huron and Algonquin; they have many towns but they are widely scattered; they have very extraordinary customs; they principally adore the Calumet and say not a word at their feasts; when a stranger arrives they feed him with a wooden fork, as one would a child. All the nations of the Lake make war on them, but with little success. They have false oats [wild rice] use little canoes, and keep their word inviolate. I sent

9
them a present by an interpreter to tell them
to recognize the Frenchman everywhere and
not kill him or the Indians in his company;
that the Black Horn* wished to pass to the
country of the Assinipouars [Assinneboins] and
to that of the Kistinaux [Knisteneaux, now
called Crees]; that he was now among the
Outagamis [Foxes], and that I should set
out this autumn ~~later~~ to go to the Illinois
and that they should leave the passage free
to me. To this they agreed; but as for my
presents they waited until all the people should
return from the chase. They also said they
would be at La Pointe this autumn to hold a
council with the Illinois and speak to me.
Would that all these nations loved God as
much as they fear the French! †

If affairs had proceeded as the good Father ex-
pected and devoutly wished, he would have
visited the Sioux and been their first mis-
sionary. But early in the ^{and outrage} winter of 1670,
the Sioux, provoked by the insolence of the Hur-
ons and Attawapscans, declared war against them
their old time enemies. But first they sent
back to the missionaries the religious pictures
and other emblems of the Christian faith, as a notice
that there was no longer time or inclination to listen
to talk about a new faith, but that their en-
emies who were hovering about the mission posts
of Lake Superior and elsewhere had better lookout.

* The Indian term for a Catholic priest, in this in-
stance meaning Marquette himself.

† See Jesuit Relations, vol. 54 (1669-1671) pp. 192-3; Shea's
Life of Father Marquette, Sa. Hist. Coll., Vol. 4, p. lvi.

Very soon the Dakota war parties came up into the Lake Superior country and the Indians about the La Pointe mission trembled in fear; although the Sioux carried no other than stone weapons—stone-tipped arrows and spears and stone war clubs on their shoulders and stone knives in their belts. In the spring both Hurons and Attawas decided to leave the dangerous neighborhood. The Attawas went first; when the Hurons left, Father Marquette went with them. They feared to return to the old Huron country of Eastern Michigan because of the fierce and silent enemies, who had become their implacable enemies; they feared to remain in their new homes, in North-eastern Minnesota, because of the Sioux, who Father Marquette says, were "the Iroquois of this country." So, remembering the rich fisheries and the other advantages of Mackinaw Island, the poor Hurons, once a mighty nation, but now a band of weak fugitives, set out in their canoes for that favored isle.

At Mackinaw Father Marquette built a rude log church, and this was the origin of the afterwards well known mission of St. Ignace, a Michilimackinac. The Hurons, many of whom, under Father Marquette's teachings, had become Christians—built a palisade fort near the chapel enclosing all their cabins; even in their seclusion they still dreaded the Dakota hawks and the Iroquois buzzards.

Consider This.

No argument is needed in support of the self-evident proposition that marriage is a necessity and a duty, and that it is a consummation desired by every perfect man or woman. Moreover nearly every man and woman deems it a consummation devoutly to be wished. It should be entered upon intelligently. Large observation and the obtaining of an affinity are of the greatest importance. It would not be so ~~much~~ uncertain and lottery like & nor so difficult if more care was observed in these particulars. A matrimonial agency, & with its thousands of eligible names, furnishes the best opportunities for ^{expressing the} the disappointed and ^{the} unsatisfied.

Don't be Afraid.

There is some risk to be taken in all matrimonial undertakings. All of us have in mind instances where marriages between couples of the longest and most intimate acquaintance, of the same conditions and circumstances in life, and which promised nothing but extreme felicity, have proven sad and disastrous failures. In ~~the~~ view of our varied experience and large observation we can truthfully assert that ^{fully} a greater proportion of the marriages that have been contracted as the result of a connection with our agency have proven ^{as} permanently blissful as those entered upon in the ordinary course. Well advised people may sneer at "agency" marriages if they will, but the truth remains

Hundreds who have failed to meet with their ideals and who have been patrons of other agencies ~~of~~ without satisfactory results have come to us and been altogether suited. Our clientele is very large, and its members are in every ~~part~~ ^{inhabited} part of every State and Territory in the Union. We have upon our lists marriageable ladies of every age from 16 to 60, and gentlemen from 18 to 70. We have not only ^{all} sorts and conditions of men, but ladies of every ^{respectable} class, rank, and station in life. He or she must ^{indeed} be very hard to please who cannot find an acceptable correspondent and congenial spirit among so large and varied a number. Side by side in our ranks are ~~middle~~ aged men and those who have not quite attained their majority, widowers and bachelors, mechanics and business men, ~~clerks and~~ farmers and professional men, miners, ^{and} clerks, ranche men, musicians, etc, etc. Then we have domestics and society ladies, teachers and needle women, typewriters, sales ladies, music teachers, housekeepers, artists, ^{as well} ~~and~~ even ~~dairy maids~~. as girls and women of no particular ^{special} ~~special~~ ^{requisite} ~~requisite~~.

Nearly all of our clients are persons of some ^{means} ~~means~~. Many represent themselves as without means when really they are well supplied with this world's goods. Wishing to be sought and won for themselves alone they are perhaps excusable in concealing all the real facts. Pretenders and adventurers, knowing that sooner or later exposure must come, rarely join our agency. There are ~~no more~~ ~~frauds~~ with us and hardly by no means half so many ~~frauds~~ with us as there are in any society of the same number of persons. Of the many

Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Williamson's Mention of the
Cheyennes in Minnesota.

Rev. Williamson was another old-time and long time missionary among the Sioux of Minnesota. A few months prior to his death, in 1877, he wrote a paper for the Minnesota Historical Society on "The Sioux of Dakota." This paper is in Vol. 3 of the Society's "Collections," pp. 283-294. The following extracts from it relate to the early history of the Cheyennes, and especially as to their former presence on the upper Minnesota:

(Vol 1 p. 151)

Cheyenne (?) Mounds on the Upper Minnesota.

The following is an extract from an article by the old missionary S. R. Riggs, on "Ancient Mounds and Monuments" published in the (Min. Hist. Socy Coll.) Vol 1, p 151-52. The mounds he describes were probably made by the Cheyennes when they occupied the Yellow Medicine, and are perhaps the ruins of the old earth-covered cabins:

mah-zah-koota-manne.

In the summer of 1867 Col. H. H. Sibley, a former Governor of Minnesota, led a force of some 3,500 Minnesota volunteers against the hostile Sioux Indians then in North Dakota. His expedition went from "Camp Pope" in what is now Pennington County, via Big Stone Lake, Lake Traverse, the Cheyenne River, and other points to near Devil's Lake. En route the little army crossed the Cheyenne River, near the present town of Lisbon, Ransom County, N. D. In the vicinity were the remains of a former Cheyenne village. Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, a prominent old-time missionary of Minnesota, accompanied Col. Sibley's expedition as chaplain, Sioux interpreter, and correspondent of the St. Paul ^{Daily} Press. In ^{the issue of} that paper for August 5, 1863, Rev. Riggs ~~to~~ gave the following description of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{ruins of the} old Cheyenne village referred to above:

aged respectively 13 and 14.

Herbert and Harry, are cousins, whose homes are in the city of St. Paul. And everybody knows that the city of St. Paul is the capital of the great State of Minnesota. I am the uncle of "Bert" and Harry and I am a farmer and my farm is in Northwestern Minnesota, 125 miles northwest of St. Paul, near a beautiful body of water called Pelican Lake.

Although the region in which I live is fairly well settled, it is in many parts quite primitive. Walrus are plenty and bears are by no means scarce. Every year, and especially every winter, the farmers and sheep raisers, are just, to much trouble

to guard our flocks and falds
from the attacks of the fierce
and audacious wolves. Some-
times the bold rascals charge
upon our barn-yards in open
day. For the most part they sub-
sist on rabbits, which are very
numerous; but when there is an
open winter, and there is not
much snow, the fleet little bun-
nies can ~~escape~~ take pretty good
care of themselves, and the wolves
are forced to look everywhere for
their dinners.

About the 1st of March ^{of the present year} ~~last~~
the wolves in my ~~vicinity~~ ^{section} -
became so numerous that I
and my neighbors ~~we~~ decided
upon a concerted effort for
their extermination or expulsion.

We had tried hunting them down
in small parties ~~and~~ ^{and} poisoning
ing them over, but with very
little success. So, ~~at~~ at last
it was determined to arouse
~~of~~ all the settlers within a cer-
tain district, and have a grand
"wolf drive," on the 10th of March.

A wolf drive in Minnesota
and the Dakotas is the same
thing practically as the circular hunt
of other States. A ~~given~~ ^{certain} area is
surrounded by a cordon of men
and boys who at a given signal
advance toward the center beating
up the ground for game as they
proceed. Hearing the center, for
obvious reasons, the sport becomes
highly exciting, and often the
result is a great deal of good

to the country in ^{gidding it of} ~~various~~ certain ~~festive forms~~ ^{numerous} ~~festive~~ ^{festive}.
I have been engaged in several
wolf drives in Minnesota and
North Dakota and I never know
one that was not of real benefit
to the community, while the fun
furnished must be participated
in to be properly valued.

On this occasion the affair
was well advertised and all
reasonable preparations made
to ~~make~~ insure its success. No
fire-arms of any sort were to
be used because of the evident
danger from accidental shots,
and no liquors were allowed
on the ground.

spent of the morrow. ~~Both~~
~~was the more eager of the two boys~~
~~He was fairly enthusiastic.~~

Both boys became fairly enthusiastic. As no fire-arms were to be allowed, the only weapons that might be used were spears and bludgeons. Some fishing spears were sharpened and fashioned into lances and with a little practice the lads were able to handle them quite dextrously.

The next morning at daylight ^{we} were at our appointed station and at 6 o'clock sharp the movement forward began. There were nearly 7,000 men and boys in the line nearly every man carried besides



THE FACTS STATED.
HON. THURLOW WEED
ON THE
MORGAN ABDUCTION.

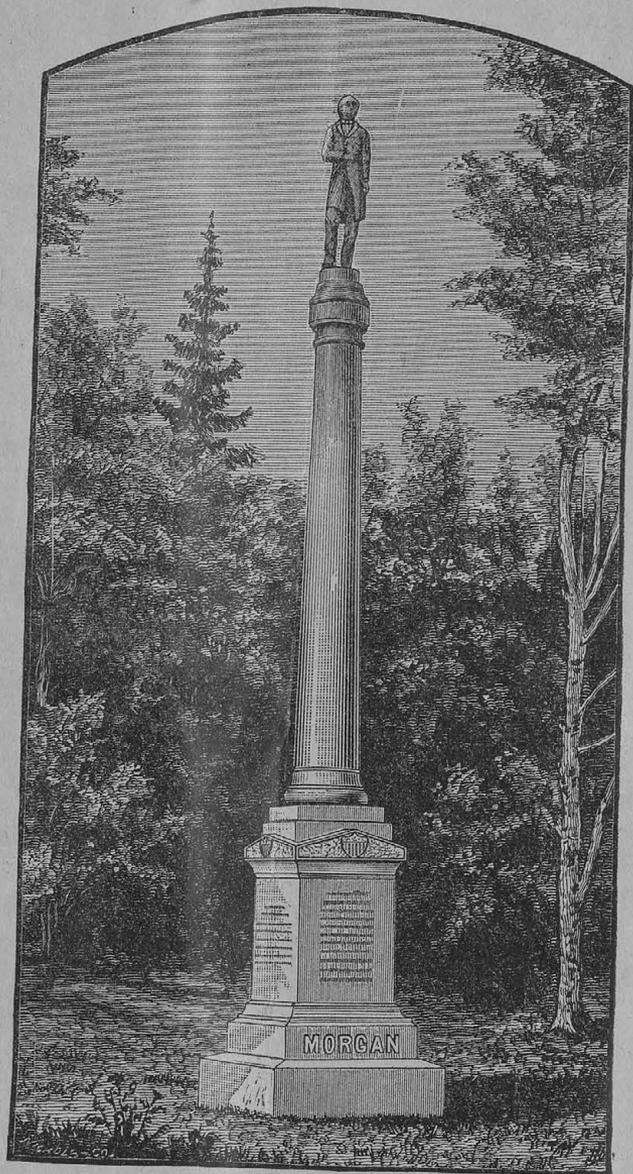
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DOCUMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:
NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
1882.





THURLOW WEED

ON THE ABDUCTION OF CAPTAIN WM. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1882.

Dear Sir:—I have delayed the answer to your letter inviting me to attend the unveiling of the monument of Captain William Morgan, in the hope that I should be able to be present on that occasion.

Impaired vision, added to other infirmities, prevents my going far from home. The occasion is one that recalls an event of startling interest, arousing deep popular feeling, first at Batavia, Le Roy, Canandaigua and Rochester, then pervading our own and other States. After reading the proceedings of a meeting at Batavia with the Hon. David E. Evans as presiding officer, I wrote a six-line paragraph for the *Rochester Telegraph*, in which I stated that a citizen of Batavia had been spirited away from his home and family, and that, after a mysterious absence of several days, a village meeting had been held and a committee of citizens appointed to investigate the matter; adding that, as it was known that Freemasons were concerned in this abduction, it behooved the fraternity whose good name was suffering to take the laboring oar in restoring the lost man to his liberty. That paragraph brought dozens of our most influential citizens, greatly excited, to the office, stopping the paper and ordering the discontinuance of their advertisements. I enquired of my partner, Robert Mar-

tin, what I had done to exasperate so many of our friends. He brought me a book and directed my attention to an obligation invoking severe penalties as a punishment for disclosing the secrets of Masons, inquiring what I thought of a man who, after taking such an obligation, violated it? I replied that I did not know any punishment too severe for such a perjurer. The discontinuance of the paper embraced so large a number of its patrons, I saw that my brief and, as I supposed, very harmless paragraph, would ruin the establishment. Unwilling that my partner should suffer I promptly withdrew, leaving the establishment in the hands of Mr. Martin. The paper was doing well, and until that paragraph appeared my business future was all I could desire.

At that time an editor was wanted at Utica, where I had formerly worked and where I had many friends, but my offer to go there was declined. I was equally unfortunate in my application for editorial employment at Troy. The objection in both cases was that I had been too busy in getting up an excitement about Morgan.

Meantime the mystery deepened and public meetings were held in several villages, Rochester included. In the meeting at Rochester it was assumed that all good citizens would unite in an effort to vindicate the law. A committee was appointed consisting of seven, three of whom were Masons. It was soon discovered that the three Masons went from the committee to the lodge rooms. It was subsequently ascertained that two of these gentlemen were concerned in the abduction, and that Morgan had been committed to the jail in Canandaigua on a false charge of larceny, and that

he had been carried from thence secretly by night to Fort Niagara. The committee encountered an obstacle in obtaining indictments in five of the six counties where indictments were needed. The sheriffs who summoned the grand juries were Freemasons. In four counties no indictments could be obtained. In Ontario, however, the District Attorney, Bowen Whiting, and the Sheriff, Joseph Garlinghouse, though Masons, regarded their obligation to the laws of the State paramount. Sheriff Garlinghouse and District Attorney Whiting discharged their duties independently and honestly. As the investigations proceeded the evidence increased that Morgan had been unlawfully confined in the Canandaigua jail and secretly conveyed to Fort Niagara, where he was confined in the magazine. There was every reason to believe that he was taken from the magazine and drowned in Lake Ontario. This, however, was boldly and persistently denied—denials accompanied by solemn assurances that Morgan had been seen alive in several places, divided the public sentiment. At town meetings, several months after Morgan's disappearance, the question was carried into politics. A large number of zealous Anti-masons determined to make it a political issue. Solomon Southwick was nominated at Le Roy for Governor. Our committee firmly resisted all such efforts, urging all who were connected with us in an effort to vindicate the law to vote for the candidates of the party with which they had been previously connected. We endeavored to induce the Whig State Convention to nominate Francis Granger, but, failing in that, we gave our support to Judge Smith Thompson. Afterwards, at a village election in Rochester, Dr. F. F. Backus, who had been

Treasurer by a unanimous vote of the electors from the time the village charter had been obtained, was again the candidate of both parties. No whisper of opposition was heard before the election, or at the polls, but when the votes were canvassed a majority appeared in favor of Dr. John B. Elwood. Dr. Backus was an active and influential member of the Morgan investigating committee. That astounding result produced an instantaneous change.

Political Anti-masonry from that moment and for that reason became an element in our elections. It was alleged and extensively believed that the "Morgan Committee," to gratify personal aspirations, went voluntarily into politics. Those allegations were as untruthful as they were unjust. It was not until we ascertained that the fraternity, by a secret movement, was strong enough to defeat the candidate of both political parties that we consented to join issue with them politically.

In the autumn of 1827, the discovery of the body of an unknown man on the shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, gave a new and absorbing aspect to the question. The description of that body, as published by the Coroner who held an inquest over it, induced a belief that it was the body of Wm. Morgan. Our committee decided to hold another inquest. Impressed with the importance and responsibility of the question I gave public notice of our intention and personally invited several citizens who had known Morgan to be present. One of our committee went to Batavia to secure the attendance of Mrs. Morgan and as many others who knew him as would attend. The body had been interred where it was found. The

rude coffin was opened in the presence of between forty and fifty persons. When it was reached and before removing the lid I received from Mrs. Morgan and others who knew him well, descriptions of his person. Mrs. Morgan described the color of his hair, a scar upon his foot, and that his teeth were double all round. Dr. Strong confirmed Mrs. Morgan's statement about double teeth, one of which he had extracted, while another was broken, indicating the position of the extracted and broken teeth. When the coffin was opened the body disclosed the peculiarities described by Mrs. Morgan and Dr. Strong.

This second inquest and the examinations of the body proceeded in open day and in the presence of Masons and Anti-masons, not one of whom dissented from the Coroner's jury, by which the body was unanimously declared to be that of *William Morgan*. Mrs. Morgan, in her testimony, failed to recognize the clothes. The body was taken to Batavia, where it was re-interred, no one as yet expressing any doubt of its identity.

Subsequently, however, we were surprised by a statement that the body supposed to be that of Morgan was alleged to be the body of Timothy Monroe, who had been drowned in the Niagara River several weeks before holding the first inquest. This awakened general and intense feeling. Notice was given that a third inquest would be held at Batavia, where the widow and son of Timothy Monroe appeared as witnesses. Mrs. Monroe swore to a body essentially different from that found at Oak Orchard Creek. Her husband, she said, had black hair that had been recently cut and stood erect. Her testimony made her husband from three to four inches taller than that of the body in question. She testified

that her husband had double teeth all round and described an extracted tooth from the wrong jaw and knew nothing of the broken tooth. The hair upon the head of the drowned man was long, silky, and of a chestnut color, while that of Monroe, according to the testimony of Mrs. Monroe and her son, was short, black and close cut. While Mrs. Monroe failed in describing the body, her description of the clothing was minutely accurate. The heel of his stocking was described as having been darned with yarn different in color. Her cross-examination was very rigid and her answers throughout were found to be correct. The clothing thus described had been in possession of the Coroner, who testified that it had not been seen either by Mrs. Monroe or any stranger from whom she could have obtained information. On the other hand, Mrs. Morgan's description of the body, before she had seen it was quite as satisfactory as Mrs. Monroe's description of the clothes.

Our committee took no part in the third inquest, and the body, as is known, was declared to be that of Timothy Monroe. Simultaneously an incident occurred showing the vindictive spirit of our opponents. On the evening of the day that the body interred at Batavia was declared by a third inquest to be that of Timothy Monroe, I went into the billiard-room of the Eagle Hotel to see a friend from Clarkson. When leaving the room, Ebenezer Griffin, Esq., a prominent lawyer employed as counsel for Masons, who was playing billiards, turned to me, cue in hand, saying, "Well, Weed, what will you do for a Morgan now?" To which I replied, "That is a good enough Morgan for us till you bring back the one you carried off." On the

following morning the *Daily Advertiser*, a Masonic organ, contained a paragraph charging me with having boastfully said that the body in question "was a good enough Morgan until after the election." That perversion went the rounds of the Masonic and Democratic press, awakening much popular indignation and subjecting me to denunciations in speeches and resolutions at political meetings and conventions. Explanations were disregarded; the maxim that "Falsehood will travel miles while Truth is drawing on its boots" was then verified. I suffered obloquy and reproach from that wicked perversion for nearly half a century. Indeed, there is reason to believe that even now, where I am personally unknown, generations are growing up believing that I mutilated a dead body for political effect, and, when exposed, boasted that it was a good enough Morgan till after the election. Forty years afterwards the editor of the paper who originated that calumny, by a series of pecuniary reverses, was compelled to apply to me for assistance. I avenged the great wrong he had done me by obtaining for him a situation in the Custom House.

This served to extend and intensify the "excitement." It was everywhere charged and widely believed that I had mutilated the body in question for the purpose of making it resemble that of Capt. William Morgan. I encountered prejudices thus created both in Paris and London twenty years afterwards.

Our investigations were embarrassed and protracted by the absence and concealment of important witnesses. One of these witnesses was an invalid soldier who had had the care of Morgan while confined in the magazine at Fort Niagara, but he disappeared, and all efforts to

find him were unavailing for more than a year. I finally traced him (Elisha Adams) to Brookfield, a mountain town in Vermont. We reached the log house of Adams' brother-in-law, with whom he was hiding, between twelve and one o'clock at night. Our rap was responded to by the owner, to whom, on opening the door, the sheriff introduced me, directly after which, and before anything more had been said, we heard a voice from the second floor of the cabin, saying, "I am ready and have been expecting you all winter." Immediately afterwards the old man came down the ladder, and in ten minutes we departed on our return.

While waiting for breakfast at the foot of the mountain several men dropped into the bar-room where we were sitting. When called to breakfast, the landlady, carefully closing the doors, remarked that her husband had sent around for Masons, some of whom had already appeared, but that we need not fear them, for she had sent her daughter to inform other villagers what was going on, and that before we had done breakfast there would be twice as many Anti-masons as Masons in attendance. Returning to the bar-room we found that she had done her work thoroughly. Fifteen or twenty men were in the bar-room glaring at each other and at Adams, but nothing was said and we were driven off unmolested. On our way back Adams, at different times, stated that hearing a noise in the magazine he reported it to Mr. Edward Giddins, keeper of the Fort, who told him that a stranger was lodged there who in a day or two would be taken to his friends in Canada, but nothing must be said about it. He then, from time to time, carried food to the person. Soon

afterwards, near midnight, he was told to have a boat in readiness for the purpose of taking away the man in the magazine. Several gentlemen arrived in a carriage by whom the man was taken from the magazine and escorted to the boat. Adams was told to remain on the dock until the boat should return, and that if in the meantime an alarm should be given he was to show a signal to warn the boat away. As nothing of the kind occurred the boat returned quietly, and as, of the six who left in the boat, only five returned, he supposed that one had gone to his friends in Canada.

Adams was wanted as a witness in trials then pending in Canandaigua. We reached that place in the afternoon of the day the court convened. Three men were on trial for abducting Morgan. The testimony of Adams was essential to complete the link. On being called to the stand he denied all knowledge bearing upon the question. He resided, he said, at the time specified, in the Fort, but knew of no man being confined in the magazine; and knew nothing of men coming there at night in a carriage, and knew nothing of a man being taken from there in a boat. His denials covering the whole ground were explicit. That, for the time being, ended the matter. When the court adjourned I walked across the square with Judge Howell, who presided, and who remarked to me that I had made a long journey for nothing, my witness, Adams, being ignorant of the whole affair. Gen. Vincent Mathews, of Rochester, who was walking on the other side of the Judge, replied with much feeling, "that the old rascal had not uttered one word of truth while he was on the stand."

Gen. Mathews was the leading counsel for the kidnapers, but refused to be a party in tampering with witnesses. On our return to Rochester the witness Adams was in an extra stage with his Masonic friends. As there was no longer any need of hiding he was on his way to Niagara. In passing the Mansion House, Rochester, Adams, who was standing in the doorway, asked me to stop, saying he wanted to explain his testimony. The lawyers, he said, informed him that if he told what he knew about the magazine and the boat it would be a confession that would send him to state's prison. They also told him that the law did not compel a witness to criminate himself; and, to avoid punishment, he must deny the whole story.

In 1831, after my removal from Rochester to Albany, a libel suit was commenced against me by Gen. Gould, of Rochester. It was tried at Albany, Judge James Vanderpoel presiding. The libel charged Gen. Gould with giving money he received from the Royal Arch Grand Chapter to enable Burrage Smith and John Whitney to escape from justice. Gerrit L. Dox, Treasurer of the Grand Chapter, and John Whitney, one of the recipients of the money, were in court to establish the truth of the libel. Mr. Dox testified that a "charity fund" had been entrusted to Gen. Gould. John Whitney was called to prove that he received a part of the fund, with which, in company with Burrage Smith, he left Rochester and was absent nearly a year. Gen. Gould's counsel objected to witness' testimony until it had been shown that Gen. Gould *knew* that the money furnished was to enable Smith and Whitney to escape from justice. The court sustained this objection and Whitney's testimony was excluded. As it was

impossible to *prove* what was known only to Gen. Gould himself, the trial ended abruptly. Judge Vanderpoel, in charging the jury, dwelt at length upon the licentiousness of the press, and called upon the jury to give exemplary damages to the injured and innocent plaintiff. The jury thus instructed, but with evident reluctance, found a verdict of four hundred dollars against me. My offence consisted in asserting a fact, the exact truth of which would have been established if the testimony had not been ruled out by a monstrous perversion of justice.

Col. Simeon B. Jewett, of Clarkson, Major Samuel Barton of Lewiston, and John Whitney of Rochester, passed that evening at my house. Jewett was prepared to testify that he furnished a carriage for those who were conveying Morgan secretly from Canandaigua to Niagara. John Whitney was one of the party. Major Barton would have testified that he furnished the carriage which conveyed the party from Lewiston to Fort Niagara, John Whitney being one of that party. Whitney would have sworn that Gould supplied money to enable him to "escape from justice." In the course of the evening, the Morgan affair being the principal topic of conversation, Col. Jewett turned to Whitney with emphasis and said, "John, what if you make a clean breast of it." Whitney looked inquiringly at Barton, who added, "Go ahead."

Whitney then related in detail the history of Morgan's abduction and fate. The idea of suppressing Morgan's intended exposure of the secrets of Masonry was first suggested by a man by the name of Johns. It was discussed in lodges at Batavia, Le Roy and Rochester. Johns suggested that Morgan should be

separated from Miller and placed on a farm in Canada West. For this purpose he was taken to Niagara and placed in the magazine of the Fort until arrangements for settling him in Canada were completed, but the Canadian Masons disappointed them. After several meetings of the lodge in Canada, opposite Fort Niagara, a refusal to have anything to do with Morgan left his "kidnappers" greatly perplexed. Opportunely a Royal Arch chapter was installed at Lewiston. The occasion brought a large number of enthusiastic Masons together. "After labor," in Masonic language, they "retired to refreshment." Under the exhilaration of champagne and other viands the Chaplain (the Rev. F. H. Cummings, of Rochester) was called on for a toast. He responded with peculiar emphasis and in the language of their ritual: "The enemies of our order—may they find a grave six feet deep, six feet long, and six feet due east and west." Immediately after that toast, which was received with great enthusiasm, Col. William King, an officer in our war of 1812, and then a Member of Assembly from Niagara county, called Whitney of Rochester, Howard of Buffalo, Chubbuck of Lewiston, and Garside of Canada, out of the room and into a carriage furnished by Major Barton. They were driven to Fort Niagara, repaired to the magazine and informed Morgan that the arrangements for sending him to Canada were completed and that his family would soon follow him. Morgan received the information cheerfully and walked with supposed friends to the boat, which was rowed to the mouth of the river, where a rope was wound around his body, to each end of which a sinker was attached. Morgan was then thrown overboard. He grasped the

gunwale of the boat convulsively. Garside, in forcing Morgan to relinquish his hold was severely bitten.

Whitney, in concluding his narrative, said he was now relieved from a heavy load; that for four years he had not heard the window rustle or any other noise at night without thinking the sheriff was after him. Col. Jewett, looking fixedly at Whitney, said, "Weed can hang you now." "But he won't," was Whitney's prompt reply. Of course a secret thus confided to me was inviolably kept, and twenty-nine years afterwards, while attending a National Republican Convention at Chicago, John Whitney, who then resided there, called to say that he wanted me to write out what he once told me about Morgan's fate, to be signed by him in the presence of witnesses, to be sealed up and published after his death. I promised to do so before leaving Chicago. There was no leisure, however, during the sitting of the Convention, and even before its final adjournment, forgetting what I had told Whitney, I hurried to Iowa, returning by way of Springfield to visit Mr. Lincoln. In the excitement of the canvass which followed and the secession of the Southern States upon Mr. Lincoln's election, I neglected the important duty of securing the confession Whitney was so anxious to make. In 1861, I went to Europe, and while in London wrote a letter to Whitney asking him to get Alex. B. Williams, then a resident of Chicago, to do what I had so unpardonably neglected. That letter reached Chicago one week after Whitney's death, closing the last and only chance for the revelation of that important event.

Whitney was a mason by trade, honest, industrious, sober, but excitable. In all the early stages of the

Morgan affair he believed he was doing his duty. The final crime was committed under the circumstances I have related.

I now look back through an interval of fifty-six years with a conscious sense of having been governed through the "Anti-masonic excitement" by a sincere desire, first, to vindicate the violated laws of my country, and next, to arrest the great power and dangerous influences of "secret societies." We labored under serious disadvantages. The people were unwilling to believe that an institution so ancient, to which so many of our best and most distinguished men belonged, was capable of not only violating the laws but of sustaining and protecting offending men of the order. A vast majority of the American people believed that Morgan was concealed by our committee for political effect. While we were being fiercely denounced as incendiary spirits, Judge Enos T. Throop, in charging the Grand Jury at Canandaigua, spoke of Anti-masonry as a "blessed spirit;" a spirit which he hoped "would not rest until every man implicated in the abduction of Morgan was tried, convicted and punished."

It is pleasant also to contemplate the character of those with whom I was then associated judicially and politically. Than James Wadsworth, Geo. W. Patterson and Philo C. Fuller, of Livingston; Trumbull Cary, Geo. W. Lay, Jas. Brisbane, Moses Taggart, Seth M. Gates, Phineas L. Tracy, Herbert A. Read, Timothy Fitch, Hinman Holden and T. F. Talbot of Genesee; Albert H. Tracy, Millard Fillmore, Noah P. Sprague and Thos. C. Love, of Erie; Bates Cook, Geo. H. Boughton, Robert Fleming, John Phillips and Lyman A. Spaulding, of Niagara; Andrew B. Dickinson, of

Steuben; John Maynard and William Sackett, of Seneca; Myron Holley, of Wayne; Francis Granger, Henry W. Taylor and Samuel Miles Hopkins, of Ontario; Wm. H. Seward, Christopher and Edwin B. Morgan, of Cayuga; Rev. Dr. Nott, of Schenectady; Victory Birdseye and E. W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga; Wm. H. Maynard, of Oneida; Gideon Hard, of Orleans; Abner Hazeltine and John Birdsall, of Chautauqua; Samuel Work, Heman Norton, Samuel G. Andrews, James K. Livingston, Frederick Whittlesey, Dr. F. F. Backus, A. W. Riley and Harvey Ely, of Monroe; Henry Dana Ward, of New York; Weare C. Little, of Albany; Richard Rush, John Sargent and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania; and William Wirt, of Virginia, an equal number of truly good and eminent men cannot be found. My friends Weare C. Little of Albany, Gideon Hard of Orleans, Moses Taggart of Genesee, and Lyman A. Spaulding of Niagara, are almost the only survivors.

City and County }
of New York. } ss.

[DICTATED.]

Thurlow Weed, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statements are true.

THURLOW WEED.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of September, 1882.

SPENCER C. DOTY, *Notary Public*,
17 Union Square, New York City.

FRONTISPIECE.

The frontispiece is an engraving of the Morgan monument. It stands in the old cemetery at Batavia, N. Y., a few feet from the track of the Central R. R. It is thirty-eight feet in height, and weighs forty tons. It was erected by R. F. Carter, of Rvegate, Vt., under the supervision of the National Christian Association, and unveiled at its 14th Annual Convention, in presence of an immense concourse of people, who gathered to pay a tribute of respect to the heroism of the man whose courage and devotion to his country it is designed to perpetuate. Rev. Joseph E. Roy, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., and President Charles A. Blanchard, of Wheaton, Ill., were the principal speakers. As a work of art it ranks with the first in our country, and is a fitting memorial to the martyr whose life was sacrificed by Freemasons when they discovered his intention to publish the secrets of their order. On the four sides of the polished dice are the following inscriptions in legible characters:

SOUTH SIDE: Sacred to the memory of Wm. Morgan, a native of Virginia, a captain in the war of 1812, a respectable citizen of Batavia, and a martyr to the freedom of writing, printing and speaking the truth. He was abducted from near this spot in the year 1826, by Freemasons, and murdered for revealing the secrets of their order.

EAST SIDE: Erected by volunteer contributions from over 2,000 persons residing in Ontario, Canada, and twenty-six of the United States and Territories.

NORTH SIDE: The court records of Genesee County, and files of the Batavia *Advocate*, kept in the Recorder's office, contain the history of the events that caused the erection of this Monument, Sept. 13, 1882.

WEST SIDE: "The bane of our civil institutions is to be found in Masonry, already powerful, and daily becoming more so. * * I owe to my country an exposure of its dangers."—*Capt. William Morgan.*

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OF

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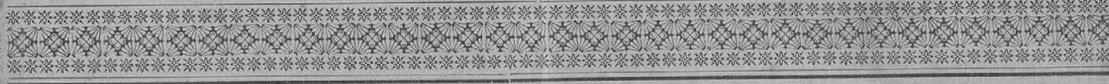


REMINISCENCES OF THE **WAR**

In the Department of the Missouri.



Paper read at Meeting of the Military Order of the
Loyal Legion at Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Nov. 3,
1886, by Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. Sanborn.



REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

(Paper read at meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Nov. 3, 1886, by Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. Sanborn.)

COMPANIONS: The attractions of war are its unfading laurels, its imperishable glories. For these, men aim and strive to win them as priceless gems or immortal crowns. The dazzling lustre of these laurels hide from view the weary march, the exposed bivouac, the suffering, the wounds, the death on the battle-field. In a few months of actual service the illusion vanishes, and all soldiers soon learn that while toil, labor, exposure, wounds and death in war are for the many, the glory and the renown are for the few.

It is very agreeable and pleasant for us to write, speak of and contemplate the pleasant and glorious things of the war and of our army life; it may, however, be not less profitable to ourselves and to future generations for us to dwell awhile, and write somewhat of the unpleasant and destructive phases of war, of its effect upon peaceful and orderly communities; the bitterness and wrath that in civil war is engendered between man and man, and neighborhood and neighborhood; of those deep-seated and hidden passions that lie concealed in the breasts of civilized and christianized people, which break forth, when

kindled and aroused by war and civil strife, and lead to more horrible and cruel deeds than have ever been practiced by the most savage of our aboriginal tribes upon the most hated of their fallen enemies; how at such times

"Religion, blushing veils her sacred fires,
And, unawares, morality expires."

Vicksburg had fallen. The rebel armies had been hurled back in disorder from the bloody heights of Gettysburg; the Army of the Cumberland was temporarily at bay near the well-contested field of Chickamauga, waiting for the Army of the Tennessee, from which it had separated a little more than a year before, after the surrender of Corinth, to again join hands with her, and, by a combined movement and effort, overwhelm the only remaining well-organized army in the confederacy. It was now October, 1863. My old command, first brigade, seventh division, seventeenth army corps, Army of the Tennessee, had reached Iuka, leaving the Mississippi River at Memphis on its march to Chattanooga to join the Army of the Cumberland. Thirty or forty general officers, who were to join their commands by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in a day or two, were in the room occupied by General Grant at the Gayoso House at Memphis. The general was at his table writing as rapidly as he could move his pen, when an orderly handed him a telegram. He opened it and read it aloud. It was from Gen. Halleck at Washington, then general-in-chief of the armies, and directed Gen. Grant to send one, or, if he could possibly spare them, two general officers to Gen. Schofield at St. Louis to aid him in driving the rebel forces under Gen. Shelby from Missouri. The explosion of a bomb-shell would not have produced a more marked effect. The more nervous of these officers jumped from their seats and left the room. Those that remained looked at Gen. Grant and then at each other, as if expecting a dire calamity to befall them.

All had been with him through his campaigns of 1862 and 1863, knew their own commands and all other commands and commanders in that army, and, for one to leave, was like the breaking up of a family and leaving home. Whatever of rank or fame or military reputation each had acquired, had been won in that army, and to leave was to leave home and friends, honor and fame, civilized and honorable warfare, and go among strangers, into a dark and bloody region, where the war was carried on with a barbarity and cruelty that would have been disapproved by the Comanche or Sioux Indians.

Gen. Grant saw, in an instant, how repulsive the idea was to every one of his officers and remarked: "The service will be but temporary; whoever goes I will see that he is back to his command before I am ready to advance from Chattanooga," and turning towards me, said: "General, no brigade in the absence of its commander has as good a commander as yours. [This was a compliment to Col. Jesse I. Alexander, 59th Indiana Vols., who was with him in Mexico.] I wish you would go willingly and help Schofield out in his department." To me these words were words of doom.

The next morning I was on a boat, steaming towards St. Louis. Gen. Grant and his staff officers were on board *en route* to Louisville and Chattanooga, pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War for him to proceed thither and take command of the troops at that point. The trip to Cairo was delightful. At the separation at Cairo I was again assured of my speedy return to my command, but the separation was forever. I am glad to know, through Gen. Schofield, that it was not the failure of Gen. Grant to request my return, as he had stated, but of Gen. Schofield's disapproval of this request, and the action of the authorities at Washington, based upon the disapproval of Gen. Schofield.

Reporting at department headquarters in St. Louis, I was at once advised of where the rebel forces were that

were operating in the State of Missouri, and assigned to the command of the District of Southwest Missouri and given the full authority of a separate commander. The state of affairs, military and civil, in the State of Missouri at this time was deplorable beyond description. It has always been and always will be a subject of discussion as to what errors or blunders of the early commanders brought about the serious condition of affairs that then existed. At the beginning of the war the State was in what was known as the Western Department, and the department was under the command of Gen. W. S. Harney, with his headquarters at St. Louis. On the 21st of April, 1861, he had relinquished his command, by a general order dated that day; on the 11th day of May, 1861, in pursuance, as he says in his order, of instructions received from the adjutant general's office, he resumed command of the Department of the West, and retained it for the short space of nineteen days, when he again relinquished the command; and, on the 3d day of July of that year, Gen. Fremont was assigned to the command by the President of the United States, and assumed command of the Western Department on the 25th day of July, 1861.

The first army, entitled to the name, that was organized in the West in the War of the Rebellion, was organized under Gen. Fremont's command, and during that period some questions were considered and were agitated which set in motion that intense bitterness which existed in the department in 1863. On the 30th of August, 1861, five days after he assumed command of the department, Gen. Fremont issued his famous order, dated St. Louis, August 30th, 1861, in the following words:

"Circumstances, in my judgment of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the commanding general of this department should assume the administrative powers of the State; its disorganized condition; the helplessness of the State; its disorganized condition; the helplessness of the civil authority; the total insecurity of life; and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and mar-

auders, who infest nearly every county of the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes, and the presence of a hostile force,—to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, plainly demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

"In this condition the public safety and the success of our armies require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance, to the prompt administration of affairs. In order, therefore, to suppress disorder, maintain, as far as now practicable, the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri.

"The lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, *via* posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River. *All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty, will be shot.*

"The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use; and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men. All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law. All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interests warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe

punishment. All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence without sufficient cause shall be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

"The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand; but this is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority while the same can be peaceably exercised. The commanding general will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the loyal people of the country."

This order has been called "Fremont's Proclamation of Confiscation and Emancipation." That portion of Missouri which he claimed to be within the Federal lines was filled with two classes of people: those who were the most intensely loyal of any people in the United States, and those who were the most disloyal of any people in the United States, not even excepting those living in and around Charleston, in South Carolina.

The order was followed, on the following day, by a retaliatory order from Gen. M. Jeff Thompson, commanding the State forces under Gov. Jackson, in which, among other language, he used the following: "I do most solemnly promise, that for every member of the Missouri State Guard or soldier of our allies, the armies of the Confederate States, who shall be put to death in pursuance of the said order of Gen. Fremont, I will hang, draw and quarter a minion of said Abraham Lincoln."

Two days after the date of the order, Mr. Lincoln, with that wisdom and foresight with which he seemed to have been gifted, and which seemed almost supernatural, wrote as follows to Gen. Fremont:

"My Dear Sir: Two points in your proclamation of August 30th give me some anxiety: First, should you shoot a man according to the proclamation, the confederates would very certainly shoot our best man in their hands, and so man for man indefinitely. It is therefore my order that you allow no man to be shot under the proclamation without first having my approbation or consent. Second, I think there is great danger that the closing paragraph, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves of traders and owners, will alarm our southern Union friends and turn them against us, perhaps ruin our rather fair prospects for Kentucky. Allow me, therefore, to ask that you, as of your own motion, modify that paragraph so as to conform to the first and fourth sections of the act of congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, a copy of which act I herewith send you. This letter is written in a spirit of caution and not of censure. I send it by a special messenger in order that it may more certainly and speedily reach you. Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN."

On the 8th of September Gen. Fremont declined to modify his order, and requested the President to modify it as he should see best, and the President on the 11th of September modified it as follows: "It is therefore ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform to and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of congress entitled 'An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes,' approved August 6, 1861, and that said act be published at length with this order."

The clause referred to was the clause relating to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves. That portion of the order which provided for shooting all persons who should be taken with arms in their hands north of the line designated in the order, though formally

modified by the President, practically still remained in force, and the bitterness was so intense that it was not found difficult to find officers who executed that portion of the order with the greatest alacrity, and the destruction of life and property proceeded, on both sides, with the utmost vigor; and on the 25th of September, 1862, under the orders of Gen. Merrill, ten confederate prisoners were executed at Macon in retaliation for the capture and killing of a Union citizen, and on the 18th of October of the same year ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra were executed by order of Gen. John McNeill for a like offence. These prisoners thus put to death were citizens of the State, who had committed no offence against the laws beyond expressing their sympathy for the southern cause, or who had taken their arms and started to join the confederate armies. They were all sympathizers with the rebellion, and their offence was political more than civil.

It seemed to me then, and has always seemed to me, upon reflection, since, that taking the condition of society in the State of Missouri into account, the fact that loyalists and disloyalists were mingling together in every community, the putting to death of such citizen prisoners in retaliation for the capture and destruction of Union people by the lawless men who made their sympathy with the confederacy their pretext for so doing, resulted in endless harm, and precipitated that condition of affairs in Missouri which we are to consider hereafter, and which, in all my observation and all my reading, I have never found equalled in any country or in any age. The fact that a young unmarried man voluntarily substituted himself for a man having a family who had drawn his lot to be shot at Palmyra, incited both sympathy and indignation.

It was the current rumor in the army that the Department of the Missouri was the graveyard of military reputations and generals. Gen. Harney was relieved of command under no cloud, so far as military services were

concerned, but the whole North entertained feelings of distrust in regard to his loyalty. Gen. Fremont relinquished his command of the department November 2d, 1861. When he assumed command he had the confidence of the whole country and was held in the highest estimation by all. When he relinquished the command, the country had lost confidence in him as a general, and he achieved nothing which has since added anything to his reputation and fame. On the 19th day of November, 1861, Gen. Henry W. Halleck assumed command of the Department of the Missouri, and designated the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River as the territory that was included in that department, and required all reports and returns to be made to the headquarters of that department in the City of St. Louis.

During Fremont's command in this Department and State, no battles had been fought save that at Wilson's Creek, under the command of Gen. Lyon; and his failure to send any reinforcements or to afford any support to Gen. Lyon when he was about to attack a largely superior force, led to a loss of all confidence in Gen. Fremont by the thoughtful men of the country. While Gen. Lyon was a soldier of the highest type, he was in full accord in sentiment with Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party; he was one of those officers of the regular army who if anything was in advance of the public sentiment of the North in regard to the question of slavery. He seemed to have yearned and burned for the day to come when the Republican party should be in power and when he could show his attachment to the cause of freedom by his services on the field. He had left Fort Riley in Kansas in March, 1861, and been ordered to St. Louis, and was on duty in the arsenal in the spring of that year. He wrote a letter while there to an old friend of his at Fort Riley who was afterwards a quartermaster on my staff and who gave

me several of the original letters of Gen. Lyon, written while he was on duty at the arsenal. At the risk of wearying your patience somewhat, I will read one of these original letters, simply to show the character, principles and feelings of this officer at that time. It is a letter written to a confidential friend, and contains the utterances of one of the most zealous and loyal hearts of the regular army, and shows some of the difficulties with which he was surrounded. It is dated "St. Louis Arsenal, March 7, 1861," but the stamp on the envelope shows clearly that it should have been April 7, 1861. The letter is as follows:

"Dr. Scott: Your note of the 2d inst. was received last evening and I am much obliged for your kind attention. I go up to town often and have just returned. I always find myself busy there and have to hurry back to attend drills, etc. I met Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Atkinson some days ago there, but have not been down to call on them. Went down and spent one day at the barracks with Robinson and wife, and family of Maj. Macrae. Have met Mrs. Wilson and her daughter Mrs. Thompson. Thompson was here on duty but has gone to Leavenworth; shall call on these ladies soon. Capt. Steele of the dragoons is in town, having been deprived of his command at Leavenworth by old Scott with his characteristic tyranny. He feels badly. I saw O'Connell in town to-day, but did not give him McLean's message. I will do so soon. He is often down here. Please thank McLean for his kind sentiments and efforts.

"I get very mad in thinking over the villiany of old Scott's character and the outrage done me and the line of the army. I have expected the necessity for a correction of this would force the new administration to do it. I cannot say that it will, as Lincoln seems to have put himself in this man's hands. I should not fret myself so much if Hagner had any capacity for command and zeal for the service, but his persistent refusal to take any precautions

for defense, and his orders that we are not to repel an attacking force till he has taken possession of our walls and securely lodged himself behind them and so entered our grounds that we are measurably in the enemy's power, convince me of covert treachery or unaccountable imbecility. In case of an attack I suspect we shall have traitors inside as well as outside, and you may rely upon it, so far as in my power, both will be dealt with as effectually as circumstances will permit. If, as I suspect, old Scott wants this place given up, and ourselves disgraced and our country still further degraded, he had better get me and some others of the officers now here out of the place before the attempt is made. By proper precautions we can hold this place easily with less force than we now have, and though, as it is, I hope we shall hold it, we must do so if attacked at great sacrifice. I should like old Scott to know that I see in this matter confirmatory evidence of what I have always regarded him, as an unqualified scoundrel, and if the present impending danger subsides I shall do what I can to put this matter in a proper light and bring it to its legal bearing.

"Soon after I arrived here I was able to see that purposes of an attempt on this place were entertained, but the matter subsided and the secessionists have laid their plans for an extraordinary effort, to be stimulated upon the indignation at Lincoln's address. At that time a secession flag was raised in the city and riot threatened. I cannot say that any purposes were entertained concerning this place. The convention is in session here and so far is doing very well, but a popular hobby with the secessionists is to cry out against coercion, and in connection with this to put the policy of Lincoln, as properly set forth in his address, in such an attitude of coercion as shall appeal to the coercion opposition, and place Missouri in an attitude of hostility to the government. This policy or that of determining upon a convention of the border Slave States seems likely to succeed. Of course

I like the purpose declared by Mr. Lincoln, to hold, occupy and possess public places, etc. Let him do this, save poor Anderson and other victims of Buchanan's treachery, with discretion and firmness, and though it may cost us much lead, it is the only way to effect anything and save us from entire anarchy and destruction.

"Tell our Republican friends that Maj. Anderson should have the brigadier generalship,—Sumner does not deserve it; he is now as high as he ought to be, and let this signal heroism, which is the delight of our countrymen, be duly rewarded. We cannot do too much for Maj. Anderson and his heroic party. I regret to see thus early a spirit of partisan policy that would advance party and personal favors at the expense of justice and the interests of the service, and this party from which I had hoped so much, whose advent to power I had so much longed and labored for, at once demoralized by that odious feature of Democracy. If Mr. Lincoln cannot upon the avowed purpose of his party, rise above party tricks and sordid aims, we are indeed most miserable, and I can see nothing before us but disaffection in his own party and general misrule and disaster. I would apply these remarks to the question of this generalship and other appointments to the army in which we are interested—that case of old W. B. Montgomery, dismissed for his villiany at Fort Riley. I presume Mr. Lincoln and his party will be favorable to his restoration. I wish you would speak to such of them as you know and to Senator Foster of my State, and say that his re-appointment will be a great outrage, and that I will, if made, so expose it over my own name. I would like you to inform me if this matter is in contemplation. Tell me who of our Kansas people are in Washington,—Delahay, Vinaldi, Dr. Woodward, etc. If any of them whom I know are there, say my regards.

"Do you know Miss Julia Lee, daughter of Maj. Lee of the commissary department? These Julias seem to

possess a peculiar charm, and there must be something in the name. Please go to her and say many regards, and that I hope she is right on the question of the Union, both national and domestic, but that if opposed to the former I hope she may never realize the latter but live on an old maid forever,—a sad fate indeed, but less so than that which ultimately awaits secessionists. If any of my Republican friends in Washington can do anything for you, tell them they have my orders to do it. I intend going up town and will try and see O'Connell and show him your letter before closing this.

"Just returned from town, but did not see O'Connell; will do so soon and see that he gets yours and McLean's message. Please say to Maj. Hunter that I wrote to him and also enclosed a letter for Mr. F. P. Blair, in which I pointed out the wants of the service here. Please ask the Major if he received them. Sweeney sends you his regards, and I remain
Yours truly,
N. LYON."

When Gen. Fremont assumed command of the department, Lyon was in Southwest Missouri in command of a small force that he had gathered together of regulars and volunteers from Kansas and Iowa, and was confronted by a rebel army larger than any that the federals had been able up to that time to get together in the West. The rebel force numbered from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. The force under Lyon from four to five thousand. There can be no doubt that Gen. Fremont was kept in a constant state of alarm by the reports of a contemplated advance upon St. Louis and Missouri, by the Mississippi River and from Northeastern Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri. These reports were all without foundation. Gen. Lyon made the most urgent appeals for reinforcements on and prior to August 1, 1861, and at last sent an old member of congress from Southwest Missouri, Col. John S. Phelps, who had been a member of congress for eighteen years when the war commenced, and was at

that time chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to urge upon Gen. Fremont the necessity of reinforcements to Gen. Lyon. All these applications failed to induce Gen. Fremont to forward any reinforcements.

On the 9th of August, 1861, Gen. Lyon received a dispatch, by courier, from Gen. Fremont to the effect that he (Lyon) had no doubt over-estimated the force in his front; that he ought not to fall back without good cause, and assured him that no reinforcements could be sent and that he must report his future movements as promptly as possible and do the best he could. To this dispatch Gen. Lyon made the following reply:

"Springfield, Missouri, August 9, 1861.

"General: I have just received your note of the 6th inst. by special messenger. I retired to this place, as I have before informed you, reaching here on the 5th. The enemy followed to within ten miles of here. He has taken a strong position and is recruiting his supplies, the horses, mules and provisions, by forages into the surrounding country. His large force of mounted men enables him to do this without much annoyance from me. I find my position extremely embarrassing, and am at present unable to determine whether I shall be able to maintain my ground or forced to retire. I shall hold my ground as long as possible, though I may, without knowing how far, endanger the safety of my force with its valuable material, being induced by the important consideration involved, to take this step. The enemy yesterday made a show of force about five miles distant and has doubtless a full purpose of making an attack on us.

"Very truly your obedient servant, N. LYON."

On the night of this same day Gen. Lyon moved out his force of 4500 men from Springfield to the vicinity of the camp of the enemy, and on the morning of the 10th at daylight commenced an attack upon their camp and line

of battle. While he lived to command the line he made constant advances. He fell a little after noon at a point more than half a mile in front of where his first line of battle was formed, and almost immediately after his fall the federal army commenced to retreat. A death more heroic than his is not recorded in the annals of war. While reconnoitering his line he had received three wounds and stepped to the rear and had a conversation with Maj. Sweeney, looking faint and exhausted and the blood trickling down his face. He sat down upon a stone and seemed to be in deep contemplation, when a force of Iowa and Kansas troops that had been engaged and been driven back and had reformed came forward saying, "We have no one to lead us." He immediately called to one of his orderlies for a horse and mounted saying, "Boys, I will lead you," and led them forward in a charge, which received no check until he fell mortally wounded. The spot where he fell is now marked by a vast pile of common cobble stones, which have been thrown up by the patriotic hands of his countrymen as they have passed by in the common highway. The same position where this battle was fought was occupied by about 1500 confederates when Fremont advanced on the same in the autumn following. He maneuvered towards this position slowly with 25,000 men, but no other battle of equal magnitude was ever fought in Missouri, while every county and almost every town was the scene of conflict and bloodshed during the four succeeding years, and many quite respectable battles and affairs were fought.

The glory of Lyon is imperishable, but the path which led to it led also to the grave. Fremont left the department with his reputation dimmed and clouded, but he was not disgraced. Gen. Halleck succeeded him in command and brought to the department zeal and a wealth of military knowledge that none of his predecessors possessed, and which proved to be of inestimable value to the country. He speedily organized and put in motion

armies that never knew defeat, and that proved to be the instruments in the hands of able commanders that suppressed the rebellion. Halleck made the whole department a military school, and every subordinate officer was his pupil. His orders were terse, vigorous and pointed; even the men who heard them read on dress parade could remember them. For our amusement more than our instruction I will read one at this time, it is as follows:

Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1861.

General Orders No. 23.

I.—At a regimental court martial, which convened at Paducah, Ky., pursuant to order of November 27th, 1861, from W. L. Sanderson, colonel commanding the 23d regiment of Indiana U. S. Volunteers, and of which Capt. D. G. Kay, of Company C of the same regiment, is president, was arraigned and tried Private Thomas L. Wooldridge, of Company K, 23d Indiana regiment, on the following charges and specifications:

Charges:—"Absent from his quarters at night without leave from his superior officers." "Abusive and threatening language toward superior officers." "Drunkenness." "Stealing Chickens." "Running away from camp when detailed for duty." "Declaring that he did not mean to do duty, but would be about pay-day to receive his pay."

Specifications:—"Said Wooldridge absented himself from his quarters on the night of November 25th, 1861, without the consent of his superior officers, contrary to Article 42 of the Articles of War. Not long since—time not definitely known—he threatened to kill his superior officers the first opportunity he could get, and at the same time used abusive and disrespectful language in regard to them. On the night of Monday, November 5th, he came into his quarters in a state of beastly intoxication, and made himself very disagreeable to the whole camp. On the morning of the 25th of November, he was

detailed for guard duty at roll call in the morning, but as soon as he got his breakfast he went out of camp, and a file of men hunted him all day without being able to find him; he has not done one day's duty in a month, and he has declared he would not do duty, but would take good care to be present on pay day. About four weeks ago, as near as can be remembered, in connection with some others, he stole from one Mr. Schafer, of Paducah, one dozen chickens which he sold in town, four of them to a negro belonging to a Mrs. Petty, living on Market Street, in said city; the remaining eight to a man named McCoy, living in the lower part of said city."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows: Guilty, of absenting himself from camp without leave. Guilty, of stealing chickens. Not guilty, of being drunk on the time specified. Guilty, of leaving camp when he was detailed for duty.

The court having fully advised itself in the premises, find the said Thomas L. Wooldridge guilty of the charges specified (in full;) and, therefore, we the court, do adjudge and affix the penalty as follows: 1st.—That all his pay be retained and that it be applied to the regimental fund. 2d.—That one-half of his face and head be shaved closely. 3d.—That he be drummed out of the service at the point of the bayonet to the tune of the rogue's march, bare feet and head and without coat.

II.—These proceedings are in almost every sense irregular, and show on the part of the court a total ignorance or neglect of its duty. There are no less than six charges with but a single specification applying to them all. These charges and specifications should have been reformed by the judge advocate before the trial. The sentence is most extraordinary, and in direct violation of the 67th Article of War, limiting the powers of regimental courts. It is therefore disapproved. The prisoner, however, having acknowledged in open court that he was guilty of disgraceful conduct, it is directed, under the

authority conferred by the 11th Article of War, that he be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States.

III.—The attention of the commanding general has been called to the character of proceedings of court martial generally in this department; many of them are disgraceful to the officers composing the courts, as exhibiting on their part an utter ignorance or disregard of the rules and articles of war and of the army regulations. It will be useless to assemble courts for the trial of prisoners unless greater attention be given to this matter; for, no reviewing officer, no matter how desirous to promote discipline by punishing the guilty, can confirm such proceedings.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.
JNO. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

When Gen. Halleck was relieved of command he had won no laurels; he had won the confidence of the people and officers of the government as an organizer of armies and a superior stratagist, and hence was assigned the command of the armies and ordered to Washington. The enthusiasm of the people run wholly towards those officers who commanded in the field and won victories.

Gen. Scofield, before or soon after his assignment to the command of the department, had been promoted to the rank of Major General of Volunteers, and his appointment had stood unconfirmed for more than a year, and by an arrangement with the President of the United States he was removed from this command and assigned to the command of a division in the field to enable him to win his stars, which he assured the President he could do if he would but give him a command in the field, and which he accomplished early after assuming such command.

Rosecrans succeeded him, and the lustre of his stars

were dimmed rather than brightened by the laborious and difficult command of this tumultuous department.

Of Gen. Dodge, who succeeded Rosecrans, it is proper to say that he neither lost nor gained reputation while in this wretched command. No future officers nor future age can have the least proper conception of the labors, difficulties and trials of the department, and district commanders of the Department of the Missouri, and the historian who writes after the generation which precipitated and conducted that struggle has passed away, and all the animosities engendered by the strife have passed away with them, will alone be able to point out accurately what steps were right and what were wrong during that dismal and destructive strife.

My command of the Southwest District of Missouri commenced about the 20th of October, 1863. The district extended over a territory approximately 200 miles square. It seemed at the time that I assumed command that there was scarcely a township in which there was not a squad of bushwhackers or confederate soldiers "carrying on war," as they termed it, in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. At the time of my assumption of command the parties bearing dispatches were off in various directions, one composed of five soldiers, bearing dispatches to Cassville, a town 55 miles southwest of Springfield; on their return to Springfield three days afterwards, they were captured by a body of eight bushwhackers near the place where the battle of Wilson's Creek was fought, and all hung to the limb of a tree, with the exception of one, a boy among them, who was but fifteen years of age. The leader of this gang wrote me a note which I retained for a long time but have now lost, in which he stated in substance that he had learned I had recently come to that section of country from the Army of the Tennessee; that he supposed I was not accustomed to the manner in which war was carried on in this section; "You may as well understand, first as last,

that we will not give any quarter, and we ask no quarter from you; if we capture you we will put you to death at once, and you have the privilege to do the same by us; we will not carry on war in any other way."

This was my first experience in that kind of warfare. Of course, wrath and indignation were aroused. It was dark when this boy arrived at my headquarters with the dispatch. He answered all questions in regard to the appearance of these parties, gave their number and the name of one or two, who had been citizens in that section of the country before the war. An aid-de-camp was sent at once to the camp of one of the cavalry regiments with orders for the Colonel to detail a detachment of four companies under the command of the Major, to report forthwith with three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition each to headquarters. The Major received his orders, which were in effect to pursue and capture this party and bring them to Springfield, and he left within an hour from the time the boy had brought me this dispatch. This detachment came back and reported, at the expiration of four days or less, (the precise time I do not remember,) but at the time it reported only one of this party of eight bushwhackers was living.

But all my subsequent experience demonstrated that the statement made by the commander of this bushwhacking party was true, and that there was no possibility of carrying on the war in that section of country in any other way than by the absolute destruction of the entire confederate force. The destruction and suffering that this method of warfare occasioned is indescribable. Property was destroyed without limit. During one week a confederate force would pass through the country for a hundred miles or more and burn the houses and destroy the property of every loyal man, and before my arrival the federal forces would soon go over the same section of country and destroy the houses and property of all the disloyal.

The result was that through the tier of counties bordering upon the State of Kansas, namely, McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Barton and Mt. Vernon, the population of each of which, according to the census of 1860, was from five thousand to eight thousand people, was reduced by the autumn of 1864 to less than 300 in any county, and in two or three of the counties there were not 100 residents left. Women were left without shelter, children of tender years, from four to eight years old, were frequently found in the roads or crying in the forests, with no grown people near them, and were brought into Springfield by the troops, till a society of the ladies there had gathered from fifty to one hundred who knew nothing about their parentage or names or homes.

All the dead federal soldiers or Union citizens that fell into the hands of these bands were mutilated in the most horrible manner in every instance. Hands were cut off, tongues cut out, ears were cut off, and nameless parts of the body mutilated; citizens and soldiers captured were hung, shot, stoned to death, and subjected to indignities worse than death. There seemed no way to remedy this state of affairs but by the most vigorous and determined prosecution of the war in the manner designated by the bushwhacker who sent me the first communication.

It was determined at the commencement of the year 1865, to put an end to this condition of things by ordering and compelling all disloyal persons of every grade and class to leave the country, and if they would not go in obedience to the orders, to take them out by force and ship them below the Arkansas River. So I find that General Order No. 1, dated January 1st, 1865, recites among other things that "The persons hereinafter named have fed, harbored and favored these roving murderous bands, and have thereby become accessory to all their lawless deeds, and that to terminate this unhappy, unnatural and ruinous condition of society, it has become necessary to remove the following named persons from

this district," and then follows the names of more than 150 married women, the heads of families, who are ordered to remove from the district to some point "at least fifty miles beyond its limits on or before the 10th day of February next."

The feeling of hostility had increased to such a point that in one single instance at least, if official reports were true, a Union woman, the mother of a family, who was ploughing in the field, all the males of the family having gone off to the war, was shot down by these bushwhackers in the spring of 1864; and the federal troops were hunting them and destroying them in the same manner as they hunted and destroyed wild beasts. They had been declared in general orders to be enemies of the human race, and it was understood throughout the army operating in that section of the country that it was lawful to destroy any of these persons as a necessity to the restoration of order. They were driven into rivers and shot in crossing; and driven in one instance, at least, into a cave, and smoked out as wild beasts, and shot as they came out.

After these vigorous measures and those adopted in the winter of 1865, order was quite generally restored, although the military power was the only authority and the only power known in that section of the country. So timid had the people become that they neither desired nor were they willing to recognize any other government. The remark was often made by the old citizens who were left living that it was the best government and the best condition of things that they ever had, and they should be glad if no change was ever required to be made. It verified the saying that in their estimation that government is best which is best administered.

There was one feature connected with the carrying on of the war against these lawless bands which was peculiar: It was found by experiment that they would sustain about the same proportion of loss before abandoning a country

or section which they infested that a line of battle will sustain when engaged in actual combat. Ten per cent. of the number reported to be infesting any county would be killed, and no impression seemed to be made. This would be so when twenty per cent., upon our best estimates, had been killed, and sometimes they would show very little trepidation at thirty per cent.; but whenever, from the information received, their losses had reached forty per cent. of their entire number, it was almost universally the result that the remaining portion would depart from that country and no more trouble from them occur therein.

The losses of the parties carrying on the war this way was enormous. According to the official reports, during the time I remained in command, they had lost more than four thousand men killed. The loss to the federals was less than five hundred. But the conflict was weekly, it seems upon reflection to have been almost daily; sometimes it was between parties of five, ten or twenty on a side, sometimes between parties that would number one hundred or more. In one or two instances the entire party of federals engaged were killed, with the exception of a single man. In several instances the entire force of the confederates, numbering in one instance, as I recollect, about fifty men, were all killed with the exception of one or two. Sometimes there were results that would make a person feel superstitious, that were sometimes favorable to the federals and sometimes to the confederates. On one occasion a party of dispatch bearers, under a lieutenant, numbering 25 men, were attacked near Yellville, Arkansas, and the entire party killed with the exception of one man.

Late in the war under the general orders from headquarters of the district, which required all parties coming upon the trail of bushwhackers to immediately pursue, and if they deemed their force inadequate to communicate at

once with headquarters, by telegraph if possible; if not by messenger, asking for reinforcements, a party composed of a lieutenant and five men pursued a band of bushwackers composed of a captain and eleven men. As they came in sight of them, they were across the Pomme de Terre river, then raised by a fresbet to full banks, drawn up in line. The lieutenant and five men rode directly forward and directly into the stream, swimming their horses, under a fire from the entire twelve bushwackers, and reaching the other shore killed five of the men and captured their leader, who had a scalp wound, and captured six horses, twelve Colt's revolvers and five repeating rifles, and brought all safely to Springfield. Neither the lieutenant nor any man lost a drop of blood, while the clothes of each one was pierced by from one to four bullets. The balance of the party was captured the same day a few miles further on. Upon the communication of this result to the headquarters of the department, orders came back immediately to distribute the trophies equally among the men engaged in the capture, which was done.

The captain, whose name was Brownlee, had been tried by a military commission, in the first year of the war, sentenced to death and his sentence had been approved by the President of the United States. It was at once ordered from the department headquarters that the sentence be carried into effect, and this was one of the most trying and sad duties that I ever had to perform. He was a bright young man, a lawyer when the war commenced, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of her institutions of learning, and seemed completely broken down when he found that the sentence he was under would be executed. But being a subordinate I could not even suggest a modification of the sentence to the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, who always scrutinized in person all sentences of this kind, modified them in the first instance if they were to be modified at all.

Comparative order and peace had been restored in the Southwest in the spring of 1865. The farmers plowed and planted as they did before the war, and the country was infested less with roving bands than it had been after 1861, and a feeling of confidence seemed to prevail among all classes. At last news of the surrender of the rebel armies at Richmond came and the rejoicing of all classes was inexpressible. The long night of chaos through which this section had passed was coming to a close, the morning of the day of peace at last dawned and again for these people "the morning stars sang together," and all the sons of liberty rejoiced.

But the work of restoration—and it was a great work—remained to be performed. Nothing but martial law had been known in this section of country for nearly three years. The provost marshals had even collected debts and remitted the money, exercising nearly all the functions of the civil tribunals. No magistrate dared to issue process, no peace officer dared to execute the process if once issued, and the question now for consideration was what steps to take to restore civil government, and to induce these people to take the affairs of government into their own hands. On the 8th day of May, 1865, I issued the following order from the headquarters of the district.

"General Orders No. 35.

"I.—The progress and success of the national arms for the last ninety days, has been such as to modify and reduce the conflict in which we have been engaged from one of vast proportions, as between two independent and contending powers, to a simple effort on the part of the government to establish order, restore the functions of the civil law, and fully protect the rights of persons and property; in which effort it does, and for some time probably will, in this section, meet the resistance of many disloyal and disorderly persons banded together as robbers and murderers, as well as an opposition more difficult to

control and overcome—of strong passions, and the most bitter animosities, engendered by, and a most legitimate outgrowth of the rebellion.

"II.—It is therefore specially ordered and enjoined upon all officers and soldiers in the service, and all citizens are requested to abstain from all exciting and heated discussions upon questions that have been settled by the war, and from all epithets, threats and language which tend to excite passion and ill-feeling, and each do all in his power to promote peace, confidence and good-feelings between all members of society, and between citizens and soldiers.

"III.—That the functions of the civil courts and officers may be fully restored, at the earliest possible day, it is ordered that the provost marshal and assistant provost marshals on duty in this district, shall not hear nor determine any more cases or questions in regard to the ownership or right of possession of any property, real, personal or mixed, except cases where the government of the United States is an interested party, or where property has been stolen; but all such cases will be left to the civil courts, to be heard and determined in the same manner as if there was no military occupation of the country.

"IV.—All cases of crimes and misdemeanors alleged to have been committed by any citizen, coming to the knowledge of any provost marshal, or assistant provost marshals, or other military officer in this district, will be reported by such provost marshal, or officer, to the sheriff of the county in which such offence is committed, and also to the nearest judge or justice of the peace; and if such sheriff, justice of the peace, or judge, does not proceed with the arrest, investigation and trial of said party, or parties, within ten days thereafter, the names of such sheriff, justice of the peace, or judge, will be sent to these headquarters, to be forwarded to the governor of the State with a notice of their delinquency; and in such case the provost marshal will cause such party, or parties,

to be arrested, if not already in arrest, and will investigate the case, and if sufficient evidence exist, hold the party, or parties, for trial before a military commission, in the same manner as heretofore. In those counties where the county government is not organized, the same proceedings will be had hereafter as before this order.

"V.—Commanders of regiments, detachments and posts, in this district, are authorized and directed to furnish the sheriff of any county a detachment of troops sufficient to enable him to execute any *capias*, or other criminal process, within this district. These detachments will be furnished whenever application is made by any sheriff who exhibits the process that he is directed to serve, and also a certificate of the justice of the peace or judge issuing the same, that he believes a detachment of troops necessary to enable the sheriff to execute said process.

"VI.—As the jails in many counties have been destroyed during the war, it is recommended that the county court, or other proper authority, of Greene County, fix upon a rate of compensation that will be charged, per day or week, by said county, for boarding criminals. In counties where no suitable jails are provided, prisoners shall be confined in the jail of Greene County. And it is most earnestly recommended that all judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs and all civil officers, as well as citizens generally, make every effort and use all means in their power, to punish, speedily and adequately, all guilty of crime, that the criminal laws of the State, as administered in and through the State courts, be made a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well, instead of a by-word and scoffing to the former, and a shame and scandal to the latter, as during the last two years.

"VII.—As the attempt and effort to intimidate, by threats, hostile demonstrations, or otherwise, the judges, jurors, and other members of courts, justices of the peace, or other civil officers, with the view to prevent them from discharging their duties impartially, constitutes a pecu-

liarily dangerous and heinous offence, tending, as it does, to subvert entirely the civil government and substitute a despotism in its place, the military authorities will, until further orders, take into custody, and manage, try and punish all persons charged with this crime; and any officer upon whom any such attempt is made will report the case immediately to the nearest provost marshal, or to these headquarters.

"VIII.—It is respectfully requested of the citizens of the City of Springfield, that they organize the municipal government of the city without unnecessary delay. To this end, John S. Bigley, Esq., justice of the peace, is requested to issue his warrant, or notice, pursuant to the provisions of the city charter, designating the third Tuesday of May, 1865, as the day upon which an election will be held for all municipal officers authorized to be elected by the city charter. When such government is organized the provost guard will enforce all military orders in regard to soldiers in the city, and will aid the marshal, at any time, when called upon, to enforce any ordinance or laws of the city government, as well as to make all arrests.

"By order of Brigadier General JOHN B. SANBORN,
"WILLIAM T. KITTREDGE,
"Ass't Adjutant General."

Under this order the officers of the county and city immediately commenced to exercise their functions, protected by the military forces about the city, and but a short time elapsed before the functions of the city, county and State government were fully restored.

During the entire period of my command in Springfield, it was customary to send all orders, as a matter of courtesy, to the governor of the State. I received a letter from the governor of the State, of date the first day of June, 1865, in relation to General Orders No. 35, as follows:

"State of Missouri, Executive Department,
"City of Jefferson, June 1, 1865.

"General:—I have been for some days intending to write you, expressing my thanks to you for the appropriateness, timeliness and perspicuity of your General Orders No. 35. The disruption of society and the general demoralization of civil affairs caused by the rebellion in every southern State, but most especially in Missouri, have rendered the restoration of the civil law a task, the severity and onerousness of which can only be appreciated by those who have to contribute towards its performance, as you have done and are doing. The Order is most admirably conceived, clearly expressed, and has throughout, the right tone, and in it I recognize and gratefully acknowledge the most effective assistance I have yet received towards the reinstatement of order in Missouri. Rest assured, that when peace and the arts of industry shall once more have assumed their legitimate sway in the State for which you have done so much to save, your name will be cherished with increasing reverence as our prosperity flows along in an uninterrupted tide. I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS C. FLETCHER."

General Orders No. 35 was the last order issued by me to my command in Missouri. The prisoners of war that surrendered at that point numbered about 10,000, and were paroled under the direction of our companion, W. W. Braden. Orders were received by me to proceed at once to St. Louis, to take command of a force that was to operate against the Indians of the Southwest; and, on the 12th of July following, I find myself in command of the district of the Upper Arkansas, organizing a command with which to move against the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, and the Apaches of the Upper Arkansas.

At this date, looking over the general orders issued to the troops on July 20th, when about to move against the Indians, I am amused at the reference made therein to civilized warfare. The first words of the general order are as follows: "All troops will observe and closely adhere to the rules of civilized warfare, and not allow themselves to become barbarians, because they are fighting barbarians. No women, children, or non-combatants, will be killed or injured, nor any Indian who duly surrenders as a prisoner of war unless it should happen in the casualties of battle. All hostile Indians, of both sexes and all ages, will be captured and brought to headquarters, whenever and wherever possible, and prisoners will be fed and clothed by the government."

This seems to be the first time in two years that I had been able to make any reference to the rules of civilized warfare; and, when it is considered that I had been fighting our own people, a civilized, educated and christianized race, and had gone from that sort of a field to carry on war against the Camanche and other Indians, it seems passing strange that I was induced, thoughtlessly, to refer to the rules of civilized warfare, and for the first time in almost two years order that they be adhered to and rigidly enforced.

If there is anything of value to a future age to be learned from the events of the civil war in the Department of the Missouri, and more especially in the State of Missouri, it is that there exists in the breasts of the people of educated and christian communities wild and ferocious passions, which in a day of peace are dormant and slumbering, but which may be aroused and kindled by civil disturbance, war and injustice, and become more cruel and destructive than any that live in the breasts of savage and barbarous nations. That there is an element of justice implanted in the bosoms of all men which revolts at injustice and cruelty, and in our age will not tol-

erate the putting to death of innocent men for the offence of another man, even when the offence has been authorized by his government against a citizen of a government with which it is carrying on war, where it may with propriety be looked upon and treated as the act of an hostile nation; and that when innocent men are put to death for the lawless and cruel act of another individual which no government authorized or approved, then every natural principle of humanity and justice is violated, and human nature itself rises in open opposition to such an exercise of tyranny, and that such acts are and must ever be the prelude to anarchy and the direct introduction of the reign of chaos; and that above the confusion, tumult and din of disorganized and contending communities, rent with civil feuds and drenched with fraternal blood, may always be heard the voice of divine wisdom speaking into the ears of all magistrates, rulers and officers, clothed with authority over their fellow men, those words uttered more than three thousand years ago by the rock of Israel to the most illustrious ruler of that people, "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."





[1893]

This is to certify that Electric car
No. 667 left St Paul at 8:57 and
at Minnesota Transfer the power
was shut off and car and pas-
sengers, including Messrs. Holcomb &
were detained ~~til~~ from 9:25
to 10:30 F. J. Freling Cond 246

Minnesota Soldiers' Home

THOS. McMILLAN, Commandant.
RALPH VANBRUNT, Adjutant.
D. R. GREENLEE, Surgeon.

MINNEHAHA, MINN.



B D Holcomb
93 West 10th St
St Paul.

LLL



[Ca. 1893]

An Act Appropriating Money for the Purchase of a Portion of the Battle-Field of Wood Lake, in Yellow Medicine County, and for the Erection of a Suitable Monument Thereon.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purchase and conveyance to the State of Minnesota, of a portion of the land, not exceeding ten acres, in the County of Yellow Medicine, in this State, whereon was fought the battle of Wood Lake, and for erecting thereon a monument commemorative of said battle, which was fought September 23, 1862, between the military forces of the State commanded by Gen. Henry H. Sibley and a portion of the Sioux or Dakota nation of Indians, under Little Crow and other chiefs and leaders of said Indian nation.

Sec. 2. William R. Marshall and Charles J. Stees of Ramsey County, ^{and} Ezra J. Champlin of Blue Earth County, are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners and agents of the State to carry into force and effect the provisions of this act; and they

are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to appoint four other citizens of Minnesota as Commissioners or agents, who, when duly appointed and qualified, shall have equal privileges, powers, and duties with the three Commissioners named for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. As soon as practicable after their appointment the whole number of Commissioners shall meet at some convenient place within the State, take an oath, and file a written copy of the same, to faithfully discharge their duties as such Commissioners, and proceed to organize by choosing from their number a Chairman and Secretary. Said Commissioners shall receive no compensation whatever for their services, but all necessary expenses incurred by them in the execution of their duties under this act shall, when duly presented, itemized, and verified, be paid out of the appropriation herein made.

Sec. 3. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to purchase as the site of the monument referred to in Section 1 of this act not less than five nor more than ten acres of the land on which the said battle of Wood Lake was actually fought, and to pay for the same a sum not to exceed

thirty dollars per acre. Upon the presentation to the State Auditor of a deed of conveyance of the said premises, together with an abstract of the title thereto and the written official opinion of the Attorney General of the State that such deed of conveyance will vest an absolute and perfect title in the State to said premises the State Auditor shall draw a warrant on the State Treasury for the purchase price thereof, which, however, shall not exceed the sum of thirty dollars per acre for every acre so purchased, and which said sum shall include all the costs of conveyancing and ^{the} abstract of title.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall cause said premises to be surveyed and platted; and they may cause the same to be fenced and adorned, ornamented, and beautified in a proper and becoming manner, provided the cost and expense thereof can be defrayed and discharged out of the appropriation made by this act, after all of the other expenses contemplated and provided for have been paid.

Sec. 5. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall cause to be erected on said premises a monument of such de-

sign and proportions, and bearing such inscriptions as the limits of the appropriation made by this act will permit, and as shall properly identify and mark the site of the battle field of Wood Lake, and as shall, as near as may be, commemorate the event of the battle and comport with the dignity of the State and testify to its appreciation of the services rendered by its brave and gallant officers and soldiers in the said memorable and decisive battle. The inscriptions on said monument shall, where they attempt to declare historical facts, be based upon official and other authoritative records, and at least two weeks before causing the inscriptions to be engraved or otherwise inscribed the Commissioners shall cause copies of the same as contemplated to be printed in at least three newspapers in the State having a general circulation, in order that ^{any} errors in the said inscriptions may be noted and corrected.

Sec. 6. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall select the design for the said monument, and may contract with responsible parties for the construction and erection of the same, requiring sufficient ap-

Moved bonds for the faithful execution of the contract according to the plans, specifications, and conditions furnished and prescribed by the Commissioners. They may, however, if they believe that the interests and purposes of this act may be best served thereby, erect and construct the said monument themselves, either by having the work done under their own supervision, or by engaging a superintendent who shall have general charge of the work under the instructions of the Commissioners, and who shall be paid in full for his services a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. All the material used in the construction of said monument shall, if at all practicable, be obtained in the State of Minnesota and from its citizens.

Sec. 8. Upon the completion of the duties assigned them by the provisions of this act the Commissioners shall make a report of the services performed and the work done by them, which report shall include an itemized statement of the cost of the land purchased and of all labor employed and material used in the monument, whether

furnished by contract or otherwise. Said report shall be addressed to the Governor and State Auditor, and upon its approval by them shall be filed with the Secretary of State and the sum or sums due or owing by the State shall be paid by the warrant of the State Auditor, provided that in the aggregate the amount is not in excess of the appropriation made by this act, that is to say the sum of five thousand dollars. Provided, however, that if the work of constructing the monument shall be performed under the direction of the Commissioners, or by a Superintendent selected and appointed by them the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be available for the use of ~~Said~~ ^{the} Commissioners or the Superintendent ^{and} before the final report shall be demanded, as the work progresses and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon the order of the Chairman of the Commission when countersigned by the Secretary.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

6 copies
olds -

[ca. 1893]

A BILL

FOR AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE OF A PORTION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF WOOD LAKE, IN YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY, AND FOR THE ERECTION OF A SUITABLE MONUMENT THEREON.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec.1. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purchase and conveyance to the State of Minnesota of a portion of the land, not exceeding ten acres, in the County of Yellow Medicine, in this State, whereon was fought the battle of Wood Lake, and for erecting thereon a monument commemorative of said battle, which was fought September 23, 1862, between the military forces of the State commanded by Gen. Henry H. Sibley and a portion of the Sioux or Dakota nation of Indians, under Little Crow and other Chiefs and Leaders of said nation.

Sec.2. William R. Marshall and Charles J. Stees of Ramsey County, and Ezra T. Champlin of Blue Earth County, are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners and agents of the State to carry into force and effect the provisions of this act; and they are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to appoint four other citizens of Minnesota as Commissioners or agents, who, when duly appointed and qualified, shall have equal privileges, powers, and duties with ^{the} three Commissioners named for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. AS soon as practicable after their appointment the whole number of Commissioners shall meet at some convenient place within the State, take an oath, and file a written copy of the same, to faithfully discharge their duties as such Commissioners, and proceed to organize by choosing from their number a Chairman and Secretary. Said Commissioners shall receive no compensation whatever for their services, but all necessary expenses incurred by them in the execution of their duties under this act shall, when duly presented, itemized, and verified, be paid out of the appropriation herein made.

Sec.3. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to purchase as the site of the monument referred to in Section 1 of this act not less than five nor more than ten acres of the land on which the said battle of Wood Lake was actually fought, and to pay for the same a sum not to exceed thirty dollars per acre. Upon the presentation to the State Auditor of a deed of conveyance of the said premises, together with an abstract of the title thereto and the written official opinion of the Attorney General of the State that such deed of conveyance will vest an absolute and perfect title in the State to said premises the State Auditor shall draw a warrant on the State Treasury for the purchase price thereof, which, however, shall not exceed the sum of thirty dollars per acre for every acre so purchased, and which said sum shall include all the costs of conveyancing and the abstract of title.

Sec.4. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall cause said premises to be surveyed and platted; and they may cause the same to be fenced and adorned, ornamented, and beautified in a proper and becoming manner, provided the cost and expense thereof can be defrayed and discharged out of the appropriation made by this act, after all of the other expenses contemplated and provided for have been paid.

Sec.5. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall cause to be erected on said premises a monument of such design and proportions, and bearing such inscriptions as the limits of the appropriations made by this act will permit, and as shall properly identify and mark the site of the battle field of Wood Lake, and as shall, as near as may be, commemorate the event of the battle and comport with the dignity of the State and testify to its appreciation of the services rendered by its brave and gallant officers and soldiers in the said memorable and decisive battle. The inscriptions on said monument shall, where they attempt to declare historical facts, be based upon official and other authoritative records, and at least two weeks before causing the inscriptions to be engraved or otherwise inscribed the Commissioners shall cause copies of the same as contemplated to be printed in at least three

newspapers in the State having a general circulation, in order that any errors in the said inscription may be noted and corrected.

Sec.6. The said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall select the design for the said monument, and may contract with responsible parties for the construction and erection of the same, requiring sufficient approved bonds for the faithful execution of the contract according to the plans, specifications, and conditions furnished and prescribed by the Commissioners. They may, however, if they believe that the interests and purposes of this act may be best served thereby erect and construct the said monument themselves, either by having the work done under their own supervision, or by engaging a superintendent who shall have general charge of the work under the instructions of the Commissioners, and who shall be paid in full for his services a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Sec.7. All the material used in the construction of said monument shall if at all practicable, be obtained in the State of Minnesota and from its citizens.

Sec.8. Upon the completion of the duties assigned them by the provisions of this act the Commissioners shall make a report of the services performed and the work done by them, which report shall include an itemized statement of the cost of the land purchased and of all labor employed and material used in the monument, whether furnished by contract or otherwise. Said report shall be addressed to the Governor and State Auditor, and upon its approval by them shall be filed with the Secretary of State and the sum or sums due or owing by the State shall be paid by the warrant of the State Auditor, provided that in the aggregate the amount is not in excess of the appropriation made by this act, that is to say the sum of five thousand dollars. Provided, however, that if the work of constructing the monument shall be performed under the direction of the Commissioners, or by a Superintendent selected and appointed by them the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be available for the use of the Commissioners or the Superintendent before the final report shall be demanded and as the work progresses and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon the order of the Chairman of the Commission when countersigned by the Secretary.

Sec.9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[1895]



OFFICERS
OF THE
10TH MISSOURI INFANTRY
REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT—GEO. THRUSH.

VICE PRESIDENT—J. V. ATTERBURY.

SECRETARY—SAMUEL CORR.

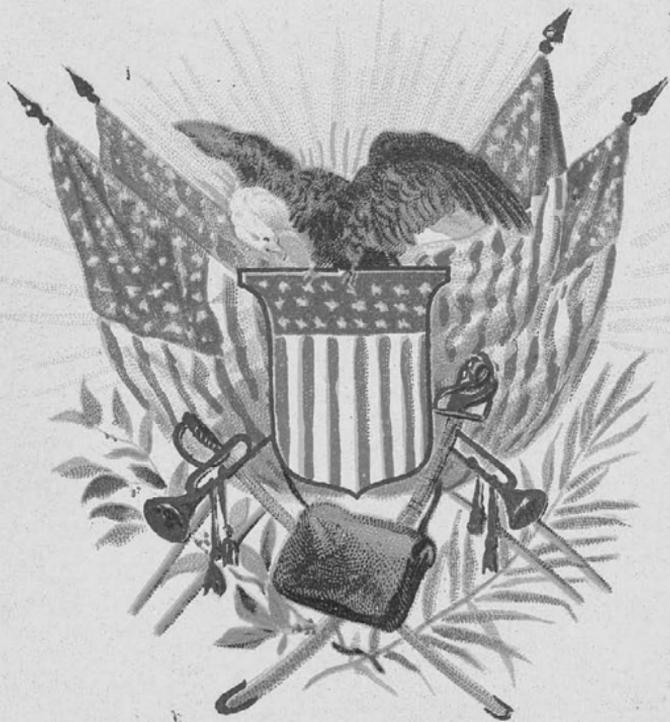
“On Fame's Eternal Camping Ground
The Silent Tents are spread;
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The Bivouac of the Dead.”

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

YOURSELF AND FAMILY ARE INVITED
TO ATTEND THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY
TO BE HELD AT
CAMERON, MISSOURI,
SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1895.

IF YOU CANNOT BE PRESENT AT THE REUNION,
KINDLY INFORM ME.

GEO. THRUSH, PRESIDENT,
QUINCY, ILL.



[1912]

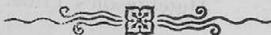
NOV 13 1912
W. C. R. M. S. L. C.

Center Improvement Asso'n

Is an organization of business men in the district including Washington Avenue to the river, between Fourth Avenue N. and Fourth Avenue S. It has been instrumental in making the civic improvements in the district, and has also, for its object the building up and betterment of business, the assistance of members, in a general way, and the preservation and perpetuation of the history and tradition of this the early business center of the City of Minneapolis. Its place of meeting is the time-honored Hotel Nicollet, built in 1858.

Officers for 1912; Anton Knoblauch, Pres't., W. E. Capron, Vice-Pres't, G. S. Nelson, Secretary, J. C. Sheehan, Treasurer.

Board of Directors. E. B. Crabtree, Theo. L Hayes, J. H. Smith.



MENU

Wednesday, November 20, 1912.

Go-tu-it Cocktail.
Acton Style.

Consomme, with Soup Sticks.
A'la Birch Coulie.

Celery.

Radishes.

Olives

Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
A'la The Winslow House.

Brussel Sprouts.

Asparagus Tips.

Lettuce and Tomato Salad.
Hutchinson's Pride.

Early Settlers' Ice Cream.
Capt. Tapper's Favorite.

Assorted Cake.

Demi Tasse.

After Dinner Mints.

Memorial Banquet.

Given by the Center Improvement Association, in honor of the citizens of Minneapolis who composed Capt. Richard Strout's Company, of Indian fighters in the Sioux Indian War, of 1862.

PROGRAM.

1. Mess Call—Dinner.
2. SONG. By the G. A. R. Quartet.
3. WELCOME, and Objects of our Association.
President Anton Knoblauch.
4. Descriptive—Pictures of Bridge Square District, and history of the Company's campaign in 1862.
Marion P. Satterlee, using Bromley views.
5. ADDRESS—Causes leading to the Sioux Massacre.
President Emeritus Wm. W. Folwell, U. of M.
6. Roll Call of Company as at Acton battle.
TOASTS—"To the Dead." Ex-Gov. S. R. Van Sant.
"To the Absent." Edward A. Bromley.
"To those Present." James H. Crandall.
7. SONG. By the G. A. R. Quartet.
8. Hit and Miss Talks by Indian Fighters, Soldiers, Writers and Peaceful Citizens.
9. TAPS. By the G. A. R. Quartet.

COMPANY ROSTER.

At the Roll Call those present responded to their names; for the dead and the absent, response was made by members of the Company.

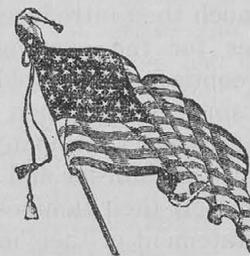
1 Adkins, F., dead.	24 Green, John, dead.
2 Allan, Wm. C., present.	25 Hoag, A., no report.
3 Ames, James A., dead.	26 Hunter, Wm., no report.
4 Beadle, Sergt. Frank, dead.	27 Handy, Joel, dead.
5 Bennett, Abner C. d'd of wds	28 Handy, DeWitt C., present.
6 Bostwick, R. C., dead.	29 Higgins, Judson C. in city.
7 Blondo, Lyman, dead.	30 Hubbard, R. R., no report.
8 Brown, W., Q-M. Sgt, dead.	31 Huckins, J. W., Northfield.
9 Carr, Ezra T., Sergt. dead.	32 Hawkins, D. C. no report.
10 Chambers, Thos., dead.	33 Ham, C. D. no report.
11 Clark, W. A. Lieut. dead.	34 Hart, Joseph, no report.
12 Cushing, M., no report.	35 Hanscomb, A. B. no report.
13 Corratt, C., no report.	36 Jacques, Winter, in city.
14 Crandall James H., present.	37 Johnson, C. in city.
15 Douglass, C. H., no report.	38 Kirtz, Fred, no report.
16 Day, J. W., in California.	39 Kenna, Michael, Sgt. dead.
17 Doherty, A., in city.	40 Laraway, Albert, dead.
18 Florida, Joel, dead.	41 Little, Geo. W. no report.
19 Friederich, A. A., present.	42 Larkins, J. K., no report.
20 Getchell, Alva, killed Acton.	43 Merritt, L. W. in city.
21 Getchell, D. W. Sgt. in city.	44 Murch, J. P. no report.
22 Gideon, Geo. W. kill'd Act'n	45 Muir, Robert, no report.
23 Gemasche, Geo., no report	46 McNeill, Neill, dead.

47 Morrison, Geo. H., dead.	62 Tippin, F., no report.
48 Marshall, Thos., dead.	63 Thompson, N. R., dead.
49 Marshall, James, present.	64 Weeks, N. R., died of w'nds
50 McConnell, J. C., no report	65 Wise, A. H., no report.
51 Mayer, Robt., no report.	66 Worthingham, Emory, dead.
52 Murray, John W., present.	67 Wolverton, J. A., dead
53 Perkins, J. H., dead.	
54 Rose, Anson H., present.	
55 Sweesing, Fred, present.	
56 Stone, Edwin. killed, Acton.	
57 Stubbs, Milton C., present.	
58 Strout, Richard Capt., dead.	
59 Snell, S. D., no report.	
60 Sweeney, James, Robbinsd'l	
61 Smith, H. A., no report.	

died recently

—SCOUTS—

Jesse V. Branham, Jr., Fargo.
 Thos. G. Holmes, L'g B'ch, Cal.
 Chas. H. Sperry, present.
 Capt. Whitcomb's Co., Forest City,
 Albert H. DeLong, Forest City.
 Citizen, Guide for Strout.



THE MEETING.

At the appointed hour the tables were filled by groups of men whose past career or present relations made them congenial company, and not the least in pleasures of the evening was the visits of friends recounting the events of a half-century ago. After the repast, which was accompanied by patriotic selections by veteran Chas. H. Freeman's orchestra, President Knoblauch opened the meeting with the following words, "Friends and Members: "We are guests of the Center Improvement Association, whose object is not only that which its name implies, but also to preserve and perpetuate the history, traditions and landmarks of this section of our city. We are here this evening to honor Captain Strout's Company of citizen-soldiers, partially made up of business men from this part of the [present] city, who in Sept. 1862 went to battle at Acton and Hutchinson, against the Sioux Indians, so that the settlers might pursue the tilling of their lands unmolested." Mr. Knoblauch then introduced Marion P. Satterlee as Master of Ceremonies for the evening, who by the aid of Edward A. Bromley's stereopticon views, told of the upbuilding of the Association district since 1858. Then followed a description of the organization of Strout's Company during the excitement of the massacre news of murder and destruction; of the sacrifices of these men, who left their families and homes to fight the savages. A detailed statement of their marches and the battles was given, also an account of the killing of Chief Little Crow by Nathan Lamson and his son Chauncey, near Hutchinson, on July 3d, 1863.

A most able address was given by Ex-President William W. Folwell of the State University, on "The causes leading to the massacre of 1862." The roll of the men composing the Company was then called—ten responded to their names, eleven reported absent, 27 reported dead, for 22 no report was made.

In response to the toast "To the Dead", Ex-Gov. Samuel R. VanSant gave a fine eulogy of the men who died for their country fighting rebellion in the South or the Indians at home. He declared that the present generation is receiving the benefits of the deeds of patriots, union, confederate and civilian soldiers, whose work lives after them.

To the toast "To the Absent", Edward A. Bromley responded with propriety, comparing the sad absence of loved ones "gone to the war", with our regrets for those absent to-night.

The toast "To those Present", was responded to by J. H. Crandall, a member of Strout's company, who encouraged all to show their appreciation of our triumphal progress as a nation, in war and in peace, by true manhood and right living.

At the call for soldiers of the massacre present, 12 men who fought at Birch Coulie, and four or five each from Fort Ridgley, New Ulm, Forest City and Wood Lake battles responded by rising, and were heartily cheered.

Participants in the Indian war present—James McMullen, Capt. Northrup's Co., Christian Rausch, Mankato Grds, Aslak K. Olson, Whitcomb's Co., F. B. Hetherington, 1st Mound Rangers. M. J. March, Provo Marshal's office, St. Paul.

First Regt. — Chas. Leathers, Co. H.

Third Regt. — Henry E. Rolph, Co. K.

Fifth Regt. — A. P. Connolly, Co., B.

Sixth Regt.--Jos. E. Hein, E.; Leland P. Smith, K; Levi Longfellow, B.

Seventh Regt.--C. V. Hubbard, G.; Hiram H. Haines, H.

Eighth Regt.--J. C. Finney, F.; Wm. Houston, D.

Ninth Regt.--Frederick Fredericks, I.; Fred Ertel, G.

Tenth Regt.--Anton LeDuke, A.

Second Cavalry--Maj. C. B. Heffelfinger, Wm. J. Groff, F. G. Busse, F.; Geo. A. Shepard, G.; Wm. H. Hughes, E.; W. J. Skinner, F.; J. E. Foster, F.

Major W. D. Hale, Third Regt., and Chas. S. Plummer, of 1st Mounted Rangers. [Omitted above.]

Others present--Warren Upham, Sec. State Hist. Society; Maj. Edwin Clark, pioneer editor Mpls Democrat; G. S. Pease, pioneer editor Anoka Union; W. P. Roberts, Comd. G.A.R. Minn. E. A. D. Salter, pioneer 1855; Fred A. Bill, Pres. Read's Landing Asso'n; Capt. Wm. H. Harries, Comdt. Minn. Soldiers Home.

Regrets were received from the following: Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, Col. C. F. Macdonald, (9th Regt.), Gen. J. W. Bishop, Jesse V. Branham, Fargo, N. D., Col. C. McC. Reeve, Arch-Bishop John Ireland, James J. Hill, Frank G. O'Brien and J. W. Huckins, (Strout's Co.,) Northfield.

Presented by M. P. Satterlee, with the wish that this occasion has been the means of perpetuating sacred memories, and honoring the gallant defenders of our Minnesota Homes.

U S vs Gue all sah Succombe of N.A. of Wash. City,
A. Emiliams acts sub. atty #8 Hayner Judge.

John Schroeder shot lower part of right
cheek and through nose.
Mrs K shot through back of neck and
ball came out under her chin.

Party H.N. Spencer, Bridget Kearoz

Company consisted of Spencer Kearoz
and wife, Spencer and 4 Germans,
2 of whom John Schroeder and Martin
Goetz. K, Spencer, Schroeder & Goetz testified.
Sentenced Nov. 4

The Minnesota Historical Society

Instituted 1849



A Regular Meeting of the Executive Council
will be held Monday Evening, November 9, 1914, at 8 o'clock,
in the Historical Library Reading Room
in the New Capitol.



After transaction of business, the following Paper will be read:

Biographic Memorial of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt,

By WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

Charles Nathanael Hewitt was born in Vergennes, Vt., June 3, 1836, and died in Summit, N. J., July 7, 1910. He was graduated at Hobart College, 1856, and the Albany Medical College, 1857; served as surgeon of the 50th N. Y. Regiment in the civil war, and became surgeon-in-chief of the engineer brigade, Army of the Potomac; came to Minnesota soon after the war, settling at Red Wing; was professor of public health, University of Minnesota, 1874-1902; was secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, 1872-97.

The Secretary will also speak briefly of a recent large Donation received for this Society's Library,

**Files of Letters, Collections of Bound Pamphlets, and
Scrapbooks, from the Library of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.**

These letters, received by Mr. Donnelly during all his life in Minnesota, 1857-1900, and as member of Congress, 1863-69, relating largely to the history of this state, especially of polit-

Wampanoag said a chief
 A boy with one arm killed Acorn Day. A
 very old warrior bent nearly double,
 had the good luck and great satisfaction of
 hitting the finishing touches to a "gentleman"
 of the opposition, of which the old fellow reels
 intensely proud.

Only 1 being killed outright. 2 supposed mthly,
 but got well.

Halkomb

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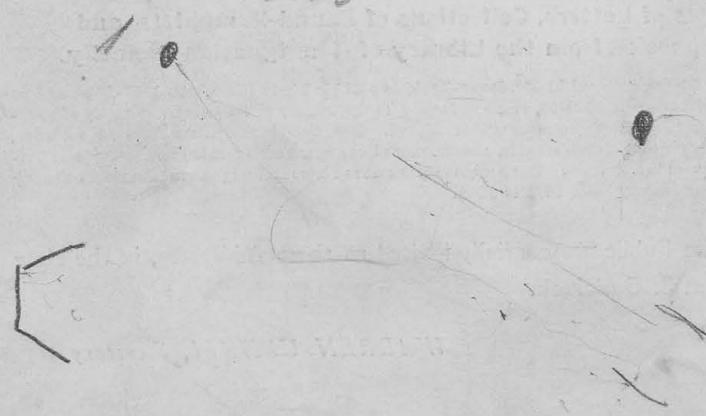
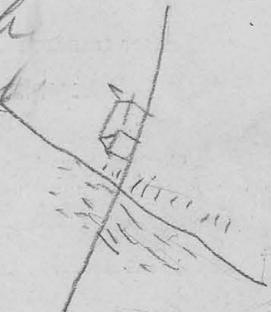
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The Minnesota Historical Society

Instituted 1849



A Regular Meeting of the Executive Council
will be held Monday Evening, November 9, 1914, at 8 o'clock,
in the Historical Library Reading Room
in the New Capitol.



After transaction of business, the following Paper will be read:

Biographic Memorial of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt,

By WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

Charles Nathanael Hewitt was born in Vergennes, Vt., June 3, 1836, and died in Summit, N. J., July 7, 1910. He was graduated at Hobart College, 1856, and the Albany Medical College, 1857; served as surgeon of the 50th N. Y. Regiment in the civil war, and became surgeon-in-chief of the engineer brigade, Army of the Potomac; came to Minnesota soon after the war, settling at Red Wing; was professor of public health, University of Minnesota, 1874-1902; was secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, 1872-97.

The Secretary will also speak briefly of a recent large Donation received for this Society's Library,

**Files of Letters, Collections of Bound Pamphlets, and
Scrapbooks, from the Library of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.**

These letters, received by Mr. Donnelly during all his life in Minnesota, 1857-1900, and as a member of Congress, 1863-69, relating largely to the history of this state, especially of political parties and legislation, number about 30,000. The bound pamphlets form 72 volumes, comprising more than 2,200 articles, addresses, and reports, bearing mostly on state and national politics and legislation. The scrapbooks number 18, containing much Minnesota history of the quarter century from 1870 to 1896.

The Public are cordially invited to these Addresses, in the New Capitol, at 8:15 o'clock.

WARREN UPHAM, Secretary.

Congressman Kitchin's Views on Preparedness

[From New York Evening Post, Nov. 18, 1915.]

Scotland, Neck, N. C., Nov. 17.—“When you consider that the President's preparedness programme demands that at one bound, at one time, we shall increase our already immense naval expenditure by more than our total increase during the last 14 years, and by more than the total naval increase of Germany during the five years preceding the European War, and by more than the combined naval increase of all nations of the world in any one year in their history—is it any wonder that I feel that if this programme goes through it will be no longer a question whether we may become a nation given over to navalism and militarism, but that we shall have become one?”

In these words Claude Kitchin, who will be majority leader of the House of Representatives, stated his position to an Evening Post correspondent today. Mr. Kitchin is in favor of preparedness; he has been for years a member of the House Naval Committee, and few men in or out of the navy have a better knowledge of the details of naval construction here and abroad than has this North Carolina Congressman.

HAS VOTED FOR STEADY INCREASE.

During his service on the Naval Committee, he has voted for a steady increase in the Navy. But he is now up in arms and stirred to the depths of his nature because of what he considers the utterly unnecessary move of the Administration, and is quite willing to sacrifice his political future if necessary in order to make his protest, although he confesses grave doubt as to his ability to defeat the defence programme, particularly as he is fighting as an individual rather than as leader of his party in the House.

“This five-year programme of Mr. Wilson,” Mr. Kitchin continued, “increases our naval appropriations many times more than the increase by Germany in the five years preceding the European War, and calls for the enormous expenditure of \$120,000,000 more than the combined increase in naval expenditure of all the nations of the world for the ten years immediately preceding the European War.

“This sudden, radical and stupendous move for war preparations is going to shock the civilized world, and, as Lord Rosebery's statement of today shows, will force the world again into an armed camp. The militarists and war-traffickers of every nation will point to our conduct as a reason why they should renew war preparations on a larger scale than ever before, on a scale limited only by the ability of the nations undertaking it. However our own people may remain in ignorance of the terrible seriousness of the preparedness programme, every other country will feel convinced that in this tremendous self-imposed burden upon our resources we have other designs than mere self-defence.

PRESENT SUPERIORITY OF OUR NAVY.

“They know, if our people do not, that our navy today is twice as large as Japan's, and that it is far superior to that of Germany. This is the absolute fact, and it is not to be lied away by such a false and deceitful publication as the Navy Year Book, which is issued by our Navy Department, or by any statements of the so-called ‘patriotic’ defence leagues that are now playing the game of the war-traffickers and the people who want to make their millions by the sale of munitions to our Government. I cannot listen with any patience whatever to this talk that we are unprepared, because I know from personal experience in Congress and by long study, that this is not the case.

“Why, even our naval officers admit it. Take Admiral Fletcher, the head of the Atlantic fleet, whose opinion Secretary Daniels said he would rather have than that of any officer or person in the world. Admiral Fletcher declared in his testimony before the Naval Committee this year that our navy was superior to that of Germany and every other country, except Great Britain. Anybody who wants to assure himself of this need only turn to the printed reports of the hearings we held upon the estimates of Secretary Daniels—it is a public document and anybody can get it.

“When Admiral Fletcher was asked this question: ‘In a war with Germany could our navy successfully resist that of Germany?’, he answered ‘Yes.’

“Captain A. G. Winterhalter is another naval expert called to state the case of the Navy Department before the Naval Committee, during two successive years. He testified that ‘Judge Witherspoon [Congressman Witherspoon, of Mississippi] has proved that our navy was superior to that of Germany and I agree with him.’”

Still another high officer, Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, who commanded the Atlantic fleet until relieved by Admiral Fletcher, testified at the same time that he would not say, and never had said, that ‘Germany's navy is superior to ours.’

GERMANY HAS LOST MANY VESSELS.

“As a matter of fact, taking the tests laid down by naval experts and by the naval experts of the world, no one can deny that our navy was superior to that of Germany at the beginning of the war, since which time Germany has lost many of its vessels, one of their finest armored cruisers, with a speed of twenty knots, being sunk by a British submarine, with nearly her entire crew, not three weeks ago. Since the beginning of the war they have not only lost many vessels, while we, at the last session of Congress, authorized the biggest building programme ever voted in the history of the country, which fact our people do not seem to understand. To judge by much of the current talk, you would think that the Wilson Administration has done nothing for the Navy. Here are the facts which I wish could be placed in the hands of every American citizen:

“The building programme of the first two years of the Wilson Administration doubled the appropriations for the last two years of Mr. Taft's Administration, and comprised \$8,000,000, more money than was voted in the entire four years of the belligerent Mr. Roosevelt's second Administration. Indeed, in the first two years of Mr. Wilson's term, we voted practically as much money for the navy as was voted throughout the whole four years when Mr. Taft was in office. Moreover, there is today 50 per cent. more construction going on in the shipyards of this country for our navy than at any other time in our history as a nation.

“Surely to have achieved the record in naval appropriations in two years might have been enough for our governing heads. Certainly it ought to arouse the people of this country to ask not how much more shall be poured out, but where it shall all end. The position of the Administration is the harder to understand because Secretary Daniels himself in his report to the last session of Congress in December, 1914, said [and he was but substantially repeating what has been said in the British Parliament, the German Reichstag, and the French Chamber in the last five years]: ‘The naval appropriations in our own country have doubled in a dozen years and have gone up by leaps and bounds in other countries.’ He then told the following truth: ‘If this mad rivalry in construction goes on, the burden will become too heavy for any nation to bear.’

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"What has happened that Mr. Daniels should completely reverse this position? Why has he abandoned the programme that I favored, of slowly increasing our navy until we had forty-eight battleships, to ask that we expend at one bound a sum larger than all the vast totals of money appropriated by us for new construction during the last fourteen years? Are we to be the first nation to be shoved into bankruptcy by a 'burden too heavy for any nation to bear'?"

"Is it not enough that we should, in the ten years preceding the European war, have expended on our navy \$300,000,000 more than has any other nation in the world, excepting only Great Britain?"

"How could we show a greater devotion to navalism? There can not be any sudden international crisis confronting us, or any emergency to explain the Administration's change of face, because in that case the Administration would not be favoring a programme under which the last ships to be authorized will not be afloat for ten years—long before which it may have been decided that battleships are a thing of the past."

"Mr. Kitchin," asked the correspondent, "looking at the question solely from a political point of view, what do you think of the Wilson programme as a political move?"

INCIDENTALLY, BAD POLITICS.

"I consider it from a political point of view the worst political move any party could make. Just wait until the American people begin to feel the extra burden of taxation we shall have to impose, or we issue the bonds that future generations will have to pay.

"But to return to the defence question:

AS FOR THE SUBMARINES.

"Take the submarine. There is, of course, no truth, as those of us who have long studied naval affairs know, in the statement that Great Britain has destroyed 100 German submarines. In the first place, Germany has not had 100 submarines, all told, since the war began. Secondly, if 100 submarines had been destroyed, why did not the British fleet attack the German coast, defeat the German fleet, and land troops there? The getting of a foot-hold on the German coast, sufficient to land large forces, would surely end the war in sixty days. As a matter of fact, a week after the appearance of this false item given to the Associated Press to offset an interview of the day before by the Secretary of the Navy in which he favored a great increase of submarines, Lloyd's Register, the marine authority of the world, reported that in the previous three months Germany's submarines had destroyed 129,000 tons of British merchant shipping. The present activity of German submarines near Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, at Constantinople, and in the Black Sea, as well as in the Baltic, shows that there are still a lot of German submarines afloat. And as long as they are afloat and the British fleet cannot remove the mines along the German coast that German coast will be safe from attack, even if every German battleship should be blown up tomorrow.

"Why is it that German warships have not been able to force the Russian defences in the Gulf of Riga, and so help von Hindenburg take the city of Riga, which he has been unable to do, despite his army's terrible loss of life? Why is it that the Allies could not force the Dardanelles with their ships? Coast defences, submarines, and mines! Why have not the Austrian or Italian fleets struck a blow at each other's coast? Why are our coasts safe from attack today, even if not one dollar more is spent beyond that now authorized? Coast defences, mines, submarines, and a fleet that is far superior to that of Germany. We have nineteen Dreadnoughts or Superdreadnoughts to Germany's sixteen—and a navy twice as great as that of Japan.

"Then why, in Heaven's name, the demand that we act as if we were totally unprepared and could be walked over tomorrow, and involve ourselves in a programme that will call, in my judgment, for much more than a billion in the next five years for the navy and much more than a billion for the army, besides letting loose in our country as never before the forces of militarism and navalism?"