THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1895.



RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN

markable speech of May, 1858," already re-ferred to. To this Mr. Colfax replied at once that beere was a subject upon which the pres-lient faily declined to talk, as the time had not come. the speech of May, 1858," already re-that beere was a subject upon which the pres-lient faily declined to talk, as the time had not come. the speech of May, 1858," already re-that beere was a subject upon which the pres-lient faily declined to talk, as the time had not come. the speech of May, 1858," already re-that beere was a subject upon which the pres-lient faily declined to talk, as the time had not come. the speech of May, 1858," already re-that beere was a subject upon which the pres-there, and then march to join Grant here. Now when he does that he'll—but that re-

Characteristic Reserve and Caution of the A TALK WITH LINCOLN IN 1862 ABOUT War President Regarding Emancipation.

H'S RELATIONS WITH JOSEPH MEDILL

General Meade Urged to Pursue the Retreating Enemy After the Triumph of Gettysburg-Mr. Medill's Last Interview with President Lincoln.

(Copyright, 1895.)

After Mr. Lincoln became president his relations with Mr. Medill continued to be of the most friendly character. The two men met occasionally in the white house, and they maintained a steady correspondence. Yet very seldom did either write to the other a letter. The manner of this seeming paradox is interesting. In the midst of the titanic turmoils of the war Lincoln had little time and less inclination to write personal letters. Yet no public man, not even the first Napoleon himself, had a stronger appetite for intelligence or more various methods of acquiring it. In last October's number of McClure's Magazine Mr. Mitchell described how admirably Mr. Dana served the president as his "eyes at the front," and with what keenness of relish the humorist of the white house absorbed the pungent dispatches of the humorist of the War de partment. Mr. Lincoln had other means of gaining and imparting military and po-litical news, of which, perhaps, not even his assistant secretary of war was cognizant. Communication was kept up between the president and Mr. Medill through the mediary offices of Schuyler Colfax and E. B. Wash-burne. Mr. Medill's acquaintance with Mr. Colfax was of very long standing. It dated from the year 1846, in which Medill, then a youngster of 23, was exploring northern In-diana, in search of a place in which to "lecate." Arriving at South Bend, he made his way to the newspaper office, where he found the editor, a very blonde and towheaded young man, at work at the 'case' The tow-headed young man, at work at the base The tow-headed young man was Schuylor Colfax, and the acquaintance thus formed lasted, with increasing intimacy, until his untimely death. And Mr. Medill's acquaintance with E. B. Washburne was almost as close and intimate

COLFAX'S INFLUENCE WITH LINCOLN Mr. Medill describes Colfax as "a man with a woman's temperament, refined, nice, and instnuating." He would sit down by a man and smile and purr until within an hour he would know all that man knew on hour he would know an that must know out be-tray a confidence, but he dearly loved what the Scotch call a "two-handed crack." Wash-burne was more hearly and outspoken, but he could not get at the bottom of his interlocutor's mind as Colfax could. Even the secretive Lincoln was not proof

against so insinuating a character as this. When Mr. Colfax was speaker of the house it was pretty well understood that he was very close in the president's confidence and could approach him at times and upon ground where other men feared to tread. Thus Mr. Medill turned these old friend-

whips, and especially that with Colfax, to good account. When he wanted to reach the president, to impart or receive important information, he would write a long lotter to Colfax criticising, questioning, doubting. And straightway Colfax would repair to the white criticising. house in the evening and read the letter to Lincoln, noting as he went along the presfunction, noting as ne went along the pres-tions, which indeed the letter had been framed to elicit. And these in turn would form the body of Colfax's reply to Madill. (These interesting letters of Colfax's would be admirable reading at this time, but unfortunately they were lost in the great fire

EMANCIPATION. This was in the early autumn of 1862, when the fortunes and spirits of McClellan's

army were at the lowest ebb. Mr. Medill went to Washington with intent to have a private and solenn talk with the president. But first he visited some members of the cabinet. With Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, he spent a most dismal evening, The disgruntled Obioan declared that he

could get no more money with which to carry on the war, and what he had on hand was not worth 40 cents on the dollar. The secretary of war was no less dole-ful. "This thing is pretty nearly petered out," said Mr. Stanton. "Your man Lin-coln is not displaying the ability that is next to Lincoln, and you want this war needed to save the union. The bottom is falling out."

"Lincoln heard me out," says Mr. Medill, "in a long talk at night in favor of eman-cipation, and then answered, with great solemnity: 'I dare not issue this thunderbolt until the union armies shall have won some decisive victory. The effect of a proc-lamation now would be to alienate the union democrats in the north and in the army, without whose ald we must fail, for the zeal of the abolitionists has been well nigh exhausted by the sacrifice of its eldest born

these two years past.' "I confess that Lincoln nearly won me over to his way of thinking, though what he said



had just come out of the northwest, where all was confident of eventual success, and where everybody was talking for liberating the slaves. When I returned to Chicago I found a number of preachers of several sects, under the leadership of Dr. Patton, since dead, organizing to go on to Washington upon the same errand as my own. I told Rev. Dr. Patton in confidence what the president

llinois cavalry, serving on the Potomac, was shot near Gettysburg and carried off the field to the hospital. Mr. Medill hurried to his to the hospital. Mr. Medill hurried to his bedside and met Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, who was there on a similar errand, one of his sons having been shot in the leg. Through the vice president's influence Mr.
Medill procured a letter admitting him to see General Meade, and that offloer he visited upon an errant which, at this day, appears extraordinary.
''I wanted,'' Mr. Medill says, "to urge Gen-eral Meade to press upon the rebels while the

(1871.) In one of his letters to Colfax Mr. Medill Potomac was still high, before their pontoons

deliberately wrote that "the union was lost were constructed, and finish them before the integration of the state of the s

brother's impending death and the bright chance of a crushing victory that he ven-tured on his bootless errand. Moreover, Mr. Medill had not, nor has to this day, that reverence for the forms of authority which

rules the conduct of some men. VICTORY.

But that which followed was even more characteristic. Returning from Meade's headquarters, snubbed and rejected, Mr. Medill sought out Vice President Hamlin.

second officer in the United States; you rank brought to a close at the earliest possible day as much as I or any other. Why not Lincoln to the effect that unless Meade fights to a finish, here and now, while the Potomac is high, the war will be prolonged for years? There are not above short of ammunition. We have 75,000. The rebels are discouraged; our men feel the inspiration of certain victory. Now tell the resident this and urge him, beg him to

and fight it out." Mr. Medill says that Vice President Hamlin at once replied: "I agree with you and I'll do it right off, but I don't know whether Lincoln will pay any attention to me." And the vice president sent the dispatch that evening from the Fredericks hespital. That very night he received this reply from the president: "I have received your interesting dispatch and am considering it."

Mr. Medill's account of what followed can-not fail to be interesting, in view of the perennial debate over the battle of Gettysourg, its leaders and their tactics.

"I heard no more of it at the time," Mr Medill says, "and knew nothing of Lincoln's decision except what all the world knows, until a few years ago, when I met Hon. Robert Lincoln in London, while he was minister to the court of St. James. In the course of a Gettysburg conversation I told him the story just as I have told it to you. and was very much interested to hear his reply: 'Why,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'I remember the circumstance very well. I recall that a few days after Gettysburg father got a let-ter from Hamilin, urging him to order Meade to renew the fight and push the battle to a final finish. Father sent just such an orde to Meade by the government wire and the receipt of it was acknowledged. When we left the white house I made diligent search for that message, but failed to find it. But emember the contents, because father read it o me before he sent it. It was just what Hamlin had urged him to write, and it wound up something like this: "If you ound up something like this: make the attack vigorously and fail I will assume all the responsibility of the defeat. If you win you shall have all the glory of

claim it

a pretty warm time. The president flatly de-clined to issue the proclamation for about the rame reason he gave me. Shortly after this the union army won the hard fought battle of Antietam. And in a few days thereafter the thunderbolt of emancipation was huried. A VISIT TO GENERAL MEADE AT HEAD-QUARTERS. Mr. Mediil's brother, a major in the Eighth

down in North Carolina. Mr. Lincoin re-plied: "I can't tell you exactly where Sherman is, but 1 know where he ought to be and what he ought to be doing. When he gets to-But just then E. B. Washburne came into the room, and Mr. Medill started to leave.

The president stopped him. "Wait a min-ute, Medill," said he, and the two visitors remained standing while the story was resumed as to the chance of Lee falling back on Johnston and catching Sherman and

crushing him between them. "The last time I heard from Sherman."

minds me of the horse jockey in Kentucky Annual Convention of the National Council who got baptized in the river. He asked be immersed the second time. The preacher demurred, but the horse jockey, insisting, prevailed. When he came up from the second ducking he gasped: "There! Now the devil may go to hell?"

"As I went out of the room," says Mr Medill, "Washburne was hanging over a chair, red with laughter. I never saw the president again."

NEWTON MACMILLAN. SUITS AGAINST THE CASHIER.

Receiver of a Denver National Bank Charges serious Frauds.

DENVER, April 27 .- John T. Bottom, attorney for Zeph T. Hill, receiver of the German National bank, has filed several suits sit right down here and write a dispatch to in the United States circuit court against to the regular delegates probably 100 memthe late cashier of the bank and against other parties directly or indirectly interested is expected the council will bring at least in the management of the concern before it 200 strangers to the Gate City, and arrange-50,000 men on the rebel side, and they are failed in July, 1894. The first suit is against ments for their entertainment are in charge Charles Kunzmiller, cashier of the bank, and of a committee, comprising Messrs. J. M. Lilla G. Kunzmiller, his wife. The com- Kinney, W. M. Bushman, Andrew Murphy, plainant charges that Kunzmiller became indebted to the bank in the sum of \$8,506, of order Meade peremptorily to pitch right in which \$5,740 was represented by an overdraft

accumulating for years, and \$2,766 by a promissory note, dated July 8, 1893, representing increasing loans during a period be-ginning in February, 1887. It is further related in the complaint that Kunzmiller pur-chased six lots and had them conveyed to his wife with intent to place them beyond the reach of creditors. A mortgage which he gave on the lots was paid off, it is alleged,

with funds drawn from the bank in the manner described, and a house was built in the same way. The petitioner asks of the United States court that he be permitted to attach and levy upon this property. suits are brought against Lucy A. Crandall, George Tritch and Elizabeth M. Goodall, stockholders in the bank, to enforce their liability.

If you must buy your husband his cigars, buy Della Fox Boquets.

BENJAMIN HARRISON IS BUSY.

Has No Time or Disposition to Talk About the Sliver Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27 .- Benjamin Harrison has returned from Richmond, Ind. Millville. where he has been engaged in the Morrison will case. He has been the most sought for man since the regulication of his La Junta Streams of correspondents silver speech. have been waiting on him in the court room and continued their pursuit after his return Ehrhard, St. Charles. to Indianapolis. The Associated press today asked him if he had anything to say bearing Platte on silver or other political questions. having initiated the attack and I will neve

"Not a word," he said. "My head is full of other matters and I have no time nor dis-position to talk on the matters you suggest. elair Hastings, Brooklyn. Hunter, Sidney, Oregon-T. W. Sullivan, Oregon City

Pennsylvania-William Earl, Philadelphia; C. Purcell, Pottsville, Rhode Island-D. F. Kelleher and John urran, Providence. South Carolina-W. J. O'Hagan, Charleston South Dakota-Eugene Foley, Mitchell. Tennessee-J. J. Duffy, Memphis; M. Mc-Cormick, Nashville. Texas-Charles S. Ott, Galveston; John A.

as been unable to fill on account of the litigation at Richmond.

Will Hold a Firemen's Tournament.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 27 .- (Special. The fire department of Scotland is at work ndeavoring to raise money for a firemen's

endeavoring to raise money for a firemen's tournament to be held there in June. It was some time ago decided by the state board of control to hold the annual meet-ing of the board at Scotland, and since the trouble over the tournament has arisen and the state tournament given up. Scotland has taken it upon herself to get up a tour-nament and hold it in connection with the meeting of the board. The prospects for a successful event are good.

Are you going out of town-get a box of

in This City.

dation of Catholic Societies-List

of Delegates and Officers.

The national council of the Catholic

Knights of America will convene in this city

May 14. Representatives will be present

from every state in the union. In addition

bers of the uniform divisions will attend. It

W. A. L. Gibbon and George J. Paul.

Alabama-J. B. Simpson, Montgomery.

Colorado-Silas G. Canfield, Leadville,

Illinois-L. J. Kadeski, Marshall; A. M

Raggio, Cairo. Indiana—P. S. O'Rourke, Fort Wayne; L

Michigan-Rev. James J. Gore, St. Joe.

Minnesota-Joseph Willy, Minneapolis, Misalssippi-F. J. Maher, Natchez.

Missouri-Anton Reising, St. Louis; Casper

Montana-William Stuewe, Helena, Nebraska-Michael C. Harrington, North

New Jersey-Thomas P. McGlynn, Mont-

New York-Edward Feeney and John J.

Ohio-Louis J. Dolle, Cincinnati; Frank

Texas-Charles S. Ott, Ottyeston, John A. IcCormack, San Antonia Virginia-Dr. Joseph M. Burke, Petersburg, Washington-John Kent, Walla Walla, Weat Virginia-Dr. J. H. Kelley, Parkers-

Wisconsin-Hon, J. H. M. Wigman, Green

The Catholic Knights is a mutual insur-nce organization of the Roman Catholic hurch. Its aim is to unite fraternally all

Wyoming-P. Keelan, Cheyenne.

Nevada-Rev. Thomas M. Tubman

District of Columbia-M. I. Weller.

Florida-Francis Nash, Pensacola.

Georgia-P. J. O'Connor, Savannah.

Idaho-Frank Ballhaar, Boise City

. Herman, Evansville. Iowa-L. H. Kurtz, Des Moines.

s known

iento.

irg.

BUSINESS TO BE CONSIDERED. A large number of amendments to the onstitution and by-laws, proposed by various AIMS AND GROWTH OF THE SOCIETY branches, will come up for action. It is pro-posed to limit the number of assessments per annum, and to pay out of the sinking fund all assessments in excess of the fixed number. Limiting the age of admission to 40 years, instead of 50 is also proposed, and Various Important Questions to Come Up for Consideration-Proposed Consoli-Increasing to \$3,000 the maximum insurance. The question of changing the constitution so as to admit women will be considered, as

well as a score or more amendments of mine inportance. It seems probable the national council will take the initiative in a movement, the ulti-mate object of which is the consolidation of the various Catholic organizations that are general in character and benevolent in purpose. There are a dozen such general organizations, with an aggregate membership exceeding 200,000. It is believed if those

Frank Burkely, John Rush, J. J. O'Connor, Preceding the formal opening of the national council the delegates and visitors will attend a pontifical high mass at St. Philovinced him that the union of these organiza-tions would be beneficial to both. The former mena's cathedral. Archbishop Gross of Oregon, supreme spiritual director of the socihas an insurance feature, but it does not prosper, because the bulk of the members, ety, will celebrate the mais, assisted by the local and visiting clergy. Following is a list of the delegates as far being young men, give little thought to life insurance. The attractions for them are mainly social. Insurance is the chief attraction of the Knights. Thus, what is lack-ing in the one would be supplied by the other Arkansas-John Hencke, Pocahontas. California-William F. Gormley, Sacraand a formidable organization might be built up without materially changing the plans

upon which they were founded. While considerable opposition has been de-veloped and various objections raised, it is evident that the movement is receiving the houghtful consideration of matured minds, in the two organizations immediately concerned, as well as among the members of other societies. Several branches of the Catholic Knights have endorsed the suggestion and recommended it to the consideration of the national council. Branch 60 of Cincinnati Kansas-Rev. J. Henry Tihen, Wichita. Kentucky-Henry B. Feldhaus, W. C. warmily endorsed the proposition some time ago, urging the appointment of a commis-sion to meet with commissions from other organizations favorable to consolidation. As the plan proposed by this branch compremith, Louisville. Maryland-George Landwehr, Cumberland. Massachusetts-Bernard J. McLaughlin, hends the general idea and the mode of pro-cedure, it is here reproduced:

NEW CORPORATION IN SIGHT.

supreme scoretary its expression or vote

figures prepared by Mr. B. S. Platt, enroll-ing clerk of the senate, 720 bills and joint resolutions became laws during the third session of the Fifty-third congress. Of these 215 were senate and 565 house bills and resolutions. During the entire congress 12,221 measures were introduced in the two houses, of which 2,325 originated in the senate and 3,71 in the house. The senate passed 557 of its own bills, but only 229 of these received favorable action in the house, while of the 711 house bills which passed the house 569 also passed the senate. The presi-dent vetoed or failed to sign twenty-four of the senate bills sent to him, while fifty-four house bills met the sime fate at the hands of the executive. It appears from this statement that less than 6 per cent of the bills introduced during the congress became laws. branch vote whether the consolidation, amalgamation or absorption shall go into effect as recommended by the joint commission; and the branch, within forty-five days from the date of the mailing of the notice by the supreme president, shall send to the the subject, under signature of the president laws.

Electric Light Compunies Go to Law.

and secretary of the branch, proper thenticated by the scal of the branch. If the majority of the branches voting favor the recommendation of such commis-sion and vote for such consolitation, amaiga-INDIANAPOLIS, April 27 .- The Westingnouse Electric company of Pittsburg today filed suit against the Fort Wayne Electric mation or absorption the commission shall immediately proceed for the dissolution of company in the federal court here. The litigations involve the patent rights to a disthe Catholic Knights of America and take tribution street railway system. The Westexamination, and to afford death benefits ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 on moderate terms. It differs in one respect from similar organizations in that it has no sectional all necessary and needful steps for the es-tablishment of the new corporation." inghouse company claims that the Slattery system used by the defaudants interfere with the Stanley system, priority for which has been held to be good by the patent ofother Catholic organizations will follow. fice, and a decree is asked de The officers of the Catholic Knights of tery sytem invalid and void. fice, and a decree is asked declaring the Slat-

the outstanding risks aggregate \$42,324,500. supreme treasurer, Toledo, O.; J. A. Aver-dick, M. D., supreme medical examiner, Cov-ington, Ky.; Edward D. McGuinnes, supreme trustee, Providence, R. I.; Richard Walsh, supreme trustee, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph C. Carroll, supreme trustee, Norfolk, Va.

13

EXPRESS COMPANIES SETTLED.

Suit for a Stolen Package Averted by a Satisfactory Compromise.

ST. LOUIS, April 27 .- The suit of the Wells Fargo Express company against the Adams Express company for \$35,000, the value of a package of currency stolen from the Adams company between Cincinnati and Nashville in 1892, has been compromised. the Wells, Fargo people accepting \$27,000 in full and final settlement. This is the case in which a sensational scene occurred while

ganizations, with an aggregate membership exceeding 200,000. It is believed if these were united a vast saving in expense of operation would be effected, and thus a great incentive to increased membership es-tablished, besides greater influence would by exerted than is now possible. The matter of consolidation was suggested last January by Judge H. W. Rives of Lebanon, Ky, grand president of the Young Men's institute, and has been discussed pro and con in various fraternal publications, Judge Rives' experience in the Young Men's institute and in the Catholic Knights con-vinced him that the union of these organiza to the Galveston banking truts to whom it was being sent. Suit was then brought against the Adams Express company. The Wells Fargo company accepted the com-promise as the easiest way of ending the suit that was pending in the United States sult that was pending in district court at St. Louis.

Joe Pleasants always looks pleasant, but never Pleasanter than when selling Della Fox Bouquets.

Assaulted a Millin Officer.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 27.-(Special.) -If a certain member of company F. South Dakota National Guards, located at Aberdeen is not punished severely it will most likely be because the state has not enough money on hand to call a court martial and money on hand to call a court martial and there is no appropriation available. A ser-geant and a squad were sent out to bring an absentee to the armory, and they did it. Not, however, without considerable trouble, for the angry member not only refused to go, but abused his sergeant and assaulted him. At the armory the capitve confinued his wordy abuse of his superior officers, an offense which is punishable by a fine and imprisonment in the county fall or even in the penitentiary. But, as was mentioned, the offender will likely get off with a dis-homorable discharge, as no regular court martial can be convened.

"In the event of the commission so apinted agreeing with the other com Fox Boquet. having like power, finding it beneficial to the Catholic Knights of America and one or more organizations that a consolidation, amalgamation or absorption will prove beneficial to the organizations effecting the agreement, then, ipon such commission making such report to the supreme president, the supreme president shall immediately cause to be printed the

erly au-

Record of the Last Congress terms and conditions upon which such con-solidation, amalgamation or absorption shall be effected, and shall send ten copies thereof to each of the branches of the Catholic Knights of America, and request that each

The hest after dinner smoke is a Della WASHINGTON, April 27.-According to figures prepared by Mr. B. S. Platt, enroll-