## **ECALLS CIVIL WAR HISTORY**

semperate Speech of a Georgia Bishop Refuted by Official Reports.

AL MILES AND JEFFERSON DAVIS

of the Capture and Imprisonof Confederate Presidenteatment of Union Prisoners -Foul Conspiracies

recent confederate memorial service annah, Ga., Bishop Keiley made a attack upon President Roosevelt be-Mr. Roosevelt in one of his books avs likened Jefferson Davis to Bene-Arnold. The bishop also assailed Miles, alleging that the latter ral Miles, alleging that the capture by aded Mr. Davis after his capture by ing aim to the floor of his prison. latter incident is detailed in the correspondence of the union and erate armies, War of the Rebellion, II, volume vill. A large portion of volume is devoted to the corrence showing the treatment of union rs in Andersonville prison and the conspiracies to abduct or assassi-President Lincoln, to destroy the of New York and Chicago, and to ed clothing into the United States. m these reports the following extracts

age 558, series il, volume viii.) ORT MONROE, May 19, 1865 .- Adjutant ral-Sir: I have the honor to report I have just arrived at this point on d the steamer Clyde, in charge of a of prisoners from Macon, Ga., coning of Jeff Davis and family, Alexander Stephens, General Reagan, Colonel ston and Colonel Lubbock, aldes-deup to Davis, and Harrison, his private etary, besides several other unimant names. The Clyde is under the of the steam sloop-of-war Tus-We will depart for Washington once. I am, sir, very respectfully, your B. D. PRITCHARD, lient servant, cutenant-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cav-

Page 559, series ii, volume viii.) WASHINGTON CITY, May 19, 1865, 8:50 m .- Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, ner Clyde, Hampton Roads: You will ain your prisoners in safe custody until arrival of Major General Halleck, who reach Fortress Monroe tomorrow at 12 ck, with further instructions. Please nowledge the receipt of this telegram. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Page 559, series ii, volume viii.) ar Department, Washington City, May 1865.-3:40 p. m.-Major General Hal-Richmond: You will please proceed Fortress Monroe immediately and take rge of Jefferson Davis and other prisonon the steamer Clyde. You will imdson Davis and Clay securely in Fortress onroe, detailing Colonel Pritchard and is force as special guards until further der. Send Stephens and Reagan to Fort arren by sea in a gunboat that will be irnished by the Navy department. Send Vheeler and staff, Colonel Lubbock and olonel Johnston, Davis' aides, to Fort Delware, also in a gunboat to be furnished y the Navy department. Send Harrison. eretary of Davis, to Washington, and the mainder of male prisoners to Fort Mc lenry, in the Clyde, under convoy. The omen and children, constituting the famly of Davis, and Mrs. Clay, are not prison rs, and you will send them, and any other males in the company, to such place or laces in the south where we have transorts going as they may elect. Do not permit them to come north or remain at Fort doors were light wooden ones without locks. or in writing and establish such rules and rders as will secure the prisoners. Place secue or escape. E. M. STANTON.

(Page 563-4 Series II. Volume vill.) FORT MONROE, May 22, 1865-2 p. m. Hop. E. M. Stanton, Washington: The two risoners have just been placed in their espective casemates. The sentries are stationed both within and without their oors. The bars and locks are fastened, and the regular routine of their imprisonent has begun. At precisely 1 o'clock General Miles left with a tug and a guard from the garrison to go for Davis and Clay. At 1:30 the tug left the Clyde for wharf and the procession, led by the cav llrymen of Colonel Pritchard's command, oved through the water battery on the east front of the fortress and entered by a stern leading from that battery. walrymen were followed by General Miles, olding Davis by the right arm. came half a dozen soldiers, and then Colonel Pritchard with Clay, and last the guard angements were excellent and successful, and not a single curious spectator was anywhere in sight. Davis bore himself with haughty attitude. His face was somewhat flushed, but his features were composed and his step firm. In Clay's manner there was less expression of bravado and dramatic determination. Both were

wide human experience it is apt to be brief and expressive. We are "run-

scribe a relaxed conditerminology of medicine could not more ex-pressively de-scribe the actual condition than that every day phrase. It sug-gests the clock, perfect mechanically, but failing to record the passage of time because it is run-

People who

out, run - down feeling will find new life in the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This great medicine is far more than a tonic. It cures diseases of the organs of diges-

tion and nutrition, and enables the per-fect digestion and assimilation of food of fect digestion and assimilation of food of which alone all physical strength is made.

"The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait one year after I had taken the medicine before giving my statement, and now I can send a good conscientious testimonial," writes Mr. Chas. H. Sergeant, of Plain City. Madison Co., Ohio. "During the sammer and fall of 150 I became all 'run-down', nerves were out of order and stomach out of order. I wrote out of order and stomach out of order. I wrote but of order. I wrote for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used aix bottles; and singe I stopped taking it about one year ago. I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have here selle to nearly every day. My appetite is good. I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape, and wall—in fact, I think I am in pretty good runming order."

Dr. Barner's Pleasent Bellever the stomach and the stomach after eating.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels active and healthy.

dressed in gray, with drab slouched hats. and civil war, and therefore probably she ember 21, 1864, 9,473 deaths (nearly one-Him Davis wore a thin, dark overcoathair and beard are not so gray as has been represented, and he seems very much less worn and broken by anxiety and labor than Mr. Blair reported when he returned from Richmond last winter.

The parties were not informed that they General Miles went on board the Clyde, but they had before learned generally what was their destination. From his staff officers Davis parted yesterday, shedding tears | right. at the separation. The same scene has just been renewed at his parting from Harrison, his private secretary, who left at 1 o'clock for Washington. In leaving his wife and children he exhibited no great with him. emotion, though he was violently affected. He told her she would be allowed to see him in the course of the day. Clay took leave of his wife in private, and he was not seen by the officers. Both asked to see General Halleck, but he will not see

The arrangements for the security of the prisoners seem to me as complete as could be desired. Each one occupies the inner tant General: General—During the last period of the close of life.

room of a casemate. The window is heavily week Mr. Davis appears extremey dejected.

\* \* I visited, 2,000 sick within the of the doors leading into the outer room. These doors are to be grated, but are now secured by bars fastened on the outside. duty in the outer room, whose duty is to see his prisoners every fifteen minutes. The outer door of all is locked on the outside and the key is kept exclusively by the line is stationed on the top of the parapet overhead and a third line is posted across the moats on the counterscarp opposite the places of confinement.

The casemates on each side and between those occupied by the prisoners are used as guard rooms, and soldlers are always there. A lamp is constantly kept burning in each of the rooms. The furniture of each prisoner is a hospital bed with iron bedstead, a chair, a table and a movable stool closet. A bible is allowed to each. I have not given orders to have them placed in irons, but General Miles is instructed to have fetters ready as he thinks them necessary. The prisoners are to be supplied with soldiers' rations, cooked by the guard. Their linen will be issued to them in the same way. I shall be back tomorrow morning. CHARLES A. DANA.

Assistant Secretary of War. (Page 565, Series ii, Volume viii.) FORT MONROE, May 22, 1865.-Breve Major General Miles is hereby authorized and directed to place manacles upon the hands and feet of Jefferson Davis and Clem-

visable in order to render their imprisonment more secure By order of the secretary of war. CHARLES A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

(Page 577, series ii, volume viii.) War Department, Washington May 28, 1865 .- Major General Miles, Commanding, etc., Fort Monroe: Please report whether trons have or have not been placed on Jefferson Davis. If they have been, when was it done, and for what reason, and remove them EDWIN M. STANTON,

ent C. Clay whenever he may think it ad-

Secretary of War.

(Page 577, series it, volume vill.) FORT MONROE, Va., May 28, 1865-2:30 o. m.-Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of I have the honor to state, in reply to your dispatch, that when Jeff Davis was first confined in the casemate the inner Monroe or Norfolk. You will take measures I directed anklets to be put upon his to prevent anyone from visiting or holding ankles, which would not interfere with his walking, but would prevent his running should be endeavor to escape. In the meantime I have changed the wooden doors fficient force at Fortress Monroe to securs for grated ones with locks and the anklets against surprise, attack or any effort at have been removed. Every care is taken to avoid any pretense for complaint, as well as to prevent the possibility of his escripe.

I remain, with the highest respect, you obedient servant. N. A. MILES, Brigadier General.

(Page 577, series if, volume viii.) Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond, Va., May 28, 1865-9:30 n m .- Brevet Major General Miles, Fort Monroe: Jeff Davis and C. C. Clay, hav ing been confined in Fort Monroe by order of the Secretary of War, communicated through me, they will be removed from She landed at the Engineer that place only on orders from the same source, communicated in the same way. No writs or orders of any civil courts will be recognized or obeyed.

W. W. HALLECK. Major General, Commanding,

(Page 569, series ii, volume vill.) War Department, Washington, D. C. 23. 1865.-Major General Miles. which Miles took out with him. The ar- Fortress Monroe: Direct Colonel Pritchard to report in person to the adjutant general with his men. Let him be sure to bring with him the woman's dress in which Jefferson Davis was captured. By order of the secretary of war

> C. A. DANA. Assistant Secretary of War.

(Page 570, series ii, volume viii.) FORT MONROE, May 24, 1865.-Major General Halleck, Richmond: In your instructions the prisoners were only allowed their bibles. They desire their prayer books and tobacco. Will it be granted NELSON A. MILES. them. Brevet Major General.

(Page 570, series il. volume viil.) Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond, Va., May 24, 1965, 8:35 p. m.: Major General N. A. Miles, Fort Monroe: Allow the prisoners prayer books and tobacco.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General, Commanding.

(Page 570, series II, volume vill.) Headquarters Military District of Fort been made of the whole party.

Yesterday I directed that irons be put on out became more quiet afterward. His hands are unencumbered. Both he and of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteers, found in the baggage of Mrs. Davis. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, NELSON A. MILES, Brevet Major General of Volunteers, Com-

(Page 683, Series it. Volume viil.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1865 .-Commanding General, Savannah, Ga.: Gensral-I received yesterday by the United having enlisted or pretended to enlist, this States military telegraph a dispatch from witness and a companion into the rebel Mrs. Jefferson Davis, dated at Savannah, military service, approached them in No-Ga., the 17th of June, requesting me to vember, 1864, with a proposition to assist present her, wishes to the authorities and to him in the assassination of President Lin-

advise her as to her husband's health. I was under obligation to Mr. and also

appeals to me The effect of that war, my personal loss in the death of my eldest son, murdered by rillas, my position as an officer of the government, make it altogether improper for were to be removed to the fortress until Mrs. Davis or to attempt to interfere in carried in carts to the burying ground, one-

I am very respectufully, your obedient M. C. MEIGS, servant, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major Gen-

(Page 710, Series II, Volume vill.) General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjuweek Mr. Davis appears extremey dejected. doors. An officer is always on constant supervision, as that seems to be the only employed. method of requiring him to take exercise, of the execution of the assausins he made ful and satisfactory practice amongst these general officer of the guard. Two sentries quick on the trigger." Since then he seems down by long confinement and whose moral are also stationed without that door. A to realize that there is a government and energies had been sapped by the loss of all strong line of sentries cuts off all access is exceedingly humble. Major Church, who hope of exchange on the part of their to the vicinity of the casemates. Another takes this communication, will give you government, that more energetic confedany information you may desire.

> servant, NELSON A. MILES. Brevet Major General of Volunteers, Commanding.

(Page 715, series II, volume viii.) Headquarters Military District of Fort sistant Adjutant General-General: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit letter from the prisoner Davis to P. H. Gillett. Davis as General Halleck seemed opposed to it, desires permission to write to his wife. government would give us a good deal Clay appears to be, and says he is, better today than he has been for the past three weeks. His health is very changeable and appears to be governed by his mind. Mitchel is well. I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant, NELSON A. MILES,

Brevet Major General of Volunteers, Com-

(Page 841, series ii, volume viii.) Headquarters Military District of Fort Monroe, Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 29, 1865 .-General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General-General: I have the honor to report the prisoner Davis as well. Clay is quite well and very cheerful, as his wife has been permitted to visit him. The inclosed report of Major Muhlenberg, with the red tape, will explain itself. I directed it to be removed from his cell, when he took occasion to make use of the profane and vulgar language. His becoming so much enraged at its being removed leads me to believe that he desired it for improper uses, as it is long enough to reach from the ramparts to the most and strong enough to draw up a longer cord. While he is under my charge I shall exercise the same vigilance, notwithstanding his refined compliments. I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES. Major General of United States Volunteers,

Page 841, series ii, volume viii-inclosure.) FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 29, 1865 .- Captain John S. McEwan, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Fort Monroe, Va.: I have the honor, in reply to ton of the 28th instant, to make the following report of the language used by Mr. Davis, as far as I now remem-

When I asked Mr. Davis if he had any use for the tape, which I was directed by General Miles to remove, he replied: "The ass. Tell the d-d ass that is was used to keep the mosquito net on my bed. I had it in the casemate and he knew it. The miserable ass."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient CHARLES P. MUHLENBERG,

Brevet Major United States Army.

(From report of judge advocate general.) Prisoners and Plots.

. In the case of C. St. Leger Grenfel, now under sentence of death for comof the case, they have ultimately arrived.

of Chicago was planned and early matured, is placed beyond a doubt by all the evidence in the case. That it was designed and matured by rebel agents of the confederate government in Canada, its cost de-frayed from the funds placed in the hands \* \* \* Question—What knowledge, if in it, through the machinery of their treasonable associations, the multitudes of decured by the most solemn and binding

(Page 852, zeries II, volume viti.)

accorded to him by all. . . It is true as detailed by Dr.

(Page 857) \* \* \* This witness states Kennedy, who was afterward hung for his attempt, in concert with others, to destroy the city of New York by fire. Kennedy coln, his cabinet and General Grant.

\* \* \* From the want of proper police Mrs. Davis for kindness and courtesy re- and bygienic regulations alone, it is not Seddon, was in favor of it. Winder anceived before they inaugurated rebellion wonderful that from February 24 to Sept- swered that the secretary of war was an old course to all honorable men, and here peared. Now all hopes were revived that

third the entire number of prisoners),

should have been recorded. . . . Each day the dead from the one of Mr. Davis' assassins, called guer- stockade were carried out by their fellow prisoners and deposited upon the ground under a bush arbor, just outside of the me to enter into any correspondence with southwestern gate. From thence they were the courts of justice. Her own case and quarter of a mile northwest of the prison. that of her husband are in the hands of the The dead were buried without coffins, side government, which will do what may be by side, in trenches four feet deep.

\* \* \* There were nearly 5,000 seriously I have made inquiry as to her husband's ill federals in the stockade and C. S. millihealth and I will be obliged to you if you tary prison hospital, and the deaths exwill cause her to be informed that it is re- ceeded 100 per day, and large numbers of ported to be better than when she parted the prisoners who were walking about and who had not been entered upon the sick reports, were suffering from severe and incurable diarrhoes, dysentery and scurvy, The sick were attended almost entirely by their fellow-prisoners, appointed as nurses and, as they received but little attention, they were compelled to exert themselves at Headquarters Military District of Fort all times to attend to the calls of nature, Monroe, Fort Monroe, Va., July 20, 1865 .- and hence they retain the power of moving around to within a comparatively short

barred. A sentry stands within before each He takes little or no exercise, constantly stockade lying under four long sheds which sitting in his chair or reclining on his had been built at the northern portion for couch. I suggest the propriety of allowing barracks. At this time only one medical him to be taken out into the open air occa- officer was in attendance, whereas at least Two other sentries stand outside of these sionally, this to be done under my own twenty medical officers should have been

> . . . So distressing was the service which he seems to avoid. When he heard and so great were the obstacles to successthe remark that "President Johnson is very men, whose constitutions had been broken erate surgeons and assistant surgeons en-I am, with great respect, your obedient deavored to get transfers to other fields of labor, preferring the hardships and exposure of service at the front.

> (Pages 857-58-59-61, series il, volume viil.) . . "If you get back to Canada after the job is completed you will be a rich man. Monroe, Fort Monroe, Va., August 15, 1865. If you happen to fail in the attempt you -- Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, As- will swing." Captain Kennedy had previously stated to us in the conversation that we should have \$5,000 apiece if we got back from Washington and that the confederate

> > \* \* \* Of this class of crimes, which Clay is thus perceived to have inspired and directed, the burning of the city of New York was perhaps the most flagrant. For this gigantic scheme of arsen, murder and rapine there can be little doubt that Clay is morally as well as legally responsible. . . The concluding words of Kennedy prior to his execution may well be cited as illustrating the utter shallowness and shamelessness of the plea that the crimes of these raiders and of those under whose orders they proceeded were acts of legitimate warfare. \* \* \* We desired to destroy property, not the lives of women and children, although that would, of course have followed in its train.

As to his connection with the introduction of pestilence. Prominent among the deeds of infamy and treason with which the name of Clay, as an agent of the rebellion in Canada, is connected by the proof, is the plot for the destruction of the lives of our soldiers and citizens by means of the introduction into the country of clothing infected with virulent contagious The testimony in regard to Clay's personal complicity in the plot is brief, but most pointed. A witness upon the trial of the conspirators, other than those already referred to, in regard to the relations of Blackburn, by whom the clothing was prepared and packed, with the other leading ebels in Canada, says; "I have seen him Blackburn, associating with Jacob Thompson, George N. Sanders, his son, Lewis Sanders; ex-Governor Westcott of Florida, Lewis Castleman, William C. Cleary, Mr. Porterfield, Captain Magruder and a number of rebels of less note. Doctor Blackself as an agent of the so-called confederate government, just as Jacob Thompson was an agent."

These latter acts, indeed, estabof others, but in part by his own written declarations, are of themselves proof that in prosecuting war upon his country he had reached a depth of guilt which fully prepared him for participation in the culminat ing crime of the war. It has been shown that he exulted in the monstrous attempt to spread the yellow fever in this city. through trunks of infected clothing brought here and disposed of by an agent of the rebellion, and that it has been further shown that he calmly contemplated and prepared for the destruction at night, by the torch, of towns and cities in the loyal states, thus plicity in the conspiracy, a careful exam- seeking to doom to certain and agontzing nation of the record brings this bureau to death thousands of innocent and unoffendthe conclusion that the commission are ing citizens, among them the aged and inwarranted by the evidence taken in the firm, with women and children, lying in case, and by the rules of law as applicable | their beds in the helplessness of unconscious to the impeachment of witnesses, in the sleep. Can it be supposed that a man who findings to which, after a most patient and | had done all this in the interests of the redoubtless absolutely impartial investigation bellion would hesitate to take any single life in his way, even though it should be That a plot for the release of the prison-ers at Camp Douglas and the destruction States? • • J. HOLT.

Judge Advocate General. (Pages 883-84, series ii, volume viil.) Deposition of John H. Patton, taken at the office of the judge advocate general

of those agents for such purposes, and a any, have you of an arrangement or conlarge number of those who were to have spiracy entered into in 1863, or at any other been its perpetrators sent thence to aid time, for the kidnaping and, if necessary, and lead in the assault, is also demonstra- theskilling of the president of the United ted. The proofs are further conclusive States? State fully all the knowledge and that many of the more prominent leaders information you have on the subject, setof the Order of the Sons of Liberty were ting forth the connection, if any, of Jeffercognizant of the design, lent it their hearty son Davis with such arrangement or conapproval and support, and aimed to involve spiracy and his action in relation thereto. Answer-I know Jefferson Davis very well and have had two conversations with uded followers, whose faith in the govern- him in regard to the project to capture or ment they had taken every measure to assassinate President Lincoln. These conundermine, and whose obedience to their versations took place in July, 1863, in Mr. mandates they had, as they thought, se- Davis' office in Richmond. The first conversation took place under these circumstances: A friend of mine, named Lamar, who had served some time in the confederate army, said to me that he was about \* Kennedy was subsequently trans- to set on foot an enterprise which, if carferred to the burning of the city of New ried out would immortalize and enrich York, which with his associates he soon all who engaged in it and he wished me Monroe, Fort Monroe, Va., May 24, 1865 - thereafter attempted, and in the attempt to join him. I asked him the nature of C. A. Dana, Esq., Assistant Secretary of himself soon reached the gallows. Booth his enterprise and he said it was to cap-War-Sir: I have the honor to send you seems to have succeeded him as a leader ture Lincoln and bring him a prisoner to by the hand of Colonel Pritchard, Fourth of the band who were actually to do the Richmond. At first I thought he was jest-Michigan cavalry, a package of papers w. 's of murder. He was in Canada in fre- ing, as it seemed to me a mad project and found upon the persons or the baggage of quent and intimate association with the next to an impossibility, but he assured me the prisoners. This package comprises all principal conspirators and this position, it that he was in earnest. I then asked him that can be found, a careful search having is fair to assume from the testimony, was who was the originator of the scheme and of the president and secretary of state. Mr. Benjamin, were known to it. He said Davis' ankles, which he violently resisted. Merritt, that in February, 1865, George N. that he had made a written proposition to Sanders had in his possession and read to the president and was backed up by Secrehis co-conspirators an informal letter from tary Benjamin and Winder. He further Clay are well. The females were sent to Davis to the effect that he would approve said that Winder had already assured him Savannah today. I also send the colors of whatever measures they might take that Mr. Davis favored the project, but to accomplish the object desired, but this that he had not as yet received a direct does not seem to have been regarded as answer from the president himself. I told him if I could see a reasonable prospect of success I would go in with him, but that I could not afford to spend much money that during the past year he made the in so uncertain a business. He said of acquaintance in Montreal of Robert C. course the necessary funds would be furnished by the proper authorities. He then proposed that we should go at once General Winder, which we did. After the usual formalities General Winder said, in answer to a question by me, that the president fully approved Lamar's project and, furthermore, his plans as far as they had been set forth in his (Lamar's) communica-

I then asked if the secretary of war. Mr.

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We did so and Winder introduced government would justify. the subject to the president, saying that cuting our undertaking. The president replied that we should receive all the protection the government could afford, and that that the undertaking he was about to engage in was a dangerous one and required a great deal of skill, caution and courage, and that the salvation of the confederacy probably depended on his success; that he should take care to engage none but men of sobriety and courage to assist him; that he should know them well, and should not disclose his plans until all was ready. President Davis further said that he did not wish that the life of Lincoln should be taken unless absolutely necessary; that if he could be brought a prisoner alive it would serve the country equally as well and perhaps better thanato kill him, but that if it was necessary for our own safety, or we could do no better, that we should mete out to him the deserts that the greatest tyrant the world ever saw deserves, which is death. Lamar then spoke about the necessary funds to carry out his plans. Davis said we should be furnished through General Winder with all the funds necessary After a few words of caution from Mr. Davis we left his office. . . The next conversation I had with Mr.

Davis took place about a fortnight later than the one hereinbefore referred to, and after the assistance engaged had been sent north. A man named McCulloh, who had been engaged by Lamar to aid in the enthe plot and sent to Castle Thunder. As soon as Lamar heard of the arrest he called of General Winder, to learn the particulars. We were there informed by Captain and Mr. Wright, a government detective, in ing irksome and burdensome to him. conversation. As soon as we were adernment, and thus place their president actual inflammatory condition being obdoes not neturn to Washington alive. \* \*

(Page 955, Series II, Volume viii.) Headquarters Military District of Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 24, 1866 .- Hon. E. M. received the order of the president mushave received no other appointment I of the base slanders and foulest accusa-

JOHN H. PATTEN.

project was fully approved by the presi- other government would have given him- realized. Emaciation

resign. I regret being obliged to trouble lieved, to put it in plain English,

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, NELSON A. MILES. Major General United States Volunteers.

MR. MORTON'S LAST ILLNESS Life of the Distinguished

ton's death was a shock, a brief statement mained a mysterious one, but they did of the insidious nature of his disease may not be without melancholy interest to many. I shall avoid the use of medical terms in making it.

Nebraskan.

time of the death of his beloved son, Carl. panied by his sister and nurse. Returning in January, 1901, up to the time of his own to his home, all of a sudden his mental terprise, had been arrested for disclosing death. I clearly observed and remarked upon his loss of flesh from time to time and Two eminent physicians were summoned also of his mental vivacity. In November from Chicago. on me, and we went together to the office last he prepared and delivered the address at the Live Stock exhibition in Chicago, Winder, son of the general, that his father The address itself was one of the strongest which cost him much painstaking labor. had gone to see the president in regard to and best of his productions and showed no ended the important life of J. Sterling McCulloh's case, and Lamar and I forth- falling off of his intellectual vigor. Added Morton. with started for the president's office. We to this labor was his editorial work on the there found the president, General Winder Conservative, which was manifestly becom- do not hesitate to give for what it is

The weather at the time was inclement at mitted General Winder said to Lamar: Chicago and it is now known that he be- without what medical men call lesion. This One of your drunken scoundrels has been came suddenly ill while there from an atraising h-l, and unless you strike at once tack in which he lost consciousness for a either permanently congested or ruptured your scheme wil be thwarted," Mr. Davis longer or shorter interval, which was called at that time. I also believe that the timthen said: "Yes, gentlemen, you must fainting. This attack was accompanied by proceed to the execution of your project chill and was followed by deep-seated changes from that day that it led up to immediately or failure will be certain, bronchial irritation, attended by cough. These blockade-runners, such as McCulloh From this prostration his remarkable has been boasting to, are half of them physical strength enabled him to rally Yankee spies and may lose no time in com- handsomely and nothing serious in the case municating what they heard to their gov- was then apprehended. The cough, without on his guard, and thus render your efforts served, continued for months. There was Winder then repeated with an no organic disease then discoverable, but oath: "Yes, strike at once and bring the Dr. A. P. Ginn, his attending physician at monkey here, body and soul, as soon as Nebraska City, and friends were disturbed possible; and if you can't bring his whole by his marked emaciation. His son, Mr. Paul carcass, fetch his d-d scalp." Mr. Davis Morton, decided that a leisurely journey then said: "Gentlemen, you will not mis- under every possible condition of comfort, understand your instructions; it is my wish to the ancient City of the Montegumas that you capture and bring Mr. Lincoln might be of benefit to his father, and it was within our lines without harming a hair of undertaken accordingly. I paid a visit to his head, if possible; but if after making him a short time before his departure. Rethe capture you find there is danger of his ports came to the family from Paul Morton being retaken, you will take care that he at short intervals during his weeks of an-\* sence in the south. He was thought to be. because he seemed to be, improved and improving. Soon after his return I paid him another visit and was kept well advised of his condition from time to time. On that visit I became slarmed about him on ac-Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir-I have count of progressive emaciation, which was attributed at that time to his broughtat tering me out of service September 1. As troubles. Tuberculosis was suggested by me in the assured absence of any form of fear that the president is dissatisfied with organic disease as a possibility. This apmy course here, or perhaps credits some prehension was promptly proven by Dr. Ginn to be groundless. In a few weeks tions which the disloyal press have heaped after this the cough, which had an asthmatic upon me. I am ready to vindicate my feature, entirely cleared up and disap-

fogy and was not worth talking to on such state that as far as the confinement of in the total absence of any organic disease a subject. Winder then proposed that in Jefferson Davis is concerned, he has re- he would surely recuperate and recover. order that we might be satisfied that the ceived impartial treatment—better than any but these expectations were not to be dent, we should call on the president at and as much leniency as the dignity of the rapidly progressive. There was no appetite and what he did eat did not seem As I have been here fifteen months since to assimilate. The case became more and the subject to the president, saying that these men, referring to Lamar and myself, his first imprisonment I would have pre- more grave. Mental weakness began to wanted to hear from his (the president's) ferred to remain one month longer, until show itself in several ways. His morbid own lips what protection we would receive he was removed from this place, at which sensibility to sounds and the disordered time'I intended to tender my resignation. sense of smell, which caused him to com I would now ask this slight consideration plain of offensive odors, which did not In justice to my own reputation, which has exist, directed Dr. Ginn's attention to the cost many sacrifices and as highly prized brain as the seat of danger. Dr. Ginn came

if captured he would hold for hostages two as life. If I am to receive another ap- to Omaha for the purpose of giving me his lished as they are, not only by the evidence for one until we should be released. The pointment in the reorganization of the army views of Mr. Morton's case and he then president then said, addressing Lamar, of course I cheerfully abide any orders; if thought he saw, as results have shown not, I would most respectfully request to that he actually did see, dangerous troubles remain until October 5, and then allowed to with the nerve centers, which, as he beyou with so small a matter, but it is very not receiving a sufficient supply of nutriimportant to me and one which I feel very tion. Soon thereafter it was decided by sensitive about. You have been more than the sons that Mr. Morton must be rea friend to me, and I hope some day to be moved to Lake Forest, the home of his able to serve you in return for your many son Mark, where he could have the benefit of change of scene, with the highest medical attention and service. He was accompanied by Mark, his son, and his devoted sister, Miss Emma Morton. Billings of Chicago was immediately called to see Mr. Morton, and Dr. Havens of Lake Forest became his attending phys!cian. The case baffled the skill of Dr. Billings and his verdict was in these words: "There is nothing the matter with Mr. Morton." This was a cheering statement from a physician so eminent, but reports from Dr. Havens showed plainly OMAHA, May 3.—To the Editor of The enough that physical and mental weakness Bee: From the many inquiries that have and emaciation continued. Other medical come to me and others to whom Mr. Mor- counsels were summoned. The case re-

> not have to wait long for the fatal solution of the problem. Mr. Morton was taken out a pleasant day for a drive through the beautiful town I saw Mr. Morton at intervals from the on the shore of Lake Michigan, accomfaculties gave way. The crisis was on. The diagnosis now was easy and the disease was announced to be cerebral thrombus-I will call it incirions apoplery-which was followed by that disease in two successive shocks which

My own opinion of Mr. Morton's case worth. The seizure in Chicago, to which I have heretofore alluded, was apoplectic means that no artery of the brain was sues of the brain were involved in such his death from apoplexy. GEORGE L. MILLER.



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