Goes Into the Homes THE OMAHA BEE Best in West

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## MELVILLE W. STONE VETERAN OF CIVIL AND INDIAN WARS

A Descendant of Revolutionists, He Patriotically Served His Country, Both in the South and in the West, and Played a Prominent Part as an Empire Builder

HE ancestors of Dr. Melville W. Stone came to America while the thirteen colonies were still under the yoke of Great Britain. From their earliest residence in the new world they were patriots and chafed under the yoke of kings. They enlisted themselves among the first when rebeilion grew and when the fight for liberty began. Dr. Stone's greatgreat-grandfather was Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There were also others of his ancestors who gave valiant service on the battlefield and wise counsel in senates while the momentous struggle was going on which resulted in the independence of the colonies and the establishment of the new republic.

The descendants of those members of the family who lived in the revolutionary days kept up the family fame for patriotism. They were always substantial citizens and in time of war they were among the country's defenders. Dr. Stone, himself, devoted a large part of his life to service in the army during the civil war, and during the subsequent days when civilized man was taking the place of the aboriginal in the hig country west of the Missouri river and was planting his institutions and building his industrial enterprises where there had been nothing before.

His father was a contractor and builder living in Delaware, O., at the time Melville was born, December 11, 1827. In 1852 the family moved to the town of Washington, Washington county, Iowa. There the how completed his preliminary education and took a two-year course at the academy which was then the pride of the frontier county. Then he stepped out of the wilderness into the center of civiliration, taking up his medical studies at Bellevue college, New York City.

From that institution he graduated with his degree in 1861, just before the civil war broke out. He returned to his home in Iowa for a short visit and then in company with another young man went south as collector for a large Boston mercantile house. Their territory included western Tennessee, Louisians and southeastern Texas.

#### Lie Better Then Than Truth

While they were at work in Galveston, during the early days of the war, they were taken in charge by the confederate authorities and asked to show reason why they should not join the rebel army. Dr. Stone's partner could show no good reason and was forthwith forced to join the army. "But I considered that a lie well told and tenaciously stuck to was better than the truth in some cases, His the one in which we found ourselves," says Dr. Stone. And so he "put up" a pleasant little fairy tale about his home being in Kenturky, where lived his aged father and mother and where his brothers were waiting for him to come and join a confederate regiment being

It was but fitting that the young man should be permitted to join the service in his own state among his friends. He was allowed to go with the injunction that he make haste to get to Kentucky. which he pretended he was most anxious to do. He neglected to state, however, that his principal object in hastening to Kentucky was to gree upon more upon the beautiful Ohio river and that his object in desiring to gaze upon that historic stream was not an aesthetic one, but the practical one of seeking to gaze without loss of time upon the stream from the northern bank which was union soil.

He hoarded a revenue cutter at Galveston and thence got on the frigate Minnesota of seventy-two guns. This brought him to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and there he took a tug and the tug took him into New Orleans. There he was again questioned by a committee of safety regarding his sympathies and his intentions and there he again related his pleasant tale about the regiment in Kentucky, his aged father and mother, his brethren and his sisters and the beautiful Ohio. The committee of safety heard and believed, but advised him that he would be given only three hours to depart from New Orleans. He took a river packet for Memphis in which city he arrived in one season. There was repeated the little tale about the re-ment, the parents, the brothers and sisters and the beautiful Olio. And there again he was given three hours to leave the city.

## Foot the Only Way

There was no other means of leaving except on foot. But the was ten miles from the inhospitable city and still making good speed over the ties of the Louisville & Memphis railroad. A man joined him on the track. And as he was in a hostile country Dr. Stone regarded him with the eye of suspicion. A spy sent out by the corsmittee of safety to follow him and if possible to trap him and bring him back to enter the rebel army. This is what he decided he was. The conviction was further strengthened by the manner of the man. His replies were evasive. He seemed to be concealing something.

Finally he asked his name. "Abe Thompson." was the reply.

Well, that's strange. I knew a boy by that very name when I

lived in Delaware, O.," said Dr. Stone. What is your name?" demanded the stranger.

Dr. Stone told him and the stranger grasped his hand and wrung it. It developed that the man was the very same Abe Thompson whom Dr. Stone had known as a boy. Mereover, he was trying as hard as Dr. Stone to reach the north. He had been in the south

as correspondent for the New York Herald. How to proceed best, that was the question. They had no credentials. Thompson was an inventive fellow and quickly decided to join the same imaginary regiment to which Dr. Stone was going up to join in Kentucky. But his imagination was a notch better than Stone's, and he immediately decided they ought to have a note from "army headquarters" stating who they were. It was no time for standing on proprieties, and Thompson immediately wrote out two orders addressed to General Buckner in command of a regiment at Frankfort. One of these orders assigned Dr. Melville W. Stone to the regiment as major and the other assigned Abe Thompson to the same as colonel. Thus fortified the two adventurers proceeded along the track until they arrived at Tate's Station on the state line between Kentucky and Tennesses, where all had to detrain and stay over

"That town certainty treated us fine," says the doctor, "Somehow the word got around that we were two officers going to join the regiment at Frankfort. A big crowd assembled in front of the hotel and called enthusiastically for us. We went out on a halcony and Thompson stood up there and gave one of the finest patriotic addresses on behalf of the south I ever heard. It was punctuated with cheers and hurrahs. Then they called on me. I arose and thanked them but told them I was no talker and that 'the colonel' did the talking for both of us. They were satisfied and we retired tn a cloud of giory."

## Themselves and Money Safe

Next night the young men arrived in Louisville. They took a two nations could devise and contrive has aprung cab at the station drove through a dark street and at the darkest into being. An irregular area of 140 acres has spot one stepped out of each door of the cab. They made their way been used, and to assist visitors to get about hoats to the river; found a boatman; offered him \$20 to take them across; will steam along the artificial canals, ministure when he demurred threatened to kill him and thus gained the other railways will circle the grounds and small omniside. There they were on friendly soil and quickly made their way buses and roller chairs pushed by men will be at to Cincipnati and Dr. Stone went on to Delaware, O. He carried the command of visitors. \$8,000 in gold in a satchel all through his trip. He now forwarded this to his firm in Boston, settled up his affairs and proceeded to his minor ones. Twenty-two palaces have been home in lows where on July 15, 1861 he entered the Union army as erected, seven of which are some 70 feet wide by a private in Company H, Seventh Iown Infantry.

The regiment was taken south to St. Louis, to Arcada, to Cape fine arts, decorative art, applied art, music, Girardeau, to Bird's Point, seeing active service throughout. On women's work, science, social economy, hygiens, November 6, 1851 the regiment was ordered to Belmont, Mo., where chemical industries, machinery and botanical Dr. Stone was taken from the ranks and made a medical officer with products. the title of lieutenant. In this capacity he went with the regiment through the battles of Port Donaldson and Shiloh. Then he was ence to form in architecture may tour their hair assigned to take a boatload of wounded soldiers up the river to St. at the medley of styles in the construction and



DR. MELVILLE W. STONE

at Clarkesville and Fort Donaldson.

The war was over . There was no more fighting among civilized he saw much of bloodshed and savage herror. men. But there was still fighting in the west where the red man was resisting the advent of the railroad and other contrivances of the with a lieutenant, set out for Fort Hayes, Kansus, commanded then that day and the west of today. But no one will ever know what it order to protect the said improvements.

To the west, then, Dr. Stone turned his face, bringing with him Dr. Stone was one was sent after them and the bodies were found, ple on the face of the earth."

to take the army medical examinations. He passed these with credit, his young wife. Her he had met in the military hospital at Keoknk. North Platte and Elmer and Harry live in Omaha and are in the emwas raised to the rank of captain and ordered to join the Army of Ia. Se was Miss Margaret Conn before he married her, August 11, ploy of the Cudahy Packing company. the Cumberland under General Rosecrans. With this department 1863. She had been with him through some of the scenes of the of the fighting machine he remained until after the battle of Chicka- civil war and did not go entirely unprepared to the wild scenes would not have given 15 cents an acre when I first looked upon it." walling was good and before the expiration of his three hours he mange. He was with General Sherman in his march to the sea re- which were before her. It was the last of March, 1866 when Dr. says Dr. Stone. "That was in the day before man had learned the turned from that historic expedition with General Thomas and went Stone received orders to report to the commanding officer of the hidden value of this country in which nature had placed such a prine, through the battle of Franklin and of Nashville, Tenn. At the Department of the Platts whose headquarters were in Omaha. Ar- only waiting for the hand of man to dig for it. When I first came close of the war he took charge of all the hospital and medical stores riving in Omaha April 7, 1866, he received orders to proceed to Port to Omaha it had a population of only a few thousand; it was not a Sedgwick. On the wild plains of Nebraska and the farther west beautiful city to look at: the Union Pacific's station consisted only

> white man into his happy hunting grounds. And the white in his by General Custer. They were guided by Red Bird, an Indian sub- cost in blood, in hardship, in money, in all manner of human endurbenevolent plan found it necessary frequently to kill the red in chief, whose protestations of loyalty were believed. The men did ance to wrest this country from savage hands and from the bosom not arrive at Fort Hayes in due time. A searching party of which of the desert and make it a garden spot for the most advanced peo-

horribly mutilated, while the absence of Red Bird told the story of his treachers.

"I was ordered from there to Lawrence's Fork, where soldiers were guarding a camp of tie cutters," says Dr. Stone. "From Sidmey I proceeded in company with Chrille St. Claire, a wagonmaster, through the mountains. As we emerged from the canyon out on to the shedlands a band of fifty Indians dashed into view. We had a running fight with them for twenty miles and escaped with our lives.

### Man Lives Though Scalped

"In the spring of 1897 a fight occurred at Plum\_Creek, in which J. Wilson, the Union Pacific's agent at that place, was shot and scalped. The indian who took the scalp was shot and the scalp regained. The wounded man was brought to Omaha as quickly as possible and here the physicians souked the scalp and attempted to sew it on the place whence it had been cut. They succeeded in newing it on, but it refused to grow. Wilson, however, survived.

"In the summer of 1868 two conductors on the Union Pacific, Tom Cahoon and Wilks Edmundson, were fishing in Lodge Pole creek pear Sidney, when the Indians surprised them. I took nine arrows out of Caboon and five out of Edmundson. None had pierced a vital spot and the men survived their awful experience. Cahoon was afterward police judge in Ogden, Utah.

The Indians made a taid at Fort McPherson on one occasion and drove off 100 head of horses and mules. Lieutenant (now Generall Thomas of Fart Loran fresh from West Point nursued with the Fifth cavairy. For five weeks we followed the trail and finally came upon the hand at Summit Springs, Colo. In addition to recapturing all the stolen stock we captured there 4,000 hales of buffair robes, six in a bale; 40,000 pounds of dried buffalo meat and some ponies, to say nothing of twenty-one old bucks and squaws. Also there we took two white boys and two white girls. The boys were Scotch, named John Campbell and James Campbell. They had been stolen from home five years before when they were only I years old. They had been taken while at play in a cave under a clay bank. I returned them to their parents, though it was hard to get them to leave the Indians. We took them to the entrance of the canyon where their cave had been. Suddenly a light of intelligence came into the eyes of one of them. "Ugh," he said, Indian-like, and ran off at once, followed by his brother. Straight to the cave he went and began playing again as he had been five years before when snatched up and carried off by the Indians. The two girls whom we captured had become thoroughly Indianized, had forgotten their own language, had each married an Indian buck and each was carrying a child on her back."

#### Pioneer of Lincoln County

"When their children were growing up Dr. Stone and his wife decided it would be necessary to abandon army life and settle in some town where school facilities could be enjoyed. For a while they lived in North Platte. While living there Dr. Stone took a prominent part in the organization of Lincoln county. They moved to Osceola in 1868 and there Dr. Stone helped to organize Polk county. They lived there until 1877, during which time Dr. Stone was engaged actively in practice of medicine.

At the solicitation of Judge Reese and other friends Dr. Stone moved with his family to Waboo in 1877 and lived there until 1888, when he was appointed superintendent of the Hastings Asylum for the Insane, which he opened and managed until 1890, when he resigned. In the same year he was appointed surgeon general for Nebrasks, a post which he held under three governors for twelve years. Dr. Stone was medical director for the Grand Army of the Republic from 1878 to 1890.

A constitution naturally vigorous for seventy years has been undermined somewhat during recent years by a nervous disorder and Dr. Stone is now living retired with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pierson, 2011 Wirt street. Besides this daughter Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three other children Edward lives in

"I have seen seven states grow out of a country for which I of a box car. The difference between the Omaha of that day and Soon after he arrived in Port Sedgwick a hand of twenty men, the Omaha of today epitomizes the difference between the west of

# England and France Join in Opening a World's Fair

the talk of two hemispheres, will open in London on May 11, but it is doubtful if half the population of the metropolis has beard of its existence. And yet its site is within twenty minutes' walk of the Bank of England and more than \$10,000,000 has been spent on its architectural features alone in the last year.

No fewer than 125 large buildings have been erected, thirty miles of roadways has been constructed-in a word, a veritable fairy city has been created which surpasses in beauty the White City of Chicago or its later rivals at Paris and St. Louis. A world's fair no leager appeals to the popular imagination. That is why the Franco-British exhibition has scarcely been heard of. The entents cordiale between Britain and France, which has been written about, pictured, sung about, even joked about, is the real genesis of this expecition. France and its colonies are contributing great sums of money as well as exhibits of many sorts. England in its desire to show the world its friendliness toward France has done itself proud in the beauty and art which have been. lavished on the exhibition grounds and buildings.

All that the artistic expellence, the commercial enterprise and the pleasure-giving ingenuity of

There are 125 principal buildings, and 490 140 long. These will be devoted to education,

It is true that lovers of regularity and adher-

which a generation ago would have been architectural Babel. Doric, Corinthian, Egyptian, 250 French and 450 English expert gardeners are All the French colonies are represented by exsigns are all easily recognized.

> The Machinery hall, covering over 20,000 square feet of floor space, is the largest ever constructed in this country. The Palace of Women's Work will be as interesting as it is beautiful. Here every branch of woman's activities will be exemplified, and dressmakers and milliners from France will vie with their British sister artists to gain the attention of feminine visitors. A model of a hospital fully equipped and a staff of nurses will be another feature of this building.

> The Fine Arts Palace is to have a remarkable collection of pictures. From all the principal museums of France are being sent types of the modern movements and schools in painting. Lille, Nantes, I rons and Bordeaux have consented to lend their treasured works of art and the Laxembourg in Paris will have many great temporary gaps on its walls while the exhibition is in progress. English artists, too, will be well rep-

The Palace of Decorative Art will have models of rooms fitted with the interior decorations in vogue at various historic times from Queen Anne, Charles II, George III, Inigo Jones, the brothers Adam and Chippendale to the present day:

The Court of Honor is the most beautiful snot in the exhibition. It is really a collection of paiaces rather than one building.

On either side of a space more than 100 yards in width rise buildings of oriental design, all of a dazzling whiteness. In the center is a lake spanned by a bride, substantial, but of a light. delicate design which harmonises admirably with the surroundings.

Jutting out from the shore and also from the bridge are charming little pavilions in which visitors will be able to sit and enjoy the music of the famous French and British bands which have been engaged to play during the exhibition. Green turf and flowers surround the Court of Honor, while hundreds of trees were planted there over a year ago, and when thousands of shrubs are ad-Louis Upon his arrival there he was ordered to proceed to New York ornamentation of the buildings. Yet a wonder- ded, as they will be, a triumph of landscape gar- nists. It is almost impossible to give an adequate

ONDON. May 1 .- A great exhibition, ful and beautiful effect has been achieved in this dening will have been accomplished. At present idea of the magnitude and scope of the exhibition. Turkish, Byzantine, Oriental and Arabesque de- at work in various parts of the grounds on the sixty acres of gardens which it is promised shall be in order on the opening day.

> From France has come a magnificent display of fruit trees, hundreds of peach, pear, apple and plum trees from the choicest French nurseries have been transplanted and are now thriving in especially prepared soil, while in the gardens of the Elite Court are hundreds of transplanted French rose bushes of rare species:

By a happy coincidence it was decided in 1906 during the tournament at Athens that the Olympic exmes were to be held this year in London. Suitable accommodation has been found for them at the exhibition and the stadium which has been erected is worthy of the occasion.

The beautiful marble Stadium at Athena, though a third of a mile in circumference and affording space for 50,000 persons, would not touch the cinder path if it could be placed within the France-British stadium. This extraordinary structure has been put up in a little more than six months at a cost of \$250,000. It will seat 50,000 people and has standing room for many thousands

Below the seats is a concrete cycle path banked up at the curved ends to a height of ten feet and thirty-five feet wide in the home straight, on which it will be possible to attain a speed of sixty miles an hour with safety. Within the cycle path is a broad cinder path for foot racing, one-third of a mile in length, and on this all running events in the Olympian games will be decided with the exception of the twenty-five-mile Marathon race.

The grass arena inside the cinder puth is 115 yards long by 100 yards broad, so will give ample scope for football, hockey and lacrosse matches. The athletic portion of the Oimpian games will! occupy a fortnight from July 13. At other times physical exercises on a scale hitherto unaftempted in England will be performed by large numbers of French and English boys and girls in the arena. On three nights a week firework displays are to be guade alternately by French and British pyrotech-

hibits in their special palaces and by villages in the recreation part of the grounds. India is ensconced in a beautiful building, copied from a famous palace. There are also Indian villages and bazzars and a theater where \$,000 persons can be accommodated and in which a durbar and a tiger hunt will be the big spectacles.

Ceylon has a large space reserved for it and the houses erected are models of those in the quaint streets of Colombo.

Ireland has gone into the exhibition heart and soul. Besides its Palace of Industries, it has contributed an Irish village, which is as interesting as anything in the whole exhibition.

In the beginning it was only intended to have an actual representation of "McKinley's cottage," with the genuine windows, doors, stairs, floors, the large iron griddle and crane, the bed and even the lucky horseshoe. It was reasonably supposed that this would appeal to all loyal Americans, and Irishmen whether loyal or not .

From this original idea grew the present village of Bally-Maclinton, with "McKinley's cottage" still as a nucleus. There will be a population of 200 living there, and they will be able to feel themselves quite at home, for they'll see the "wisps of smoke" rising to the sky from the "ould roof," will breathe the fragrance of the peat and have a "shaugh with Andy Feelan" while admiring the fair looks of all the imported Irish Bridgets, Moiras and Eates.

in the thatched cottages will be seen going on carpet weaving lace making and embroidery. There will be a genuine Galway fisherman's cottage, and of course one of the famous round towers will be reproduced. A herd of Kerry cows will grase on the outskirts of the village and the blueeyed collects will milk them;

All the gate profits from the village, as well as those from the sale of goods, will be devoted to the alleviation of pathisis, which is increasing in

Canada, New Zealand and South Africa

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