

BICKEL
NOTEBOOK
COLLECTION

BIOGRAPHY

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1869

THE BANQUET

Given to General Belknap, Secretary of War

BY THE KEOKUK CITY RIFLES.

In 1861, when the war storm had not yet come in its fury, but was threatening, and there had been already heard the thunder of Sumter, then the Keokuk City Rifles, a military company, was organized. That was in the time of "Sixty Days" prophecies, as to the duration of the war, and Lincoln's first call of seventy-five thousand men, which seemed an immense army.

The City Rifles looked more to home defense, for Keokuk was in danger. Many of our best citizens were in it. The lamented Col. Worthington was its first Captain. William W. Belknap, a prominent young lawyer, was a lieutenant in the company.

The war storm came in earnest. The sixty days programme had played out. It was seen that the nation had to nerve itself for a long and desperate struggle. The seventy-five thousand were but straw before the raging fires of the awful war. The City Rifles were losing their members. Men went out from its training to the broader theatre of the national defense. Lieutenant, (afterwards Captain) Belknap was one of these. He was of military ancestry, of fighting stock—a born soldier, if ever there was one. He went into the 15th Iowa, with the rank of Major. It went away into the war through the bloody baptism of battle. Other Iowa regiments followed. The Boys in Blue, with Liberty, Law and Union at their bayonets' points, pushed back rebellion from the territory it had usurped.

Iowa men did gallant deeds—were approved heroes; and the 15th was equal in deeds and proud achievements to the proudest of its fellows. And with every brave record that it made, was the record of the constant efficiency and gallantry of its first Major. Soon there was the Eagles and then the Stars upon his shoulders, and his comrades knew that he had won them. It was over at last. In the sunlight of Lookout; through the mountain gates of Atlanta; amid the swamps of the Carolinas, gleamed the conquering bayonets of the Army of the Union; Grant, with resistless power, moving down from the North; Sherman, with resistless power, sweeping up from the South; and the work of the four years was done. Then came that grand pageant of triumphal march through Washington. The multitude of people lining streets and houses thick as leaves in the Valley of Vallambrosa. Delir-

ious with joy and shutting themselves hoarse as the veteran columns moved steadily on. There were the soldiers of all the States. But the loudest huzzas of the multitude went up when there passed along the tattered banners and war-worn lines of the famous Iowa Brigade—*Primus inter illustres*—heroes as celebrated as the Grecian Ten Thousand, victors in a hundred battles, the pride of the country's soldiery, most honored among the nation's honored. And at the head of that Brigade—its chief in fight and triumph—winning the plaudits of the crowd, a Major General, was the quondam Lieutenant of the City Rifles, Gen. W. W. Belknap, now Secretary of War.

So it was eminently proper that the City Rifle Company should celebrate this high honor that has come to its once Lieutenant. They prepared a magnificent banquet at the Young America, Friday evening. Mayor Wilkinson, Howard Tucker, C. K. Peck, Sam. G. Bridges, were the Committee of Arrangements. John Givin, C. P. Birge, B. B. Bower, were the Committee on Invitation. The following correspondence passed between the Committee of Arrangements and General Belknap:

KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1869.

To Major General William W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

GENERAL: The members of the Military Company known as the "City Rifles," organized April 24th, 1861, and of which you were one of the first commanders, have chosen us a Committee of Arrangements of a Banquet, upon the occasion of your appointment, by President U. S. Grant, as Secretary of War.

We feel a deep interest in your welfare, and learn, with pride and satisfaction, the honors which have been bestowed upon you. In addition to our high regard and friendship, we recognize our indebtedness to you for much of the skill and proficiency which we attained under your command, and was exemplified in the number of officers furnished from the ranks of the company to the volunteer army of the United States during the late rebellion.

We trust, General, that you will afford us an opportunity, by an entertainment of this character, to personally offer your our congratulations on the eve of your departure for a new field of labor. Waiting an early answer, we are

Very truly, your friends,

A. J. WILKINSON,
HOWARD TUCKER,
CAMPBELL K. PECK,
SAM. G. BRIDGES.

To this General B. responded as follows:

KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1869.

Messrs. A. J. Wilkinson, Howard Tucker, Campbell K. Peck, Sam. G. Bridges, Committee of the "City Rifles":

GENTLEMEN: Your communication tendering me the compliment of a Banquet, and urging my acceptance of the invitation, has been received.

I thank you sincerely for this undeserved attention. Earnestly desiring to meet my old friends of the Rifles again, and expressing my gratefulness for the terms of your note, I comply with your request,

Sincerely your friend,
WM. W. BELKNAP.

The Banquet was prepared. John Blue covered himself with glory in its preparation. A grand table was spread, reaching through the whole length of his hall. It was laden with the delicacies of many seasons and divers climes. Its arrangement and decoration were a model of good taste and beauty.

At 9 o'clock the Rifles, accompanied by the German Brass Band, went to General Belknap's residence and escorted him to Hall.

The invited guests had already assembled.

There were Judge Lowe, Judge Clagett, General J. C. Parrott, J. B. Howell, Judge Ed. Johnstone, Edward Kilbourne, Judge J. M. Love, General David Moore, R. H. Gilmore, H. B. Ten-Eyck, Colonel Archer, General Bridgman, H. L. Morrell and Sam. M. Clark. George W. McCrary, Rev. Mr. Craig and one or two others invited, were absent. There were sixty of the Rifles present. These, with the hero of the occasion, General Belknap, and the invited guests, filled full the lavish tables. We wish there were some bifalatin way of putting the vulgar, common place business of eating. But there isn't. There was eating and then speech making. His Honor Mayor Wilkinson was the presiding officer of the occasion, and read the sentiments and ordered the speakers on duty.

The regular toasts were as follows:

The President of the United States.

There was no chance for a speech then. We haven't a talking President. The Band responded to that with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Our Honored Guest, General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. Faithful and able in the field; may he prove as efficient in the councils of the Nation.

Music—"Hail to the Chief!"

This toast evoked much applause, and amid great enthusiasm General Belknap arose to respond to it. He said:

GENERAL BELKNAP'S REMARKS.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW TOWNSMEN.—I can command no words to express fully my gratitude for this undeserved greeting. Memory brings before me so many of the recollections of the past, that time would fail me did I try to tell of all the thoughts of our other days together, which crowd upon me. The commencement of the war, the first formation of this company, the parting words as one and another and another dropped from our ranks to enter the service of the country: we remember all those scenes, and offer our tribute on the honored graves of our gallant Worthington and of the others of our company who will meet with us on earth no more forever.

It would be affectation in me to say that I am careless as to this gathering. At a time like this, when an unsolicited and unexpected honor has been conferred upon me by the President, it is especially gratifying for me to receive the best wishes of those with whom I have lived for years, who have known me well. Conscious am I that the proper performance of the duties of the position filled so nobly by Rawlins, (God bless his memory) and the long line of illustrious men before him, will tax the energies and efforts of myself, the humblest man of a I, but I can only give to the place the entire labors of my mind and strength, reliant, under God's blessing, upon the generous patriotism of the American people. A man's neighbors, those with whom he has been in constant companionship, are his closest critics, and if the public conduct of the office commands hereafter the approbation and sustains the esteem and regard so generously evidenced here to-night, I will be content. From my heart I thank you, and wish for each of you, always, the best blessings of Heaven.

The General resumed his seat amid hearty cheers.

The City Rifles of Keokuk—the pride of our city; an organization which did much to prepare and qualify men for service in our army during the late war; its record is brilliant.

Response by Colonel J. A. McDowell.

Music—"Yankee Doodle."

The Army and Navy of the United States—the admiration of our friends and the terror of our enemies.

Response by General J. H. Wilson.

Music—"Red, White and Blue."

The General of the Army—Sherman—friend of our friend; the true exponent of our Nation's military prowess.

Response by General Bruce.

Music—"See the Conquering Hero Come."

The Memory of the Late Distinguished Secretary of War—General John A. Rawlins.

Standing, and in silence.

The American Union—the Land of the Free and the Asylum of the Oppressed—the eyes of the world are turned upon us; let them look and learn.

Response by General D. B. Hillis.

Iowa—the State of our adoption—young but strong in her devotion to the Union.

In the absence of Hon. Geo. W. McCrary; Judge Love responded to this sentiment. And then Hon. Pat. Gibbons followed him.

The City of Keokuk.

Response by the Mayor. His Honor shirked duty and didn't respond.

The Private Soldiers of the Late War—their glorious deeds will never be forgotten by a Union loving people.

Response by Captain Sam. S. Sample.

The Honored Dead of the City Rifles—may their memory remain green in our hearts.

Standing, and in silence.

The Press—in the hands of independent, high minded and prudent men, it is the bulwark of a Nation's liberty, may it continue the fearless denouncer of abuses and the terror of evil doers.

Response by Judge Clagett and J. B. Howell.

Sherman's March to the Sea—bold in its conception; skillful in its execution; brilliant in its achievement; unrivalled in the military history of the world.

Response by General David Moore.

The responses were all excellent.

After the regular toasts were through with, there was offered—

"The Judiciary," and His Honor, Judge J. M. Love, of the U. S. District Court, was called, and answered as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—To be surprised, is a grave military offense, and if the same rule applies to the Judiciary, I am certainly at serious fault to-night. I had rather expected to speak rather of war and warriors; of battles; of sieges; and above all, of skillful retreats in the face of the enemy; a feat which, peradventure, few of us would be competent to perform under the peculiar circumstances before us. Indeed, I fear that law and justice would ill chime with the festivities of this occasion, and I am persuaded that unless you greatly mend your ways, most of you will receive quite as much of both at my hand, as will be mutually agreeable to the parties concerned.

Allow me, therefore, in imitation of my illustrious predecessors in this "great argument," to dodge the "toast" and speak to the real issue before us.

We are here to-night to do suitable and merited honor to an old friend and fellow citizen, whom we have known in all the relations of life for a period of nearly twenty years. We are here to bear testimony to his worth and fitness for the high position to which he has been called by the voice of the nation speaking through its highest representative.

Now there are people who seem to be afflicted with the idea that in a nation numbering over thirty millions of souls, there are none fit for the high duties of Government outside of certain narrow official circles and beyond the limits of great cities. Hence, when any citizen, how distinguished soever, in certain parts of this widely extended republic, is announced by those who are most competent to judge of his abilities for high public employment, we hear the insensate outcry, "who is this man?"

There was a time, doubtless, when it might be asked concerning the "Forest-born Demosthenes, whose thunder shook the Phillip of the Seas," "Who is this man?" "Who is Patrick Henry?" And when the thunders of Orleans were first heard in the land, many, no doubt, asked "Who is Andrew Jackson?" But really it argues essential ignorance of the recent history of our country, in those who make the inquiry "who is General Belknap?" Have they not heard of Shiloh, and Corinth, and the March to the Sea? If they have not, the more the pity for their ignorance. If they have, how happens it that they are ignorant of the conspicuous gallantry and glorious record of one of their country's noblest defenders?

We do affirm most emphatically here to-night, that our distinguished friend has achieved the high honors to which he has been called by the President of the United States. All men and nations, with one voice; accord to those who expose their health, and lives, and fortunes in the common defense, the very highest honors. This is the universal instinct of men; and why is it universal if it is not founded in justice and nature? The common sense of mankind dictates that it is a comparatively easy and comfortable matter to contend, in the midst of peace, for the public honors of the country. But why should base envy and detraction or anything other than the applauding voice of public and private gratitude attend him who has achieved distinction through the disastrous chances of war, the smoke and carnage of battle, and all the unutterable horrors and sufferings of that strife which tries the souls of the most heroic men. Now our friend here will go into the war office with a knowledge of military affairs, derived from the best of schools, the school of experience. No mere civilian statesman, however eminent and capable, could possibly take that high office with advantages of knowledge equal to those of General Belknap. This is self-evident. But this is not all. General Belknap is not without ample experience in the civil service. He has been tried in one of the most difficult and complicated branches of the civil service, and with what ability he has acquitted himself, all men bear witness. Why then is his appointment not one immensely fit to be made?

We, who have known our friend so long, can bear witness that he possesses uncommon aptitude and talent for the discharge of administrative duties, and I venture nothing in the prediction which I make here to-night in the presence of this audience, he will administer the war office with such courtesy of demeanor, such a mastery of details, and such signal ability, as to eclipse the bright record of his military career. Mark my prediction, that at the end of his term of service, there will be no one found in this broad land to inquire "who is General Belknap!"

Then various regiments and gallant soldiers, living and dead, were remembered, and capital speeches were made by Col. Archer, Capt. Sample, Gen. Bruce, R. H. Gilmore, Gen. Hillis, Chas. P. Birge, Col. McDowell, Gen. McQueen, C. K. Peck, Capt. Kittle, Howard Tucker, and others.

John H. Craig was called out and made a most brilliant and eloquent speech.

The following telegram from three St. Louis members of the City Rifles was read:

St. Louis, October 14, 1869.

To Messrs. Wilkinson, Peck, Tucker and Bridges:

We exceedingly regret our inability to attend the Banquet. We tender our congratulations to the members of the old City Rifles, in that their first commander has been chosen to fill one of the most responsible positions in the gift of the Government, namely, Secretary of War. He will fill the chair with honor and credit to our country.

PLUMMER,
WOOLSEY,
REYNOLDS.

Then Gen. Belknap pledged each and all in warm-hearted parting, and the Banquet was over.

It was an elegant affair, reflecting high credit upon the members of the Rifle Company, and it may well be gratefully remembered and valued by Gen. Belknap as an indication of the firm hold he has upon the

esteem and affections of his fellow townsmen. He will take with him to his new and exalted place their friendship and their perfect confidence in his administration. They see him go with no misgivings, assured of his ability, of his personal and political integrity. They feel that he will do credit to himself in civil as in military place, and prove equal to the highest demands that may be made upon him as Secretary of War.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1869.

Those who have had an opportunity of knowing from observation what a horrid misrepresentation the purported portrait of General Belknap in "Harper's Weekly" was, will readily appreciate the following which we find in an exchange: "An old solid looking matter of fact individual was sitting in the next seat to Belknap, during his trip to the capital. The newsboy came around, whereupon old gent bought Harper's, and after looking it over, his eyes finally settled down on what purported to be Belknap's picture, which very evidently and very justly excited his very profound disgust. Old Gent says, 'Do you know this Belknap, Sec'y of War?' Belknap—'Yes, sir, I know him well.' Old Gent—'Well, what kind of a man is he anyhow?' Belknap—'Oh, he is a pretty good man, I guess.' Old Gent—'Well, what kind of a Secretary of War will he make?' Belknap—'I think he will do the best he can.' Old Gent—'Well, all I have to say is, that he is a d—d hard looking man for Secretary of War, judging from his picture.' Belknap managed to contain himself, but the old gent soon found out that he had been talking to the veritable Secretary himself, and was most profuse in his apologies, declaring that the picture was an abominable libel on a very handsome and noble looking gentleman."

Miscellaneous

UNITED STATES TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual list of U. S. taxes, embracing special taxes, (formerly known as "license, Carriage, Gold Watches and Silver Plate, for the First Division of the First Collection District of Iowa, comprising the City of Keokuk and the Townships of Jackson, Montrose and De Moines, for the year commencing May 1, 1868, has been returned to me by the U. S. Assessor. Payment is hereby demanded forthwith of all persons named therein, at my office in the City of Keokuk. All payments must be made

Before the 10th day of May, 1869,

And the amount of said taxes with five per cent. additional and costs, will be collected from all delinquents who fail to pay within the specified time

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Collector 1st Dist. Iowa.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Keokuk, will hold a special meeting on Monday, April 16th, 1855, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of correcting and equalizing the assessment roll of said City for the year 1855.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
City Recorder.

April 4. dtd.

Received

500

pd. 1/190.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Know all men by these presents that we
 William W. Bellnap as Principal and
 Guy Wells and Kitley Ryland as securities
 are held and firmly bound unto the State of
 Iowa in the penal sum of Five hundred
 dollars for the payment of which well and
 truly to be made we bind ourselves, our
 heirs executors and assigns. Signed by
 us and dated this Fifth day of February
 1855.

The condition of this obligation is such
 that whereas the above named William W.
 Bellnap has been appointed by the Governor
 of the State of Iowa, a Notary Public in and
 for Lee County, Iowa, now if he shall truly
 and faithfully execute the powers and duties
 of his office then this obligation to be void
 otherwise in full force and virtue. Witness
 our hands & seals

Approved & filed
 February 5th 1855
 Samuel H James Clerk
 B. E. Leach Secy

Wm. W. Bellnap Seal
 Guy Wells Seal
 Kitley Ryland Seal

and of the State of Iowa, and that as a Notary Public
 of said County I will faithfully and impartially discharge
 all the duties pertaining to said office to the best of
 my ability - So help me God -

Subscribed & sworn to
 before me February 5th 1855 -
 Samuel H James Clerk
 B. E. Leach Secy

Wm. W. Bellnap

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Office of Collector of Internal Revenue
1st District of Iowa
Keokuk April 17th 1867

J. H. H. Delbnap collector of Internal Revenue of the 1st District of Iowa do hereby certify that J. M. Reek has been duly licensed as a Claim agent at Fort Madison La County Iowa in my district for one year from the first day of May 1867 to the first day of May 1868 and that he has paid the amount required by Law and a License has been issued to him for the time above specified to transact the business of Claim Agent at said City Fort Madison

In testimony whereof I have
herein set my hand and
affixed my official seal
this 17th day of April 1867

J. H. H. Delbnap
Collr. 1st Dist. Iowa



GEN. BELKNAP, U. S. Collector of Revenue, seized day before yesterday the Tobacco Factory of Mr. Danielson, on the corner of Johnson and Fifth streets. Eleven thousand pounds of tobacco, etc., etc., paid the penalty and forfeit of wearing revenue stamps that wouldn't bear the chemical tests in such cases made and provided. The stamps proved to be photographs, instead of being engraved; they lost in durability of color what they gained in artistic picturesqueness; and for this little eccentricity the aforesaid Tobacco Factory goes up the spout.

JULY 26, 1869 D.C. CITY.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA, 1869

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 17.

THERE has been a rumor current for several days of the seizure of the Tobacco Factory of I. N. Henderson & Co., for alleged frauds upon the revenue. We have refrained hitherto from referring to the matter, lest whatever measure of circumspection we might use, the publicity of any kind of newspaper statement, would do injustice to Mr. Henderson and his associates, and prejudice a new and large manufactory which was becoming one of Keokuk's most important industries. So current has the rumor now become that we can properly refer to it, so as to give definitely the facts so far as they appear.

There has been a detention and stoppage of the manufactory by the Government, it having come to light that mutilated stamps had been used upon some of the caddies of tobacco put out by the Factory. Upon this discovery, the Government officials promptly stopped the Factory and began an investigation. The facts, so far as discovered, are these: A clerk in the establishment lost or appropriated a quantity of stamps or the money that should have been used to purchase them. To cover up his carelessness or his wrong, he cut stamps in two and so pasted them, overlapping, on the caddies that a half stamp should appear a whole one. He did this to the extent of the sum missing, nearly a hundred dollars. The fraud was easily discovered, and so for less than a hundred dollars more than fifty thousand dollars worth of property is put in jeopardy, a large factory stopped and a score of workmen are thrown out of employment.

We greatly regret that Messrs. Henderson & Co. should be involved in this trouble. Mr. H. is so long and favorably known throughout the Upper Mississippi Valley as an enterprising and reputable business man, he had worked so steadily and well to build up his factory here, he had been so largely successful, and his factory was becoming so prosperously one of our largest institutions that we regret that the thoughtlessness and wrong of an employee, for a paltry sum, should draw upon the Company the opprobrium and loss, and to our city, the misfortune, of a seizure and stoppage of this extensive factory.

THE TOBACCO FACTORY.—The Government detention of the Tobacco Factory of J. H. Henderson & Co. has become a seizure. The examination yesterday resulted in bringing to light frauds, in the shape of mutilated stamps, to the amount of a thousand dollars. The clerk who bought the stamps and mutilated them has run away. The Government formally seized the Factory yesterday. The investigation continues. AUG. 18, 1869

The Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1855.

The Bounty Land Law.

The new Bounty land law pushed through the last Congress by the influence of the land speculators, and their agents and attorneys, appropriates according to the best estimates some two hundred millions of acres of land. The land warrants which will be issued under this act will be purchased at wholesale by companies of land speculators, and located in large tracts to be sold out to the people again at an advance of four or five hundred per cent. No State will probably suffer to a greater extent from this grand scheme of land robbery and land monopoly than our own.

Under this law, while a few deserving persons will obtain a just and liberal acknowledgment of their services to the country, the greater proportion of the benefits resulting from this immense appropriation of lands will ensue to land jobbers, and many evils will result to the States and Territories in consequence of the monopoly of large tracts of land in the hands of speculators.

It is enacted, &c., That each of the surviving, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who was regularly mustered into the service of the United States; and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the U. States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid, shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make in the whole with what he has heretofore received one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having

served as aforesaid: *Provided*, the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiments or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted* That in case of the death of any person who if living would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her rights thereto by recorded evidences of said service.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, their assignees or their heirs-at-law according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment transfer and location of bounty land warrants.

SEC. 5 *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such shall at that time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 7 *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also, at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to flogging-men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of 1812-15.

The Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1855.

THE BOUNTY LANDS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:

"The bounty land bill turns out to be a mere bagatelle—a trifling grant of twenty-four millions of acres instead of two hundred millions, as has been estimated. The warrants will not average more than eighty acres and the number cannot exceed three hundred thousand. The warrants, being assignable, will command about seventy-five dollars for one hundred and sixty acres. The speculators, who are the real beneficiaries of the bill, will engross them at that price, and sell them at small discount from the government price. The old soldiers will receive under the bill the sum of twelve millions of dollars—less the twelve per cent, paid to agents, attorneys, &c. and the speculators about eighteen millions. It would have been much better, in a financial point of view, for Congress to pay the old soldiers and agents, in cash, out of the treasury."

BOUNTY LAND! BOUNTY LAND!

UNDER the new Bounty Land Law all persons who have served in any war in which the United States have been engaged since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, landsmen, chaplains, clerks, Indians, wagon masters, teamsters, (or their widows or minor children;) also all officers or soldiers engaged in the Revolutionary War or their widows, who have not yet received full one hundred and sixty acres of land, and who have been in service FOURTEEN DAYS, can have their warrants procured by calling on me.

No charge if the warrant is not obtained.

WM. W. BELKNAP,

Office corner Main and Second Sts., up stairs.
March 16, 1855. dtm

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

The Marriage of General Belknap and Miss Tomlinson.

The wedding which took place at St. Johns Church, on Thursday evening last, is conceded to have been the greatest social event that has ever transpired in Keokuk, and without the fear of a contradiction we proceed to chronicle it as such.

To a very large portion of our readers the bride and groom need no introduction from us. They are both residents of Keokuk, and in their very extended circle of friends and acquaintances, are held in the highest esteem. For days previous the intended nuptials had been the theme of conversation, and, as a natural consequence, there were high anticipations abroad in the community. The ceremony was announced to take place at 8 o'clock. Full one hour previous to that time and before the doors were opened, a sufficient number of persons had congregated at the Church to more than fill it, and in a very short time after the opening of the doors the interior of that edifice, including the aisles, was one compact mass of expectant people.

The capacity of the church was insufficient to accommodate even with standing room, all those who sought admittance. At 8½ o'clock the bridal party appeared on the threshold, and all eyes were turned in that direction. The couple were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bower, whose sister the bride is. The bride was richly attired in an elegant white satin dress, trimmed with point lace and decorated with pearls.

The marriage service, the Right Rev. Bishop Lee officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. Green, was that of the Episcopal Church and was performed with impressiveness. After the ceremony, the party repaired to the residence of Mr. R. F. Bower, where the reception of invited guests took place. But while at the church, we must not fail to notice the handsome and appropriate manner in which it is decorated, a minute description of which we haven't time to give. The preparations for the reception were multitudinous and magnitudinous. The parlors and halls were decorated with festoons of evergreens interwoven with lillies and roses, and were brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers and wax tapers. While receiving the congratulations of their friends, the bride and groom sat beneath an arch of evergreens and flowers, from which was suspended a silver bell, and that everything went "as merry as a marriage bell" was strikingly obvious. There was a profusion of presents elegant, elaborate, and valuable, not only from friends here in the city, but from those abroad. An inventory of the handsome collection with the proper description of each article would occupy two columns or more, so we'll not attempt it. The meat supper was spread from 10 to 12 o'clock, after which the doors of the refreshment room were thrown open and, there spread out in tempting display was the most complete collection of delicious viands that one can imagine. There was a preliminary feast at that table, one that the eye enjoyed ere the appe-

tite was indulged. The tables were set in the form of a cross. In the center was a miniature temple of a sweet substance, in which was being performed the marriage ceremony. On each protrusion of the table was a large pyramid composed of fruit and confectionery; vessels of cakes, jellies, ices, sherbets, oranges, grapes, &c., were interspersed in endless varieties. The bride's cake was two and a half feet in diameter. The tables were handsomely decorated with flowers from our own conservatories and from St. Louis, and in the preparation and arrangement of all, the highest accomplishments in the culinary art and the most exquisite good taste were exhibited. Never before was the beauty and the fashion of Keokuk displayed to such an extent.

There was music and dancing, and mirth and gaiety, and an indescribably good time generally.

The bride and groom left yesterday afternoon for a tour to the East, and with them went the wishes of their many friends for a pleasant journey and a safe return.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1870.

GENERAL BELKNAP'S ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—It rarely occurs that a Government officer, after a prolonged term of services, arrives at so prompt and accurate a settlement with the Government as did Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. He was Collector of Internal Revenue for the 1st District of Iowa from August 18th, 1866, to October 31st, 1869, during which time he collected and deposited in the U. S. Treasury \$1,519,676.32. On closing up his accounts recently at the Treasury Department he was found to be charged on their books with \$1,519,676.36; showing, in an account running over three years, and amounting to over a million and a half dollars, that he owed the Government on settlement four cents. We have seen a Certificate of Deposit from the Treasury Department, No. 2,324, dated February 15, 1870, for the four cents, thus balancing his accounts.

We venture the assertion that no Collector in the country ever yet balanced so closely or so promptly.

The accurate manner in which his account was kept all the time is due in a measure to the careful and efficient accountantship of our friend H. L. Morrill, the aforesaid and present Deputy Collector, to whom was entrusted this department.

GEN. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

Chief Justice George G. Wright's
Eulogy at the Des Moines
Meeting of Crocker's
Brigade.

What the Experienced Judge Says of the
Democratic Impeachment Case—An
Able Address That Should be Care-
fully Read by All.

At the reunion of Crocker's famous Iowa brigade at Des Moines, Iowa's great judge, ex-Chief Justice George G. Wright, made an address on Generals Crocker and Belknap. To Gen. Belknap and to all who knew him greatest interest would attach to what this veteran jurist trained beyond most men of his time to pass upon questions of law and evidence, said of the impeachment of Gen. Belknap by the democratic politicians in congress. Judge Wright said:

Crocker liked Belknap; Belknap liked Crocker and Grant and Sherman liked and had confidence in both. To deserve and have the confidence of such men, to say nothing of the wider and richer and even more valuable confidence of the great army, including the loyal and royal men of the brigade, is well worth a lifetime of labor and the most heroic sacrifice.

Gen. Belknap was appointed to the war portfolio by his old commander, Gen. Grant, in 1870. The call was unexpected, and reporting to the president, he said, "Why did you send for me?" The answer was prompt and characteristic—"Belknap, I never told you to do anything that you did not do or try your best to do." Of his services as secretary, though much might be said in his praise, it is not my purpose to speak, but rather to say something of the circumstances attending his retirement. You are all aware, for the record is a part of history, that articles of impeachment were preferred against him in 1876, that he was tried by the senate, and though acquitted, the stain therefrom to one of his sensitive and true nature was so great that I doubt if he ever, indeed, I may say he never did, fully rally therefrom. And in view of honorable lineage, the unequalled friendship and confidence of the warmest friends at his old home, and the trust he had held with so much honor and the grand men who had testified to his worth as a man and his ability as a soldier, the thousands of boys, who with him in camp and field had struggled for na-

tional unity and safety and had for him the affections of brothers, this feeling on his part is not at all strange. Ignoble natures may and are apt to be callous to reproach or unjust accusation. The noble, on the other hand, when so assailed, feel, and feel keenly, and their hearts receive wounds which time can never heal.

I was a member of the senate and one of his judges. I heard every word of the evidence and the arguments. As you are aware, a preliminary question was whether, since he had resigned his office before articles were presented by the house, he was subject to impeachment. After a most thorough discussion, a discussion seldom equalled before any court or tribunal in this or any country, the senate held that it had jurisdiction. On this question I voted with the majority. Coming to the merits, the question of guilt or innocence, he was acquitted, a majority of those voting in the negative putting their conclusions in words as follows: "Not guilty for want of jurisdiction," and the like. The logic of these words I did not at the time appreciate, nor do I now. But it is not for me to criticise, and especially since many stronger and abler men than myself so reasoned and so decided. I, however, had voted for the power to try and decide and hence was shut up, on the final hearing, to the single question of guilt or innocence on the real merits of the case. For me there was satisfactory ground and hence after the most thorough investigation and careful thought I said "Not guilty on facts." I sincerely and honestly believe what I then said and I have never since had the least cause to question the correctness of that conclusion. I believed William W. Belknap was innocent then, and in the presence of this people, those who knew him so well and loved him so much, I hesitate to say, I believe it still. I believed then, and time has but confirmed the conviction, that there were circumstances which the big, manly and chivalrous nature and heart of Gen. Belknap would not disclose and make known which would have greatly relieved him from the effect of some slight culpatory testimony—that he suffered himself, rather than compromise others, relying upon time and after developments for his ultimate vindication.

And that this will be so and that already, even, time is doing its work, I have the most implicit confidence. This conviction, I only add, is confirmed by scores of letters from his colleagues in the army, from civilians of the highest standing, from those who differed from him widely as well as those who agreed with him politically, from resolutions and proceedings from almost numberless military and civil organizations, from expressions of the press everywhere, some speaking emphatically and referring to the impeachment proceedings and the motives which it was then and since

believed influenced him in his line of defense, commenting upon his splendid, noble and generous life, the absence of everything like avarice or love of money in his nature, from his long time neighbors and friends and those who knew him best; I say these letters, all of which I have in my possession and would and could read did time allow, confirm me in the correctness of my conclusion and from which I repeat that I hesitate not to say that he well deserved all the honors shown him at his grave and the love and esteem of this brigade and the people of this great nation. Such a man never sacrifices the hopes, aims and cherished ambitions of a life so noble and useful for a little lucre. Ah, soldiers, a life of loyalty to business, to home, family and friends, to the highest impulses of a manly and generous nature, of heroic sacrifices for such a country as this and with the command of such men as made up this brigade and the army of the union as well is worth something. In the language of Grant "You must prove such a man guilty before I would condemn him." If this is not so, and if such a life counts for nothing, then all men stand alike—the loafer with the man of business, the coward with the hero, the man with high and patriotic aspirations on no higher plane than the scoundrel and miserable pilferer. Not once in a thousand times in all the history of the world will you find that years of integrity, honor and devotion to home and business, especially in this land where "Old Glory" was worshiped as by your dead general, has a man thrown away in an instant the work of a life-time and permitted petty avarice to take the place of the most splendid liberality, the princely benevolence of a loyal soldier and citizen. No! No! When I think of the late J. M. Love, R. P. Lowe, Edward Johnstone S. F. Miller, George W. McCrary, H. T. Ried of your immortal fifteenth, James W. Grimes and others and all the strong words written before and since his death, which I have read from many of them in defence of this man, as also of the unstinted praise accorded him as you have already seen by Grant, Sherman, Blair and more that I might add from Logan, Gresham and a galaxy of as noble men as were ever found in this or any country; when I reflect upon the army of men who knew him in Iowa, and who are ready to defend him against all odds, I say when I thus reflect, I feel that you and all like men would be untrue to the plainest rules of logic and evidence, of that consistent and fair judgment to which such men are entitled, if at the instance of some little "post trader or office holder, influenced as they are in too many instances by the behests of party, the prejudices and unjust judgments of partisan leaders or possibly petty spite, you would condemn and dethrone and regulate to obloquy and reproach, to the life of the felon and

pilferer one in all his other life so true, who, too, had for his endorsers and friends the very grandest, most noble and the most honored of this or any land. No, gentlemen, I repeat men do not thus live and thus sin—do not thus surrender all for filthy lucre and are not by any rule known to law or reason to be thus judged. Time will and shall for your dead general and president make all things right and even. He shall and will be acquitted, not by the judgment of the senate alone, but by the calm and considerate judgment of the peers of the land—the people of this great republic. If in this again I am correct, what higher evidence could we have of the nobility of his manhood, of that disinterested and unselfish courage which submitted almost to martyrdom rather than involve, as is believed by so many, others in his dethronement and possibly many years of obloquy and reproach?

But upon this I cannot longer dwell. And yet, will you pardon just a word personal and to correct a record which, as it stands, places me in a somewhat awkward position?

As already stated, I voted not guilty squarely and without reserve, and was I believe, the only senator thus announcing his vote. After the announcement, among others, Senator Pattersen, of South Carolina, spoke to me of his regret that he had not placed his conclusion on the same ground with mine and said that, with my consent, he would in the brief statement which each senator was allowed to make, adopt my ground. To this I very readily consented. The next morning Mr. Murphy, of the senate official reporter, told me of the senator's call, that he had allowed him to take his response and mine and revise the same, etc. I said that was all right and then he said, "Do you reflect that Patterson's name in the roll call appears before Wright and that the record will hence show that you copy him rather than he you?" Of course I could see this and spoke to the senator. We both laughed at my appearing as the copyist, and it was agreed that the revised or final copy of the record should be corrected. This, however, in the hurry of the closing days of the session was forgotten, and hence if you will refer to "Trial of Belknap," August 1, 1876, Forty-fourth Congress, First Session, volume 4, part 7, pages 345 and 346, it will appear, since the two statements are almost word for word, alike, that I was the copyist. I have no special pride in the language used, and still regret, without imputing the least fault to any one, perhaps as much mine as any, that I should be put in the seeming position of copying, not in thought alone but in very words, another. And hence, since I may never have a better opportunity to make the correction than now, I have thus briefly made this statement and trust you will pardon so much of

personal reference. I have in my possession a letter from my most excellent friend, the official reporter, confirming, if by possibility this should be needed, all that I have here said.

But I talk too much. What a friend Gen. Belknap was to Keokuk, how loyal to its people and interests, and how they loved him! Attending the funeral of Justice Miller on the eighteenth of October, 1890, at that place, just after Gen. Belknap's at Arlington, I heard but one expression, and that was of unmixed regret, in some instances of great indignation, that his remains were not brought to the same quiet, beautiful, home cemetery, to the state which he had served so well, to the commonwealth from which with you and others he had gone to give us a united country, rather than an interment away from home, and old and best friends, in a far off spot where "wreaths of oak" can seldom fall from your hands or where the tears of many old and loving relatives and friends, "friends of his younger days" and riper manhood will rarely mingle.

And especially so as he wrote with his own pen in a paper now before me, in May, 1887, "My home is still in Keokuk. The thoughts of my heart and the dearest memories of my life attach me to the spot where my manhood life began, and where I trust that all that may be left of me may lie when I am dead."

Fortunate was it, however, that when the words "dust to dust, earth to earth," were uttered at the grave a few of your number joined in the sad ceremony and one, Capt. W. H. Michael, as he placed your emblem on the casket, spoke these beautiful and fitting words: "The members of the Iowa brigade mourn to-day. They mourn because the cold wing of the Angel of Death has touched their general, their president, their beloved comrade. To them this is an event so full of sadness that words cannot express it and their hearts take refuge in silence. With their hands upon their lips and their heads bowed in sorrow all they can say is, 'Thy will be done.' Yet they would not forget the splendid example of loyalty to country, fidelity to friends, love to comrades, devotion to manhood to be found in the life record of their dead general. To them he was noble and true, to them he was a hero. In times of war he said 'Come!' in times of peace he said 'Forgive!' Grand, noble patriot, the unabated affection of your comrades of the Iowa brigade who followed your lead in battle with a confidence as unflinching as that of the people who followed the pillar of cloud by day and who have loved you and believed you in all the years since goes with you to the beyond, is yours forever and forever."

Constitution-Democrat.

JULY 26, 1893.

CALLED AWAY.

Death of Miss Anna M. Belknap Early Friday Morning.

The death of Miss Anna M. Belknap occurred at the family residence, No. 541 North Third street, at 1:40 o'clock Friday morning. Her illness had only been of a few days' duration and the news of her death came as a sad surprise to her many friends. Last winter she sustained a fall since which time she had never been as strong as before and her death was due to an acute attack of illness the result of that fall.

Deceased was born at Newburg-on-Hudson and was the daughter of General William G. Belknap of the United States army. She came to Keokuk in 1853, from Fort Gibson, where her father was last stationed and where he died. She had resided here ever since and by her Christian character and kind ways has endeared herself to countless friends. Ever ready and anxious with assistance and kind words to do good wherever she could, she has left a memory that will always be cherished with the most pleasant remembrances. She was a good Christian woman in the highest sense that the term can be used. She was one of the oldest members members of Westminster Presbyterian church and was greatly devoted to church work, in which she was most active.

She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Clara Walcott, of this city. The late General William W. Belknap was her brother. Her nephew, Hugh Belknap, of Chicago, has been summoned by telegraph.

The Daily Gate City.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1892

IOWA NEWS.

—The Red Oak Record don't like General Belknap. That's easily explained. The editor of the Record was one of Belknap's Deputies when the General was Collector of this District. And when Gen. B. stepped into the War Secretaryship the editor was very anxious to step into the vacant Collectorship. Belknap crushed his young ambitions by saying that he wasn't fit for the place. So he didn't get it. The result is he's mad at Belknap, mad at McCrary, mad at Grant, and very much in favor of a Reformed and Liberal party that won't spring the question of fitness upon him when he wants an office.

THE GREAT DUST HEAV CALLED HISTORY
I BICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.
GEN. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

Chief Justice George G. Wright's
Eulogy at the Des Moines
Meeting of Crocker's
Brigade.

What the Experienced Judge Says of the
Democratic Impeachment Case—An
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Crocker liked Belknap; Belknap liked Crocker and Grant and Sherman liked and had confidence in both. To deserve and have the confidence of such men, to say nothing of the wider and richer and even more valuable confidence of the great army, including the loyal and royal men of the brigade, is well worth a lifetime of labor and the most heroic sacrifice.

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him the affections of brothers, this feeling on his part is not at all strange. Ignoble natures may and are apt to be callous to reproach or unjust accusation. The noble, on the other hand, when so assailed, feel, and feel keenly, and their hearts receive wounds which time can never heal.

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And especially so as he wrote with his own pen in a paper now before me, in May, 1887, "My home is still in Keokuk. The thoughts of my heart and the dearest memories of my life attach me to the spot where my manhood life began, and where I trust that all that may be left of me may lie when I am dead."

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The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1872.

At the re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Madison, Wisconsin, on the Fourth, Secretary Belknap, who was present, we see by the papers, attracted the attention of all. His fine and commanding presence, his immense head, indicative at once of a preponderance of intellect and great executive ability, commend him to the recognition of the thousands who participated in that greatest of Wisconsin celebrations.

The Daily Gate City.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18 1872

The Colored Cadet Smith.

The following telegraphic correspondence appears in the *Washington Chronicle*:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1872.

General O. O. Howard, Santa Fe, N. M.:

In a letter from David Clark to Sayles J. Bowen, dated July 22d, 1872, published in yesterday's *New York Tribune*, he states that in December following Cadet Smith's trial you said to him as follows: "In conversation with the Secretary of War, he informed me that President Grant had called upon him prior to the appointment of the court martial, and said: 'I suppose, Mr. Secretary, you are about to appoint a court martial for the trial of the colored Cadet Smith, at West Point. I have received two or three letters from my son Fred., who informed me that the cadet is very objectionable there; that there are prejudices existing against him, etc. Now, as this trial is to come off, Mr. Secretary, I trust that you will so make up the court as to cause his removal.' Did you make that statement? Answer by telegraph.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

THE REPLY.

CAMP AT OAKE SPRINGS, A. T., Aug 8, }
via SANTA FE, August 14. }

Hon. Wm. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

Your telegrams of August 1st and 3d have this moment been received. Mr. Clark is certainly mistaken, for I never had such a conversation with the Secretary of War, and could not have made so untrue a report.

[Signed] O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

Constitution-Democrat.

CON APRIL 1, 1896.

—Arrangements have been made by which anyone who desires to contribute to the fund for erecting a monument over the grave of General Belknap in Arlington cemetery in Washington, D. C., can do so by paying the amount of his contribution to the Keokuk Savings bank.

TELEGRAPHIC

CLYMER'S DILEMMA.

Having Worked up a Sensation he Fails to Produce Evidence to Make his Case Stick.

Belknap's Impeachment Defeated by the Escape of Marsh.

And Clymer's Committee Hesitate to Testify in the Criminal Prosecution.

So The Committee Explain their Trouble to the House.

Where it Brings on a Pitch Battle Between the Political Leaders.

The Committee Finally Instructed to Disregard the Order of the Criminal Court.

JUDGE TAFT OF OHIO, APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Criminal Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representatives Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins, of North Carolina, members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, appeared this morning before the Criminal Court, and stated that they had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. They denied the authority of the court to interrogate them as to the testimony of any witness before the committee of Congress: besides this, committee work would make it very inconvenient for them to appear. They entered their protest.

District Attorney Wells said he did not desire to ask questions as to the testimony of any witness before the committee, and that the grand jury would fix the time, which would not conflict with committee work.

Judge McArthur said that it would not be admissible for them to testify as to what others had said before the committee, that being hearsay evidence.

The gentlemen left the court with the understanding that they would be called.

Senator Morrill was tendered the Secretaryship of War yesterday, but declined to accept as his interests would not permit.

Judge Taft, of Ohio, is nominated for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The grand jury to-day examined Col. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the Belknap case, and to-morrow Wm. Tomlinson, Mrs. Belknap's brother, will appear before them as a witness.

Belknap has not yet been brought before the police court to give bail for his appearance at court. The opinion prevails among lawyers who have examined the case that since the flight of Marsh there is no such testimony in possession of the House of Representatives as would convict Belknap, either on impeachment or in a criminal court, Marsh having left with the committee evidence showing Belknap's transactions. Efforts are being made, however, to procure additional testimony to support the impeachment articles.

HOUSE.

Mr. Clymer rose to a question of privilege, and said he had been subpoenaed by the District of Columbia Criminal Court, to appear with all the documents and testify in regard to the charges against Belknap. Messrs. Blackburn and Robbins had also been subpoenaed. He had appeared at the bar and stated that he believed it would be prejudicial to the interests of the country for him to reveal the secrets of the committee room, and that he had protested against being examined and would only consent to it upon a special order of the Court. He felt it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the House in order that the House might take proper action.

Mr. Blaine asked whether the Court had desired information not already published and on record? He could easily understand why Clymer would be unwilling to divulge what was still the committee's secret, but could not see what point of delicacy could arise.

Mr. Clymer said the questions were to be asked by the Grand Jury, whose proceedings were necessarily secret. If he and his colleagues were to go before them they would strike terror throughout the land and would close all avenues of testimony to the House and committee.

Mr. Blaine reminded Clymer as a member that he was not obliged to testify.

Mr. Clymer said he had told the court that he did not intend to abuse his privilege.

Mr. Robbins made a like statement, and said he believed the design was to intimidate witnesses and throttle investigation.

Mr. Danforth, another member, said he was subpoenaed, but would like the chairman to say whether any additional testimony had been taken before the committee?

Mr. Lamar objected.

Mr. Clymer said there had been no additional testimony.

Mr. Blaine made an appeal for unity in the House for the prosecution of criminals.

Mr. Clymer—I have stated the facts of the case to the House, and if the necessary imputation arises that some one in this District wishes to close the avenues of evidence all over the country, it is not I who make the charge, but the facts of the case.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman closes the avenues himself.

Mr. Clymer—I will not permit the gentleman from Maine to impute to me motives which I don't understand, or to put insinuations in my mouth which I would not utter.

Mr. Blackburn, another member of the Committee, said he was not surprised at the uneasiness and nervousness of Mr. Blaine. He did not intend to charge that it was the purpose of the Executive to intimidate

witnesses to throttle the investigation and to afford immunity to criminals, but he did say that unless this had process was stopped the country would believe that that was the purpose, and he would believe it too. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Blaine—What had process?

Mr. Blackburn denied the rumor that the committee had connived at the absconding of any important witness against the protest of Republican members. It would be impossible to convict the late Secretary of War or any other cabinet officer except by the testimony of accomplices, and yet the House was now to be told that an accomplice should not testify before a committee except at his own peril. It was against that that he protested. He intimated that the phrase, "Let no guilty man escape" would be construed by the country "Let no man escape who dares tell on those who are in authority." He warned the House that the voluminous investigations that were now progressing would be stopped and that it would be utterly impossible to carry them further successfully unless there was a declaration that the testimony of witnesses should not be used against them.

Mr. Lamar deprecated the party feeling in the presence of these solemn events. He thought summonses or subpoenas issued to the members of the Committee by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as an outrage on a privilege of this House. He didn't say that the object of the court was to hush or suppress investigation. The question was one of purely parliamentary privilege. He regarded as a violation of the privileges of the House for the court to issue a summons to a member and order him to bring along with him the records of the House, and to remain in court and not depart until allowed by the court or District Attorney.

Mr. Blaine said the House would in this way throw itself behind its technical privilege and across the indictment of Belknap.

Mr. Lamar contended for the privileges of the House.

While the matter was pending Mr. Blaine said the case was now in limine. The question was whether the House would permit testimony and papers in the hands of its committee to be sent to the court. The House could refuse it or could send it. And now, said he impetuously, I dare, I dare that side of the House to refuse. [Applause on the Republican side and great excitement.]

Mr. Lamar offered a resolution, reciting the history of the case, and declaring the mandate of the Court to be a breach of the privileges of the House, and directing the members of the Committee to disregard such mandate.

Mr. Kasson invited the House to look coolly at the situation developed. This forenoon the question was raised here as a question of privilege, on the part of a member of the House who had received a judicial invitation to aid in the indictment and punishment of the criminal. It was an extraordinary case, and without a precedent. He asked whether there had ever been any such proposition as had been suggested to the House, condemning the sworn executor of the laws because he had directed his subordinates to enforce these laws? The grand jury was sworn to the indictment of those guilty of crime within the jurisdiction of the House and the committee had no right to embarrass the grand jury in the execution of the laws of the land.

Mr. McCrary reminded his colleague that the committee had in its possession a contract

which must be the foundation of any proceeding for an indictment of this offense and that the contract was probably the very thing that the grand jury would like to get hold of.

Mr. Clymer remarked that that contract was between Caleb P. Marsh and John S. Evans and that the Secretary of War knew nothing of it when it was made nor for two years after.

Mr. Kasson, in the course of some further remarks, referred to the interview which Blackburn had had with some of the parties implicated. He stated that the grand jury might have a desire to examine him about it. Blackburn replied with some vent of manner that if the gentleman from Iowa said he had a conversation with Mrs. Belknap, and at great length, he would copy the remark of a Senator, and would authorize the gentleman from Iowa, whenever he heard anybody making such a statement, to say he had his authority for telling that man he lies. [Excitement.]

Mr. Kasson—Do I understand the gentleman to say he had no conversation on the subject involved in this criminal prosecution outside of the committee room?

Mr. Blackburn—I have filed a statement on the subject which neither the gentleman from Iowa nor any other gentleman can impugn.

Mr. Kasson—Then I appeal to that statement, and ask if that is not so if an interview was pertinent to the case why was it reported and made public, and if pertinent to the case why are not the criminal courts of the country entitled to it. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Blackburn—Will the gentleman from Iowa inform the House whether the newspaper report is true that he and his colleagues waited in a body on the former Secretary of War.

Mr. Kasson—I will answer the question with more cheerfulness than the gentleman has answered mine.

Mr. Blackburn—Then I trust the gentleman will tell us what occurred and whether he is a repository for the confession of guilt.

Mr. Kasson—I will respond to a subpoena to give any statement of facts in aid of the prosecution of crime. Will the gentleman do so much, or will he plead his privilege and decline to aid in the prosecution? Before the Committee reported there came a request to the entire Iowa delegation in both Houses to call on the Secretary of War, as he wanted to see them that day. We went in the evening, Senators and members, and we met this statement: "When I sent for you, gentlemen, I supposed there would be some opportunity to be heard in the House on this subject. I have now learned that I am impeached, so that it is useless for me to trouble you with what I was going to say as to the evidence in this case," and we left him. I asked who of the Iowa delegation had left him out? (Laughter on the Democratic side)

The debate continued amid much excitement and frequent demonstrations of applause and laughter on either side of the House. Mr. Blaine was the central figure on the Republican side of the House, at which all the shafts of eloquence were launched from the Democratic side. The debate lasted over four hours. The Republicans intimated that Marsh had been allowed to escape through some motive which the Democrats had, and the Democrats charged that the President and Cabinet were instrumen-

tal in driving him out of the country through intimidation.

Finally the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, as a substitute for that of Mr. Lamar, and which proposed that the members subpoenaed were at liberty to attend the Criminal Court and give such evidence and produce such documents as relate to the charge against W. W. Belknap, for receiving a bribe from one Marsh. Rejected—yeas 84, nays 128.

Mr. Lamar's original resolution was then agreed to—130 to 75.

Mr. Whitthorne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted to the House the testimony of E. F. Wolfe, of Washington, formerly book-keeper to S. P. & A. P. Brown, navy contractors and claim agents of Washington, in which he declined to answer the following questions:

First—Did you ever take any money from Brown and hand it to anybody connected with the naval service?

Second—Did you know of any payment having been in any way paid to anybody connected with the naval service?

Mr. Whitthorne also offered a resolution directing the speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms, to take into custody the body of E. F. Wolfe and bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Adopted.

Adjourned.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Gen. Belknap has a son 17 years of age in attendance upon the Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass. He first learned his father's disgrace by reading a newspaper in a barber shop, and was so overcome by grief and nervous excitement that he was obliged to take to his bed.

THE GATE CITY

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 8, 1876.

One of Belknap's Accusers.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—George T. Robinson has been requested by Mr. Banning, Chairman of the House Military Committee, to appear and make a full statement of his connection with matters bearing on the pending investigation. Robinson says he is very anxious to testify, as he may then show that the charges against him are false. He acknowledges having written a letter to Secretary Belknap, charging J. S. Evans & Co. with maliciously slandering the Secretary, by saying that he accepted bribes from them, and offering his services to prosecute the case. Capt. Robinson says his design in writing the letter was to influence Belknap to retain him in the army, his trial pending at the time.

DAILY GATE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1876.

Col. Peck Spoils a Sensation.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 8.—Col. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, Indian

traders, was in the city to-day, and was interviewed by your correspondent. He said that very little of the article in a St. Louis paper of the 6th inst., implicating Orville Grant and the firm of Durfee & Peck in the sutlership frauds was true. The St. Louis paper charged that Col. Peck had several interviews with the President's brother. This the former denies and states that he never spoke to Orville Grant in his life. Peck received a telegram to day from Dr. Terry, who it is said gave the information to the St. Louis papers, denying that he ever made such statements. Col. Peck expects to be summoned to testify before Clymer's Investigating Committee.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 11, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Clymer's Committee Investigating Charges Against Themselves.

Mr. Bass Explains How Marsh was Aided to Escape By Clymer.

WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

Chas. Nordhoff, chief of the Herald Bureau, appeared before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department to-day in regard to the two telegrams of the 7th and 8th, containing a statement as to the omission to investigate the so-called Kentucky Central Railroad claims in connection with Belknap and the statement affecting the chairman personally. Mr. Nordhoff stated that his authority was Gen. Boynton, a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who said also that he would give the name of the witness who would prove the assertion. A subpoena was issued for Gen. Boynton and the committee took a recess.

At the afternoon session Sergeant-at-Arms, Thompson, reported that he was unable to serve a subpoena on General Boynton, as he had been called to Cincinnati on business.

Mr. Danford stated that he had a conversation with General Boynton yesterday, in which the latter had said he could give the name of the required witness, but did not mention the name of the witness. He (Boynton) said he was expecting to be called to Cincinnati, but subsequently he received a dispatch which hastened his departure. He (Danford) wanted Boynton summoned first, but Mr. Clymer insisted on Nordhoff giving his testimony first. Mr. Clymer said he considered Boynton derelict in failing to notify the Committee of his intended departure.

Mr. Bonnaford, of Philadelphia, summoned as a witness, was excused until next week, and the Committee adjourned until Monday.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL NEOKUK, IOWA

LIGHTNING STRIKING AMONG TALL DEMOCRATIC TIMBER.

Rumors have been privately circulated to the effect that evidence has been discovered of corruption on the part of three Democrats of national reputation, and that the proofs will be made public with all their startling particulars.

It is mysteriously said the parties are George H. Pendleton, Thos. A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Randall.

As to

PENDLETON,

he will appear before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, at his own volition next week, to answer a public statement concerning his connection with the payment of money by the Secretary of War, claimed to be due to the Lawler estate, of which Pendleton was trustee. This gentleman has already denied that any improper influence was used by him to procure a settlement of the claim. The witness to be named by Gen. Boynton will testify before the Committee on Expenditures in the War department and Mr. Pendleton will be heard in his own behalf.

The charge against

GOV. HENDRICKS

has also been denied by himself and his friends say he had nothing to do with getting government contracts as has been charged, while a Senator. He merely introduced one of his constituents, Gen. L. Lane, to Secretary Stanton and there the matter ended so far as he was concerned.

With regard to Sam. Randall, he is charged with improper connection with matters affecting the Philadelphia navy yard, but there is nothing before the committee on naval affairs in the shape of a charge or even an intimation of wrong doing against him. He has asked the committee to thoroughly examine the matter, although he and his friends utterly deny that he has done anything whatever on which even a suspicion of dishonesty can rest.

The House Committee on appropriations this morning, decided to report favorably on the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud agency, the money to be available immediately.

The following telegram was sent from this city this afternoon, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., March 10: "To the commanding General of San Antonio, Texas: The acting Secretary of War directs that you prevent any revolutionary movements from our side and also military expeditions in aid of the revolutionists, and all violation of neutrality, and to arrest and disarm any tramps who cross from Mexico." Signed by E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

SENATE:

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition of Langston, Brooks and other colored men of the District of Columbia, asking that the 14th of April next, the anniversary of emancipation in that District, be declared a holiday, to enable persons employed in the departments to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln monument. Referred.

Mr. Wright called up the bill fixing the times and places for holding certain terms of the United States District Court in Iowa. Passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox, of New York, at the request of his colleague (DeWitt) offered a resolution reciting, from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that between the 31st of January and the 24th of February there was

an increase of coin and bullion in the Treasury to the amount of over \$18,000,000, and that between the 24th and 27th of February there was a reduction of over \$20,000,000, and that these great fluctuations within so short a time require an explanation; and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to examine the books of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill and was addressed by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, on the general subject of finance. Messrs. Haskins and Willis also addressed the House on the currency question. The Committee rose without action and Mr. Bass, a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, proceeded to make a personal explanation in reference to insinuations conveyed in two of the speeches of his colleague on the committee (Blackburn), that the Republican members of that committee had taken no part in the Belknap investigation until the proof was all signed and sealed. He showed that no notice whatever had been given to the Republican members of the committee, until after the testimony of Marsh had been taken. He called attention to the fact that, although the meeting at which Marsh testified was held on Tuesday, the regular day of meeting, the report contained evidence that he had been before the committee on the previous day (Monday). He asked why the Republican members of the committee had not been advised of that Monday's meeting. He spoke of Dr. Tomlinson, whose mission to Washington had been to fix up the matter, as having been a messenger between Marsh and the committee. It was after such secret proceedings as those that the House had been dramatically told, not once only, but several times, that certain members of the committee had not crossed the threshold of the committee room until the proof was all in, signed and sealed. If they had not there was, therefore, greater reason why they should have been notified of this special and important case. The record of the committee showed there had been only two meetings of the committee up to the time of his resignation. Referring to the discharge of the witness Marsh, he (Bass) dissented distinctly and unequivocally to the statement of Blackburn that the witness had been discharged with the knowledge of the entire committee. One of the Republican members of the committee (meaning himself) had strenuously opposed the discharge of the witness and had stated some reasons why the witness had been discharged at 11:30 that same day. Objections had been made in the presence of the committee alone after 11 o'clock that day. When the resignation of Secretary Belknap had been notified to the committee the two subjects had been a matter of discussion. He (Bass) had argued that Marsh was the sole witness in the case, and that his testimony was uncorroborated. That if the Secretary of War should be a witness before the committee and should contradict Marsh's statement, it would be necessary to recall Marsh. And further, that the safety of the committee regarding its own reputation would not allow the discharge of the witness, pending the proceedings. Discussion on these two questions—viz: jurisdiction after the resignation of the Secretary of War, and the discharge of the witness—had lasted several minutes; then a single ques-

tion had been put to the witness by Blair, counsel for Belknap, witness having been called in for that purpose, and thereupon without any question having been asked of any members of the committee, and upon the sole request of the witness, he was discharged by the chairman. The witness stated that he desired to leave for New York on the 1 o'clock train as he expressed it and the chairman offered to go with him and secure his fees for him and said that if he had not time to get there before the train left he would send them to him by mail. Marsh then inquired as to the contract between himself and Evans, and the chairman stated that he would send it to him by mail in a few days. Witnesses then left the room and he (Bass) had not seen him since. These were the facts in the case. This man Marsh had testified to most grave and serious charges against a high officer of the government, and those charges had been sufficiently proved to justify the demand for an immediate impeachment, but the charges were wholly and utterly uncorroborated. Evidence had been given by witness as to certain certificates of deposit that were sent to the Secretary of War. Would it not have been judicious at least to have detained witness until Bass had been applied to for corroboratory evidence. Mr. Bass argued that he could easily and legally have been detained by the subpoena which summoned him, or by attachment.

Mr. Clymer replied to Mr. Bass, that he would not have said a word on the subject, were it not that the recollection of his colleague (Bass) differed essentially and thoroughly from the recollections of every other gentleman on the committee. So that his colleague stood in the attitude that one witness did against four. He proceeded to read extracts from the statements of Messrs. Danford, Blackburn and himself, and from the records of the committee, in order to refute Mr. Bass' statement, but he was interrupted by Mr. Danford, who asserted that there was not the slightest discrepancy between his (Danford's) and Bass' statements. Mr. Clymer said he would leave the House and country to judge of that. If the statement of the gentleman from New York was correct, then it was impossible for statements to be made by the other four members to be correct. He wished to state once for all, was that if any member of the committee, when witness Marsh left the room, had made the slightest suggestion that he should be detained, neither himself nor any other member would have made the slightest objection. To state that he (Clymer) was responsible for Marsh's discharge, more than any other member of the committee, was to state what was neither just nor fair. He was willing to share the full responsibility, with every other member of the committee. He repeated his belief that there was no legal power in the committee to have detained Marsh, and that his detention by the committee would have been an outrage and a wrong.

Mr. Blackburn said Bass doubtless meant to tell the truth. He was only sorry that that gentleman's statements were not corroborated by either the committee or record. Mr. Blackburn then proceeded to disprove from the record of the committee Mr. Bass's statement that the committee had only two meetings before Marsh was telegraphed for and he repeated that from the day that Congress convened until

Marsh's testimony had been completed and signed neither of the Republican members of the committee had crossed the thresh-hold of the committee room, although having notice of regular meetings. He dared Bass to deny the statement that he never did oppose the discharge of the witness after cross examination. He (Blackburn) denied that Marsh had made any such statement as that he was going to leave on the 1 o'clock train. Bass might have suggested that Marsh be detained to the President or Attorney General if he desired it. Blackburn repeated his assertions, and declared that he had done what he could to throw the blame from the woman to the guilty man whom Bass had tried to shield.

Adjourned.

DAILY GATE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1876

A Non-Political Opinion.

MR. CLARE: Twelve days ago our valiant House of Congress succeeded in striking down one man and one woman. For twelve days since that grand exploit, the members have stood in their tracks panting from their exertions and bullying each other as to which side of the House shall dare to aim the next blow at the wounded lion and his mate. Meanwhile, the thousand-and-one newspapers of the land have been trying to ring the changes on the "Belknap scandal," but it has been at best, only a painful "harping on one string." We are growing tired of the stale monotone—wouldn't it be refreshing to light upon something new? If you will give me space in your paper, I will place before your readers a letter which I received a day or two since—and then I shall have to implore my kinsman's pardon for making public his private letter. It strikes out in a new keynote and is too fresh and racy to keep in the dark;—possibly it may suggest to some minds, a clearer idea of justice; and possibly it may aid a few of us in making up our verdict on the prowess of the Congressional Gladiators, when they recover breath and courage to renew their fight.

One word more. The author is known and recognized by common consent of all classes, high and low, rich and poor, in the town where has been resident thirty years, in his daily life, in all his acts, as a man of singularly strict probity.

Respectfully,

MARCH 11, 1876.

MY DEAR S.—All the daily papers are stringing out long editorials on "Secretary Belknap's Fall"—the great Fall—the astounding National Fall—the most astonishing Fall ever heard of in the history of Man—paralleled only by that Fall we read of that occurred before the Earth was made, when the "Son of the Morning" fell from Heaven, and "drew after him," as Milton says, "the third part of Heaven's Sons."

Did you ever see such a blow!—a complete hurricane!—and all the air so full of dust and sticks and grass and leaves, and especially newspapers and Congressional speeches!

And, all this time, Belknap is a better man than the average member of Congress. He has done nothing more, as yet appears, than what has been the common practice in every department of the Government during the past forty years—that is, since Jackson's time. And to-day, nine-tenths of the officials in Washington, and the Senators and Representatives, and beyond Washington, the Agents and Contractors, and officers of all sorts, not only in the Government, but in the business affairs of men, are doing acts more dishonorable and dishonest than Belknap ever did, as far as yet appears. Not that he has done nothing wrong—no one can say that. He has done wrong, and has been exceedingly and unaccountably indiscreet about it. But why this tremendous and exceptional blow?—as if Hell had just broke loose for the first time. I will tell you why. There is a President to be elected this year. The Democrats are turning up every stone to find some political capital. They turned up this one and it was a perfect god send to them. Forthwith they raised an infernal howl and telegraphed it all over the United States. The Republicans, not to be outdone, and if possible to neutralize the Democratic thunder, are trying to out-howl the Democrats. And that is all there is of it. For really and truly, Belknap's offense is of less magnitude than what has occurred time and again in the last forty years, and less than is recurring more secretly and discreetly to-day, all over the land.

It is his especial misfortune that it came out just at this time. Had it come out during an "off-year," it would have cost him the loss of his position, as it ought to do, but little would have been heard of it—the affair would have made scarcely a ripple on the smooth surface of society. Isn't it strange that men will not discriminate and see the difference between a bribe—which is part of a bargain and sale, and a condition of an agreement made beforehand—and a gift voluntarily tendered and received afterwards, and which might have been withheld and no agreement been violated thereby? And this is all that has come to light against Belknap. This is wrong, to be sure, but there are degrees of wrong. It is wrong, but it is not morally and necessarily criminal, as actual bribery is criminal.

And it would have been so easy for him to have covered it up, as other politicians cover up much worse acts. Isn't it to his credit that he did not put in practice the art to cover it up? And now because he has shown that he has a conscience left, and a regard for honor, and has taken upon himself a sense of shame and mortification and remorse, why, that only sets the red-mouthed hounds to yelping the louder after him.

Of what account is the censure of men anyhow? worth just as much as their praise; that is, nothing at all; both alike unworthy of any sober man's regard. O, when mankind collectively take on a spasmodic fit of public virtue, they are more ridiculous and contemptible than foxes or possums, or any of the beasts that God has made.

Yours truly, E.

DAILY GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 15 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

**Testimony of Mr. Pendleton
As to the Kentucky Rail-
road Job.**

**A Bonus of Fifty Per Cent. Was
the Inducement That Stim-
ulated Him.**

**Gen. Boynton Testifies as to Cly-
mer's Refusal to Bring Pen-
dleton Down.**

**THE HOUSE SENDS THE CONTU-
MACIOUS WITNESS KIL-
BOURNE TO PRISON.**

MR. PENDLETON'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Pendleton was before the War Department Committee to-day, and gave a circumstantial account of his connection with the Kentucky Central Railroad, and with the collection of its claim for transportation services. He testified that he was paid by the company 50 per cent. of the amount received through his agency, and that he also received about \$15,000 additional to be paid by him to A. H. Ransom, who had been a clerk in the company's service, and who assisted in the preparation of the claims. He testified with emphasis that he never paid one dollar to any person connected with the government, or to any member of Belknap's family, or any one else, except Ransom. Neither Mrs. Marsh nor Mrs. Bower traveled with him and his family in Europe, nor did he meet Mr. Clymer while traveling in Europe, and the publication that he had private conversation with any member of the committee before he testified, was infamously false.

Mr. Pendleton said General Meigs told him that the claim ought not to be paid, having once been before the War Department and not allowed. Witness was uncertain whether the Company allowed him \$80,000 or \$90,000. He thought it was as just a claim as ever presented, but hard to get. Bridges had been burned, etc. He had heard that Meigs and Stanton had decided against it, and was gratified and a little surprised that it went through.

BOYNTON'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Boynton was sworn in regard to a dispatch in the New York Herald of the 8th. Mr. Boynton said he had no personal knowledge of the truth of the statement, but he held himself responsible for what Mr. Nordhoff printed. So far as it concerned the manifold copy which he gave that gentleman, he obtained his information from Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, who re-

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HIGHWAY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

ferred him to Mr. Shellabarger, also an ex member of Congress. Mr. Shellabarger referred witness to Col. F. B. Grafton, who gave him the information published in the Herald dispatches, on condition that he would not use his name. Col. Grafton gave as his authority Col. Kiddoo, of the United States Army. Calling on Col. Grafton, he was introduced to General Kiddoo, who soon went out. Grafton remarked that he (Kiddoo) knew all about the payment of the money to Mrs. Bower, later Mrs. Belknap. The amount of the statement was that General Kiddoo was one of a party, with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Geo. Pendleton, Mrs. Bower and Mr. Clymer, who made some parts of a tour of Europe together at the same time.

Mr. Clymer, interrupting, remarked that he was not in Europe at that time.

Witness replied that he regretted if he had made any mistake in the improvisation of this party of distinguished travelers; that he was responsible for whatever error there might be in that statement. Witness learned from Col. Grafton that when Mr. and Mrs. Marsh reached Washington the night before Marsh testified, there was a conference at the Arlington House at which Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Belknap, and several other persons were present, all of them being acquaintances and most of them knowing the facts which Clymer's committee were instructed to inquire into. At that meeting Mrs. Marsh talked of various transactions of which she had knowledge, and alluded to the statements in circulation concerning the Pendleton railroad land claims; that Mrs. Belknap said the stories were gross exaggerations. While it had been believed among some of her friends that she received seventy thousand dollars from that claim, she had in fact obtained only about half that amount; that the friends of Mrs. Marsh asserted that if she was ever brought before that committee she would undoubtedly testify to the main facts given above, and Col. Grafton further informed witness that Mr. Kiddoo has gone to Mr. Clymer and said, there is a case against Mr. Pendleton of a character similar to that of Mr. Marsh. He was reminded that he had determined to bring Belknap down. He could not justly decline to bring Pendleton down too, and that Clymer asserted that he had not sufficient evidence to reach Pendleton, and further that Clymer was pressed with a rejoinder, that Mrs. Marsh would testify to it, and that the records of the Department would throw some light on the case. The only way was to summon Mrs. Marsh and she would tell about the interview. Witness understood that a subpoena was obtained for Mrs. Marsh, but before it could be served she went to Canada. Witness took the responsibility of publishing the story, in consequence of its importance; for, if true, it placed the Committee in an awkward position. After the story came back in printed form, Mr. Clymer made his personal explanation. Witness subsequently met Col. Grafton, who said the points could be sustained. The witness said he never had any communication with General Kiddoo, personally.

The Chairman suggested whether, in common fairness, it would not have been better to ask the Chairman whether he had taken proper steps in the matter before venturing on the charges made against him.

Mr. Blackburn interrogated witness as to his authorizing a statement that the facts in the case were calculated to bring disgrace on the managers of the committee whatever

the result as to Mr. Pendleton might be. Witness said he believed those things to be facts just as he stated and to no other extent. After some controversy as to the propriety of this answer the witness was excused.

J. B. CORCHRAN,

who was acquainted with the manner of conducting a trading post in Texas gave numerous facts to show how posts are secured and profits obtained.

The Committee adjourned.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The officers of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company arrived here this evening with the books of that road. They will be immediately submitted to the Clymer Committee on War Expenditures. An examination of the manner in which the payments were made at the Treasury Department to the order of George H. Pendleton, then and now President of the road, shows that the aggregate sum of \$148,553 was paid by the Treasury Department in the three following sums, which were payable at different places, as follows: To the Kentucky Central Company direct, \$68,553; through the National Bank of Kentucky, and Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, \$30,000; First National, Cincinnati, \$50,000. The friends of the road in their conversations, it is understood, admit that only about fifty per cent. of the whole amount was received by the road. It will probably appear that the road received only the draft for the \$68,553. A curious fact, if this is so, is that George Pendleton, who was then President of the road, should have charged fifty per cent. for collection. It is not believed that he did, but that the money went for other purposes.

Kilbourne was removed from the House this afternoon to jail.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Clymer's Committee Continues to Investigate the Marsh Blunder.

The Correspondence that Led to Minister Schenck's Resignation.

Sam G. Bridges Examined as to the Headstone Contract.

Opposition to the Confirmation of Dana as Minister to England.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department examined Col. Grafton to day in re-

gard to the testimony of Boynton given yesterday. The witness generally confirmed Boynton's evidence. He thought, however, that he didn't tell Boynton that Mrs. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Pendleton and Clymer traveled together in Europe. He thought he didn't say that Gen. Kiddoo told him Clymer refused to investigate the Pendleton matter. He got the impression from Kiddoo that there was an indisposition on the part of the Committee to make an examination into the facts. Kiddoo told him he met Clymer in Europe, but never said he met him with those parties. Neither witness nor Kiddoo said Clymer attended the meeting at the Arlington Hotel, with Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap.

A resolution was adopted by the Committee that everything done, as agreed to by this Committee, be accepted as the action of each member present at the meeting in which such action is taken. The disagreeing members enter on the records their dissent. Bass and Danford voted nay on this, and Bass protested against the resolution as unheard of and unnecessary.

WILLIAM ERNST,

Treasurer of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, was examined and testified that all parties interested in the Kentucky Central Railroad assented to the arrangement with Mr. Pendleton for collecting the claim, and none dissented from the terms of settlement. They didn't know that any of the money was improperly used to influence the payment of the claim, which they regarded just, but difficult to obtain.

AUTLER AFTER AN OLD ENEMY.

Previous to taking final action on the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as Minister to England, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hear him in reply to the charges made against him by Gen. Butler, for literary piracy, &c. Next Tuesday is the day set for the examination.

MARSH.

It is believed that the Attorney General has sent a man to Canada after Marsh under promise of safety and that he will be here soon.

AN EXTORTION.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day, agreed to report and recommend the passage of a bill to compel a reduction by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of the present charges, of fifty cents per passenger and ten dollars per car load for transportation over the Omaha bridge.

SILVER CURRENCY.

Secretary Bristow and Mint Director Linderman, were, by invitation, before the House Appropriation Committee to-day to furnish further information concerning the readiness of the Treasury Department to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. After hearing their statements the Committee agreed to report the bill, for this object, back again to the House to-morrow and ask its immediate consideration.

THE SCHENCK INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day made public their correspondence with the Secretary of State, which includes a letter from Secretary Fish to Mr. Swann, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The letter says, concerning the resolution adopted by the Committee, requesting information whether a leave of absence had been granted to General Schenck

and the date thereof, and further asking that all correspondence with Gen. Schenck or with her Britannic majesty's Government in reference to him, since the communication of the Secretary of State, dated Feb. 9th, 1876, be communicated to the Committee.

On the 8th of February General Schenck telegraphed from London in substance that a telegraphic dispatch published in the London newspapers that morning informed him that on the preceding day the House of Representatives had passed a resolution instructing the Foreign Relations Committee to ascertain what action the Executive had taken in relation to his connection with the Emma mine; that if on account of the malignant and calumnious misrepresentations with which he had been pursued, the President considered that he embarrassed his administration and was no longer useful to his position, and being grateful for his past confidence and support, he should cheerfully accept his judgment and would resign his commission into his hands, but that he should remain in London in any event.

On the 11th of February a telegram was sent him stating that the President retained full friendship for him, regretted the bitterness with which he was assailed and adhered to the opinion that his connection with the Emma mine was an unfortunate indiscretion but without improper motives on his part and he had hoped that his early withdrawal would have quieted public criticism. He also regretted that such had not been the result and that his telegram of the 8th threw upon the President the responsibility of accepting or declining to accept the tendered resignation; in the latter case of appearing to insist on his retention in the face of a public demand, more or less strong, under which the President had remained quiet, in full conviction that his conduct had been free of wrong purpose; that now having voluntarily expressed his readiness to relieve the President from any embarrassment which the position might involve, with kind feelings toward him, he felt that under existing circumstances, his resignation would relieve him from embarrassment and that it could be made either by telegraph or by letter, and to take effect when his successor should enter upon his duties.

On the 14th of February Mr. Schenck telegraphed that he promptly acceded to the suggestion and would send his resignation in writing by the next mail. On the 21st of February he telegraphed asking leave to repair to Washington to appear before the committee. On the 23d of February he was informed by telegraph that a leave of absence with permission to return to the United States was given.

On the 2d of March General Schenck telegraphed that he had tendered his resignation, when the action of the Executive was in question, and that as his own conduct was now the subject of charges and investigation, he assumed that the President's decision on his offer would be suspended while this investigation was pending. On the 3d of March he was advised that the President had taken steps to fill the place immediately. On that account and for other reasons he should not delay acting on his resignation. On the 4th of March a dispatch was received from Schenck, dated Feb. 19th, enclosing his letter of resignation, dated the 17th, and on March 6th his resignation was accepted.

There has been no correspondence whatever with Her Britannic Majesty's govern

ment, or with or from any agent or representative of that government, in reference to Gen. Schenck, either before or since my communication to you of the 19th of February.

MR BRIDGES EXAMINED AS TO HEADSTONES.
Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—For two days the Military Committee has had before them Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, who is an old friend of Belknap, and the chief furnisher of headstones to the soldiers' cemeteries. He acknowledged in effect, that in some cases, contracts had not, as required by law, been given to the lowest bidders, and he also said that successful bidders, himself included, had often filed proposals only fifteen minutes before the letting. Frauds had been committed in some cases by inverting injured headstones and avoiding the terms of the contract requiring the base of the headstone to be larger, and heavier, and rougher than the portion above the ground. Mr. Bridges acknowledged that he had paid large sums of money for his privileges but he had

NEVER PAID ANYTHING TO BELKNAP
or any member of his family, or in any way that could reach them. He paid his money to original contractors, himself being in many cases a sub-contractor. He acknowledged that he paid one man, whose name he gave, \$20,000 for certain privileges. This witness, while not refusing to answer, was, nevertheless, very unsatisfactory in his testimony, and no doubt evaded questions which might have led to interesting developments. Other witnesses have been summoned, and the inquiry will be continued to the end.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Clymer's Investigation of Himself--Gen. Kiddoo and Others Examined.

Congressman Hayes Undergoing an Investigation for Selling a Cadetship.

The Grave Senators Take Time to Denounce Some of the Flying Rumors of Fraud.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day decided to take up Morrison's tariff bill for consideration.

Republican members opposed this on the ground that the tariff question should not be agitated and re-opened.

Several Democrats stated that they did not intend to do more than to allow it to be considered.

The Republican Senators reached no conclusion to-day in caucus to determine on a general policy in view of the proposed and contemplated reductions on appropriation bills in the House.

WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

General Kiddoo testified before the War Department Committee to-day that he never told Grafton that Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Bower, Pendleton and Clymer traveled together in Europe, and they did not. Witness however traveled with Clymer in Austria and Germany in '73. Witness had said to Clymer that he had as much data against Pendleton as he had against Belknap when he commenced the investigation of the latter.

Witness, in response to a question from Mr. Clymer, said in substance: He would go to the War Department for information concerning Mr. Pendleton, when witness told him he had better go to the Treasury Department.

Clymer—Did I show an unwillingness to examine the Pendleton case?

Answer—No; I never said so to Col. Grafton. I thought, however, there was a strong partisan feeling in the matter, but this was only an opinion. You neither expressed or manifested a disposition to investigate. I certainly never said to Col. Grafton that I would insist on having Mrs. Marsh subpoenaed. I saw Col. Grafton, who admitted that he was mistaken in his narrative upon that point. In all matters pertaining to the subject I was particular not to have my name mentioned. Witness remarked that he had never said anything prejudicial of any member of the Committee in any shape or manner.

In reply to the question by Danford the witness, said he thought he had a conversation with Clymer right after the resolutions concerning Belknap were presented in the House. The witness had a conversation the night before with Mrs. Marsh on the subject of Pendleton's case when she spoke about an interview she had with Mrs. Belknap. She repeated in substance that the case of her husband was not as serious a matter as the one connected with the Kentucky Central Railroad, in which case she was supposed to have received seventy thousand dollars, but, said Mrs. Belknap, I did not receive seventy thousand dollars.

Witness could not state whether Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were in the city when on Thursday night he made the communication to Mr. Clymer. From the impression Mrs. Marsh's communication left on his mind, Mrs. Belknap tacitly admitted that money had passed into her hands, but no amount was named.

Question—What was your inference?
Answer—Mrs. Marsh left me to draw my inference, and I leave you to draw yours. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gibson, a correspondent of the New York Sun, testified that as soon as the information concerning Pendleton reached Clymer he at once commenced searching for information. Witness at the request of Mr. Clymer assisted. Mr. Clymer showed the utmost anxiety to obtain all the facts in the case.

A. H. Ransom, formerly Secretary of the Kentucky Railroad, testified that in the spring of 1865 he made an effort to collect the claim by an arrangement with the company. He was to receive 25 per cent., but after much labor and a sojourn in Washing-

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY.
R. D. BUCKLEY, KEOKUK, IOWA

ton for three months, he went home without having effected a settlement. Pendleton, however, succeeded in collecting the claim. When Pendleton returned to Cincinnati he gave Ransom \$10,050 on account of the latter's former connection with the claim.

THE CADETSHIP TRAFFIC.

Professor Eli Chartier, proprietor of a large private school in New York, appeared before the Committee to-day and detailed the manner in which he obtained admission to West Point of Guy R. Beardsley, one of his pupils, who was appointed in March, 1875, by Representative Hayes, of Alabama. An attorney in this city, named Lilly, agreed to furnish the appointment for \$3,000, with the condition that the boy should make his residence in Alabama, from which State he was to be appointed. The appointment was made and the \$3,000 paid. The boy and his mother resided two months in Tuscola. Lilly denies that Hayes received a dollar of the fee which he took from Chartier. He says that he practiced an innocent deception on Hayes, by assuring him that the boy was a bonafide resident of Hayes' district; never told Hayes of the fee he received.

Mrs. Helen C. Beardsley, from Herkimer county, New York, mother of the boy, corroborated the statements of Chartier and Lilley. There is a note of Hayes' for \$1,500, which has been in the hands of his friend Lilly for collection. It is surmised that that there may be some connection about it and the sale of the cadetships.

MINOR ITEMS.

The jury in the Hallock case brought in a verdict of guilty.

The Senate has confirmed V. W. King, Postmaster, at Bedford, Iowa.

The vote in the Democratic caucus last evening on agreeing to Payne's bill was: In the affirmative, 23 Senators and 43 Representatives; in the negative, one Senator and 44 Representatives.

MARSH.

(Special to the Inter Ocean.)

The Committee on Judiciary have about given up in their endeavor to impeach Belknap, and have consented to take a step suggested by the Republicans, and ask the assistance of the Attorney General. They think that if Mr. Pierrepoint will write to Marsh, insuring him immunity, he will return here to convict Belknap; but Marsh's friends, and those who are said to be acquainted with the real facts in the case in their relations to Marsh's statement, say he will never consent to come back even for cross examination on the statement he has already made. He was allowed to tell his story in the way that best suited his own position without being cross-questioned, and considers that he gets off this time very much better than he will again. There are many who, while not excusing Belknap, deny the accuracy of many of Marsh's statements.

SEVERAL LIVELY ROWS

are in progress between several committees of the House, which have the same matters in investigation, each of whom is jealous lest another should get the opportunity to first expose a fraud. This ridiculous rivalry will be very advantageous to the victims of the various investigations, but disastrous to Democratic reform. Before this week is out, it is publicly predicted, complaints will be made to the House by committees who have had their thunder stolen by other

committees. Since Clymer's committee became famous by the Belknap expose the ardor shown in investigation has been unparalleled. Committees sit from early in the morning till midnight. Twenty-seven investigations are in progress, witnesses are summoned by the hundreds, and the Sergeant-at-Arms is paying out money recklessly for fees, expenses and mileage of witnesses. In one day last week 288 subpoenas were issued.

KILBURN'S CASE.

The Democrats to-day begin to see that they have been a little hasty in the Kilburn case, and fear it may react to their disadvantage, like the Belknap case. Many of them admit that there is a doubt in Kilburn's favor, but do not explain why they disregarded their traditional scruples concerning encroachments on the constitutional privileges and liberties of citizens, in their haste to disgrace a Republican. Kilburn is in the county jail in very comfortable circumstances, and entertained a number of friends at dinner there to day. Judge Black still insists that he will take him out on a writ of habeas corpus. The Democrats threaten to impeach any Judge who will dare issue it.

FALLEN BY THE WAYSIDE.

(Special to Chicago Times)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Clymer, in his pursuit of Belknap, has fallen by the wayside. He is still continuing the farce of investigating the charges made against his individual committee members of their desire to shield Pendleton by unfair means.

—The Burlington Gazette republishes from the St. Louis Times a statement that Gen. Belknap embezzled as a lawyer funds belonging to his clients, let his "partner impoverish" himself in settling for this money, and that "Belknap at no time made amends for his default." The Times says the GATE CITY's statement to the contrary is not true. In this assertion the Times deliberately or indeliberately perverts the truth. We knew that this transaction would be given to the country in all the papers, and by reports distorted into a thousand shop's false and grossly unjust to Gen. Belknap. So we gave the facts just as they were without going into details. These facts were known here and have been all along. And his home people who knew them, who could interpret Gen. B's act from their knowledge of the man and of his motives, have all along treated him as a man who had their friendship and good opinion. And they would not have given this good opinion to him if they had felt that his act was that of a defaulter or a thief. We wonder who knows best the facts in this case, the St. Louis Times or the lawyer concerned, who told us himself that Belknap paid him back principal and interest? And Gen. B. has the good opinion of that lawyer to day. The result in New Hampshire should show these Democratic papers that lying about Belknap don't help the Democratic party any, and it ought not to help it any.

—The dispatches say that the testimony of Mr. S. G. Bridges as to the headstone

business before the House Committee, was evasive and not satisfactory. Hence conclusions unfavorable to the integrity of Gen. Belknap in the affair are formed. We have no doubt that the simple truth is that Mr. B. don't like to tell all the methods he has had to resort to to perform his contract after he got it. And unless it affects Gen. Belknap's official integrity, we don't see that it is any of the Committee's business. Gen. B.'s tips are now per force closed, and he is lied about without resistance on his part. He should be condemned for any wrong proven against him; but a whole catalogue of wrongs should not be assumed against him unproven. The facts in the case so far as we know them, are these: Mr. Bridges is no more intimate with Gen. Belknap than scores of other Keokuk people. Mr. B. became unfortunate in business and tried to retrieve his fortunes by turning to speculations. He put in a bid for this headstone contract hit or miss, but determined to hit, and he made his bid accordingly. His bid was such that it depended upon his having good surety, and he was bound to get it unless there was favoritism against him in the award. And he furnished two as good sureties as are in Keokuk or in Iowa. He got the contract and we warrant he has had a tough time to carry it out. It is his own difficulties and methods in doing this, we presume, that he don't want to be explicit about, for they are none of the Committee's business, unless they are trying him. But Gen. B. let him have the contract simply on the terms of his bid and the strength of the surety he furnished. Gen. B. explicitly told us so, and we believe him. After Bridges was into it Gen. B. may or may not have tried to help him through with his load by easing up the contract or something of that kind. For we believe that years ago Mr. Bridges did Gen. B. some very kind and generous services. But that Gen. B. was himself officially or corruptly to get any money out of the headstone business we don't believe. At the same time if it can be shown that he did, let it be shown and let him suffer the consequences.

DAILY GATE CITY;

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 18, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

Col. Peck Testifies as to the Trade of Frontier Posts.

Marsh Consents to Return to Testify Under Safe Conduct.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

Mr. C. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, post-traders at Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson and Buford, testified that the tradership was taken from the firm and given to A. C. Leighton. Gen. Hedrick was a partner of Leighton's. J. W. Vaughn was designated to succeed the firm at Fort Stevenson. The firm was put out, as Mr. Peck understood, through Orville Grant. James P. Fitz succeeded the firm at Fort Rice. Fitz, in conversation with him, attributed his appointment to the fact that he (Fitz) had been attentive to Mr. Tomlinson, an invalid who had been placed in his care, and a brother of Mrs. Belknap. Athy was appointed to succeed the firm at Fort Sully. Peck said he had a conversation with the Secretary of War who told him the appointment had been given to Athy by order of President Grant and that was the reason why his firm was put out. Athy had been a clerk for W. C. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas and a brother of Gen. Babcock, late the President's Private Secretary. It was a valuable post. It was worth about ten thousand dollars a year when the firm had it. The firm entered into a contract with Athy, who had no means. W. C. Babcock came to see the firm about a contract to employ Athy at the rate \$1,500 a year until he could furnish means to purchase the stock and supplies of Durfee & Peck. Subsequently Athy obtained such means.

Witness supposed the appointment was procured through the influence of Surveyor Gen. Babcock; in fact it was so understood between him and Athy. It further appears from the testimony, that Durfee & Peck were Indian traders at Cheyenne under license of the Interior Department and were succeeded by Geo. Felt, to whom the firm sold their stock at satisfactory prices. Witness understood Felt's appointment was through the influence of Orville Grant. The post was worth from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. The trade at Standing Rock was worth about \$10,000 a year. Witness attributed the removal of the firm at that place to Orville Grant, having understood that an order for the revocation of the license of Durfee & Peck was issued from the Indian Bureau. Witness asked the Secretary of the Interior about it. The Secretary informed him that the order was issued by the direction of the President. The Secretary said that if he did not cut off a head when he was ordered, the President would cut his head off. There was no complaint whatever against Durfee & Peck. Witness detailed the character of the contract with Athy in consideration that he would buy up the stock of Durfee & Peck. He was to receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year until he should do so. This was done to protect the interests of the firm, as they had forty thousand dollars worth of goods at the post, and as they might haul the goods there at any time when Athy should buy the goods of the firm. They were to pay Surveyor General Babcock seven hundred and fifty dollars a quarter. This they did for three quarters, making the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. This was in consideration of Babcock's securing the contract. The proclamation of the President extending the Great Sioux reservation enhanced the value of the posts on that reservation. Cheyenne and Standing Rock were on this reservation. This proclamation was to drive away all competition. It was generally understood there that this proclama-

tion was issued through the influence of Orville Grant to close out all competition, which it did.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, Assistant Secretary of State, came voluntarily before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day and denied under oath, the allegations in the dispatch from Bismarck to the New York Herald, wherein it was stated he had been concerned in selling post-traderships. He said neither he nor any one authorized by him had any connection with such transactions. He said he did not know of any post trader having paid any money to the Secretary of War or to any other person for the privilege. He had heard such charges in Wyoming, but nothing definite, nor could he say who told him.

THE HEADSTONE CONTRACT.

Maurice J. Walsh, of New York, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs to-day in reference to the tombstone contracts. He claims that although his bid for first-class Carrara marble was only \$900,000, out of which but \$200,000 was to come back to the government in the shape of duty on an imported article, the contract was given to a Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for nine hundred thousand dollars for American marble of very inferior quality and without any such advantage to the government. He charges also that Bridges' bid was put in after the hour for the opening of the bids, and after two of his own (Walsh's) had been opened. He asserts that Bridges was also favored to the extent of \$756,000 in a change of requirements in the specifications after the bids were in.

CLYMER'S DISGRACE.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Clymer and the Democrats on his Committee are in merited disgrace to-night. After Clymer had solemnly denied on the floor that there was a particle of truth in the facts stated last week in these dispatches, and after Robbins and Blackburn had followed him in unadvised abuse of the press, almost the material points of the dispatches in question were proved to-day by Gen. Kiddoo, who appeared before Clymer's Committee and swore, in substance, that he told Clymer what has already been so widely telegraphed of the statements of Mrs. Marsh in relation to Mr. Pendleton, and that he assured Clymer that there was as much of a case to start with against Pendleton as there was against Belknap. It further appeared that Clymer took no steps to obtain Mrs. Marsh as a witness; that he told no member of his Committee; that, in fact, he did nothing toward investigating Pendleton except that on Friday last, he asked the correspondent of the New York Sun to go to the War Department and look up the railroad case, but that the correspondent never went; and that, in point of fact, Clymer never did a thing looking to the investigation of the Pendleton matter till the latter demanded it by telegraph on account of the publication of the matter in Cincinnati. In the meantime, Mrs. Marsh had followed her husband to Canada and all means of proceeding against Belknap were at an end. There are a great many who to-night believe that both the Marshes were hurried off to Canada without regard to the effect on the Belknap case, so that there might be no available witnesses against Pendleton. This is the fix Clymer is in, whatever the facts in the Pendleton case are.

MARSH

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is now no secret that at the instance of the President, the Attorney General has been trying to induce Marsh to return from Canada and testify against Belknap. While the Democrats in the House confess that they cannot convict Belknap, the Administration has been working to secure the return of Marsh. Assurances have been held out to Marsh that if he will return, no proceedings will be instituted against him, and a definite answer is expected this week.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Pierrepont several days ago sent a messenger to Canada to bring Mr. Marsh to Washington. The Attorney General has heard from his agent to-day and expects that Marsh will soon be here. Terms of safety have been offered to him and in all probability they will be acceded to.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAR 19, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Much-Wanted Marsh Agrees to Come if His Wife is Also Protected from Embarrassment.

Which Condition the Attorney General Agrees To.

THE MUCH WANTED MARSH.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Yesterday evening the President received a communication from the Judiciary Committee of the House, asking that proceedings be taken to secure the return to Washington of witness, Marsh, now in Canada. This letter was referred by the President to the Attorney-General, who informed the committee that proper steps had already been taken to secure the attendance before the committee of his witness, and that already an agent of the Department was in Montreal with this in view. Late last night the Attorney-General received a telegram from his agent announcing that he had been in conference with Marsh, and that the latter was perfectly willing to return here, but required additional guarantees that he would be safe from embarrassments, and that what he desired was the issue of full pardon, in which case he would immediately return.

After a conference with the President this was determined upon, and Attorney General Pierrepont telegraphed to that effect to the representative of his department. The pardon will be ready for him to take to Marsh early next week. The government officer will leave Montreal to-day to obtain it and will return at once with it to Marsh, who will, on its receipt, proceed hither without any delay whatever. The Attorney General was with the Judiciary Committee to-day and stated this fact to its members.

The Attorney General this afternoon re-

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY!
R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

ceived a telegram from the person who is negotiating with Marsh, which says Marsh also desires immunity for his wife, as a condition of his return. This will also be granted. The agent is now in New York. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department will commence this afternoon an extensive examination into the expenditures of the Department, particularly as to those concerning the Printing Bureau. Numerous witnesses have been summoned, including Secretary Bristow, who will be examined to-day. The sessions will be secret.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Clymer's Committee Continues to Climb into Corruption.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Leave Montreal for New York.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York Evening Post, appeared before the committee in reference to the telegram from him in that paper, to the effect that \$30,000 of the money paid to Pendleton for getting the Kentucky railroad claim allowed went directly into the hands of Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap; that a prominent Republican lawyer said the case was a clear one, and that it would be an easy matter for Clymer's committee to get at the facts.

Clymer asked witness the name of the prominent lawyer to whom he alluded. He declined to give the name, on the ground that the same information had been given to Mr. Danford, a member of the committee, in his presence, and that Danford had given the information to Bass, also of the committee. The lawyer had requested Danford to keep his name private, and witness regarded this also as an admonition to himself.

The prominent Republican lawyer is said to be Gen. B. F. Butler, for whom a subpoena has been issued.

Danford, being sick, was not present in the Committee to-day.

J. J. Fisher, partner with Evans, post-trader at Fort Sill, testified that the firm paid Caleb P. Marsh at the rate of \$12,000 per year for two years and a-half, and \$6,000 per year thereafter until April, 1875.

James Tomlinson, brother-in-law of Belknap, testified that he was appointed post-trader at Camp McDonald. His brother was his partner. They gave up the place because it yielded but little profit. He paid no money to any person, directly or indirectly, for the post tradership.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

It is Thought the Impeachment Trial of Belknap will Now Go On.

Col. Peck and others Testify as to their Contributions to the Election Fund.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—C. K. Peck was re-called, and testified before the Committee on War Expenditures to-day that he had paid during the last Presidential canvass, from \$6,000 to \$8,000 for political assessment; thought he remitted the money to the Chairman of the committee at Washington. He presumed they were asked to subscribe because they held the post-traderships under the Administration. They were not compelled to contribute, but were notified that contributions would be acceptable.

J. J. Fisher was called, and testified that the firm of Evans & Co., post traders, contributed for political purposes pursuant to a request contained in a printed circular. He did not understand that the contribution was compulsory but he thought it a safer way to pay the money apart from any political consideration.

Mr. Evans testified that during the last Presidential canvass he, in compliance with a circular received at Fort Sill sent \$300 to the Republican Executive Committee in Washington. He has paid \$150 to the same Committee within the last six months. He voted for Lincoln for President against McClellan but was not now mixed up in politics. He would not have paid any money if he had not been called upon to do so. He sent a check for money to Postmaster Edmunds.

E. G. Leonard, formerly a partner in the hardware business in Cincinnati with the late Mr. Bower, testified that the estate was worth \$28,000 to \$30,000 dollars, fifteen thousand being the life insurance money he owed to Bower, which he paid to Geo. H. Pendleton, the mutual friend of both. Witness did not know what investment was made; knew Marsh, but not in a business way.

Lieut. Col. McCook testified that he believed the Secretary of War or some middle man had been selling post-traderships. This was a matter of comment and conversation at the Western posts.

CALEB'S CONTORTIONS CONTINUED.

C. P. Marsh was again before the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee this morning. His attention was called to the article in the New York Tribune of March, '72, in relation to post traderships at Ft. Sill, stating that Evans had paid Marsh \$12,000 a year for the place, etc. Marsh

testified that he called Gen. Belknap's attention to the article, and asked who could have written or inspired the article, when Gen. Belknap replied he supposed it was the work of Gen. Hazen. Marsh explained the reason why he went to Montreal. After giving his testimony before the com-

mittee on expenditures in the war department, he apprehended when he read the debate in the House, which appeared on the morning of the day he left New York, that he might be indicted for a criminal offense, and hence his anxiety to get out of the way of arrest.

(Special to Globe-Democrat.)

The witness Marsh arrived in Washington this morning, and promptly reported to the Clymer committee, at the same time expressing himself as willing to tell all he knows. His return here, considering the sensation which was created by his departure and continued absence, did not create a ripple of excitement. He looks careworn and dejected, and like a man anxious to get rid of the burden of a great trouble. His evidence, in the main, was the substance of what he gave to the Clymer committee. If anything, it pointed more directly to Belknap. He stated explicitly that but one payment was made by him to the first Mrs. Belknap. All the others for five years were paid to Mr. Belknap direct, with the full knowledge of Mrs. Bower, afterwards the second, now the present, Mrs. Belknap. He sent drafts and certificates of deposit to Mr. Belknap's order and received them indorsed. The articles of impeachment will probably be reported to the House on Friday.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

Another Count Added to the Indictment of Belknap.

THE CLYMER COMMITTEE

yesterday dismissed its Clerk because he was found supplying a New York paper with exclusive news.

ANOTHER COUNT.

It has been decided to add another count to the articles of impeachment. The witness Marsh, yesterday, on having his recollection refreshed by a receipt, finally testified that he had never paid any of the profits of the post-tradership to Mrs. Belknap, first or second, but had paid every installment to the Secretary. The last payment he made to him in person, at a hotel in New York, last fall. This seems to remove all doubt as to the evidence necessary to convict Belknap on the impeachment trial.

DAILY GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

The War Department Investigation—Several Witnesses Examined.

New Developments in Regard to the Head-Stone Business.

Articles of Impeachment are Set for Thursday's Sensation.

GRAVE STONE CONTRACT.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The practical result of the long investigation conducted by the military committee into the letting of head-stone contracts can be briefly summarized. The report of the committee upon this subject is withheld until the arrival of Quartermaster General Meigs from Europe, whose testimony is needed to complete certain statements that have been made to it. It appears that in letting out contracts there were three bidders. C. S. Jones was the lowest bidder. He bid to supply head-stones at \$3.39. The next bid above was T. P. Morgan's at \$3.40. The bid of S. G. Bridges, who ultimately secured the contract for supplying the entire amount of head-stones, was \$3.56. Bridges was a bankrupt tailor at Keokuk.

The bids were opened in September. It was some ten weeks afterward before the contracts were awarded. It was then proposed to divide the contracts between the Brandon Marble Company, of Vermont, of which E. B. Babcock is the representative here; A. S. Jones, the lowest bidder; T. P. Morgan and Bridges. The price to be allowed was that of the lowest bidder, Jones. At this time a man by the name of Sage put in a bid of \$2.42 for furnishing stones in which head-pieces would set. Jones, who was backed by men in Washington city representing in the aggregate \$10,000,000, was persuaded to release his claim to have the entire contract, as he was the lowest bidder, and take a contract for one-third of the head stones. He then went on and furnished stones for the Soldiers' Cemetery, at Chalmette, La. The inspector at this place found a few stones that by the strictest possible construction did not comply with the contract and rejected the lot of stones furnished by Mr. Jones to this cemetery. Mr. Jones at this became discouraged and when Bridges made a proposition to him to sell out he consented. He even bought Sage, paying him \$20,000 for his contract, and then made him superintendent of the works. The proof positive that Secretary Belknap was in complicity with Bridges, in order to enable him to get possession of all the contracts, is shown by the following facts: Jones was backed by the wealthiest men in this city and he who made the lowest bid was crowded out of his bid by the rigorous inspection at Chalmette, and after these stones were rejected, as furnished by Jones, every one of them was accepted under Bridges' contract afterward. Bridges was a bankrupt tailor in Keokuk. He had no money. Sheldon & Slossons, marble-men at Sheldon, Vt, have furnished marble for Bridges' contracts, and have advanced him the capital necessary for carrying them on, for which they charged him nine per cent. in addition to the price of the material furnished. Some \$400,000 of the appropriation has already been paid out. In order to save the \$500,000 remaining, an order was issued to an-

nul the present contracts with Bridges, and steps will be taken at once to protect the money which is at present remaining in the treasury.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

First Lieut. Robert Carter, 4th cavalry, testified that Gen. Reynolds sent to Gen. McKenzie about 50,000 or 75,000 bushels of corn, brought from Adams & Wicks, contractors at San Antonio, but Gen. McKenzie, who was commander of the post, refused to receive it on the ground that it was not fit to issue and too high in price. Gen. Reynolds ordered him again to take it, when McKenzie again refused and had an inspection of the grain. It was found weevil eaten and musty and therefore unfit for issue. After McKenzie's second protest Reynolds made a peremptory order and the former was obliged to take the grain. Reynolds preferred charges to Gen. Halleck against McKenzie for wilful and obstinate disobedience of orders, but he was never tried. Witness said the damaged corn laid around the post for a long time, and was finally wasted because the horses would not eat it.

J. E. Barrow testified that he was appointed post trader at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1868 through the influence of D. W. Barnard, brother-in-law of Gen. J. C. Dent. After trying other parties he went to Barnard and promised to give him one-third of the profits of the post. Barnard wrote a letter to Gen. Grant, who was then General of the army, telling him of the proposition made and detailing the conversation had between the witness and Barnard. Witness saw the letter. He enclosed an application for the appointment and got it direct from Gen. Grant through Gen. Smith. Barnard after enclosing witness' application to Gen. Grant wrote to Mrs Grant telling her of witness' proposition and asking her influence. Witness says he read the letter and that Barnard familiarly addressed her as Julia. Barnard is now bank examiner at St. Louis.

J. W. Wooley, trader at Fort D. A. Russell, (Wyoming) testified that he paid ex-Senator Trayer of Nebraska \$1200 to go to Washington three or four times when attempts were made to remove witness. He contributed \$400 to the Republican campaign fund during the last Presidential campaign.

Edward Welsh, trader at Fort McPherson, testified that R. F. Bower, wholesale grocer at Keokuk, Iowa, and brother-in-law of Gen. Belknap, is his partner, and he did not believe that Bower ever wrote to the Secretary of War about the place. He asked him to do so but he refused.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP.

The full House Judiciary Committee held a meeting to-day to receive the report of sub-Committee, who had heard the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and others in the Belknap case. The Committee passed on the articles of impeachment they propose to present in the House on Thursday, together with the evidence in their support. It is the general view of the Committee that this is sufficiently strong to convict him of corruption in office.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Clymer's Committee Strikes Another Sensation.

Testimony of a Witness Who Helped Babcock Out.

The District Attorney's Office at St. Louis Ransacked Before the Trial.

A Sensational Story of a Plan to Injure Grant.

THE CROOKED WHISKY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined C. S. Bell, whose testimony was to the effect that the President wishing to satisfy himself of the guilt or innocence of Gen. Babcock, sent him to St. Louis to ascertain what he could on the subject. Babcock and Luckey knowing he was going to St. Louis on that errand, wanted him to steal evidence out of the District Attorney's office in St. Louis. This he did not do, but related Babcock's and Luckey's proposition to Mr. Dyer.

Mr. C. L. Bell, of Jackson, Miss., testified this morning before Clymer's committee that he made application for the post-tradership at Ft. Davis, Texas, and came here in June, 1872, to see Belknap about it. He had a number of recommendations from army officers, but Secretary Belknap told him that if he had known he had come to make such an application he (Belknap) would not have seen him.

Witness replied that it would take him a very little while to get out of his office, and he then got out. This treatment made him angry, but as he got to the west front of the building a young man came running after him and requested him to come back.

When he returned Belknap said rather apologetically he was greatly annoyed over the many applications for traderships. Belknap then turned to him brusquely and asked how much is that position worth? He replied that he did not know. Is it worth \$2,000 a year? he asked. He replied he supposed it was worth that. Would you be willing to pay that? Belknap pursued. I would not be willing to pay anything, he responded, and then left. Bell stated that he did not believe the Secretary meant to make him an offer of the post for \$2,000, but thought the Secretary attempted to entrap him into offering a bribe, so that he might have some reason to decline to appoint him.

Witness said in answer to questions he was now a government detective, formerly engaged in Texas as special agent under appointment of Chandler, whom he knew personally; was appointed at the solicitation of the President, whom he had known since '62; had a recommendation of the President, and did not consider anything else necessary; could not produce that recommendation.

I thought you said you had it with you

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

when you went to the Secretary of War to apply to be appointed to a post tradership? I had papers from the President then, but they did not pertain to that matter; they were general.

Then this recommendation you now speak of was a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior to appoint you as a detective? It did not specify that it was a general recommendation to give me an appointment. It was on a card I think. It read something like this: "Hon. Secretary Chandler:—I commend to you the bearer, Mr. C. S. Bell, for an appointment. He has rendered valuable service during the war and since." I know it covered one full side of a card and a portion of the other. I handed it to the Secretary of the Interior. I waited there a day or two afterwards to get it and he couldn't find it although he had made a careful search.

On that recommendation the Secretary of the Interior appointed you?

I suppose he did. I know the President and Mr. Lucky spoke to him personally. I was appointed January 5th as a first class clerk in the pension office. He explained that there was no such office as special agent in the Interior Department, the men acting as such being clerks. I remained there for duty. The salary was \$1,300 per annum and \$3 daily and traveling expenses, aggregating about \$2,915 yearly.

On cross examination the witness said he did not go to the President and tell him the Secretary of War weighed somewhat more than he did and he did not think it would do to attack him.

I was not interested in the Babcock case in St. Louis. I was not sent there to take part in it; was never employed in it by the government.

Q.—By whom then, Gen. Babcock?
A.—Hesitatingly—No, I cannot say that I was.

Q.—By his counsel?
A.—No, sir.

Q.—By anybody for him?
A.—By some one acting for him, I suppose. They said they were.

Q.—What services were you to render under that employment?
A.—After a pause—I would like a little time to reflect upon that matter, so as to put it in shape.

Q. I only want the truth; it is not very hard to tell?
A. I do not know as it has anything to do with this case.

Q. We will determine that after we hear it. I only want to know who employed you?
A. In regard to those St. Louis whisky matters?
Yes. Gen. Babcock is an officer of the army and I propose to inquire about him now.

A. Well, I was employed by Mr. Luckey, the private secretary of the President.

Q. What were you to do for Luckey?
A. To make it as brief as possible, I was to look into the hands of the District Attorney there, Col. Dyer, and see what evidence there was against Gen. Babcock.

Q. You were sent by Luckey, then, to go out there and inquire what case there was against Babcock?
A. I was there at the time.

Q. Did Luckey write you?
A. No sir. I met him there at a hotel.

Q. How were you to do it?
A. I was simply to visit the District Attorney's office, as I had the run of the office there, and see what evidence there was.

Q. Did you go there and get hold of it?

A. I did.

Q. With the consent of the District Attorney?

A. No, sir.

Q. You got it surreptitiously then?
A. I did.

Q. Did you furnish what you got to Col. Luckey?
A. I did; that was in November at the Lindell hotel.

Q. Was there any other person connected with Col. Luckey that you know of?
A. A gentleman named A. C. Bradley, of Washington, who said he was acting as one of the counsel for Gen. Babcock.

Q. What information did you furnish Luckey?
A. I told him that the evidence against Babcock at that time was weak. I did not give him copies of any papers.

Q. Had you received the evidence against Babcock that was in the District Attorney's office?
A. Oh no, I only knew from what I heard in the office and what Col. Dyer himself told me.

Q. Did Col. Dyer know that you were the agent of Luckey?
A.—No, sir, not at that time. Subsequently he did.

Q.—Did you look over the papers in that office?
A.—Some of them.

Q.—Did you read them all?
A.—I read a good many of them.

Q.—Where did you get the papers, in the office?
A.—On the table and in the drawers.

Q.—Was that the precise service that Col. Luckey told you to render him?
A.—It was.

Q.—He told you to go there and find out?
A.—To go out and find out all I could. I wish to state at that time I believed from conversations I heard in the District Attorney's office and among many influential men outside, that this attempt to impeach Gen. Babcock was made for the purpose of impairing the standing of General Grant, whom I had served as a scout during the war, and for whom I had a strong regard. These were claimed to be strong friends of Bristow's. I saw many telegrams that passed between Washington and the District Attorney.

Witness said the object of his going was to see what was going on; had no intention of taking testimony. He never had any communication with Luckey, because he was not so authorized by the Attorney General.

Witness was asked how he informed the President that he believed Babcock was guilty.

He said he frequently tried to interview the President, but when he could not thus succeed, he informed the President through a newspaper. For the sake of the secrecy said information was given through the New York Herald. Witness in a conversation with Babcock told him what evidence was in just before I left there, and I told him what the evidence was so far as witness knew. He repeatedly said to witness that there were papers and telegrams of his which if the prosecution got hold of it would be almost impossible to explain.

Q. According to your judgment the object in sending you there was a proper one to ascertain whether Babcock was guilty, but under cover of that appointment the Attorney General and Bradley Luckey and Babcock were going to use you for the purpose of destroying the evidence?
A. No, not the Attorney General.

Q. But the others, Bradley, Babcock and Luckey, wished you to go there and destroy the evidence?
A. Yes, they wished me to do that. I will say here, however, that I had no intention of going there before, because I thought my first duty was to the President, and if I found afterwards proof of Babcock's guilt my intention was as I proved by my subsequent actions to inform the President of it as he had requested. I have never met them since I quit their service, though I heard they wanted to see me. There was much conversation about Bristow, and the general feeling was that this prosecution was a blow from him at the "old man," (Grant). As I understood it Bristow was persecuting Grant through Babcock.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with the President about this matter other than what you have detailed?
A. I had three or four interviews with the President. Up to the time I had my last interview I was firmly of the belief that Babcock was innocent. When I found to my satisfaction that he was guilty, from what he desired me to do, and from the remarks that were made and talk between counsel and himself and myself, I attempted three times to see the President and failed.

Q.—In any of the interviews that you had with the President did you ever learn from him as you did from Babcock and Luckey, that he held the same view of this prosecution that they did?
A.—The President was very reticent. He said very little. He only went on that if Babcock was innocent he did not wish to see him persecuted. Before Bradley left St. Louis it was desired that I get all telegrams signed B. Finch or Bull Finch, but afterwards Babcock said he only sent Bab and Sylph as signatures.

Q.—Was any other member of the President's household implicated save Gen. Babcock?
A.—Gen. Babcock and Col. Luckey. I do not think Luckey had anything to do with whisky matters. I never saw the slightest evidence of it.

Q.—Then, as I understand it, you, Babcock and Luckey were parties to the scheme?
A.—Yes, sir.

When I returned to Washington I took measures to cause information to reach the President that the idea in regard to Babcock was wrong.

Q. That Babcock was not guilty?
A. That he was guilty.

Q. You informed the President that Babcock was guilty?
A. I took measures to inform him that I believed he was guilty.

Q. Had you any conversation with Babcock in regard to this matter?
A. Frequently; probably a dozen times after I arrived here in December.

Q. If at any time Gen. Babcock admitted to you that he was guilty please state it.
A. His admission was clear enough if they wanted me to get evidence out of the office and destroy it.

Q. Did he admit to you that he was guilty?
A. I told him what Bradley asked me to do in St. Louis and instead of dissenting said he did not wish me to get the evidence out of that office unless I could get the whole of it. That if I got part of it it would be worse than none.

Q. What had Bradley asked you to do?

A. He had asked me to get the evidence out of the office and bring it to the Lindell Hotel.

Q. What was to be done with it there?
A. Destroy it.

Q. Bradley told you to get that evidence out of the District Attorney's office and bring it to the Lindell hotel to be destroyed?

A. He did.
Q. Did you attempt to get it?
A. No sir, I did not.

Q. Why did you not?

A. Well, I thought that was going rather too far in the matter.

Q. You had told him all you knew of it?

A. Yes.
Q.—When you came back here you say you had a conversation with Gen. Babcock?

A.—Yes. I related all I had seen and heard in St. Louis, and I told him of this proposal of Bradley's. He said he did not want me to get the whole of it; that part of it would be worse than none. The matter

was talked over between us afterwards, and he remarked that if I got it I would be well rewarded. I told him I did not like to go into it.

I also met his counsel, Mr. Storrs. I was at Babcock's house six or seven times. Till then I thought the matter was intended as a political move, but when I found out I was wrong I dropped it and went from here to New York on the 19th of January and did not return to Washington until about the 8th or 9th of February.

Gen. Babcock, Mr. Luckey, and Mr. A.C. Bradley pronounce the statement of Detective Bell given to day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department as being a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

CHICAGO April 1.—A Washington special to the Inter-Ocean furnishes the following additional evidence of Bell's being a fraud, and of the Clymer Committee having been sold with a flat, stale story: Secretary Chandler says that in December he was in want of a good detective and mentioned it at a Cabinet meeting, inquiring of other members of the Cabinet if they had not some one to recommend to him. Some days after the President told Chandler that a man who had been a spy in his service during the war and was a very good detective, was in search of employment, and that he, the President, had sent him to Chandler. Bell called on Chandler, and sent in his card. General Hurlbut was in the room and saw the card. He said to Chandler, "I know that man. He was a spy in my employ during the war, and did good service."

Mr. Chandler then sent for Bell to come in and agreed to take him on trial and referred him to the chief of the special agents, Mr. Lebarne. Bell's commission was made out but he asked for a few day's time that he might fix up some matters he was engaged in. Lebarne granted it, and Bell was away for a month. When he came back he wanted his pay, saying he had been in the service of Gen. Babcock. Lebarne refused to pay him and referred the matter to Secretary Chandler. Mr. Chandler refused, a'so, unless he would bring a certificate from Gen. Babcock that he had been in the government service. Somehow he got Gen. Cowen to certify to his service while Chandler was gone and got his pay. Then he wanted to be assigned to duty at St. Louis because his family lived there, and Lebarne having some cases to work up there, gave him a lot of fraudulent pension papers. Bell had not been away many days when the President told Chandler he had reason to believe Bell was a bad man, and if he was in the department he had better be discharged.

Mr. Chandler says that neither Luckey nor Babcock ever spoke to him about Bell's appointment, and that to his knowledge Bell was never paid a cent by the Department, although the vouchers show that Gen. Cowan, then Assistant Secretary, ordered him paid. Mr. Chandler will go before the committee.

Judge Krum, Babcock's attorney, is here and says Bell was never employed in the case, to his knowledge. It is stated on the authority of a member of the Judiciary Committee which is investigating the whisky trials, that Bell came to them and offered to tell what he knew for \$3,000. The Congressmen from Mississippi all know Bell, he having been mixed up in politics down there some and they unitedly declared him to be a rascal and a professional blackmailer.

Col. Luckey says that Bell came to him several times, and professing to be a friend of Gen. Babcock's, gave him what he claimed were the secrets of the prosecution, but he never employed him.

District Attorney Dyer, of St. Louis, is here, and says Bell is a fraud, that he had come to him and professed to know all about Babcock's movements, and was willing to expose them for money. At one time he intended to put Bell on the stand at the Babcock trial, but dared not do it.

A Times' special from Washington says: Immediately after the Belknap exposure, Bell came here on his professional business, and at that time made known in an indefinite way that he knew something about the

Babcock trial, as well as Belknap's post-tradership sales. He was not anxious to go before an investigating committee, but was desirous of selling information to the Democrats to be used for campaign purposes. Bell, who is a shrewd fellow, and whose general reputation for veracity is said to be none too good, was very anxious to make \$1,000 or \$1,500 out of his knowledge. At one time he was in consultation with Congressman Burchard, of Wisconsin, with this object in view. Why he did not make a bargain is not known. His name was given to the War Expenditures Committee, and at about the same time he turned up missing. He went to New York to hide, and at the same time try to sell his wares, which for some reason did not meet a purchaser in Washington. A Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has since that time industriously engaged in the endeavor to find him, but did not learn of his whereabouts until within a day or two. Consequently he was an unwilling witness to-day; not, however, because he had any scruples about giving the information, but because his appearance put an end to all hope of making a neat little sum out of his sensation.

GEN. RICE EXAMINED AS TO TRADERSHIP

Gen. Rice, the Washington attorney, whose name has figured so prominently in connection with obtaining post-traderships from Gen. Belknap, was examined to-day before the Judiciary Committee. He gave a history of the four post-traderships in Texas and New Mexico, which he had procured for various parties. His compensation varied from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and from others he had received from a third to half of the net profits. He and Gen. Belknap had been residents of Keokuk, Iowa; had served together in the war and were on intimate terms, hence his success in getting these appointments. He denied that Gen. Belknap knew anything of the money which he (Rice) received for these appointments; that he had ever given or loaned money to Belknap, but to some trifling amount, which had always been repaid, and had never given him any presents, except perhaps some wine and cigars, and a wedding present to his wife.

BELL ASSAULTED.

Bell, who testified before the Committee on War Expenditures, was to-night assailed by a man named Mollere in a hotel in this city. Bell was seated in the hotel when Mollere entered, and waking up to him struck him on the head with a cane. The parties were separated and Mollere left the hotel.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

A Wordy War in the House in Regard to Various Things, One of Which is Kibourne's Treatment While in Jail.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

SENSATION MAKING.

That Appears to be a Leading Business at Washington.

Witness Bell Pronounced a Dead Beat and his Story a Ridiculous Invention.

Secretary Chandler Tells Somewhat of the Character of this Man.

Gen. Rice Explains his Connection with Traderships.

Secretary Chandler States the Case of Bell.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY R. I. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1876.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—This morning the War Department examined John S. Collins, post trader at Fort Laramie, appointed through the influence of President Grant. The witness was for many years a resident of Galena. His father and the President were formerly in business together. He understood in 1872 that there was to be some change at Fort Laramie. He was living in Omaha and came to Washington to get the post. Got a simple letter of introduction from Orville Grant in Chicago to Gen. Dent, usher at the White House, by whom he was kindly treated; saw the President and got a letter of recommendation to the Secretary of War, who said he wished the President had ordered the appointment and relieved him of some embarrassment, because there were so many applicants for the post. He waited to see what the Secretary of War proposed to do about it, and in the meantime the President went to Kentucky to see his father who was dying. Witness found he was charged at the War Department with being a democrat. He went to the President upon his return and told him about it, and the President wrote a letter saying that such a charge amounted to nothing, that he had known witness since infancy, and had no warmer supporters than his father and family. Witness did not use any other influence, and has never paid a dollar directly or indirectly, either to get or hold the position.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Senators Sworn in to Sit as Court of Impeachment.

The Defense Given till Monday the 17th, to Answer.

SENATE.

The order providing for the appointment of a committee to invite Chief Justice Waite to attend in the Senate at 1 o'clock and administer the oath required in the impeachment trial of Belknap was agreed to.

At 1 o'clock Chief Justice Waite appeared in the Senate, with Senators Edmunds and Thurman, and took a seat at the right of the President pro tem. The following oath was administered first to Mr. Ferry, then to the Senators who were called by the Secretary in alphabetical order in groups of six: "You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending: you will be impartial and just, according to the Constitution of the land." After the oath was administered the Chief Justice retired.

Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted an order instructing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the

Senate is now organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and ready to receive the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

Mr. Lord—That is satisfactory to the managers.

The managers then retired.

Mr. Stevenson said if there was no further business he moved that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn.

Mr. Edmunds said that was hardly a proper motion. The Senate sitting as a court of impeachment should adjourn till the 17th, when the process was returnable.

Mr. Stevenson asked if any conference had been held with the counsel for Belknap as to whether the time fixed for the return of the process would suit them.

Mr. Edmunds said he had had no such conference and did not expect to have any with the counsel for Belknap. Of course when the process was returned on the 17th, if they desired more time they could apply for it.

Mr. Stevenson said he saw no impropriety in the managers on part of the House, having a friendly interview with the counsel of Belknap to learn when they would be ready for the trial.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until the 17th inst.

Mr. Bogy said the 24th rule of the Senate required that in cases of impeachment summons should be returnable at 12:30 p. m., and the order just adopted made the summons returnable at 1 o'clock.

After considerable discussion Mr. Edmunds modified his motion, so that the Senate sitting as a court should adjourn till 12:30 o'clock on the 17th of April, and insisted upon its adoption.

Mr. Bogy demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was agreed to. Yeas 38; nays 20. Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Norwood, Randolph, Whyte and Withers voting in the negative.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

How the Impeachment Trial Looks to an Outsider.

HOW THE IMPEACHMENT CASE LOOKS

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The farther the impeachment trial progresses, the more evident becomes the fact that the managers on the part of the House are no match for the brilliant and able counsel of the impeached Secretary. This is now the universal verdict here, although it may be a hasty one, for several of the managers have not yet been heard. The victory to-day was all on the side of the counsel. Carpenter spoke for nearly three hours, laying first a strong foundation for his argument, and then building upon it a structure at once massive and symmetrical and

picturesque. Nothing whatever was said as to the merits of the case, the discussion being confined entirely to the question of the Senate's jurisdiction. Carpenter lays down the broad principle that Belknap is, and was at the time of the impeachment, a private citizen, and then he went on to show that there was no authority to impeach a private citizen. He said it was the office that was impeached, not the person.

It is generally admitted that the managers have the weaker side and that the Senate will at once decide that it has no jurisdiction. The arguments will probably close on Monday.

SENATE.

The consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed.

Mr. Conkling submitted the following questions to the managers:

1st. If two persons guilty of crime in office cease to be officers at the same time, one by resignation and the other by removal, is one rather than the other subject to impeachment afterwards? If a distinction between the two cases exists please state it.

2d. Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States? Does his having previously held an office distinguish him in this respect from other citizens? Please trace the distinction to the clause of the Constitution and to the principle in which it is found.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following question: The Constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried on impeachment the Chief Justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors committed while President and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside, the Chief Justice or the President of the United States Senate?

Owing to indisposition manager Knott was granted leave to conclude his argument on Monday.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Schenck Crowding his Committee with More Investigation than they Want.

Babcock, Luckey and Pierrepont on the Witness Stand as to Bell's Romance.

More Post-Traders Come in and Tell how the Money Went.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The War Expenditures Committee to-day examined James Trainer, post-trader at Fort Conche, Texas. He went to see the Secretary of

War in order to secure an appointment and was referred to Gen. Hedrick, who subsequently was appointed, and commissioned witness to do the business; paid A. C. Leighton, who went to Fort Concho with a letter of authority countersigned by Belknap, fifteen hundred dollars in greenbacks, and afterwards paid to Hedrick one thousand dollars, through a mail contractor named Cheney, by a draft on Northrup & Check, bankers, New York.

Witness agreed with Leighton to pay \$15,000 cash and \$500 yearly if the post paid. He paid, without asking a question, a draft drawn by Sawyer, mail contractor, now dead, for \$1,000; also paid \$700 or \$800 to Representative Clark, of Texas. He always regarded these payments as charity. Clark asked for the money as a loan. Witness never expected it would be refunded. He paid \$250 to Simon Wolf, Recorder of Deeds, in Washington. Wolf was to have \$2,000 if he got him the post. Since his return he has paid Wolf \$350 for political assessment.

Friedlander and Bowers, post-traders in Arizona, testified that they never paid money, directly or indirectly, for their office.

SCHENCK WANTS MORE INVESTIGATION.

Phelps, Schenck's counsel, to-day presented to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, a list of witnesses he desired summoned. It being suggested that this was unnecessary, Schenck said he desired the minutest facts discovered. Springer asked whether if the committee should say he honestly and in good faith acquired his interest in the mine irrespective of any fraud committed by others, he would still desire further investigation, Schenck said he would for others as well as himself. He was neither a dupe nor a rascal. He invested with open eyes. The mine is still enormously valuable, but failed owing to mismanagement. He denounced Lyons' testimony. The committee finally adjourned without deciding whether they will admit Schenck's proposed testimony.

TESTIMONY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERRE-POINT.

The War Expenditures Committee to-day, examined Attorney General Pierrepoint, who said Bell's testimony was generally purely imaginary. He said that Bell sent in his personal card to his office and subsequently called with a card from the President. This card is lost, mislaid or was thrown into the waste paper basket. It read something like this: "The bearer wishes to get work. I think he might render valuable service." Bell then said he wanted employment in the secret service and at as high wages as were given in that service. Bell seemed to talk in a commanding way. Witness said he would see the President first. Next day in the cabinet meeting he asked the President if he knew anything about the man. The President announced that he had either known or heard of him during the war as a scout or detective. He now wanted an appointment in the secret service. Bell called the next day and asked if he was to be engaged. Witness questioned him as to what service he had done heretofore. He said he had been employed by the District Attorney at St. Louis because of the extraordinary means he had of getting at some documents in the possession of Joyce. He said he left St. Louis because Dyer had not the means to pay. He said as soon as Dyer would write or telegraph that he wanted to employ him, witness would act

promptly in making the appointment and preparing the instructions. Bell came in next day and showed a dispatch he had sent to Dyer, to the effect that if Dyer would employ him the Attorney General would sanction it. Witness then talked with the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General and found that Bell's record in those Departments was very bad. He never knew of Bell's existence before he presented his card and has never seen him since. He refused to give him the appointment. Neither Babcock nor Luckey had spoken to him about Bell. Witness said that the interview Bell speaks of in his testimony was entirely imaginary, and denied every part of Bell's evidence referring to him where it conflicted with this statement.

A. C. Bradley, of Washington, testified that he knew Bell through Luckey first in St. Louis. On November 4th, Gen. Babcock got a telegram from St. Louis stating that his name had been mentioned in the McDonald case and advising him to go to St. Louis. Babcock got witness to go as counsel to St. Louis. When he arrived there Luckey told witness of Bell's statement and that he had the run of the District Attorney's office where he could steal or copy all the papers. Luckey said he did not credit the statement. Bell returned from Indianapolis with the Hogue documents, and Luckey, Bell and witness talked together. Bell expressed a desire to serve the President, because he believed there was a conspiracy to drag him down. Bell made some remark about the statement of what he had heard said by various parties. Bell's positive assertions went to convince witness there was a conspiracy against the President, so he concluded to get all the information possible. Witness never authorized Bell or anyone else to bring to his room in the Lindell hotel papers and destroy them. He asked him to get information as to the nature of the evidence against Babcock, and get such copies as he could, or to send substances. Luckey had nothing to do with Bell. Gen. Babcock never authorized witness to do anything illegal or improper. Bell wrote witness subsequently in Washington that Dyer was using forged letters to secure the indictment of Babcock. Witness said he gave Bell \$60 altogether.

On cross examination witness said Luckey told him that if Bell came on to Washington he might get an appointment. Bell came to witness' office when he got to Washington but witness could not tell what occurred. The interviews were generally long and Bell did most of the talking.

Luckey testified that he was not sent to St. Louis in the interest of Babcock nor by the President. He wrote a statement in St. Louis last fall while a witness for Avery. He met Bell who told him of the great conspiracy against Babcock and Grant by Bristow, Dyer, Henderson and others, for political effect. Luckey's account of the Bell matter was long and agreed closely with Bradley's. Bell talked with the President about the conspiracy and papers which he had seen concerning it. A few days after Bell said he was to go to St. Louis, sent by the Attorney General to assist Dyer in procuring evidence. But if he saw any unlawful means used, such as forged papers or offering inducements for forgery, he was to report it. Witness made a short, simple cipher for use in case such developments should occur. He did not at that time distrust Bell's honesty and fidelity, &c., and considered the cipher harmless. It was published in a garbled state in the

New York Herald. Neither the President or Babcock knew anything about this cipher. He considered he had a right to give this cipher to secure privacy; knew nothing of Bell's appointment in the Interior Department; never doubted Babcock's innocence and never said anything implying he did.

Gen. Babcock testified he first saw Bell in the Executive Mansion, where he was recommended as a scout; next heard of him when Luckey returned from St. Louis; got considerable information from Bell through Bradley; 24th last December met Bell at his office in Washington. Bell made a long report and said he was very poor. Witness told him to make a written report and if his counsel (Storrs) said it was valuable he would pay for it. Bell made a sworn statement which won his confidence and he paid him first \$25 and altogether about \$100. He had refused him money. Babcock denied that he ever told Bell he was guilty.

On cross examination witness said Bell never wrote him from New York. He told the President of Bell's statement. Never recommended Bell for appointment nor never employed Bell to obtain papers.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Line of Defense that Belknap's Counsel have Marked Out.

THAT BELL.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met to-day. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, testified that Bell, in the fall of 1874, was an applicant for the position of Chief of the Secret Service bureau of the Treasury Department. He did not appoint Bell because of information reflecting on his character. Bell was never in the employ of the Treasury Department in the Secret Service division. He was employed in the Revenue bureau to get the Hoge papers. Hoge was not prosecuted because he left the country.

The witness said he met Bell about the 10th of February, and Bell told him substantially the same story he told the committee. Bell was never employed as a Treasury detective, because the witness believed him working for Babcock and looking into the hands of the prosecution.

S.H. Gregory, a former post-trader at Fort Richardson, testified that General Rice got a third of his profits. He had paid to Rice nearly \$2,000 as profits, although Rice had never invested a dollar.

Joseph Leaf, post-trader at Fort Concho, Texas, testified that he had paid \$2,000 to General Rice for getting him that post.

BELKNAP.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Gen. Belknap's lawyers are busy preparing his case. They have not asked for delay, and it will not be necessary unless more time is required to secure the attendance of necessary witnesses

THE GREAT OUST NEAR CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

from some frontier posts. The General will himself appear at the trial in the Senate.

A "fact" having a very "important bearing" upon Gen. Belknap's motives for resigning has come to light and will be shown on the trial. His sudden resignation was accepted by the country as a confession of guilt. In fact, it was in accordance with the condition made by Clymer when Montgomery Blair, Gen. Belknap's counsel, said to the Committee that he had a proposition to make which he thought his client would accept, namely, if the Committee would strike out the names of the ladies of his family and his child from the evidence he would send in a written statement admitting that money had come into his hands regularly from Marsh for the time named in the testimony. At this time there was no expectation in the committee that impeachment would be undertaken, and Clymer, the chairman, said there was one other thing Gen. Belknap must do, and that was to resign; and to this his council said he should.

Later, at the night session, Mr. Blair's proposition was rejected, and the next morning Gen. Belknap resigned without having had a hint that impeachment was agreed upon and his resignation had the double purpose to save the President embarrassment and to shield the ladies of his family by accepting the responsibility of the whole matter until the excitement had passed and opportunity was given for a full explanation.

The friends of the Secretary represent him as entirely recovered from the first shock and depression inseparable from such deep troubles, and as entirely confident of complete vindication, and in this belief his lawyers fully share. From an examination of Marsh's statements and evidence, it appears that he has made four different and contradictory assertions upon very material points. Several officers of high standing and acquainted with the facts have written here that, to their knowledge, much of Gen. Custer's evidence is erroneous.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Post-Tradership Investigation Slowly Progresses.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Stevenson was before the Clymer Committee today, testifying in relation to the affairs of the Kentucky Railroad and Mr. Pendleton's connection therewith.

Senator Stevenson testified in regard to the Kentucky Railroad, that it was a partnership concern, composed of seven members of a board of control, all of whom were officers. Each member had one vote, regardless of the amount of interest. Death did not create a vacancy in the board until the number was reduced to five. Bower's estate was not represented in the board after his death. Pendleton couldn't have represented the Bower interest there, because Baldwin had no exclusive control over the

estate. The essential conditions alluded to in the above are:

First, An effective control of the management by real owners and bondholders.

Second, The restoration of the equilibrium between compulsory interest charge on the mortgage debt and the minimum net earnings.

Third, The provision for narrow gauging the line.

Net floating debt, is \$2,800,000.

If part of the net revenue for a sufficient period could be applied to paying off the floating debt and narrow gauging the line there could, with capable management, be no question as to the capacity of the property, to earn the interest on all its mortgage debt, without the necessity of foreclosure and assessment on shares.

Wm. Harmon, of Minneapolis, testified that he was post-trader at Fort Rice, Dakota; appointed on the recommendation of Peck, of Durfee & Peck; removed in July, 1874, by order of the Secretary of War; was interested at Standing Rock; sold out to Orville Grant; the note signed by Bonafin, to the order of Orville Grant, and endorsed by Grant, for \$4,638, is still unpaid. Witness had not paid any money to any one for securing his appointment.

Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day Trenor W. Park testified that his opinion of the value of the Emma Mine had been formed from the representations of Stillman, Williams and others, and that he did not take advantage of the dispatch of the persons named to sell out his stock.

Col. John L. Revett, formerly Second Assistant Post Master General, and now Governor of Colorado, was before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to day, and on oath denied that he had ever received any money or any present, or any valuable consideration whatever, from F. P. Sawyer, or from any other contractor, directly or indirectly.

The jury disagreed and was discharged in the case of Ottman, tried for receiving \$4,700, stolen from the treasury by a clerk a year ago.

The bill reported by Mr. Wright, from the Senate Judiciary Committee to day, relative to certain offences and their punishment, provides that if in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States except in the District of Columbia, any offence is committed, which is not prohibited or the punishment thereof is not especially provided for by United States law, such offence shall receive the same punishment as the local laws of the State or territory now in force provides for a like offence, if committed within their jurisdiction and no repeal of such State or special law shall affect any prosecution of liability for such offence in any United States Court.

The bill was discussed at great length.

Pending discussion, the House bill making an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 20th, 1876 and former years, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After a sharp executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Lynne, Hoar and Hurn, to whom the subject of habeas corpus in the case of Hallett Kilbourne, was referred and it was agreed that a respectful reply be communicated to Judge Carter, but that the body of Kilbourne should not be produced before him by the Sergeant-at-arms.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Proceedings Attract a Large Crowd-- Slow Progress of the Trial.

SENATE.

The impeachment proceedings attracted a great crowd this morning, and the same arrangements were made as on Monday. Immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President vetoing the act fixing the salary of the President of the United States.

Ex-Secretary Belknap and his counsel entered, and at 12:30 the legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial.

Lord sent to the Secretary's desk and had read an answer adopted by the House of Representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged, Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the House, by its proper committee, had considered the investigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned.

Carpenter, for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the House until Monday next to answer.

Edmunds submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the House by the 24th inst., and that the managers file their rejoinder by the 25th and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst. Agreed to after some discussion.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds it was ordered that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourn until the 27th inst.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow Demands a Full Investigation of the Charges Preferred Against Him.

The Belknap Impeachment

Trial-Replications, Rejoinders, Demurrers, Etc., Etc.

Mr. Blaine Makes a Personal Explanation in Regard to His Connection with the U. P. R. R.

A Bill to Increase the Circulation of National Bank Notes

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Gen. Belknap has written a letter to a friend, denying in positive terms that he has made any confession whatever concerning the charges against him relative to the Fort Sill post-tradership.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to day and testified that he authorized the payment of money to John J. Davenport to defray the expenses for the suppression of frauds in New York elections.

He was asked if he consulted with the President before paying the money.

Ackerman desired time to consider what reply he would make to the question, and was given till to-morrow.

Judge Cate and Bristow appeared before the war committee this morning concerning the investigation of charges against the Secretary of the Treasury as to the barge Mary Merritt. Cate named as witnesses who had furnished him information upon which the House resolution was based, H. H. Chittenden, E. E. Johnson, S. E. West, Levi Hubbell, G. W. Hazelton and Mr. Northrop. He suggested as a matter of economy that only two of these witnesses be summoned; didn't think it necessary to summon Hubbell.

Bristow said it was late to discuss economy. He wanted the fullest investigation before the country, and wanted all the witnesses, especially Hubbell. He wanted from Cate the names of all persons with whom he had conversation on the subject.

Members of the committee objected to his questions to the Secretary, when Bristow said he had no hesitation in saying that these charges had been investigated by what was known in the country as the whisky ring of Milwaukee, and he interrogated Cate to bring out those facts and put the information on record.

Cate said the committee would try to take care of their side of the case. He himself did not wish to appear as the prosecutor.

Secretary Bristow—But you will do so; you can't help it.

After further discussion the committee decided to summon all the witnesses that had been named.

Bristow said he wanted to state that while in obedience to an executive order he should decline to furnish the original papers in the cases under investigation, yet in every case against himself he would take the responsibility to produce before the committee every original paper.

He then gave the committee the following names of witnesses to be summoned: D.

Lyman, C. F. Conant, Bluford Wilson, J. H. Robeson of the Treasury Department, James Freland, and W. L. and S. E. Trice of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Walter Evans of Louisville.

The committee then adjourned.

This afternoon the counsel for Belknap filed with Secretary Gorham, Belknap's rejoinder to the replications of the House of Representatives in the matter of his impeachment. A general demurrer is interposed to the first of the two replications, alleging its insufficiency. He next denies the statements contained in the second replication, that he was Secretary of War until and including the 2nd of March 1876. He then denies the assertions of the replication to the effect that he was Secretary of War until a committee having authority from the House had investigated his official conduct, and asserts that up to the time of his resignation the House had not given authority to any committee to investigate any of the charges set forth in the charges made against him in the certificates of impeachment.

The last plea of the rejoinder says: As the second replication of the House of Representatives, secondly above, further said that the House of Representatives ought not, by authority in that replication alleged, to have or maintain said impeachment against Belknap, because he says, although true it is that he did resign his position as Secretary of War on March 2d, 1876, by a resignation in writing, addressed to the President, and the President did then accept his resignation in writing, nevertheless it is not true, as alleged in the replication, that Belknap resigned his position with an attempt to evade any proceedings of said House of Representatives to impeach.

The rejoinder goes on to say that the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department had examined Marsh, who had made a statement to the committee which if true would not support the articles of impeachment against Belknap, but which was of such a character in respect to other persons, some of whom had been and one of whom was so nearly connected with Belknap by domestic ties as to greatly affect him and make him willing to secure the suppression of so much of said statement as affected such others at any cost to himself. He therefore proposed to the committee if the committee would suppress that part of the statement which related to said other persons, Belknap, though contrary to the truth, would admit the receipt by him of all the monies stated by Marsh to have been received by him from one Evans and paid over by Marsh to any other person or persons, but the committee declined to accede to the proposition, and Hon. Heister Clymer, chairman of the committee, then declared to Belknap that he (Clymer) should move in the House of Representatives upon the statement of Marsh for the impeachment of him (Belknap) unless Belknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before morning of the next day.

The rejoinder continues to say that Belknap regarded this statement of Clymer as an intimation that he could by resigning avoid the disgrace and humiliation of a public trial. He availed himself of the defense suggested by Clymer, believing it to have been made in good faith, and that he would secure a speedy dismissal of the case from public mind; which statement, though it involved no criminality on his part, was deeply painful to his feelings, and he did resign his position as Secretary of

War on the 2d of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon of the same day Belknap caused the committee to be notified of his resignation and its acceptance, all of which was in pursuance of a suggestion made by Clymer, and thereupon the committee declared they had no further duty to perform in the premises, and Belknap admits that while the House of Representatives claims that Clymer was acting on its behalf in the pretended examination of Marsh, the House ought in honor and in law to be estopped to deny that Clymer was also acting on behalf of the House in suggesting the resignation of Belknap and ought not to be heard to complain of the resignation thus induced, and this Belknap is ready to verify, wherefore he prays that the judgment of said House of Representatives ought not maintain the impeachment.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Rice, of Iowa, on the Witness Stand--The Hot Springs Reservation.

General E. W. Rice, of Iowa, to-day testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he had received about \$12,000 from post-traderships and for interesting himself with the Secretary of War to procure appointments for friends. Neither Belknap nor any one else had any interest in his matters.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

A Motion to Postpone Belknap's Trial to the First Monday in December.

SENATE.

A large audience crowded the galleries to-day. At 12:30 legislative business was suspended and the impeachment trial began.

Mr. Lord submitted a motion that the evidence relating to the question of jurisdiction of the Senate be given before the arguments relating thereto, and if such plea is overruled that the defendant be required to answer to the articles of impeachment within two days, and the House reply if they deem it necessary within two days, and the trial proceed the next day after the joining of the issue.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. I. BICKEL KEONUK, IOWA

Mr. Carpenter, of the counsel for the accused, moved that the trial be postponed till the first Monday in December next, and asked that the time for discussing this motion be fixed at two hours for each side. The request was granted—48 to 13—and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in favor of the motion.

Mr. Blair agreed, that it was impossible for the Senate to do justice to so great and important a question involved on account of the advanced stage of the session and counsel had not had time to make a suitable investigation before presenting themselves to argue this great question again. The House was even now making investigations with a view of presenting additional articles of impeachment and if any additional charges were to be made, counsel for accused wanted them here. They invited the closest scrutiny into the official conduct of accused. He referred to his life and stated that he had won his way into the councils of the nation on the field of battle. Another reason why the Senate should postpone the trial, was that it connected itself directly with the political issues of the day and both parties were almost committed to his destruction. Judge Black followed on the same side.

Judge Black dwelt upon the political excitement against accused, contending that it was so intense that each party was committed to his ruin. It was impossible for him to have a fair trial, though he might have an honest one. He also intimated that this would be so painful that nothing but the fear of absolute loss of his reputation could move him to it. At the conclusion of Judge Black's speech Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate withdraw for consideration. The motion was agreed to. Yeas 35; nays 24.

Mr. Hoar, of the managers, called its attention to rules of parliamentary law which restricts the Senate in discussion of what has taken place in the House of Representatives. He desired to know whether that was the rule governing the proceedings. Senate adjourned.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow Interrogates Witnesses in Reference to the Mary Merritt Case.

The Impeachment Managers and Counsel for the Accused Still Discussing Jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Carter's Decision Discharging from Custody Hallett Kilbourne.

The Speaker of the House is Congratulated for the Cleverness of his Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the Hallett Kilbourne habeas corpus case Chief Justice Carter decides that the case is one of misdemeanor and punishable by courts, and in conclusion says the relator will be rendered to the dominion of the indictment.

A. L. Bonnafan, Jr., post trader at Ft. Stey-nson, Dakota, testified before the Clymer committee to-day. He received his appointment directly from the President; had not paid a dollar for his appointment.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to-day began the examination of the Mary Merritt case.

Edward G. Johnson, attorney for owners, denied the published statement that the Secretary told him he would leave Washington so that the matter might be adjusted by assistant Secretary Conant.

Judge Hubbell gave a documentary account of all proceedings in the case. He admitted that he was throughout opposed to the remission of forfeiture of the vessel, but finally gave his consent.

In reply to questions by Secretary Bristow, witness said there was no charge of fraud against the vessel, that the whole ground of forfeiture was on points in the reciprocity treaty and had nothing to do with the smuggling. The Secretary then read from the resolutions directing this investigation that one of the attorneys for the owners of said vessel applied to Bristow for a remission of forfeiture to which Bristow replied that he would do nothing himself, but his private secretary could attend to it and the attorney met his private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted. The Secretary asked witness, presuming he was the attorney alluded to, whether there was any truth in that allegation. Witness replied that it was wholly untrue. The Secretary never said any such thing to him and he never saw the Secretary's private secretary.

Secretary Bristow—Did I not tell you I had rendered friendly assistance to Ferlaud and Evans without any fee. As an attorney I declined to act in the matter, but while I could not act I believed every petitioner had a right to be heard.

Witness—I do not remember that as the precise language, but it was that in substance.

Bristow—Did you ever make any arrangements with me in the presence of Senators Carpenter and Wilson, or in presence of either or both of them that I was to leave the Department and let some one else fix it?

Witness—No, sir; it is false in every particular.

Bristow—Did you ever know any person in the Treasury Department to have anything to do with this case in an improper capacity?

Witness—No, sir; not one.

Judge Hubble testified that Johnson reported to him that he had just returned from Washington and found things very favorable there. Bristow was going to

Philadelphia and would leave the Assistant Secretary to remit the fine or release the Merritt. Witness understood Johnson to say this to him more than once.

Chairman—Did you understand Johnson to say that Bristow was going to Philadelphia with a view that a settlement might be made during his absence?

Witness—I did not give my understanding, but what Johnson said. Johnson told me such settlement would not be made unless I should give my consent.

In the course of the examination Bristow asked witness whether he did not know the predecessor of the present solicitor. Banfield had gone carefully over the ground and said the offense charged against the Mary Merritt was merely trivial.

Witness replied that he recollected something of it.

Bristow asked who testified that he was throughout opposed to the remission. By what process he changed his mind.

Witness replied because he was assured that the defendant was prepared to make remission and thus arrest further legal proceedings. He had nothing whatever to do with the remission of forfeiture except to give his assent.

Bristow—Was not this your principal reason that customs officers, as informers, should have their moities?

Witness replied that this was true in part.

During further examination witness said he was interested in the settlement to the extent of two per cent. he received on the amount of the judgment. Secretary Bristow referred to the statute to show that Judge Hubbell was not entitled to such percentage. Representative W. B. Williams remarked that the statement of Judge Hubbell should be excluded from the record, and so the committee agreed. Secretary Bristow expressed the hope that the committee would not misunderstand him, as he was concerned, he did not want his statement in reply to go on the record.

W. Evans of Kentucky, formerly partner of Feland, testified as to their connection with the Mary Merritt case. He came here in the spring or summer of '73 in order to secure the remission of the forfeiture of the vessel. Gen Bristow having resigned the office of solicitor general, was at that time in Philadelphia engaged in railroad business as an attorney. He stated to Bristow the object of his errand and offered to give him part of the compensation. Gen. Bristow declined to take a fee but said he would assist them in presenting the matter to Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Bristow introduced him to Mr. Banfield, solicitor and was informed that it was the policy there not to grant any remission of forfeitures in pending litigation. Bristow's conduct in the premises was merely an act of kindness, he having declined all or any compensation, merely serving his neighbors. Bristow had no professional connection with the case and was very careful to have this fact explicitly understood. He emphatically declined to have anything to do with a fee. Bristow then called witness' attention to the resolution of the House mentioned above and asked witness whether he was the attorney alluded to, or if he talked about the matter to Bristow's secretary. Witness replied that the mention of attorney in the extract read, certainly did not apply to him. He was not the man.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

At 12:30, the impeachment trial was resumed. The pending question was the motion submitted by the managers to hear the testimony in regard to the jurisdiction of the Senate. Before the arguments there-to, Mr. Carpenter, counsel for the accused, addressed the Senate. He charged that the managers were attempting to manage the case on both sides. It was not the intention of counsel to cause any unnecessary delay, but they had prior professional engagements and had not yet had time to prepare themselves for arguing the question of jurisdiction. He asked that the matter be delayed for two weeks from today and they would then ask no further postponement. Their only object was to present the question of jurisdiction as its importance demanded. Mr. Lord opposed the request of counsel for postponement, and asked the Senate to hear the testimony in regard to jurisdiction. He stated that they had witnesses ready this morning and asked that they be heard. After further argument Conkling submitted an order that the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. Belknap, respondent, was amenable to a trial of impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office. The motion that the testimony be heard touching the exact time of such resignation, and touching the motive and purpose of such resignation, is reserved without prejudice till the question above stated has been considered.

Further discussion between the counsel followed. Carpenter said they would contest that an officer of the government had a right to resign any moment, and that the motives which govern the resignation cannot effect the matter.

Lord said the evidence as to the jurisdiction was principally documentary, and should not take over an hour to hear it.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a substitute for the last paragraph of Conkling's order, so as to insert the following: "And that the manager and counsel in such argument discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material."

The Senate then returned to the consideration of the order as submitted by Conkling and the amendment of Edmunds.

At 4:40 the Senators returned to the chamber and the presiding officer—Ferry—announced that several orders had been agreed upon which were read by the clerk as follows:

Ordered—That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether Belknap is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office and that the managers and counsel in such arguments discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material and whether the matters in support of jurisdiction, alleged by the House of Representatives in its pleadings subsequent to the articles of impeachment can be thus alleged if the same are not averred in said articles.

Ordered 2d—That that the hearing proceed on the 4th of May; that the opening and close of the argument be given to respondent; that three of the counsel and three managers may be heard with order as may be agreed on between themselves, and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsel may desire.

After argument by Hoar and Carpenter, the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned till Monday.

The consideration of legislative business was then resumed, but without transacting

any important business the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the decision of Chief Justice Carter discharging from custody Hallett Kilbourne, which was referred.

Permission was given the managers of the Belknap impeachment to examine as witnesses on the trial any member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, or any members of the House whose testimony they may deem requisite.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

An Indictment Found against Belknap—Mrs. Marsh "Non Est."

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have agreed upon an indictment against W. W. Belknap for alleged acceptance of bribes in official station.

A summons sent out yesterday for Mrs. Caleb P. Marsh was returned by the Marshal, endorsed "non est."

A. S. H. White, Lonsdale Twitchel, late of the Indian Office; Duncan Thompson, of the Interior Department; M. McEwing, and J. S. Rea, of the Pension Agency, were examined by the Grand Jury to-day.

The presentment of Gen. Belknap is in the hands of the District Attorney, who will prepare a formal indictment.

Before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, John J. Davenport testified that he could not produce any particular set of vouchers that would cover particularly the sum of \$20,000 received from Whitley, but he could furnish the vouchers running from the time he first received any money in 1852 up to the time he had expended it in 1874, covering every dollar he received. He produced the vouchers. The committee desired witness to produce every other voucher in his possession so that he might be able to say to the committee that he had produced every voucher he was able to produce. Adjourned.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1876

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Argument on the Question of Jurisdiction in the Impeachment Case.

THE CASE OF CUSTER.

The statement that the President relieved Gen. Custer from his command because he was a witness in the Belknap impeachment trial is officially denied. On the contrary it was the wish of the President that Gen. Custer having been subpoenaed as a witness should remain until he had testified and that in the meantime the Indian expedition should be placed under the command of some other officer. Neither the Secretary of War nor Gen. Sherman protested against relieving Custer.

SENATE.

The House resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress from the 9th to the 12th of May to attend the Centennial, was adopted.

Mr. Carpenter then began his argument for the respondent—Belknap—on the question of jurisdiction. After reviewing the pleadings in the case he said he would endeavor to show how—first—that the articles of impeachment could not be entertained against any private citizen in any case. Whenever articles of impeachment were exhibited they must set forth every fact essential to constitute a crime impeachable. He stated he would confine himself in his argument to legal questions and would be as brief as possible. He read from the debates of the Constitutional Convention and urged that the men who framed the Constitution never had the slightest idea that anybody but a public officer could be impeached. The debates all showed that impeachment was intended as a check upon those in power.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took a recess.

Mr. Carpenter resumed after recess.

Mr. Knott followed him for the managers. He held that the real question was whether they exercised the functions devolved upon them as the highest court known to our government by virtue of a constitutional power, or merely at the will and pleasure of the accused. There was not a solitary syllable in any of the provisions of the constitution which limited the power of the House of Representatives to prefer, or of the Senate to try articles of Impeachment, to the time which the party accused shall remain in office, or to any other time whatever. The very moment an impeachable offense was committed the guilty party became liable to imprisonment, and there was not a word in any of the provisions of the constitution of relieving him from that liability upon the termination of his office, whether by resignation or otherwise. Mr. Knott said that he disliked extremely asking a favor at the hands of the Senate, but he was suffering such physical pain that he must ask for adjournment.

The Senate as a court of impeachment adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of legislative business, and after referring several House bills to their appropriate committees, went into executive session and soon adjourned.

THE GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1876.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House bill relieving the State of Kansas from charges on account of ordinance stores furnished to the territory of Kansas was passed.

Mr. McDougall, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill establishing the rank of Paymaster General. It provides that the rank of Paymaster General shall be that of Brigadier General. Passed.

Mr. Mills, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and forbidding that all persons now holding such offices shall be mustered out of the service. Passed.

The Speaker announced as the Committee of Conference on the part of the House, on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, Messrs. Randall, Holman and Hale. Adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Occupied with the Appropriation Bill.

After which the Belknap Impeachment is Taken up.

SENATE

Mr. Windom introduced a bill extending and continuing for a period of ten days, the act recently passed to provide temporarily for expenditures of the government. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hitchcock called up the Senate bill to provide for the sale of the Ft. Kearney military reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—During the morning hour the conference report on the legislative judicial appropriation bill was discussed.

At 12 o'clock the impeachment trial was resumed, but, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was ordered that further proceedings in the trial be suspended for the present, in order that the conference report on the appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said the Conference Committee had come to mean the will of one house of Congress and only one. On such ground a conference was impracticable, because there could be but one side to the question. So long as the House insisted, only the Senate must consent to a conference. The Senate confers had met the House half way; if any more could be done consistent with the integrity of the Senate he would be glad if some one would proclaim it. The Senate Committee, to meet the House half way, agreed to a reduction of six hundred in the force of the Civil Service, believing that it was better that the public service should suffer somewhat than have an important appropriation bill fail, but this proposition was absolutely rejected by the House. The whole amount to be saved by reducing the clerk's salaries would not exceed \$250,000 or \$300,000.

Mr. Windom, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that, after careful calculation, it had been found that the saving would be but little over \$1,000,000. It was not the amount involved so much as it was the principle of coercing the Senate to change the law.

Mr. Edmunds.—That is all they care for.

Mr. Morrill, resuming, said it was not on the principle of just economy that

this thing was done by the House. It could not be made apparent here, or anywhere else, that there was any necessity or public justice in an attempt to raid on the clerks in the departments. It was altogether too insignificant for the consideration of statesmanship. The principle which laid behind this action of the House of Representatives covered the whole field of legislation, and annihilated the Senate of the United States.

Senator Morton addressed the Senate, claiming that the attitude of the House was revolutionary and nullifying. He said that if either House said to the other to repeal this obnoxious statute, or we will stop the working of the government, such a proposition was revolutionary. He held that if either House inserted new legislation in the appropriation which was objected to by the other, it was the duty of the House proposing the change, to recede, otherwise one House can nullify a law.

Mr. Thurman then replied to Mr. Morton with great warmth. He claimed that there was neither nullification nor dictation in the action of the House.

After speaking at some length he was followed by Mr. Logan who agreed with Mr. Morton.

Logan gave notice that he would call up House bill for equalization of bounties to-morrow during the morning hour.

White called up Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans. Passed.

Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Carpenter, of counsel for accused, said yesterday they declined to cross-examine witnesses because they expected then to leave the matter in the hands of the managers, and they feared any such examination of witnesses by the defence might look as if they had lost confidence in the point raised by them that the accused could not be convicted. However, they now asked permission to cross-examine Gen. Irwin McDowell.

Gen. McDowell was then recalled and cross examined by Carpenter.

Witness met Belknap at his house and had some conversation with him in relation to prices charged by post traders and was directed by Belknap to draw up an order to meet the case. Witness did so and thinks it would have been effectual if it had been carried out.

The witness was acquainted with the Secretary of War for some years before he was made Secretary, and as far as witness knew the Secretary had been active, energetic and faithful during his official career.

Richard King, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, testified in reference to the account of Caleb P. Marsh. Witness produced four certificates of deposit for \$1,500 each, endorsed, and payable to the order of W. W. Belknap.

Charles F. Emery, of Maroa, Ill., testified that he was a banker, and that he had received a certificate of deposit for \$1,500 from William W. Belknap, to be invested in real estate mortgage. Witness invested it for three years on December 21, 1871. When it matured it was renewed for three years more by the party who borrowed the money.

THE GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, '76.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

Occupies the Attention of the Senate Most of the Day.

MR. MARSH AGAIN GOES OVER HIS VERSION OF THE STORY.

Gen. Hazen and Others Take the Stand and Testify.

Some New Legislative Matters Put Through the Mill.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Thurman moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, take a recess for half an hour and consider legislative business. Rejected.

Mr. Conkling moved that the Court adjourn until 12 to-morrow. Rejected 24 to 17, though Carpenter pleaded for adjournment on account of the excessive heat.

Caleb P. Marsh being recalled testified that he couldn't remember the occasion nor fix the time at which the Secretary of war was at his house in New York to dinner, but said Gen. McDowell and Belknap were there together. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower were also there. He had a talk with Belknap previously about an appointment to a post tradership.

The question whether witness Marsh ever had corrupt transactions with Belknap was overruled.

Mr. Carpenter asked if there was any agreement between witness and Belknap that witness should pay Belknap money for the appointment of post-trader at Fort Sill.

Mr. Marsh said no; neither was there any such agreement in consideration of Evans' appointment. The kindness extended by witness to Mrs. Belknap certainly had a great deal to do with the Secretary's making the appointment. He gave Belknap half the money he received from Evans, because it gave him great pleasure. He always sent the money gratuitously as a present. Didn't know that Belknap knew how large the presents were to be before he received them, though witness was fully cognizant of their values before sending them; never conversed with any one except the present Mrs. Belknap before sending the money to the Secretary. He conversed with the present Mrs. B. on the night of the funeral of the first Mrs. B.

Witness was not allowed to give this conversation, it being with a third party. Witness said, however, that he assigned the reason to Belknap for sending this money. There had been no conversation between him and Belknap, in consequence of which he sent the money to

Mrs. Belknap.

Mr. Logan asked if he sent this money to Belknap in consequence of any agreement with any other person than Belknap.

In discussing the admission of this question Mr. Blair argued that it was proper to show that there was an arrangement with some other party to whom the money was sent through Belknap as the proper custodian.

Finally the witness answered that he had a conversation with the present Mrs. B. on the night of the funeral in the nursery. When she invited me to go and see the baby, I said to her as nearly as I can remember, "This child will have money coming to it." After a while she said: My sister gave the child to me and told me that the money coming to her I must take and keep for it. I am not certain about the rest of the conversation. I have an indistinct comprehension about what was said. I said all right, perhaps father ought to be consulted, and her reply was that if I send the money to him she would get it anyway without the child. Witness had an indistinct recollection of the conversation with Belknap that night, but was uncertain about it.

Mr. Wright asked on what he based his assumption in saying yesterday he supposed Belknap knew from whom the money sent him came.

Mr. Marsh said because Belknap knew Evans was appointed at his request. He had no other business transaction with Belknap except sending this money.

Mr. Logan asked what was the understanding with the former Mrs. Belknap of which he spoke. Both the managers and the counsel objected, but Mr. Logan insisted on the answer, and the Senate 25 to 17, decided that the witness must answer.

Mr. Marsh then said he didn't think he had stated he had had any understanding with Mrs. Belknap.

The first money was sent to Mrs. Belknap without any arrangement with any person. When he paid Belknap he had no conversation with him as to whence the money came or in any way regarding it. He did not recollect of the subject being mentioned between them.

Henry Brinkerhoff, clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, identified Marsh's letter applying for the Fort Sill post-tradership, and identified General Belknap's handwriting on it.

Gen. W. B. Hazen was recalled to explain a portion of his testimony of yesterday. He had become satisfied that his letter read yesterday was not written before he was examined by the Senate Military Committee. Mr. a ter showed him a letter of his (Hazen's) addressed to Clymer from Mexico, March, 1876, which called attention to the writer's testimony before the Military Committee in 1872, and speaks of the abuses in post-traderships. Witness said he felt some interest in this impeachment and had been somewhat active in setting things going. In answer to the question he said he did not write the Tribune article, supposed Smalley did on the strength of the information which witness furnished.

Mr. Heister Clymer was sworn and produced the original testimony of Mr. Marsh, which Mr. McMahon proposed to put in as evidence to show that Mr. Belknap, after reading over the testimony, had tendered his resignation on account of it.

Mr. Carpenter said if the testimony was admitted, he would show that the committee had threatened Mr. Belknap, that unless he resigned before a certain time, he would be impeached.

Mr. Clymer said he wrote a note to the Secretary of War on the 29th of February, requesting his presence before the committee. The Secretary appeared and the testimony of Marsh was read to him. He replied that some of the statements therein he knew to be true, some he knew to be false and others he knew nothing about. Gen. Belknap then asked for time to employ counsel, and the committee took a recess to allow him to do so. He subsequently appeared, with Judge Blair as his counsel, and produced his letter of resignation as Secretary of War. The letter of resignation and the reply of the President accepting the same were read.

Witness resuming, testified that he wrote to the President to learn the hour that the resignation was accepted and was informed that it was about 10:20 a. m., March 2d.

After a discussion of the offer of the managers to submit the testimony of Marsh taken before the House Committee, it was allowed—24 to 13.

Mr. Clymer then read the testimony and Mr. McMahon announced that the managers had only two more witnesses, Evans and Fisher, and thought one would be sufficient and wished to close with the understanding that they should have the right to examine Evans afterwards when put on the stand, but Mr. Carpenter objected, saying that they had very few witnesses, of whom Evans was the principal one. Telegrams were read, announcing that Evans had left Fort Sill for Washington and that Fisher would be here to-morrow. Pending discussion, the Senate as a court of impeachment adjourned until 12 to-morrow, and legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Allen, from the Appropriation Committee, reported with its amendments the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, moved that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House bill to amend the bankruptcy act, and ask for a conference. So ordered.

The Chair appointed as members of the committee, Messrs. Thurman, Wright and Edmunds.

Adjourned.

THE GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1876.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Occupied with the Appropriation Bill.

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SENATE

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Belknap July 8, 76

THE GREAT WESTERN NEWS PUBLISHED HISTORY
BY HITCHCOCK KEOKUK, IOWA

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SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Thurman moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, take a recess for half an hour and consider legislative business. Rejected.

Mr. Conkling moved that the Court adjourn until 12 to-morrow. Rejected.

jected, saying that they had very few witnesses, of whom Evans was the principal one. Telegrams were read, announcing that Evans had left Fort Sill for Washington and that Fisher would be here to-morrow. Pending discussion, the Senate as a court of impeachment adjourned until 12 to-morrow, and legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Allen, from the Appropriation Committee, reported with its amendments the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, moved that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House bill to amend the bankruptcy act, and ask for a conference. So ordered.

The Chair appointed as members of the committee, Messrs. Thurman, Wright and Edmunds.

Adjourned.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

HOWELL & CLARK, Publishers.

JUNE 26, 1879.

Col. Peck and Gen. Hazen.

(St. Paul Pioneer-Press.)

Gen. Hazen's controversy with Gen. Stanley is only one of the numerous quarrels in which he involved himself while stationed on the Missouri river, in order, apparently, to relieve the ennui of his exile from the metropolitan society in which he cut so dashing a figure. He took shelter from the charges of cowardice and falsehood preferred against him by Gen. Stanley, by pleading the statute of limitations. It now appears that he has sought to avoid a trial by court-martial on the charges preferred against him by C. K. Peck, of Keokuk, by interposing the same plea. Mr. Peck charged Hazen with false indorsement upon honor of official papers, and also with perjury. Mr. Peck being in St. Paul yesterday received the following dispatch from the secretary of war, in answer to his letter inclosing charges and specifications against Gen. Hazen:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3.—Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, enclosing charges and specifications against Wm. B. Hazen, Sixth infantry, I have respectfully to invite your attention to the report of the general of the army, to whom the charges have been referred, quoted below. His bills are concurred in by this department.

"The subject matters herein charged in specifications 1, 2 and 3, charge 4, occurred more than two years ago, and are consequently outlawed."

The second charge alleges matters prior to May, 1877, therefore is outlawed. The only vital charge is the third, perjury, a civil crime, punishable by indictment and trial by civil court, and not by a military court. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. McCRARY,

Secretary of War.

C. K. PECK, Esq.

Mr. Peck is unable to account for this disposition of the case by Gen. Sherman, as he says it does not accord with the facts. The charges preferred by him against Hazen of false indorsement of official papers relate, he says, to transactions which took place on May 18, 1877. The letter of the secretary of war

acknowledges the receipt of these charges on May 10, 1879. They were thus filed within the period of two years fixed by the statute of limitations as necessary to have expired in order to outlaw the charges. If filed at any time within the period they can, as lawyers advise him, be taken up for trial at any time thereafter. Mr. Peck proposes to write to the secretary of war, calling attention to the evident chronological miscalculation on which the report of the general of the army is based, and to press his demand that the charges be tried by court-martial. It would seem a proceeding of very doubtful propriety on the part of Gen. Hazen to seek to avoid a trial upon grave charges affecting his honor as an officer by pleading the statute of limitations, but to interpose this technical bar of outlawry when the facts do not warrant it, implies an anxiety to escape a trial which looks very much like a confession that the charges cannot be disproved.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

HOWELL & CLARK, Publishers.

MAY 8, 1879.

Secretary Belknap and Gen. Hazen.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 25th.)

Secretary Belknap had his day in court yesterday in the Hazen-Stanley court-martial. This was well, for there has been a general impression that the secretary was unfriendly to Hazen, and kept him in a remote post. Hazen had this impression, and made complaint of it. He and his connections made war on Belknap because of it, he by accusing the secretary in the matter of post-traderships and then by raking up this and other matters. It was this pursuit that brought out the affair of the Kentucky Central Railroad claim, and Mr. Pendleton's connection therewith. The queer part was that this was done by Mr. Pendleton's party friends.

But General Belknap shows that so far from being unfriendly to Colonel Hazen he had shown him extraordinary favors. Thus, at the instance of Hazen's friends, he referred to General Sherman his name for the revision of army regulations, but General Sherman preferred General Wood, and said Hazen had already had more favors than were necessary. He mentioned Hazen to President Grant for promotion to the vacant brigadier-generalship, but Grant did not appoint him. He regards Grant's reply as a privileged communication, and it was not required. At Hazen's request the secretary gave him letters of introduction when he went abroad, and he also modified his leave of absence to let him go to Cuba. He had only declined to grant one thing Hazen asked of him, viz: to be appointed on the board of West Point visitors. He had always been friendly to Hazen, yet the charge was made again and again that he had banished him to Fort Buford, and Hazen represented that the "hand of power" was heavy on him.

This corrects a belief that was general, and shows that this hostile pursuit of Belknap by Hazen and his connections was of a secretary who had been specially kind to him. And that, too, when his standing with the president and the high officers of the army was not good. General Belknap shows also that Hazen

wrote charges against him to the newspapers, and then denied it to him.

This court-martial is correcting some history besides that which Colonel Hazen furnished. The attendance of high officers of the army testifies to the great interest which it has aroused in military circles.

DAILY GATE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1874.

Miss GRUNDY, who writes gossip from Washington, says that the bride of General Belknap, Secretary of War, is young, beautiful, witty and distinguished for graceful bearing and gracious manner. The lovely little town of Harrodsburg, in Central Kentucky, has sent forth from its quiet shades some of the most renowned belles who have of late years upheld the prestige of the State for beautiful women. The late Dr. Tomlinson of that town was the father of several daughters remarkable for their attractions of mind and person, even among the many handsome women of their State. The youngest of these sisters has become the wife of Secretary Belknap. This lady, as Miss Tomlinson, was well known and greatly admired in Louisville, where she spent the short period between her school-days and her early marriage. As Mrs. Bower, she resided during her husband's lifetime in Cincinnati, and since his death, several years ago, she has divided most of her time between this city and New York, and for more than a year traveled in Europe, returning last August. Few ladies have been more popular in Washington than Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap. Her brilliancy in conversation, added to her handsome face and figure, have surrounded her with a crowd of admirers, as many of her own sex as of the other. She is tall and regal in appearance. Her black hair frames in a blooming complexion and clearly-cut features. Her expression is full of animation—her eyes sparkling with the wit which dazzles her hearers when expressed in words. The above is Miss Grundy's statement, which we believe has the approval of the War Department.

Revenue Sale.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, IOWA, Keokuk, July 17, 1868.

IN accordance with Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Law, I will sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Keokuk, on Wednesday, July 29th, 1868, 17 caddies (354 pounds) Grape Juice Tobacco, seized for violation of Internal Revenue Law.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Collector 1st D. I., Iowa.

THE GATE CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17.

S. G. Bridges Awarded the Contract for Headstones.

A KEOKUKIAN IN LUCK.

The contracts for head stones for soldiers' graves are awarded to Samuel G. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, and a New York state man. The price of headstones will average about \$2.28 each.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Damaging Charges Against Secretary Belknap.

Traffic in Post-Traderships for Private Gain.

A Tremendous Stir in the Political Hive in Consequence of these Developments.

Secretary Belknap's Resignation in the Hands of the President.

He Will Appear Before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Levi P. Luckey Resigns as Private Secretary to the President and Ulysses, Jr. Takes his Place.

Randall, of Pa., Introduces a Bill to Provide for the Redemption of Fractional Currency.

THE WAR SECRETARY

In a Deuced Bad Fix.

He Resigns his Position on Account of Damaging Evidence.

Talk of Impeachment and Other Particulars.

HOW'S THIS BELKNAP?

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The report that Marsh, of New York, testified yesterday before the committee on expenditures in the war department that he paid Mrs. Belknap \$10,000 for a post tradership, and six thousand dollars annually since, and that the Secretary has not denied the truth of the charge became generally known this morning and caused much surprise and excitement in official and other circles.

Inquiries being made in all quarters, resulted in the general belief that the reported testimony was entitled to credence, and this belief was strengthened by the fact that about ten o'clock he had an interview with the President, in company

with Chandler, Morton and others. The subject was discussed involving the resignation of Secretary Belknap. The latter left the executive mansion with Secretary Chandler, and both went over to the war department. It is thought Belknap placed his resignation at the pleasure of the president.

A republican member of the committee on expenditures of the war department is authority for stating that Secretary Belknap has not yet been before that committee, but is to be examined this afternoon. The same authority states that the president has accepted Belknap's resignation. A report on the subject will be made to the House to-day if the committee is able to finish taking the testimony before adjournment.

The report of the testimony implicating Secretary Belknap in the matter of the sale of office of the post trader at Fort Sill, is the theme of comment everywhere in this city to-day. Gen. Belknap has resigned. He handed a letter to the president tendering his resignation, and asking that it be accepted without delay. It is stated at the White House that his resignation was promptly accepted, but the exact language of the president's reply has not yet been obtained.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A Washington special says Dr. Tomlinson, a brother of Mrs. Belknap, was before the committee on expenditures of the war department this morning and denounced the statement that he acted as intermediary between Belknap and Marsh, as false.

Judge Blair and Marsh are again before the committee. Nothing else is talked about in the capital and the greatest excitement prevails.

A Washington dispatch says the discovery of the circumstances in Gen. B.'s administration of the war department occasions the most intense surprise, and cabinet officers and officials of all grades declare their absolute astonishment.

Throughout the entire city to-day there has been talk regarding the subject of the impeachment of the ex-secretary for official corruption, and opinions have been divided even among cabinet officers and others, as to whether a trial can be had after the officer is out of office. The preponderance of opinion, however is it could be. The attorney general, in conversation upon the matter, said he was not prepared to give an opinion, though it has not been officially asked for, until after an examination.

Several friends of Belknap called upon him to-day, but he had nothing to say except that he desired to make a statement before the committee.

There are already rumors as to the appointment of a successor, but nothing is said about it at the white house. It is also rumored this afternoon that the president is inclined to withdraw his acceptance of the resignation, to await investigation of the charges against Belknap.

He remained at his private residence to-day, not having visited the war department. He says that there are many complications to be explained to the committee, and that he has therefor requested that Treasurer New be tendered the office of Secretary of War.

In the house this afternoon, Clymer presented resolutions of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

ROUND ABOUT.

—The topic of discussion on the streets is General Belknap and his crooked business.

—"A rooster plucked down to his last pin feather by Marsh," said a friend, speaking of Belknap to-day.

—"Belknap is the best toad in the puddle, and I aint agoin to believe it, until I have to," is an expression we frequently heard on the street to-day.

—The receipt of the news of Belknap's resignation, and the subsequent developments, created an intense excitement in Keokuk, last night.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Committee of the House Impeach Secretary Belknap at the Bar of the Senate.

And Give Notice that Formal Articles of Impeachment will Soon be Presented.

Preparation of Articles of Impeachment against Belknap, Begun by the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Morton has been Tendered the Appointment of Secretary of War.

HOUSE.

Resolutions of Impeachment of Secretary Belknap.

Proceedings in the House thereon.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Clymer presented resolutions of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

In the midst of great excitement and with unusual stillness in the house, Mr. Clymer said: I ask permission of the house to make a report from the committee on expenditures in the war department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard, this house will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time.

Permission was given and Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the clerk's desk, read the following report: The

committee found at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of General W. W. Belknap, then secretary of war, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the house. They further report that this day at 11 o'clock, a letter of the president of the United States was presented to the committee, accepting the resignation of the secretary of war, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which the president informed the committee was accepted about 10:29 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that said William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also the report of the proceedings of the committee during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, be referred to the judiciary committee with instructions to prepare and report without delay suitable articles of impeachment of said William W. Belknap.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the house be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the senate and there impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office and to inform that body that the formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented and to request the senate to make such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Clymer then read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about \$20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

The reading was listened to with intense interest. Clymer was much affected by the pathetic portions of the narrative.

At the close Clymer said, with great emotion: Mr. Speaker, I would not if I could, and I could not in my present condition if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the house. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are plain. Everywhere throughout this broad land and throughout christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute the record of official corruption, and crimes, such as there is no parallel in our own history or in that of any other country. At this hour, if one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy could find utterance from me it would, because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but a proper outgrowth, the true exponent of corruption and extravagance, the misgovernment that has cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection, I will discharge my duty the best to myself and to this house by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions.

Kasson appealed to Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question

on a matter of so grave importance.

Clymer refused and demanded the previous question.

Kasson—Does the gentleman expect the house to-night, after 5 o'clock, and without this report being printed, to vote on these resolutions when even the impeachability of the office at present is a point to be considered by the house?

Clymer—After the previous question has been ordered, I will yield half the hour to the members of the committee who are on the other side.

After some further discussion the previous question was seconded and Clymer yielded the floor to his colleagues on the committee.

Robbins pleaded his mental and physical exhaustion from his continuous service on the committee as a reason why he should not address the house at any length.

He spoke of the report as presenting a case of great shame and disgrace to all American citizens. As to the question of the impeachability of an officer who had resigned, he was not prepared to speak. Would they expect that an officer who had been found guilty of criminal conduct could flee from justice? He alluded to what he called the unseemly acceptance of Secretary Belknap's resignation, and referred to the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Francis Bacon, both of whom were impeached after they ceased to hold offices in which they had committed crimes and misdemeanors.

Bass of New York, said Clymer would find that this case had many parallels. He would not have to leave his own borders to find a case compared with which this was as white as the driven snow. He admitted that the mere statement of this case, as presented by the testimony, was sufficient to justify every member to vote for the resolutions presented.

Lamar inquired of Bass his opinion of the impeachability of a resigned officer.

Bass replied that English authorities seemed to maintain the jurisdiction of impeachment in such cases, but that in this country it was an unadjudicated question, and one that was not free from doubt. His own best judgment was in favor of the right to impeach and let the question be adjudicated by the senate.

Hoar, in answer to a remark, repudiated the idea of this being a political question. He quoted the case of Whittemore of South Carolina, in which the house had determined that the formal actual resignation of an office terminated the office, and that any American citizen could lay down an office held by him without any acceptance of his resignation. Judge Story had laid down the doctrine that it could not be done in England, but there any citizen could be impeached, and therefore the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Bacon did not apply in America. None but a civil officer could be impeached, and when he ceased to be a civil officer he ceased to be within the literal description of the constitution. In this country the only judgment that could be rendered in an impeachment case was removal from office, and future disqualification from holding office. But by the statutes a person guilty of such offenses could be indicted, tried and sentenced by the criminal courts of the country. He protested against haste in this matter without having the testi-

mony printed.

Blackburn said the action of the president in accepting Belknap's resignation was unprecedented. He continued denouncing such action on the part of the president. He also deprecated making this a political question.

Danforth, another member of the committee, thought the acceptance of the resignation in no wise changed the position of Belknap, but did not think, with Clymer, that his conduct was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles of the party in power, and hoped there would not be a single republican vote against the resolutions.

Kasson said that a few years ago there had gone from his state a well educated and gallant gentleman to fight the battles of his country. He had gone through the war and the president had afterward called him to a seat in his cabinet, placing him at the head of that army of which he had been a humble but somewhat distinguished member. To-day, for the first time, the delegation from Iowa had heard that the general who had been so much respected in his own state and who had been so much honored by the nation, had been found guilty of receiving compensation for some act of official duty, and that compensation had been continuous. The house would judge of the emotion which the members from that state had listened to the reading of the evidence. He had never heard anything read with greater interest than that report. He did not claim any exemption from penalties for Belknap, but found the most painful feature disclosed by evidence to the fact that not one word of it touched the officer in question until a death, which broke a heart had occurred. [Sensation.]

The debate being closed, the house proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The speaker appointed as a committee to notify the senate of the action of the house, Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth, these members comprising the committee on expenditures of the war department making the report.

The house then adjourned, when it was announced that the democratic caucus that had been fixed for to-night was adjourned until Saturday night.

The president to-day appointed Secretary Robeson acting secretary of war.

POST-TRADERSHIP.

Charges of Corruption Against General Belknap.

The Testimony of Caleb P. Marsh.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following are the points of the unanimous report read by Clymer in behalf of the examining committee—Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins:

Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses, ordered to be subpoenaed by the committee being present, was duly sworn according to law. He testified he had resided in New York about eight years. In reply to a general question he said in the summer of 1870, myself and wife spent a few weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York, Mrs. Belknap, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this

THE GREAT QUEST BEING CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
MELKUK, IOWA

visit some three or four weeks, and I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligations, for she asked me one day in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post-tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that many of them were very lucrative offices, and were in the gift of the secretary of war; if I wanted one she would ask the secretary for one. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides, that I was without political influence, she said politicians got such places, etc., etc. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her. But I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the secretary of war to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about the presents, for a man offered him \$10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." I believe the other statement is also correct. Mrs. Belknap returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter she sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me, or had prevailed upon the secretary to give it to me. I called on the secretary of war and applied for this position on a regular printed form. The secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring the proper letter and recommendations, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was the applicant for re-appointment, and that I had better see him, as it would be unfair to turn him out without notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, etc. It would be proper for me to arrange with him for this purchase. I found Evans alarmed at the prospect of losing his place. I remember he said that a firm of western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the secretary of war, promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington, this firm to be entirely without influence. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business.

We finally agreed upon \$15,000 per year. Evans and myself went to New York together, where the contract was executed and is herewith submitted. This was subsequently reduced to \$12,000, payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either I presume by a certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at the funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bower, to the following purport so far as I can remember now.

The witness stated that his memory was indistinct on many points. He said: I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bower to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before long." She said, "Yes, the mother gave the child to me and said the money coming from you she must

take and keep for it." I said all right, and it seems to me that I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I knew Belknap knew nothing of the money. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower, that if I sent the money to the father, that it belonged to her and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid, I sent one half thereof to the secretary of war and have continued to do the same ever since. One and a half to two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to \$6,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Evans and his partner and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence, of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort, caused by the exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case and as complete as I can remember the occurrences of so many years ago.

After the funeral of the then Mrs. Belknap, in 1870, the money was sent according to instructions to the secretary of war, sometimes in bank notes by the Adams express, and I think on one or more occasions by a certificate of deposit on the National bank of America in New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person. Except the first payment in the fall of '70, the aggregate receipts from the post were about \$40,000, of which one-half was disposed of as already mentioned. Usually when I expressed Belknap money, I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would either return marked O.K. or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of same. Sometimes I paid him in person in New York, when no receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express, I always deposited the money personally, and took a receipt for it.

I have frequently corresponded with the secretary of war: have forwarded requests to the secretary, written to me by Evans, wishing privileges about the Fort, such as to sell liquor, &c. The contract between Evans and me never was the subject of conversation between Belknap and myself. I came to Washington on Wednesday, the 20th of last month. I went to the house of the secretary of war; staid Wednesday night and returned Thursday morning. I showed him a telegraph subpoena and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear because I thought my testimony would be damaging to, or would implicate him or give him trouble. He said he thought not and advised me to stay and meet the committee. During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being present part of the time, and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee and excul-

pate the secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee and represent that she and I had had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent her was money she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send in to the secretary. I dined there and spent the evening, and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'clock. The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it. At the same time I was so wrought up and had such an anxiety. She pressed and pressed me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpoena, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12 o'clock, and I don't suppose I slept a wink. They said they would have breakfast about 9 o'clock. I came down at 10 and met the secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut but not perjure myself. He said he did not wish me to do that; that we could fix it up some other way. I said I think I had better leave the country. The secretary said it would ruin him if I left. I said if I go before the committee it will ruin you, for I will tell the truth. He was greatly excited when I came down stairs to leave. He followed and asked me into the parlor and said I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer; that if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left for New York. I asked my attorney if the committee could reach me by subpoena if I left the country. I stated the case to him (Bartlett). We discussed the matter of my leaving the country. I went home and found there a dispatch from Dr. Wm. Tomlinson, brother-in-law of the secretary. Its purport was not to leave; that he had good news; that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it, but I was going. I thought they only wished to fix up some new story, but that I would not be a party to it. My trunk was being packed to leave. About midnight, February 24th, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my house. He said, I have seen Joe Blackburn. He is a cousin of mine who said he thought if you (Marsh) would write a letter something like the one he (Tomlinson) would suggest, that there would be no further investigation, and if there was, they would ask no questions that would be difficult to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the committee wanted to examine me they would appoint a sub-committee and come over to New York and do so. He came to my bedroom and I told him to go to the sitting room and draw a sketch of the proposed letter, and that when I dressed, I would join him and write such a letter as he wanted if I could. I wrote the letter from the sketch of Tomlinson. The endeavor was to exculpate the secretary. There was nothing in it untrue, to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth. It was very short. He took it with the contract enclosed and said he would take the letter and contract to Blackburn, who would show it to the committee.

He left at 2 o'clock Friday morning.

Friday night the subpoena of the committee was served on me. Saturday morning Dr. Tomlinson appeared before me and asked if I had been subpoenaed. He began telling what he wanted me to say before the committee. He wanted me to telegraph to the committee that my wife was sick, and I did. I said to Dr. Tomlinson that I was sorry I could not make the statement he desired. I had thought of it so much that it nearly made me crazy, and we went to see my lawyer. Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that Gen. Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister or Mrs. Belknap deceased, and could swear that at the time I was at her funeral I made an arrangement with Mrs. Belknap by which I was to send her all this money through the secretary, that the whole thing would be settled.

Dr. Tomlinson said he would return to Washington. He prepared two formulas of a telegram which I would understand. One was, "I hope your wife is well," and was to be interpreted to leave the country. The other was, "I hope your wife is better," and meant come to Washington. We then parted. On going home in the street cars, and thinking about the conversation at time of the funeral, I made up my mind that although I had stated to Mr. Bartlett that I thought I had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the secretary of war about sending the money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the secretary the benefit of the doubt.

I told Tomlinson before he left Saturday evening, that I had got a telegraphic dispatch from Mrs. Belknap, which said: "Come to Washington to-night. It is necessary." I received it in the evening. Next morning, last Sunday, I received a dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson: "I hope your wife is better," and I went to Washington.

Tomlinson sent a second dispatch, "Come without fail," and I came here yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. Dr. Tomlinson called and wanted me to write another letter of the same purport as the one of Thursday night. Blackburn said I had better. I did so. I met the committee yesterday. Tomlinson met me while I was going to the room. I said I want you to remember there was no arrangement with you and the secretary of war at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap and by her directions. I told him I was going before the committee to tell the whole story.

When I returned to the hotel Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room. He asked me how I got along with the committee. I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and at the request of the gentlemen present, I was going to reduce it to writing and lay it before the committee to-day. I said I had stated the facts as they were, according to my best recollection and belief. I told him I would furnish a copy of the statement I shall make before the committee. I prepared the statement last night. I gave him a copy this morning, and asked him if he had seen Blackburn and what impression my statement had made. He said he did not like to say. He had seen Blackburn, but he said he had seen one

of the committee who expressed the opinion that my statement would involve the secretary. He then made a stronger appeal to me than ever before.

Tomlinson said when I made my statement it was all right. If they could prove that this money was originally sent to Gen. Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order, Gen. B. would be subpoenaed and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate is entirely separate from his own, and that this money, received through me, he had always kept distinct from his own, and for her.

This statement is sworn and the committee assert that it is substantially what he said before them.

BELKNAP.

Opinions of His Neighbors in Regard to His "Crookedness."

General Belknap has many warm personal friends of both political parties in Keokuk, and to say that the news from Washington startled them, is only a feeble expression.

When the ex-secretary received his appointment as a member of Grant's cabinet, he was approached in a jocular manner by one of his intimate friends, who remarked that now he (Belknap) would have a chance to make money—his office afforded him a good opportunity to speculate in a legitimate way. To this, the general replied, "that so long as he remained in office it should never be charged against him that he had speculated or made money in an illegitimate manner. So help him God," and it was believed he never would, his friends still declaring that he never did, or if he did, they will believe it only when the general says so himself.

We started on a tour this morning for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of both friends and foes of Belknap's, and among the former, we found the universal opinion to be that General Belknap's skirts were clear; that through kindness shown to his wife—whom the general fairly worshipped—Marsh's appointment to the post tradership of Fort Sill was procured; and if any money was received it was received by Mrs. Belknap, whose estate was entirely separate from that of the secretary, and without the knowledge of her husband.

The friends of the ex-secretary are united in pronouncing Marsh a dirty dog for "squealing," and say he is a viper that has stung the breast which warmed him. They point to a long and useful career which Belknap has run, and refer to the fact that no breath of suspicion has ever before attached to his name, and say they are not of those who will condemn, on the first charge, made by a man, who acknowledges he obtained an office through corrupt means, and by using his knowledge of the secre-

tary's love for his wife, to succeed in his designs.

"We have known General Belknap long and intimately," they say, "and we are not going to believe this tale until we have indubitable evidence of its truth."

These are the opinions of a large number of all classes of our citizens.

A contrary opinion exists to a large extent in other circles, and when we approached this class, we were greeted with, "Well, CONSTITUTION, how would you like a post tradership?" How's Belknap stock, now?" and when we stated that we came to seek, not to give an opinion, we generally got a reply to the effect that "Belknap had been training among thieves, and although he was honest when he left here, his evil associations had corrupted him, and he was in the same boat now with Harlan and other 'financiers.'"

"But do you believe this story the telegraph brings?" we asked of one man.

"Believe it? Does Belknap deny it? He's in a devil of a fix, and it will bother him to show that he ain't crooked."

Although there are many who believe in the guilt of Belknap, there is a general expression of regret, even among those most ready to condemn, that this cloud should be cast upon the fair name the general had gained while administering the affairs of the war department.

To sum up: There is a general desire for more convincing proof, and an expressed determination among the warmest of Belknap's friends to believe him innocent until he pronounces himself guilty.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

BELKNAP KEEPS QUIET.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Belknap has not left his house since yesterday, and a few intimate friends have called.

Secretary Robeson entered upon his duties this morning. He will merely attend to the routine business until the place is filled.

The judiciary committee this morning began preparation of articles of impeachment in the case of Belknap, and will meet again this afternoon. Members of the committee say its unlikely the article will be ready for report to the house to-day.

IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP.

The senate galleries were filled with an anxious expectant crowd early this morning, many ladies being present.

The credentials of Beck, of Kentucky, were laid before the senate, read and laid over.

At one o'clock a committee of the house of representatives, composed of Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth appeared at the bar of the senate and were announced by Sargeant at arms, French. Upon being recognized by the president protem of the senate Clymer said:

THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
 R. I. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Mr. President in obedience to the order of the house of representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the house of representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late secretary of war of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we further inform the senate that the house of representatives will, in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him and make good the same. In their name we demand that the senate take order for the appearance of said Wm. W. Belknap to answer before that body for the same, and announce that the house would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which response was made that the order shall be taken. The committee retired and the routine business proceeded.

In the senate this afternoon Edmunds called up the message from the house of representatives relating to the impeachment of Belknap, and submitted an order that the message be referred to a select committee of five senators. Agreed to.

The president protem was authorized to appoint such committee, but has not yet announced them.

MORTON AND THE WAR OFFICE.

A Washington special says Senator Morton has been requested by the president to accept the position of secretary of war.

The president has nominated Chas. T. Gorham as assistant secretary of the interior, vice B. R. Cowan, resigned.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE LATEST.

Evidence Showing the Sale of Five Other Post-Traderships by the Secretary of War.

Belknap's Case to go Before the Grand Jury.

Marsh the Witness in the Belknap Case Leaves New York for Montreal.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

SEMI-OFFICIAL IN REGARD TO BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is semi-officially stated that General Babcock's connection with the business at the executive mansion has ceased.

THE GRAND JURY WILL SE AFTER BELKNAP.

The attorney general has been in consultation with District Attorney Wells, relative to Belknap, and preliminary papers with a view to his punishment have been prepared. They will be sent to the

grand jury next week, when it is expected an indictment will follow. A similar proceeding will be instituted against Marsh. The attorney general had a consultation with the president to-day on the subject.

MORE TESTIMONY AGAINST BELKNAP.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A special from Washington says that Mr. Blackburn, of the committee on expenditures of the war department, states that the committee is in possession of evidence showing that five other post traderships, besides that of Fort Sill, were sold for sums ranging from \$500 to \$25,000 a year, and that an outrageous fraud has been unearthed in the disbursement of the \$1,000,000 applied by congress for putting up the head stones over the graves of union soldiers.

THAT OTHER NEST OF CORRUPTION.

The committee on investigating alleged real estate pool in the District of Columbia, met to-day. Kilbourne of K. & Latfa, who was summoned to produce books of that firm, appeared and denied the right of the committee to compel the disclosure of private affairs of their customers. Judge J. S. Black then began an argument on this point on behalf of witnesses.

The judiciary committee are in session with closed doors, continuing preparations of impeachment against Belknap.

BELKNAP TO BE INDICTED.

The grand jury will meet on Monday when an indictment against Belknap will be found. The penalty for the offense, if found guilty, is stated to be three years imprisonment and a fine of twice the amount of money corruptly received.

ILLINOIS.

THE KIND OF MEN WHO STIRRED UP BELKNAP.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The part which Geo. T. Robinson, of Baltimore, and Geo. A. Armes have taken with Belknap's disgrace, has led to an examination of army records, which shows that both lost their places in the army through their own scandalous practices and upon charges preferred by superior officers; and after a formal court martial, and not through the instrumentality of the late secretary.

George T. Robinson was captain of the Tenth cavalry, and was arraigned before a general court martial at St. Louis, October 23d, 1873, on charge of fraud against the government, which fraud consisted in drawing his pay repeatedly for the same month. The full proceedings of the court show a series of fraud extending over two years of time, practiced not only upon the government of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, and other cities, but for false charges for goods and medical practice.

Robinson also did not hesitate each time, to draw his pay, to commit perjury. The court found him guilty, and passed the following sentence: "And the court does, therefore, sentence Capt. Geo. T. Robinson, of the Tenth cavalry, to be cashiered, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances due, or to become due, and to have his crime, name, place of abode, and punishment pub-

lished in and about Philadelphia and St. Louis.

George A. Armes, who was also a captain in the Tenth cavalry, and was tried before a court martial at Leavenworth, March 12th, 1870, and was dismissed from the service by command of Gen. Sherman. The court found him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, his offence being the exhibition of obscene pictures to female servants at the fort. Armes was also guilty of other offences, such as lying, in which he was regarded as proficient.

Miss Anna Belknap, sister of the secretary of war, received yesterday a dispatch to the following effect: "Do not lose one moment's sleep on my account. I shall come out all right yet."

There are multitudes of friends of Gen. Belknap, in this city and state, embracing men of all classes and all political parties, who will be gratified beyond measure, if this assurance shall prove true. At present they can only await results with mingled hope and anxiety.

The evidence thus far is overwhelmingly against the secretary.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BELKNAP'S FALL.

The Greatest Political Sensation of Modern Times.

The Cabinet Decides to Institute Criminal Proceedings Against Belknap, Tomlinson and Marsh.

Other Matters to be Investigated by the Committee.

A Passionate Scene by the Ex-Secretary's Wife.

Mrs. Belknap on Her Knees Pleading for Her Husband and Child.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The cabinet met at noon to-day with all the members present, and remained in session until after 3 o'clock p. m.

The subjects that received consideration were the institution of criminal proceedings against ex-Secretary Belknap and those who were associated with him in the practices of bribery and corruption, that have just been officially discovered.

The president stated to the cabinet that while he could take no steps which would look like the persecution of any one, he had determined not to shrink from the responsibility that rested upon him. He therefore asked the attorney general to take immediate steps to proceed with criminal charges against Messrs. Belknap, Marsh and Tomlinson, and all others

shown by any evidence that shall be ad-
duced, to have had a part in these fearful
transactions, that were subject of atten-
tion.

Upon this determination of the presi-
dent there were full and thorough expres-
sions of opinion favoring such action as
the president had determined upon, with-
out delay.

The peculiar character of the case of
Belknap's offense, differing in many re-
spects as it does from an ordinary case of
bribery, was the subject of eminent dis-
cussion, the result of which was the refer-
ence of the entire matter to the attorney
general, who will take the necessary steps
to enter criminal proceedings just as soon
as the facts can be put in shape to be
sworn to. As part of the discussion, it is
mentioned that there should be no delay
in the proceedings because of the progress
of an impeachment trial. The two trials
will be entirely independent of each other.
Judge Pierpont remained at the
executive mansion for a short time after
the other cabinet officers had gone to
their respective departments for the pur-
pose of getting what facts the president
might be possessed of, in accordance with
a determination to commence immedi-
ately the proceedings under his charge.

The discussion relative to the appoint-
ment of a successor to Secretary Belknap
was of considerable length, but no deci-
sion was arrived at and there will prob-
ably be another cabinet session about it.
Assurance is given that the person who
will be appointed to the office will be a
man of high character and known posi-
tion.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Washington
special says Senator Morton has been re-
quested by the president to accept the po-
sition of secretary of war. Mr. Morton
had an interview with the president this
morning. The president is still greatly
agitated.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Journal's
Washington special says: A night's re-
flection has intensified the feeling over
Belknap's case. The excitement is equal
if not greater than it was yesterday. Re-
publicans are beginning to realize fully
the disgrace to which they been subjected.
There is no disposition to evade the po-
sition in which Belknap has placed the
party and the administration. Many of
the democratic members express regret at
the action of Clymer in pushing through
the resolutions of impeachment without af-
fording time for debate and consideration.
They condemn his course on party
grounds and say a little delay would un-
doubtedly have led some of the republi-
cans to resist or oppose the resolutions and
then the republican party would have to
assume the responsibility of such opposi-
tion. Clymer's idea was, however,
that no debate would force the republi-
cans into the position of opposition,
which would place them at the mercy
of the democrats. As the result showed
Clymer was mistaken and the opposi-
tion did not fall into the trap or manifest
itself on the republican side of the house.
By keeping the question open for a few
days the democrats might have made
more capital for their party, but they
threw away their chance and now realize
the fact, and blame Clymer for his hasty
action.

The committee on expenditures of the
war department, have decided to sum-

mon all the post traders in the west be-
fore them in expectation of unearthing
more corruption. It is a current rumor
that the committee have got on the track
of evidence implicating a prominent west-
ern senator, in the sale of one of these
traderships, but the members of the com-
mittee decline to say if it is true or not.

The following statement is believed to
be authoritative: President Grant said
last night that he was not aware of the
fact that Gen. Belknap's official conduct
was the subject of investigation by the
committee of congress, and furthermore,
was not advised of the extent of the of-
fenses of the secretary when he accepted
his letter of resignation, or the terms of
his letter of acceptance would have been
very different from what they were.

The manner of the secretary of war yes-
terday was confused and incoherent, so
much so that the president did not un-
derstand his meaning, and was inclined
to the belief that the conduct of the sec-
retary of war was less criminal than the
testimony before the house committee
shows him to be.

[Chicago Tribune Special.]

FALSE SOCIAL LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The fall of
Secretary Belknap is a conspicuous illus-
tration of the effects of the false social
life at Washington City. It has become
a proverb that no one can afford to hold
a cabinet place unless he is rich. It now
appears that the poor in such high places
will keep up the style. There has been
no difference in the outward life of Sec-
retary Belknap and of Secretary Fish or
Chandler, yet the latter are worth mil-
lions, while, ten years ago this month,
Belknap was here begging for a collector-
ship. Mrs. Belknap, it is said, received
the first payment of \$10,000 shortly prior
to her marriage with Gen. Belknap. The
family have lived in a most extravagant
manner, evidently much beyond the style
which the salary alone of a cabinet officer
would warrant. Their entertainments
this winter have been especially costly
and luxurious, and Mrs. Belknap has
been so particularly assiduous in her at-
tention to the families of members of the
committee before whom these charges
are pending to have attracted notice.
The wife of one member of this commit-
tee, a democrat, has frequently received
with Mrs. Belknap.

HOW HE PLEASED GRANT.

Belknap came here a poor man. When
appointed secretary of war, he was col-
lector of internal revenue in Iowa. He
had always been a democrat, and was al-
most entirely unknown in Iowa politics.
He created a favorable impression upon
the president by a speech he made at the
meeting of the army of the Tennessee.

After Grant's nomination, and before
he was inaugurated, Belknap's friends
have frequently said that he owed his
cabinet position to that one speech.

TIME WHIRLIGIGS.

Mrs. Belknap, who figures so promi-
nently in this scandal, is a native of Har-
rodsburg, Ky. Her brother, Dr. Tomil-
linson, still resides there, and has been
using all his influence among southern
members to avert this disclosure. She
was a great belle, and among her admi-
rers was a member of the committee which
had the impeachment in charge. Their
flirtation at the time was the subject of
much local gossip. Her first husband

was a Mr. Bower, of Cincinnati.

When Belknap was appointed secretary
of war he came and rented the house on
Lafayette square, which had been occu-
pied by Secretary Seward. This house
was beyond his means.

The soldiers have been robbed and the
nation disgraced to maintain the style.
His desire to furnish this house, and to
maintain the hospitable style in which
wealthy cabinet ministers indulged,
doubtless prompted the original crime.
About the time of the last marriage of
the secretary, there were some ugly ru-
mors concerning the payment of a large
claim for war transportation to the Lou-
isville and Cincinnati railroad, and that
the road was especially favored by Sec-
retary Belknap. It was said that Mrs.
Bower was a gainer by this transaction.
She soon after left for Europe in com-
pany with the Pendletons of Cincinnati.
While there her engagement with the
secretary of war was announced. The
society gossips then busied themselves
with the details of her elaborate costumes.
Mrs. Belknap's career in society has been
very brilliant, and, when Mrs. Attorney
General Williams was accused of writing
anonymous letters to the wives of other
cabinet officers accusing their husbands
of intrigues with female friends, Mrs.
Belknap was conspicuously indignant, and
foremost in the movement to drive Wil-
liams from the cabinet. Of late, Mrs.
Belknap has been equally marked in her
hostility to Secretary Bristow, who is
said to have been too intimately ac-
quainted with her career in Kentucky to
make his presence here agreeable.

MR. BLACKBURN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Blackburn, of the investigating
committee, makes the following state-
ment:

Secretary Belknap, on learning that
serious charges were made against him
before the committee, asked, through his
counsel, for permission to make a sworn
statement, which was granted, finally, by
the committee. He appeared at the time
set, and heard the charges read, facing
the committee with considerable manli-
ness and resolve, but with tears streaming
down his face. He said, through his
counsel: "I have heard the charges
read. Some things are true; some things
are not true; and some things I know
nothing about. But make out your
charge and put anything in it you may
please—it makes no difference what—as
to my guilt, which I will acknowledge
without reserve—only grant my wish that
this investigation shall be personal no
further as affects any member of my fam-
ily." He was assured that the committee
had no such object, and they adjourned
under this motion until this morning to
enable him to make a sworn statement
which he had asked the privilege of
making before the committee, and he was
notified through his counsel that 3 o'clock
to-day was fixed, as the committee desired
to do all they could as representatives of
the house to meet his views. Two o'clock
came and no appearance; when near 3,
word was received from Montgomery
Blair, acting as his counsel, that he had
altered his mind, and had determined to
make no statement before the com-
mittee.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Mr. Blackburn says they are determined
to go through the whole war department.

THE OBLAT DAILY NEWS COLLECTOR
R. J. RICHES
KEOKUK, IOWA

The next quarter in which there will be a toppling will be in the judge advocate general's department, and, after that, in the quartermaster's department, and between the present position of Gen. Belknap and that of Gen. Rufus Ingalls inside of thirty days there will not be the toss up of a cent. By a resolution of congress the president of the United States is to be asked to recind the orders of Quartermaster General Meigs requiring his absence abroad, so that he shall place his foot on American soil and be within the bailiwick of the committee, when he will be summoned to testify to important matters involving the quartermaster general's department. In a word, Gen. Ingalls and several other officials are now as completely in the hollow of the hand of the committee, so to speak, as was Secretary Belknap. The whole thing, from beginning to end, to use the words of Mr. Blackburn, is rotten to the core.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The dry report of the committee does but feeble justice to the passionate scene when the wretched Mrs. Belknap, clinging to the hope of girlish friendship for Mrs. Blackburn, visited her, and, throwing herself upon her knees, refused to move until security for her husband was promised. She is a woman of fine presence. She dressed in something like grandeur. Her costumes were noted for extreme décolleté. The staid element of Washington society held her a little in reproof for this foreign taste, when they remarked to her that they preferred to have other men's wives display their charms so liberally rather than their own. Mrs. Belknap, as Miss Tomlinson, was a bosom friend of Congressman Blackburn's wife. To her, last night, she betook herself, when her husband, coming home from the committee, declared that all was lost. To work more effectively upon Mrs. Blackburn,

THE WRETCHED WIFE

brought her baby to plead for her. It was one of the few cold, stormy nights experienced in Washington. The ground was covered with an inch of slush, the snow melting as it fell. As she appeared at Mrs. Blackburn's it was almost impossible to recognize her. A plain cloak was thrown over her, and her babe was pressed in her arms. She had barely reached the inside door when she fell in a faint. Recovering she fell upon Mrs. Blackburn's neck. She raved piteously to save her husband and child. She would bear all the blame. She alone was guilty. They might hang or imprison her, but spare her babe and her husband. During the scene Mr. Blackburn came in, and the two women clung to him, his wife almost as moved as the wretched wife and mother. Blackburn says he was

NEVER SO MOVED IN HIS LIFE

by any appeal, but he was powerless, if he had been willing, to shield Belknap. He told the unfortunate woman, gently but firmly, that justice must be done, and that he was powerless.

Beside the sin which the committee has brought to light, the articles of impeachment will probably contain a charge of corruption in the traffic in head stones. There were 400,000 head-stones for soldiers' graves in which Bel-

knap went shares with a fellow townsman of his from Keokuk, Iowa, named Bridges. This person bid ninety-two cents more for the stones than one Patrick, of Missouri, and received the contract. The committee had this corruption under examination, when the publication in the Times and other papers attracted their attention to the post sutler frauds. They suspended the one to take up the other.

HOW THE MATTER CAME TO LIGHT.

The following is given as the original of the Belknap investigation: While in search for a house for his family, in December, Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, a real estate agent in this city. During their search for the house, Mr. Armes, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis, that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; that if he had the assistance of a member of congress he could in sixty days develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Mr. Lewis being impressed, sought for advice from Mr. Randall, who advised that the facts be brought before Mr. Clymer, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Armes saw Mr. Clymer and gave a list of the witnesses, including Marsh. Afterwards Mr. Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the secretary said Mr. Armes had proposed if he was restored to the army, and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Mr. Lewis said if Mr. Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail, of course, they could have nothing to do with it, but advised, as Mr. Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Republican Leaders Clamoring for a Vigorous Prosecution of the Guilty War Secretary.

This is a Political Necessity to which the President gives full Recognition.

Comments of the London Press on the Downfall of Secretary Belknap.

The Probable Explosion of the Robeson Mine not far off.

Discussion of the Financial Question in Congress.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

GRANT'S POLICY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At the urgent entreaty of leading politicians, General Grant was induced to announce a policy of vigorous prosecution of the guilty war secretary. It was agreed among the republicans that it would never do to seem to be lax in punishing this rogue, who has been brought to justice by democratic contrivances. It would ruin the impending elections to seem half-hearted in the business. To lessen the effect a vigorous punishment was decided upon, and the topic was brought up for cabinet discussion. It was agreed then that the attorney general should push the matter, though it not stated that the motive for this was that Belknap may be brought into court, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary before the democrats can impeach him in the house. This, the republicans claim, will convince the country that the party does not sympathize with thieves. In causing this determination to be announced the president also took care to discourage witnesses against

THE REMAINING THIEVES

in office. It will be observed that the virtuous resolution adds that the aiders and abettors of Belknap are to be pushed to punishment. The democrats are very indignant at this open declaration on the part of the president that it will be dangerous for informers to come to the front, and action will be immediately taken, affording ample security to all who testify to fraud among the officials of the government, and mitigation of punishment in the event of complicity. No one who testifies will be

PERMITTED TO SUFFER.

nor will officers in the army or navy be sacrificed, as was the case of Gen. Hazen and others. Congress will protect all who give honest testimony.

The attorney general was visited this morning by a Times representative, in order to ascertain the latest relative to the criminal prosecution of Belknap. Mr. Pierrepont was very pale and as calm in his manner as if at a state funeral. His voice trembled with feeling as he said: "I have just finished a consultation with the district attorney and an indictment will be presented to the grand jury on Monday next. The case is so clear that an indictment must be found. Then Mr. Belknap will be arrested and held for trial, which is to be a speedy one. My duty in this matter is a most painful one, but I can do nothing but

OBEY THE LAW."

It is more than probable that Belknap will be convicted before a week has elapsed, and if so, he will be sentenced to the Albany penitentiary at once. Under the law the penalty cannot be less than three years in the penitentiary, with a fine of three times the amount received as a bribe. This sudden phase of the Belknap business has stricken terror throughout official circles, as the question of "Who next?" is most earnestly canvassed.

JERRY BLACK,

counsel for Belknap, when advised of this intent of the prosecution to push things, exclaimed: "Great God! Does the at-

torney general really mean to push it in this way?" "What do you intend to do?" was asked of Mr. Black. "How should I know?" exclaimed he, "I am so dazed in trying to get this through my wool that I scarcely comprehend anything else."

A striped jacket for the late autocratic secretary was the principal subject of gossip at the hotels this evening. From the cabinet to the penitentiary the distance is great, and all the gossips took an inconceivable delight in carefully measuring accurately the distance.

The question of Belknap's successor is eagerly discussed. The official settlement of this point is now delayed until Monday. What few friends Belknap has left are of opinion that

HE SHOULD RUN AWAY,

and in that way save his party the disgrace of a criminal prosecution. His criminal trial will not interfere at all with his impeachment case in the hands of the senate. Whether he will even be brought to these trials or not remains a question among some of the most cynical of speculators. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed one army officer this evening, "if Belknap only had the courage of a mouse, he would

KILL HIMSELF

between now and next Monday. What business has he to wait here until Monday in order to incur the disgrace of a common thief." Bets are made that he will flee before Monday. There is a strong following of his party that hope he will. They fear that, being a weak brother, he may break down and peach, and get the party into still deeper mire. The wing of the party hold that Grant's vigor is a sufficient covering, and that this threat really is intended to have him fly or blow his brains out. If he remains here, on Monday he will be arrested as the merest criminal, and held for trial in the heaviest possible bail. Now is

BELKNAP'S OPPORTUNITY,

although it is conceded that the world is not a large enough place for him to long hide his wretched head. Theft his property is not in a shape where he can convert it into speedy cash, and if he skips he would be obliged to become a wanderer upon the face of the earth, with no country, no home, penniless and friendless.

Special to Chicago Times.
ROBESON NEXT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All eyes are directed just now to Robeson. The naval committee which has this case under consideration, have mountains of testimony, and dozens of witnesses are still pouring in facts a hundred fold worse than those which brought Belknap to disgrace. To-night Mrs. Robeson's name is mentioned with positiveness with that of the unfortunate wife of Belknap in similar practices. The two ladies have moved in common, and their careers are now pointed at as likely to resemble each other in more vital points. It is charged that her revenues are, like those of Mrs. Belknap, drawn from places

GIVEN BY HER HUSBAND

for value received. It is further stated that Mrs. Robeson draws from an individual who has a contract from the navy department for furnishing timber, a regular revenue, which is put in her hands every month, and of which Robeson has full

knowledge. There is a man now serving on board the China squadron who has all the facts in his possession, susceptible of the strongest possible proof. He has been ordered to appear before the naval committee to confirm in person what the committee already has in its possession. As to Robeson's own practices the most

ASTOUNDING POINTS ARE BROUGHT OUT

to-day, but the committee do not wish the fact made known, as some of the witnesses may be spirited off. It is now known that Robeson means to make a desperate fight with the whole power of the administration arrayed in his support in order to avoid additional disgrace upon Grant's last term.

A DEFENSE OF BELKNAP.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A Tribune's Washington special says the friends of General Belknap insist that Mrs. Belknap is alone responsible for his fall. They say that the true story is this: When Mrs. Belknap, (then Mrs. Bower) tempted by ambition, to rival gay Dames, of our capital, accepted the Marsh bribe, and used her influence with her sister to secure the purchase of office she concealed from the secretary all of the iniquitous transactions. After which she became Mrs. Belknap, and the secretary was made to believe the \$20,000 that came to her from the policy on her former husband's life, had been entrusted to Mr. Marsh, who had been very successful in its investment. He had increased it to \$100,000, and the money she received was from that source. When the secretary met Mr. Marsh, he treated the matter as any man would. Now mark the evidence in favor of this story. He not only indorsed the drafts which he could not have done had he knew of the frauds, but when the charges were made, he insisted on Marsh going before the committee and telling what he knew. It was only when he appeared and the facts were made known to him that he knew the horrible truth. At this point his nerve and brain gave way. It was well enough to say he would make no defense to his wife's dishonor. It was noble in him to determine, but such a course did not save her and only added to her misery the anguish of knowing she had dragged down her wretched husband.

One of the counsel of Gen. Belknap said in conversation to-night, that he was a much injured man and that Mrs. B. was the guilty party. This remark has led to inference that the line of defense will be to prove that Gen. B. was not cognizant of his wife's dealings with Marsh, and believed as has been alleged that Marsh was paying interest on money that might have been given to him for investment.

BELKNAP UNDER SURVILLANCE.

Ex-Secretary Belknap has been in his own house since his resignation, and is for all purposes a prisoner, the entrances back and front being guarded by policemen. Carpenter & Blair, his counsel requested the attorney general to-day that the police be removed, as the secretary had no intention whatever, of attempting flight from Washington. To this answer was made that as soon as the indictment was found, the secretary would be arrested, and could then give bail, which would relieve the surveillance to which he is now subjected.

Belknap's hearing in the police court is fixed for to-morrow, it having been put over by the request of his counsel and himself.

RICHARD H. DANA, JR., NOMINATED MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The president nominated Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, as envoy.

YOUNG GRANT ORDERED OFF.

Fred Grant leaves to-night in obedience to an order of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan that he report without delay in Chicago for service on the plains. U. S. Grant, Jr., occupied the desk at the executive office heretofore occupied by Gens. Porter and Babcock. Sniffen, assistant private secretary, occupies Luckey's desk. Luckey is in the interior department.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE SENATE AND BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Edmunds from the select committee to which was referred the resolution and message from the house of representatives, in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, reported a preamble and resolution declaring that the senate will take order in the premises according to its stranding rule, and directing the secretary to notify the house of representatives. Agreed to.

After the morning hour Sherman called up the resolutions of New York Chamber of Commerce presented last week, and spoke in regard thereto.

Sherman took strong ground against the repeal of the resumption act, which he said was generally regarded as a settlement of the financial policy, and has been made the basis of all business contracts. If repealed the wild speculation that feeds on the depreciated currency will ensue, but it would not stop with the repealing of the act. Unlimited inflation would follow, and perhaps repudiation. If public honor, he said, cannot protect our promise to the noteholder, how shall it protect our promise to the bondholders. He depicted the misfortunes of repudiation and the possibility that gold might be dethroned as a measure of value and an inter-convertible bond bearing 3.65 per cent. interest be substituted, and when it becomes too expensive to print the notes to pay interest, reduce the rate, why not copy? Why pay 3.65 per cent., when it is easier to pay three.

It is but an act of congress and when the process of repudiation goes so far that your notes will not buy bread, why then declare against all interest and then after passing through the valley of humiliation return again to barter off honor for gold again.

Mr. Sherman showed how credit was the life of trade, and confidence was necessary to credit. This confidence would be wanting unless we can compete with these nations whose industry rest in specie basis.

The only contraction of currency provided for by the act is in substitution of one form of currency for another. In the place of fractional currency is issued a silver currency, and where national bank notes are issued, there is retired 80 per

cent of the amount in United States notes.

The various objections having been considered, Sherman closed by saying he

THE GREAT DUST HEAP DULLES HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
METHUEN, IOWA

would cheerfully vote for a moderate tax on tea and coffee, because this will increase our revenue without adding to the cost of the articles, by that means enabling us to repeal other taxes that are both a burden and an inconvenience.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Under the call of states, Randall introduced a bill to declare the immunity of witnesses of the United States. It provides that a witness shall not be liable for arrest at any time after he has been subpoenaed or after testifying, and that he shall never be convicted on account of any matter disclosed by him in his testimony, and that it shall be a penal offence to intimidate or attempt to intimidate any witness by threatening him with prosecution.

Morrison introduced a bill to exempt from criminal prosecution, witnesses testifying before either house of congress or any committee of same.

Wells of Mo.—To reduce the number and increase efficiency of medical corps of the army.

Williams, Mass.—A resolution of Iowa legislature, proposing an amendment to the constitution, to provide for members of congress holding their seats for three years, one-third the number to vacate their seats each year.

Dunnell introduced resolutions from the Minnesota legislature for cheap transportation.

BELKNAP.

(Special to the Chicago Times.)
THE HEADSTONE CONTRACT.

Though Belknap is politically dead, and criminally beyond redemption, the committee are still wrestling with evidence of his inexhaustible corruptions. The suttlership-selling was by no means the limit of his thrifty peculations. The details at hand show him in even a worse light than the beneficiary of a woman's dishonor. Congress in 1873 appropriated \$1,000,000 to place a slab at the head of the grave of every soldier buried in the national cemeteries. Sept. 6th of that year was fixed by the war department for the purpose of receiving and opening bids to supply the stones. Walsh Brothers of New York, who have their quarries at Carrara, Italy, own nine or ten vessels, constantly employed in transporting marble to this country. They had contracts under the Tweed management of public works in New York, and had supplied many private cemeteries. They made special contracts to do the work. They employed an expert to visit the cemeteries and learn the cost of the supply, and ascertain what the other bidders were likely to do. They made friends with Babcock, and through, his intimate friend, Capt. McQuingue, chief of the cemetery division of the quartermaster general's office, learned that a bid of \$923,000 would be below any of the bids so far put in, all the bids received having been secretly opened, scheduled and resealed under McQuingue's direction. They came to Washington with a bid for \$923,000 prepared, sealed and fully guaranteed. On arriving on the night of Sept. 5th, they ascertained that another bid had been put in by a party at either St. Louis or Louisville, for \$913,000. They were urg-

ed to put in one for 906,000, but believing that the bid for \$913,000 was

NOT BONA FIDE,

and considering the work unlikely to yield over four per cent. at the prices offered themselves, they decided not to go below that price. Sept. 6th, at five minutes before 11 a. m., the bidders assembled in a room of the quartermaster general's office. Each bidder deposited his sealed bid in a basket. Mr. M. J. Walsh took care to deposit his bid first, so that it would be covered by the basketful and reached last. This was to prevent any other lower bid being slipped in after the amount of his was known. The basket was carried into another room and was brought back in company with Capt. McDougal, in whose presence the bids were to be opened. Among

THE FIRST BIDS.

taken from the top of the basket was that of Mr. Walsh, who at once said: "Captain I want no fraud here. That bid was at the bottom when the basket left this room." "Well," said the captain, "if you are dissatisfied, report the matter to the quartermaster general. The opening of the bids proceeded, and at 11:15 o'clock in came a bid which was received and proved to be from Samuel Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for \$900,000. Mr. Walsh sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "Cap-

TAIN, THERE IS FRAUD HERE.

This bid came 15 minutes after the opening began, and it is not accompanied by samples of stone, nor properly guaranteed." Well, said the captain again, "if you are not satisfied report to the quartermaster general." Mr. Walsh did so and Gen. Meigs struck Bridges off the list, and also the bid of the St. Louis party for \$913,000, the samples of stone accompanying the latter being of an inferior quality, which left Walsh Bros. the lowest bidders at \$923,000. In this shape the list went to Secretary Belknap, but it came back with Bridges's bid inserted, instructing them to award him the contract. Mr. Walsh was indignant and disgusted beyond expression, and said: "I meant to deal honestly by the government. I have dealt with New York city under Tammany rule, where every party could inspect the bids himself before they were formally opened and put in his own after doing so, but I never saw such barefaced corruption as this. I have seen Babcock at Long Branch, and spent \$30,000 mainly on him to make sure of this, and now what have I to show for it all. The explanation is that Belknap is seeking to be a senator from Iowa, and this fellow will help his canvass."

The contract was

SUBDIVIDED AND DISTRIBUTED

in part as follows: Fredericksburg cemetery, to Captain Dougherty, and the rest among the Bridges, three Washington politicians, and others. None of these parties were dealers in marble, nor had any of them practical experience. Three of them tried to sell their contracts to Walsh after getting them, and all have failed to fulfill them to the satisfaction of government inspectors. The price at which the contract was awarded was less than \$900,000. It has been asserted that this price was

PURPOSELY MADE TOO LOW.

so as to furnish an excuse for demands for a larger compensation. The disappointed Iowa bidders made so much trouble that Belknap sent McQuingue to the west on army duty. Belknap gave as a reason for opposing the Walsh Brothers' bid, that their marble was not American, but no such requirement was made in inviting competition. Walsh told Belknap that if he proposed to carry out the principles of the old Know-Nothing party he would furnish him, Grant and McQuingue with suits of American hemp.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The committee on military affairs had up the question of the letting of the contracts for headstones in the national cemeteries, and the policy of concentrating these encampments of the dead.

Several other congress committees were also in session.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—The American, to-morrow, will contain a statement that in 1873 the secretary of war rejected the bid of the Knoxville Marble Company to furnish headstones for the national cemeteries although it was the lowest bid by \$68,000, and the contract was awarded to an Indian trader at Keokuk which then was Belknap's place of residence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times this morning says editorially of the Belknap scandal:

"This event is more grave because it is confirmatory of the suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tones in which Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of men who have present direction of them."

The News, speaking of the same subject, says:

"American political life seems to be in anything but a healthy condition." It refers to whisky fraud trials, the Emma mine scandal and the downfall of Belknap, and say that "these scandals lift the veil from a class of society which it was hitherto pretty generally supposed had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal government may be percolating into the federal administration."

The Telegraph says: "Disclosures after disclosures, charges after charges ranging in degrees of truth but with the same ugly and untoward character have lately darkened the commercial, religious, judicial and administrative institutions of the United States. Some have proved false, others true, and more await evidence, but the general effect, beyond denial, has been and is, to bring the blush of shame into the face of all honest Americans and to make countless friends of the republic in this country sorrowful, while its enemies rejoice over these recurring revelations."

The Standard says: "Happily the countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible."

Two most precious moralizers over Secretary Belknap's downfall, are Senator Logan of Illinois, and Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania.

When the news of Belknap's doings and the report of the committee thereon reached the senate, on Thursday, the republican senators, we are told, were solemn, and gathered in groups, talking in low and earnest tones, throughout the day. Moralizer Logan, is represented as having, expressed his regret at the Secretary's downfall. He characterized it as a most terrible calamity, and said that his resignation ought not to have been accepted by the president. "Mr. Belknap ought to be tried, impeached, and sent to the penitentiary, the same as myself," said the senator, "if I were guilty of the whisky charges as alleged by the Independent press." Mr. Logan went on to say that he and his wife had been criticized because they did not make more display in society and give frequent receptions. He was opposed to the reckless extravagancies of fashionable people in Washington. He believed in plain living.

Moralist Cameron repeated the words, "Terrible, terrible!" "This comes," said he, "from Grant's system of appointments." He had frequently told him that he ought not to put obscure men in high positions. He always had a lot of these unknown characters around him. "The only way for people to live," said he "is within their means. Mr. Buchanan and myself used to pay from \$8 to \$10 a week for board and two rooms, and we lived well. The Scripture is right—'Lead us not into temptation.'"

If anything in the world could remind one of Satan rebuking sin, it would be the exceedingly virtuous talk of these two exceedingly virtuous gentlemen over the shortcomings of Secretary Belknap.

But this exhibition of Uriah Heepism did not end here. Even the immaculate Spencer, of Alabama, the man who is now on trial for having obtained his seat in the United States senate by open and shameless bribery and corruption, exclaimed in a moralizing way:

"There is nothing like being honest." His enemies, he said, charged him with all kinds of iniquities, even to stealing sums as small as \$5, but he was glad to know that he was innocent, and could not be impeached. This remark somewhat relieved the solemnity of those who heard him.

When Spencer said, "There is nothing like being honest," every one who has any knowledge of the man's history must feel thoroughly assured that he spoke from very bottom of his great and noble heart.

Every hair in Spencer's head is the personification of "honesty" itself—that is, honesty on the Spencerian system.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Republican, speaking of the case of General Belknap, says that the committee have just as conclusive evidence against another high official of the war department, whose destruction is also just as

inevitable. Democratic members of committee say it is but the beginning of the end, that other disclosures are at hand which will burst the whole fabric of corruption. Many predict that President Grant will not long escape; that the rascality which has surrounded him will soon appear.

Among other things it is said that he will be called upon to explain very suspicious circumstances connecting him with the conspiracy of federal officeholders to obstruct the trial of General Babcock. Damaging facts are said to be known, and they will be fully brought out whenever it is judged politic to begin the investigation. It is also stated that the discharge of Riddle, in the famous safe-burglary case, which excited so much comment at the time, can be traced to Grant.

The New Orleans *Picayune* draws a parallel between Grant and Belknap, the striking aptness of which, all will readily recognize, and which leaves but very little room for the president to justify himself in assuming to act as censor of his fallen secretary. Instead of venting his indignation at Belknap, the president might much more appropriately subject himself to a rigid self-inspection, and see how much he is the gainer by the comparison. The *Picayune* says:

A few years ago General Grant was a poor man, earning a scanty living as a tanner. To-day he is immensely rich. How did he accumulate his wealth? Secretary Belknap took bribes, and President Grant condescended to become the recipient of costly gifts. Where, after all, is the difference between them? One man gives Secretary Belknap a sum of money with the express understanding that he should have in return a certain lucrative tradership. Another makes President Grant a present of a fine house, possibly with no direct understanding that he shall have a quid pro quo, but with the hope of securing patronage by placing the chief magistrate under personal obligations to himself. The actual result in both cases is that somebody gets into office who would otherwise have remained out."

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Marsh's Wife Joins Him in Montreal.

George T. Robinson to Appear Before the Committee on Military Affairs.

Robinson Confesses to a Little Sharp Practice to Further His Own Ends.

Another Public Official With a Little Shortage of \$22,000.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

PIERREPONT SAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president late this afternoon said that nothing had been definitely arranged regarding the appointment of a secretary of war and the question will not be determined until to-morrow after the cabinet consultation.

Attorney General Pierrepont has addressed a letter to Hon. Scott Lord, chairman of the sub-committee on judiciary, saying that his fair and considerate letter of the 3d inst., gives him the opportunity to fully explain certain charges contained in certain newspaper publications, copies of which had been enclosed to him. The attorney says that in relation to the whisky cases at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, the secretary of the treasury and himself were in frequent consultation and they never differed in their policy nor in what they deemed the best mode of carrying out that policy.

In October last while the solicitor of the treasury was in St. Louis they agreed upon and the secretary dispatched a communication to the solicitor in the way of instructions in which he said among other things that unless important ends are to be gained in other cases he would make no terms with any individual or party. The attorney general says the policy indicated in this order was not communicated by him in any circular but was informal instructions for all cities. Nothing occurred to necessitate a change of policy until various newspapers and letters came to the president and himself stating that bargains were being made or were about to be made with criminals not in the slightest degree needed, by which quite a large number of criminals were to be let off entirely. This was confirmed by one of the oldest and most trusted supervisors. It was said especially that such arrangements were being made in Milwaukee with the counsel without consultation with the district attorney, and without any communication with the attorney general from whom they received their appointment, and for whose judicious conduct the attorney general was responsible. The president was greatly disturbed by these varied and repeated representations of course so at variance with the policy before indicated, and he brought it to the attention of the attorney general and finally suggested that in view of the repeated statements it would be well for the attorney general to let the district attorney receive some caution upon this subject; and therefore a letter was dispatched by Attorney Hazleton, and it was copied into the official records of the department with a note that the same was sent to the District Attorney at Chicago and St. Louis. In this letter the Attorney General said he reposed in the officers' good judgment to refrain from everything that could by any possibility be construed as favoritism

THE ONLY ONE EVER CALLED HISTORY KEOKUK, IOWA

towards those who had defrauded the government, and he remarked, "it is the president's reiterated desire that no guilty man escape." Subsequently the Attorney General was questioned by the President as to whether he had taken any action. As the letter was strictly confidential to district attorneys the Attorney General was greatly surprised at the publication of the letter, and was amazed that it was wrested from its original purpose and used for ends never imagined by the writer. He came to the conclusion after investigation that it got out through the president's copy. Since it was imperfectly reported in western papers, he believed it had been read and perhaps imperfectly remembered. The President said he had no knowledge of the letter. He ascertained that some one who had access to the president's papers obtained a copy of the letter without any knowledge on the part of the President, and that the same was used in the manner now known to all, under whose direction the attorney general does not know. It is quite certain, he says, that if any of the defrauders of the revenue imagined they were to reap advantage from the publication of the letter, or from the very false construction they tried to force upon it, they would be signally mistaken.

The attorney general says that since the acquittal of Babcock, he had seen it stated in one of the western papers that the evidence bearing on the guilt of Babcock, was communicated to his counsel by Attorney General Pierrepont. He declares emphatically that he does not even know Storrs, never met him that he knows of, never wrote or spoke to him. Judge Porter he knew as a valued friend, a gentleman of delicacy and sense, and that he had only once said in the presence of the attorney general that he was counsel for Babcock and never spoke of the subject again. He had never communicated with Porter in any way on the subject of the trial.

THE GRAND BOUNCE.

The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan at Chicago to-day:

The president directs you to notify Evans, post trader at Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell goods at prices fixed by a council of administration till the appointment of his successor.

The president desires you to direct a council of administration to meet and recommend to the secretary of war through the channel, a suitable person for trader. Letter by mail.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, General Babcock has not resigned his position in the army. He said to-day he had no intention of doing so.

ROBINSON AND THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—George T. Robinson has been requested by Banning, chairman of the house military committee, to appear and make a full statement of his connection with matters bearing on the pending investigation. Robinson says he is very anxious to testify as he may then show that the charges against him are false. He acknowledges having written the letter to Secretary Belknap, charging J. S. Evans & Co., with malici-

ously slandering the secretary by saying he accepted bribes from them and offering his services to prosecute them. Capt. Robinson says his design in writing the letter was to influence Belknap to retain him in the army. His trial was pending at the time.

CHANDLER RISES AND EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, March 7. — Secretary Chandler says the story of an interview between himself and Gen. Belknap and wife on Thursday morning, and the purported full confession, is false.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE BELKNAP CASE.

Representatives Clymer, Blackburn, and Robbins of North Carolina, members of the committee on expenditures in the war department, appeared this morning before the criminal court and stated that they had been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. They denied the authority of court to interrogate them as to the testimony of any witness before the committee of congress. Besides, their committee work would make it very inconvenient for them to appear. They therefore entered their protest.

District Attorney Wells said he did not desire to ask any questions as to the testimony of any witness before the committee, and that the grand jury would fix a time which would not conflict with the committees work.

Judge McArthur said that it would not be admissible for them to testify as to what others had said before the committee, that being hearsay evidence.

The gentlemen left the court with the understanding that they would be called.

IN SEARCH OF A NEW SECRETARY.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A special morning paper, says the president has tendered the position of secretary of war to Senator Morrill of Maine, but by request of Morrill it has not yet been given to the senate, in order that the senator may have an opportunity to decide whether his interest will permit him to accept. In the event of Morrill's refusal, there is strong probability that Judge Hoar will accept, though he desires to retire from Washington.

SENATOR MORRILL AND THE WAR OFFICE.

Senator Morrill has not yet accepted the secretaryship. The district attorney to-day sent one witness before the grand jury investigating the Belknap charges.

Alleged Intention of Belknap to Escape.

His House Guarded by Police.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—There is every reason to believe that Gen. Belknap had intended, last night, to escape and flee to Bermuda. That he has not done so, is solely due to the determination of the President that Belknap shall not escape, and that he shall answer for his crime in the courts of law. The secret service officers last night heard from an unquestionable authority, best known to themselves, that Gen. Belknap contemplated escaping to Bermuda. Vigilant, faithful guards were, after speedy consultation with the administration authorities, placed about Gen. Belknap's house. It was closely guarded in front and rear. The officers informed United States District Attorney

Wells this morning at one o'clock of the course they had taken. Wells told them to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent escape. The officers told Wells that they did not know how Mr. Belknap could be held, if he attempted to escape, as there was no process, but it was decided to maintain the watch till process could be obtained. The force was so numerous as to attract the attention of the inmates of the Belknap house. About ten o'clock

MRS. BELKNAP CAME TO THE DOOR

and called the officer in charge into the house. She said that she knew that the house was watched, and that she preferred that he should wait inside. The officer replied that he was watching the house, and that he had orders to do so from high authority. He accepted her invitation and took a seat in the hall.

A FEMININE CHANGE OF MIND.

He had not remained there long when Mrs. Belknap returned and told him the house was still watched; that there were a number of men in the rear, and that she would prefer that he would leave the house. The officer then took his place outside. The house was closely guarded during the night. The officers reported the situation to Wells this morning. They then went before a magistrate and one A. J. Howell made information, upon information and belief, based upon the evidence taken by the house committee, that Belknap had received a bribe. Upon this information a warrant was issued. In the meantime a communication was received from the attorney general directing the officers not to permit Belknap to escape. The letter containing the order was in very emphatic language, and directed the officers to detain him at all hazards, and to arrest him if he attempted to leave. Up to this time the officers were not absolutely certain that Belknap was in the house. None of them had seen him, but they had learned during the night, from a negro man that he was there, and asleep. But the officers were instructed to assure themselves of this. Armed with the letter of the attorney general and the magistrate's warrant of detention, to be used if needed, one of them rang the bell and asked for Belknap. The latter at first declined to see him. Upon declining the card, Gen. Belknap was then informed that he was under surveillance by order of the attorney general of the United States, and that the officer in charge of the watch not wishing unduly to annoy him, desired to see him. Upon receiving this definite intelligence, Belknap came down in tears. He was very greatly changed. The officer who saw him says he is

A "PERFECT WRECK."

Belknap stated that he was conscious of being watched; that men were about the house all night, and said that he had no intention of escaping, and could not if he had. Two officers were then placed in the house, one at the front and one at the rear entrance. Gen. Belknap apologizing for having put the officer out in the night, stating that Mrs. Belknap had been somewhat excited. Soon after the secret service officers waited upon the attorney general. He approved of what had been done, and arrangements were made to relieve the secret service officers and to place the local police in charge of the house. Maj. Richards, chief of police,

soon waited upon Gen. Belknap, and informed him that he had orders to relieve the secret service officers, and to charge his men to see that Belknap did not escape. The local police are now in charge.

Special to the Times.

MRS. BELKNAP AND THE NAVY.

A gentleman who spent some time last summer at New London says that Mrs. Belknap, who was boarding at the Pequot House, seemed to have the United States steamer Powhattan, then lying at New London, entirely at her disposal to go to Newport and back. People wondered what intimate relations existed between the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy that should lead the latter to allow such use of a vessel belonging to the navy. Some of the officers of the Powhattan used to say that their being placed at that station for such a purpose was a humbug. When Mrs. Belknap went to New York all the boats belonging to the Powhattan were placed at her disposal and decked with flags, as though they had been conveying a princess. When Mrs. Belknap arrived in New York, the Powhattan met her there and took her to West Point. Some of the officers said that the object of this voyage, seemed to be only to carry Mrs. Belknap to West Point.

Belknap as a Democrat.

Washington specials from republican sources to republican papers speak of Belknap as having "always been a democrat." As a statement of fact, this is not true. Up to the time of the war Gen. Belknap was a democrat. Since the war he has been known as a republican. As such he was appointed collector of internal revenue and secretary of war. As such he was brought forward but a short time ago, as a candidate for U. S. Senator. As a republican, he was endorsed not only by those journals of the party that supported him for senator, but by those that gave their support to other candidates. His party status was questioned by no republican paper, in the state.

The *Gate City* which, in its issue of yesterday, speaks of Gen. Belknap as a "war democrat," an "independent," &c., vouched for him, during the senatorial canvass, as being just as good a republican as McCrary, or Kirkwood, or Harlan or Price.

The motive which prompts republican papers and republican politicians to repudiate party association with Belknap, and to speak of him only as a "democrat" or an "independent," is both a dishonest and a dishonorable one. On the same ground, they might say that John A. Logan, Ben Butler, and the president himself are not republicans. The intent of these statements touching Belknap's party associations is to deceive the public. It is a fraudulent attempt to relieve the republican party of whatever responsibility, be it much or little, which attaches to it for the disgrace which comes of

Belknap's official misconduct. As such it is an exhibition of falsehood and cowardice which only makes the party appear in a still worse light than ever. It is simply a make shift which, while it cannot possibly serve any good purpose, only shows the meanness of which men are sometimes capable.

The George A. Armes, whose name figures conspicuously in the Belknap exposure is said to be a nephew of Gov. Kirkwood.

Major Armes claims that he was unjustly dismissed from the service by the agency of Belknap. After his dismissal, the president became convinced that he had been unfairly dealt with, and re-nominated him to his former position. But, as Armes alleges, Belknap used his influence against him in the senate, and prevented his confirmation. A bill was then introduced to have him restored, which was referred to the military committee, and here again the secretary used his influence against him and had the bill reported against.

That the same disaster which has overtaken Belknap, will soon overtake Robeson, secretary of the navy, is said to be an event not at all unlikely to happen. The evidence which the committee has obtained and which they have in prospect, is said to point strongly to such a result. The case of Belknap has prepared even the republicans for a verification of the scandalous charges against Robeson. There is a strong conviction in the public mind, and has been for months past, that the navy office is rotten from top to bottom, and all the way through.

The virtuous head of this department is the man whom Grant has placed in charge of the war office, till a successor to Belknap shall be appointed.

—Sam Bridges, lit out for Washington this morning, and when he arrives in the capital city, the newspaper correspondents will meet him at the depot, and apply their augers, and what they don't get out of him about headstone contracts, won't be worth knowing.

—One reading Sam Clark's editorial on Belknap, in Sunday's *Gate City*, and his article on the same subject, in this morning's paper, is forcibly reminded of the time when Andy Johnson came into power, when it was considered policy for the *Gate* to have the "responsible" editor absent, in order to contradict on Wednesday, what the paper said on Tuesday.

Several facts have already been disclosed showing that Belknap's traffic in post-traderships was known long ago to more than one person high in official

position in Washington, and that among those who were in possession of this knowledge was the president himself. Evidence of this character has been furnished by several individuals, among them Captain George T. Robinson, who was formerly stationed at Fort Sill. Of Captain Robinson and the information which he furnished the president at different times, corroborated by other officers, a Washington special to the *St. Louis Republican* says:

"Captain G. T. Robinson, formerly of the Tenth United States cavalry, now residing in Baltimore, was stationed at Ft. Sill from 1868 until 1873. He was a member of the post council of administration, and for a time, president, and in the performance of his duties complained to Evans & Co., of exorbitant prices charged, and they said that was because \$15,000 per year was paid W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, for the privilege of trading at that post.

The post council, one of the duties of which, is to see that the post-trader does not overcharge, required Evans & Co., to make affidavit of these facts and it was forwarded to the president through the usual channels. No attention was paid to this communication, and Captain Robinson was made supervisor of the issuing of Indian supplies in 1873 to get him out of the way. He then made a more formal report of the case and was then ordered on recruiting service at Philadelphia, and afterwards at Baltimore.

From there in the latter part of 1874, he preferred formal charges of corruption against Belknap, forwarding proofs and specifications to the president. As a result he was placed under arrest September 11, 1874. He was kept close prisoner, no charges being made until the next spring, when he was tried by court-martial at St. Louis and cashiered. Belknap was reported as saying at the time:

"If this commission don't convict Capt. Robinson, then, by G—, I will fix one that will."

Mr. Robinson says that he wrote the president three letters, the first early in 1873, the second in 1874, and the last in 1875 submitting all the evidence and names of witnesses, including Gen. J. H. Grierson and W. B. Hazen. Evans told Robinson that when he first presented a petition to Belknap, signed by officers stationed at Fort Sill, for the appointment of a post-trader, Belknap said he would as soon have a petition of as many wagon masters, as officers of that post; that he had already appointed a post-trader for Fort Sill, Dr. Marsh of New York: that he thought Marsh did not wish to go out to the Indian territory, and told Evans that if he went on to New York he could see him (Marsh) there and might

THE GREAT WESTERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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make an arrangement with him.

Evans went to New York and found Marsh. He also found interested in the matter the firms of Durfee & Co., and Dent & Co. Mr. Dent is a brother-in-law of President Grant. There are about twenty post-traders' places which are very profitable, and the same plan of farming out to middle-men has been followed with nearly all. A like amount was paid Belknap annually by the trader at Camp Supply, according to statements of Gen. Hazen, who was ordered away from that post when he showed a disposition to criticize.

This same special states that developments will shortly be made public in the case of a post-trader named Peterman, which will exceed in importance those which led to Belknap's resignation, inasmuch as it will bring the bribery close to the White House, if not directly into it.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**Belknap Before the Police Court--
He Waives Examination
and gives Bail.**

**Judge McKean, of Utah, Denies
Lyon's Little Story, so far
as it Relates to Him.**

**Opinion that the Flight of Marsh
Leaves the Government With-
out Testimony to Convict
Belknap.**

**Legislative and Executive Appro-
priation Bill Reported to
the House.**

**Amount of Appropriations, \$20,-
773,306--A Reduction of
\$6,000,000.**

**The Female Suffrage Resolution
Fails to Pass the Iowa
Senate.**

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Heiser & Co., bankers of this city, deny in toto, the statement attributed to Fred. Mitchell, of Kansas City, to the effect that they stated

that the president received a gold draft for \$20,000 from the Emma mine ring for inducing Schenck to become director and that the draft was negotiated through their house. The firm say there is not a word of truth in the story, as they will be glad to testify.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

AUBURN, March 8.—Wm. Mitchell, of Troy, was drowned in the Owasco river yesterday, together with John Savage and Bertie Dixon, boys whom he was trying to rescue.

PUT THIS FIRM ON THE SUSPENSION LIST.

NEW YORK, March 8.—S. A. & A. T. Meyer, real estate operators, 83 Walker street, have suspended. They have been carrying a large amount of real estate, which they have been lately sacrificing to meet their payments as they fell due. Their real estate on hand now amounts in value to over \$1,000,000, and is both improved and unimproved. During the past four months, they have been converting it into cash, which they have turned over to their creditors. On all the property transferred for their benefit during the past year, the firm has lost over \$400,000, by endorsement and acceptances for friends who had failed.

The bodies of the victims in yesterday's fire, were interred to-day in the Holy Cross cemetery.

President Orton, in his report to the board of directors of the Western Union telegraph company, shows a deficit since the 31st of December last of \$549,000. The business of the current quarter from official returns and careful estimate, will be: receipts, \$2,220,810; expenses, \$1,500,795; net profits, \$720,014. Deducting from this the amount of deficit spoken of, and the accruing quarterly interest on the bonded debt and sinking fund, leaves \$33,626.

It is deemed advisable to expend all this in construction, while therefore the business of the current quarter, in spite of the severe depression in all branches of trade and the reduction of rates by our competitors, will be nearly up to that of the same period last year. Yet after providing for interest and the sinking fund, payable the 1st of May, there will be no funds to pay a dividend. The committee therefore recommend the directors to postpone the question of a dividend till the next quarterly meeting. The directors subsequently voted to postpone a dividend.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The grand jury to-day examined Col. Adams, clerk of the house of representatives, in the Belknap case, and to-morrow Wm. Tomlinson, Mrs. Belknap's brother, will appear before them as a witness.

Belknap has not yet been brought before the police court to give bail for his appearance at court. The opinion prevails among lawyers who have examined the case that since the flight of Marsh there is no such testimony in possession of the house of representatives as would convict Belknap, either on impeachment or in a criminal court, Marsh having left with the committee no evidence showing Belknap's transactions. Efforts are being made, however, to procure additional testimony to support the impeachment

articles.

BELKNAP APPEARS AND WAIVES EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day, at noon, Major Richards, chief of police, made a formal arrest of Belknap, secretary of war, and brought him into the police court.

Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, who said they waived an examination and were prepared to give bail for Belknap's appearance before the court. Judge Snell fixed the amount at \$25,000, when the parties retired to arrange the bail. Belknap showed by his movements during the short time he was in the court room that he was much depressed in spirit, covering his face with his hands and sighing deeply.

DENIES IT.

Ex-Chief Justice McKean says of Jas. E. Lyon's testimony in the Schenck investigation, that as far as it inculcates him (McKean) is utterly false and that Lyon brought suit against the Emma mine in his court in the fall of 1870, and attempted to bribe McKean with one hundred thousand dollars.

Belknap's Son.

The following interesting account, of the manner in which General Belknap's son received the news of his father's downfall, is taken from the Boston Herald: "Gen. Belknap's son is fitting for college at the Adams' Academy, in Quincy, Mass. He is about seventeen years old, quite intelligent and refined in manners, and since his reception has been a most exemplary and promising scholar. The young man is possessed of a temperament which at times inclines to nervousness on the least excitement, and up to last evening he remained in ignorance of the terrible surprise in store for him. Through forbearance, the friends of young Belknap in town refrained from either interrogating or acquainting him on the matter. He went to get shaved in a barber-shop, and while waiting casually took up the Evening Herald, and the first matter that struck his attention was the headline, 'The Fall of Belknap.' He attempted to read the news under the caption, but soon realizing that none other than his own father was the subject, he grew sick at heart, and, almost wild with excitement, returned to the academy boarding-house. His condition was such that early in the night he took to his bed, and up to a late hour was in a sleepless condition, although receiving the sympathy and care of the steward, Mr. Daniel French, and Prof. Dimmock, principal of the institution. His illness is not dangerous, and is due to his grief at the sudden misfortune that has befallen his parents."

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

District Attorney Wells, of Washington, says Belknap Can't be Indicted.

The New York *Herald* is of the opinion, that, had Caleb P. Marsh, presented Mrs. Belknap with diamonds and a cottage at Long Branch, instead of cash in hand, the secretary of war would have been guilty of no greater offense in giving him the Fort Sill tradership than his presidential master in making appointments to several offices within his gift.

TERRY COMES NEXT.

Allen T. Terry, formerly a steambot man on the Missouri, testified that he knew nothing of the transactions between Orville Grant and Durfee and Peck, and never said, as reported, that Grant was interested with Belknap in the disposal of trading post. He knew of no frauds connected with the trading posts, and the newspaper articles, on the strength of which he was subpoenaed, were full of falsehood. Recess.

Hallett Kilbourne appeared before the real estate pool committee this morning, and again declined to produce the private books and papers of the firm of Kilbourne & Latta.

If, however, any respectable citizen would allege that their business has any relation with public interest, they would submit all their books and papers to the committee, but not otherwise.

The house appropriations committee to-day heard the representatives of the government board for the preparation of a centennial exposition, who asked an additional appropriation of half a million dollars, which they say will enable them to make a display worthy of the government.

Story About Gen. Hedrick.

From Chicago Tribune interview with W. W. Carroll, of Chicago.

"Well," said Mr. Carroll, stretching himself out for a pleasant chat, "I was post-trader once. To be mathematically correct, I must say that I have been a post-trader twice. You see I was in the army during the war, and after the trouble was over I was post-trader, or sutler, as we use to call them in those days, down in Louisiana, sutler for the Thirty-ninth Infantry.

"Do you know anything about Fort Concho?"

"Yes, I've heard of it."

"What kind of a trading-post was it?"

"It was first-class; there was money in that post."

"Do you know Jim Trenor?"

"Yes, I know him very well. I used to see him around San Antonio."

"Didn't he run the Concho post?"

"Yes."

"Who did he get the appointment from?"

"I don't know of my own knowledge who he got it from."

"Have you ever heard him say?"

"Yes; I heard him say he paid something like \$8,000 for it. I don't remember

the exact amount."

"Did he ever tell you personally that he paid money for it?"

"Yes, but I don't remember how much."

"Did he ever say to whom he paid the money?"

"Yes, I think he did."

"To whom did he say he had paid the money?"

"He said so to me."

"I mean who did he say he had paid it to?"

"I don't know as I care to state that."

"To a government official?"

"Yes."

"To Secretary Belknap?"

"No, sir!"

"You might as well tell me who it was, for it is bound to come out; now who was it?"

"Well, he said he paid it to an internal revenue collector."

"Was it Tutton?"

"No, it wasn't Tutton. It was a western man."

"Out with it; who's the man?"

"It was Hedrick, of Iowa."

"Sure of that?"

"Yes, he told me Hedrick had the appointment and that he (Hedrick) had sold to him (Trenor) for \$5,000 a year. He told it all over San Antonio, and it was generally understood and believed."

HOW DID HEDRICK COME TO GET THE APPOINTMENT?"

"He was major or lieutenant-colonel in Belknap's regiment."

"Did he pay anything for the post?"

"I don't know whether he did or not?"

"Is there any profit in that business?"

"Of course there is."

"How much?"

"From 50 to 500 per cent, according to circumstances."

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Bridges Before the Military Committee.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

SAM BRIDGES BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

For two days the military committee has had before them Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, who is an old friend of Belknap, and the chief furnisher of headstones to the soldiers' cemeteries. He acknowledged in effect, that in some cases, contracts had not, as required by law, been given to the lowest bidders, and he also said that successful bidders, himself included, had often filed proposals only fifteen minutes before the letting. Frauds had been committed in some cases by inverting injured headstones and avoiding the terms of the contract requiring the base of the headstone

to be larger, and heavier, and rougher than the portion above the ground. Mr. Bridges acknowledged that he had paid large sums of money for this privilege but he had never paid anything to Belknap or any member of his family, or in any way that could reach them. He paid his money to original contractors, himself being in many cases a sub-contractor. He acknowledged that he paid one man, whose name he gave, \$20,000, for certain privileges. This witness, while not refusing to answer, was, nevertheless, very unsatisfactory in his testimony, and no doubt evaded questions which might have led to interesting developments.

Other witnesses have been summoned, and the inquiry will be continued to the end.

The Washington special correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* gives the following as Mrs. Belknap's version of the offences laid to her charge. There is much more truth than poetry in the alleged statement of Mrs. Belknap, that "she has been doing only what others have done for years," and that "her case is of little importance compared with that of others." It is not, however, by measuring lesser wrongs with greater ones, that the lesser wrong is to be justified. It is to be hoped that the "prominent men" to whom she refers may be ferreted out, and justice be meted out to them with an unsparing hand:

Mrs. Belknap said a day or two ago to a friend, who relates her conversation, that she did not consider herself a criminal, or that she had done anything particularly wrong; at least she did not feel that she was committing a great sin when she used her influence to get her friends positions.

"But," said she, "if I have sinned, others have doubly sinned; if I am guilty of crimes, others are guilty of double crimes."

She went on to say that she had done only what others had been doing for years. She was sure that many people in her place would have done far worse than she, and used their influence to the fullest extent. This confidante of Mrs. Belknap says that Mrs. Belknap and her friends make no secret in their private conversations of these things. According to their admission the practice is one of long standing.

Mrs. Belknap says that her case is of little importance compared with the situation of the others. The names of prominent men are threatened as having secured offices for their friends through the influence of their presents and their money. Mrs. Belknap says that astounding facts will be brought to light if the committee are anxious for them, and that she is far from deserving the deep condemnation that has been heaped upon her by the public.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

THE GREAT DUST HEAVEN CALLED HISTORY
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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Col. Peck Tells What he Knows About Post-Traderships.

His Testimony Gets Jam up to the Throne of the White House.

Gen. Hedrick, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Partner of Hamilton, the Ottumwa Postmaster and Publisher of the Radical Organ of that Place, a "Trader."

The Penalty of Not Obeying Caesar Grant.

Another of the Babcock Family.

Brother Orville has a Hand in the Business and the President Arranges to Keep Competition from Bothering Him.

The Headstone Contract, &c., &c.

SENATOR SPENCER'S ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day began an investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that he secured his election by corrupt means. Spencer was present with his counsel, Hon. Matt Carpenter, assisted by Chas. E. Meyer, chairman of one of the republican state committees of Alabama. He denied the printed testimony that he asked Spencer for ten thousand dollars. He had asked a loan of five thousand dollars, and Spencer gave him two thousand two hundred and fifty, which was all he could spare, and which witness subsequently returned.

Gen John G. Morgan appeared in behalf of the memorialists of the Alabama legislature and examined John J. Moulton, postmaster at Mobile at the time of Spencer's election, and now deputy collector of internal revenue at that point. It was claimed that Moulton stated before the Alabama legislature last year that money was used to secure Spencer's election.

General Morgan read from the testimony of this witness, and asked if the answers as printed were correct.

Moulton in every instance where the printed answers contained an intimation of knowledge of corruption, emphatically denied ever having given any such testimony.

LOOKING INTO THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The house postal committee to-day examined Wm. R. Danforth, of Chicago, who testified that Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, told him they paid large sums of money to officers of the postoffice department, under Postmaster General Creswell's administration, to secure valuable western mail contracts, by means of straw bidding devices. They were bled heavily by the postoffice

officials, having paid one not less than \$5,000 per quarter, had given another a carriage and a span of horses, and another a diamond pin worth \$1,000. Sanderson gave no names.

The witness had seen a book of the firm which showed they set aside a considerable proportion of their receipts from the mail contracts, to be devoted to such payments. Barlow lived in the east and attended to paying out the money. Witness said that subsequently Sanderson informed him they had burned their books, and suggested that he had better remember what had been told him on this subject.

The committee will next examine the book-keeper of Barlow, Sanderson & Co.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

Mr. C. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, post-traders at Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson and Buford, testified that the tradership was taken from the firm and given to A. C. Leighton. Gen. Hedrick was a partner of Leighton's. J. W. Vaughn was designated to succeed the firm at Fort Stevenson. The firm was put out, as Mr. Peck understood, through Orville Grant. James P. Fitz succeeded the firm at Fort Rice. Fitz, in conversation with him, attributed his appointment to the fact that he (Fitz) had been attentive to Mr. Tomlinson, an invalid, who had been placed in his care, and a brother of Mrs. Belknap. Athy was appointed to succeed the firm at Fort Sully. Peck said he had a conversation with the secretary of war who told him the appointment had been given to Athy by order of President Grant and that was the reason why his firm was put out. Athy had been a clerk for W. C. Babcock, surveyor general of Kansas, and a brother of Gen. Babcock, late the president's private secretary. It was a valuable post. It was worth about ten thousand dollars a year when the firm had it. The firm entered into a contract with Athy, who had no means. W. C. Babcock came to see the firm about a contract to employ Athy at the rate of \$1,500 a year until he could furnish means to purchase the stock and supplies of Durfee & Peck. Subsequently Athy obtained such means.

Witness supposed the appointment was procured through the influence of Surveyor Gen. Babcock; in fact it was so understood between him and Athy. It further appears from the testimony, that Durfee & Peck were Indian traders at Cheyenne under license of the Interior Department and were succeeded by Geo. Felt, to whom the firm sold their stock at satisfactory prices. Witness understood Felt's appointment was through the influence of Orville Grant. The post was worth from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. The trade at Standing Rock was worth about \$10,000 a year. Witness attributed the removal of the firm at that place to Orville Grant, having understood that an order for the revocation of the license of Durfee & Peck was issued from the Indian Bureau. Witness asked the secretary of the interior about it. The secretary informed him that the order was issued by the direction of the president. The Secretary said that if he did not cut off a head when he was ordered, the president would cut his head off. There was no complaint whatever against Durfee & Peck. Witness detailed the

character of the contract with Athy in consideration that he, would buy up the stock of Durfee & Peck. He was to receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year until he should do so. This was done to protect the interests of the firm, as they had forty thousand dollars worth of goods at the post, and as they might haul the goods there at any time when Athy should buy the goods of the firm. They were to pay Surveyor General Babcock seven hundred and fifty dollars a quarter. This they did for three quarters, making the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. This was in consideration of Babcock's securing the contract. The proclamation of the president extending the Great Sioux reservation enhanced the value of the posts on that reservation. Cheyenne and Sitting Rock were on this reservation. This proclamation was to drive away all competition. It was generally understood that this proclamation was issued through the influence of Orville Grant to close out all competition, which it did.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, assistant secretary of state, came voluntarily before the committee on expenditures in the war department to-day, and denied under oath, the allegations in the dispatch from Bismarck to the New-York Herald, wherein it was stated he had been concerned in selling post-traderships. He said neither he nor any one authorized by him had any connection with such transactions. He said he did not know of any post-trader having paid any money to the secretary of war or to any other person for the privilege. He had heard such charges in Wyoming, but nothing definite, nor could he say who told him.

THE HEADSTONE CONTRACT.

Maurice J. Walsh, of New York, appeared before the committee on military affairs to-day in reference to the tombstone contracts. He claims that although his bid for first-class Carrara marble was only \$900,000, out of which, \$200,000 was to come back to the government in the shape of duty on an imported article, the contract was given to a Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for \$900,000, for American marble of very inferior quality, and without any such advantage to the government. He charges also, that Bridges' bid was put in after the hour for the opening of the bids, and after two of his own (Walsh's) had been opened. He asserts that Bridges was also favored to the extent of \$756,000 in a change of requirements in the specifications after the bids were in.

COME RIGHT ALONG, MR. MARSH.

It is now no secret that at the instance of the president, the attorney general has been trying to induce Marsh to return from Canada and testify against Belknap. While the democrats in the house confess that they cannot convict Belknap, the administration has been working to secure the return of Marsh. Assurances have been held out to Marsh that if he will return, no proceedings will be instituted against him, and a definite answer is expected this week.

Attorney General Pierpont several days ago sent a messenger to Canada to bring Marsh to Washington. The attorney general has heard from his agent to-day and expects that Marsh will soon be

here. Terms of safety have been offered to him and in all probability they will be acceded to.

Kilbourne has written a letter from jail to Speaker Kerr, requesting that the matter be brought before the grand jury, and demanding that the certificate be given so that he may enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

B. B. Hallock, convicted yesterday of the larceny of \$47,000 from the treasury, was to-day sentenced to four years in the Albany penitentiary.

Ottinan, indicted in the same case, was then put on trial.

BRISTOW DENIES IT.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Bristow pronounces as wholly false, the charges and insinuations that he once collected fraudulent mule claims and took half the proceeds, published as a letter from Louisville to the New York papers this morning. He argued this case before the court of claims in the regular practice of his profession at a time when he held no public office, and the court adjudged it a just claim, Judge Drake dissenting on legal grounds alone, and not because fraud was anywhere charged. The claim was paid by the treasury upon the order of the court. Secretary Bristow didn't take anywhere near half the claim, but was paid the usual fee. He had nothing whatever to do with the case in any of its stages before the department or in its preparation, but after proofs were taken, he arranged the case and argued it before the court. It is reported at length in volume 7 of the Opinions of the Court of Claims.

STEPS TAKEN TO BRING BACK MARSH.

Yesterday evening the president received a communication from the judiciary committee of the house of representatives asking that proceedings be taken to secure the return to Washington of the witness Marsh, now in Canada. This letter was referred by the president to the attorney general, who informed the committee that proper steps had already been taken to secure the attendance before the committee of this witness, and that already an agent of the department was in Montreal with this in view.

Late last night the attorney general read a telegram from his agent, announcing that he had been in conference with Marsh, and that the latter was perfectly willing to return here, but required an additional guarantee that he would be safe from embarrassments and that what he desired was the issue of a full pardon in which case he would immediately return.

After conference with the president, this was determined upon, and Attorney General Pierrepont telegraphed to that effect to the representative of his department. The pardon will be ready for him to take to Marsh early next week. The government officer will leave Montreal to-day for the purpose of obtaining it and will return at once with it to Marsh, who will on its receipt, proceed hither without any delay whatever.

The attorney general was with the judiciary committee to-day, and stated this fact to its members.

The house committee on expenditures in the treasury department, will commence this afternoon on an extensive examination into the expenditures of the

department, and particularly as to those concerning the printing bureau.

Numerous witnesses have been summoned, including Secretary Bristow, who will be examined to-day. The sessions will be secret.

MARSH COMING.

The attorney general this afternoon received a telegram from the person who is negotiating with Marsh which says, "Marsh also desires immunity for his wife as a condition of his return. This will also be granted. The agent is now in New York."

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Marsh Tells Why He went to Canada---It was to Avoid Criminal Prosecution, Threatened by Republican Leaders.

Mrs. Marsh Before the Clymer Committee---She Alleges Nothing wrong against Mr. Clymer.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WHY MARSH GOT OUT OF THE WAY.

C. P. Marsh was again before the subcommittee of the judiciary committee this morning. His attention was called to the articles in the New York Tribune of March, '72, in relation to post-traderships at Ft. Sill, stating that Evans had paid Marsh \$12,000 a year for the place, etc. Marsh testified that he called Gen. Belknap's attention to the article, and asked who could have written or inspired the article, when Gen. Belknap replied he supposed it was the work of Gen. Hazen. Marsh explained the reason why he went to Montreal. After giving his testimony before the committee on expenditures in the war department, he apprehended when he read the debate in the house, which appeared on the morning of the day he left New York, that he might be indicted for a criminal offense, and hence his anxiety to get out of the way of arrest.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mrs. C. P. Marsh came into the committee room of the committee on expenditures in the war department accompanied by her husband. She was sworn as a witness, and testified that she left Cincinnati in 1865, where she formerly resided; has lived in New York most of the time since that year; had known Mrs. Bower now Mrs. Belknap since 1860, and had been at the same hotel with her in Cincinnati four years; met Mrs. Bower in New York, where Mrs. Bower was her guest; Mrs. Bower was a widow at that time; witness com-

menced house keep in New York in the summer of 1871; she went to Europe in company with Mrs. Bower, the last of June, 1872, and knew that Mrs. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers.

Witness was asked whether she ever had any conversation with Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, relative to her interest in the Kentucky Central railroad claim. Witness answered that two or three weeks ago at the Arlington Hotel, I asked Mrs. Belknap whether she ever received any money on account of the claim; I told her that I had heard she had received \$70,000; Mrs. Belknap answered that the claim was only for a hundred thousand dollars, how could I receive seventy thousand dollars?

The witness said she had simply mentioned to Mrs. Belknap an idle rumor; she had always talked to Mrs. Belknap as she would to a sister; had heard the rumor for over a year. She related to General Kiddo the conversation between her and Mrs. Belknap; did not know of Mr. Pendleton paying money to Mrs. Belknap on the account of a Kentucky railroad claim, or of making her presents. She never heard the secretary of war say anything about the contract between her husband and Evans.

Upon cross examination witness said she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying she received anything. In response to the question by Mr. Clymer, witness said she saw Clymer but once and that was three weeks ago, when she was introduced to him by her husband. Their conversation had no reference to coming before the committee.

Gen. Sherman arrived this morning and called on the president, previous to the cabinet meeting. The general was also at the war department and had a private consultation with Secretary Taft. The secretary thinks Gen. Sherman would resume his station here, and to the fullest extent have charge of ordinary business belonging to his office. The consultation was brief.

The chairman pro tem of the committee on foreign affairs, says on account of the illness of Minister Schenck, he will not appear until Tuesday.

The president has nominated Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be secretary of legation of the United States in St. Petersburg.

In the investigation now going on before the Clymer committee, one of Keokuk's former citizens, and at one time its mayor, turns up as a witness. A Washington correspondent thus pencil sketches the inevitable Hawkins and his testimony:

"A witness of the Solon Shingle type concluded the examination of to-day. His evidence revealed one fact that the lobby in Washington largely resembles a confidence game, and by its supposed influence beats about town imposing upon the trusting ones. This witness, Hawkins Taylor, an old man, is a familiar figure about the capital. He knows everybody and on account of his age and general check, is tolerated by many well known men. This has been Taylor's capital in trade. When asked to-day what was his

THE GREAT DUSTY DEEP CALLED INDETERMINATE
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

business, Taylor said: 'Well, I can best illustrate that by telling a story related by Truman Smith.' Squelched in his endeavor to illustrate his calling, Taylor squeaked out, 'Well, I do whatever is honest and respectable, for which people are willing to pay.' He then modestly admitted that this would admit of the construction that he did something in the lobbying way. The man's testimony given with the complacency of a shallow rascal, kept the entire audience in a continued roar. He testified to repeatedly receiving \$100 and similar sums for his influence in getting appointments of post-traders. He was a moral man, however, this witness, Taylor. He never recommended any man unless he was a good republican, and had even procured the removal of men when he found that they did not live up to Hawkins' idea of morality. He was born in Kentucky in the hills, probably the only man living, as he said, that was ever born in Kentucky, who was not born in the blue grass region. He was wonderfully put to task to explain what services he had rendered for the money he received. Solon Shingle Taylor could only squeak, 'Well, I just took an interest in the case,' as his sole explanation."

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876.

THE GRAVESTONE FRAUDS.

[Washington (March 24) Telegram to the New York Sun.]

The day that the house of representatives impeached Gen. Belknap, he sent for the republican senators and members of the Iowa delegation in congress, Justice Miller of the supreme court, and ex-Gov. Lowe of that state, to assure them in the most solemn and formal manner that there was not a single act of his administration outside of the Marsh affair that would not bear the fullest scrutiny. The matter of headstones for the soldiers' graves in national cemeteries was alluded to as a possible scandal. To this Belknap replied that even in that he was entirely free from the slightest suspicion, and the investigation then in progress by the house committee on military affairs would sustain this declaration. Three weeks have passed since that memorable interview with the Iowa congressmen, and the developments before the military committee are of such a character as to warrant additional articles of impeachment to be immediately presented to the house. Trafficking in post-traderships was a trifling transaction compared with the stupendous job which the late secretary of war entered into with the bankrupt tailor, Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, to erect headstones over

the graves of union soldiers interred in different places throughout the country. The history is briefly and plainly stated from the evidence now in possession of the committee on military affairs.

In 1872 congress authorized the secretary of war to contract for furnishing durable headstones over the soldiers' graves. Nearly 100 bids were opened in October, 1872. Belknap rejected them all. In the following March, a definite appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made. The information gained by the first proposals enabled Belknap's friend, Bridges, to ascertain precisely what the work could be done for by the most reliable firms, and when the second proposals were asked for, Belknap and his friend were in a position to become masters of the job. On the day the last bids were opened, Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs attended until the entire number (80) had been scheduled. Among them was Bridges' informal and irregular bid to furnish the whole number of stones for \$900,000, which bid the evidence shows was not deposited until after the hour for receiving bids had passed, and which, if it had been properly filed and had been in due form, should have been rejected, as the bid was not accompanied with sample of the marble it was proposed to furnish. It was that informal and irregular bid that Belknap accepted, against the protest of Quartermaster-General Meigs, and the original of which will confront Mr. Belknap in the impeachment trial.

Under Bridges' straw bid there were two other bids, both straw, and yet these three men—Jones, Morgan and Bridges—were awarded the headstone contract. Subsequently Bridges got possession of the entire job at his own figures. He then went about to see what he could make out of the contract, and being only a tailor, he found that he and Belknap had shouldered an elephant, for it would be useless for him to attempt to fill the contract under the specifications that had been fixed for the second bids. Belknap then modified them until there was certain to be nearly a dollar profit on every headstone of the two hundred and fifty thousand to be furnished. The shape, thickness, and lettering were all changed to make the cost as little as possible, and the job profitable to the secretary and the Keokuk tailor. Gen. Meigs, finding himself powerless to interfere with the fraudulent contract, reserved the right under the law to have the stones faithfully inspected at the cemeteries, and in exercising this right rejected a large number of worthless stones. This was at the cost of the contractor, and to prevent further loss Belknap ordered that the stones should be inspected at the quarries. Again Gen. Meigs' faithful officers found a lot of inferior stones ready for shipment, which were rejected, but Belknap sent an inspector to the quarry in Vermont, who accepted them, and for a time the fraud went gloriously on.

At this juncture, it was evident that Meigs would make trouble which would involve the secretary of war, and he must be got out of the way of Bridges or the job would prove ruinous, the accepted guarantors would be found worthless, and the administration exposed to a terrible scandal. The fall elections of 1874 were

at hand, and several of the president's friends were asked to urge Gen. Meigs to go on the retired list. The effort failed, and the next step was to induce Gen. McDowell to retire, accept the mission to St. Petersburg, and give the president the right to order Meigs to the command of the department of the south. McDowell was approached but he declined to be trapped, and Meigs declared that the only inducement that would tempt him to vacate the engineer corps would be the rank of major general. McDowell would not retire, and there the matter rested for a few weeks. In March, 1875, the president hit upon the happy expedient of ordering Meigs to Europe. Accordingly Meigs was ordered to leave the country, and not return until January, 1878, by which time it was expected the job would be finished, the money paid, and Meigs would be powerless to interfere.

It will thus be seen that from 1873 down to the departure of Meigs in July last for Europe, on a tour of inspection, the late secretary of war exercised every power to invest Bridges with full authority to make all he possibly could out of the contract. The evidence further shows that in the first place the equal division among the three alleged lowest bidders was \$40,000 in favor of Bridges over Jones and Morgan. The next fact shows that, in changing the shape of the base of the stone after the award had been made, the contract was made \$75,000 in favor of Bridges over all bidders, and in reducing the depth of the lettering and the number of letters there was a further saving of over \$20,000. Now that Bridges is the entire owner of the contract, the modifications made in the headstones and blocks for the graves of the unknown has given the side partner of Belknap an advantage of over \$200,000 over the seventy-nine bids received in 1873. Gen. Meigs on his return will substantiate all the evidence which has been circumstantially developed by the witnesses before the military committee, and the evidence to connect Belknap and Bridges in the job will be made known in a few days. Among other statements furnished is one that a large marble dealer in the west asserted that if he had received the contract Mrs. Bower was to have a fourth interest in the profits.

It appears that since the resignation of Belknap the inspectors have been doing their duty fearlessly. At a yard in Washington, there are over one thousand of the headstones being finished for the cemetery at Staunton and Culpepper, Virginia. The marble is of the most inferior kind, and a large number of the slabs, already cut with the names of the soldiers, have been rejected. The workmen say that these rejected stones will be turned upside down and the names of the old soldiers buried at the Soldiers' Home cemetery cut thereon. The lettering is but little over an eighth of an inch deep. On some of the stones for the privates there is no designation of rank—the number of the grave, the name of the soldier, and the name of the state from whence he hailed, in an abbreviated form, being poorly cut.

There is not the slightest semblance of polish about the stones. The lettering is all much smaller than the specifications

call for, and instead of blocks for the unknown, inferior slabs of marble not good enough for the graves of the known are substituted. These are the facts, not as derived from the evidence of disappointed bidders, but from the evidence given, the documents produced, and the samples inspected. The story is, briefly recapitulated, that the secretary of war, who was so disinterested in his friendships as to permit his friends to receive one, two, and three thousand dollars for favorable introductions—who sold every iota of his patronage to unscrupulous cadet-brokers, post-traders, and bankrupt tailors—was not above selling his office in the name of patriotism to enable a fellow townsman to make \$200,000 in putting inferior marble headstones over the graves of the legion of union dead. Thus has the name of the late secretary been inseparably linked with robbing the living soldiers and desecrating the graves of the dead defenders of the nation. Until General Meigs returns to Washington, the committee on military affairs will not be able to complete its labor in this direction, but when finished, they will not need any additional evidence from persons who may conveniently use Canada as a place of refuge.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Belknap's Appearance as Described by a Brother Army Officer.

His Former Friends Trying to Drive Him to Desperation by Heaping Indignities upon Him.

A Hitch in the Impeachment of Belknap.

Since Marsh is Gone, a Little More Evidence Wanted.

Dispute over the Question of Blame for Marsh's Flight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE PINCHBECK RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The debate was lengthy and was participated in by Messrs. Logan, Harvey and Morton who favored the admission of Pinchbeck, and Messrs. Paddock, Morrill, of Vermont, and Edmunds, who opposed it. The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted" so that

the resolution would read:

Resolved, That P. B. Pinchbeck be not admitted as a senator from the state of Louisiana for a term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873.

It was agreed to—yeas, 32, nays, 29 as follows:

Yeas—Bayard, Caperton, Christianity, Cokerell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Gordon, Johnson, Jones, of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Norwood, Paddock, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White and Withers—32.

Nays—Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, of Pa., Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, West and Windom—29.

The question then being on the resolution as amended it was agreed to—yeas, 32, nays, 29, as recorded above.

Mr. Pinchbeck was on the floor, and stood near the entrance to one of the cloak rooms as the roll call proceeded. He manifested some nervousness and soon after the vote was announced, left the senate chamber.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, made the following report in the case of the impeachment of Belknap: "The committee on judiciary would respectfully report that in pursuance of the instructions of the house they have prepared articles of impeachment against Belknap for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, but that since preparing the same they have been informed and believe that Caleb P. Marsh—upon whose testimony before the committee on expenditures in the war department and referred to them by the house said articles were framed—has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the government of the United States and that his attendance as a witness before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, cannot be procured to convict said Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the resolution instructing the judiciary committee to prepare articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be recommitted to said committee with power to take proof and send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the house, and report at any time.

"Your committee, impressed with the importance of securing the fullest immunity to such witnesses as may be required to testify in behalf of the government before either house of congress, or any committee of either house, or before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, would also recommend the immediate passage of the following bills:

"One of the bills is to protect witnesses before congress from criminal prosecution, and the other is to punish by fine and imprisonment any person who absents or conceals himself after being summoned to testify before a committee of congress."

Knott proceeded to address the house on

the subject. He spoke of the ignominy attached to the crime of the secretary and its disgrace to every American. Referring to Marsh's flight, he said he would not undertake to say what was its immediate cause. He would say, however, that having testified before the committee, and have given no indication of contempt of the house, it was beyond the power of the committee or the house to have ordered him into custody. Marsh, however, might have been taken into custody in pursuance of law by another department of the government. He (Knott) did not think that the distinguished head of the department of justice or that the district attorney were not aware of the proper mode and manner of securing Marsh's detention. There was but one method now by which Marsh could be brought back, and that method was an infallible one. It was in the power of one man to have Marsh in Washington City in forty-eight hours. It was a simple plan and one known to the legal profession from the earliest dawn of jurisprudence. If the president of the United States really, honestly and sincerely desired the impeachment, indictment and punishment of the late secretary of war, all that he had to do was to give assurance to the witness (Marsh) that if he would come before the tribunals and tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he should have free pardon, and Marsh would be in Washington in forty-eight hours.

Lynde, another member of the judiciary committee, sustained the report of the committee and submitted that even if Marsh were present it would not be prudent to present the articles on his testimony alone, particularly when it was apparent that other important testimony could be procured. He regretted the manifestation of any partisan feeling on the subject.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Lawrence of the committee tried to get the floor, but Mr. Knott moved and insisted on the previous question, which was seconded and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Knott then moved the previous question on the bill to protect witnesses required to testify in certain cases.

After two hours an arrangement was made that Mr. Lawrence have half an hour.

Mr. Lawrence yielded part of that time to Mr. Kasson, who expressed his regret that the statements which had been made yesterday in the heat of debate, had been repeated by the cool gentleman from Kentucky (Knott). Mr. Kasson undertook to show that Marsh could not have been frightened away by any cabinet proceeding, as Marsh had left Washington at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday, three hours before the report was presented in the house and could not have learned anything about the mythical meeting of the cabinet till he read it in Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. Lawrence also yielded a short space to Mr. Blaine, who declared that he was authorized to say that there never had been any instructions in the cabinet to prosecute Marsh. Marsh's case had never been considered in the cabinet, but simply the question of prosecuting Belknap. If anybody stated that Marsh had been frightened out of the country by anything the cabinet had done, he stated what had no foundation. In fact

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
G. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

the simple failure of the committee on expenditure in the war department to discharge Marsh, would have retained him here. He (Blaine) would vote for this bill, even it were full of outrages, and he begged his friends to do the same. He ventured to say, no matter what bills were passed, they would not get Marsh.

Several democrats—how do you know? Mr. Blaine said he did not know, but being a Yankee, guessed he would not come. Between the great difficulty of the house in regard to the indictment of Belknap and the halting of the judiciary committee about the impeachment, it looks to me as if the late secretary of war would escape and drop between the two stools. He will neither be indicted, because it is against the dignity of the house to furnish the testimony, nor will he be impeached, because on the whole there is not enough to impeach him. (On a whispered remark from Hoar.) As my friend from Massachusetts suggests, give the case to this side of the house and we will do both quickly. (Applause.)

Lawrence asked which side of the house was responsible for any failure to impeach or to indict Belknap. The republican side had voted yesterday to send to the criminal court evidence within the control of the house, for the purpose of indicting him, and the democratic side had voted against it.

Knott closed the discussion and noticed the fact that notwithstanding the anxiety expressed on either side to debate the bill not a word had been said about it in the three speeches made as to the willingness of either side to aid in exposing and punishing the corruption. He was reminded that they had had many years to do so but had never done so. (Applause.)

The bill passed. Clymer made a personal explanation in regard to the statement which appeared in regard to his connection with the Belknap affair, and denied certain allegations discreditable to him which appeared in the papers. He declared he would not be intimidated by press articles, and would do his duty though it compelled him to strike his dearest friend.

Robbins and Blackburn substantiated Clymer's statement. The latter said he did not care if every newspaper in the country turned its batteries on the committee. All they asked was that hands are kept off its witnesses and before this congress adjourned they would unearth enough of villainies accumulated within the last fourteen years to sicken and vomit the country by exposing putrid carcasses that had been so long sedulously covered up.

After further discussion the other bill reported by the judiciary committee was recommended.

The speaker appointed Phelps, of Connecticut, on the select committee on the whisky prosecution, in place of Harris of Virginia, resigned.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. W. W. Ripley, a well known citizen of Washington, appeared at the police court and went upon the bail bond of Belknap.

Secretary Fish has replied to an in-

quiry of the house committee on foreign affairs, saying that Minister Schenck, since the date of the secretary's former communication, five days ago, has resigned his office. The committee are not satisfied with the response, wishing to know precisely on which day he resigned, as just previous to Schenck taking passage from London for the United States, it was announced that he obtained leave of absence.

Great Britain will at the proper time make a formal claim for an indemnity on the United States in behalf of the Englishmen who suffered by the Emma mine scheme, having been deceived into the belief that it had the indorsement of the United States through Mr. Schenck as a trustee.

The house committee on expenditures in the war department to-day examined General Cook and others. General Cook testified that he obtained a post-tradership through General E. W. Rice, of Iowa, a friend of Belknap, and that he was to pay for the same \$7,500 per year. Orville Grant asked the committee to excuse him from testifying until to-morrow, and as he was leaving the room he was served with several subpoenas to appear before other committees.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Last evening an officer in the army who has heretofore had private business relations with the late secretary of war that have not been adjusted, called upon Mr. Belknap. He gives a very graphic description of his visit. He says: "I never underwent a more

PAINFUL SCENE.

When I reached Belknap's house upon G street, I was profoundly struck with the change in the situation, by the presence of the uniformed police pacing solemnly in front of the house. Upon entering I thought the police business rather overdone, for, during my short visit, I counted not less than five stalwart peelers securely planted at various doors of egress. They all had the appearance of an intense determination to fulfill their duty of preventing any appearance of escape, which must have had a very depressing effect upon the inmates of the house. I sent up my card to the secretary and waited his coming with an intense nervousness that foreshadowed the necessary

EMBARRASSMENT OF OUR MEETING.

At our last meeting he was in excellent condition of bodily health and mental satisfaction with himself. He was in his little office in the war department, and when I came to him he gave me two fingers and how-howed me out in the most approved style. In reply to my card a subdued looking domestic came to me and told me that Mr. Belknap would see me in the rear parlor. The manner of the servant was as lugubrious as an undertaker, when he says, 'you will now take a last look at the deceased.' I had to wait but a moment. I heard

A FALTERING STEP

upon the stairs, an uncertain tread in the hall, then the door opened slowly as the ex-secretary entered. My God! Words fail to express how this man has aged and suffered during the last few days. His flowing silky beard was knotted and tangled; his hair was unkempt; great black rings were under his eyes, and his

sunken cheeks made up a picture of woe and despair that would have touched a heart of stone. I was so moved that I sprang forward with a word of comfort. Regardless of truth, I said: 'Mr. Secretary, I believe you to be an honest man.' Belknap at this caught me by the hand and

BURST INTO TEARS.

He was completely unmanned. He choked and sobbed several moments, when he managed to stammer out, 'I am going to prove it to the people of this country that I am an honest man before this business is over.' The officer concludes his story by saying that Belknap said repeatedly that he had a much better defense than people supposed. He has, by the advice of counsel, kept it back until summoned for trial. Then he claims that he will be able to

MAKE A SHOWING

that will create a change in public opinion in his favor. He was especially indignant at the presence of policemen in his house. He disclaimed any intention of running away, and passionately exclaimed that his former friends were trying to urge him to desperation by constant heaping up of indignities upon him.

NOT A DEADWOOD ON BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Gen. Belknap's friends say that every one will be surprised at the defense the ex-secretary will be able to make when he is brought into court. They say that the democrats have by no means that dead case on Belknap that they imagine they have, and that he will be able to show clearly that he had no knowledge of the Marsh payment being part of a corrupt fund. Mrs. Belknap declares that she is alone responsible, and that her husband was ignorant of the real nature of the transaction. Belknap will, however, publish no defense before the trial.

"ORVILLE" TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT POST-TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orville Grant was before the committee on expenditures in the war department, this afternoon. His testimony showed that he was interested in post-traderships. He gave the particulars of his transactions in that connection, and was cross-examined.

PROF. SILLIMAN AND THE EMMA MINE.

Prof. Silliman appeared before the committee on foreign affairs, and testified concerning this committee's report on the Emma mine. He said his connection with the mine was merely professional; that he was employed to make an examination, and was left to fix his own compensation.

The Chicago Tribune makes this statement, which nobody in this city and state needs to be told is most grossly untrue:

Of course the Tribune doesn't expect its readers to believe this stuff: "Belknap was always a democrat,—went into the war one, came out one, was promoted when one, and was one when he fell. But we feel as bitterly over the disgraceful cause of that fall as if he had been and lived a republican."

The Tribune makes this statement not

only once, but when advised of its utter falsity re-iterates the assertion. The *Tribune* could not have been ignorant of the fact that every republican paper in the state of Iowa, during the recent senatorial canvass, treated the fealty of Belknap to the republican party as a thing not to be questioned.

The *Tribune* itself has more than once spoken in terms of warm praise of Belknap as a cabinet officer, and given him unqualified recognition as a republican. The same may also be said of all of the leading republican journals throughout the country. Gen. Belknap's republicanism having not only passed unquestioned but having been openly endorsed by the journals and leaders of the party from the president down, the attempt now being made to make it appear that he has "always been a democrat," is a pitiable and bare faced piece of jugglery that can only bring shame and disgrace to its authors.

The administration at Washington is making a great show of pretended zeal in the prosecution of Belknap. In this, as in the Babcock case, the president is really looking one way and rowing another. There are just grounds to suspect that Grant would much prefer that the rascality and corruption which fills every department of the public service should be covered up, than that they should be brought to light.

Every movement that he has made since the startling disclosures in connection with the war office were made public, has only tended to confirm this suspicion. First, he accepted the resignation of Belknap, with a knowledge of the offences of which he was guilty, thus making it a serious question whether he can be impeached.

Second, by his instructions to the attorney general and district attorney to promptly institute criminal proceedings against all who were in any way implicated in the sale and purchase of post-traderships, and to push them with the utmost rigor, he has taken the most effectual means that he could possibly adopt, to close the mouths of witnesses without whose testimony the conviction of Belknap seems impossible. By this order, he has already driven from the country Caleb P. Marsh, the very witness upon whose testimony the proceedings against Belknap, thus far, have been based.

It was by an order of a very similar character, issued through the attorney general to District Attorney Dyer of St. Louis, that the president accomplished much for the acquittal of Babcock. The result of the Babcock trial and the means by which that result was mainly brought about, showed very clearly how little of

real sincerity there was in the president's injunction—"Let no guilty man escape."

It looks now as though the administration programme in the case of Babcock was to be repeated in the case of Belknap. As in the case of the whisky ring, so in the case of post-traderships, the thing is coming a little too near the White House to be agreeable, Orville Grant, the president's brother, having been shown to be as deep in the mud, as Belknap is in the mire. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that the president's plea of ignorance that these things were going on, is utterly useless. Taking all the circumstances together, they show that the president, though he may not have made any money out of the transactions himself, was willing that others should do so.

—A Davenport soldier, who served under Belknap on the march from Nashville to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea, then to Washington, said when he heard the news of his chief's downfall, that he had \$500 in the Savings Bank, and he would "willingly give every cent of it if this thing had never occurred."

In moralizing upon the "Belknap scandal," the *Gate City* "scatters" worse than an old French fusee. The *Gate City* should make up its mind as to what it wants to say in the Belknap matter, and then say it.

The present position of the *Gate City* reminds one of the Irishman's pig, which kept hopping about so that he couldn't count him.

General Belknap is said to have telegraphed on Monday, to his son who is at school at Quincy, Mass., "to be of good cheer; that there is another side to the story."

Republican papers and politicians are trying to make it appear that the house committee who investigated the Belknap matter are responsible for the flight of Marsh. What has the committee done, or what could it do, that should drive Marsh out of the country? Marsh had nothing to fear, on the score of personal safety, at the hands of the committee.

It was the order which Grant gave that Marsh should be proceeded against criminally, and prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law that caused him to "take to his heels."

It is one of the ways Grant has of carrying out his injunction—"Let no guilty man escape." A shrewd chap, is our president—and so honest, withal, that Pecksniff himself would be dwarfed by comparison.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

Mrs. Belknap's Last Appearance.

(Washington Letter to Boston Herald.)

This season Mrs. Belknap determined to establish a precedent, and declined returning visits unless those made by the wives and daughters of officers of the army and navy, the diplomatic corps, and a few others. She gave no evening entertainment but her dinners, and she has had three or four each week since New Year, which were of the most refined and elegant description. There were usually covers for fourteen, and the menu embraced every delicacy in and out of season, served on a table glittering with costly silver and fine glass, and illuminated by a profusion of rare flowers. These dinners have been the talk of the town, and it has been considered as great an honor to receive a card for one of Mrs. Belknap's dinners as for a dinner served at the White House. The toilettes have been of the most elaborate and expensive materials. At the last german, where she received the guests for the "Bachelor's club" who gave it, the dress worn by her is said to have cost \$600, and came from Pingat in Paris, and this was one of the most modest of her costumes. Her laces and jewels were the envy of the ladies of the diplomatic corps, and that speaks volumes for their worth and magnificence.

Her last appearance in public was on Monday of last week, when she attended three entertainments, the first an elegant dinner party given by Madame Bergmont, at her superb house on H street. Here she seemed not to be very bright, and remarked to a lady near her: "I am not well; I am so nervous, and I ought not to be here." What wonder that she was nervous, with the sword ready to fall and destroy her and her husband. Later, she went to the last reception given by Mr. Riggs, the prominent banker, and his daughters; and still later to a leap-year party given by Admiral and Mrs. Porter. Her costume of shimmering silk was half hidden under the drapery of foamy, costly lace, worth, they say, a prince's ransom. Her ornaments, as I heard the next day, were a costly parure of diamonds, which glittered and flashed forth a thousand colors, worn for the first time. She was surrounded all the evening by friends, and was acknowledged the most elegantly dressed lady of the evening.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED HISTORY
R. J. PICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

Gen. Custer Tells About the Traderships--He Fixes Hedrick, Rice, and Brother Orville.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE POST-TRADERSHIP BUSINESS AIRD A LITTLE MORE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Geo. A. Custer appeared before the committee on expenditures of the war department to-day. He testified that Robt. T. Sipe, post-trader at Fort Abraham Lincoln, told him that his profits were \$15,000 annually, one-third of which was paid to Gen. Hedrick, of Iowa, and one-third to Gen. Rice, at Washington. He understood that a portion went to the secretary of war.

Raymond, the Indian Agent at Fort Berthold, said he paid Orville Grant \$1,000 for getting him the place.

Gen. Custer testified that the proclamation of the attorney general as to the Sioux Military Reservation enhanced the value of the trading posts on the North Missouri river, because it rendered them a more complete monopoly. Witness said that Thomb, the trader at Ft. Peck, was about to be removed, when he obtained some affidavits showing that Orville Grant and Leighton Bros. were mixed in Indian frauds.

Gen. Custer says the object of Gen. Belknap's visit to the frontier was to perfect arrangements whereby whisky could be brought across the border at reduced rates and increased advantages given to post-traders. Gen. Custer related various instances in which grain had been stolen from government posts--traders taking it into their stores.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Custer gives Another Chapter of the Inside History of the War Department.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The grand jury of the district of Columbia has promised Columbus Alexander to give the safe burglary case a thorough examination whether the district attorney is willing or not.

Mr. Alexander's intention is to have every person connected with the burglary indicted and punished if possible.

Gen. Custer being recalled to-day and asked by the war expenditures committee why he had not told of the abuses on the frontier before this, answered because of an order March, 1873, that no officer should suggest or recommend any action taken by the members of congress in re-

gard to military affairs and requiring that all petitions on these subjects be forwarded through the general of the army and the secretary of war, also requiring an officer visiting Washington during a session of congress to register at the adjutant general's office; and in addition to address a letter to the adjutant general of the army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced in his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command, or station. The object thus stated will be recited, and be the strict guide of the officer during his stay.

Gen. Custer proceeded to say that that order closed the mouths of all army officers with regard to abuses that existed on the frontier. Officers knew that if they sent complaints to congressmen through the secretary of war they would be pigeon-holed and the officers would probably be pigeon-holed too. It was generally understood in the army that a violation of this order would be apt to cause the officer to loose his commission. Gen. Custer said he was satisfied the object of the order was to cover up the doings of the secretary of war.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. B. F. Butler before the Clymer Committee--He Hears Much, but Knows Little.

Evans, Post Trader at Fort Sill Testifies--Gen. Rice Scooped into the Net.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

J. S. Evans, late post-trader at Fort Sill, detailed to the committee on expenditures in the war department this afternoon, all the circumstances surrounding his obtaining permission from Marsh, to remain at Fort Sill. It was a matter of necessity with him, he said, to come to terms with Marsh. Secretary Belknap told Evans that he had promised Marsh a place, and that Marsh had selected Fort Sill. Evans saw Marsh, who appeared to understand all about the matter. He went to New York with Marsh, where a written contract was signed. Evans presented a detailed statement in writing of his payments to Marsh. He said he told his friends of his agreement with Marsh, and showed General Grierson, commanding officer at the post, the contract on his return to Fort Sill. The facts were well known. It was regarded as a great outrage and the cause of extortionate prices. Evans said he was introduced to the secretary of war by General Rice, of Iowa, and paid him \$1,000 for the introduction. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted \$1,500.

Witness wished to deny a published

statement of Captain Robinson, that he paid \$15,000 to the secretary of war, and that Dent & Co., connived at the matter. There was no foundation for the report. J. C. Dent was a brother-in-law of the president.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, appeared before the committee to deny that he had ever promised any one a post-tradership, in the event of that person supporting him for the senatorship.

Hawkins Taylor, formerly of Iowa, a lobbyist, gave an account of the lobby operations. He procured the post-tradership for Dr. F. G. H. Bradford. The influence of the Maine delegation, with the exception of Mr. Morrill, was secured for Bradford. Witness received \$100 for his services. Secretary Belknap said he would appoint Bradford, for he wanted to do a good act for Senator Hamlin. Bradford sold the tradership for \$1,500, and was afterwards dismissed. Witness procured a tradership at Fort Stanton for R. M. Steavens, for which he received \$125. He related other instances, and the committee adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Caleb P. Marsh Again Before the Clymer Committee--He Confirms His Former Statement and Adds a Little to it.

Col. Peck Again Goes Before the Clymer Committee--Paid \$6,000 to \$8,000 to the Campaign Fund of 1872.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Dr. Bradford said he had agreed to pay \$1,000 a year as long as he retained the tradership. He received the appointment at Fort Croix, but it was taken away from him after he had made arrangements for goods, and given to a brother of delegate Chavis, of New Mexico. Witness said that he sent a man (C. C. Cogswell) to interview the secretary, after he (the witness) had been removed. They had a stormy time. The secretary remarked that he had removed Bradford because he was a scalawag. Cogswell remarked that he had seen it stated in some newspaper that appointments could be procured for money, when the secretary said it was a d--d lie and he could whip the man who said so, and that he intended to run the department as he pleased.

D. V. Peck testified that he received

money from Dr. Bradford for Hawkins Taylor, but disagreed with Bradford as to the amount.

John S. Evans was recalled and explained that General Rice did not personally introduce him to the secretary of war, but had an interview with the secretary the day before witness called on the secretary, in relation to the Fort Sill tradership.

GEO. H. PENDLETON

was before a sub-committee of the judiciary committee to-night, consisting of representatives Hunton, Lynde and Hoar. He testified that neither Secretary Belknap nor any member of his family, immediately or remotely, received any money whatever from him resulting from the claim of the Kentucky railroad. The sum of \$30,000—a draft—was spent by him in the payment of private debts and the purchase of various articles, and the balance was taken by him to Europe.

CALEB P. MARSH

being sworn testified: I looked over the printed account of my testimony, while in Montreal. With one inconsiderable addition I found that it was correct.

A page of the copy furnished by the telegraph is missing, for some unaccountable reason, and breaks the connection.]

The addition is that I returned to the secretary of war after I had gone to New York with Mr. Evans, and I requested the secretary to make the appointment of Mr. Evans as post-trader. I came here in answer to the request of Mrs. Belknap, not of the secretary of war. When I came I called on her first, not on him. She told me she had prevailed on him to give me the appointment. She said I had better go and see him. I did so. I think I produced letters of recommendation from Judge Bahnmann of Cincinnati, and one, possibly, from Job Stevenson, but I do not recollect distinctly. Evans made his first quarterly payment to me a month or so after our contract. The first remittance I made was to Mrs. Belknap.

Mr. Hunton—The receipt of the express company is signed by W. W. Belknap.

Witness continuing—surprised and somewhat disconcerted: Then I am very much mistaken; my transaction was with her; I can't explain it if the package went to Gen. Belknap. So far as I know she was surprised at the present; I may have said to Mrs. Belknap that she might expect a present when she spoke of getting me the appointment. I sent only one payment to Mrs. Belknap; she died a few months afterwards. I can't say when the second payment was made, except that it was about three months after the first. I sent half of it to the secretary of war; I do not remember correspondence with Gen. Belknap, except when Evans asked for some favor at Ft. Sill; in such cases I would send Evans' letters to the secretary of war with a note something like this: "I forward a request from Evans. Can you comply with it?"

Witness made some payments to Belknap in person in New York, giving him bank notes. He supposed Belknap understood where the money came from without any conversation on the subject. Witness might have said to him, "Here are \$1,500 as a present of money." He was under the impression Belknap knew

the money came from Ft. Sill. In answer to the question how he came to make a present to Mrs. Belknap, witness replied that Gen. Belknap must have known of the arrangement he made with Evans, for he had asked the secretary to appoint Evans to his place, and the secretary did so.

Question. Do you believe that the transmission of money to Gen. Belknap was dishonorable?

Answer. I felt that if it should become known it would disgrace him.

Q. Was that the reason for destroying all evidences of payment in your hands?

A. I should certainly say so.

Q. Why did you voluntarily, without solicitation, make an offer to Gen. Belknap, constituting a transaction that would disgrace him?

A. I do not know. The first money I sent to Mrs. B.; the next was to General Belkaap. Whether this was in consequence of any arrangement with her I am uncertain. I had no idea the transactions would be made public. I did not consider them criminal, though if known they would disgrace him.

Q. Can you state how you came to pay the secretary the money?

A. It must have been in consequence of some arrangement one night after the funeral of Mrs. B., with Secretary B. or Mrs. Bower.

Q. Did not Mrs. Bower say you must not let the secretary know you are going to make me a present? did not that imply the secretary would be offended?

A. I got some impression when at the funeral, either from him or her, that I could send money to him.

Adjourned.

The secretary of the treasury says there is no truth in the report that the principal owner of a silver mine had made a proposition to furnish the treasury with with \$50,000,000 worth of gold and silver within eighteen months.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The grand jury have agreed upon an indictment in the case of Hallett Kilbourne for refusing to answer the question regarding the so-called real estate pool, before the select committee of the house.

STEWART STILL-SWEARING.

Ex-Senator Stewart resumed his testimony this morning. He said he believed that Schenck knew, before becoming director of the Emma mine, that Albert Grant was to receive one hundred pounds as a promoter of the scheme.

PECK RECALLED.

C. K. Peck was recalled and testified before the committee on war expenditure to-day, that he had paid during the presidential canvass \$6,000 to \$8,000 for political assessment; that he remitted money to the chairman of the committee at Washington. He presumed they were asked to subscribe because they held the post-traderships under their administration. They were not compelled to contribute, but were notified that a contribution would be acceptable.

J. J. Fisher being recalled, testified that the firm of Evans & Co., post-traders, contributed for political purpose, in pursuance of the request contained in the circular. He did not understand that the contribution was compulsory, but thought it a safer way to pay the money, apart from political consideration. Mr. Evans

testified that during the last presidential canvass he, in compliance with a circular received at Ft. Sill, sent \$300 to the republican executive committee in Washington. He has paid \$150 to the same committee within the last six months. He voted for Lincoln as president against McClellan, but was not now mixed up in politics. He would not have paid the money if he had not been called upon to do so. He sent a check for money to Postmaster Edmunds.

E. G. Leonard, formerly a partner in the hardware business in Cincinnati with the late Mr. Bower, testified that the estate was worth \$28,000 to \$30,000—\$15,000 being life insurance money. What he owed to Mr. Bower was paid to Geo. H. Pendleton, a mutual friend of both and their attorney. Witness did not know what investment was made—knew Marsh, but not in a business way.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

GEN. RICE EXAMINED AS TO TRADERSHIPS.

Gen. Rice, the Washington attorney, whose name has figured so prominently in connection with obtaining post-traderships from Gen. Belknap, was examined to-day before the judiciary committee. He gave a history of the four post-traderships in Texas and New Mexico, which he had procured for various parties. His compensation varied from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and from others he had received from a third to half of the net profits. He and Gen. Belknap had been residents of Keokuk, Iowa; had served together in the war, and were on intimate terms, hence his success in getting these appointments. He denied that Gen. Belknap knew anything of the money which he (Rice) received for these appointments; that he had ever given or loaned money to Belknap, but to some trifling amount, which had always been repaid, and had never given him any presents, except perhaps some wine and cigars, and a wedding present to his wife.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

Rise Up, Samuel, And Explain.

The Washington correspondent of the Burlington Hawkeye, speaking of post-traderships and Belknap, says: General Hedrick, supervisor of internal revenue, is found to have been interested in several traderships. Gen. Rice has been a partner at two or three of the posts, and received money for his supposed influ-

THE GREAT DISCOVERY... R. J. BICKEL... KEOKUK, IOWA

ence in securing appointments. Hawkins Taylor sold his influence to others. Leighton and Collins were interested in this business, and so was Peck and Durfee. And it is rumored that the *Gate City* has secured a slice from the same loaf. The editor and his associates have not yet been examined. But the story runs thus: As Samuel Clark, the editor-in-chief was at the time surveyor of the port of Keokuk, and could not be spared from this office and his editorial duties to go in person to Fort Harney, the scene of the plunder, his brother Allen T. Clark received the appointment, with the understanding that Arthur Bridgeman, Jr., should be associated with him; that these young gentlemen not wishing to engage in the business in person, sold to a third party for a bonus of \$10,000, pocketed the profits and turned over the commission to the purchaser. But in none of these cases has the money paid for these lucrative positions been traced to the secretary of war. Generals Rice and Hedrick both swear that the secretary did not even know that they realized any remuneration from these services. Leighton, Collins, Peck and Taylor, all exonerate the secretary. It is presumed the Clarks and Bridgeman will do the same. And all the other post-traders except Caleb P. Marsh, the Fort Sill trader. Hence, the committee has concluded to rest the impeachment of Belknap on this case alone.

—Col. C. K. Peck, returned from Washington Saturday night. The Clymer committee agreed to allow him to come home if he come at his own expense, and told him before leaving, that they might want to summon him again. The Col's. evidence was startling and to the point, and created more sensation probably, than that of any witness who has appeared before the committee. Col. Peck says that those who are best posted on such matters—Washington authorities—say that they can see no way out for Belknap, either before the impeachment court, or the civil courts.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By S. H. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—At 12:30, the impeachment trial was resumed. The pending question was the motion submitted by the managers to hear the testimony in regard to the jurisdiction of the senate.

Before the argument thereto, Mr. Carpenter, counsel for the accused, addressed the senate. He charged that the managers were attempting to manage the case on both sides. It was not the intention of counsel to cause any unnecessary delay, but they had prior professional engagements and had not yet had time to prepare themselves for arguing the question of jurisdiction. He asked that the matter be delayed for two weeks from today and they would then ask no further postponement. Their only object was to present the question of jurisdiction as its importance demanded. Mr. Lord opposed the request of counsel for postponement, and asked the senate to hear the testimony in regard to jurisdiction. He stated that he had witnesses ready this morning and asked that they be heard. After further argument Conkling submitted an order that the senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belknap, respondent, was amenable to a trial of impeachment for acts done as secretary of war, notwithstanding his resignation of said office. The motion that the testimony be heard touching the exact time of such resignation, and touching the motive and purpose of such resignation, is reserved without prejudice till the question above stated has been reconsidered.

Further discussion between the counsel followed. Carpenter said they would contest that an officer of the government had a right to resign any moment, and the motives which govern the resignation cannot affect the matter.

Lord said the evidence as to jurisdiction was principally documentary, and should not take over an hour to hear it.

Edmunds submitted a substitute for the last paragraph of Conkling's order, so as to insert the following: "And that the manager and counsel in such argument discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material."

The senate then returned to the consideration of the order as submitted by Conkling and the amendment of Edmunds.

At 4:40 the senators returned to the chamber, and the presiding officer, Ferry, announced that several orders had been agreed upon, which were read by the clerk as follows:

Ordered—That the senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether Belknap is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as secretary of war, notwithstanding his resignation of said office and that the managers and counsel in such arguments discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material and whether the matters in support of jurisdiction, alleged by the house of representatives in its pleadings subsequent to the articles of impeachment can be thus alleged if the same are not averred in said articles.

Ordered 2d—That the hearing proceed on the 4th of May; that the opening and close of the argument be given to respondent; that three of the counsel and three managers may be heard with order as may be agreed on between themselves and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsel may desire.

After argument by Hoar and Carpenter, the senate, sitting as a court of im-

peachment, adjourned till Monday.

The consideration of legislative business was then resumed, but without transaction of any important business the senate adjourned till Monday.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By S. H. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Probable Postponement of the Belknap Impeachment Trial Until November.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Opinion is expressed that the Belknap impeachment trial will be postponed until November next, when the senate will re-assemble for that special purpose. It is probable that the trial will continue six weeks or two months. To go on with it now would prolong this session of congress until the latter part of August or the 1st of September, as in addition to the time consumed by the trial a month or six weeks will be required to finish up the absolutely necessary legislative business of passing the annual appropriation bills. Grave doubts are expressed by many whether in view of the fact that less than two-thirds of the senate have voted in favor of jurisdiction, there is anything to be gained by proceeding with the trial at all. Very eminent legal authorities who have no connection with the proceedings, assert that twenty-nine senators who yesterday voted against taking jurisdiction will not be precluded by the senate's action from voting not guilty on this jurisdictional ground when the final issue is presented.

The understanding is that all the recent cabinet changes will take practical effect from the 1st of June. Cameron is expected to take charge of the war department the 1st of June, and Judge Pierrepont will leave for England on the 23d of June.

Mrs. Belknap.

(Washington Correspondence Hartford Times.)

The most cruel treatment to Mrs. Belknap and her husband has come from their old friends and associates. Not one of the ladies whose husbands occupy official positions has called upon the unhappy lady, who has been a prisoner in her house through all these bright spring days. She is anxious to leave Washington, and will do so as soon as her husband's trial terminates. All of their revenues were suddenly cut off, and although they may have real estate, they cannot realize in these times. The future must look dark to them, and yet they seem to regard it more cheerfully than others do. Mrs. Belknap wears mourning for her recently deceased sister, and gladly welcomes all who make friendly visits.

THE CONSTITUTION.

MAY 11, 1876.

Much is said about the "disgrace" which the "Belknap scandal" has brought upon the government. Bad as the "Belknap scandal" may be, in all its aspects, the disgrace which it brings upon the government bears no comparison to that which comes of the Emma Mine scandal, in which Minister Schenck, the direct representative of the government at the court of St. James, figures to such conspicuous disadvantage. Schenck being a representative of the government in a much larger sense than was Belknap, it is in a proportionately greater degree that the reputation of the government must suffer by his official acts. On the score of individual criminality alone, Belknap has nothing to suffer in comparison with Schenck.

The Schenck scandal was of so gross a character as to compel the president to call for his resignation. The resignation was tendered, but the fact was carefully concealed till after Schenck's departure from London, so that he might escape arrest, under the protection which his office as minister afforded him. Had it been known that Schenck was a private citizen, he would have been in the hands of bailiffs, as Belknap was a few days ago. Even now it is announced that the British government will claim indemnity of the United States for losses sustained by its citizens through Schenck as one of the directors of that swindling organization, known as the Emma Mining Company.

The American people have much more reason to be ashamed and humiliated at the conduct of Schenck, than at that of Gen. Belknap, even when viewed in its very worst aspect. MAY 11, 1876

I should think he would hate the sight of a newspaper. I am going to say something that might have pleased him some years ago. But it will not please him now; nor will it displease him. I know how it is with the human heart. It does not bear abuse well. The scorn of the world makes the human heart a refuge for owls and ghosts and ghouls in shorter time than most of you suspect. But I am going to say this because it is the truth--reason enough for saying anything, I reckon. Well, people speak kindly of General Belknap now, and you can hear it said by those who ought to know, almost any day, here at our great capital, that General Belknap, secretary of war, was the best man in the lot at that time. But it is to be admitted that this is not unqualified praise. For certainly the administration, under which he held office, was a most corrupt one. I do not trace the sins of that time to the head of the government; but there prevails no two opinions as to their existence. It was a short of Wall street affair, I suppose, such as we have been hearing evidence about in the courts of New York, where men made money and position by ruining and abusing a man entirely unfitted for business--and that is the best that can be said. I would like to make a digression here long enough to say that the acquisition of San Domingo, as Grant contemplated, was the enterprise of a statesman. This attempt stands out well in General Grant's record. Something better than battles here. Something higher here than the selfish pursuit of fame at the risk and cost of others. For I say that we who have set up this banner of liberty and light are responsible for those who are dazzled by its splendor and who fall into confusion in their piteous attempts to reach us and imitate us. San Domingo should come; Cuba also. But to return to Belknap. Never, I reckon, was any man so utterly cut to pieces by the press as this man. His political friends were his worst enemies. How cowardly is the political press! I know of no cowardice quite so contemptible as that of the political press of America. It all goes in a flock like sheep, and with a sheep's valor. Corruption prevailed on every side here at the capital at the time. A trivial thing leaked out on Belknap. The democratic press came on, of course, as in duty bound. And then the other side, and the other set, being in want of a 'scapegoat,' washed their hands and howled, and howled louder than the loudest. And Belknap sat right here and with his hands full of papers bravely bore it all. Of course I do not know how innocent he was or how guilty. I only am able to set down this fact: He is respected and spoken of highly by all now. For my own part I am thankful to say that I never turned a single drop of ink against Belknap. And how could I with the whole world howling at him? No; when I hit a man he must be on his feet and able to hit back. But Belknap, in the great 'round-up' will stand with the best of his time."

The Daily Gate City.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1873

Proposals For Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing Head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency and cheapness; and the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster Gen., Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
July 2-d till sep 6

DAILY GATE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

MARRIAGE OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.—By our telegraphic dispatches this morning, it will be seen that Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, was married at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on Thursday, to Mrs. H. T. Bower, daughter of Dr. John A. Tomlinson. We have no particulars of the wedding except that it was a quiet one.

The fair lady who has become the wife of the worthy Secretary, possess all the graces and accomplishments that wealth and affluence could bestow, and has always occupied a high position in social life wherever she has been. The many friends in this city, of the Secretary and his esteemed lady, would be glad of an opportunity of tendering, in person, their congratulations upon the important event.

Weekly Constitution.

DECEMBER 2, 1885.

"Belknap Better Than His Traducers."
Joaquin Miller, in a letter to the Chicago Times, says: "A little heavier than he was a dozen years ago, a dash of snow about the temples, his heavy beard turning color, but General Belknap is still not only a very handsome man, but a real manly appearing one. He has never left this city, I believe, since General Grant let him resign from the cabinet, except for short intervals. I remember meeting him at General Grant's funeral last summer, but I have found him here nearly always, very quiet, very polite, and apparently very industrious. He usually walks the streets at a brisk pace, always perfectly dressed, and is noted for always having his right hand full of newspapers."

THE GREAT OBIT HEAD CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

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THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA 1869

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 14.

A Distinguished Keokukian Chosen to an Important Position.

MAJ. GEN. BELKNAP APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR.

Our telegraphic dispatches this morning announce the appointment by the President of our distinguished fellow citizen, Maj. Gen. W. W. Belknap, to the position of Secretary of War. We have only time at this late hour (1 o'clock a. m.) to make the announcement and tender to the General our warmest congratulations. We shall speak of the appointment more at length in our next issue.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA 1869

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 15.

Major-Gen. W. W. Belknap, the New Secretary of War.

General William Worth Belknap, whom the President has called to his Cabinet, as Secretary of War, comes of a military family.

His father, General Wm. G. Belknap, was for many years a distinguished and useful officer of the regular army. He entered the service in 1813, as 3d Lieutenant of the 23d regiment of Infantry, and died in 1851, as Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Infantry.

He served with marked gallantry through the Florida and Mexican wars, for which he received frequent brevets. He was the intimate friend of Scott, Taylor and Worth, for the latter of whom he named his first son, the subject of this sketch, and who was born at Newburg, New York, on the 22d of Sept., 1829; he is, consequently just turned forty.

He graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in the class of 1848. He was a cotemporary of Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and of George M. Robeson, the present Secretary of the Navy, and was a classmate of the Rev. W. E. Cattell, President of LaFayette College, and of Col. C. W. Tolles, Sheridan's Quartermaster.

He studied law with H. Caperton, Esq., at Georgetown, D. C., and, as the partner of the Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, (afterwards Governor of this State and Judge of the Supreme Court.) practiced his profession successfully in Keokuk, Iowa, where he located in 1851. He was elected to, and served one term—that of 1857-8—in the Iowa Legislature, as a Democrat, during which time he made the acquaintance of James F. Wilson, then a member of the same body. Being unwilling to give countenance to the Lecompton swindle, he separated from the radical

wing of his party and was known as a Douglas Democrat up to the outbreak of the Rebellion.

He entered the army as Major of the 15th Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Hugh T. Reid; served with his regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, rising through the various grades and participating in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, campaign and siege of Vicksburg, campaign and siege of Atlanta, and battles of Atlanta July 21st, 22d and 28th. After the capture of that place he marched with Sherman to the Sea, and finally to Washington; taking a prominent part in all the actions of those brilliant campaigns. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General for special gallantry in the memorable battle of July 22d, near Atlanta, in which his regiment fought from either side of the same line of breastworks.

He was brevetted Maj. Gen'l. on the 13th of March, and at the date of his muster-out on the 24th of August 1865, was regarded by Gen'l. Sherman and his companions as one of the most accomplished and promising officers of the army.

Shortly afterwards he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Iowa—receiving his confirmation at the special instance of Senator Grimes, and the Hon. James F. Wilson.

It is hardly necessary to say to the citizens of this community that he has discharged his duties as Collector, honestly, fearlessly and faithfully. It is sufficient to point to the fact, that at the date of his accession to this office, there were more distilleries and tobacco factories in this District than in all the rest of the State; and now there is but one of either these establishments, having suspended operations as much on account of the rigid enforcement of the revenue laws, as for anything else.

Though not an extreme partisan, he has been identified with the Republican party since the battle of Shiloh, having voted for Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and given all the support in his power towards securing the election of Grant.

He has been twice married. His first wife was the sister of Mrs. Hugh T. Reid; the second, the accomplished Miss Tomlinson, of this city.

The General is in the very prime of his life and health; is over six feet in height, weighs two hundred pounds, has fair hair and blue eyes, and is a perfect type of Saxon-American manhood. His mental endowments are no less generous than his physical. He is large-brained, clear-headed, sensible, judicious and well educated; a good lawyer and an honest man. He brings to the discharge of the duties of the high place to which he is called the military, intellectual and business qualifications that will make his administration of that office honorable, able and successful. He has no friends to reward, no enemies to punish; is free from all "rings," combinations and cliques, and will go into office unembarrassed by political or personal pledges. The President may depend upon his fidelity, and the people upon his undevi-

ating attention to the public interests.

We wish him success, and bespeak for him a generous reception at the hands of our brethren of the press throughout the country.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA 1869

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 17.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The papers are teeming with notices of the New Secretary. We have seen none more appreciative, none fuller of just sentiment and generous feeling than this editorial of the St. Louis Democrat. That paper says:

The appointment of General Belknap of Iowa, as Secretary of War in place of General Rawlins, deceased, is a surprise to the country, and yet not an unpleasant one. The gentleman selected has an honorable record, both as soldier and as citizen; he is highly respected by the people of Iowa and has discharged his duties of collector of internal revenue with conspicuous fidelity and ability. Without, he is a thorough Republican, and is no doubt familiar with the relations of parties and men in those Western States, so that his advice, upon political matters concerning the West, will doubtless be of value in the Cabinet.

It is quite natural that officers having high rank in the regular service are disinclined to exchange it for the temporary honor of a seat in the Cabinet. It is well understood that General Sherman would only accept the position temporarily, and though it is rumored that his dissatisfaction with the Cuban policy of the administration led him to desire the speedy selection of a successor, we presume that he has desired to be relieved as early as possible, and would soon have been without regard to any supposed or reported difference of opinion. Nor is it strange that other officers of high-rank and honorable record in the army were not selected, for the reason already noticed. But General Belknap has so excellent a military record that his appointment will undoubtedly give great satisfaction to his former comrades in arms, and we do not know that any other person equally qualified in that respect could have been suggested, whose political relations and standing in civil life would have rendered him equally suitable.

The appointment is the more gratifying because it gives to the Western States a representative in the Cabinet. We have repeatedly urged that mere regard for locality should never cause the selection of men of inferior merits for any position, but where competent men can be found in different sections there is a manifest propriety in so selecting cabinet advisers as to secure a fair representation for all. It was felt, when General Rawlins' death left a vacancy, that the selection of another eastern man would render the Cabinet unusually one-sided, and the so-called "claims" of Pennsylvania then preferred were so absurd as to arouse a little indignation. But no objection will be raised on the score of locality to General Belknap; on the contrary eastern people will feel that the selection of one member from the West was little less than necessary. And no State has more richly deserved any honor that can be bestowed than Iowa. No other State has displayed a more glorious fidelity to Republican principles; no other State has done more by wise management, in rapid growth, wonderful prosperity, moderate taxation, and financial stability, to illustrate the excellent results of Republican supremacy. We may, without injustice to other States, call Iowa the model Republican State of the West. And the selection of a member of the Cabinet from that State is not less just than it will be gratifying to her people. We are sure that Missouri will have in him a warm and able friend in the President's councils. Indeed, if we may claim the beautiful city of Keokuk as almost a part of our own State, we may look upon General Belknap as in some sense a representative of these two great States, so closely allied in interest, and, within the past few years, by the immigration of thousands of industrious citizens.

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THE GATE CITY

MOORE IOWA

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29

The New Secretary of War.

The vacancy in the Cabinet created by the death of the lamented Rawlins has at length been filled. Brevet Major General William W. Belknap, a volunteer officer of distinction during the war, and at present the Collector of the First Revenue District in Iowa, has received the honorable appointment, and is already on his way from Keokuk, Iowa, to enter upon the duties of the office which he has definitely accepted.

There are some noteworthy parallels between the experiences of Generals Rawlins and Belknap, which inspire the belief that the latter will prove a worthy successor to the office whose untimely death the whole country has lately mourned. He is a lawyer by profession; he was a volunteer soldier during the war, steadily rising, like Rawlins, through several grades, and, like him, beginning his military career in 1861, and ending it only with the end of the rebellion. Like Rawlins, he was a special favorite of Grant and Sherman, serving in the Western armies with credit, and being particularly distinguished in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta in 1864, and afterward in the "March to the sea," and the "March across the Carolinas." In the latter he held command of a brigade of the Seventeenth Corps. The intimate relations established between General Belknap and Generals Grant and Sherman is a happy omen that the harmony which has hitherto distinguished the Cabinet will remain with the introduction of this new officer.

On the decease of General Rawlins, it was well understood that sufficient time should be allowed to elapse before the appointment of his successor, to testify to that sincere sorrow and that respect for his memory which were everywhere felt, and nowhere more than at Washington. It was then generally expected that his successor would come from Iowa; but the name of General Dodge was mentioned as the probable selection from that State. In appointing General Belknap, the President seems to have kept steadily in view his purpose of carrying out the policy in the War Department which he himself began—the "army view" of etiquette, discipline and needs. With Grant, Schofield, Rawlins, Sherman and now Belknap successively at the head of the Department, its method and record will be uniform. The War Bureau has, indeed, sunk in comparative importance since the days of the war, when it overtopped all others; but we believe that the present appointment is likely to prove in every way satisfactory. What may be said without reserve is that General Belknap has already, both in the army and in his late position as Collector, given proofs of unusual administrative and executive ability—qualities needed above all in his new position.—*New York Times.*

THE GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1875.

IOWA AND HER VOLUNTEERS.

An Eloquent Tribute to their Valor by
Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

His Address at the Reunion of the
Army of the Tennessee.

At the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Des Moines, on Thursday, Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, responded to the sentiment: "The State of Iowa and her Volunteers," in which he paid an eloquent tribute to their valor. The following is his address in full:

Gentlemen of the Society:

The meetings of this Society—an Association formed in the field, and gathering strength and interest with time—have always given pleasure; have united comrades long separated, and revived the recollections of those days of danger, whose very perils tied our hearts together. But to some of us this reunion has rare interest. The State of Iowa—our own home—young in years, strong in power, abundant in resources, faithful in its engagements, sure in its increasing progress, and pure in its patriotism, has given you a welcome warm with the love of its strong-hearted people—true, frank, and honest, and as broad as its prairies, which reach from river to river.

Remembering, as many of us do, that we had the privilege of being enrolled among the 75,000 whom this State sent to the field to fight for the right, and that the large majority of the men whose names are on the rolls of its soldiery were in that army which never lost a battle—the Army of the Tennessee—it may be pardonable in one who has been for twenty-four years a citizen of that State, and whose entire manhood has been passed among its people, to feel an especial pride in this reunion held in its capital. I know that its citizens who have given you such warm and cheerful greeting will allow me to add my thanks to theirs for your coming to their hospitalities, their hearts and their homes.

Upon the records of the War Department are reports made by Captain James Allen and Lieutenant Albert Lea, of the Dragons, who, under the orders of Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, had made tours of exploration through the unknown region bordering on the Des Moines river. Their letters are of great interest. Lieutenant Lea's tour was made during the summer of 1835, and had for its starting point Fort Des Moines, on the Mississippi, now known as Montrose, in Lee county, a few miles above Keokuk. The land was a wilderness. The country traveled was unknown. Danger often was in his way. Pathless prairies were traversed. Unsettled regions were described. The beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil, and the adaptation of the new-found territory to the support of a large population found ready description from his pen. There were few settlers then. The feet of white men had scarcely made a mark upon the grass which covered the vast domain through which he moved on his uncertain way through the unbroken solitude; not a half century has passed since then, but the results of the labors of these later years seem like the work of lengthened time. The hidden regions of forty years ago now "blossom as the rose." Streams which then only wound through forest and unploughed prairie, now are shadowed from their banks by towns populous and prosperous, and the sounds of mills and of machinery tell of that increasing industry which gives sure evidence of thriving trade. Here on this spot, where then there was no evidence of civilized life, now dwell a cultured and educated people. A city of intelligence, of political and social prominence, known for refinement and culture, has arisen in a few short years, and from this centre of Iowa's empire—this new found-land of forty years ago—its people give you

welcome and greeting, which, from them, soldiers who did their duty can always claim.

The State of Iowa, in her devotion to the Union and in her faithful adherence to the principles which demanded its preservation, is conspicuous among her sisters of the Northwest. In 1846 she sent into service for the Mexican war 344 of her pioneers. The offering was small, but as in later life, when she gave her sons by thousands to the country, came from motives which were pure and patriotic, and we remember with what pride of feeling and with what real affection for the cause the fathers and mothers and sisters of the State sent out to battle for those who were fastened to them by every tie of affectionate love. Family circles were broken, never to be reunited. The drum beat, as it sounded through the valleys and prairies of the Northwest, told to true men that they were needed, and its roll fell not upon unwilling ears. From farm and fireside, from shop and school, and from cherished homes they came, placing their names upon the rolls which shall be honored for all time, and as far as devotion to home and land could achieve that end, making their fame unfading.

We remember the zeal with which these young and sturdy volunteers came to the front. The memory of many occurrences is lost with the departure of time, but in the ten long years which have elapsed, the recollection of those days of patriotism has not faded or been dimmed. These pages of our history which record the part taken by the men of Iowa in the nation's campaign for freedom will be read by coming generations with the fervor of patriotic pride. The boys of that era were the men of the war. Untaught only in military art, skilled only in the pursuits of the laborer and the artisan and in the cultivation of the soil, the volunteer soldiery of the country in their self-denial, in their ready adaptation to the rules of military discipline, in their courageous demeanor and heroic faith, were examples for the world and the wonder of all nations. The fields where many of them fell were long since overgrown. Far away from family and friends the early dead sank to rest, and the rough but loving hands of comrades gave them a soldier's burial; but they are all remembered still. Years have gone, but those who are left love to tell of the deeds of the courageous dead. Here and there are found an unused musket or a rusty sword, kept as a relic of the honored past, and guarded with the kind care of true affection, and the children of to-day and of coming days will listen with unwearied ears to the stories told to them of the clear faith and unflinching bravery of Iowa's Volunteers.

"Fear not for them. On these lower fields,
Let us labor with hands unstained,
That we may be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We will meet and greet in closing ranks,
In time's declining sun,
When the bugles of God shall sound recall
And the battle of life is won."

There have been in all ages records of the honor accorded to those who risked the perils of battle, and who have done duty in action. History recites, too, the stories of those who, in time of trial have placed themselves at the front; but that history makes no more illustrious mention of patriotic deeds than that which the privates of the Union Army marked out for themselves day after day and to the end. Welcomed with thankful gratitude, they returned like laureled conquerors to receive the glad approval of the people. In quiet, without commotion, their guns were stacked, their banners were furled, and their walks there-

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after were the walks of peace. The Army of the Tennessee was made of such men; the battalions sent out by Iowa were of that mould and metal. They made their mark under the leadership of those whom here to-night we rejoice to honor—themselves all Western men—Logan, Howard, McPherson, Sherman and Grant. Two of these are with us to-night, and with the face of that "noble gentleman," who fell in the midst of action, looking down upon us from the canvas with the same look as of old, we rejoice that we belonged to the Army of the Tennessee which gave to other armies a conquering leader—and to the nation, peace.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Grave Charges Presented against Secretary Belknap.

In Consequence of which he Tenders his Resignation and it is Accepted.

A Resolution Presented in the House for his Impeachment.

The Testimony of the Witness on which the Charges are Based.

MARCH 3, 1876.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The report that Marsh, of New York, testified yesterday before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he paid Mrs. Belknap \$10,000 for a post-tradership and \$6,000 annually since, and that the Secretary has not denied the truth of the charge, became generally known this morning and caused much surprise and excitement in official and other circles. Inquiries being made in all quarters resulted in the general belief that the reported testimony was entitled to credence and this belief was strengthened by the fact that about ten o'clock Secretary Belknap had an interview with the President in company with Chandler, Morton and others.

The subject is discussed, involving the resignation of Secretary Belknap. The latter left the Executive Mansion with Secretary Chandler, and both went over to the War Department. It is thought Belknap placed his resignation at the pleasure of the President.

Levi P. Lucky has resigned, as Private Secretary to the President, as the latter desired to continue his son Ulysses in his office. Mr. Lucky has accepted a responsible position in the Department of the Interior.

A Republican member of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department is authority for stating that Secretary Belknap has not yet been before that committee, but is to be examined this afternoon. The same authority states that the President has accepted Belknap's resignation. A report on the subject will be made to the House to-day, if the committee is able to finish taking testimony before adjournment.

The Foreign Affairs Committee examined two witnesses to-day, and passed a resolution unanimously not to make a report on Schenk's connection with the Emma scheme until he has had full opportunity to be heard in person.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The report of testimony implicating Secretary Belknap in the matter of the sale of the office of Post Trader, at Fort Sill, is the theme of comment everywhere in this city to-day. Gen. Belknap has resigned. He handed a letter to the President tendering his resignation, and asking that it be accepted without delay. It is stated at the White House that the resignation was promptly accepted, but the exact language of the President's reply has not yet been obtained.

Belknap has remained at his private residence to-day, not having visited the War Department. He says that there are many complications to be explained to the Committee, and that he has therefore requested to be allowed to make a statement before it.

The discovery of this circumstance in General Belknap's administration of the War Department occasions the most intense excitement, and the Cabinet officers and officials of all grades declare their absolute astonishment. Throughout the city to-day there has been talk regarding the subject of the impeachment of the ex-Secretary for the offense of corruption, and opinions have been divided even among the Cabinet officers and other, as to whether a trial can be had after the official is out of office. The preponderance of opinion, however, is, it could be. The Attorney General said in conversation upon the matter that he was not prepared to give an opinion, though it has not been officially asked for, unless after an examination. Several friends of Belknap called on him to-day but he had nothing to say except that he desired to make a statement before the Committee.

There are already rumors as to the appointment of a successor to Belknap but nothing is said about it at the White House. It is also rumored this afternoon that the President is inclined to withdraw his acceptance of Belknap's resignation to await an investigation of the charges made against him.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A Washington special says Dr. Tomlinson, a brother of Mrs. Belknap, was before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department this morning and denounced the statement that he acted as intermediary between Belknap and Marsh as false.

Judge Blair and Marsh are again before the Committee. Nothing else is talked about at the Capital, and great excitement prevails.

A Washington dispatch says it is generally believed that Treasurer New will be offered the office of Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following are the points of the unanimous report read by Mr. Clymer in behalf of the examining committee—Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins:

Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subpoenaed by the committee, being present, was duly sworn according to law. He testified he had resided in New York about eight years. In reply to a general question he said in the summer of 1870 himself and wife spent a few weeks at Long Branch and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks, and I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligations

for she asked me one day in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post-tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that many of them were very lucrative offices, and were in the gift of the Secretary of War; if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides, that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, etc., etc. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind, that I would remember her. But I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about the presents, for a man offered him \$10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." I believe the other statement is also correct. Mrs. Belknap returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me, or had prevailed upon the Sec'y to give it to me. I called on the Secretary of War and applied for this position on a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring the proper letters and recommendations, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for re-appointment, and that I had better see him, as it would be unfair to turn him out without notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, etc. It would be proper for me to arrange with him for this purchase. I found Evans alarmed at the prospect of losing his place. I remember he said that a firm of Western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington, this firm to be entirely without influence. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon \$15,000 per year. Evans and myself went to New York together, where the contract was executed and is herewith submitted. This was subsequently reduced to \$12,000, payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either I presume by a certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at the funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bower, to the following purport so far as I can remember now.

The witness stated that his memory was indistinct on many points. He said:

I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bower to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before long." She said, "Yes, the mother gave the child to me and said the money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said all right, and it seems to me that I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I knew Belknap knew nothing of the money. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower that if I sent the money to the father that it belonged to her and that she would get it any way. I certainly had

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some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid I sent one-half thereof to the Secretary of War and have continued to do the same ever since. One and a half to two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to \$6,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Evans and his partner and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort caused by the exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case and as complete as I can remember the occurrences of so many years ago.

After the funeral of the then Mrs Belknap in 1870, the money was sent according to instructions to the Secretary of War, sometimes in bank notes by the Adams express, and I think on one or more occasions by a certificate of deposit on the National bank of America in New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person. Except the first payment in the Fall of '70, the aggregate receipts from the post were about \$40,000, of which one half was disposed of as already mentioned. Usually when I expressed Belknap money, I would send him the receipt of the company which he would either return marked O K or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of same. Sometimes I paid to him in person in New York, when no receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express I always deposited the money personally and took a receipt for it.

I have frequently corresponded with the Secretary of War; have forwarded requests to the Secretary, wrote me by Evans, wishing privileges about the Fort, such as to sell liquor, &c. The contract between Evans and me never was the subject of conversation between Belknap and myself. I came to Washington on Wednesday, the 20th of last month. I went to the house of the Secretary of War; staid Wednesday night and returned Thursday morning. I showed him a telegraphic subpoena, and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the Committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to, or would implicate him or give him trouble. He said he thought not, and advised me to stay and meet the Committee. During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being present part of the time and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee, and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent her was money she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send in to the Secretary. I dined there and spent the evening and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'clock. The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it. At the same time I was so wrought

up, and had such an anxiety. She pressed and pressed me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpoena, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12 o'clock, and I don't suppose I slept a wink. They said they would have breakfast about 9 o'clock. I came down at 10 and met the Secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not perjure myself. He said he did not wish me to do that; that we could fix it up some other way. I said I think I had better leave the country. The Secretary said it would ruin him if I left. I said if I go before the committee it will ruin you, for I will tell the truth. He was greatly excited when I came down stairs to leave. He followed and asked me into the parlor and said I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer; that if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left for New York. I asked my attorney if the committee could reach me by subpoena if I left the country. I stated the case to him (Mr. Bartlett). We discussed the matter of my leaving the country. I went home and found there a dispatch from Dr. Wm. Tomlinson, brother-in-law of the Secretary. Its purport was not to leave; that he had good news; that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it but I was going. I thought they only wished to fix up some new story, but that I would not be a party to it. My trunk was being packed to leave. About midnight, February 24th, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my house. He said, I have seen Joe Blackburn. He is a cousin of mine who said he thought if you (Marsh) would write a letter something like the one which he (Tomlinson) would suggest that there would be no further investigation, and if there was they would ask no questions that would be difficult to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the committee wanted to examine me they would appoint a sub-committee and come over to New York and do so. He came to my bedroom and I told him to go to the sitting room and draw a sketch of the proposed letter, and that when I dressed I would join him and write such a letter as he wanted if I could. I wrote the letter from the sketch of Tomlinson. The endeavor was to exculpate the Secretary. There was nothing in it untrue, to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth. It was very short. He took it with the contract enclosed and said he would take the letter and contract to Blackburn, who would show it to the committee.

He left at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Friday night the subpoena of the Committee was served on me. Saturday morning Dr. Tomlinson appeared before me and asked if I had been subpoenaed. He began telling what he wanted me to say before the Committee. He wanted me to telegraph to the Committee that my wife was sick, and I did. I said to Dr. Tomlinson that I was sorry I could not make the statement he desired. I had thought of it so much that it nearly made me crazy, and we went to see my lawyer. Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that Gen. Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister or Mrs. Belknap deceased, and could swear that at the time I was at her funeral I made an arrangement with Mrs. Belknap by which I was to send her all this money

through the Secretary, that the whole thing would still be settled.

Dr. Tomlinson said he would return to Washington. He prepared two formulas of a telegram which I would understand. One was, "I hope your wife is well," and was to be interpreted to leave the country. The other was, "I hope your wife is better," and meant come to Washington. We then parted. On going home in the street cars, and thinking about the conversation at time of the funeral, I made up my mind that although I had stated to Mr. Bartlett that I thought I had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the Secretary of War about sending the money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt.

I told Tomlinson before he left Saturday evening, that I had got a telegraphic dispatch from Mrs. Belknap, which said: Come to Washington to-night. It is necessary I received it in the evening. Next morning, last Sunday, I received a dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson: I hope your wife is better, and I went to Washington.

Tomlinson sent a second dispatch, "Come without fail," and I came here yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. Dr. Tomlinson called and wanted me to write another letter of the same purport as the one of Thursday night. Blackburn said I had better. I did so. I met the committee yesterday. Tomlinson met me while I was going to the room. I said I want you to remember there was no arrangement with you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral and that the money that you have always paid Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap and by her directions. I told him I was going before the committee to tell the whole story.

When I returned to the hotel Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room. He asked me how I got along with the committee. I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and at the request of the gentlemen present I was going to reduce it to writing, and lay it before the committee today. I said I had stated the facts as they were, according to my best recollection and belief. I told him I would furnish a copy of the statement I shall make before the committee. I prepared the statement last night. I gave him a copy this morning, and asked him if he had seen Blackburn and what impression my statement had made. He said he did not like to say. He had seen Mr. Blackburn, but he said he had seen one of the committee, who expressed the opinion that my statement would involve the Secretary. He then made a stronger appeal to me than ever before.

Tomlinson said when I made my statement it was all right. If they could prove that this money was originally sent to Gen. Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order, Gen. B. would be subpoenaed and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate is entirely separate from his own, and that this money, received through me, he had always kept distinct from his own and for her.

This statement is sworn and the committee assert that it is substantially what he said before them.

SENATE.

After the morning hour, Mr. Edmunds took the floor on the Piuchbeck case, but asked that the matter be laid over, he being sick.

The resolution was therefore laid over till to-morrow.

After disposing of some unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

FEB 24 1871
 U.S. SENATE
 BELKNAP
 HISTORY

HOUSE.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$163,000 to provide for the engraving, printing and other expenses of making and issuing U. S. notes and printing and other expenses of making and issuing U. S. notes, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin of the denominations of 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, and to provide for such redemption until the whole amount of fractional currency is redeemed. Ordered printed and re-committed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Hawaiian treaty.

Mr. Wood spoke favoring the treaty, but without action the committee rose.

Mr. Clymer presented resolutions of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

In the midst of great excitement and with unusual stillness in the House, Mr. Clymer said: I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard, this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time.

Permission was given and Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report: The Committee found at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of malfeasance of General W. W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day at 11 o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the Committee, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which the President informed the Committee was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also the report of the proceedings of the Committee during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to prepare and report without delay suitable articles of impeachment of said Wm. W. Belknap.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate and there impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented and to request the Senate to make such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Mr. Clymer then read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about \$20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

The reading was listened to with intense interest. Mr. Clymer was much affected by the pathetic portions of the narrative.

At the close Mr. Clymer said, with great emotion: Mr. Speaker, I would not if I could, and I could not in my present condition if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are plain. Everywhere throughout this broad land and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute the record of official corruption, and crimes, such as there is no parallel for in our own history or in that of any other country. At this hour, if one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy could find utterance from me it would, because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but a proper outgrowth, the true exponent of corruption and extravagance, the misgovernment that has cursed this land for years past, that being my own reflection, I will discharge my duty the best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions.

Kasson appealed to Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question on a matter of so grave importance.

Mr. Clymer refused and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Kasson—Does the gentleman expect the House to-night, after 5 o'clock, and without this report being printed, to vote on these resolutions when even the impeachability of the officer at present is a point to be considered by the House?

Mr. Clymer—After the previous question has been ordered, I will yield half the hour to the members of the Committee who are on the other side.

After some further discussion the previous question was seconded and Mr. Clymer yielded the floor to his colleagues on the committee.

Mr. Robbins pleaded his mental and physical exhaustion from his continuous service on the committee as a reason why he should not address the House at any length.

He spoke of the report as presenting a case of great shame and disgrace to all American citizens. As to the question of the impeachability of an officer who had resigned, he was not prepared to speak. Would they expect that an officer who had been found guilty of criminal conduct could flee from justice. He alluded to what he called the unseemly acceptance of Secretary Belknap's resignation, and referred to the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Francis Bacon, both of whom had been impeached after they ceased to hold offices in which they had committed crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Bass, of New York, said Mr. Clymer would find that this case had many parallels. He would not have to leave his own borders to find a case compared with which this was as white as the driven snow. He admitted that the mere statement of this case, as presented by the testimony, was sufficient to justify every member to vote for the resolutions presented.

Mr. Lamar inquired from Mr. Bass his opinion of the impeachability of a resigned officer.

Mr. Bass replied that English authorities seemed to maintain the jurisdiction of impeachment in such cases, but that in this country it was an unadjudicated question and one that was not free from doubt. His own best judgment was in favor of the right

to impeach, and to let the question be adjudicated by the Senate.

Mr. Hoar, in answer to a casual remark, repudiated the idea of this being a political question. He quoted the case of Whittemore, of South Carolina, in which the House had determined that the formal actual resignation of an officer terminated the office, and that any American citizen could lay down an office held by him without any acceptance of his resignation. Judge Story had laid down the doctrine that it could not be done in England, but there any citizen could be impeached and therefore the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Bacon did not apply in America. None but a civil officer could be impeached, and when he ceased to be a civil officer he ceased to be within the literal description of the Constitution. In this country the only judgment that could be rendered in an impeachment case was removal from office and future disqualification from holding office. But by the Statutes a person guilty of such offenses could be indicted, tried and sentenced by the criminal courts of the country. He protested against haste in this matter without having the testimony printed.

Mr. Blackburn said the action of the President in accepting Belknap's resignation was unprecedented. He continued denouncing such action on the part of the President. He also deprecated making this a political question.

Mr. Danforth, another member of the Committee, thought the acceptance of the resignation in no wise changed the position of Belknap, but did not think, with Mr. Clymer, that this conduct was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles of the party in power, and hoped there would not be a single Republican vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Kasson said that a few years ago there had gone from his State a well educated and gallant gentleman to fight the battles of his country. He had gone through the war and the President had afterward called him to a seat in his Cabinet, placing him at the head of that army of which he had been a humble but somewhat distinguished member. To-day, for the first time, the delegation from Iowa had heard that the General who had been so much respected in his own State and who had been so much honored by the nation, had been found guilty of receiving compensation for some act of official duty, and that compensation had been continuous. The House would judge of the emotion which the members from that State had listened to the reading of the evidence. He had never heard anything read with greater interest than that report. He did not claim any exemption from penalties for Belknap, but found the most painful feature disclosed by evidence to the fact that not one word of it touched the officer in question until a death, which broke a heart, had occurred. [Sensation.]

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as a committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth, these members comprising the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department making the report.

The House then adjourned, when it was announced that the Democratic caucus that had been fixed for to-night was adjourned until Saturday night.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day appointed Secretary Robeson acting Secretary of War.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1876.

SECRETARY BELKNAP.

It would not be just to pass judgment upon the sudden and extraordinary disclosures which have been accompanied by the resignation of Gen. Belknap as Secretary of War, until he has made the statement concerning the accusations which he represents himself as anxious to make. We had heard whispers prejudicial to his integrity in connection with Camp Traderships. We stated them frankly to him at the outset of the late Senatorial contest and he answered so directly and satisfactorily that we paid no farther attention to them. His resignation would seem to indicate that he feels that he has no substantial denial or defense to make to the charges. But as any discussion of his conduct can only proceed upon supposition and hypothesis we will defer it until we know the facts.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE BELKNAP EXPOSE

Full and Interesting Particulars of this Startling Event.

Long Session of the Cabinet on the Subject.

At Which it is Decided to Commence Criminal Proceedings Against Belknap, Tomlinson and Marsh.

All Post-Traders To be Summoned Before Clymer's Committee.

The Tomb-Stone Contract to Get An Airing.

MARCH 4, 1876.

Congress Making Preparation to Proceed with the Impeachment Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Belknap has not left his house since yesterday and a few intimate friends have called.

Secretary Robson entered upon his duties this morning. He will merely attend to routine business until the place is filled.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Cabinet met at noon to-day with all the members present, and remained in session until after 3 o'clock p. m.

The subjects that received consideration were the institution of criminal proceedings against ex-Secretary Belknap and those who were associated with him in the practices of bribery and corruption, that have just been officially discovered.

The President stated to the Cabinet that, while he could take no steps which would look like the persecution of any one, he had determined not to shrink from the responsibility that rested upon him. He therefore asked the Attorney General to take immediate steps to proceed with criminal charges against Messrs Belknap, Marsh and Tomlinson, and all others shown by any evidence that shall be adduced, to have had a part in these fearful transactions, that were subject of attention.

Upon this determination of the President there were full and thorough expressions of opinion favoring such action as the President had determined upon, without delay.

The peculiar character of the case of Belknap's offense, differing in many respects as it does from an ordinary case of bribery, was the subject of eminent discussion, the result of which was the reference of the entire matter to the Attorney General, who will take the necessary steps to enter criminal proceedings just as soon as the facts can be put in shape to be sworn to. As part of the discussion, it is mentioned that there should be no delay in the proceedings because of the progress of an impeachment trial. The two trials will be entirely independent of each other. Judge Pierpont remained at the Executive Mansion for a short time after the other Cabinet officers had gone to their respective departments for the purpose of getting what facts the President might be possessed of, in accordance with a determination to commence immediately, the proceedings under his charge.

The discussion relative to the appointment of a successor to Secretary Belknap, was of considerable length, but no decision was arrived at and there will probably be another Cabinet session about it. Assurance is given that the person who will be appointed to the office will be a man of high character and known position.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Washington special says Senator Morton has been requested by the President to accept the position of Secretary War. Mr. Morton had an interview with the President this morning. The President is still greatly agitated.

CHICAGO, Mar. 3.—The Journal's Washington special says: A night's reflection has intensified the feeling over Belknap's case. The excitement is equal if not greater than it was yesterday. Republicans are beginning to realize fully the disgrace to which they have been subjected. There is no disposition to evade the position in which Belknap has placed the party and the administration. Many of the Democratic members express regret at the action of Clymer in pushing through the resolutions of impeachment without affording time for debate and consideration. They con-

demn his course on party grounds and say a little delay would undoubtedly have led some of the Republicans to resist or oppose the resolutions and then the Republican party would have to assume the responsibility of such opposition. Clymer's idea was, however, that no debate would force the Republicans into the position of opposition, which would place them at the mercy of the Democrats. As the result showed Mr. Clymer was mistaken and the opposition did not fall into the trap or manifest itself on the Republican side of the House. By keeping the question open for a few days the Democrats might have made more capital for their party but they threw away their chance and now realize the fact and blame Clymer for his hasty action.

The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department have decided to summon all the post traders in the West before them in expectation of unearthing more corruption. It is a current rumor that the committee have got on track of evidence implicating a prominent western Senator in the sale of one of these traderships, but the members of the committee decline to say if it is true or not.

The following statement is believed to be authoritative: President Grant said last night that he was not aware of the fact that General Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation by the committee of Congress, and furthermore was not advised of the extent of the offences of the Secretary when he accepted his letter of resignation, or the terms of his letter of acceptance would have been very different from what they were.

The manner of the Secretary of War yesterday when he approached the President was confused and incoherent, so much so that the President did not understand his meaning and was inclined to the belief that the conduct of the Secretary of War was less criminal than the testimony before the House committee shows him to be.

The Fallen Secretary.

[From Thursday's Washington Specials.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Belknap announced his own decline and fall to the President, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He arrived at the War Department a few minutes past 9, and proceeded to the Secretary's office, where he remained a few minutes, but not long enough to even open his personal mail, before proceeding to the Executive Mansion, where he sought the President in the Executive office. The President, looking up as if surprised to see the Secretary so early, was greeted with a dejected look and the remark, "Mr President, I have come to tender you my resignation, and I beg you to at once accept it." The President, apparently greatly surprised, asked for the reasons, and then suggested that as they might be interrupted, they had better step down stairs into one of the private parlors. As they did so, Secretary Chandler came in, and awaited the end of the interview. Secretary Belknap then confessed his crime, told the story of the great scandal as he knew it, and as it had been read to him in the testimony of the committee of the House yesterday, and as it was to appear before the country this day, to its amazement and his disgrace. He then handed him an envelope with his written resignation, to receive which, the President said, caused him under the circumstances no little pain. Gen Belknap intimated to the President that its prompt acceptance might save the Administration from the further disgrace of his impeachment.

The President then left General Belknap

Belknap 3

and proceeded up stairs, where he wrote a reply which was to this effect: "I accept the tender of your resignation with great regret."

WILD RUMORS.

The President informed several Republican members of Congress this afternoon that the first intimation he had of Belknap's malfeasance was from the lips of Belknap himself. An unauthenticated rumor prevailed at the Capitol early in the afternoon that Belknap remarked to the President this morning that when he heard Marsh was bound to testify, he exclaimed: "I wish I had killed myself," to which the President replied, "I wish you had." This rumor was repeated in modified forms until it assumed the shape that Belknap had actually killed himself. Many persons, in the excitement of the moment, believed the rumor to be true, and pains were taken to obtain information to satisfy them to the contrary. It was a matter of surprise to everybody that the testimony implicated Belknap in the dishonorable transaction more closely than even his enemies supposed. The conduct of Belknap continues to night to be the theme of general conversation.

HOW THE MATTER CAME TO LIGHT.

The following is given as the original of the Belknap investigation: While in search for a house for his family, in December, Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, a real estate agent in this city. During their search for the house, Mr. Armes, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of of Belknap, that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could in sixty days develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Mr. Lewis, being impressed, sought for advice from Mr. Randall, who advised the facts be brought before Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Armes saw Mr. Clymer and gave a list of the witnesses, including Marsh. Afterwards Mr. Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the Secretary said Mr. Armes had proposed if he was restored to the army, and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Mr. Lewis said if Mr. Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail, of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised, as Mr. Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done.

HOW THE PRESIDENT CAME TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION.

The President in conversation with friends, stated emphatically that he was not aware of the enormity of the charges against Belknap at the time he tendered, and the President accepted, his resignation. From the hurried and incoherent manner of Belknap's communication, the President drew the conclusion that Mrs. Belknap, and not her husband, was the guilty party, and that the General assumed all responsibility and censure in order to shield his wife. Although he did not inform the President that he was actually guilty himself, he confessed he was not free from blame. The President says, if he had known the full measure of Belknap's guilt, he would not have yielded so readily to Belknap's appeal in accepting his resignation in the mild terms he did, but would have demanded that official relations between them should immediately cease, and that Belknap should at once vacate his office, and take all the consequen-

ces of his official misconduct. The President had no suspicion up to 10 o'clock today that Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation, and nothing could have occasioned him more surprise than the communication made to him by Belknap himself, at the time he presented his written resignation.

THE SECRETARY'S WIFE.

Mrs. Belknap appeared so generally, at the fashionable season just ended, that she was well known to everybody. Her dresses were from Worth, and always costly and fashionable. She has been admired by the crowds, for she is a woman of beautiful features and form. She has been, for a few years past, one of the acknowledged leaders of Washington society. She is the sister of Gen. Belknap's first wife, who died in 1870. At the time of her marriage to the Secretary she had been, for a few years, the widow of a young Kentuckian by the name of Bower. It is said that the first Mrs. Belknap requested of her husband, on her death-bed, that if he ever married again it should be to Mrs. Bower. Soon after the first Mrs. Belknap's death, Mrs. Bower went to Europe, where she was afterwards joined by the Secretary, her future husband. Belknap met his first wife while a prisoner of war in the hands of the confederates. She was a Kentuckian and of excellent family.

There is the greatest flutter in society over Mrs. Belknap's fall. Ever since she came here, two years ago, as a bride, she has been one of society's pets, and the belle of the Cabinet circle.

A SAD HOUSEHOLD.

The ex-Secretary, after a brief visit to the War Department, returned to his residence 2022 G street, where he declined to see all callers during the day, and this evening a few friends, who were received, represent that he and Mrs. Belknap are very much depressed over the disgrace which has overtaken them, and implore the sympathy of those nearest to them. Gen. Belknap feels deeply for his family, and says he can bear the affliction better than they can.

(Special to Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A lady friend of Mrs. Belknap says of her appearance here: Mrs. Bower came here ostensibly to take charge of the Secretary's house and of her sister's child. She spent two winters in the Secretary's house during her husband's life, and during this time she was a most intimate friend of Mrs. Marsh. They spent a summer in Europe traveling with no escort, but making themselves conspicuous by their freedom of manner. Mrs. Bower was married to Belknap in Harrodsburg, Ky. in 1873, with great eclat, as readers of newspapers will remember. Geo. H. Pendleton gave the bride away. It was said at the time that, through the careful management of a small inheritance by "Gentleman George," Mrs. Bower brought to the Secretary a very snug fortune. Since this marriage there has been an estrangement between Mrs. Bower and Mrs. Marsh. It is known that they have not spoken to each other only when little matters of etiquette made a recognition of each other necessary.

ANOTHER MATTER.

Beside the sin which the committee has brought to light, the articles of impeachment will probably contain a charge of corruption in the traffic in head-stones. There were 400,000 head-stones for soldiers' graves in which Belknap went shares with a fellow townsman of his from Keokuk Iowa, named Bridges. This person bid 92 cents

more for the stones than one Patrick, of Missouri and received the contract. The committee had this corruption under examination, when the publications in *The Times* and other papers attracted their attention to the post sutler frauds. They suspend the one to take up the other.

[Chicago Tribune Special.]

FALSE SOCIAL LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The fall of Secretary Belknap is a conspicuous illustration of the effects of the false social life of Washington City. It has become a proverb that no one can afford to hold a Cabinet place unless he is rich. It now appears that the poor in such high places will keep up the style. There has been no difference in the outward life of Secretary Belknap and of Secretary Fish or Chandler, yet the latter are worth millions, while, ten years ago this month, Belknap was here begging for a Collectorship. Mrs. Belknap, it is said, received the first payment of \$10,000 shortly prior to her marriage with Gen. Belknap. The family have lived in a most extravagant manner, evidently much beyond the style which the salary alone of a Cabinet officer would warrant. Their entertainments this winter have been especially costly and luxurious, and Mrs. Belknap has been so particularly assiduous in her attention to the families of members of the Committee before whom these charges are pending as to have attracted notice. The wife of one member of this Committee, a Democrat, has frequently received with Mrs. Belknap.

HOW HE PLEASED GRANT.

Belknap came here a poor man. When appointed Secretary of War, he was collector of internal revenue in Iowa. He had always been a Democrat, and was almost entirely unknown in Iowa politics. He created a favorable impression upon the President by a speech he made at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

After Grant's nomination and before he was inaugurated, Belknap's friends have frequently said that he owed his Cabinet position to that one speech.

TIME WHIRLIGIGS.

Mrs. Belknap, who figures so prominently in this scandal, is a native of Harrodsburg, Ky. Her brother, Dr. Tomlinson, still resides there, and has been using all his influence among Southern members to avert this disclosure. She was a great belle, and among her admirers was a member of the committee which had the impeachment in charge. Their flirtation at the time was the subject of much local gossip. Her first husband was a Mr. Bower, of Cincinnati. When Belknap was appointed Secretary of War he came and rented the house on Lafayette Square which had been occupied by Secretary Seward. This house was beyond his means.

The soldiers have been robbed and the nation disgraced to maintain the style. His desire to furnish this house and to maintain the hospitable style in which wealthy Cabinet ministers indulged doubtless prompted the original crime. About the time of the last marriage of the Secretary, there were some ugly rumors concerning the payment of a large claim for war transportation to the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, and that the road was especially favored by Secretary Belknap. It was said that Mrs. Bower was a gainer by this transaction. She soon after left for Europe in company with the Pendletons of Cincinnati. While there her engagement with the Secretary of War

was announced. The society gossips then busied themselves with the details of her elaborate costumes. Mrs. Belknap's career in society has been very brilliant, and, when Mrs. Attorney General Williams was accused of writing anonymous letters to the wives of other Cabinet officers accusing their husbands of intrigues with female friends, Mrs. Belknap was conspicuously indignant, and foremost in the movement to drive Williams from the Cabinet. Of late, Mrs. Belknap has been equally marked in her hostility to Secretary Bristow, who is said to have been too intimately acquainted with her career in Kentucky to make his presence here agreeable.

DEMOCRATIC CAPITAL.

The Democrats are endeavoring to make capital out of the fact that the President, in his letter to Secretary Belknap, used the word "regret." The President to-night thoroughly explained this to a prominent Western Congressman. He said that Belknap had deceived him this morning; that Belknap said that some scandal had been developed about his wife, and that he would assume the responsibility. The President, upon an impulse, wrote the letter, and intended to express regret that circumstances had made the resignation necessary. The President said that, had he known of Belknap's personal acts, he should have informed Belknap that all official relations must cease. "He must accept the result of the crime," the President then emphatically said, "and no friend of mine will now interpose to save Gen. Belknap."

THE LAW AND PENALTY.

The provision of the statute law which the Secretary has violated appears in the Revised Statutes as follows:

SEC. 1,781. Every member of Congress, or any officer or agent of the government, who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for securing or aiding to procure any contract or office or place of the government, or any department thereof, from any officer, of the United States for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office or place whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives or bestows, any money, property, other valuables or consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place, and every member of Congress who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, cause, or proceeding which may be pending, or may by law, or under the Constitution, be brought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be made guilty of misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than \$10,000, and any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared absolutely null and void, and any member of Congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Secretary Belknap's wife is a native of Kentucky, the youngest daughter of Dr. John Tomlinson, a prominent physician of Harrodsburg.

Her given name is Amanda, and in her younger days she was recognized and honored as one of society's brightest belles. During the Rebellion she strongly advocated the Union cause, and in many ways testified to her devotion for its defenders, frequently lending aid and succor to suffering soldiers. She was also very much devoted to the Presbyterian church, but, after marrying her first husband, John Bower, a merchant of Cincinnati, she embraced the Episcopal faith. Two years ago, after the death of Bower, she married Gen. Belknap, at Harrodsburg. Her sister, Carrie Tomlinson, was also a wife of Belknap, but died December 27, 1870.

The news of Belknap's trouble has produced a profound sensation here, where he and his wife have been well known and respected for years.

The Post Traders' Opinion.

St. Louis, March 3.—The Republican learns from a gentleman from Ft. Sill, that the developments of yesterday will create no surprise out there, because everybody at the post has for a long time been cognizant of the fact that the traders have been required to send heavy monthly contributions east and they urged, in order to enforce monthly collections from their patrons the necessity for making these remittances, explaining that they were required to pay for the privilege they enjoyed. Lee and Reynolds, post traders at Camp Supply, make no regret of the fact that they hold their franchise as a thing purchased, and at large figures.

How it Looks Abroad.

PARIS, March 3.—The news from Washington causes some sensation here. Some of the evening papers express regret at the scandal, and deplore the decadence of political morality in the United States.

Press Opinions.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

A Cabinet officer, who has, up to the present time, enjoyed the esteem and respect of men of all political parties, has been suddenly revealed to the world as a malefactor of the most contemptible description—a bribe-taker, whose real victims were the private soldiers of the army to which he himself once honorably belonged, and of which he was, until yesterday, the virtual commander. Gen. Belknap leaves nothing to be said in his favor. His conduct and his confessions strengthen the case made against him by the Investigating Committee; and we are inclined to agree with the member of that body who charges him with adding cowardice to crime by attempting to shield himself behind an accusation of dishonor against his wife. We do not believe he is liable to impeachment, but he certainly is liable to criminal prosecution under the statute for the punishment of bribery, and we have no doubt the necessary steps will be at once taken to compel him to answer to an accusation of this kind.

(Chicago Tribune)

The revelations at Washington implicating Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, and his wife in a system of bribes and blackmail, will not fail to produce the most painful feeling throughout the whole nation. Gen. Belknap was regarded by the country as one of the purest men ever employed in the public service. As a soldier he won a most eminent distinction, not only for his skill and success as an officer, but

for his remarkable personal bravery and for his high personal integrity. He was a lawyer by profession, but was never a professional politician. He was selected for the War Department because of eminent fitness for the special duties of that office. Of all the men in office, suspicion of corruption would in the least attach to him.

(Des Moines Register)

The news from Washington falls upon the country, and upon Iowa people especially, so unexpectedly and with such startling, stunning, terrible force, and the matter, testimony and all, is still so fresh and incomplete, that it is impossible at this early hour to write of it calmly, intelligently, or perhaps justly. Here in Iowa Gen. Belknap has been best known, and here he has been most implicitly believed in and trusted. Here he has had warm personal friends by the tens of thousands, while the people of the State generally have had the fullest confidence in the man and his integrity, personally, and the greatest admiration for him in his public career. They had faith in the man. On them this news falls like a thunderbolt in deed, and stuns all who hear it so completely that a deliberate judgment is scarcely yet to be formed even on evidence.

Suffice it to say now, it looks dark. We hope for light, but fear the worst. Most sincerely do we trust that he may be able to meet the terrible charge, and prove himself clear of actual corruption and high misdemeanor. This will be the Iowa hope. The feelings of the Iowa people, both toward Gen. Belknap, and in regard to his present position, were well and strongly expressed by Mr. Karon in his speech to the House yesterday.

(Quincy Whig.)

The presumption is certainly against him in the light of certain particulars of the evidence presented; and yet, as we have intimated, his wife may be the chief and perhaps the only culprit. As for that matter, unless it shall appear that the scandalous transactions were kept entirely concealed from the Secretary, which is perhaps hardly a justifiable assumption, then it follows of course that Gen. Belknap has been guilty of that which must consign him to eternal infamy; while the country, in any event, will be made to undergo sufficient disgrace and mortification.

TELEGRAPHIC

BELKNAP'S FALL

Continues to be the All-Absorbing Topic Everywhere.

Articles of Impeachment Prepared by the House Judiciary Committee.

MARCH 5, 1876.

Arrangements to Bring the Matter Before the Grand Jury.

Belknap's Fall

**Jerry Black, Matt Carpenter and
Montgomery Blair Retained
by Belknap.**

**A History of the Head-Stone
Contract.**

**UNDUE EFFORT OF THE DEMO-
CRATS TO MAKE POLITICAL
CAPITAL.**

**Gen. Sherman Gives a Glimpse of
High Life in Washington.**

Criminal Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Attorney General has been in consultation with the District Attorney, Wells, relative to Belknap, and preliminary papers with a view to his punishment have been prepared. They will be sent to the grand jury next week, when it is expected an indictment will follow. Similar proceedings will be instituted against Marsh. The Attorney General had a consultation with the President to-day on the subject. The grand jury will meet Monday, when an indictment against Belknap will be found. The penalty for the offense, if found guilty, is stated to be three years imprisonment and a fine of twice the amount of moneys corruptly received.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee which had, two days ago, arranged for the examination to-day of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, in the Texas Pacific investigation set aside that arrangement in order to give its attention to the preparation of articles of impeachment against the late Secretary of War, on which business it was occupied all day. There are two counts. The first charges Secretary Belknap with having accepted a bribe and the second with continuing to accept the same.

THE WILDEST RUMORS

and speculations are afloat to-night in regard to the Belknap matter, which continues to be the all-sorbing topic. When

THE PRESIDENT

accepted Belknap's resignation he did not suppose the Secretary himself was criminally implicated, but simply understood that the latter's wife was responsible for what has ruinously involved Belknap. Notwithstanding the President's old high regard for Belknap and his wife, he was prompt in the Cabinet in directing the Attorney General to bring criminal action for bribery and corruption. The President don't deny that the acceptance of the resignation was a mistake, but it is not true that that was done after consultation with Bristow, Chandler, Morton and Edmunds. Bristow had just closed an interview when Chandler and Belknap entered, and the Senators arrived subsequent to the Secretary's resignation. Bristow had called while the President was at breakfast, and without disclosing the details which had been given him, in the strictest confidence assured the President that very grave disclosures were about to be made against the Secretary of War, and advised that Bass, a Republican member of the committee, should be sent for immediately.

The President rung for a servant to take a message to Mr. Bass, and Bristow at the same time retired.

Before Bass arrived the resignation had been tendered and accepted under misapprehension.

It is claimed that the resignation itself bars impeachment proceedings, and that its acceptance does not change the legal aspect of the case. This question will be tested before the Senate, and if the impeachment fails there can be no escape from punishment under criminal proceedings.

THE SECRETARY'S COUNSEL

are Jerry Black, ex-Senator Carpenter and Montgomery Blair.

**THE DEMOCRATS MAKING THE MOST OF IT
FOR PARTY CAPITAL**

Now that the case is more calmly considered, there is considerable disposition to charge the democratic members of the investigating committee with having managed the case against Belknap more with reference to party effect than national honor or personal justice. It is asserted that the Republican members of the committee had no information of the disclosures or of the testimony of Marsh till after the meeting of the committee at which he first appeared. Messrs. Danforth and Bass were kept in the dark as to all developments till an explosion was prepared for. The excuse for this is that the meeting was on the regular day fixed for the meeting of the committee, and it was supposed they would be present without notice; but the committee had no regular meetings, and no member knew without notice when there was to be one.

It is urged that Clymer should not have allowed the testimony of Marsh to be taken, since he knew its character before hand, without a Republican member present. There was no cross examination and if Belknap had denied that the story was true and desired to make a defense the testimony would not have been sufficient for a basis of impeachment. Bass and Danforth were only informed of the situation after Marsh had testified. The party purpose charged is to use the evidence in time for the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections. It is asserted that dates are almost entirely wanting in the testimony and nothing whatever was recorded showing that the Secretary knew anything of the beginning of the arrangement between Marsh and Mrs. Bower, or that he ever knew the source of the payments. The clue by which the committee got at the testimony is explained in various ways. None of the names called were expected to do any harm till Marsh was reached. Mrs. Belknap, as soon as she learned that he was coming, tried to break the force by an interview with Blackburn, and this exhibition of fear was used to her detriment, for it spurred the Committee on to secure the testimony of Marsh at all hazards. All preliminary efforts at an arrangement increased the determination of the Committee to find out what Marsh really knew; but as the whole affair was secretly conducted by the Democratic members, there may be something in this respect still unknown.

All sorts of rumors are floating about for other developments that will show a rotteness with reference to other posts. Among these is one that Harry Reed, sutler at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, can make disclosures, showing the manner in which sutlerships are obtained and their costs.

The most serious reflection upon the President is based upon what now seems to have been a most criminal failure to thoroughly investigate the Fort Sill business, when brought to his attention years ago by

Capt. Robinson, formerly of the 10th Cavalry. The force of this is impaired by charging that Robinson was known to have a motive for ill will towards the Secretary. The Congressional Committee say that Robinson's testimony was vague and indefinite. Nothing yet is settled as to

BELKNAP'S SUCCESSOR

except that the President says he will accept the recommendation by the Cabinet, and that the new Secretary must be so high in the public confidence that there shall be no questioning his fitness from any quarter.

The Congressional Democratic Committee have formally agreed to make Belknap's rascality an issue in the eastern elections and force the Republicans to meet it.

Post-Traderships and Head-Stones.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A Special from Washington says Mr. Blackburn, of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, states that the committee is in possession of evidence showing that five other post-traderships besides that of Fort Sill were sold for sums ranging from \$500 to \$25,000 a year, and that an outrageous fraud has been unearthed in the disbursement of the one million dollars appropriated by Congress for putting up headstones over the graves of the Union soldi-
(Special to Chicago Times.)

Though Belknap is politically dead, and criminally beyond redemption, the Committee are still wrestling with evidences of his inexhaustible corruptions. The sutlership-selling was by no means the limit of his thrifty speculations. The details at hand show him in even a worse light than the beneficiary of a woman's dishonor. Congress in 1873 appropriated \$1,000,000 to place a slab at the head of the grave of every soldier buried in the national cemeteries. Sept. 6 of that year was fixed by the War Department for the purpose of receiving and opening bids to supply the stones. Walsh Brothers, of New York, who have their quarries at Carrara, Italy, own nine or ten vessels, constantly employed in transporting marble to this country. They had contracts under the Tweed management of public works in New York, and had supplied many private cemeteries. They made special contracts to do the work. They employed an expert to visit the cemeteries and learn the cost of the supply, and ascertain what the other bidders were likely to do. They made friends with Babcock, and through his intimate friend, Capt. McGuigue, Chief of the Cemetery Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, learned that a bid of \$923,000 would be below any of the bids so far put in, all the bids received having been secretly opened, scheduled and resealed under McGuigue's direction. They came to Washington with a bid for \$923,000 prepared, sealed and fully guaranteed. On arriving on the night of September 5th, they ascertained that another bid had been put in by a party at either St. Louis or Louisville, for \$913,000. They were urged to put in one for \$906,000, but believing that the bid for \$913,000 was

NOT BONA FIDE,

and considering the work unlikely to yield over four per cent. at the prices offered themselves, they decided not to go below that price. Sept. 6th, at five minutes before 11 a. m., the bidders assembled in a room of the Quartermaster General's office. Each bidder deposited his sealed bid in a basket. Mr. M. J. Walsh took care to deposit his bid first, so that it would be covered by the basketful and reached last. This was to prevent any other lower bid

being slipped in after the amount of his was known. The basket was carried into another room and was brought back in company with Capt. McDougal, in whose presence the bids were to be opened. Among

THE FIRST BIDS

taken from the top of the basket was that of Mr. Walsh, who at once said: "Captain I want no fraud here. That bid was at the bottom when the basket left this room." "Well," said the captain, "if you are dissatisfied, report the matter to the Quartermaster General." The opening of the bids proceeded, and at 11:15 o'clock in came a bid which was received and opened, and proved to be from Samuel Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for \$900,000. Mr. Walsh sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "Captain,

THERE IS FRAUD HERE.

This bid came 15 minutes after the opening began, and it is not accompanied by samples of stone, nor properly guaranteed." "Well," said the captain again, "if you are not satisfied report to the Quartermaster General." Mr. Walsh did so and Gen. Meigs struck Bridges off the list, and at the bid of the St. Louis party for \$913,000, the samples of stone accompanying the latter being of an inferior quality, which left Walsh Bros. the largest bidders at \$923,000. In this shape the list went to Secretary Belknap, but it came back with Bridges' bid inserted, instructing them to award him the contract. Mr. Walsh was indignant and disgusted beyond expression, and said: "I meant to deal honestly by the government. I have dealt with New York city under Tammany rule, where every party could inspect the bids himself before they were formally opened and put in his own after doing so, but I never saw such barefaced corruption as this. I have seen Babcock at Long Branch, and spent \$30,000 mainly on him to make sure of this, and now I have nothing to show for it all. The explanation is that Belknap is seeking to be a Senator from Iowa, and this fellow will help his canvass."

The contract was

SUBDIVIDED AND DISTRIBUTED

in part as follows: Fredericksburg cemetery, to Capt. Dougherty, and the rest among the Bridges, three Washington politicians, and others. None of these parties were dealers in marble, nor had any of them practical experience. Three of them tried to sell their contracts to Walsh after getting them, and all have failed to fulfill them to the satisfaction of government inspectors. The price at which the contract was awarded was less than \$900,000. It has been asserted that this price was

PURPOSELY MADE TOO LOW

so as to furnish an excuse for demands for a larger compensation. The disappointed Iowa bidders made so much trouble that Belknap sent McGuinge to the West on army duty. Belknap gave as a reason for opposing the Walsh Bros. bid, that their marble was not American, but no such requirement was made in inviting competition. Walsh told Belknap that if he proposed to carry out the principles of the old Know-Nothing party he would furnish him, Grant and McGuinge with suits of American hemp.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Committee on Military Affairs had up the question of the letting of the contracts for headstones in the national cemeteries, and the policy of concentrating these encampments of the dead.

Several other Congress committees were also in session.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—The American, to-morrow, will contain a statement that in 1873 the Secretary of War rejected the bid of the Knoxville Marble Company to furnish headstones for the national cemeteries although it was the lowest bid by \$68,000, and the contract was awarded to an Indian trader at Keokuk which then was Belknap's place of residence.

The Army Officers Who Exposed the Corruption.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The part which Geo. T. Robinson, of Baltimore, and Geo. A. Armes have taken in the Belknap disgrace has led to an examination of army records, which show that they both lost their places in the army through their own scandalous practice, upon charges preferred by superior officers, and after a formal court martial, and not through the instrumentality of the late Secretary.

Geo. Robinson was Captain in the 10th cavalry, and was arraigned before a general court martial at St. Louis Oct. 23rd 1874 on the charge of fraud, which fraud consisted in drawing his pay repeatedly for the same month. The full proceedings of the court show a series of frauds extending over two years of time, practiced not only upon the Government at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston and other points, but for false charges for goods and medical practice.

Robinson, also, did not hesitate each time he drew his pay to commit perjury. The Court found him guilty and passed the following sentence: "And the Court does therefore sentence Capt. Geo. T. Robinson, of the Tenth cavalry to be cashiered, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances due or to become due, and have his crime, name and place of abode and punishment published in and about Philadelphia and St. Louis."

Geo. A. Armes was also a Captain in the Tenth cavalry and was also tried before a court martial at Leavenworth, March 12th, 1870 and was dismissed from the service by command of Gen. Sherman. The Court found him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, his offense being the exhibition of obscene pictures to female servants at the post. Armes was also guilty of other offenses, such as lying, in which he was regarded as proficient.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democrats are somewhat perplexed at the position in which they find themselves placed by Belknap's resignation. The judiciary committee were at work to day selecting proper men to draw up simple and direct charges to present to the Senate. The subject was deferred for full discussion this evening by all the lawyers of the house. Proctor Knott, George F. Hoar, and Lynde, of Wisconsin, the sub-committee to draft the articles, are aided in their deliberations by Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and other gentlemen of legal attainments.

THE MANAGERS OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

The members prominently mentioned as managers of the impeachment on the part of the house before the senate are Judge Lynde, Proctor Knott, George F. Hoar, and McCary, of Iowa. The choice of the rest will remain between Blackburn, Lord, and Caulfield. The preliminaries will all be arranged on Monday, and it is the intention to begin the case on Tuesday, if nothing interrupts.

ITS EFFECT ON NEW HAMPSHIRE

Politicians are now looking curiously to the New Hampshire election and the effect of the Belknap exposure on the result in that State. Senator Cragin remarked to a friend to-day that the Belknap developments would lose the Republican party in that State. Representatives Frye and Garfield and Dick Oglesby leave on Monday for that State to make campaign speeches. Their acceptances of invitations to do this work were ante-dated to make them seem to have been written before the Belknap disclosures, although they were really written to-day. The Democrats send Springer, of Illinois; Tarbox, of Massachusetts; and Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, to the same State the first of next week.

A meeting of nearly all of the Iowa delegation was held to-day, Gen. Belknap being present. The late Secretary would only say that his case was in the hands of his attorneys. The delegation intends taking no action in his case, and is evidently of opinion that it has hold of a very hot potato and had better drop it.

The Matter in the Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, March 4.—Mr. Deweese introduced a resolution demanding a rigid investigation in the case of Gen. Belknap.

Mr. Irwin, of Lee, introduced a substitute to the same purport, denying that such crimes are the outgrowth of a Republican form of government.

The question of reference to a committee is pending.

DES MOINES, March 4.—The House resolutions relating to Belknap were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Foreign Opinions.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times this morning says editorially of the Belknap scandal:

"This event is more grave because it is confirmatory of the suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tones in which Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of men who have present direction of them."

The News, speaking of the same subject, says:

"American political life seems to be in anything but a healthy condition." It refers to whisky fraud trials, the Emma mine scandal and the downfall of Belknap, and says that "these scandals lift the veil from a class of society which it was hitherto pretty generally supposed had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal government may be percolating into the federal administration."

The Telegraph says: "Disclosures after disclosures, charges after charges ranging in degrees of truth but with the same ugly and untoward character have lately darkened the commercial, religious, judicial and administrative institutions of the United States. Some have proved false, others true, and more await evidence, but the general effect, beyond denial, has been and is, to bring the blush of shame into the face of all honest Americans and to make countless friends of the republic in this country sorrowful, while its enemies rejoice over these recurring revelations."

The Standard says: "Happily the countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible."

Belknap 5

Interview with Gen. Sherman.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Said the General: "I have never had anything to shock me as this shameful disclosure. I am astonished beyond measure. I have known Belknap for a long time, and never had occasion to doubt his integrity. I know that his previous record is without a blot. He has always been regarded as a man of unscrupulous honor. He served with me during the war. He went out as Major of an Iowa regiment; subsequently he was promoted to a Colonelcy, and while we were before Atlanta he was appointed a Brigadier General on my recommendation. He belonged to the 15th Army Corps, under Frank Blair, who recommended him to me for promotion. He was a gallant officer, and though not educated in a military school, he learned very rapidly by experience, and was proficient in all the commands which he held. He comes of a good stock of people. His father was a Brigadier General during the Mexican war."

"Can you think of a cause for Belknap's demoralization?"

"Of course, I do not know the cause, but having lived in Washington during his tenure of office, I can form a pretty good idea of it. In my opinion his downfall is due more to the vicious organization of Washington society than anything else. I refer to the ridiculous extravagance of those who move in the first social circles at the capital. Very few Cabinet officers are able to live within their means; none can begin to live within their salaries. While I was there the only member of the Cabinet who could stand it was Fish; with his income of \$200,000 a year he could afford to pay most any price for social privileges; nevertheless, it cost him \$70,000 a year. Mr. Chandler, who has gone into the Cabinet since I came to St. Louis, is another one whose private fortune is so ample that his salary is no object to him. Outside of these two none of the public officials in Washington can live within their salaries. I left Washington chiefly because my salary would not support me, and because I did not consider the society there the proper place in which to rear a family. I received \$13,500 regular salary, besides \$3,000 for rent and horses, making \$16,500 in all. I outlived this amount every year, by several thousand dollars. I had to keep open house all the time. My family rarely had any rest from entertaining people, most of them utter strangers, in whom we could feel no interest. Besides, everybody considered themselves privileged to practice extortion upon any person who holds a prominent place in Washington. Gas companies, house furnishers, marketers, etc., always charged me exorbitant prices, simply because I was General of the Army. Now Belknap got \$8,000 a year, and had no outside resources. He had a fashionable wife, ambitious to lead in society. She must have money, and there was no other mode of getting it except by resorting to unlawful practices. In my mind, this is the key to the disgraceful conduct of the Secretary of war."

"Do you know Mrs. Belknap?"

"Very well. She was regarded as a most estimable woman, intelligent, brilliant and pretty. She came of a good Kentucky family, and was ambitious to lead in society. She wore a profusion of jewelry, and her dresses were imported. Her receptions were among the most agreeable and showy entertainments at the National capital. It was impossible that she could keep her expenditures within her husband's official income."

"Do you think Belknap will endeavor to shield himself behind his wife?"

"To the contrary, I think he is likely to suffer much personal odium by keeping silent, in order to shield his wife. He is not a man to protect himself at the expense of his wife. If Mrs. Belknap, for a moneyed consideration from outside parties, influenced her husband to make appointments, the world will never know it through Belknap. On the other hand, Mrs. Belknap is just the woman to shield her husband, and will doubtless assume as much of the odium as possible. It is a very sad affair all through, and will reflect much discredit upon our country and society at large."

THE GATE CITY

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1876.

BELKNAP'S FALL.

Continued from first page.

Press Opinions.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Sun argues ably and exhaustively that Belknap cannot be impeached because he is no longer a civil officer of the government, any more than he could have been before he became Secretary.

The Herald bitterly assails the acceptance of the resignation as a worse offense than Belknap's, and says though Grant won't remove anybody under fire, he covers the retreat of a man under fire who wants to run away.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

The more of Gen. Belknap's transactions in this unhappy Marsh business are revealed the worse the matter looks. It is shocking, scandalous, terrible. It is a disgrace to the entire country. No nation in the world since ever honesty and honor were recognized as essentials of good government, has been burdened with such a shame. That here and there a revenue collector, a county treasurer, or other minor official should commit as heavy defalcation as their limited opportunities would permit is bad enough. It is a public shame when a State official steals from the public treasury. But when the Secretary of War, a member of the Cabinet, the head of one of the most important departments of the government; a man thrown into daily contact and association with the leading men of the nation, scholars, statesmen, party leaders; a man moving in circles of the highest culture and refinement; who has been crowned with honors that he has proved himself unworthy to bear, when such a man stoops from his high position to put his dishonest hand into the greasy lodges of a horde of half-naked savages, and rob them of their pelts, and steals from the pockets of private soldiers who earn only sixteen dollars a month; it is horrible, it is disgraceful beyond expression; it almost incredible. There has never before been such a scandal in this country, and it is to be hoped there will never be such another one.

The attitude of the distinguished culprit is a most pitiful one. He cringes before the revelations that have been made, and cowers under the fury of public opinion. It is a pitiable spectacle, the Secretary and his friends, terrified at the gathering clouds, struggling for three days with his no less terrified confederate, endeavoring to commit him to the very verge, if not the actual real-

ity and fulness of false testimony. In this terrible alternative, to which, with the exception of Marsh, they all appeared ready to resort, was apparent the weakness of despair. Of all the private soldiers who had been plundered to furnish the mansion of the Secretary of War, there is not one who would not meet his court martial when detected in theft or any other fault, and receive his sentence, with more soldierly bearing and fortitude than the Secretary faces the public scorn and execration which he has called down upon himself. Plundering the very men who were under his special protection, who would appeal to him if they were robbed by others, only to find that their protector was the plunderer.

(Davenport Gazette.)

The allegations affecting the official integrity of the Secretary will be everywhere received with great surprise by the numerous friends of that gentleman. By none will denial and refutation of the essential facts of those charges be more ardently desired, or more anxiously awaited, than by the fellow-citizens of Gen. Belknap here in Iowa. Should their general correctness remain unchallenged, and their truthfulness be established, the citizens of Iowa, more than those of any other part of the Union, will be deeply mortified, and will be moved to the most profound regret. If guilty, his offense—his crime—is one of such magnitude that to condone it, or to apologize for it in the least degree, would be to regard with complacency the undermining of the very citadels of national purity and national honor. If we may not with confidence expect and look for official integrity in the Cabinet of the President, whither shall we turn?

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Secretary Belknap, entering into this vortex of extravagance, renewed the fable of the earthen pot and the iron pot. The Secretary of State has a private income of perhaps \$100,000 a year, the Secretary of War has nothing but his salary; but the Secretary of War must live in as fine a house as the Secretary of State; Mrs. Belknap must entertain as much as Mrs. Fish, must dress as well as Mrs. Fish; and as \$10,000 cannot be made to go as far as \$100,000, when temptation comes it finds the house ready to welcome it. It is a choice between ambition and honesty; the poor Secretary must either resign or steal, and, as there is no passion stronger than the petty vanity of shining in society, honesty gives way. Even common prudence is abandoned, and the poor soldier on the frontier is plundered of his hard-earned pay to meet the bill of Worth for dresses and of Welcker for dinners, and to enable the country lawyer's wife to outshine the wife of the New York Millionaire.

It was a petty vanity, was it not, and a worthless ambition, which led its victim to forfeit all the future of a high career? And the promising Cabinet officer sold himself very cheaply; but how many families are to-day trembling on the verge of such an abyss, simply because they cannot reconcile themselves to the humiliation of living within their means! The daily record of failures, wearying us by its persistency, only repeats the story of Belknap over again.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1876.

THE FALL OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

When a strong, vigorous man, but yesterday in conspicuous, honorable and honored public place, is brought in the bitterness of despair to say, "I wish I had killed myself," and even the charity of the friendship that had most trusted him can only respond "I wish you had"—when a wife who was but yesterday a lauded, brilliant queen of the society of the national capital, goes with her baby in her arms pleading at the feet of Congressmen to save her husband from ruin;—when a story and a fault cut swift across the heart-strings of the living and pierce even an unconscious mother and baby bosom that happily lay in the glad rest of the grave, then the story and the fault come with a pathos and appeal to us who write here where that wife and mother lies sleeping in the cemetery, and where that man's home fires have blazed in cordial, hospitable friendships, that makes our pen drop over and over again in helpless irresolution before we can bring ourself to say one word of the things we know we should say. Nowhere are more beautiful and pure characters than family relatives and friends here who drink in silence and bitterness the cup of bitterness that one they trusted and loved has by his own act put to their lips. We commend to the scorn of all decent people everywhere the heartless search and effort of scandal mongers to spare nothing of the fallen Secretary's name or blood or family ties in their search for sensations.

But there in the glare of universal publicity and justly condemnatory judgment stands the act of a Cabinet Minister. Himself, his family, his friends, his city, his State, his party, the country, suffer for his deeds. The people lose heart in the public administration of their affairs. Europe distorts the incident into proof of the universal decay of public morality in the United States. Writing here at his home, where the late Secretary has lived and is known, it becomes our duty as a public journal to deal with the act from the public standpoint, and by a statement of facts as to Gen. Belknap, to prevent the wrong he has done himself, his friends, the public service, the Republican party and the national character from being greatly and unjustly magnified by grave misconceptions.

A little over twenty years ago W. W. Belknap came to Keokuk as a young Attorney. He was a Democrat in politics. He became somewhat active as a local politician and, in 1858 we believe, was elected by the Democracy to the Lower House of the State Legislature. About the time he came Keokuk was in a ferment of speculation. It was a season of great expecta-

tions, gilt edged property was selling at fabulous prices. Mr. Belknap caught the speculative spirit and operated to a considerable extent in real estate. Then came the crash of '57 '8, and Belknap, like most Keokukians, found himself in great financial difficulty. Now followed a transaction which put him under unfavorable opinion for a time. Letters from Eastern correspondents and clients came to his partner that money which his firm had long before acknowledged the receipt of had not been applied as directed. Inquiry disclosed that Mr. Belknap had received the money, acknowledged the receipt of it for the firm and in his financial extremity had used it himself. His partner was a poor man, but he raised the money and paid off the debt. The sum so paid Gen. B. paid back, with principal and interest as soon as he could raise the money, and to this use he applied the salary of his military service. When the war broke out Mr. Belknap went in with the local company to which he belonged and came back at the end of the War a Major General, and with a record as a soldier honorable to himself, the State and the country. He had scarcely determined what to do as to his business future, when Andrew Johnson began his raid upon Republicans, and Dr. J. C. Walker, Revenue Collector for this district, was to go out by decapitation. At the instance of both Democratic and Republican friends Gen. B., who was a War Democrat, and then an independent politically, dividing his vote between both parties, applied for the place and got it. The agencies that compassed this result were both Republican and Democratic. When Mr. McCrary succeeded to Congress, Gen. Belknap as an Independent, was reappointed by President Grant, and this appointment was generally satisfactory to all parties. Throughout his administration of the Collectors'hip, rumors were rife in some quarters of a Whisky Ring, and a Tobacco Ring, and these rumors continue. As to the foundation of them we know nothing, and have heard no specific instance of alleged corruption at any time given. While he was filling this office Gen. B. was suddenly to the surprise of himself and everybody made Secretary of War. The choice was made by the President from the standpoint of that peculiar policy which has controlled him in many of his appointments. Had he asked any part of Iowa Republicans or Iowa Democrats whom he should choose as a Republican cabinet minister from Iowa none of either party would have thought of suggesting Gen. Belknap. No political questions were asked or answered as the conditions of his going into a cabinet where he now falls into a national disgrace which the Republican party has to share. He was probably chosen into the cabinet because he was not a politician or a party man. The fact is that Gen. B. grew into the indifference to party politics which seems to characterize the military character

and Gen. B.'s character is essentially military. It was not difficult for him to be a Secretary of War in a Republican cabinet. When he was appointed to that place most Democrats here thought of him as in the main a Democrat not of the strict party sort. While Republicans who had insight into his character saw that there was nothing in his views to prevent him from being a non-partizan Republican member of a non-partizan Republican Administration such as Grant was aiming to make. And so there has been as to his conduct of the War Department no political policy but suited Republicans well enough. His connection with the Cabinet was but an experience of the policy which many people think highly of—the policy of administering the Government outside of the party and the politicians—setting party men aside, and taking for office the men who are Independents—who are not politicians nor party men. Gen. B.'s general conduct of the War Department until this saddening disclosure has been generally approved in all quarters. The *New York Tribune* and other independent papers spoke highly of the efficiency and economy with which he was conducting the Department. He has superb executive qualities. We presume it will be found that his wrong-doing is personal and does not affect the fidelity with which he served the Government's interests resting in his hands. What has caused his awful fall is the social extravagance which is the curse of Washington city. We recall that after he had been Secretary a couple of months or so, we were in Washington and he said to us in substance: "It had been published when I came here that I was rich, and that I had just married a very rich wife. And so I told my associates in the Government that it was all a mistake. I was poor and my wife as poor as myself. That I had nothing to live upon but my salary, and upon that I intended to live. If I do not entertain and live like the rest of you it is because I cannot afford it." And it was in this spirit that he began life in Washington and threatened to kick down stairs a man who offered to pay him ten thousand dollars for an office. But after awhile the custom of both office and poverty grew stale and social extravagance opened a quest for illicit income that has led to a pit of dishonor and ruin. While we can make no effort to save him from just condemnation we can and do feel the deepest sorrow for his fall. He has generous and noble qualities and in his friendships is as staunch as steel. One thing more: we protest against the assumption because Gen. Belknap has done wrong we are to lose hope and faith in the integrity of all public men of all parties. Here where he lived Gen. B. was not regarded like some others of its public citizens of both parties—like so many known true and tried men in public place in State and nation—as a man

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Belknap 7

sure to do no wrong act. He was regarded as a man whom people knew might do wrong, but whom they hoped would do right because they liked his cordial, friendly qualities, and because they wanted him to honor a distinction that was a surprise to him and them—a distinction it would never have occurred to them to seek for him, but which most of them were glad of when it came.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1876.

A RAY OF HOPE.

THERE is a possibility that it may prove that Secretary Belknap knew nothing about the Marsh transaction and was not a party to it. His precipitate resignation and the dumbfounded, indeterminate, overwhelmed manner in which he met the explosion when it came would seem to conform to such a state of facts better than any other theory. If Gen. B. knew that he was by his own wrong resting upon an official malfeasance that might come to the surface at any moment, he is a strong man of much nerve, and would have prepared himself for meeting any disclosures in a different way to that he did. But when it came suddenly to him that there was a wrong done which struck at his official good name on the one hand, and on the other involved at once his dead and living wife, then his precipitate resignation and utter breaking down as to resolution become natural and explicable.

Again, Gen B. had refused to re-appoint the man Armes back in the army service, and kept on persisting even when Armes worked up a good deal of support for his re-installment among Congressmen and others, when Belknap could easily have closed his mouth by letting the re-appointment take place. Surely if Belknap had been guilty of the acts of which he stands accused, it would seem like he would not have been constantly antagonizing the man who had it in his power to expose and crush him.

We referred the other day to having called his attention at the outset of the late Senatorial campaign to whispers that we had heard as to Traderships. He took the instance we cited although he had never heard of the alleged wrong doing before, right up and explained the whole case in a direct, straightforward, honest way that carried conviction with it. He explained it as an honest man who had nothing to dodge or hide would. And the facts as he gave them left clearly no room for the whisper we had heard to be anything but squarely false. He went on to cite an instance that we had not heard of. That a western paper came to him with a statement that it was alleged that a certain official was a go-be-

tween between the Secretary of War and camp-traderships, and assuming to specify an instance at a post named. Gen. B. made a copy of the article and sent it to the alleged go-between, calling his attention to it and asking an explanation: and sent the original article to the General commanding the Department, with direction to thoroughly investigate the matter referred to and see what foundation if any there was for the allegation made. The Department commander made the investigation and found the statement and the specification to be utterly without foundation.

In all his talk as to this matter, Gen B's words and manners were those of square and direct honesty. We are not trying to shield him in saying this, but we shall not be surprised, as we shall be profoundly glad, if it turns out that Gen. B. is more innocent, as to this Marsh scandal, than appears on the surface.

We have seen somewhat of Gen. B. since he became Secretary of War, and have had a good deal of correspondence with him: not only personally but as Secretary. And he has impressed us through it all as a man punctiliously careful to maintain the integrity and propriety of his official place. If it shall turn out that Mr. Clymer and his associates, to make Democratic capital for the New Hampshire election, have wantonly demanded the impeachment of a Cabinet Minister, and put a world wide scandal upon the American government, without having a case, and without giving the accused official anything but a drum-head hearing, then they have assumed a fearful responsibility. We will see what we will see.

IOWA PRESS OPINIONS.

(The State Register.)

The home people of Gen. Belknap stand side by side with President Grant, as he stood in the Cabinet yesterday: demanding that the real truth, the whole truth, and all the truth be found, and then that justice shall do its duty faithfully in all the integrity of its greatest severity. No man ever had nobler incentive nor purer inspiration to the truest service and the truest manhood than Gen. Belknap had in his call to the Cabinet of President Grant. The memory of a noble father, and the grateful remembrance of his worth and of a kindness done Capt. Grant when he was in need, led the grateful Captain, reaching the greatest eminence an American citizen can attain, to the impulse of honoring the father through the son. To do violence to such a gratitude and trust, if it has been done, has been a violence which has done dishonor to the dead as well as to the living. For such a man, if conclusive confirmation shall follow staggering accusation, who will plead? No man who has love for or honor for Iowa. Looking to the other side, whither the heart leads, who would condemn utterly and unheard a man with a record of Belknap, and so lately so high in popular confidence? No man who remembers justice and his own mortality.

(The Dubuque Times.)

Additional news from Washington fully confirm the first dispatches concerning the

downfall of General Belknap. No circumstance has come to light that tends to lessen the guilt of the late Secretary, or to lighten the load of shame he has brought on the entire country. On the contrary, it is not unlikely that his corruptions are not limited to the disclosures now made public, but extend more or less through his department. Official circles in Washington are almost dumb with astonishment, and the few who are self-poised enough to speak of the matter at all, all condemn the corrupt man and deplore the dishonor he has brought upon the American people. As the first shock of the disclosures subsides, universal indignation is felt over the disgrace the guilty man has wrought, and indignant exclamations are made by those who have recovered from the shock sufficiently to think with deliberation. Further examination shows that nothing can rightfully be plead in extenuation of Belknap's gigantic crime. So deep is the feeling upon the wrong done that a general desire is entertained that the wrongdoer will be criminally prosecuted as well as impeached.

It is a grave question, then, whether Congress has not something to answer for in such a case. Not that Belknap is in any just sense excusable for his great crime, but that he is more so than if he were rich or his salary had been equal to the fair necessities of his position. It will hardly be maintained that only wealthy men should be called into the national councils; and it cannot be denied that the salaries of Cabinet ministers are inadequate to the merest necessities imposed upon them by the position. It is a question therefore whether Congress cannot remove much of the tempta-

tion which wrought Belknap's fall and the nation's disgrace. As to Belknap, there should be no relaxation in the proceedings against him. If he could not maintain the social elevation appropriate to his office, he surely could resign and otherwise earn an honest living. He richly deserves whatever punishment may be meted out to him, for his crime against Justice and the Nation is a grievous one. The blind goddess should hold her scales with a firm hand, and administer simple justice. One thing is made certain by these disclosures: this kind of corruption will now cease—and let us hope, forever.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE BELKNAP SCANDAL.

The Ex-Secretary a Close Prisoner in his Own House.

The Democrats Having Aided Marsh to Escape,

There is Trouble to Find Sufficient Testimony in the Case.

MARCH 7, 1876.

And the House, in Order to Defeat a Resolution of Inquiry, Hastily Adjourns.

A Chapter Showing How Honest Sutilers were Forced Out of Business.

Belknap's Defense.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Tribune's Washington special says the friends of General Belknap insist that Mrs. B is alone responsible for his fall. They say that the true story is this: When Mrs. B. (then Mrs. Bower) was tempted, by ambition to rival the gay dames of our Capital, she accepted the Marsh bribe and used her influence with her sister to secure the purchase of office. She concealed from the Secretary all of the iniquitous transaction, and afterwards, when she became Mrs. B., the Secretary was made to believe the \$20,000 that came to her from the policy on her former husband's life had been entrusted to Mr. Marsh, who had been very successful in its investment and had increased it to \$100,000, and the money she received was from that source. When the Secretary met Mr. Marsh he treated the matter as any man would. Now mark the evidence in favor of this story. He not only endorsed the drafts, which he would not have done had he known of the frauds, but when the charges were made he insisted on Marsh going before the committee and telling what he knew. It was only when he appeared and the facts were made known to him that he knew and realized the horrible truth. At this point his nerve and brain gave away. It was well enough to say he would make no defense in his wife's dishonor. It was noble in him to so determine. But such a course did not save her and only added to her misery the anguish of knowing she had dragged down with her her wretched husband.

One of the counsel of Gen. B. said in conversation to-night that he was a much injured man, and that Mrs. B. was the guilty party. This remark has led to the inference that the line of the defense will be to prove that General B. was not cognizant of his wife's dealings with Marsh and that he believed, as has been alleged, that Marsh was paying interest on her money which had been given to him for investment.

GUARDED BY POLICE.

Ex-Secretary Belknap has been in his own house since his resignation, and is to all purposes a prisoner, the entrances back and front being guarded by policemen.

Carpenter and Blair, his counsel, requested the Attorney General to-day that the policemen be removed, as the Secretary had no intention whatever of attempting flight from Washington.

To this, answer was made that as soon as an indictment was found the Secretary would be arrested and could then give bail which would relieve him from the surveillance to which he is now subjected.

Should the Grand Jury meet with any embarrassment in obtaining the necessary evidence to frame an indictment an arrest will be made without an indictment.

Several personal friends have visited Gen. Belknap to-day to assure him of their sympathy in his troubles.

Belknap's hearing in the Police Court has been fixed for to-morrow, having been put over by request of his counsel and himself.

Marsh.

HIS FLIGHT, AND THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The charges, so widely circulated, that either the Attorney General or the President was responsible for Mr. Marsh's flight to Canada, are without any foundation, neither were any proceedings ordered against him; but the intention was to have him go before the Grand Jury to-morrow for the purpose of giving evidence upon which to indict Gen. Belknap. Mr. Marsh started for Canada upon the representation to him by some of his personal friends here that his own testimony given before the House Committee would lead to his conviction under the law against bribing Government officers. He insisted that it had been strongly represented to him by a Democratic member of the Committee that he would be thus liable, and, upon being shown the law by this friend, he was convinced that he might be indicted, and so actually left town before the Attorney General or the President had seen the evidence.

OR EVEN HEARD ANY OF THE DETAILS.

In fact, neither one of them even knew that Marsh had given testimony before the Committee in regard to Gen. Belknap at all before he had left the city with the intention of going to Canada. The facts, however, which have come to light for the first time this evening fix the full responsibility for Marsh's absence, and his ability to start for Canada, upon the Democratic majority of the Committee which took his testimony. It appears that Republican members of the Committee suggested, when Marsh finished his testimony, that he ought not to be discharged under any circumstances, as there would be further use for him in subsequent proceedings.

MR. CLYMER,

however, dissented from this, and insisted on having him dismissed, and thus enabled him to leave the city, which he did almost instantly.

After Marsh reached New York, information was given to the Democrats that Marsh was about to leave New York, and inquiry was made whether it was desirable to detain him. No directions were sent there to arrest him, and as a consequence, he was free to leave for Canada. So far, therefore, from responsibility for his escape resting either upon the President, the Attorney General, or the Republican members of the Committee, the entire responsibility seems to rest upon the Chairman and his Democratic associates. Clymer did this with the concurrence of the other Democratic members of the Committee. One of the Republican members protested, stating that Marsh would be needed if the House was going on with the impeachment. Clymer replied, that it would be unnecessary for Marsh to be here, since his testimony had been taken. Clymer then requested Marsh to accompany him to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he would see that he was paid his fees and mileage. Clymer did this, and thus effectually removed Marsh from the jurisdiction of the House.

MARSH NOT IN DANGER.

The partisan falseness of the charge that the Republicans have sought to remove Marsh from the country by using his testimony against him, is further shown by the fact that the Revised Statutes, Sec. 1,859, provides that no testimony given by wit-

nesses before either House, or before any committee of either House of Congress, shall be used as evidence against him in any prosecution in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony.

Marsh's Escape Leaves no Evidence.

Special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The city has been full of startling rumors to-day, arising out of the great scandal, and probably involving the fate of ex Secretary Belknap before the impeachment trial before the Senate, as well as before the Criminal Court of this District. The escape of the witness Marsh, whose testimony alone has incriminated Belknap as the great bribe-taker, has embarrassed the criminal prosecution. The District Attorney has thus far been unable to secure sufficient testimony to lay before the Grand Jury to obtain an indictment on which to arrest him with a bench warrant, nor is there sufficient evidence here to secure

THE INDICTMENT OF MARSH

on which his extradition can be had, so there is a difficulty at the outset that was not anticipated forty-eight hours ago. The prosecution of Marsh is universally regarded as a mistake, as it shuts off his evidence and prevents others from coming forward. The checks submitted to the House Committee, and other memoranda left behind by Marsh, do not constitute, it is thought by good judges, sufficient evidence on which an indictment can be framed against Belknap. The only remedy thus far, which has been thought of, is a

CERTIFICATION BY THE HOUSE

of the evidence of Marsh before the committee to the Grand Jury of the District. In the Pacific Mail investigation the evidence was so certified by the House, and so that an indictment was found against William L. King. The statute provides for that case of procedure; but, in the mean time, there is great fear that Belknap and his wife will escape to some country with which we have no extradition treaty. Indeed, it was stated to-night, in good quarters, that they intended to leave Washington at once for parts unknown, and even at an early hour it was declared that

THEY HAD GONE.

Inquiries at their residence are unsatisfactorily answered, and no one is admitted but counsel and intimate friends of the family. Mrs. Belknap at last accounts was too ill to leave her residence. She is suffering from great nervous prostration and from fever. Those who have seen Gen. Belknap yesterday and to-day find that he has a defense to make to this effect: He denies utterly that he ever admitted to the committee or any one else so freely stated, that he received the money from Marsh beyond merely receipting for it for his wife.

THIS MONEY

which Marsh sent, he declares, was from an investment which he always supposed Mrs. Belknap made of \$25,000 received from the life insurance of her first husband, and he insists that he never made any bargain or contract for the sale of the sutlership at Fort Sill, though admitting that he gave it to Marsh, as an old personal friend. The bargain between Marsh and his wife he insists he was not aware of, though declaring that he did not intend to expose her in dishonor before any committee in Congress, hoping that

HER NAME

might be kept out, and he be permitted to bear the disgrace, but now that it is all out, he is represented to have substantially made the statement. C. Evans, the Fort Sill sutler, it is said here, can tell an important story to the contrary. He was in Washington when the post was given out, and declares that Marsh endeavored to sell it out for the largest bonus which he could get for himself and the Belknap family. It appears that the first scandal Gen. Belknap was mixed in was early in his career as Secretary of War. It is published here today that the

BOWER ESTATE AT CINCINNATI

had a claim against the Government for transportation during the war over the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad. Stanton rejected the claim as not based on equity. Schofield, his successor, did the same. Rawlins followed the same example, but a prominent attorney and a Democratic candidate for the Presidency when Belknap came in, employed Mrs. Bower, then Belknap's sister-in-law, and now Mrs. Belknap, and the Secretary promptly allowed principal and interest of the doubtful demand. The amount paid Mrs. Bower for her services varies as told by different people from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

THE ESCAPE WHICH WAS FRUSTRATED.

Since sending a dispatch earlier in the evening mentioning the rumors of the contemplated escape of the ex-Secretary, Belknap and his wife, the evidence has multiplied that they intended secretly to leave the city by a Potomac river steamboat going to Fortress Monroe, where a Norfolk steamer to Boston was to be intercepted, from which place they could take a Cunard steamer to Southampton, where they intended to cross into Belgium, with which country the United States could have no extradition treaty.

THEIR MOVEMENTS

were to be incog. Acting upon this information, whether true, the Attorney General this evening, through District Attorney Wells, swore out a warrant before Judge Snell, of the Police Court, and placed it in the hands of Superintendent of Police, Richards, who, accompanied by several officers, proceeded to Gen. Belknap's residence and notified him that while they did not propose to take him away they had been requested, by the Police Court, to place him

UNDER ARREST,

and have him consider himself a prisoner in his own house. Gen. Belknap seemed very much distressed at his arrest, but thanked the officers for the privilege of remaining in his own home. Officers were left in the hall of the house and some without on the street, so an escape is an impossibility. They will remain there until he is more formally arrested and taken before the Police Court for bail.

The Articles of Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Committee on Judiciary this afternoon completed the Belknap articles of impeachment. They are twenty in number, specifically stating the various amounts of money received by him at different times from Marsh. These articles are founded on the testimony of that witness, but as he has fled the country the committee will, to-morrow, on making their

report, move its reference back to the committee, so that further testimony may be taken to strengthen the case. Some days may elapse before the articles shall be finally acted upon by the House and presented to the Senate. The Committee will not act in haste as they wish to present a case that can be maintained before the Senate. They charge Belknap with having violated section 1781 of the revised statutes, the penalty for which is imprisonment for not more than two years and a fine of not more than \$10,000.

Fresh Scandal.

ANOTHER BOLD STORY FROM THE ST. LOUIS TIMES.

St. Louis, March 5.—The Times to-morrow will publish, on authority of a gentleman who has been engaged in frontier trading for the past eighteen years, some very interesting facts connected with that business. He states that Orville Grant, brother of the President, has been interested with Belknap in disposing of the trading posts. Grant, shortly after the appointment of Belknap as Secretary of War, visited most of the posts on the frontier, and canceled all licenses issued by Secretary Rawlins. Durfee & Peck, extensive Government freighters and merchandisers on the frontier, held the principal sutlerhips at this time, and were astonished at this unexpected change. Mr. Peck investigated the matter and found that Orville Grant had full authority from the Secretary of War to dispose of all trading posts as he saw fit. Peck applied to Grant for authority to retain certain posts where his firm had invested large sums of money in buildings and goods, and he would agree to it only on terms of so much cash down and a certain share of the profits—practically the same arrangement that existed between Marsh and Evans & Co. at Fort Sill. Peck refused to comply with these terms, and others received the appointments. At Fort Buford and Fort Peck, A. C. Leighton was appointed sutler upon terms proposed by Orville Grant,

BUT THE BONUS REQUIRED

was so large he lost money, and subsequently offered to sell to Durfee & Peck. The latter agreed to buy, but Leighton had first to obtain permission to sell from Grant. This Grant refused and made easier terms with Leighton. The Fort Sill tradership was taken from Durfee & Peck and given to John T. Athey. Athey paid all the money he had to get the post, and was obliged to make terms with Durfee & Peck to run it. The latter firm leased from him and carried on the business for a year, when the profits accruing to Athey enabled him to run the business himself. Durfee & Peck had the tradership at Fort Sill, but it was given to Evans & Co. Durfee & Peck attempted to carry a business in opposition to Evans & Co., but the officers of the post were

FORBIDDEN TO GIVE THE SOLDIERS ORDERS

on any firm but Evans & Co., and they were forced to abandon the post. Orville Grant went so far in his opposition to Durfee & Peck that he forbade those to whom he gave appointments to purchase goods or buildings belonging to that firm. Grant also had an arrangement with the Interior Department by which he controlled many of the Indian trading posts. These he disposed of in the same manner as the sutlerhips—to the highest bidder. Grant was in the habit of visiting military posts and

Indian trading stations every year to collect the money due him and his partner Belknap, and for this purpose he had authority from Secretary Belknap to draw upon any military posts for ambulances, teams, and such aid as he might require. His authority was generally recognized, and

HE WAS GREATLY FEARED

all along the frontier. The authority for these statements is Dr. Terry, for many years past actively connected with the firm of Durfee & Peck, and who has spent much of his life on the frontier. He says the Congressional Committee will open up a rich lead if they will investigate affairs at Fort Buford.

Mr. Pendleton Wants to be Heard.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—It having been stated in this morning's despatches that the Washington Capital newspaper of yesterday contained a statement that money had been paid to Mrs. Belknap to secure the payment of a claim of the Bower estate on the Kentucky Central Railroad, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, executor of the Bower estate and President of the Kentucky Central Railroad, sends a telegram to Heister Clymer, chairman of the Congressional committee, stating that from his connection with the estate and railroad referred to, he is the person alluded to. If such is the fact he pronounces the story absolutely false in every respect and requests the committee to investigate the case immediately, announcing that he is ready to start for Washington on the first train to be examined in regard to the matter.

Pierrepont Explains.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President late this afternoon said that nothing had been definitely arranged regarding the appointment of a Secretary of War, and the question will not be determined until to-morrow after the Cabinet consultation.

Attorney General Pierrepont has addressed a letter to Hon. Scott Lord, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Judiciary, saying that his fair and considerate letter of the 3d inst. gives him the opportunity to fully explain certain charges contained in certain newspaper publications, copies of which had been enclosed to him. The Attorney says that in relation to the whisky cases at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee the Secretary of the Treasury and himself were in frequent consultation and they never differed in their policy nor in what they deemed the best mode of carrying out that policy.

In October last while the Solicitor of the Treasury was in St. Louis they agreed upon and the Secretary dispatched a communication to the Solicitor in the way of instructions in which he said among other things that unless important ends are to be gained in other cases he would make no terms with any individual or party. The Attorney General says the policy indicated in this order was not communicated by him in any circular but was informal instructions for all cities. Nothing occurred to necessitate a change of policy until various newspapers and letters came to the President and himself stating that bargains were being made or were about to be made with criminals not in the slightest degree needed, by which quite a large number of criminals were to be let off entirely. This was confirmed by one of the oldest and most trusted Supervisors. It was said especially that such arrangements were being made in Milwaukee with the counsel without

consultation with the District Attorney, and without any communication with the Attorney General from whom they received their appointment, and for whose judicious conduct the Attorney General was responsible. The President was greatly disturbed by these varied and repeated representations, of course so at variance with the policy before indicated, and he brought it to the attention of the Attorney General and finally suggested that in view of the repeated statements it would be well for the Attorney General to let the District Attorney receive some caution upon this subject; and therefore a letter was dispatched by Attorney Hazelton, and it was copied into the official records of the department with a note that the same was sent to the District Attorney at Chicago and St. Louis. In this letter the Attorney General said he reposed in the officers, good judgment to refrain from everything that could by any possibility be construed as favoritism towards those who had defrauded the government and he remarked "it is the President's reiterated desire that no guilty man should escape." Subsequently the Attorney General was questioned by the President as to whether he had taken any action. As the letter was strictly confidential to District Attorneys the Attorney General was greatly surprised at the publication of the letter and was amazed that it was wrested from its original purpose and used for ends never imagined by the writer. He came to the conclusion after investigation that it got out through the President's copy. Since it was imperfectly reported in western papers, he believed it had been read and perhaps imperfectly remembered. The President said he had no knowledge of the letter. He ascertained that some one who had access to the President's papers obtained a copy of the letter without any knowledge on the part of the President, and that the same was used in the manner now known to all, under whose direction the Attorney General does not know. It is quite certain, he says, that if any of the defrauders of the revenue imagined they were to reap advantage from the publication of the letter, or from the very false construction they tried to force upon it, they would be signally mistaken.

The Attorney-General says that since the acquittal of Babcock, he had seen it stated in one of the Western papers that the evidence bearing on the guilt of Babcock, was communicated to his counsel by Attorney-General Pierrepont, declares emphatically that he does not even know Storrs, never met him that he knows of, never wrote or spoke to him. Judge Porter he knew as a valued friend, a gentleman of delicacy and sense, and that he had only once said in the presence of the Attorney General that he was counsel for Babcock and never spoke of the subject again. He had never communicated with Porter in any way on the subject of the trial.

After the Rascally Suters.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following telegram was sent Gen. Sheridan at Chicago to-day:

The President directs you to notify Evans, post trader at Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell goods at prices fixed by a Council of Administration till the appointment of his successor.

The President desires you to direct a Council of Administration to meet and recommend to the Secretary of War through the channel, a suitable person for trader

Letter by mail.
Signed, E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, General Babcock has not resigned his position in the army. He said to day he had no intention of doing so.

THE GATE CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1876.

THE HEADSTONE CONTRACT.

Wm. Patrick Interviewed.

[St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

Rumors being heard around that there were other doubtful transactions connected with the Department of the Secretary of War, in addition to the post-traderships, a representative of the *Globe-Democrat* yesterday visited Mr. Wm. Patrick of this city, to ascertain what he knows about the contracts for head-stones that have been erected in the National Cemeteries. Mr. Patrick is President of the Knoxville Marble Company.

Mr. Patrick expressed his willingness to divulge all he knew, and his story contains some startling revelations, showing beyond a doubt that a fraud has been perpetrated somewhere, and that some \$200,000 has found its way into somebody's pocket to whom it did not belong.

Do you remember, Mr. Patrick, bids being advertised for the soldiers' graves in the National Cemeteries?

Certainly, at the time, in September, 1873. My company put in a bid for the work. When the bids were opened, said Mr. Patrick, that of the Knoxville Marble Company was the lowest. We made three separate bids.

The aggregate amount of the several bids was below \$800,000. A Mr. Jones, of Washington, who had no quarry, bid about \$800,000 for all. Mr. Morgan, of Washington, bid \$863,000. Mr. Sage, of New York State, put in a bid for Vermont marble at \$2 42 unknown, and \$5 known, the whole amounting to near \$1,000,000. Mr. S. G. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, sent in one bid of \$900,000.

Out of the forty or fifty competitors, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Sage, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Jones got the contracts. They were divided up between them, but neither of the men owned or had any interest in any marble quarries.

Do you know, Mr. Patrick, why men who had no quarries should have obtained these contracts?

I do not. I am simply stating to you the circumstances as they happened. More than a month after these bids were opened these men were asked to put in their specimens. The original specification called for white marble; a modification was issued after the opening of the bids which altered this to "nearly white." This would make at least twenty cents difference on each stone, making a total difference of \$29,600. These modifications which I say were afterwards introduced making a difference in this one part of the contract (the known) of \$91,880. These amounts in the unknown blocks makes a difference of \$20,800, which, with the difference of \$91,880 on the known, makes a total of \$112,680 saved to the contractors by modifications after the bids were awarded.

Well, Mr. Patrick, how did you find out about these modifications, as you call them? Were they made public?

No, they were not made public. I found it out in this way: In the fall of 1874 Mr. Bridges, one of the parties to whom the contract had been awarded, opened negotiations with me by letter with regard to supplying him with stones. I went to Keokuk and saw Bridges. I made an offer to supply him with stones sawed and finished all but lettering; and as an inducement to get low figures from me, he told me of these modifications (excepting the one referring to broken stones), but I saw broken stones lying around, and on speaking to him about them, he said the government would receive them. They went underground.

Then you had not heard of these modifications until you went to Keokuk to see Bridges?

No, I was not aware of them. Did you make any arrangements with Bridges, Mr. Patrick?

No. He seemed inclined to take one of my bids, but he thought he would go to Washington and see the other men; he was acting for all; but he would see about it and write. I told him I would like to receive the vouchers from the government if the arrangement was made, as a security for my money. He did not think that could be managed. Mr. Bridges went to Washington, and I never have heard from him since.

Was there no attempt made, Mr. Patrick, to get your assistance when you were at Washington, at the time these contracts were awarded?

Oh, yes, Mr. Jones, one of the present contractors came to me subsequent to the opening of these bids and said: "Do you want to make some money out of this?" "Certainly," I replied. "Well," said he, "These bids are not accepted yet; you are the lowest, but they have not acted on it. You withdraw your bid, then I come next. A few thousand dollars will fix me, as I have no quarry; you can then supply the stones at the advanced price, but I will have to draw the money for you and you can pay me a monthly salary."

What did you say, Mr. Patrick? I rejected the proposition, of course. Did any one else approach you?

Mr. Sage, one of the present contractors, came to me, said he was too high in his bid, that he had no quarry, and wanted me to hire him.

Did you have any direct communication with Gen. Belknap, Mr. Patrick? Yes. When I first went to Washington on this business I did not know Belknap, so I called upon Gen. Sherman, whom I knew, to ask him to introduce me. Sherman gave me his card, which I took to Belknap, and told him that I would be a bidder for the head-stones. He said it was no good, it would be labor for nothing. The appropriation was too low. He had talked with marble men, and they all said it could not be done for the money. I replied that I would like to take the contract at much less than a million dollars, and fix them nicely. I called on him again the Monday after the bids were opened, and asked him if he had decided. He replied no; he had not had time to look over it, and he thought he would refer the whole matter to General Ingalls. I asked when I should see him again. He replied, "Come in the latter part of the week." On my doing so, he again said that he had not decided; but would I call again? He had a sick child and was

going away, and would not return for three weeks; then he thought he could fix it up.

Did you remain in Washington, Mr. Patrick?

No, I returned home here, and when I heard that Belknap was in Washington, I went again. This was in October, 1873. On arriving there, Mr. Sage met me at the cars and told me that the contracts were awarded, who had got them, and the prices. I then called on Belknap, who said he could not give me the contract, as the soldiers' wives and friends all wanted pure white marble furnished. I took to Gen. Belknap a letter from A. B. Mullett, the then Supervising Architect, in which, speaking of our Tennessee marble, he says: "It is, in my opinion, unsurpassed in beauty and durability by any marble now in use in this country."

You claim, then, that there is a loss to the country in this transaction of how much, Mr. Patrick?

Over \$200,000, the difference between the lowest bid and those awarded and the profits resulting from the modifications, as I have shown in detail.

MARCH 10, 1876.

How Two of Mrs. Belknap's Brothers were Provided for.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A gentleman well known in this city, intimately acquainted with the family of Mrs. Belknap,—the Tomlinsons,—tells how it was that Gen. Belknap made the acquaintance of his first wife, and her sister, Mrs. Bower, his present wife. During Sherman's campaign in Georgia, two of Mrs. Belknap's brothers, who were both in the confederate service, were captured, and as prisoners of war, placed under charge of Gen. Belknap, as Provost Marshal. The sisters visited him to intercede for the paroling of the brothers. It does not appear that they succeeded, but in 1870, when one of the young men was a clerk at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, and the other was traveling for a wholesale house, one of them received the appointment of post trader at Fort McDowell, Arizona,—said to be at that time the most profitable trading post at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and as to which one of the Tomlinson brothers said they expected to make \$110,000 a year out of it. The appointment of an ex-Confederate to this position connected with the army excited no little comment at Cincinnati at the time, and there was talk of some job connected with it,—especially as without it people were at a loss to account for the appointment, since one of the Tomlinson brothers who shared in the profits was an ex-Confederate.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Orville Grant tells what he Knows About Post-Traderships.

Discussion in the Senate on the Corruption Coming to Light.

Gordon and Morton the Principal Speakers.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orville Grant was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this afternoon. His testimony showed that he was interested in post-traderships. He gave the particulars of his transactions in that connection and was cross examined.

Professor Sillman appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to day and testified concerning the Committee's report on the Emma Mine. He said his connection with the mine was merely professional; that he was employed to make an examination and was left to fix his own compensation.

Senator Ferry, presiding officer of the Senate, this morning caused all the door-keepers to be specially notified that Pinchback is no longer entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives to-day, a large number of papers received from the acting Secretary of War, in response to the House resolution of the 8d inst., calling for copies of all instructions, orders, letters, telegrams or other official records in the War Department relating to the Babcock Court of Inquiry. They are all merely formal documents, the substance of which has been already published. The only one which has not been published is the record of the court by Judge Advocate Gardner, in which it is complained that Dyer did not obey the instructions in giving the Court of Inquiry proper documents, etc., according to instructions. The Attorney General had instructed Mr. Dyer as follows: "The President informs me that the Court of Inquiry convenes at Chicago next Thursday; that Gen. Babcock starts to-night to meet the trial; that Col. Gardner, is Judge Advocate, to whom, at Chicago, you will please send any documentary evidence bearing upon the case, and names and residence of any witnesses whose testimony you judge important to make the investigation thorough. If there is any evidence additional to that sent me, please forward and communicate with the Judge Advocate at Chicago, by messenger or otherwise, as you deem most safe to the end that this important inquiry, which will attract the attention of the country, may be complete in every respect. I repeat what I have so often said, that we wish no innocent man tarnished, and no guilty men to escape."

On December 15th Gardner wrote to Dyer acknowledging the receipt of stenographic copies above referred to and added, "I beg leave to remind you that the letter on witnesses, and the documents I requested and which, I am informed, the Attorney General had instructed you in regard to, have not been received, nor have your communications contained any reference thereto. I must trouble you for some positive information on the subject.

Orville N. Grant testified to-day before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department. He said he never at any time, either orally or in writing, had any authority from Belknap in relation to the post-traderships, and that he never, directly

or indirectly, exercised through others control over such traderships. He obtained the post-sutlership for a man appointed at Fort Stevens. He was not interested with any parties who obtained appointment of post-traderships from the Secretary of War. He said he was interested in contracts under the Indian Department; that he obtained a post on his own account from Commissioner Smith. He made application for a trading post at Ft. Peck, and received a letter from the President in reply, which was favorable. The President notified him that there would be vacancies at Fort Rock, Fort Belknap and Standing Rock, and he applied for these places in pursuance of knowledge given him by the President. These were the only trading stations in which witness had any interest. At Fort Peck witness put in \$2,000 with Casselberry and Bonaford. Witness, though putting in one-sixth of the capital stock, divided the profit, all the money invested being borrowed, one half of which he was responsible for. He drew out of the concern \$1,100. Witness was a half partner with Joseph Leighton in the Standing Rock tradership, though he never put in anything. He was only required to furnish capital, but not required to go out to attend to business. He always felt grateful to his brother (the President) for his influence in procuring the offices. He had influence with the President to manage such matters to some extent, although he did not always find the matters to be profitable; had not pressed the appointment of traders on the attention of the President; had procured the offices from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs after seeing the Secretary of the Interior. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Interior had the slightest knowledge of his receiving money. Witness testified that he was now in the employ of Bash & Co. Baltimore, as Solicitor, at a salary of \$200 a month. His Solicitorship was not only with the government but with private parties. He obtained a contract from Gen. Meyers, of the Quartermaster's Bureau but only to the extent of \$400 or \$500.

DAILY GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR 22, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee Report Against Dana's Confirmation.

Hawkins Taylor Tells What he Knows about Post-Traderships.

Gen. Butler Testifies Concerning Pendleton's Swag.

Marsh will be on Hand To-day

THE EMMA MINE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Ex-Senator Stewart appeared to-day before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House and made a statement in relation to the transactions of the Emma mine. His statement was very lengthy, going into the details of the negotiations in England and his connection with Lyons.

He was asked whether he ever said to Lyons, "we agree to give Schenck 500 shares of stock."

Witness—I did not. I deny it most emphatically. I never told him anything of the kind. He corroborated the statement of Senator Morton, as to his proposed connection with the matter, and gave it as his opinion that Judge McKean was an honest Judge. Stewart detailed the manner of placing the stock on the London market.

BUTLER AS A WITNESS IN THE PENLETON-BELKNAP CASE.

Gen. B. F. Butler was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day. Being questioned by the Chairman whether he had any information on the so-called Belknap-Pendleton scandal, he said he had only hear-say evidence, which he thought might be of use.

The Chairman said it was alleged in telegrams to the New York Evening Post that a treasury draft for thirty thousand dollars, payable to the National Park Bank, of New York was endorsed by Pendleton, and the money, after passing through the hands of two persons, was paid over to Mrs. Bower in person, in that city.

Mr. Butler said a gentleman who was looking up legal evidence for him in New York, informed him that he was told by one person that another person knew about the payment of money and that he was present when the \$30,000 was paid to Mrs. Bower, said to come from Pendleton. The General said to his informant, "Can you get at the persons". The answer was "yes". This was a week ago Saturday. The General left for Washington Saturday night. The General further said to him: "You had better probe the matter to the bottom, and if what you state is a fact it ought to be known." This informant made an arrangement to meet the party supposed to possess the information. This was the next Wednesday. The General told him that if there was anything to require his presence in New York, he would go thither on being telegraphed. Thursday his informant telegraphed in cipher that the party whom he was to meet had left New York for New Orleans on the previous Tuesday night, together with other persons possessed of information.

He told these facts to Danford, and said to him that it was evident somebody had been tampering with parties, by sending them to New Orleans so suddenly. He said to Danford if you can get a subpoena from your committee in blank to be filled up privately, without the names getting into the newspapers, and be served by a confidential Deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms, whom I should name, I thought the parties could be caught. He refrained from telling the names because the press would have published them all over the United States.

Question. Have you any objection to stating to the Committee the names of the parties? Answer. Not at all.

Q. Have you any objections to stating the name of the person who gave you the names of the parties possessed of the information? A. The name of my informant is B. J. Jayne. Mr. Butler said he met

with a correspondent of the Evening Post, and remarked to him that he knew some thing of the \$30,000 which Pendleton received on account of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

Mr. Butler was asked whether he supposed Smith was going to publish what he said of them? The General replied that, not wishing to throw any imputation on Smith, he would merely remark that he never said anything to the correspondents that was not published. [Laughter.] He would trust them with untold gold, but not with one bit of news. He had investigated the Pendleton matter a little on his own account.

W. Scott Smith, the Post's correspondent, testified that Butler was the lawyer to whom his evidence yesterday referred.

Gen. Butler privately, at the request of the committee, wrote the names of the parties who had fled from New York to New Orleans, and the committee will send subpoenas after them.

John T. Evans, who made the contract with Marsh for the tradership of Fort Sill, and other witnesses, were examined.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

J. S. Evans, late post-trader at Fort Sill detailed to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this afternoon, all the circumstances surrounding his obtaining permission from Marsh, to remain at Fort Sill. It was a matter of necessity with him, he said, to come to terms with Mrs. Secretary Belknap told Evans that he had promised Marsh a place and that Marsh had selected Fort Sill. Evans saw Marsh who appeared to understand all about the matter. He went to New York with Marsh where a written contract was signed. Evans presented a detailed statement in writing of his payments to Marsh. He said he told his friends of his agreement with Marsh, and showed Gen. Grierson, commanding officer at the post, the contract on his return to Fort Sill. The facts were well known. It was regarded as a great outrage and the cause of extortionate prices. Evans said he was introduced to the Secretary of War by Gen. Rice of Iowa, and paid him \$1,000 for the introduction. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted \$1,500.

Witness wished to deny a published statement of Capt. Robinson, that he paid \$15,000 to the Secretary of War, and that Dent & Co. connived at the matter. There was no foundation for the report. J. C. Dent was a brother-in-law of the President.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, appeared before the Committee to deny that he had ever promised any one a post-tradership, in the event of that person supporting him for the Senatorship.

Hawkins Taylor, formerly of Iowa, a lobbyist, gave an account of the lobby operations. He procured the post-tradership for Dr. F. G. H. Bradford. The influence of the Maine delegation, with the exception of Mr. Morrill, was secured for Bradford. Witness received \$100 for his services. Secretary Belknap said he would appoint Bradford, for he wanted to do a good act for Senator Hamlin. Bradford sold the tradership for \$1,500, and was afterwards dismissed. Witness procured a tradership at Fort Stanton for R. M. Steavens, for which he received \$125. He related other instances, and the committee adjourned.

MARCH 23, 1876.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

"T." TELLS THE STORY AS SEES IT.

I venture the assertion that there has never in this country been so infamous a polit-

ical conspiracy as the one gotten up by the Clymer Committee, with other Democrats, for the impeachment of Gen. Belknap, and the ruin of the Republican party. The facts as given show this statement to be true.

The present rebel Democratic House have devoted their entire energies since in session, to find evidence to impeach the President and certain members of the Cabinet. A rebel member from Alabama while in N. Y., hunting evidence against Robeson, met Marsh, and after an interview Marsh was summoned before the Clymer Committee. Marsh came here and conferred with Secretary Belknap and his wife, professed to want to leave the country rather than testify, but to this the Secretary objected, and finally M. came here on Monday to testify before the committee, and at once went into secret caucus with the three Democratic members of the committee. No notice was given to the Republican members of the committee, although they were in their seats in the House; not once suspecting that Marsh was in the city. It was not a regular meeting of the committee; in fact, there had been but two meetings of the committee during the session. At this private meeting Marsh was "coaxed" by Robbins, the bribe taker, and the guerrilla Blackburn learned just what was necessary to testify to to implicate the Secretary. The next day was the regular day for the the committee to meet, but as there had been but two meetings of the committee up to that date, the Republicans did not attend, supposing that if there was any thing of importance before the committee that they would be notified. At that meeting Marsh came in with the statement that had been agreed upon the day before. But the whole thing had been kept so secret that the Republican members, although in the building all the time Marsh was giving his testimony, knew not a word of it until they were called to the special committee meeting the next day, and after the testimony had been all taken, and the impeachment articles prepared against the Secretary of War. The Chairman of the Committee then, and for the first time, notified the Republicans. The moment Marsh gave his testimony the Chairman of the Committee discharged and paid him off, that he might leave for Canada on the 1 1/2 p. m. train. As soon as Marsh left, the impeachment of the Secretary was presented to the House and at once rushed through under the previous question. Clymer and Blackburn the infamous, and the twenty dollar bribe taker Robbins, asserting that the Secretary had confessed his guilt, which turns out to be wholly false, and only made for political effect, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

The Grand Jury summoned the rebel element before them to testify against Belknap, but they claimed their privileges as Congressmen, and refused to testify, giving as a reason that to indict Marsh would defeat the prosecution against Belknap, but

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if Belknap had confessed his guilt they might have told that to the Grand Jury to have him indicted, and then claim their privilege and refuse to tell anything against Marsh, but the truth was they had lied about the confession of Belknap, and were not quite ready to swear to it.

Since Marsh left they all confess that they have no case against the Secretary, and have been scouring the whole country to find something. Thus for not an iota of testimony has been given to the Secretary's injury. Every bumper on the frontier has been sending all kinds of reports to the N. Y. papers, and are being subpoenaed here at immense expense to tell some gulliver story that they have heard from some one else. Pendleton, it was asserted, had certainly paid money to Mrs. Belknap, but he only testified that he paid a large sum to himself, and Belknap did not even figure in the case, Pendleton having but a single interview with him, and then Gen. Belknap sent at once for Gen. McKee Dunn, the law officer of the department, and told him to take, examine and report on the case. Gen. Dunn is a man of a high order of ability, an able lawyer and as honest a man as lives. Dunn examined the case and reported in favor of its payment. The statement that Secretaries Stanton and Rawlins had both rejected the claim is untrue. Neither had rejected it. Meigs had refused to pay the claim, and after that the case had been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for report.

The Democratic majority of the Committee on Expenses in the War Department knew that they had no case against Gen. Belknap; but Marsh out of the country, and the announcement that the Secretary had confessed, they were corrupt and fool enough to believe that it would crush the Republican party. The old rebel element in the House have no more sense than they had during the war; they easily feel that it is condescension on their part to allow a Republican to be a member of Congress, or even live. They are the majority of the majority in the House; they are terribly in earnest. Nearly all the clerks of the committees are the most worthless vagabonds or ex-rebels. A man that has been kicked out of office for worthlessness, and who talks loudly of corruption that he knows of in high officials, is made a clerk of an investigating committee, and his Gulliver stories are telegraphed all over the country as facts, but it proved a terrible boomerang in New Hampshire and will elsewhere.

I have every reason to believe that at least one if not more of the Democratic majority of Clymer's Committee knew that Gen. Belknap did not receive one dollar of money from Marsh knowing or suspecting that it came from the proceeds of the sale of post-traderships by Marsh to Evans or any one else. Gen. Belknap and Mrs. Bower entered into a marriage contract before they were married, by which each par-

ty retained their individual property; and I will be greatly disappointed if time does not show that Gen. Belknap supposed the money that came to him from Marsh was proceeds coming from his wife's private means held by her before their marriage. Every person who knows Gen. Belknap knows that he is a man of method in business; he has a memorandum of all the business transactions of his life; he has kept, methodically, all of his expenses since in Washington; he can show every expenditure, and the voucher for it, and at no time has he ever lived up to his salary: in no year has it reached six thousand dollars. He lives in a rented house for which he pays fifteen hundred dollars per annum. His other expenses have run from three to six hundred dollars per month. The winter months are expensive. Time will prove this to be a woman's quarrel and a political conspiracy to ruin the administration and destroy the Republican party. T.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR 23, 1876
TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Marsh Puts in an Appearance and Goes on the Witness Stand,

Where he Repeats all his Previous Testimony as to the Belknaps.

Mr. Pendleton Makes a Statement Denying that he Divided his Spoils with Mrs. Belknap.

The House has Another Lively Debate as to Election Contributions.

MR. SCHENCK'S CONNECTION WITH THE EMMA MINE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Ex-Senator Stewart was again before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, in relation to the Emma mine. He testified that after the negotiation was made with Albert Grant for putting the stock on the market, it was agreed that Gen. Schenck should have some of the stock, as he expressed a desire to invest. It was not by acquiring any interest that Schenck became a director. The salary was \$2,500. Witness did not know whether Schenck paid for the stock himself but supposed that Parke had arranged to carry the stock for him. He could not, however, state in what way.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

Dr. Bradford was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day and gave a statement relating to his appointment as trader at Fort Craig and as to money he had given to the lobbyist (Hawkins Taylor) to procure it for him from the Secretary of War. The witness informed the Secretary he was paying Taylor as his agent.

Dr. Bradford said he had agreed to pay Mr. Taylor \$1,000 a year as long as he retained the tradership. He received the appointment at Ft. Croix, but it was taken away from him after he had made arrangements for goods, and given to a brother of delegate Chavis, of New Mexico. Witness said that he sent a man (C. C. Cogswell) to interview the Secretary, after he (the witness) had been removed. They had a stormy time. The Secretary remarked that he had removed Bradford because he was a scalawag. Cogswell remarked that he had seen it stated in some newspaper that appointments could be procured for money, when the Secretary said it was a d—d lie and he could whip the man who said so and that he intended to run the department as he pleased.

D. V. Peck testified that he received money from Dr. Bradford for Hawkins Taylor, but disagreed with Bradford as to the amount.

John S. Evans was re-called and explained that Gen Rice did not personally introduce him to the Secretary of War, but had an interview with the Secretary the day before witness called on the Secretary, in relation to the Fort Sill tradership.

GEO. H. PENDLETON

was before a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee to-night, consisting of Representatives Hunton, Lynde and Hoar. He testified that neither Gen. Belknap nor any member of his family, immediately or remotely, received any money whatever from him resulting from the claim of the Kentucky railroad. The sum of \$30,000—a draft—was spent by him in the payment of private debts and the purchase of various articles and the balance was taken by him to Europe.

CALEB P. MARSH

being sworn testified: I looked over the printed account of my testimony, while in Montreal. With one inconsiderable addition I found that it was correct.

[A page of the copy furnished by the telegraph is missing, for some unaccountable reason, and breaks the connection.]

The addition is that I returned to the Secretary of War after I had gone to New York with Mr. Evans, and I requested the Secretary to make the appointment of Mr. Evans as post-trader. I came here in answer to the request of Mrs. Belknap, not of the Secretary of War. When I came I called on her first, not on him. She told me she had prevailed on him to give me the appointment. She said I had better go and see him. I did so. I think I produced letters of recommendation from Judge Bahumann of Cincinnati and one possibly, from Job Stevenson, but I do not recollect distinctly. Evans made his first quarterly payment to me a month or so after our contract. The first remittance I made was to Mrs. Belknap.

Mr. Hunton—The receipt of the express company is signed by W. W. Belknap.

Witness continuing—surprised and somewhat disconcerted: Then I am very much mistaken; my transaction was with her; I can't explain it if the package went to Gen. Belknap. So far as I know she was sur-

prised at the present; I may have said to Mrs. Belknap that she might expect a present when she spoke of getting me the appointment. I sent only one payment to Mrs. Belknap; she died a few months afterwards. I can't say when the second payment was made, except that it was about three months after the first. I sent half of it to the Secretary of War. I do not remember correspondence with Gen. Belknap, except when Evans asked for some favor at Ft. Sill; in such cases I would send Evans' letters to the Secretary of War with a note something like this: "I forward a request from Evans. Can you comply with it?"

Witness made some payments to Belknap in person in New York, giving him bank notes. He supposed Belknap understood where the money came from without any conversation on the subject. Witness might have said to him "Here are \$1,500 as a present of money." He was under the impression Belknap knew the money came from Ft. Sill. In answer to the question how he came to make a present to Mrs. Belknap, witness replied that Gen. Belknap must have known of the arrangement he made with Evans, for he had asked the Secretary to appoint Evans to his place, and the Secretary did so.

Question. Do you believe that the transmission of money to Gen. Belknap was dishonorable? Answer. I felt that if it should become known it would disgrace him.

Q. Was that the reason for destroying all evidences of payment in your hands? A. I should certainly say so.

Q. Why did you voluntarily, without solicitation, make an offer to Gen. Belknap, constituting a transaction that would disgrace him? A. I do not know. The first money I sent to Mrs. B.; the next was to Gen. Belknap. Whether this was in consequence of any arrangement with her I am uncertain. I had no idea the transactions would be made public. I did not consider them criminal, though if known they would disgrace him.

Q. Can you state how you came to pay the Secretary the money?

A. It must have been in consequence of some arrangement one night after the funeral of Mrs. B., with Secretary B. or Mrs. Bower.

Q. Did not Mrs. Bower say you must not let the Secretary know you are going to make me a present? did not that imply the Secretary would be offended?

A. I got some impression when at the funeral, either from him or her, that I could send money to him.

Adjourned.

The Salary Question in the House--The Democrats in Favor of Great Economy Except as to Their Own Pay.

MRS. MARSH'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mrs. C. P. Marsh came into the room of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department accompanied by her husband. She was sworn as a witness and testified that she left Cincinnati in 1865, where she formerly resided; has lived in New York most of the time since that year; had known Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, since 1860 and had been at the same hotel with her in Cincinnati four years; met Mrs. Bower in New York where Mrs. Bower was her guest; Mrs. Bower was a widow at the time. Witness commenced housekeeping in New York in the summer of 1871; she went to Europe in company with Mrs. Bower the last of June, 1872, and knew that Mr. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers. Witness was asked whether she ever had any conversation with Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, relative to her interest in the Kentucky Central Railroad claim. Witness answered that two or three weeks ago, at the Arlington Hotel, I asked Mrs. Belknap whether she ever received any money on account of the claim. I told her that I had heard she had received \$70,000. Mrs. Belknap answered that the claim was only for \$149,000, and how could I receive \$70,000? Witness said she had simply mentioned to Mrs. Belknap an idle rumor; she had always talked to Mrs. Belknap as she would to a sister; had heard rumors for over a year; she related to Gen. Kiddoo the conversation between her and Mrs. Belknap; did not know of Mr. Pendleton paying money to Mrs. Belknap on account of the Kentucky Railroad claim or of making her presents; she never heard the Secretary of War say anything about the contract between her husband and Evans. Upon cross-examination witness said she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying she received anything. In response to a question by Mr. Clymer, witness said she saw Clymer but once, and that was three weeks ago when she was introduced to him by her husband; their conversation had no reference to coming before the committee.

Marsh was re-called and interrogated by Clymer. He testified that he left Washington for New York on the day the impeachment report was presented, the 2nd of March, and did not design going to Canada.

Q.—On the evening of Wednesday you came to my lodging and saw me a moment. Tell what transpired.

A.—From something said at the dinner table I inferred that Belknap was not only liable to impeachment but to criminal prosecution. I said to you, if the Secretary is in danger I am in danger. You replied, oh, you are not in danger.

Marsh said that Clymer did not attempt to alarm him, but pacify him. When he got to New York he saw in the newspapers what alarmed him, and consulting his counsel, was rather encouraged to leave.

Clymer here said that he had told the witness he could not be prosecuted for anything said before the committee.

The witness being interrogated, said he was not positive that the government had concluded to prosecute him as well as Belknap. He hesitated at Peekskill whether to go to Canada or to return to New York.

A. C. Leighton, James Leighton and Seth Arnold, post-traders, were examined and a statement elicited that Gen. Hedrick received large sums for obtaining one

of the appointments, and that \$300 monthly was paid to Orville Grant and \$100 contributed for electioneering purposes.

J. S. Hammer testified that he obtained the appointment of post-trader at Fort Gibson at the request of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who asked for it as a personal favor. Witness paid no money whatever for the appointment, but had been asked, and paid one hundred dollars to the Republican Executive Committee, at Washington. He had no partner.

THE CASE AGAINST BELKNAP.

(Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It has been learned that the outline of the facts and arguments upon which, from the present evidence, the committee is likely to frame articles, is this: The basis of impeachment is in the New York Tribune article of February, 1872. In that article the corrupt bargain between Marsh and Evans, the \$12,000 annual payment by Evans to Marsh, the extortions practiced upon soldiers to enable Evans to pay this sum to Marsh, were set forth in substantially the same form in which they have since been proved to exist. That article was read by Gen. Belknap at the time of its publication. He saw Marsh about it very soon afterwards, and asked him if the contract therein described in fact existed. Marsh replied that it did. This brings to General Belknap full knowledge of the existence of this contract, and Gen. Belknap within a few days thereafter, it has been proved, wrote to Capt. Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, asking him if the facts relative to extortion practiced there existed as charged in the Tribune article. In due course of mail, Capt. Grierson replied, making a full report upon the management of that tradership post, and confirming all the statements of the Tribune article with fuller details. The report passed through the hands of Adjutant General Townsend, and was by him referred to Gen. Belknap. Townsend has also testified of his own knowledge that Belknap read the Grierson report. This brings the knowledge of the outrages committed upon soldiers officially to the knowledge of Belknap before the end of March, 1872. Knowing these facts, Belknap, to December, 1875 received quarterly payments from Marsh, for which he receipted by endorsement of "O K" upon the express receipts, and he was also in continuous correspondence with Marsh relative to the Fort Sill post, to remittances which were to be sent to him, and to investments to be made for him. Such is the theory of the Committee, and upon this fact alone the members of the Committee feel confident that an indictment of impeachment can be framed, which will secure a verdict of guilty.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR 25, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Marsh Testifies to What She Don't Know About the Belknaps.

Charges of Corruption in the Construction of the Keokuk Canal.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAR 26, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

How Clymer has been Suppressing Facts to Save Political Friends.

The Articles of Impeachment Against Belknap.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO THE POST-TRADER- SHIPS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Gen. M. C. Cook appeared before the War Department Committee to-day and explained his former testimony about a house having been given to Gen. Reynolds by army contractors at San Antonio. He had no personal feeling in the matter, having always liked Gen. Reynolds, but his report as Inspector of Military Posts in Texas was made in order that the quartermaster's department in Texas might be investigated, there having been some serious charges as to its conduct of affairs.

John H. Charles testified that he supplied goods to Durfee and Peck. When that firm was removed from the post he applied for but failed to receive a license as Indian trader. To save his interests, he called on President Grant to help him, but the President said he had fixed the thing and was not going to change it. The President in making this reply bit off the end of his cigar as if he did not like the witness a bit. [Laughter.] Witness called on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about the revocation of his license, wishing to have it renewed under the law. The Commissioner said: "You understand this matter as well as I do." The Secretary of War was a personal friend of his but said he could not help him, the Indian tradership being out of his department. The witness corroborated the testimony with regard to Orville Grant having obtained some posts.

B. Gordon Daniels testified that in looking out for business he had his attention called to the tradership at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, goods to the amount of \$125,000 being sold there annually. He was instrumental in having Murphy, trader there, removed, and a man named Bliss appointed in his place. The way he procured the appointment was this: He went to a man named A. T. Grey, clerk in the Attorney General's office, who was a friend of Senator Carpenter, told him that Bliss had agreed to make witness an equal partner with himself and to give \$10,000 for the position, and promised Grey if he could obtain the place, he would see that the ten thousand dollars was paid to him. Accordingly Grey saw Carpenter, who had the appointment made as a personal favor to Grey. The latter so represented it to witness. The commission was sent to Bliss but Bliss repudiated the arrangement and witness had him removed in consequence. Then Chas. Tracey said he would give the witness \$3,000 if he would get the place for him, so the witness applied to a lobbyist named Closs to transact the business for him and Closs said he could operate through Senator Sawyer, as Sawyer was his personal friend. Witness promised Closs five hundred dollars if he should succeed. Tracey's bargain with witness was to give him \$3,000, \$500 of which only he paid and Closs lost his fee. When Tracey went back on witness the latter said Tracey must go, and he did go through the influence of Sawyer with the Secretary of War. Witness never held a post tradership, and

what he had above said was all he ever had to do with them. Witness testified that traderships were procured from time to time for money, and the trader at Fort Bascom informed him he had given \$1,000 for his place. He had heard that John Dent, brother-in-law of the President, controlled four or five such appointments.

Witness was asked by Danford whether he thought such business as he had been engaged in was honorable? Witness replied that he thought his business with Bliss was honorable, as he never looked upon post-traderships in a political light.

Two other witnesses were examined, G. W. Welt and S. C. Henry, who testified that they paid nothing whatever for their post-traderships. The latter said when he was trader at Fort Davis he paid \$1,000 for political purposes to Senator Harlan.

OVERHAULING POSTAL MATTERS.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day examined J. D. Chidestor, mail contractor, of Arkansas. He testified that he deposited in the Contract office a bid for the route from Dallas, Texas, to Jacksboro. That contract was awarded to some one else; that when he called for his bid it was handed to him by the Assistant Postmaster General, with the remark that the bid had never been registered nor considered. Witness did not know whether it was the lowest bid or not. It was, however, just after the time when the discoveries were made that Chancel and Floyd Tweed, Department Clerks, had suppressed and abstracted numbers of bids.

MEXICO'S REQUEST.

No action has been taken by the authorities here regarding the request from the Mexican Government, for the purpose of arms for the government. Persons officially connected with the War Department do not think this government has the material to spare.

MRS. MARSH

was before the House sub-Judiciary Committee to-day and gave testimony similar to that of yesterday before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL.

The select committee on the District real estate pool had a short meeting to-day in secret session.

Leonard Whitney, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, produced under protest a number of telegrams that passed through his office during the summer of '72 and since in regard to the real estate pool.

The committee declined to give the telegrams or their purport for publication.

CLYMER'S INDISPOSITION AND INEFFICIENCY.

(Special to Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The day that Belknap was overthrown it was explicitly stated on the authority of Clymer that other high functionaries in the War Department would immediately follow the disgraced Secretary. From that day to this public curiosity has been stimulated to the utmost, and news gatherers have gone from pillar to post in search of the facts. Beyond a meagre assertion that Ingalls and the quartermaster system are corrupt to the core nothing could be obtained, and public patience as well as newspaper enterprise began to relax. Some surprise, however, has been expressed that the committee should hesitate so long over a matter announced so

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positively. Influenced largely by Clymer's whimsical and fruitless conduct of the investigation, this surprise has grown into distrust and suspicion, which recent developments have changed to condemnation. Facts in the case go to show that there is as much indisposition as inefficiency in Clymer's operations. The facts show that he has been trifling with his colleagues, and dodging his official obligations. There is no room to doubt that documents criminating Ingalls as deeply as Marsh's statements criminated Belknap, were furnished Clymer before the Belknap catastrophe; that these documents shortly thereafter, and unknown to his fellow committeemen, were given surreptitiously to the representative of the New York Sun in this city, and that shortly afterward he came to the Sun man and obtained a suppression of the publication. Subsequently it was found out that his suppression was suggested and brought about by threats, on the part of Ingalls and his friends, that if Clymer made Ingalls' revelations known there would be retaliatory revelations involving a prominent Democratic Senator in practices precisely like these proven upon Ingalls.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST BELK- KNAP.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The articles of impeachment, containing twenty-two counts and charging bribery, corruption and malfeasance in office upon ex-Secretary Belknap, were agreed to to-day by the House Judiciary Committee, and will be reported to the House on Tuesday next. The Committee hope that the Senate will commence the trial the second week in April.

Since Marsh's evidence has been taken the Committee have decided that no additional testimony is needed upon which to present the articles, or even secure conviction. Belknap's defense, prepared by Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, will be first a question of the right of the House to impeach and the Senate to try any man who had resigned his office prior to his impeachment; second, a denial of any knowledge of any contract between Marsh and Evans to pay Mrs. Belknap \$6,000 a year. He does not admit that he knew anything of the bargain till Marsh came to Washington.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR 30, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson Explains
Some of His Official
Transactions.

A Strong Chain of Evidence as to
Belknap's Guilt.

Gen. Schenck Proceeds with His
Statement.

GEN. CUSTER TELLS SOME THINGS

**VERY DAMAGING TO GEN.
BELKNAP.**

SECRETARY ROBESON STATES HIS CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Secretary of the Navy denies the published statement that he transmitted money to the house of Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., in September, '73. Money was transmitted to the Paymaster General of the Navy, then in London, to protect the credit of the navy in the event of Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co. stopping the payment of navy drafts, and was deposited in the Bank of England with J. S. Morgan. No advances were made to Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co. until the latter part of October, after the house had shown its intention and ability to continue its regular payments of navy drafts, and after ample security had been given to protect the government. The Secretary also says the investigating committee can have all the telegrams, including the translation of ciphers, on asking the Department for them.

GEN. SCHENCK

reappeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning. Alluding to the writ served on him just previous to his leaving London, he produced a note from the law firm stating they had served it under the impression he had resigned, apologizing for the mistake and asking him to consider the proceedings abandoned.

In answer to the remark that he had not taken leave of the Queen, Schenck explained that he came home on leave of absence. The usual note was sent to Lord Derby, saying that he was leaving suddenly and not able to pay his respects in person, and that he had left the legation in charge of Col. Hoffman. It was usual that the resignation of a Minister took effect on the appointment of his successor, and as his successor had not yet been appointed he supposed that he was still Minister. He appeared here solely to explain his business transactions with Park. Park insisted on allowing him £6,000 as interest due on the purchase and sale of stock. Schenck refused to receive any such credit and insisted on paying or settling in some way as best he could out of his means the balance of the note. This was done by payment of about \$700 in cash and turning over to Park certificates of paid up stock in the Vermillion Coal Company of Ill., the National Insurance Company of Washington, and in other companies, to the amount of \$32,000, and a promissory note of Mr. Woodhull for \$3,000 worth more stock redeemable in four years.

Hewitt interrogated Scherck closely as to the above settlement, calculating that Schenck instead of being out of pocket was in pocket \$83 by the transaction. Schenck said he wished he could view it in that light. Hewitt said he had proceeded very carefully in his questions on the theory that Schenck made a bonafide contract with Park, but the fact remained that Schenck having turned over his property to Park should continue to receive dividends on it. Scherck explained that the right to receive dividends, which were \$2100 on insurance and coal stocks, was to continue four years, within which time he had the right to redeem the stocks, paying both principal and interest.

Hewitt said the suggestion was still open, that at the end of four years the stock might be returned to him by Park.

Schenck replied that Hewitt might as well say the same thing as to the mortgage on his house in Washington.

Hewitt remarked that he never knew a mortgage to collect rents, until for his actual protection.

Schenck understood that a man might draw interest on mortgaged stocks as well as on a mortgaged house.

In answer to a question, if while Park was bestowing favors, it had occurred to him that he was acting in order to secure his influence in the Emma Mine transactions? Schenck replied that it never so occurred to him. He believed Park was liberal and generous in bringing him into the Emma Mine transactions and desired to help him. Doubtless Park and others would have been glad to have him serve as manager or director. So long as he did not offend against public propriety, he believed he had a right to buy and sell any kind of property, whether as Minister, member of Congress, or occupying any other capacity. It would not, however, be commendable to go into the stock market. Schenck said he had made a mistake in becoming a director, and this gave him more concern than anything else. He might be obtuse, but he could not see that he committed a moral wrong. Schenck, in denying the statements of Lyon, whom he had seen but once, submitted a letter to him from Harry Brett, of London, in which he wants to know if Jas. E. Lyon, now doing business in New York, is identical with Jas. E. Lyon of Wisconsin, who became a bankrupt in London in 1874. Committee adjourned till Monday.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

General Geo. A. Custer appeared before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department to-day. He testified that Robt. T. Sipe, post-trader at Fort Abraham Lincoln, told him that his profits were \$15,000 annually, one-third of which was paid to Gen. Hedrick, of Iowa, and one-third to Gen. Rice at Washington. He understood that a portion went to the Secretary of War, Raymond, the Indian Agent at Ft. Berthold, said he paid Orville Grant \$1,000 for getting him the place.

Gen. Custer testified that the proclamation of the Attorney General as to the Sioux Military Reservation enhanced the value of the trading-posts on the North Missouri river, because it rendered them a more complete monopoly. Witness said that Thomb, the trader at Ft. Peck, was about to be removed, when he obtained some affidavits showing that Orville Grant and Leighton Bros. were mixed in Indian frauds.

Gen. Custer says the object of Gen. Belknap's visit to the frontier was to perfect arrangements whereby whisky could be brought across the border at reduced rates and increased advantages given to post-traders. Gen. Custer related various instances in which grain had been stolen from Government posts—traders taking it into their stores.

MINOR MENTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the retirement of \$188,144, that being 80 per cent. of the new National Bank circulation issued this month.

The bill amendatory of the bankrupt law, reported favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, is a measure recently introduced by Mr. Thurman with some amendments. As reported, it provides that no voluntary assignment by a debtor, of all his property heretofore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of all his creditors ratably and without creating any preference and valid according to the law of the State where made, shall of itself in the event of his being subsequently adjudicated

a bankrupt, in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy be a bar to the discharge of such debtor.

The President has been sick for two days and received no visitors to-day.

BELKNAP'S CASE.

(Special to Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The friends of Belknap have held that the late ex-Secretary would be able to present a good defense upon his impeachment trial, and, to quote the words of the President, that "he has been more sinned against than sinning." It will be found, however, that the case against Belknap is so strong and clear that no legal quibble can save him. The evidence came from New York this morning. It consists of drafts, checks, and certificates of deposit from the Bank of Commerce. This shows a direct chain of evidence from Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill, to Marsh, and then to Belknap. This evidence shows clearly that Belknap, when he received money from Marsh, knew that it came from Evans. These bills of exchange were also endorsed by W. W. Belknap.

The sub-Committee of the Judiciary to-day reported to the full Committee the Belknap articles of impeachment. The Committee discussed them at its session to-day, and will only delay reporting a very short time. The reason of the delay is to have evidence of the headstone frauds given them by Banning's Military Committee. Banning wants to examine Quartermaster Gen. Meigs first, and then he will turn over the substance of the testimony. The Judiciary Committee has also positive testimony that \$30,000 of the Kentucky Central Railroad claim that went through the National Park Bank of New York was paid Mrs. Bower, afterward Mrs. Belknap, by Pendleton. This testimony admits of no controversy.

The Judiciary Committee have completed articles of impeachment against Belknap. At first there were nearly thirty articles. These have been reduced to five counts. The first charges the payment of money to Secretary of War Belknap for appointments to lucrative positions. The second charges bribery under the statute. The third charges the payment of money to Belknap for continuing parties in office. The fourth sets forth fifteen specifications designating various amounts of money received by Belknap and at different times. The fifth, to cover Mrs. Belknap's case, charges him with corruptly receiving money for the use of others. These articles will be presented to the House on Thursday. The House will then proceed to elect seven managers to conduct the impeachment trial before the Senate. The trial proper will not open before next week.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAR 31, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Presentation of Articles of Impeachment Against Belknap.

Synopsis of the Charges on Which he is to be Arraigned.

The Investigating Committees Out of Funds.

GEN. SCHENCK AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Before the War Department Committee to-day, Mr. Schenck explained his resignation as director of the Emma Mine; also the discrepancy between his letter of resignation to the Company and the copy of that to Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft, from which he had written, with a modification, the letter sent to the Company.

A telegram was received to-day from Mr. Dougall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Emma Mine, stating, in confirmation of Lyon's evidence, "I have the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation, in Park's hand writing, and respecting the operations, I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris, on the 16th of December, from Park, advising a sale, on the intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chesbrough a telegram to sell two thousand shares for him."

General Scherck said he was confident no such draft of the letter in Park's hand writing existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent a telegram to Chesbrough for such purpose.

The committee then adjourned.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST GEN. BELKNAP.

The impeachment articles are five, worded in the usual legal phraseology.

The first article charges that W. W. Belknap while in office as Secretary of War, on the 18th of December, 1870, had power and authority under the laws of the United States as Secretary of War, to appoint persons to maintain a trading establishment at Ft. Sill, a military post of the United States; that Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at this military post, and therefore Caleb P. Marsh and John S. Evans entered into an agreement in writing.

[Here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso.]

That thereafter, on the 10th of October, 1870, said Belknap, as Secretary of War, did at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Ft. Sill, and in consideration of the appointment Belknap on or about the 2d of November, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly received from Marsh \$1,500, and at divers times thereafter, that is on or about the 7th of January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, that he unlawfully received from said Marsh like sums in consideration of the appointment of Evans, and in consideration of his permitting Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at Ft. Sill, whereby Wm. W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second article recites that Belknap, while Secretary of War, on the 4th of November, 1873, wilfully, corruptly and unlawfully received from Marsh \$1,500, in consideration that he would continue to permit Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that he improperly permitted Evans to maintain a trading establishment at said military post, and Belknap was thereby guilty while he was Secretary of War of high misdemeanor in office.

The third article recites that Belknap, as Secretary of War, appointed Evans to main-

tain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and Evans, by virtue of such appointment, had since, until the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had before he was so appointed, and in order to procure such appointment and continue therein agreed with Marsh that in consideration of Belknap's appointing him (Evans) to maintain the trading establishment, at the instance and request of Marsh he (Evans) would pay to Marsh large sums of money quarterly in advance from the date of his appointment, to wit: \$12,000 during the year and other large sums quarterly during each year, in order that Evans should be permitted by Belknap to maintain such trading establishment; that Evans did pay Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year until December 5th; that Marsh on receipt of each payment, paid half thereof to Belknap, and Belknap, while knowing these facts and having power to remove Evans from the position at any time, criminally disregarding his duty as Secretary of War, basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gain, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in position and permit him to maintain his establishment to the great injury and damage of officers and soldiers at the post, to emigrants and other citizens. This was against public policy and a great disgrace and detriment of public service, whereby Belknap was, as Secretary of War, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 4 charges Belknap with having received from Marsh large sums of money in consideration of his having appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill and in consideration of his continuing him therein, whereby he, Belknap, had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. This article is accompanied by seventeen specifications, setting out the times and circumstances of payment.

Article 5, after reciting some general facts, charges that Belknap was induced to make the appointment of Evans by the influence and request of Marsh, and that Evans paid Marsh in consideration of such influence and request, divers large sums of money at various times, amounting to about \$12,000 a year from the date of the appointment to the 25th of March, 1872, and amounting to about \$6,000 a year thereafter until the 2d of March, 1876, all which facts Belknap well knew, yet corruptly received from said Marsh, either for his own use or to be paid to his wife, divers large sums of money at various times, (setting out dates and amounts) all of which acts and bad doings were while said Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, and were high misdemeanors in office.

The document concludes: "And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them; the case shall require to demand. The said W. W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice."

The committee also reports the following resolution:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States,

OUT OF MONEY.

The fund for the payment of witnesses before the Congressional Committees has been exhausted for three days, and many of those who have applied for their pay and have not received it, have been compelled to sell their claims at a discount.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President has not recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to day.

DAILY GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APR. 5, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Custar Unfolds the Story of the Wrongs of Army Officers.

The Impeachment Preliminaries Proceeding with Dreary Formality.

Gen. Henderson, of St. Louis, Testifies in the Whisky Investigation.

THE HEAD-STONE CONTRACT—NO SERIOUS CORRUPTION FOUND.

MAJOR SAFELY AS A WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this morning examined John J. Safely, agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for weighing mails. He was questioned about his acquaintance with General Hedrick and Secretary Belknap. He said he had known them for twenty years but knew nothing about the post traderships, and nothing could be elicited from him.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has promised Columbus Alexander to give the safe burglary case a thorough examination whether the District Attorney is willing or not.

Mr. Alexander's intention is to have every person connected with the burglary indicted and punished if possible.

GEN. CUSTER

being recalled to-day and asked by the War Expenditures Committee why he had not told of the abuses on the frontier before this, answered because of an order March, 73, that no officer should suggest or recommend any action taken by the members of Congress in regard to military affairs and requiring that all petitions on these subjects be forwarded through the General of the

Army and the Secretary of war, also requiring an officer visiting Washington during a session of Congress to register at the Adjutant General's office; and in addition to address a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced in his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command, or station. The object thus stated will be recited, and be the strict guide of the officer during his stay.

Gen. Custer proceeded to say that that order closed the mouths of all army officers with regard to abuses that existed on the frontier. Officers knew that if they sent complaints to Congressmen through the Secretary of War they would be pigeonholed and the officers would probably be pigeonholed too. It was generally understood in the army that a violation of this order would be apt to cause the officer to lose his commission. Gen. Custer said he was satisfied the object of the order was to cover up the doings of the Secretary of War.

GENERAL HENDERSON, OF ST. LOUIS, was examined to-day by the committee on whisky trials, in regard to his connection with the trial of McDonald and Avery, in that city. His opinion having been asked concerning the effect produced by the circular letter of Attorney General Pierpont to the District Attorneys of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, said he would prefer not to give his opinion, because having stated the facts the committee could form as just conclusions as he did himself. Being pressed to give his opinion, he said the effect of that letter was pernicious as it would naturally alarm witnesses.

Henderson having been interrogated concerning his removal as special counsel in the St. Louis cases, said he certainly to this day did not know the cause. He believed however that he was removed ostensibly on the ground of reflections on the President in his address to the Court in the Avery case. Separate parts of his address might justify such a conclusion, but taken all together there was really no reflection on the President. He was summarily dismissed without examining into the facts.

General Henderson expressed entire confidence in the integrity of District Attorney Dyer and his assistant, and in the ability of Mr. Broadhead.

THE HEAD-STONE CONTRACT.

Quartermaster Gen. Meigs was before the military committee to-day, to testify to the head-stone frauds. He knew nothing especially about the contracts, but said he was always opposed to the system adopted by Belknap. The committee concluded the examination with Meigs' evidence, and Chairman Banning will in a few days make a report to the House which, however, will not be of such a serious nature as was at first thought the evidence would warrant, but it will leave a strong moral conviction of crime in high places.

MINOR MENTION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to-day to allow Colonel and Brevet Major General Wm. H. Emery to be retired on the full rank of a Brigadier General, with the retired pay of that rank, in accordance with his request.

The Senate in executive session rejected the nomination of Richard H. Dana, jr., to be Minister to England by a vote of 17 to 36.

SILVER MONEY.

Three hundred thousand dollars in silver coin was this morning received at the Treas-

ury Department from San Francisco, two hundred thousand in dimes and one hundred thousand in quarters. In addition to this one million in quarters is expected tomorrow. Additional supplies are needed and will be ordered at once from San Francisco.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

In the impeachment trial before the Senate the following assignments have been made: On Rules—Lord, Lynde, Jenks and Hoar; On Pleadings—Knott, McMahon and Jenks; On Jurisdiction of the Senate—Lord, Knott and Hoar. The opening will be by Mr. Lynde. On the preparation for trial of fact and examination of witnesses—McMahon, Lynde and Lapham; on questions of law on the trial of fact—Lynde, Jenks and McMahon; on final submission—Lord, Knott and Lapham.

SENATE.

The invitation from Mr. Langston, Chairman of the Lincoln Monument Dedication Committee, for the Senate to be present at the dedication exercises of April 14 was accepted.

The Chair announced as the special committee to inquire into the recent election in Mississippi under the resolution adopted last week, Messrs. Boutwell, Cameron of Wis., Oglesby, Bayard and McDonald.

The impeachment managers on part of the House appeared in the Senate, and were escorted to seats on the left of the presiding officer.

After proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms, articles of impeachment against W. W. Bolknap, late Secretary of War, were read by Scott Lord, Chairman of the Board of Managers.

The reading of the articles of impeachment being concluded Mr. Ferry, President pro tem, stated the Senate would take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice would be given to the House. The managers then retired.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1875.

THE ARMY.

Annual Report of Secretary Belknap.

The annual report of Secretary Belknap, on the condition of the army and the wants of the service, is published in the *Inter-Ocean* of Tuesday, and occupies six columns of that paper. It is quite an elaborate document and contains much information as well as many valuable suggestions touching the military service of the Government. The *Inter-Ocean* makes the following editorial summary of the report:

It is a straightforward paper, reviewing succinctly the operations of the War Department. The year has been uneventful so far as the army is concerned, and the report does not seek to magnify the office of the Secretary during this period of profound peace. According to the report we have barely 25,000 soldiers, and these, in large part, are employed in the Indian country. As compared with the year preceeding, desertions have greatly fallen off, there having been but 2,521, as against 4,606 for the fiscal year 1873-4. The Secretary rightly con-

strues this to be evidence of an improved condition of the service. The army is badly off for music, there being only one authorized "band" in the service, and that at the Military Academy at West Point. The Secretary recommends the repeal of the act of March 3, 1869, under which all "bands" were mustered out of the service, and that a military band of twenty-five musicians be allowed to each regiment. He also recommends the enlistment and organization of men for transportation service exclusively, as in the German army, and gives good reasons for the recommendation.

He also recommends the still further discouragement of enlistments of men of family into the army by providing a more stringent oath for that purpose. The signal service has been kept up and extended, showing good results, as the verification of 87 3-10 per cent. of predictions is an improvement on previous years. Special attention is called to the recommendation of the chief signal officer that the signal corps be constituted a bureau of the department. The work of care and improvement of national cemeteries has been steadily prosecuted. The interments up to June 30 last numbered 306,053. Under the act of Feb. 10, 1875, for the relief of grasshopper sufferers, 1,957,108 rations were issued to 63,593 adults and 43,942 children under 12 years of age in the States of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and the Territories of Dakota and Colorado. The enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of those holding commissions in the army is recommended and urged.

The restoration of the mileage system for the expenses of officers while traveling is recommended, and enforced by an argument showing that the present system of paying actual expenses is impracticable and even less economical than a fair mileage allowance. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for the ensuing year in the aggregate are \$17,298,874. Of this sum, \$2,044,000 are for fortifications and other works of defense, and \$14,301,100 are for improvement of rivers and harbors. An increase of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia is again recommended. It was \$200,000 in 1868, and still remains at that figure. The present organized strength of the militia is 84,724, while the unorganized strength is 3,701,977. The Secretary thinks if arms and equipments were forthcoming the organized force would be greatly augmented. The Secretary argues forcibly, and at some length, in favor of a greater concentration of ordnance manufactories.

There is no evidence in the report that the Secretary apprehends any serious trouble with Mexico on the claims question. The difficulties are dismissed in a paragraph. Nor does the Black Hills controversy occupy much more space. The expenditures of the department (including river and harbor improvements) foot up \$41,277,375 28, against a reduction of \$1,048,939.43 from the total of 1873-4. The estimates for the ensuing year are \$33,452,396 50. The Secretary evidently desires to be relieved from the annoyance and vexation of the appointment of post traders, for he recommends the restoration of the old system of appointment by department commanders. These are some of the more important features of the report. It will repay perusal, as showing the immense amount of detail necessary to keep even an army of 25,000 men in fighting trim.

DAILY GATE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1875.

SECRETARY BELKNAP AT DES MOINES.

The Des Moines Register of Sunday has the following concerning the visit of Secretary Belknap to that place on Saturday:

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, spent yesterday in Des Moines, arriving by the Valley train in the morning, and returning to Keokuk in the evening. He came to our city to confer with the local executive committee in the arrangements which are to be made for the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee to be held here in September next. During the forenoon the General had a large number of callers at the Savery House, as soon as it was noised around that he was in the city. In the afternoon he attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reunion, which was fairly over-run at times with the soldier comrades of the General who had heard of his presence in town, and were eager to see him. The cordiality of the greeting of these old fellow soldiers showed in what high esteem and affection they all hold their old commander.

After the meeting the Secretary was driven to the new Capitol by Judge Cole, and afterwards given a short ride about the city.

THE TOUR OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

General Belknap, Secretary of War, will leave Keokuk this evening for Chicago. On Thursday morning, in company with a party composed of Gen. James W. Forsyth and Col. Gillespie, of the Corps of Engineers, (both of Gen. Sheridan's staff,) Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General of the Army, and Gen. Wm. E. Strong, of Chicago, (formerly Inspector General on the staff of Gen. McPherson,) he will leave Chicago on a tour of inspection to several Western military posts and a visit to the famous Yellowstone Park.

During the trip the party will visit some of the posts near the route of the Union Pacific railroad, Camp Douglass, near Salt Lake City, and Fort Ellis. After visiting the Park their route will be to Fort Buford, on the Missouri river, and thence by steamer down the river to Forts Abraham Lincoln and Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific railroad, at which point the members of the party will separate. They will be absent some four or five weeks.

DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1875.

How a Chicago Girl Got Her "Feller" Out of the Army--Her Interview with the Secretary of War.

From the Chicago Journal.
Last April a fine looking dry goods clerk employed in Mandel Bro's, in an hour of despondency enlisted in the army. He was engaged to be married to a very handsome lady of eighteen, and when she heard of it her distress can only be imagined, for a common soldier she could not wed. His father,

who, by the way, is a Methodist minister (and some think they have great influence with government officials), did everything in his power to have him released, but without effect. The young lady then took the matter in hand. She saw General Logan and Congressman Ferwell, and with their signatures to a petition for a discharge, forwarded it to Washington. In due time the answer came stating that the prayer could not be granted. The gentlemen informed her that when they went to Washington in December they would make another effort. Learning that Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, was in the city, she got a letter of introduction to him. She determined to call on Gen. B. at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. He granted her an audience, heard her story, confessed himself the young man would make her a good husband, and wrote out a discharge. When she asked the General how she could repay him, he gallantly replied, "With a kiss," which she gave him. Last evening's mail carried the important paper to the Indian Territory. The father, who is better off in this world's goods than most people who follow his calling, has promised to set his son up in business, and is very proud of his prospective daughter-in-law.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Still Exercised Over Clymer's Mistake.

Which is Likely to be the Means of Allowing Belknap to Escape Punishment.

Mr. Pendleton Seriously Involved in the Corruption.

Gen. Belknap Goes into Court and Gives Bail.

PINCHBACK "NOT" ADMITTED TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day at noon Major Richards, Chief of Police, made a formal arrest of Secretary Belknap and took him into the Police Court. Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, who said they waived an examination and were prepared to give bail for Belknap's appearance before the Court. Judge Snell fixed the amount at \$25,000, when the parties retired to arrange the bail. Belknap showed by his movements during the short time he was in the courtroom that he was much depressed in spirit, covering his face and his hands and sighing deeply.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Chief Justice McKean says of James E. Lyons' testimony in the Schenck investigation, that as

far as it inculcates him (McKean) it is utterly false, and that Lyon brought a suit against the Emma mine in his court in the fall of 1870, and attempted to bribe McKean with \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. W. W. Ripley, a well-known citizen of Washington, appeared at the Police Court and went upon the bail bond of Belknap.

Secretary Fish has replied to an inquiry of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, saying that Minister Schenck, since the date of the Secretary's former communication, five days ago, has resigned his office. The Committee are not satisfied with the response, wishing to know precisely on which day he resigned, as just previous to Scheack taking passage from London for the United States it was announced that he obtained leave of absence.

Great Britain will at the proper time make a formal claim for an indemnity on the United States in behalf of the Englishmen who suffered by the Emma mine scheme, having been deceived into the belief it had the indorsement of the United States through Mr. Schenck as a trustee.

The House committee on expenditures in the war department to-day examined Gen. Cook and others. Gen. Cook testified that he obtained a post tradership through Gen. E. W. Rice, of Iowa, a friend of Belknap, and that he was to pay for the same \$7,500 per year. Orville Grant asked the committee to excuse him from testifying until tomorrow, and as he was leaving the room he was served with several subpoenas to appear before other committees.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gen. Belknap's friends say that every one will be surprised at the defense the ex-Secretary will be able to make when he is brought into court. They say that the Democrats have by no means that dead case on Belknap that they imagine they have, and that he will be able to show clearly that he had no knowledge of the Marsh payment being part of a corrupt fund. Mrs. Belknap declares that she is alone responsible and that her husband was ignorant of the real nature of the transaction. Belknap will, however, publish no defense before the trial.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1876.

Mrs. Belknap's Story.

[Washington Letter.]

The story of the Belknaps is as follows, Mrs. Belknap being the relater:

Mr. Marsh took charge of the life insurance derived from her first husband by Mrs. Belknap. He invested that money to her advantage, and requested Mrs. Bower to procure for him, as he was out of business and spending his income, a mercantile opportunity under her brother-in-law. Mrs. Bower importuned her sister, Mrs. Belknap, to assist Marsh in his purpose. The Secretary, who had the subject under his control, required two Senators to vouch for Marsh. The names of those Senators have not come out, but two Senators did indorse his application. He sold the place to Evans, and when he received his money, insisted on dividing it with Mrs. Bowers, or with herself and sister. The Secretary did not interfere, if he knew of the transaction. The social question in Washington is this: What woman would have refused the money tendered by Marsh under the circumstances?

He had received the place he requested, and the tender of a present was in accordance with the suggestions of personal reciprocity. Long after this, Belknap, losing his first wife, married the sister. He therefore married into the intrigue. His new wife bore him a child, and this increased his tenderness and obligation to shield her reputation. But Marsh, having pocketed his part of the premium, was incensed at Mrs. Belknap for growing cold upon his wife, and although the transaction was past and finished, and no longer stood between the family of the official and his wife's trustee yet Marsh had no nerve or recourse when it leaked out. He sought his lawyer and received the congenial advice to turn informer. He offered to run away, but Belknap would not let him leave the country without explaining. It was supposed that circumstances of such delicacy would pass the limitations of party subtlety, and the Belknaps relied upon Blackburn, of Kentucky, to shield the women, his playmates Blackburn was on Clymer's Committee. He heard the story, saw his opportunity, and played the rare part of that Brutus who slew his children to save his—party!

After Marsh told his tale to the Blackburn Committee, Mrs. Belknap visited him. "Madam," said he, with a shop-keeper's brutality, "I have given testimony to-day that will ruin you and ruin your husband too." Mrs. Belknap saw there was nothing to expect from this object of hardware and passed out without a word.

DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAR. 19, 1876.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BELKNAP.

A Washington lady newspaper correspondent purports to give an authentic account of an interview she had with Mrs. Belknap. We make an extract or two:

We talked in low tones, as one would talk in the presence of death.

I said: "Mrs. Belknap, you must know that there are terrible rumors afloat, and I am very anxious to help you if I can. It is said that you are furious because these so much more guilty are striving to build upon your ruin, and the papers are full of statements purporting to come from you."

"They are utterly false," she replied slowly and sadly. "It is very hard to keep still, very hard to know how I am slandered, and to be told that I must seal my lips. But I must obey Gen. Belknap's counsel, and I have said nothing to any one."

"Did you know Mrs. Williams, the wife of the late Attorney General, was in town, and that, exulting in your sorrow, she is telling the most infamous stories?"

"I did not know that she was here, but she may say what she likes. I only wish that every woman on earth who knows anything of me or of my life would come forward and tell all that she knows. I hope Mrs. Williams will tell everything she chooses. My life has not been one of concealment. * * * I never had a sou from Mr. Pendleton for my help in any matter. Of course I heard of the Kentucky Central Railroad just as any lady in Washington hears of any claim which excites general attention. Mr. Pendleton was interested in it, and because he happened to

be a friend of mine people maliciously connected his success with my position, but I never had one cent nor my husband either. The General only asks that all his affairs may be fully investigated. He hopes that they will summon from every post all the witnesses possible; that they will examine all the papers and records of the War Department. He has come out of this a poor man; he has not anything; every penny we have belongs to me, and when this is done we shall have precious little. How we are to live or what we are to do I cannot think."

"Some one has spread the report that you declare it is in your power to ruin the government; that you have said that the President, Mrs. Grant, General Babcock, Secretary and Mrs. Rote on form a ring whose transactions are infamous, and that if they dare proceed against General Belknap you will publish affairs which will send others to the penitentiary."

The sad eyes opened widely, and a bit of gleam dashed into them, but Mrs. Belknap answered with quiet emphasis:

"I know nothing of General or Mrs. Grant but what is to their credit. I never have known anything wrong about him. He has always been perfectly honorable. * * * * *

Said I, "It is contemptible and cowardly that public opinion has laid all the blame at your door because you are a woman. There are many who give you their pity; many who earnestly wish that the stain may somehow be removed."

"Thank you. It will all come right some day, though the waiting seems long. Vengeance is in better hands than ours. I am sure my husband will not be so severely blamed when all is known. For myself I do not care so much."

"Have your friends visited you at all?"

"Yes, many of them come, but I made it a condition of our interview that this subject must not be breached. Some of them are afraid to come."

Just then she was called from the room for a moment, and I sat looking at her portrait, taken only a year ago—a picture so fair that one might doubt if its original existed—at the piano where the baby was always throned, and then, as she entered, I rose to take my leave, but she was anxious the General should hear the story about the President, so she called him and I repeated it.

"Do you hear that?" she said; "I have told Mrs. ——— that we never knew anything about President Grant that was not good. Is not that true?"

"It is, most certainly," said the General. "There; I wanted my husband to say that to you. Please be sure that that is printed. The report is an awful falsehood."

This closed our interview.

DAILY GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR 29, 1876.

GRAVE STONE CONTRACT.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The practical result of the long investigation conducted by the military committee into the letting of head-stone contracts can be briefly summarized. The report of the committee upon this subject is withheld until the arrival of Quartermaster General Meigs from Europe, whose testimony is needed to complete certain statements that have been made to it. It appears that in letting out

contracts there were three bidders. C. S. Jones was the lowest bidder. He bid to supply head-stones at \$3.39. The next bid above was T. P. Morgan's at \$3.40. The bid of S. G. Bridges, who ultimately secured the contract for supplying the entire amount of head-stones, was \$3.56. Bridges was a bankrupt tailor at Keokuk.

The bids were opened in September. It was some ten weeks afterward before the contracts were awarded. It was then proposed to divide the contracts between the Brandon Marble Company, of Vermont, of which E. B. Babcock is the representative here; A. S. Jones, the lowest bidder; T. P. Morgan and Bridges. The price to be allowed was that of the lowest bidder, Jones. At this time a man by the name of Sage put in a bid of \$2.42 for furnishing stones in which head-pieces would set. Jones, who was backed by men in Washington city representing in the aggregate \$10,000,000, was persuaded to release his claim to have the entire contract, as he was the lowest bidder, and take a contract for one-third of the head stones. He then went on and furnished stones for the Soldiers' Cemetery, at Chalmette, La. The inspector at this place found a few stones that by the strictest possible construction did not comply with the contract and rejected the lot of stones furnished by Mr. Jones to this cemetery. Mr. Jones at this became discouraged and when Bridges made a proposition to him to sell out he consented. He even bought Sage, paying him \$20,000 for his contract, and then made him superintendent of the works. The proof positive that Secretary Belknap was in complicity with Bridges, in order to enable him to get possession of all the contracts, is shown by the following facts: Jones was backed by the wealthiest men in this city and he who made the lowest bid was crowded out of his bid by the rigorous inspection at Chalmette, and after these stones were rejected, as furnished by Jones, every one of them was accepted under Bridges' contract afterward. Bridges was a bankrupt tailor in Keokuk. He had no money. Sheldon & Slossons, marble-men at Sheldon, Vt, have furnished marble for Bridges' contracts, and have advanced him the capital necessary for carrying them on, for which they charged him nine per cent. in addition to the price of the material furnished. Some \$400,000 of the appropriation has already been paid out. In order to save the \$500,000 remaining, an order was issued to annul the present contracts with Bridges, and steps will be taken at once to protect the money which is at present remaining in the treasury.

DAILY GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1876.

BELKNAP.

Probability that His Case Will be Postponed till November

When a Special Session of the Senate Will Assemble for Its Continuance.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Opinion is ex-

Belknap

pressed that the Belknap impeachment trial will be postponed until November next, when the Senate will re-assemble for that special purpose. It is probable that the trial will continue six weeks or two months. To go on with it now would prolong this session of Congress until the latter part of August or the 1st of September, as in addition to the time consumed by the trial a month or six weeks will be required to finish up the absolutely necessary legislative business of passing the annual appropriation bills. Grave doubts are expressed by many whether, in view of the fact that less than two-thirds of the Senate have voted in favor of jurisdiction, there is anything to be gained by proceeding with the trial at all. Very eminent legal authorities who have no connection with the proceedings assert that twenty-nine Senators who yesterday voted against taking jurisdiction will not be precluded by the Senate's action from voting not guilty on this jurisdictional ground when the final issue is presented.

The understanding is that all the recent Cabinet changes will take practical effect from the 1st of June. Cameron is expected to take charge of the War Department the 1st of June and Judge Pierrepont will leave for England on the 22d.

DAILY GATE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING MAR 18, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Col. Peck Testifies as to the Trade of Frontier Posts.

Marsh Consents to Return to Testify Under Safe Conduct.

Progress of the Various Investigations.

INVESTIGATING SENATOR SPENCER'S ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began an investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that he secured his election by corrupt means. Spencer was present with his counsel, Hon. Matt Carpenter, assisted by Chas. E. Meyer, Chairman of one of the Republican State Committees of Alabama. He denied the printed testimony that he asked Spencer for ten thousand dollars. He had asked a loan of five thousand dollars, and Spencer gave him two thousand two hundred and fifty, which was all he could spare, and which witness subsequently returned.

Gen. John G. Morgan appeared in behalf of the memorialists of the Alabama Legislature and examined John J. Moulton, post master at Mobile at the time of Spencer's election, and now deputy collector of internal revenue at that point. It was claimed

that Moulton stated before the Alabama Legislature 'ast year that money was used to secure Spencer's election.

General Morgan read from the testimony of this witness, and asked if the answers as printed were correct.

Moulton in every instance where the printed answers contained an intimation of knowledge of corruption, emphatically denied ever having given any such testimony.

LOOKING INTO THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The House Postal Committee to-day examined Wm. R. Danforth, of Chicago, who testified that Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow and Sanderson, told him they paid large sums of money to officers of the Post-office Department, under Postmaster General Creswell's administration, to secure valuable Western mail contracts, by means of straw bidding devices. They were bled heavily by the Postoffice officials, having paid one not less than \$5,000 per quarter, had given another a carriage and a span of horses, and another a diamond pin worth \$1,000. Sanderson gave no names.

The witness had seen a book of the firm which showed they set aside a considerable proportion of their receipts from the mail contracts, to be devoted to such payments. Barlow lived in the East and attended to paying out the money. Witness said that subsequently Sanderson informed him they had burned their books and suggested he had better remember what had been told him on this subject.

The Committee will next examine the book-keeper of Barlow, Sanderson & Co.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

Mr. C. K. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, post-traders at Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson and Buford, testified that the tradership was taken from the firm and given to A. C. Leighton. Gen. Hedrick was a partner of Leighton's. J. W. Vaughn was designated to succeed the firm at Fort Stevenson. The firm was put out, as Mr Peck understood, through Orville Grant. James P. Fitz succeeded the firm at Fort Rice. Fitz, in conversation with him, attributed his appointment to the fact that he (Fitz) had been attentive to Mr. Tomlinson, an invalid who had been placed in his care, and a brother of Mrs Belknap. Athy was appointed to succeed the firm at Fort Sully. Peck said he had a conversation with the Secretary of War who told him the appointment had been given to Athy by order of President Grant and that was the reason why his firm was put out. Athy had been a clerk for W. C. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas and a brother of Gen. Babcock, late the President's Private Secretary. It was a valuable post. It was worth about ten thousand dollars a year when the firm had it. The firm entered into a contract with Athy, who had no means. W. C. Babcock came to see the firm about a contract to employ Athy at the rate \$1,500 a year until he could furnish means to purchase the stock and supplies of Durfee & Peck. Subsequently Athy obtained such means.

Witness supposed the appointment was procured through the influence of Surveyor Gen. Babcock; in fact it was so understood between him and Athy. It further appears from the testimony, that Durfee & Peck were Indian traders at Cheyenne under license of the Interior Department and were succeeded by Geo. Felt, to whom the firm sold their stock at satisfactory prices. Witness understood Felt's appointment was through the influence of Orville Grant. The post was worth from eight to ten thousand

dollars a year. The trade at Standing Rock was worth about \$10,000 a year. Witness attributed the removal of the firm at that place to Orville Grant, having understood that an order for the revocation of the license of Durfee & Peck was issued from the Indian Bureau. Witness asked the Secretary of the Interior about it. The Secretary informed him that the order was issued by the direction of the President. The Secretary said that if he did not cut off a head when he was ordered, the President would cut his head off. There was no complaint whatever against Durfee & Peck. Witness detailed the character of the contract with Athy in consideration that he would buy up the stock of Durfee & Peck. He was to receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year until he should do so. This was done to protect the interests of the firm, as they had forty thousand dollars worth of goods at the post, and as they might haul the goods there at any time when Athy should buy the goods of the firm. They were to pay Surveyor General Babcock seven hundred and fifty dollars a quarter. This they did for three quarters, making the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. This was in consideration of Babcock's securing the contract. The proclamation of the President extending the Great Sioux reservation enhanced the value of the posts on that reservation. Cheyenne and Standing Rock were on this reservation. This proclamation was to drive away all competition. It was generally understood there that this proclamation was issued though the influence of Orville Grant to close out all competition, which it did.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, Assistant Secretary of State, came voluntarily before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day and denied under oath, the allegations in the dispatch from Bismarck to the New York Herald, wherein it was stated he had been concerned in selling post-traderships. He said neither he nor any one authorized by him had any connection with such transactions. He said he did not know of any post trader having paid any money to the Secretary of War or to any other person for the privilege. He had heard such charges in Wyoming, but nothing definite, nor could he say who told him.

THE HEADSTONE CONTRACT.

Maurice J. Walsh, of New York, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs to-day in reference to the tombstone contracts. He claims that although his bid for first-class Carrara marble was only \$900,000, out of which but \$200,000 was to come back to the government in the shape of duty on an imported article, the contract was given to a Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, for nine hundred thousand dollars for American marble of very inferior quality and without any such advantage to the government. He charges also that Bridges' bid was put in after the hour for the opening of the bids, and after two of his own (Walsh's) had been opened. He asserts that Bridges was also favored to the extent of \$756,000 in a change of requirements in the specifications after the bids were in.

THE FALSE DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

At an adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators to-day, after a long discussion it was unanimously agreed that the necessary efficiency of the civil service would be seriously impaired if a sweeping reduction be made in all its branches by the application of the reported policy of

the House Committee to cut down nearly all the salaries ten per cent., and the force employed twenty per cent; and also that the action of the House in proposing to abolish a number of our missions to South America, and reduce the salaries of the principal ministers in Europe, is unwise and very impolitic. It was therefore agreed that the Senate Committee on Appropriations should pass upon each item of reduction in various bills separately, and should recommend concurrence only in those reductions which, after separate examination, are found compatible with the continuance of requisite efficiency. Wherever such reductions can be made, a Republican majority of the Senate will vote for them, but on the contrary, unless similar good reasons can be shown for concurrence in, any recommendation of the House touching a matter of importance, will be met with unyielding firmness.

CLYMER'S DISGRACE.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Clymer and the Democrats on his Committee are in merited disgrace to-night. After Clymer had solemnly denied on the floor that there was a particle of truth in the facts stated last week in these dispatches, and after Robbins and Blackburn had followed him in unqualified abuse of the press, almost the material points of the dispatches in question were proved to-day by Gen. Kiddoo, who appeared before Clymer's Committee and swore, in substance, that he told Clymer what has already been so widely telegraphed of the statements of Mrs. Marsh in relation to Mr. Pendleton, and that he assured Clymer that there was as much of a case to start with against Pendleton as there was against Belknap. It further appeared that Clymer took no steps to obtain Mrs. Marsh as a witness; that he told no member of his Committee; that, in fact, he did nothing toward investigating Pendleton except that on Friday last, he asked the correspondent of the New York Sun to go to the War Department and look up the railroad case, but that the correspondent never went; and that, in point of fact, Clymer never did a thing looking to the investigation of the Pendleton matter till the latter demanded it by telegraph on account of the publication of the matter in Cincinnati. In the meantime, Mrs. Marsh had followed her husband to Canada and all means of proceeding against Belknap were at an end. There are a great many who to-night believe that both the Marshes were hurried off to Canada without regard to the effect on the Belknap case, so that there might be no available witnesses against Pendleton. This is the fix Clymer is in, whatever the facts in the Pendleton case are.

MARSH

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is now so secret that at the instance of the President, the Attorney General has been trying to induce Marsh to return from Canada and testify against Belknap. While the Democrats in the House confess that they cannot convict Belknap, the Administration has been working to secure the return of Marsh. Assurances have been held out to Marsh that if he will return, no proceedings will be instituted against him, and a definite answer is expected this week.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Pierrepont several days ago sent a messenger to Canada to bring Mr. Marsh to Washington. The Attorney General has heard from his agent to-day and expects that Marsh will soon be here. Terms of safety have been offered to him and in all probability they will be acceded to.

THE GATE CITY:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, '78.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BLACK VERSUS BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ex-Secretary of War Belknap employed three lawyers to defend him in his impeachment trial—Matt Carpenter, Montgomery Blair, and Jeremiah S. Black. He settled with the first two for their retainers and counsel fees to their entire satisfaction. Mr. Black refused to take what Carpenter and Blair took, although Carpenter advised him to do so. It is currently reported that Belknap arranged to pay Blair and Carpenter \$3,000 each. Black's suit for \$5,000 will be contested.

The Daily Gate City.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1872.

**Secretary Belknap's Testimony
as to the Sale of Arms—
The Case of the Politicians
Upset.**

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department were to-day receiving the testimony of Secretary Belknap, showing that the sales of arms to the French were stopped by orders in October, 1870, at which time he first discovered that Remington was agent for the French Government.

General Belknap repeated over and over again to Gen. Dyer that no sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian Governments. No arms were sold to any agent of the French Government, to his knowledge. He had already stated the amount realized from the sale of arms. It was \$9,748,942. Of this sum \$949,236.80 had been deposited in the Treasury, as per certificates on file, \$130,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871, and the balance was expended in preparing stores for sale, fitting them up, &c.

In reply to a question by the chairman as to discrepancies between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments, Secretary Belknap said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year of the War Department was the same as that of the Treasury Department, viz: June 30th. The interrogatory was put:

Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any Government officers are interested in the sale of arms, directly or otherwise?

Answer—I do not. A very strong statement or intimation in connection with this matter was made to me by Marquis de Chambrun, on January 20 last. I asked him to name the persons and then we went together into a private room, when I again asked him to name such persons, or make a statement over his signature, or any statement by which I could convict of fraud any one of these officers or other persons connected with the Government. He did not do so. I kept a memorandum of the statement that he did make to me, but it con-

tains nothing from which I can obtain information relating to any officers of the Government. I begged him to give me specific information, but he had none. Our conversation went further, but I got nothing bearing on the point.

The Chairman said he had invited Senator Sumner to appear and to give any facts he might have to offer, but he had not come forward.

In order further to arrange for the examination and to obtain official statements which the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish, being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the Committee adjourned till next Tuesday.

THE GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1880.

BRIDGES' CASE.

The Controversy Still in Progress in the East.

Mr. Bridges Brings Suit in the District Court at this Place for \$50,000.

It will be remembered that some time since the Master to whom was referred the case of S. G. Bridges, of this city, vs. Sheldons & Slasen, of Rutland, Vermont, growing out of the contract for furnishing marble for headstones for National Cemeteries, reported in favor of allowing Bridges the sum of about \$37,000. The court in which the case is pending cut down this sum considerably and called for further testimony on certain points. Depositions covering these points have been taken in this city during the past two days and will be forwarded.

And now comes up another feature of the case, in which Bridges brings suit against the parties in the District Court at this place for \$50,000. The papers were filed yesterday and the case will be heard at the forthcoming term of court. The petition sets forth that in May, 1875, the plaintiff made a written contract with Sheldons & Slasen; that in pursuance of said contract there was erected for National Cemeteries a large number of stones, and that defendants received from the United States the pay therefor, to-wit: about \$800,000; that defendants have paid out for the use of plaintiff in pursuance of said contract a part of said receipts; that they have in their hands a balance belonging to plaintiff of \$40,000 over and above all credits to which they are entitled under said contract; that by reason of the failure of defendants to furnish stone of the color agreed in said contract, and by reason of extra expenses incurred by defendants in the conduct of the work without consent of plaintiff, he has been damaged in the sum of \$10,000. Wherefore he prays for a judgment in the sum of \$50,000. A printed copy of the contract between the parties is filed with the papers.

To *M. W. S. Sample of Keokuk*

County of *W* and State of *Iowa*

Creditor of S. G. BRIDGES, Bankrupt.

You are hereby notified that a Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, against the Estate of S. G. BRIDGES. of Keokuk, Lee County, State of Iowa, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to-wit:

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, AMOUNT. Lists creditors such as Fred Blauer, Chas Essig, I C Dueber, R Kipling & Co, Orwig & Co, W M Kennerdy, Geo Williams, Gate City, E Brunat, Crosby, Morse & Foss, G W Pratt & Co, Wm S MacKay & Co, N S Gilbert, A Larch, Giles Bros & Co, J J Kyle & Co, J F Cox, W S MacKay & Co, E Williams & Co, Whiting Mfg Co, Coml Bank St Louis, Mechanics' Saving Bk, Merrill, Fitch & Allyn, E S Smith, C J Ball, S G Bridges & Co, A M Drummond, I Renaud, D B Smith, Clarkson & Co, H N Bostwick, Sarfield Lusch & Co, Lazarus & Morris, Rogers Smith & Co, Carter Bros, Hamilton & Co, H Heaslip, G W Simmons & Co, Jacobs & Pratt, Crittenden Allen & Co, H G Boon, American Clock Co, P Schneider & Co, W S Sample, Sample & Berry, H H Hawkins, Carthage College, Northfield Knife Co, I Moses, R M Tripp & Co, American Knife Co, Wilkinson Bartlett & Co.

Blurred text at the bottom of the page, possibly a stamp or a second page bleed-through. Includes phrases like "District of Iowa" and "Bankruptcy".

—The Rutland, Vt., *Herald* says: "S. G. Bridges, of Keokuk, Iowa, one of the principals in the suit, S. G. Bridges vs. Sheldons & Slason, has taken a government contract to furnish 110,000 marble headstones for the graves of soldiers killed in the late war. He is putting in a new engine and otherwise improving the marble works of W. H. Fullerton at Factory Point, where the work is to be done. It is expected that it will require two years, with a full force of workmen, to finish the contract. A part of the marble is to be obtained at South Dorset and a part here in Rutland. The headstones are to be lettered by the sand blast."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In connection with the application of Gen. Sheridan for effective operations against the Indians, Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyennes, the Secretary of War has instructed the General of the army as follows:

"July 20.—Respectfully returned to the General of the army, in accordance with the suggestions and recommendations received to-day from the acting Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the guilty Indians will be pursued and punished wherever found, and the reservation lines should be no barrier to such operations. Care should be taken not to strike innocent and friendly Indians who are near the agency, and who have taken no part in the recent frays. Measures should be immediately taken to keep the friendly Indians from the others and permission be offered to the others who are friendly and have not had opportunity to join them to come in. Then all who persist in hostilities should be pursued and punished. The Secretary of the Interior will be immediately informed of these instructions, and a copy of a letter of the Secretary of the Interior of July 18th, enclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, same date, received to-day, will be sent soon as copied, to you for transmission to Gen. Sheridan.

Signed, Wm. BELKNAP,
Sec'y of War."

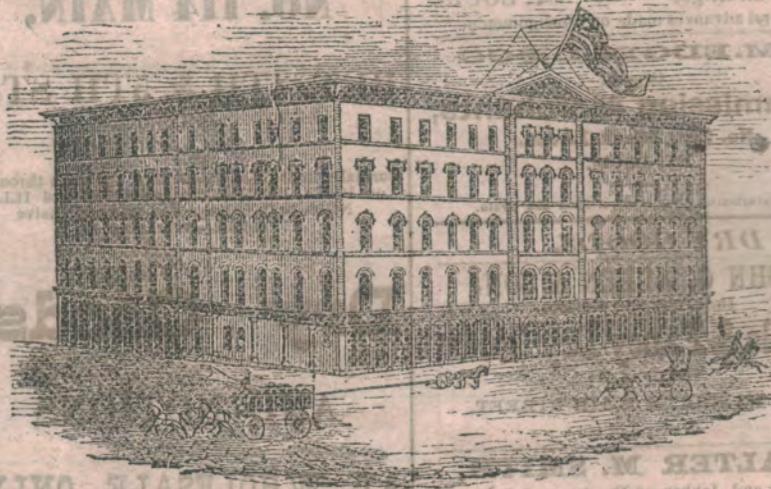
NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—An Austin special says that news has been received at the Adjutant General's office that on June 28th the Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes attacked the Doty Wells settlement and were repulsed with a loss of 38 killed and wounded. Reports of fights with Indians are coming in from all quarters.

SAM. G. BRIDGES,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH

Nos. 1 and 2 Estes House,

KEOKUK, IOWA.



MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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CLOCKS, CLOCKS.

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FINE CUTLERY,

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Revolvers, Pistols and Cartridges.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS.

Bridges, Optician

AND OPTICAL GOODS. AGENTS FOR THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED LAZARUS & MORRIS

Perfected Spectacles.

Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over those ordinarily worn, the Lenses being of such perfect construction as to cause a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and healthy vision, and are the *only spectacles* that *preserve* as well as *assist* the sight.

Spectacles and eye-glasses in gold, silver and steel frames, with bifocal Lenses.

Glasses Adjusted to the Eye on Scientific Principles.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Having increased facilities, am prepared to manufacture on the premises goods of every description. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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Watches carefully repaired and adjusted by competent and skilled workmen. Repairing in all branches promptly and faithfully done.

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Engraving neatly executed in Gold and Silver. Notarial Seals, Brands, Door Plates, Wood Engraving. PRICES REDUCED, QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
B. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, JULY 22. 1876

J. Fred Myers and Gen. Belknap.

[Editorial (Washington) Cor. of Denison News.]

Yesterday we accidentally met Gen. Belknap in the private corridor adjoining the Senate floor. We intended to call on him before this, but as he resides some squares from the street cars, we postponed our visit from day to day. We had just stepped out from the Vice President's room, when Gen. Belknap, whose trial was progressing, encountered us. "Well, Meyers, do I look like the skeleton represented in the press?" "Do I appear like the woe-begone, sorrow-stricken individual you read about?" "Why haven't you been to see me?" We assured the General that he never looked handsomer, as a jury of ladies would testify, and that, considering the hot weather now and the hot water he had been in, he had wilted less than we thought it possible. "All the reports," continued he, about the President's saying he wished I was dead, or had shot myself, are all bosh. The President believes me perfectly innocent. "But, general, why in the name of common sense did you resign? Resignation was confession, and confession was suicide."

"My dear friend, this is too long a story to be related here. Suffice it that I had the explicit pledge of the committee, that the entire matter should be dropped if I stepped out, and for the sake of others, and for the quiet of the President, whom I so highly esteemed, I thought it was best to step down and out. I now clearly perceive it was a mistake."

This a portion of our hurried conversation, and we place it on record that the general looks brighter and fresher, and freer from anxiety, than when we saw him last at Des Moines during the senatorial contest.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26. 1876

Belknap's Expenses.

When Gen. Belknap resigned, in March last, wild stories filled the papers concerning his so-called luxurious manner of living and his great expenditures. Correspondents with ready pens added to the sensation, and it has been told in so many and in such plausible ways that the people of the country have been forced, by these false statements, to believe that this extravagance and that of his family was such that he could only live by obtaining money in improper ways. There is no truth whatever in these statements. There has not been a particle of evidence produced before any committee of Congress or elsewhere to warrant any such charges. The fact is, that these stories, published by a sensational press, are untrue, and, though seemingly accepted as true, have no foundation whatever. But the belief which has been accorded to them renders it necessary that the denial should be plain and emphatic. So current have these rumors been that Gail

Hamilton, in the *Galaxy* for July, incidentally showed the falsehood of some of them. Still, scarcely a day passes without some allusion in newspaper or magazine to this unfounded charge, as text for a sermon on the extravagance of official life. For instance *Potter's American Monthly* for July has this statement: "Do our readers require that we point out how all this bears upon criminality in official circles? Take an illustration from the painful case of the late fall in our National Capital. A gentleman of limited means receives an appointment to a position of great honor and distinction; he and his must accommodate their styles of living to the popular notion of what is required of them, rather than be guided and controlled by the amount of money they can honestly command to meet their expenditures. The salary is ample for proper expenses, but entirely inadequate to satisfy the demands of society; thus, the legitimate income being insufficient, the deficiency must be made up by illegal and criminal practices."

The charges are rung on the same subject through the American and Foreign press. This is a cruel charge, and the more so because utterly untrue. Gen. Belknap became Secretary of War in 1869. Until December, 1873, he lived for a part of the time in a boarding house, part of the time in rented rooms, and for the remainder at the "Arlington hotel." Since 1873 he has lived in a rented house on G. street, which is not a "palatial mansion" by any means, but simply a respectable residence in a row of similar houses, and in a good locality, for which he paid a moderate rent. Only one evening entertainment, not one evening reception, and but very few "dinners" have been given by him, and these were by no means expensive or beyond his legitimate means. General Belknap in matters of expenditure, has been very methodical. His bills and vouchers have been retained by him, and are in his possession, and they plainly prove that no man in public life, who showed anything like a fair share of hospitality, could have lived at more moderate expense than he. There is no year in which his household expenses, including those of his family when away in summer, have gone beyond his salary. On the contrary, in each year they have been far below it, and his salary as Secretary, since becoming a resident of Washington, has exceeded his expenditures of living. It may be said that this is a matter of no interest to the country, and nobody's business; but everybody seems to have made it their business, and justice demands that the truth be told. And this is the truth. While interfering with no opinion as to the charges against General Belknap now being examined by the Senate, there need be no hesitation about correcting this story as to the extravagance of life—which persons acquainted with the facts know to be untrue—which has been the basis of cruel and unjust attacks in reputable publications, led astray by popular rumor. The bills and vouchers are in existence to prove the truth of what we state. It is not the first time that taste and good judgment in the surroundings of a home have been taken for extravagance without any reason whatever.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, JULY 27. 1876

THE BELKNAP TRIAL.

The Arguments on Both Sides Concluded.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The impeachment trial was resumed and Carpenter continued for the defense. He denied that Belknap had received the money with the intent to have his official action swerved, and without that intent there was no crime. He argued that Belknap had not committed any crime and even if he had taken a bribe the courts here in the district were adequate to deal with him. He cited many legal authorities upon jurisdiction to show that the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case. He argued that the Senate had a perfect right in its final decision to consider that question again, and reverse its decision already made. Every Senator who voted on the final question, would by vote avert jurisdiction. Every Senator who believed there was no jurisdiction, must vote not guilty,—if any Senators regarded the question of jurisdiction settled, then it had been settled in favor of defendant, because less than two-thirds of the Senate voted in favor thereof.

Having discharged his duty to his client, he now left him in the hands of the Court, confident that in a case of this importance, every point would be considered. In leaving it he would make it his last and earnest appeal to those Senators who believed there was no jurisdiction to this case, that they would do all in their power to save the defense from a conviction, and not let it be said as Lord Brougham said in the case of O'Connell vs. Queen: "Decision would go forth without authority and return without respect."

The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling, Manager Lord commenced the closing argument upon the part of the prosecution. He claimed that the judgment of the Senate, to the effect that the articles of impeachment were sufficient in law, bound every Senator. It made no difference whether the money accepted influenced official action or not, the accused was guilty, under the law, of this. If the Senate, in the eyes of the nation, in the eyes of the world, and in the eyes of history dared to take the responsibility of saying that Belknap received this money but did not have his official action influenced thereby, let it do so, and see what history would say of the verdict. Belknap knew where the money came from and for what purpose. There was the Tribune article, the letter of Grierson and the order of McDowell, of which Belknap knew, yet after these things he received ten distinct and separate payments—gifts they were called by his counsel.

Mr. Blair—Nonsense. A man who received a gift from a friend, was generally proud of it as evidence of being appreciated by his friend, but these gifts were all kept out of sight. They came under the head of addition, division and silence. Why did General Belknap resign the of-

office of secretary of war, if he was innocent? Why did he go down like the oak before a whirlwind. Didn't he know that if he was an innocent man he could still be secretary of war, and no man would attempt to turn him out on account of his wife dealing in post-traderships? His resignation was a confession of his guilt. His counsel had put in a special plea that the resignation of Gen. B. was in pursuance of the contract with Mr. Clymer, chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. When Mr. Clymer was on the stand, why did he not as counsel for defence, attempt to prove the fact by him if the plea was true? It was because they knew it was false.

Lord concluded his argument when the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned until to-morrow, and will then proceed to vote on the final issue.

Legislative business was resumed.

Allison called up the river and harbor appropriation bill so as to have it come up as unfinished business.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876

THE BELKNAP CASE.

The Vote of the Senate in Detail.

The Verdict--Belknap Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—At noon the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment of Wm. W. Belknap. Upon the first article of impeachment 35 Senators voted guilty, and 25 not guilty for want of jurisdiction. Those who voted guilty were: Bayard, Booth, Cameron of Pa., Cockrill, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreech, McDonald, Merriam, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Ogiesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers.

Those voting in the negative, were Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, Wise, Allison, Christianity, Conkling, Conover, Craigen Dorsey, Eaton, Terry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingals, Jones, New, Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright. Jones of Florida, declined to vote on the ground the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge on first article. On the second article 36 senators voted guilty and 25 not guilty.

Mr. Morey who did not answer to first roll call, voted guilty upon the second article. Those senators who voted not guilty repeated their reason for doing so—want of jurisdiction.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above—36 voting guilty and 25 not guilty.

Before roll call, on the 5th article, was finished Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall this morning,

came in and voted guilty, making the vote on the article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty. Two thirds of the senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned sine die.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

JOHN GIBBONS & CO.

JOHN GIBBONS.
GEO. SMITH.

H. W. GLENDENIN.
THOS. REES.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876

Belknap's Impeachment.

Whatever else may be said for or against the policy of Congress in preferring articles of impeachment against Belknap, after he resigned, there is one view to be taken of the matter which is worthy of serious consideration—that is, that whether, as a matter of fact, Belknap is or is not guilty of the offenses charged, the morose indifference with which offenses of that character are looked upon by the majority of the Republican members of both Houses, few could expect anything but an acquittal at their hands. Indeed, if speculating a little on post-traderships can be considered a more serious offense than open, bare-faced, and notorious embezzlement of the public funds, few will fail to see, or fully appreciate it. It is admitted on all hands that Robeson, the Secretary of the Navy is guilty of embezzlement of the public funds, as well as constant, daring and deliberate infractions of law. Yet three Republican members of the House have had the effrontery to sign a report whitewashing this infamous Secretary, and commending his guilty conduct. Not only is this true of the representatives of the party, but it is also notoriously true of the President of the United States, whose conduct in the administration of public affairs, for the last seven years the National Republican Convention indorsed, ratified and eulogized. This same Secretary of the Navy, which all the half-decent Republican papers of the country has repudiated and cast aside as a "bad egg," is still looked upon by the President as pure, spotless and innocent, and he still retains him as a member of his cabinet. There is no use in making Grant the scape-goat of the Republican party, in view of all these sad facts—sad even to conscientious Democrats, who wish that the nation could be spared this lasting shame. Who of the representative public men of that party can be found to act as high priest, and standing—not at the door of the tabernacle, but at the door of the White House, lay clean hands upon Grant and place upon his head the sins of the party?

None! They might find in Grant a convenient though obdurate goat, but the woe-begone party is minus a high priest.

BELKNAP resigned because he imagined he was guilty. If he had possessed sufficient self-confidence to bear up and face the music, he would be Secretary of War to-day. Whether guilty or not guilty, he was a man of honorable impulses, and would not retain the lofty position which he occupied, under such suspicious circumstances. The world knows that Robeson is basely guilty yet he has the effrontery to retain his position, and the cowardly party with which he is affiliated are afraid to impeach him.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876

THE BELKNAPS.

Belknap has sold his residence here to Congressman Walker, of Virginia, for \$30,000. The ex-war secretary has announced his intention of going to California to spend the remainder of his ruined life. He will find more society here than anywhere else. The Grant family will never forget him. Possibly if Belknap had his own way he would not leave here, but his wife wants to go. She cannot endure the triumph of her many feminine enemies whom she used to maliciously snub in her palmy days. Meanwhile there is nothing doing by the District attorney here to push the farce of a trial of Belknap before a district jury. So that there is but very little prospect of his being disturbed in his proposed departure. California, while it boasts of bringing out such men as "effigy" Sargent, will have plenty of room for Belknap.

DAILY GATE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S RECEPTION.—The last card reception of Secretary Belknap and lady was given last evening at their elegant and hospital mansion on G street. The spacious parlors of the Secretary's residence were crowded to their utmost capacity in accommodating the hosts of friends which called. Mrs. Belknap extended the hospitalities with the same grace and cordiality which won for her last season the great popularity she now enjoys. Among the notables were Secretary Fish, Richardson, Robeson, Delano, and Williams, accompanied by their ladies; Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mr. Justice Strong, and Mrs. Strong and daughters, Mr. Justice Hunt and wife, Judge Drake, Senators Morrill, Ramsey, and a large representation of both Senate and House, together with many representatives of the foreign legation.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE GREAT DAILY GATE CITY
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 10, 1883.

THE GATE CITY COMPANY,
KEOKUK, IOWA.

Crocker's Brigade.

General Belknap hands us the following letter from General Sherman, which was received after the reunion of Crocker's Brigade at Cedar Rapids.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 5, 1883.—General W. W. Belknap, President of the Society of Crocker's Iowa Brigade—DEAR GENERAL:—My aid, Colonel Bacon, forwarded to me here your very kind invitation, to attend your next annual meeting at Cedar Rapids, September 26th and 27th and I have barely time to answer that I cannot get back to the east before the first week in October barely in time to be present at the meeting of our Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Cleveland October 17th and 18th, when I am sure to meet you. Meantime, I assure you of the profound respect in which I hold the memory of General Crocker and his brigade, whose record of service covers all the ground of our western campaigns. I remember the brigade, especially General Crocker, in the Vicksburg campaign for you can easily recall the fact that I followed you close at Grand Gulf; and that I relieved you at Hankinson's Ferry across the Big Black. Still better do I recall the brigade and its talented, handsome commander in the Meridian campaign when it had the right flank and reached well down towards Mobile below Meridian. Poor Crocker even then was doomed as his flushed cheek and full eye told me that he had an enemy within more fatal than the rebel bullet.

It may please some of his friends to know that Lt. Col Alex. Chambers is well and content at a beautiful little two company post at Ft. Townsend near the entrance to Puget Sound, where I saw him and his gentle wife a few days ago.

Neither time nor the size of this sheet will permit me to allow my pen to run wild so I will close with the assurance that Crocker's Iowa Brigade will ever hold a prominent place in the history of the civil war.

Wishing the soldiers individually and collectively all earthly honor and happiness, I am yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

OCTOBER 13, 1890.

DEATH OF BELKNAP.

The Ex-Secretary of War Suddenly Passes Away.

Found Dead in a Room Adjoining His Office.

Paralysis of the Heart Supposed to Be the Cause.

The Coroner Summoned and an Inquest Will be Held.

President Harrison Now Journeying Towards Washington.

He is Given Hearty Receptions at Many Places in Indiana.

And Makes Several Short Speeches to Crowds at the Depots.

Justice Miller Still Alive, but in a Sinking Condition.

Awful Double Tragedy in the Deep Woods of Wisconsin.

Other News of the Day From all Parts of the World.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEN. BELKNAP.

The Ex-Secretary of War Found Dead at His Office This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Ex-Secretary of War, W. W. Belknap, was found dead this morning in a room adjoining his office. The coroner has been summoned. It is thought his death was due to paralysis.

It is believed that death occurred between 1 o'clock Saturday night and 9 o'clock Sunday morning. From John W. Cameron, the general's business associate, it was learned that for some time it had been the general's habit to meet at the home of a friend near by for a social game of cards. Last Saturday night he was there as usual, returning to his rooms in the Evans' building at about midnight and it is presumed he retired immediately. About 1:30 this morning Mr. Cameron went to the building and not obtaining admittance to the general's room after repeated knockings at the door forced it open. General Belknap was found upon the bed partly uncovered and his left arm was bent rigid and his left hand tightly clenched as though death had come while he was in convulsions. His wife and son were both summoned. An autopsy was held later at which the fact was disclosed that the immediate cause of death was inflammation of the inner lining of the heart.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

The death of Gen. William W. Belknap causes deep feelings of sorrow in the breasts of all Iowans, and citizens of Keokuk especially. It was from this city that he went forth as a volunteer in the war of the rebellion in 1861. It was Keokuk people who took the keenest pride as they watched his military achievements and his rapid advancement as a commander and statesman. They were proud that a fellow citizen and friend was endowed with those talents which caused him to be called as counsellor to the nation's greatest soldier, President Grant, and as the chief of one of the most important departments of our govern-

ment. While national honors were falling the fastest upon General Belknap, he never forgot his home or his friends in Keokuk. He retained his citizenship in our city to the very end, and was loyal to her interests and the well being and happiness of her people. It is not strange that there are mourning hearts, dim eyes, and quivering lips in Keokuk to-day. General Belknap left his impress upon the nation. Born in Hudson City, New York, in 1831, he was the son of W. G. Belknap, of the United States army, inheriting the military spirit and industry. In 1848 he was graduated from Princeton college. He read law, was admitted to the bar and settled in Keokuk. In 1849 he was elected to the Iowa legislature. He entered the service of the government in 1861 as major of volunteers, participated in the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg, and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea. He was promoted rapidly and became commander of a division of the army as major-general. At the termination of the war he was appointed collector of internal revenue and held that position until he was called to President Grant's cabinet as secretary of war, in October, 1869, which office he resigned in 1876. Since that time he has been a leading attorney at the national capital, practicing principally in the supreme court of the United States.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

OCTOBER 14, 1890

Want Him Buried Here.

The information in the morning dispatches to the effect that the widow of General Belknap desired that his remains be interred in the Arlington cemetery at the national capital and that this would likely be done created considerable surprise and disappointment here as it was confidently expected that the body of the distinguished dead would be laid to rest in the family lot in Oakland cemetery where repose the remains of his first wife and children. Numerous telegrams were sent from here to-day, in behalf of the city, the G. A. R., other organizations and by private individuals requesting that interment be made here.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

OCTOBER 15, 1890

TO ARRANGE FOR THE FUNERAL.

Action Taken at a Meeting of Citizens Held Last Night.

As was announced in last evening's issue of THE CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT, a meeting was held last night at the office of the Business Men's association, at which action was taken to arrange for the funeral of the late Associate Justice Miller and of General Belknap, should he be buried here. Those present were:

D. F. Miller, Sr., A. J. McCrary, F. T. Hughes, W. Ballinger, S. M. Clark, S. E. Carey, Rice H. Bell, W. M. Irwin, A. H. Moody, Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Ed. F. Brownell, D. W. McElroy, Col. R. Root, David G. Lowry, D. A. Kerr, L. D. Shepard, W. S. Jamieson, F. H. Jones, C. H. Leas, R. S. Ranson and newspaper representatives. The meeting was organized by the selection of D. F. Miller, Sr., to preside, and R. S. Ranson to act as secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the chairman, W. Ballinger spoke of the death of the two distinguished men and said that the sad occasion, in his judgment, required not only a meeting of the Bar association, and meetings of other associations, but that it required a meeting of all the citizens to pay that tribute to the memory of the departed that was due them. In his opinion such committees should be appointed as would be necessary to make all suitable arrangements. He told of the last visit of Justice Miller and his wife to this city, and said they came for the purpose of arranging about the family lot in Oakland cemetery. While visiting it Mrs. Miller designated the spot where she expected that the judge would be buried and the place where she would lie after death, little dreaming at that time, only a few days ago, of the early demise of her distinguished husband. He offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed to name a time and place for holding a public meeting of the citizens of Keokuk for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of Justice Miller and General Belknap and to make arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

Remarks were made by S. E. Carey, A. J. McCrary, and S. M. Clark urging the necessity of prompt and decisive action and of the importance of not allowing the funeral or funerals to be conducted as private affairs. In the opinion of Mr. Clark there should be such distinctive action upon the part of the city as would make the funerals of city, state and national importance. If properly managed many of the distinguished men of the state and nation would attend. The president, supreme court judges, cabinet officers, governor, executive council, state supreme judges and members of the bar from all the cities of the state should be invited, and would come, if the funeral of Judge Miller was not conducted as a private affair.

After these short addresses Mr. Ballinger's resolution was unanimously adopted and the following committee was named: D. F. Miller, Sr., W. Bal-

linger, A. J. McCrary, Col. R. Root and S. E. Carey. Colonel Root offered the use of the federal court room for any public meeting to be held, after which the meeting adjourned.

The committee immediately after adjournment sent telegrams of sympathy and condolence to the widows of the distinguished dead and asked for information as to the funeral arrangements.

CROCKER'S BRIGADE MOURNS.

The Death of Their Leader Causes Great Sorrow in Their Midst.

At Washington on Sabbath, unattended and alone, with no one to stay the stroke or soothe his dying moments, there died one of the most generous and kind-hearted men this nation has produced. The announcement of Gen. W. W. Belknap's death was a startling surprise here, says the Ottumwa Courier, where the general was so well known through his intimate relations with the late General Hedrick and the members of the Crocker brigade. Very few men have lived, who have secured such a hold upon the affections of his soldier comrades as General Belknap. A magnificent man in physique, with white hair and snowy beard, with piercing but friendly blue eyes, with ruddy color ever on his cheek, he was always an attractive figure in any company. But his splendid physique was only the least important factor which made the great man conspicuous among his fellows. His unlimited resources of good nature, his suavity of manner to men and women alike, his feigned bluntness at times, which though startling, always had a velvet lining, his magnificent, rich, deep voice which was always music, his favored gift of oratory which never tired and never failed to enthuse, his sparkling humor, his quick repartee, his artist's talent for telling a story, his imperturbability in troublous situations, his genuine love for his men, and his heroic bravery, were all characteristic qualities which made the general a fit subject for hero worships, and such were the men in his command and in Crocker's brigade.

Last year he was with his brigade—Crocker's Iowa brigade—at Council Bluffs, the most successful reunion the brigade ever had. Chosen its president at every meeting since the first, General Belknap has journeyed from Washington each year to be with the boys whom he so thoroughly loved and by whom that affection was returned. No one who has attended them will ever forget General Belknap. The most graphic spots in the history of Washington, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Davenport and

Council Bluffs have been on occasions of the reunions of this brigade, and the dead president of the association has always been the genius of inspiration behind them all. The members of the association will meet at Des Moines next year, but it will be with heavy hearts. As the Crocker brigade quartet sings "We Shall Meet But We Shall Miss Him," there will not be a dry eye, and the genius of a Colonel Rood, a Major Higley or a Captain Putnam will be compelled to struggle hard to perpetuate the organization. Every wearer of "the silver oak leaf," the badge of the brigade, mourns sincerely to-day. Every citizen at his old home at Keokuk, is saddened. Every person who has passed into his presence so full of warmth and sympathy, sorrows for the death of a friend. His wife, his son and his young daughter for whom he always displayed so great an affection, have the utmost sympathy of all those who know what comradeship is,—more—of a great people, grateful for the heroism and bravery he displayed in the stupendous struggle to save this nation.

The Gate City.
OCTOBER 14, 1890.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

GENERAL BELKNAP DEAD.

Another Distinguished Keokukian Answers the Final Summons.

A Sketch of the Life of One of the Nation's Most Gallant Soldiers and Most Highly Honored Citizens.

That was sorrowful news brought by yesterday's press dispatches that General Belknap was dead. It came with peculiar force, so closely following the sad intelligence of the affliction of that other distinguished Keokukian, Justice Miller. It was in Keokuk that General Belknap first won renown, and it was here for many years that he was identified with the interests of Iowa's best and most prosperous city. Hundreds of hearts mourn his demise.

In those early days of Keokuk's history, General Belknap was identified with every enterprise for the city's advancement. Aside from his business relations he will be remembered by scores of elderly gentlemen in a social way. Among the associations of which he was once identified are the old Keokuk Rifles and the Young America Fire company. The latter was the first fire company organized in Keokuk and went out of existence but a few months ago.

William W. Belknap was born at

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Newburg, N. Y., 1829. His father was Gen. Wm. G. Belknap of the United States army, who distinguished himself in the war of 1812; in the Florida war, and at Resaca and Buena Vista in the war with Mexico. After attending the high school and academy at Newburg, he entered the college of New Jersey at Princeton and graduated from that institution in the class of 1848. He studied law with H. Caperton, Georgetown, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in Washington. In July, 1851, he came to Keokuk and shortly afterwards he became a partner of Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, who subsequently became governor of Iowa, and chief justice of the state supreme court. He served one term—that of 1857-8—in the state legislature as a democrat. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he had separated from the radical wing of his party and was known as a Douglass democrat. Later he became a republican. About October 19, 1861, he entered the union army, having been appointed by Governor Kirkwood major of the Fifteenth Iowa infantry, which was commanded by Colonel, afterward General, Hugh T. Reid. The first battle participated in by him was that of Shiloh, when he was wounded and had a horse shot under him. He served on Gen. McPherson's staff as provost martial, Seventeenth Army Corps, and in other capacities. He figured in the campaigns in Tennessee under both Generals Grant and Sherman. General Grant esteemed his services most highly. He remained in the army until the close of the war, gradually rising through the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel. At the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864 he so highly distinguished himself as a commander that President Lincoln promoted him to be a Brigadier General of volunteers. After the capture of Atlanta, Gen. Belknap marched with Sherman to the sea taking part in all the actions of the brilliant campaigns of Sherman. In 1865 he was brevetted major general for gallant and meritorious services.

Among the battles participated in by him were Shiloh, Corinth, Atlanta, Bentonville, the siege of Vicksburg and numerous other engagements. He commanded his brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa regiments, under Sherman on his march to the sea; thence to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Washington. He was repeatedly mentioned for coolness and courage, and in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he took prisoner Colonel Lampley of the Forty-fifth Alabama by pulling him over the works by his coat collar.

At the close of the war he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the First district of Iowa. When General Grant became president General Belknap was offered the choice of either of three important public positions in another state and one in Washington which he declined

and remained collector, until October, 1869, when he was appointed secretary of war by President Grant. That office he filled for six years. After his resignation of the office of secretary of war, articles of impeachment were presented against him, and after a protracted and thorough trial, he was acquitted by the senate. Since then he has been employed as attorney for railway corporations.

In 1854 in this city, General Belknap was married to Miss LeRoy, sister of Mrs. Hugh T. Reed. Of this marriage two sons were born. They were Hugh Reid Belknap, who is connected with the B. & O. railway, at Chicago, and William, who died and is buried in Oakland cemetery. On the death of his first wife he was again married in 1873, his bride being Miss Tomlinson, of Herrodsburg, Ky. His second wife having died he was married to her sister, Mrs. John F. Bower, who survives him, together with a daughter. There also survives him two sisters, Miss Anna Belknap and Mrs. Clara B. Walcott, of this city.

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IN ARLINGTON.

Probable Resting Place of General Belknap's Remains.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Belknap orders the time of the funeral of the late General Belknap will not be determined until after the announcement of the time at which the funeral services will be held over the body of Justice Miller, many people wishing to attend both funerals. It is determined, however, that his remains shall be buried in Arlington, Va., National Cemetery.

General Belknap's funeral will take place Thursday at 10 o'clock from St. James Episcopal church, after which the remains will be taken to Arlington cemetery for interment.

RECEIVED BY MRS. BELKNAP.

Mrs. Belknap has received a large number of telegrams of condolence from friends sympathizing with her in her bereavement. Among them is the following:

"The citizens of Keokuk request that the remains of General Belknap, her distinguished citizen, be buried in Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa, in the state of his choice, in the city of his choice. They would all esteem it an honor and believe it would be his wish."

Capt. L. D. Shephard, commander of the G. A. R. of Keokuk, Ia., sent a message on behalf of old comrades and requesting the general's remains be buried in Keokuk.

Another from Des Moines says: "As friends and comrades of General

Belknap, we extend our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement. The survivors of Crocker's brigade have lost their best friend."

Secretary Rusk, in a letter to Mrs. Belknap said: "I greatly grieve his death and mourn with you for one whose character was grand; one whose presence was inspiring and whose friendship was a comfort to those who were blessed with it."

DRAPED IN MOURNING.

L. A. Grant, acting secretary of war, to-day issued a general order in regard to the death of General Belknap. The war department will be draped in mourning for thirty days and upon the day after the receipt of the order at each military post, seventeen guns will be fired.

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TO REST IN ARLINGTON.

The Body of General Belknap Will Repose in the National Cemetery.

The morning dispatches conveyed the intelligence that the widow of General Belknap had positively decided to have the interment made at Washington. His many friends here and throughout the state confidently expected that the remains of their friend and comrade would be laid to rest here beside dear ones who had preceded him, but in this they have been most grievously disappointed. A Washington special says:

General Belknap will be buried at Arlington cemetery where rest 15,000 other union dead. He is entitled to interment there not only because he was himself one of the bravest of the union soldiers, but because of his position of secretary of war. It is fitting also for another reason that General Belknap should be laid there beside the union dead. It was during his administration as secretary of war that the present system of national cemeteries was in great part developed. It was due to his thoughtful care that the graves of the dead received attention, which had not been given to them before and that every soldier's grave the name of whose occupant could be ascertained received a headstone, while the graves of the unknown dead were numbered. It has been ascertained to-day that it was always General Belknap's wish to be buried in Arlington with the rest of the soldier dead. The hour of the funeral of General Belknap has not yet been fixed. Inasmuch as the friends of the dead soldier and of the dead jurist were in great measure the same it was desired by the friends of both that different hours should be fixed for the funerals in order that better opportunity would be given to the friends of each to attend the respective funerals. Meanwhile the usual ceremonies paid to a dead secretary of war have been ordered by the war depart-

ment. The war department building will be draped for thirty days and upon the receipt of the order of the department announcing the death at the several posts the salute for the secretary will be fired. The draperies are again visible here as they were for so long a period during the sad days of the Garfield-Arthur administration. The government buildings now are dressed with the official emblems of mourning for three official dead. The rooms of the supreme court of the United States are heavily draped in honor of the late Justice Miller, one of the most eminent members of that court by common consent since the days of Chief Justice Marshall. The columns of the treasury department carry the black badges in memory of the late Governor Thomas of Maryland, who was secretary of the treasury in the almost forgotten days of Buchanan's administration. The heavy pillars of the war department bear the mourning tokens for General Belknap and the flags upon all the public buildings are at half mast in honor of the illustrious dead whose bodies now lie unburied here.

The following telegram was received to-day from the widow and children of the deceased ex-secretary of war, in response to a telegram sent yesterday by Commander Sheppard, of Torrence Post:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—L. D. Sheppard, Commander Grand Army Republic, Keokuk, Iowa: Accept our sincere thanks for the expressions of General Belknap's old comrades and Grand Army of the Republic friends that he be buried in Keokuk, a place most dear to his heart and whose soldiers he loved so well, but the war department has tendered a beautiful site in Washington national cemetery, Washington, and we have decided to bury him there at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. He will be buried with military honors, with all of his society badges on his bosom, including, of course, the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization for which he had the highest respect and most tender affections.

MRS. W. W. BELKNAP AND CHILDREN.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

**c. OCTOBER 15, 1890.
END OF THE CHAPTER**

The Close of a Life That Was Once Full of Promise.

General Belknap Was Loved and Respected by Those Who Knew Him Best—They Had Implicit Faith in Him.

A special to the Chicago Times contains the following in connection with its report of the sad death of General Belknap:

General Belknap had a host of friends in Washington. Most of them knew of the cloud which had obscured his career, and all of them respected the motives

which had held his tongue in silence. It will perhaps go out that General Belknap was rich; that he was a claim agent; that because of his recognition in his party, his presence here, and his knowledge of how to do things he had acquired an influence that ought to have made him in life independent of and impervious to sneers and criticisms. He was not. Whether the general left anything or not is doubted. He had a little property here, but it was in such shape that he could not handle it. The general had on hand a large number of claims which he was endeavoring to push through congress, but last session was a poor one for private claims, and as a result his anticipated income failed to materialize. To relieve himself of financial burdens he sold some property on McPherson square, and that did not fetch as much as he thought it should. This annoyed him very much, especially when he found out that the man who had purchased had been offered \$3,000 cash in advance of his bargain.

It was a pitiable thing to see General Belknap's body carried out of his room by the undertaker's men guarded by the unfeeling officialism of the police. Not a friend, not a sympathizer, not a woman, even, in black. The man came with his wagon and his ice-box, lifted the dead form from its couch, and enclosed it in its pine coffin. The coroner came in all his official panoply, the remains were removed to an undertaker's, put upon a table, and the doctors proceeded to hack and cut all that there once was of one of the best known of Grant's cabinet officers. Newspaper men were excluded, but one of the medical men as he approached the door with something in his hand said: "We have looked at this carefully and find it is surrounded by fat, and you may say that General Belknap died of heart failure." This was comforting, because there had been stories that General Belknap had committed suicide. This was absurd, of course.

Yet there is one thing weird and fanciful in connection with the general's sudden call. He had in perfect health pulled the bell at Justice Miller's home Saturday afternoon to find how the justice was. He did this with peculiar misgivings, and with an awful anchor at his heart. It seems that Oct. 3—it was Friday night—the general dreamed that he was engaged in conversation with Justice Miller, and that while they were talking the justice suddenly dropped to the ground stricken with apoplexy. The dream was the cause of not a little worry on the part of the general, and when, just a week later, the justice was stricken it was evident that the old soldier was very much concerned. In speaking of the dream and its fulfillment the general said: "I haven't heard the last of that; there is more to come." He was quite gloomy over the affair.

The general was one of the best known men in Washington. His ruddy face with its long blonde beard and his tall, straight, handsome form were among the most familiar objects on the principal thoroughfares of the city, and personally he was very popular in the community. The old scandals connected with his administration of the war office in Grant's second term had been in a meas-

ure forgotten and condoned, especially as public opinion generally regarded him as the victim of circumstances in a great measure, and as one who had to suffer in order to shield a woman from censure. It is noted as a singular coincidence that Justice Miller and General Belknap were formerly residents of Keokuk, Iowa, where they will both be buried, and both were appointed to positions in the public service as citizens of the Hawkeye state.

General Belknap's funeral will be of a most quiet kind. His remains will be embalmed and taken to Keokuk, accompanied by his family and such other friends as may go. There will be nothing of an official nature, nor will there be anything that would indicate on the part of his friends any desire for public recognition. He had lived a quiet life here, a gentleman bent upon his own private purposes, and he had long since forgotten his public career. But he was loved and respected in his own sphere, and those who best knew him feel that their best endeavor in honoring his memory is to quietly witness his departure in death to the scene of his burial in his native state.

The Inter-Ocean contained the following:

It is a curious coincidence that while Justice Miller, the Keokuk friend of the younger General Belknap, was lying dying at his residence in this city, surrounded by friends and with the great people of the city constantly calling at the door, General Belknap, the brilliant officer of that same city, Justice Miller's friend, was dying alone in a business block a short distance away.

The incidents in the career of General Belknap are among the most touching in American politics. There are a good many very familiar with the facts who are of the opinion that General Belknap was not responsible for the great scandal which is attached to his name and that the future will vindicate his memory. Mathew H. Carpenter, United States senator from Wisconsin, who was his lawyer in the impeachment trial, was of that opinion. Mr. Carpenter informed the writer once, not long before his death, that General Belknap was a martyr to chivalry; that he was as innocent of the transaction in connection with the post-tradership as any one of his accusers up to the very moment when the startling revelation was made to him in the testimony before the Clymer investigating committee; that his client General Belknap, had to make a choice then between his own political and personal ruin and another alternative, and that he chose to make himself a sacrifice, and did so. This was the firm opinion of Mat Carpenter, who was certainly a good judge of the evidence, and who knew from his client undoubtedly what the public has not known, and probably never will know.

Peoria Transcript: Those who knew Gen. W. W. Belknap well, as did the writer, will regret to hear of his death. For many years the gallant soldier has labored under a cloud, having been accused of selling post traderships while secretary of war under General Grant. Those who knew him were well aware that this charge was untrue—that

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the worst that could have been laid to his charge was that he was careless, and that he bore the true secret in his own brave bosom to prevent suspicion attaching to one who was dearer to him than his own life. There were a few of his friends who knew the secret of this man's life, and by them he was respected. To the world at large it will probably never be known, because those who respected it while living will keep it since he is dead.

The Gate City.
= OCTOBER 15, 1890. =
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TO HONOR THE DEAD.

Keokuk will Pay a Fitting Tribute to the Memory of Justice Miller and General Belknap.

A Meeting of Members of the Bar, Business Men's Association and Representative Citizens Held to Make Preliminary Arrangements for the Funeral.

At yesterday's session of the district court, A. J. McCrary called the court's attention to the fact that two of the older members of the bar, who had gone from among us to serve in the highest departments of our national service, are now lying dead in Washington. Their prominence in the nation as contributions from our own city to that service, said Mr. McCrary, demanded more than a mere meeting of the bar, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Business Men's Association, as representatives of the city, and jointly arrange a time and place for services appropriate to the occasion. D. F. Miller, Sr., A. J. McCrary and W. B. Collins were appointed such committee.

At 7 o'clock last evening, an informal meeting of members of the Keokuk bar, the Business Men's Association and citizens was held in the association rooms. D. F. Miller presided and R. S. Ranson acted as secretary.

Every reference to the distinguished dead was most tender and eloquent, and an air of solemnity pervaded the little assemblage.

Wm. Ballinger spoke several minutes upon the wishes of Justice Miller and his wife, so often expressed, as to their final resting place. He said that the recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was more for the purpose

of preparing for changes in and improvements on their lot in Oakland cemetery than anything else. They gave minute directions, which have been carried out already. They had often said that Keokuk should be their burial place. Mr. Ballinger stated that unless some great influence was brought to bear at Washington, Justice Miller's remains would surely be brought here for burial. As to General Belknap, he did not know what disposition of his remains would be made, but he thought they would be interred in Keokuk in accordance with the general's oft expressed wish. Mr. Ballinger concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed to name a time and place for holding a public meeting of the citizens of Keokuk for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of Justice Miller and General Belknap and to make arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

S. E. Carey said that there was a universal desire on the part of both relatives and residents of Keokuk that General Belknap's remains be brought here for interment. He said that relatives and the G. A. R. had sent telegrams to Washington to that effect, and that Mayor Craig had telegraphed, in the name of the city, making a request that the body of the general be buried at the place of his choice, in the city and state of his choice.

A. J. McCrary seconded Mr. Ballinger's resolution and said that committees should be appointed to take the matter in hand. The bar, the G. A. R. and citizens generally of this and neighboring states should be invited that they might have an opportunity of joining with Keokuk in paying tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead.

S. M. Clark spoke at some length, urging the importance of speedy action in making preparatory arrangements for these national funerals. They would not be private funerals, but citizens of the city, state and nation would unite in honoring the memory of these great men on that occasion. As a host, Keokuk would have an important responsibility resting upon the city, and all arrangements should be perfected as soon as possible.

Col. R. Root stated that he had already received a communication from officers of the Loyal Legion, of which General Belknap was a member, stating that a delegation from that order would attend General Belknap's funeral.

In accordance with Mr. Ballinger's resolution the following committee was appointed: D. F. Miller, sr., A. J. McCrary, S. E. Carey, Col. R. Root and Wm. Ballinger. After the adjournment of the meeting, this committee at once telegraphed to

Washington expressing to the bereaved ones the city's sympathy and making inquiries as to funeral arrangements.

A public memorial meeting will be held soon. The federal court room will probably be the place.

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A PRETTY TRIBUTE TO BELKNAP.
A great many of the famous Iowa brigade lived at Ottumwa and thereabouts and General BELKNAP was always a great favorite there. Here are some fine things said about him in the Ottumwa Courier by that splendid writer, Mr. KNEEDLER:

At Washington on Sabbath, unattended and alone, with no one to stay the stroke or soothe his dying moments, there died one of the most generous and kind hearted of men this nation has produced. The announcement of Gen. W. W. Belknap's death in last evening's Courier was a startling surprise here, where the general was so well known through his relations with the late General Hedrick and the members of the Crocker brigade. Very few men have lived who have secured the hold upon the affections of his soldier comrades as General Belknap. A magnificent man in physique, with white hair and snowy beard, with piercing but friendly eyes, with ruddy color ever on his cheek, he was always an attractive figure in any company. But his splendid physique was only the least important factor which made the great man conspicuous among his fellows. His unlimited resources of good nature, his suavity of manner to men and women alike, his feigned bluntness at times which though startling always had a velvet lining, his magnificent, rich, deep voice which was always music, his favored gift of oratory which never tired and failed to enthuse, his sparkling humor, his quick repartee, his artist's talent for telling a story, his imperturbability in troublous situations, his genuine love for his men, and his heroic bravery, were all characteristic qualities which made the general a fit subject for hero worshipers, and such were the men in his command and in Crocker's brigade. His biography in a general way can be condensed in a few lines, but to the men who knew him in the war and later in the associations of Crocker's Iowa brigade of which he was president, the story of his life will fill a volume.

Last year he was with his brigade—Crocker's Iowa brigade—at Council Bluffs, the most successful reunion the brigade ever had. Chosen its president at every meeting since the first, General Belknap has journeyed from Washington each year to be with the boys whom he so thor-

oughly loved and by whom that affection was returned. No one who has ever attended them will ever forget General Belknap. The most graphic spots in the history of Washington, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Davenport and Council Bluffs have been on occasions of the reunions of this brigade, and the dead president of the association has always been the genius of inspiration behind them all. The members of the association will meet at Des Moines next year, but it will be with heavy hearts. As the Crocker Brigade quartette sings "We Shall Meet, but We Shall Miss Him," there will not be a dry eye, and the genius of a Col. Root, a Major Higley or a Capt. Putnam will be compelled to struggle hard to perpetuate the organization. Every wearer of "the silver oak leaf," the badge of the brigade, mourns sincerely to-day. Every citizen at his old home at Keokuk, is saddened. Every person who has passed into his presence so full of warmth and sympathy, sorrows for the death of a friend.

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THE OLD BOYS.

Something About General Belknap's Old Company, the Keokuk City Guards.

They Served the State as Soldiers in Those Troublesome Times—Those Whose Names Appeared on the Pay Roll.

Many a gray-headed man on perusing this sketch, will be stired with vivid memories of that long ago which seems but yesterday to those who participated in the scenes of that time, and but a dream to those whose youth would not permit them to. Keokuk has had many things to be proud of, but in its time, the city was prouder of no one thing than the old Keokuk City Rifles, later known as the Keokuk City Guards. The company was organized away back in the "fifties" and its members gained great proficiency in military drill. Just now, when the nation is mourning the death of one of its bravest sons, the survivors of that old time company will recall with pride the fact that at the time of the breaking out of the war, the late General Belknap was captain of the company. In 1861 he enlisted as major in the Fifteenth Iowa. Recently some controversy has arisen as to the part played in the history of war times by that old company. Some have claimed that the company was not in the state service. Through the courtesy of Wm. Rees, of this city, the GATE CITY is enabled to

present a personal letter from Captain Bridges relative to the subject. Captain Bridges enclosed the original pay roll, which is written on the letter head of the adjutant general of the state of Iowa, whose office was then located at Davenport, and a letter from Auditor of State John A. Elliott enclosing \$1,070.40 for settlement of the claims of this company for services as set forth in what follows:

THE LETTER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 13, 1890.—Mr. Wm. Rees, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. Dear Sir: When in your city, you said some controversy had sprung up as to the part our old Keokuk City Guards took in public affairs twenty six years ago this 13th of October and you requested me to send proofs that said company performed certain duty, and was paid for such service. I have the company books and papers, the muster roll, the company roster, "now brown with age," that used to hang in the armory. When Ben used to call the names over, if the "feller" did not say present, 50 cents went to the company fund, you know. All these papers are in the familiar hand writing of our worthy orderly sergeant, Ben. B. Jewel. Except the signatures of those who signed on pay day. October 13th 1864, it was deemed best for the public good, especially for the interest of Keokuk to place the company on duty. Accordingly I reported to Adjutant General N. B. Baker and he placed the company on duty that night. We continued the service until relieved Nov. 1. by the order quoted in what follows. You notice the order approving the action taken is dated Oct 17. Papers enclosed will show the company received pay from the 13th. Showing conclusively that the adjutant general considered it expedient and approved the actions of the commanding officer of the company. Below you will find copies of orders which show for themselves. The letters signed by Francis H. Impey A. A. G. and Acting Paymaster General, and John A. Elliott, Auditor of the State of Iowa, speak for themselves. The amounts named in former, shows amounts paid each member of the company less fines and assessments.

Truly Yours,
 SAM. G. BRIDGES.

THE ORDERS.

KEOKUK, October 17, 1864.—Capt. Bridges: You are hereby ordered with your company on duty in Lee County, guarding the border on the Des Moines river between Iowa and Missouri.

By order of Adj. GENL. BAKER.
 J. A. VIALL,
 Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

KEOKUK, Iowa, November 1, 1864.—Capt. Bridges: You are hereby relieved from further duty.

J. A. VIALL,
 Lt. Col. and A. D. C.

Under date of February 3, 1865, Francis H. Impey, A. A. G. and acting paymaster general, wrote from Davenport to Captain Bridges en-

closing certificates for pay for services rendered from October 13 to November 1, 1864. The amounts were \$52.20 for the captain; \$46.20 for first lieutenant; \$43.20 for second lieutenant; \$12 for sergeants; \$10.80 for corporals and \$9.60 for the privates. The company pay roll showed the following members: Capt. S. G. Bridges, Lieut. C. H. Albers, Lieut. Lowell Howe, Sergeants B. B. Jewell, Wm. Fulton, Ed. C. Smith and Brainerd Bridges; Corporals R. B. Ogden, M. W. Westcott, S. E. Carey and S. M. Clark, and Privates C. L. Allen, John Bawden, J. B. Billings, J. M. Bisbee, A. Bridgman, jr., W. A. Brownell, Ed. F. Brownell, Ham Brownell, Hambden Buel, E. K. Buel, Robert Burns, W. R. Bidleman, C. P. Birge, Alex Barclay, Chas. J. Ball, Isaac Blom, Albert Call, C. A. Choate, J. B. Christy, Chas. C. Cox, Hugh Copeland, Gilbert Comstock, A. Carroll, J. W. Delaplaine, S. H. Dillon, T. H. Fagan, E. Ferris, P. L. Fletcher, R. B. Foote, F. T. Foote, Geo. S. Fuller, Shaw Gillespie, John Given, Lewis Greene, J. H. Greene, J. J. Goodwin, Adam Hagny, H. J. Hills, G. L. Huiskamp, M. W. Hicks, C. M. Hunt, F. H. Jones and G. E. Kilbourne.

On February 25, another batch of certificates were forwarded, pay to the amount of \$9.60 each being issued to the following men: Robt. Maxwell, H. J. Mills, John S. Moore, A. L. Munson, J. F. McChain, John McNamara, J. M. Nichols, G. H. Nollen, G. W. Ogilvie, R. Patch, C. E. Phillips, Samuel Pollock, S. P. Pond, C. O. Phelps, J. W. Rodifer, Martin Roe, Wm. Rees, D. P. Shields, Geo. R. Smith, Edward Safer, Asa Stewart, J. W. Stimpson, Wm. T. Stott, G. C. Stott, T. T. Swanwick, S. H. Swearingen, P. R. Sutton, E. M. Sterns, Wm. Tackabury, Robt. Taylor, I. H. Tipper, G. C. Thompson, Howard Tucker, Wm. Vencill, S. B. Vowell, S. Van Grieken, C. L. Walker, Alois Weber, C. H. Weed, C. P. Westcott, T. W. Westcott, August Wolff, Frank J. Weess.

Constitution-Democrat.

OCTOBER 16, 1890.
GENERAL BELKNAP'S FUNERAL

Was an Imposing Affair and of a Decidedly Military Character.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—General Belknap's funeral took place this morning from St. John's church. The procession from the church to the grave at Arlington was imposing and of a decidedly military character. In the procession there was a large delegation of the Loyal Legion and the local Grand Army posts. Among the honorary pall bearers were Secretary Noble, Senator Manderson, Hallett Kilbourne, Generals Creswell, Bussey, Batchelor, Bennett, Vincent, Boynton and Veazey, Admiral Lee and ex-Minister Kasson. The active pall bearers were a detachment of six non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks. The services at the church

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were appointed for 10:30 o'clock and long before that hour the unreserved portion of the edifice was filled by the friends of the dead general. Ample space had been reserved for the family, members of Crocker's brigade, the honorary pall bearers, the military order of the loyal legion, the Bar association of the District of Columbia and members of Princeton college alumni association.

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 17, 1890.

A SOLDIER'S REST.

General William W. Belknap's
Remains Interred at
Arlington.

Many Handsome Floral Offerings From
his Former Comrades—Services Over
Justice Miller—The Remains En-
route to Keokuk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The remains of the late ex-secretary of war, William W. Belknap, were to-day interred in Arlington cemetery. Religious services were conducted in St. John's Episcopal church at 10 o'clock under escort of the Union Veteran corps of Washington, a delegation from the Loyal Legion, members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The honorary pall bearers were: Secretary Noble, ex-Postmaster General Cresswell, General L. A. Grant, assistant secretary of war; General Cyrus Bussey, assistant secretary of the interior; ex-Representative John A. Kasson, General Batchelor, General Benet, General Vincent, Senator Manderson, Hallot Wilbourn, General Boynton, General W. G. Veazey, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Colonel M. Emmet Yrel, commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.; James Worthington, Jos. K. McCannon. The active pall bearers were a detachment of six non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks. Services at church were appointed for 10:30 o'clock, and long before that hour the unreserved portion of the edifice was filled by friends of the dead general. Ample space had been reserved for the family members of Crocker's brigade, honorary pall bearers, military order of the Loyal Legion, the bar association of the District of Columbia and members of Princeton College Alumni association. When the procession arrived at the church the casket was placed in front of the chancel rail and the Episcopal service was read. At the conclusion of the burial service the choir chanted "I Hear a Voice From Heaven." The casket was then taken from the church and placed in a hearse, the pall bearers and family,

friends and clergymen entered carriages, the line of march was reformed and the procession slowly took its way to the cemetery. The floral offerings were handsome, especially those from his former comrades in arms. Among those present at the church were Secretary Rusk, Admiral Almy, Generals Townsend and Augur, Hon. Horatio King, and Commissioners Douglass and Ross, of the District of Columbia.

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OCTOBER 17, 1890.

HE WAS THEIR CAPTAIN.

The Old City Rifles Honor the Memory of
Their Dead Commander.

At a meeting of the surviving officers and members of the old City Rifles of Keokuk, held at the office of the Iowa State Insurance company, October 16, 1890, to give suitable expression to their sorrow at the death of their captain and comrade, Gen. W. W. Belknap, the following resolutions were adopted:

First, The sad and sudden death of General Belknap is to each of us a personal grief and sorrow. He was one of the first members of our organization and never lost his interest in it. It was as its captain that he made preparation for that career in which he rendered such splendid services to his country, and made himself one of those great soldiers of the republic.

Second, We feel proud of his record as a soldier and will cherish it as a part of the heroic traditions of our country. In the high civil position to which he was called and which he filled for more than six years, we, in common with those who knew him first and best, express undiminished confidence in his honor.

Third, In all the intercourse of private life he was a fine and perfect gentleman, a true genial and faithful friend. His heart was warm and true, generous and brave. As a part of his early friends, we make this humble and affectionate memorial to his worth, honor, name and memory; and will cause these resolutions to be published in the city papers, and will send copies thereof to his wife and relatives, with our profoundest sympathy and condolence.

John H. Craig, Howard Tucker, S. E. Carey, A. J. Wilkinson, David A. Kerr, John B. McNamara, H. J. Mills, William Fulton, Luke Huiskamp, W. A. Patterson, H. Scott Howell, D. H. Annable, C. P. Birge, R. B. Ogden, E. E. Fuller, David B. Hamill, Ed. H. Jones, Ben B. Jewell.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

SAD AND PATHETIC.

Add Langdon in the Quincy Review

95
pays the following tribute to the memory of General Belknap:

There is something sadly pathetic, something to think over and to study, in the announcement of the death of General Belknap. In this man we have the success and the failure. In his life we have that which elevates and degrades. We have the elements of a grand, domestic peace, a humiliating domestic woe.

Quincy to-day contains a brother of the man who wrecked General Belknap's life and around it all clusters the material for a story of real life that would astonish the world if given to the public.

The evangelist is familiar with it all and it only increases his skepticism, his distrust in all things human.

Poor General Belknap. One of Grant's cabinet, secretary of war, and he died from a broken heart. We will leave others to tell the story. It makes us tired to follow the life history of a once great man, pushed to the wall by those who should have been his friends. It's the same old story, told over and over again. Its success and failure crowded closely together. General Belknap was a good friend of the evangelist of this paper—he has done us good turns in his day, and we admire this man as highly as we despise the memory of those who are the cause of his lowly position as his "life's blood ebbed away." Perhaps there is a heaven and a hell. If there is General Belknap is in the former and those who "gave him away" are deep in the latter and will stay there forever—that is they would if we were their judge.

The home has been darkened before. It will be again and other children will be educated in Europe, while their fathers lie dead in rooms in business blocks. No one knows, no one cares. It's the story of life, but we shall ever hold the memory of General Belknap sacred, and, no matter what the world may say, we will believe no wrong of this once great man who died alone and of a broken heart.

Others may say and think as they please, but we do not believe that General Belknap ever did a wrong thing in his whole life; never wronged a mortal; never did a thing of which he need be ashamed. It's all over now and General Belknap is at his rest and in peace.

Constitution-Democrat.

OCTOBER 20, 1890.
SPOKEN IN SORROW.

Members of the Bar Held a Memorial
Meeting,

At Which Resolutions of Respect to the
Memory of Associate Justice Miller,
General Belknap and Hon. John
Van Valkenburg were Adopted.

A meeting of the Bar association was held Saturday night in the federal court room. Hon. D. F. Miller, Sr., presided. Resolutions of respect to the memory of

Associate Justice Miller, General Belknap and Hon. John Van Valkenburg were presented and adopted. Short eulogies were spoken by H. C. Dennison and M. L. Gray, of St. Louis; Hon. D. N. Sprague, of Wapello; J. C. Davis and H. Scott Howell of this city. Mr. Davis in presenting the Miller resolutions said:

Mr. Chairman:—I feel my utter inability to appropriately express sentiments suitable to the resolutions presented.

There are times when the poverty of language impresses upon us the eloquence of silence.

There are times when we stand in the presence of departed greatness, when words are barren, and expressions, however beautiful and feeling, have an empty and discordant sound.

There are times when that indefinable spirit, which we call life, must be compared with the unknown experiences of death, that the tongue cannot give utterance to the thoughts that fill and overflow the mind.

Such is the occasion that we do now commemorate.

When a man who, in the race of life, has far outstripped his fellows, dies; when a soul goes out which on earth was known and respected by a mighty nation it is proper that his neighbors and associates should assemble, and to the best of their ability, bear truthful evidence of his many virtues, and his successful achievements.

This is appropriate for at least two reasons. One is the opportunity to do honor to the sacred memory of him who, in life, was loved and respected; the other is to impress upon the living those many virtues, that if practiced and followed, would surely lead to greatness and thus emulate those who are left behind to higher and better things.

Public men have two lives and two characters; their private life and character, the capacity in which they are known by their friends and intimate associates. Their public life, which is judged and known by their official conduct, and the results which are consummated by reason of the authority of office.

Some men shine with unusual brightness in one of these capacities while in the other the mantle of charity, so often interposed to mitigate and conceal the deficiencies of the departed, must be interposed.

But with all the frailties that humanity has inherited, some great men so live that their record in public and private life remains so pure and untarnished, that at death the most eloquent and touching tribute is the simple truth.

The people of Keokuk, while they take the utmost pride in the public life and labor of their great citizen, love to dwell upon those many amiable qualities of head and heart, which as a man endeared him to this community. His loyalty to the city which he called home never faltered. His greatness was magnified by his simplicity during his residence of more than a quarter of a century in the national capital, filling a position, the most permanent and exalted in the land, associating as the equal

with the prominent men of this country, whose acts comprise the history of our land for more than a generation, sought after and courted by the wealth and affluence of a great nation, he never forgot the scenes of his early life and local triumphs. He remained true to the city and the friends of his youth, and as time gradually demonstrated, that in history, he would go down as one of the great, if not the greatest jurist of the century, he came back to this, his home, the same kindly affectionate and unostentatious gentleman, who at the command of Abraham Lincoln, went from us so long ago.

His familiar form and hearty salutation could have been seen and heard upon our streets, within a few days last past, looking up the friends and companions of early days, in that unpretentious and simple manner, that brought him the admiration and reverence of every member of this community.

In his public life, he has created for himself a monument that is only measured in its endurance by the constitution of the United States.

So long as that instrument exists, so long as the powers of this government are measured by its terms, just so long will the names of Miller and Marshall be names familiar to the expounders of our law, and their constructions will serve as beacon lights to the students of the constitution.

Called to this important office, at a time when the strong men of the nation were in demand; when the judicial department of our government was looked up to to so expound those many and important questions that the faith which the people had in a pure and fearless judiciary, should be maintained so that the strength of the law should supersede the force of arms.

In all of the trying times of his long official service, Judge Miller when weighed in the balance was not found wanting.

His magnificent physique was but indicative of his great brain.

His most important opinions are expressed in such simple language that any one can understand and appreciate them; of great learning he clothed his ideas in the language of plain but vigorous diction, and like the opinions of Judge Marshall, when once read, you feel that they come from a master, who thoroughly understood his subject and who meant just what he said.

In the many opinions prepared by him, as found in our reports, he has left for himself a name and reputation, which will last as long as lawyers contend and courts expound the law.

There are sad hearts to-day in our city. Our most illustrious member has passed away. An eminent lawyer, a great man, a good citizen is no more.

The somber drapings upon every band are but evidence of the grief we feel in our hearts.

But we find some solace in the great name, the pure character, and the many and lasting works which he has left to posterity.

Resting here in his old home among those earnest friends who have watched his career of overshadowing greatness, the

name of Samuel F. Miller will not soon be forgotten, but will be cherished and remembered for generations yet to come.

I move, Mr. Chairman, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is with profound and heartfelt sorrow that the bar of the city of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, has been called upon to formally announce through its committee the death of the Honorable Samuel Freeman Miller, former member of this bar, and late senior justice of the supreme court of the United States.

His lamented death occurred on the thirteenth day of October, 1890, in the city of Washington, and on this eighteenth day of October, A. D., 1890, his remains with tender and loving hands have been laid to rest beneath the green sod of Iowa, in the city of Keokuk, a state and city he served and loved so well.

Therefore be it resolved, That in the death of Judge Miller this bar has lost its most distinguished and beloved member, the nation one of its most eminent citizens and the world at large one of the most profound jurists of modern times.

Resolved, That in all the relations of private life Judge Miller was a kind husband, an affectionate father, a model gentleman, pure and child-like in his nature, ardent and faithful in his friendships. In his public life he was a just and upright judge, fearless, impartial and able. His judicial opinions will remain as a lasting monument to his great ability, so long as the constitution of our country shall exist. He has passed from our view, but has left behind a nobility of character and wealth of achievements worthy to be emulated by those who survive him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be sent to the widow and family of the deceased, and also a copy to each of the city papers for publication, and that same be presented to the various courts of which he was a member.

D. MOGAR, Chairman.

GEN. W. W. BELKNAP.

Resolved, That it is with mingled feelings of great sadness and surprise that we have heard of the sudden death of our distinguished townsman and honored member of the bar, General W. W. Belknap, we, his brethren of the Keokuk bar, who, with his comrades in arms, have known him best of all do bear willing and grateful testimony to the goodness and greatness of General Belknap in his ability as a lawyer; in his faithfulness as a friend; in his patriotism and courage as a soldier; in his personal integrity and in the noble spirit of self-sacrifice which actuated him in the most trying hours of his life.

That in all his intercourse with us at the bar we found him an able and honorable counsellor; an eloquent advocate and a genial friend.

That after he left us, and had passed through a distinguished military and official career, he returned to the practice of the law at the nation's capital, where he has been deservedly successful in retaining the respect of the profession, and the confidence of the distinguished judges, courts and departments before

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whom he conducted legal business. That at all times he has retained the deepest interest in everything which pertained to our city and state, and we much regret that we could not have had the melancholy satisfaction of paying the same honors at his funeral and caring for his mortal remains which we, this day, render to our other distinguished townsman, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, senior associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of General Belknap, a copy to his sisters in this city and a record thereof be made upon the records of the district court of Lee county, the superior court of Keokuk and of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Iowa; also that a copy be furnished to each of the city papers.

H. SCOTT HOWELL, Chairman.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

OCTOBER 21, 1890
1888
THE VICTIM OF A BELLE.

A Former Keokuk Newspaper Man Writes of General Belknap.

The last issue of the St. Louis Irish-American, of which Geo. E. Garrett is the editor, contained the following:

General Belknap, instead of being the corrupt man as supposed, was really the victim of circumstances (female). The history of the case is: Mrs. Marsh, the wife of a post trader, was an intimate friend of Mrs. John Bower, now Mrs. Belknap. Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Bower, prior to her marrying General Belknap, visited Europe with Gentleman Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Mrs. Bower and Gentleman George returned on one steamer and Mrs. Marsh on a different one. Jealousy was the supposed cause. Mrs. Marsh declared war, sacrificed herself and her husband to get even with Mrs. Belknap, and ruined General Belknap, who was a friend to his friends, and one of the noblest of men—a big hearted, generous, whole souled man in every sense, and a man the writer does not believe to have been capable of a dishonest or dishonorable act. He was a man of great pride, and died a broken-hearted man, the victim of a designing, scheming woman—a Kentucky belle.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

OCTOBER 28, 1890
THE ANGEL OF TRUTH

Will Give Belknap a Better Place in His Future State Than He Had in This.

Washington is still talking of the death of General Belknap and Justice Miller, says a correspondent of the Chicago Herald. The two men came from the same state. They were the closest of friends, and their careers during a great part of their lives ran side by side. When Belknap was made secretary of war Justice Miller spoke of him in

the highest terms, and when he was forced to leave the war department Judge Miller was the first public man to call upon him and tell him that he still believed in him. More than one-half of the noted Belknap scandal has never been told. There is no greater liar than history. I know of men who have passed away within the last ten years and who now shine in the minds of the people as the brightest stars of morality and purity in the heaven of American statesmanship, who led double lives and whose public acts were never truly reported. I know of others who were far better than Dame History has ever painted them; and the angel of truth when she reads between the lines of Belknap's record will give him a better place in his future state than he has ever had in this. I chatted last night with one of General Belknap's closest friends, a man who was here at the time of the scandal, who knew all the parties and who has been associated with the general from that day to this, Said he: "General Belknap did not know that his wife had been receiving money from the post traders until it came out in the investigation. He then took the whole blame of the act in order to shield his wife, and he has endured the shame from that day to this rather than blame her before the people."

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

OCTOBER 29, 1890.
SHOWED BAD TASTE.

General Belknap's Widow Insisted Upon a Military Funeral.

The Feeling at Washington—Friends of the Ex-Secretary Say He Would Have Preferred a Private Burial—His Wife's Career.

Although on the surface General Belknap was interred at Arlington by military consent and under military auspices and his funeral was attended by military officers of high rank, there is yet a strong undercurrent of feeling that Mrs. Belknap showed exceedingly bad taste in insisting upon Arlington as the place of the general's burial, says a Washington correspondent. It is stated by Washington friends of General Belknap that if he had anticipated death and could have chosen his place of burial he certainly would have selected the cemetery at Keokuk. He had repeatedly spoken of the beautiful cemetery in this city, and had always, when talking of the subject at all, spok-

en of the beautiful sentiment of lying, after death, among one's kindred and friends. Belknap was never beastful of his military record; he was, of course, conscious and proud of the fact that he had done his whole duty in the field, but there he let it rest. He rarely discussed military events of the past, and, though a member of all the war organizations, took as little pride in attending their reunions as any man of prominence in their ranks. Particularly has this been the case since his trouble fourteen years ago. He was very sensitive on that subject and even with his intimate friends rarely referred to his former connection with the war department. His friends say that he would have much preferred being buried as a private citizen in private ground.

His once beautiful and ever dashing wife willed it otherwise. She insisted upon a military interment in military ground and with all the military honors that the army people were willing to accord. She insisted that the gallant husband whom she had brought to ruin should lie in the same ground with General Sheridan and other glorious dead. The army acceded to the request, but Mrs. Belknap's woful lack of taste is something that will be discussed in the war department for many months to come.

The giddy woman, whose folly and extravagance led to the troubles of General Belknap in that dreadful winter of 1876, is not the same dashing being that she was in those days. Deep lines furrow her cheeks, her once beautiful complexion is entirely gone, her eyes are sunken and her face has a wearied, pained and disappointed look. She bore herself at the funeral with perfect composure, which only went far to confirm the popular idea that her grief is no more deep than it will be lasting. Since the trouble of the general and her own social ostracism which followed Mrs. Belknap has been a very unhappy woman. She spent but little time in Washington, the scenes of which were no doubt distasteful but taxed the general's financial resources to the utmost to maintain herself and step-daughter in splendor in Europe and New York and at the fashionable resorts in summer. They were never very happy after that—criminations and re-criminations were no doubt the order of their lives—and while the proud, strong man bore it in silence he was no doubt far happier in his lonely bachelor apartments in Washington than he would have been in his wife's constant society. Though subdued in spirit and faded in form Mrs. Belknap is yet a dashing woman. It would be impolite to state her age, but she is in the forties. She is still a magnificent dresser, though of course her costumes lack that startling splendor that they once did in the heyday of her social prominence. Her deep mourning which she wore at the funeral was most becoming and the demure widow's cap made her, but for the deep lines in her face, look like a woman of twenty-five. Her carriage is superb and her style is such that age can never wither it. What will become of the widow now is not a matter of social speculation here, for she long since passed

out of the purview of present Washington society.

General Belknap's residence on Vermont avenue, which had once been the scene of such deplorable extravagance and which he had been trying to sell for more than a year prior to his death, was sold on the very day he died. It brought a considerable sum, but there were many claims against that and other property of his in the district. It is believed that General Belknap has left but little for the benefit of his widow and daughter. He had not been very prosperous of late; many large claims in which he had a contingent interest had failed in the present congress; his expenses were heavy and his general law practice, through competition of younger men, has been dwindling for several years. It was known that he was embarrassed a few months ago and that these troubles worried him, although it is not believed they contributed to his death.

Mrs. Belknap will probably make her home in future in New York. She is a niece of the late George H. Pendleton, but she had no pecuniary interest in his estate. Her own family are people of moderate means and she will no doubt hereafter have to cut her garments of expenditure according to the cloth of her income.

The Gate City.
OCTOBER 31, 1890.
PUBLISHED IN KEOKUK POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

GEN. BELKNAP'S INTERMENT.

What James S. Clarkson Says.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Editor State Register.—It may be judged by newspapers coming from Iowa that there is criticism of the family of Gen. Belknap for not taking him to that state for burial. It is asserted in these papers that his own request had been made positively and often for interment at Keokuk, his own home, with the old friends of his early days about him and his other dear friends buried near him. It cannot be that any one would desire to add a hair's weight to the sorrow and burden of Mrs. Belknap at this time. It will not be believed, I presume, that I would differ from the general Iowa opinion, and desire to have its illustrious men after their death brought to the friendly soil of the state for final repose. I like to think, in my love for Iowa, of the great men now sleeping in the bosom of the young state—men who gave it honor in their day and time, and who are honored and loved by it now in turn. I appreciate also the feeling common to all people as old age comes on, when their thought turns back to the days of childhood, to the very earliest friends, to the old homestead, to grandfather and grandmother—a thought, when sickness comes and old age approaches, that leads the heart to leave everything else of present pomp or splendor, to go back and be once more

in the old place, as you were when a child. I am growing old enough to begin to see how the strongest men in the world, even those who have had great careers, as they approach old age want to go and be buried by their mothers and when in the childishness of their departed strength they want to go to the shelter of the earliest home, and the most loyal and abiding as well as the earliest love. I have seen often when I was at Des Moines, people who had left the state and become popular and prominent in other communities, brought home there to be buried by their friends, and among people who knew them best and loved them most tenderly. It is one of the good things in our nature that, wherever we go, however many new friends we may find, there is at last no place so dear as the old home, and no friends so dear as the old friends. Therefore I can imagine how it would be generally thought that Gen. Belknap, who was given to meet severe buffet and hardship in the world, would have felt that when life's journey was done he would like to be taken and buried in the friendly soil of Keokuk, and buried with those who knew him as a young man, who saw him go to the army, who heard with admiration of his heroism as a soldier, and who kept their love for him despite of wrong or calumny, and there be buried, with kind hearts uttering the last words over him in farewell.

But there is another side to it. I have talked with several people in Washington to whom Gen. Belknap frequently and very recently expressed a positive desire to be buried in Washington. Those who have visited Arlington, the most beautiful place for the dead in America, so beautiful again in its associations, can well imagine how any public man would feel that there was a good place to lie down and sleep, and how peculiarly attractive it would be to a man of the martial record and temperament of Gen. Belknap. Very many of his dearest friends and army comrades are buried there. In his latter years the drive to Arlington was his invariable drive. He loved to go there. He loved to be among his dead comrades, and no one ever engaged him in conversation in recent years for many minutes that he did not refer in some way to Arlington, and to the wonderful charm it had to him. To several people he expressed the desire that he might be buried there, and within the last few weeks he had repeated that desire in an emphatic manner.

There was more than this personal desire of Gen. Belknap's leading to his burial at Arlington. There is one reason which ought to lead anybody who loved him to accept of it as the right thing. When the United States government after his death expressed its desire through the secretary of war that Gen. Belknap should be buried in the national cemetery, there was a tender made by way of vindication of the general from

years of sorrow, and surmise, and accusation, which any one wanting his memory revered could not desire to be refused. He has been under a cloud; and, no difference what busy or cruel tongues may have said for many years, and no difference even what may have been the facts, whether he perpetrated wrong or allowed wrong to be perpetrated, it remains to be said that no man being ever bore himself more nobly under sorrow and under a cloud, than Gen. Belknap bore himself from the time of his downfall to the day of his death. I am not moved by any partiality of friendship in referring to this wonderful evidence of the man's own belief and knowledge in his innocence; for Gen. Belknap and I never touched very closely in friendship. Our paths never came near each other, and it so happened that we never had much in common but simply acquaintance and good faith. We had no special bonds of friendship. Therefore I am able to judge of him fairly and dispassionately; and the testimony of his years lived under the rod, under a burden that would have broken any heart less stout or any moral courage less great, was sufficient to me, as it must be to history, that he was a strong, and really a great man, appealing from the clamor of an angry time to the calm verdict of a later day when he was willing to be judged. I have never known such a marvelous exhibition of moral courage in facing the world with silence, as he showed in his career. No friend was near to ask him to break the silence that he had laid upon his own lips. No love that he had in life, as husband or father, and he was the tenderest of men, could induce him to be else than mute, and to trust to time for his vindication. Right in Washington, where the clouds fell upon him, he lived the rest of his days. He seemed to want to face the storm and live it down, and to rise again on the spot where he fell. Even before death came he did rise, and then the United States government itself recognized this fact, and tendered a place in its own ground for his burial place, claimed the privilege of paying his burial expenses, and claimed him for one of its own heroes in the most conspicuous of its cemeteries.

The government, through its highest officials, looking upon him in death, saw the patriot and the soldier, the son of a soldier, who had achieved a fame on the field greater than that of his honored sire, a volunteer soldier who won laurels alongside of the regular army, even at that army's admission, and a citizen soldier of the nation who gave evidence that he loved his country better than his life. The United States government could not fail to recognize and cherish such a son. It remembered him as a soldier. It remembered him as a secretary of war. It moved to his side to pay him honor in his death,

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

and it claimed him for its own for burial. Who that loved Belknap, or who that would see his name raised if possible to its fair eminence of others days, would have seen the government refused in its final claim, which meant so much to him as much to all of his name and blood? I do not know the fact, only as I heard it from the lips of all who came near Gen. Belknap's family in their sorrow; but I judge it is true that the family themselves would have preferred to have taken him to Keokuk. But under the pressure of the intervention of the government of the United States, a government which seemed anxious to come to one of its heroes to pay its respects to him in a conspicuous manner, a manner significant not only for the present, but the future, they surrendered their own feelings and gave up to the public and the government that which was asked. People in private life must remember that the public come to have rights in public men which cannot be resisted. When a man achieves fame and enters upon a great career, he becomes in part the possession of the public as well as of his own family. He becomes in part the possession of the government also, as Gen. Belknap did. It is good for Belknap that it came to him, and I am sure that all those who would guard his name, and that the state whose name he honored so much as a soldier, will under this view of the case recognize that it was right for him to be buried at Arlington, and no longer seek to criticize those who would have preferred otherwise, but who yielded to this sense of public duty and public demand.

Some of the sternest and most exacting men in the nation who investigated the Belknap matter at the time, among them Judge Walter Q. Gresham, declared that there was nothing in it to remain in accusation over the general and his family. It was the sensation of the day, and the fury and malice of hunger in public scandal carried the general down madly, and left him without chance for defense or mitigation. There is no appetite so fierce as the appetite for public scandal and for gossip about the name of a public man. It was under this fierce thing that Belknap went down. Fair men now all stop before joining in the condemnation, and the most of them believe that very much was made in a time of public fury out of very little and that the storm broke upon a man who, not able to stand against it, utterly bowed his head, suffered its calumny in silence for years, and finally died with his plea unspoken on his lips, trusting to the generous country he had nobly served as a soldier to vindicate his name and to give him honorable burial. In every significant manner this vindication has come, by the United States government claiming him in death as its own hero, and asking the privilege of guarding his remains. I

am sure it was wise. I am sure it was tender, and I have no doubt that in speedy time all friends of Gen. Belknap in Iowa, as well as those of his own blood here, will come to see that it was the right, grateful and most appropriate thing to do.

There is left the labor of love for his friends and comrades in Iowa to join with the others in placing fitting stone and epitaph on his grave in Arlington.
J. S. CLARKSON.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

NOVEMBER 10. 1870

LETTERS FROM BELKNAP.

Interesting Documents Discovered at Cedar Rapids—Belknap's Presentment.

The sad death of General W. W. Belknap at Washington has brought to light at Cedar Rapids the following letters, written to Major M. A. Higley, who was a member of General Belknap's regiment, and to Captain Charles E. Putnam, who messed and tented with the general for a year:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1876.—My DEAR HIGLEY: It was very good in you to write me so soon after my trouble came. I appreciated it beyond measure and thank you most fervently.

I shall be vindicated, unless truth becomes falsehood, and justice, injustice.

All I desire is cool, calm and uninfluenced judgment. Then, those who have loved me will love me the more, and those who have kept aloof from me will come and say, "We knew you would come out all right."

Pardon me for asking you to watch and wait, and believe me to be

Your friend sincerely,
W. W. BELKNAP.

In a postscript he says: "Remember this—that all stories as to a confession are false. I had nothing to confess and hence could not have done so ~~and did not~~ not."

Writing to Captain Putnam, under date of August 30, 1876, he said:

"You do not know what great satisfaction your welcome letter gave to me. I receive many notes of regard and esteem, but none of them gave the real satisfaction afforded by letters from old army friends. My wife has gone to a country place on Long Island where the air is clear and the rates of boarding cheap, while I, with my son Hugh, remain in Washington. I shall stay here until some result is reached in the criminal trial which awaits me. I do not know or care whether I am tried or not. I shall triumph and be acquitted. I shall patiently bide my time—shall be thoroughly and effectually vindicated—shall live to see the very papers that now attack me, sounding my vindication, and shall with God's blessing, live long enough to witness the political and official death of my accusers. Watch and wait and see the result. I make no threats, but the wheel turns and God is

just. Give my regards to your sister who has been so true to me. May God bless her. She will never have cause to regret her faith."

W. P. Brady, of that city, reports a strange coincidence brought about by General Belknap's death. Mr. Brady and General Belknap were warm friends and had known each other many years. The last time Mr. Brady was in Washington he had a lengthy conversation with the general, in the course of which General Belknap said: "I'm not well, and haven't been for a long time. I don't know that I'll ever be a well man again. Some morning they'll find me dead in bed and the war department clerks will have a holiday."

In view of the manner of General Belknap's death, was it presentment, or what, that caused this remark?

Constitution-Democrat.

OCTOBER 16. 1871

THEY MOURN HIS DEATH.

Action of Torrence Post Upon the Death of General Belknap.

At a meeting of the members of Torrence Post No. 2, G. A. R., held last night a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sorrow of the post upon the death of their friend and comrade, Gen. W. W. Belknap, submitted the following which was unanimously adopted.

Post commander and comrades, Torrence Post No. 2, G. A. R.: Your committee charged with the duty of drafting resolutions of this post, expressive of our sorrow at the death of our eminent comrade, Gen. W. W. Belknap, beg leave to report the following:

Whereas, The Supreme Commander has by his death order, transferred our eminent comrade, Gen. Wm. W. Belknap, from the department of earth to retirement in the great beyond, there to join the majority, where wars are known no more. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Wm. W. Belknap, the city of Keokuk, has lost a valued friend, every soldier a comrade, whose bright and sparkling presence was an oasis in life's desert, the department of the Tennessee a leading spirit, whose place cannot be filled, the Grand Army of the Republic and the nation a comrade and citizen whose loss will be deeply felt and sincerely mourned.

Resolved, That in his sudden death summons, we recognize the common lot of the brave soldier, and while we grieve at his loss from us, we shall ever remember his example of cordial fraternity in post encampment, camp fire and reunions, and shall miss his cheery voice of comradeship for the boy in the ranks, alike with the commanding general.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his relatives with whom we have shared his early manhood, his rise

to national fame, and we now join in their sorrow at his loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of Torrence Post No. 2, G. A. R., and that a copy be given to the family.

J. C. PARROTT,
A. J. McCURRY,
R. ROOT,
A. H. EVANS,
D. A. KERR,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Constitution-Democrat.

OCTOBER 27, 1892.

BELKNAP'S TOMB.

Where the Brave Soldier Lays at Rest in Beautiful Arlington.

Two new electric railway lines were completed here within the past few days—one to Mt. Vernon, the other to Arlington. It is a matter of regret that cars on these roads were not running while the old soldiers were here. Those who have visited Washington know that Mt. Vernon was accessible only by boat and at a cost to each passenger that seemed and really was an extortion. The steamboat monopoly is at last broken and the humblest citizen can now pay homage to the tomb of the father of his country, thanks to steel rails, the electric fluid, and a ten cent fare.

The second line runs to Arlington, beautiful Arlington, and this spot can now be reached in a short time without paying heavy rates to hackmen, who were never modest in their demands. I went over to Arlington the first day the road was opened, and with hundreds of others strolled about this "Fame's eternal camping ground, where silent tents are spread," and where 12,000 of the Nation's dead, gathered from the battle-fields nearby, are sleeping their last sleep. Step out upon the portico of the old Lee mansion and what a picture greets you. You are on elevated ground and there, several miles away, is the national capital spread out before you like a huge and beautiful painting. The Potomac below you is shimmering along on its way to the sea. To your right is the famous long bridge and the monstrous obelisk erected to the memory of the first president. Directly opposite, as a tasteful center piece to the picture upon which you look, is the ever beautiful capitol, showing off its architectural proportions to much advantage, and to the left is the executive mansion with the entire great city spread out in every direction. Only a few feet from where you stand is the tomb of Sheridan, and only a few steps from that is the grave of Admiral Porter. Coming down from the veranda and going

south a few hundred yards, you come to the tomb of the unknown dead, and here you are compelled to uncover as you read upon its tablet: "Beneath this stone repose the bones of two thousand, one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the battle fields of Bull Run and the route to Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs." Off yonder in rows, with their little marble head-stones, 10,000 other graves mutely protest against the ravages and the barbarism of war.

If amid this vast cemetery you should stroll into that portion of the grounds set apart for the burial of officers, you will readily notice the absence of fine and costly monuments. Some very plain granite blocks are all that mark the resting place of men who in life carved their names high up in the temple of fame.

Go to lot 132, and there on a little white board, scarcely larger than your hand, you will read

W. W. BELKNAP,
BREVT. MAJOR GENERAL U. S.
VOLUNTEERS.

At the foot of this grave is a little square box with a glass lid, and inside the box is a beautiful wreath of white roses, done in wax, added to which is a wide white satin ribbon, on which is plainly printed:

"From a member of the 16th Iowa—Crocker's Brigade."

Some time in the future a granite block of marble shaft may take the place of this little head board, for surely among those Iowa people who admired Belknap for his gallantry as a soldier, and his kind and fascinating personality in civil life, will not allow his grave at Arlington to remain long unmarked.

Leaving this vast city of the dead to return to yonder gay city of the living, the most gorgeous city of the continent, if not of the world, you go back with the poet's startling thought uppermost in your mind:

"The path of Glory leads but to the tomb."
JNO. C. FRY.

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 19, 1893.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

BELKNAP'S MEMORY.

It is to be Honored by a Monument to be Erected in Arlington Cemetery.

At the last session of Torrence Post, No. 2, G. A. R., the following circular letter was received:

CROCKER'S IOWA BRIGADE, CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 1, 1893.

DEAR COMRADE—Do you know that our gallant and beloved Belknap lies in the National cemetery at

Arlington without a single stone to mark the spot where his dear body lies.

The government that he and you offered your lives to save, gave this lovely ground where he was so tenderly laid away three years ago.

Our noble commander died poor, he gave his money like water for the help of deserving comrades and for our "Crocker Brigade."

Two years ago at Des Moines, Crocker Brigade appointed a committee to raise a fund for the purpose of placing over this brave soldier's grave a testimonial of the love that his comrades bore for him. Parties outside of the brigade that knew and loved him, have expressed a desire to join with his comrades in the testimonial.

Now my dear comrade, your committee desire to give an opportunity to every member of the brigade to contribute his mite to this noble purpose. Give as you loved Belknap and as you are able. Do not delay, but at once mail to M. A. Higley, Cedar Rapids, Ia., the amount you can afford and desire to contribute. Do not withhold giving for this loving purpose because you can not give a large amount, every member of the brigade can give something, and will have shown their love and respect for their great leader by whatever they contribute.

Every contribution no matter how small will be faithfully recorded and an account given of it. Send in your subscription at once and if possible accompany it with the money, but if unable to do so at this time, please name the day you will send it.

If all will do as their hearts prompt them to do, your committee will soon have funds sufficient to place over the immortal Belknap's grave a fitting and lasting memorial from those that knew and loved him best. This memorial will proclaim to the world your implicit belief in him as one of the most honorable of men.

Act promptly, so if possible, next "Decoration Day" the thousands who throng the present silent city at Arlington, will find a monument over the man we love and honor. Inscribed,

"In Memory of Our Great Leader.
By his Comrades of the Crocker Iowa Brigade."
M. A. HIGLEY, 15th Iowa,
JAMES KELLY, 11th Iowa,
C. W. KEPLER, 13th Iowa,
C. B. PRAY, 16th Iowa,
W. H. GOODRELL, 15th Iowa,
Committee.

The post took the following action upon the matter:

WHEREAS, It is contemplated by "Crocker's Iowa brigade" to erect a monument to the memory of their illustrious founder—our own gallant and worthy comrade, and the unflinching friend of all soldiers—General William W. Belknap; and

WHEREAS, It is known that many of our fellow citizens in Keokuk not members of the G. A. R., but no less his devoted friends and admirers, desire to testify their appreciation of

Oct 19, 1893
THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

this greatness and goodness of heart and of life; and

WHEREAS, It seems fitting that a movement in this direction should originate in Torrence post No. 2, of which he was an honored member, and therein carried to a successful issue; therefore,

Resolved, That Torrence post No. 2, G. A. R., being in full sympathy with the circular letter of Crocker's Iowa brigade, appoint two committees of three each, one of which shall solicit contributions from the comrades of the post and all ex-soldiers and sailors; and the other shall perform like duty among the citizens of Keokuk in aid of the proposed monument to the memory of our comrade, Wm. W. Belknap.

Resolved, secondly, That in the spirit of the circular no one should be neglected to have opportunity to contribute a sum, however small, and that the name of each donor shall be forwarded the proper officer of Crocker's brigade with the aggregate of the sum collected.

In accordance with this resolution two committees were appointed—one composed of George Hill, J. K. Mason and Major D. A. Kerr to solicit contributions from the post; the other, composed of Major W. B. Collins, Asaph Buck and Major D. B. Hamill to solicit contributions from citizens at large. The cause is one that appeals directly to the hearts and pride of Keokuk people and they will hasten to do honor to the memory of him who was such a conspicuous figure in the history of Keokuk and the nation.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

AUGUST 8, 1889

IN SILK TIGHTS.

Mrs. William Belknap Astonishes the Bald Heads at Manhattan.

Abbreviated Skirts Displaying a Perfect Form—Even the Ladies are Interested—Disappointment of the Sight-Seers Over a Change.

The Chicago Herald telegram tells something about the dashing wife of a distinguished Keokuk man, which will prove of more than passing interest. It is as follows: Mrs. Belknap, while her husband was secretary of war, was a tall, striking brunette, with a superb presence, a handsome face and a dashing manner. It was said that her ball dresses were startlingly décolleté, and some of the ladies of the capital who did not possess Mrs. Belknap's special charms of figure talked so much about her gowns that the Washington correspondents took the matter up, and the secretary's wife found herself a much-talked-of woman. After her husband's political eclipse Mrs. Belknap retired

with her daughter into private life on the continent, and remained in Europe ten years educating her children. On the 15th of last July the sleepy clerk at the Oriental hotel, Coney island, was shaken out of the dreamy contemplation of his two carat diamond shirt pin by the news that upon that evening's train from New York Mrs. William Belknap, daughter and maid would arrive, and that the best rooms in the house were to be placed at her disposal. From that day to this Mrs. Belknap has been summering at the Oriental, and has held her own as one of the leading features of the place. No sooner does she leave her room for the big bathing pavilion between the Oriental and Manhattan Beach hotels than there is a quiver of excitement about the place. The male guests at both hotels betake themselves in a body to the beach, and even the ladies, although they will not own it, are interested.

It is not so much the way Mrs. Belknap bathes that interests these leaders of a summer's day, but it is the clothes, or rather the lack of clothes, in which she bathes. Until Saturday last the wife of the ex-secretary has worn at the bath a startling costume of white and red. It was a striped affair, showing her perfect form in all its graceful curves—a little low-necked, sleeveless bodice and a very short skirt were all that it consisted of. The lady's lower limbs were incased in silk tights. The effect was startling as she dashed through the waves, throwing herself upon their crests with all the wild abandon of a water nymph. The bald-headed old gentlemen in the surf almost chuckled with delight, and tough, weather-beaten John Keegan, who has acted as watchman at the Manhattan bathing pavilion for several years, could hardly believe his eyes. Mrs. Belknap's daughter, who is a very beautiful and accomplished girl, did not relish the notoriety that her mother was attaining and persuaded her to throw aside the objectionable bathing suit and wear one less conspicuous. The haughty blue grass beauty did not like to give in, but she at last consented to yield to her daughter's wish, and this morning the bald-headed old men who paid 10 cents each for the privilege of seeing Mrs. Belknap bathe were reduced almost to a state of desperation. She appeared on the beach in a dark blue costume of the usual seaside style.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

OCTOBER 7, 1886.

BURIAL OF GEN. HEDRICK.

Oration by Gen. Belknap.

There was a large attendance at the burial of Gen. Hedrick at Ottuma. Gen.

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Belknap made, very feelingly and eloquently, this oration:

Friends, Comrades of the Army—
When one who has been called away is bound to some by the bonds of kindred, and to all by the ties of affection, there is a mournful pleasure in the act of love which honors the memory of the dead. It is not for me to intrude upon the sanctity of the sorrow, which falls like a burden upon the broken hearts of those who were of his own household. The bitterness of this bereavement comes, in a measure, to us all. But, knowing him as I did, I willingly recall some memories of the past, and in this solemn hour give the tribute of my best affection to this most noble gentleman. I recall him when in the full flush of beautiful manhood, he joined the Fifteenth Iowa in 1861, and received his commission as captain. Bright as day, quick in movement and sincere in friendship, he tied himself to the men of his command, and at once captured our regard. On the fearful field of Shiloh, where the crash of the conflict came so suddenly, he bore himself bravely and as a true soldier should. Captured there, he was a prisoner for months, and returned to the regiment to become its major, its lieutenant colonel and its colonel. That Gen. Hedrick filled all these positions with great judgment and military skill, all of his comrades know, and none better than myself. I recall him in that severe siege of Vicksburg, when the fire of the southern batteries shook the stoutest heart, and well remember that smile of joyful happiness which showed how he welcomed victory, with a cool confidence that could not be disturbed. I recall him, and so do you, my comrades of the Iowa brigade, when he moved on that bright morning in July, 1864, with the entire Fifteenth regiment deployed as skirmishers in the advance of the Fourth division upon the opposing works. His figure and form were the perfect development of young manhood, as he moved his men to the charge. I seem to hear now his voice, which, like a clarion, called to the men to be steady, and nerved them for their work, and we remember again that group of generals—McPherson, Blair and Gresham, who looked with admitted admiration upon his skillful leadership, and united their cheers with his and those of his victorious comrades as they swept up the parapet and captured the work. We recall him again in that bloody assault on July 21st, when the regiment marched like men up to the blazing mouths of the batteries, and in that battle of giants on the next day—July 22, 1864—when, in the midst of action, in the extreme front, and with sword on high, waving in encouragement among his men, he received that fearful wound, which for twenty-two years has been sapping the foundation of his life.

Well do I recall his heroic demeanor on that eventful day. Seeing him come from the line, with blood streaming from arm and side, I said "Where are you wounded." I am shot all over, Col." he said, but there was no complaint, though with the consciousness that it might prove fatal soon. That battle at great cost ended in victory. I knelt down by the stretchers on which he and his brother lay side by

side, during a lull in the fight and spoke to him of his heroic conduct and cheered him as best I could amid the havoc of action. But he needed no words from me to aid his courage. With a smiling face and a strong heart, he was carried to the hospital and the president brevetted him brigadier general for his great gallantry.

The men of his command had no truer friend than he and they trusted him with the firm reliance of devoted faith. The words of discipline which came from him as an officer, came so firmly and yet so gently that it was happiness to obey. His tender words and cheering voice in the hospital smoothed the rough pillow of the dying soldier, and brought to him the blessings of the sick. His career since the war is known to you all. As a man of affairs he was earnest, courageous and true. This gathering of old men and matrons and young men and maidens is a sure tribute to his worth as a citizen, while his comrades of the army bind upon his brow the laurel wreath which he has won, as he leaves them to march without fear and with calm faith, into the presence of the God of Mercy and of the God of battles.

General Hedrick was my fond and faithful friend. I loved him as I did no other man on earth. For years associated with him in camp and fight, in field and march, there never was the shadow of a shade to come between us. The tender memories of his manly love all come to me now, and I bless heaven that I have known him so long and well.

Two weeks have not passed since I met him in Burlington by appointment, and we journeyed together to Chicago and spent a day there together. We were both interested in the history of our regiment of which we had the charge, and his last act in my presence was to arrange for the publication of the likenesses of all the men of the regiment in that work. Devoted to his men, his last act there was for them and theirs.

Original in his ideas, brilliant in conversation, the life of every circle, and the loved of his friends, my comrades, "we shall not look upon his like again." Our hearts go out in sympathetic affection to those who bear his name. No words of ours can be their solace. The blessed memory of his beloved companionship and kindest care is theirs to keep forever. This will be a joy to them in their darkest days, and though some plans in life may fail and hopes be broken, they cannot lose the recollections of this manly noble life.

Comrades—Trouble may be with us in the passing years, and the vicissitudes of life may bring disaster, but those who have been side by side in the fire of battle are bound to each other by a confiding devotion which no blow can break.

The hour has come. The flag of his regiment lies upon his bier. The march which he has made will soon be ours. He has crossed the unknown river, and is with that great army whose spotless tents are pitched near the celestial city.

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 9, 1892. =
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

TO THE FRONT.

That's Where the Son of General W. W. Belknap is Going.

The Ottumwa friends of Hugh R. Belknap, only son of the late General W. W. Belknap, will be delighted to hear of his good fortune, which is bringing him into prominence in Chicago, says The Courier. We saw him yesterday in Chicago and took a ride with him over the new elevated road of which he is superintendent. Mr. Belknap resigned a few months ago, a very desirable position with the B. & O., to become assistant superintendent of the new elevated road. It was only a month till his fitness for advancement was readily discerned by the management and now he occupies the lucrative and influential position of superintendent of the entire road. It brings him in contact with the monied men and interests of Chicago and his work has already been so commendable that a future full of influence with the not undesirable attachment of a satisfactory competency, is certain. Mr. Belknap has many warm friends in this city who knew his father and who will be glad to know of the younger Belknap's success, the legitimate reward of ability and integrity.

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 31, 1890. =
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

BURIAL OF BELKNAP.

There has been much feeling and much said here at Gen. BELKNAP'S old home about his not being buried here. All our people will be glad to see what JAMES S. CLARKSON says about the subject in a letter to the Register. You can read between the lines why that great tender-hearted, sympathetic man was lead to write it. But the motive and facts apparent on the face of his statement are also a strong case in themselves and should and will make Gen. BELKNAP'S family and friends here better content that his burial was as and where it was. In the same line that Mr. CLARKSON writes our Washington correspondent, Mr. JOHN C. FRY, had said in a letter as to the significance of Gen. BELKNAP'S burial at Washington:

Tenderly and with all the respect this vast community could show was the body of the dead general borne to its final rest. It was an immense funeral, not alone of a military character but also the outpouring of

thousands of civilians to pay respect to the brave soldier who had gone through the long years of war which was as boy's play to those other long years through which he lived with a cruel army to blight and to blast all else along his further journey. "That man died of a broken heart" said a gentleman, in low tone, as the casket was borne from the church. Such was the universal sentiment of all Washington. A man is pretty well up in public esteem when the capital city of a great nation will pause to do reverence at his bier and honor his remains with every possible act of tender and touching respect. Thus was Belknap laid away.

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 23, 1890. =
GEN. BELKNAP'S ESTATE.

His Easy-Going Business Ways and His Generosity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Anecdotes of the late General Belknap and speculations on his financial condition abound. It is now whispered among his friends that his estate will not amount to great deal. He lived very freely, spent large sums upon others whom he had befriended, and was rather easy-going in the matter of collecting money which was due him. Not a little of his law business was done on contingent fees, and considerable money which would probably have been earned in a little while longer must now be given up. In order to meet demands recently made upon him, General Belknap had to put up for sale two pieces of real-estate he owned in the city. One of them he let go for a sum barely sufficient to clear off the mortgage resting upon it. The purchaser turned it over within a few days for a handsome advance. The other property was withdrawn from sale because a fair bid could not be got upon it. It is commonly believed that in both cases there was collusion among the bidders, who knew something of the general's immediate necessities, and felt that they had matters practically in their own hands.

In contrast with the treatment he was receiving from others, this story is told: On one of the pieces of real-estate just mentioned was a cottage such as might have been rented for enough to pay taxes, assessment, etc., while the owner was holding it for a rise in price. There was an old man who used to serve the general in a hotel where he was living, but who had since become blind, and was dependent on the earnings of a daughter. The general placed him in the vacant house and bade him stay there, rent-free, so long as the property remained unsold. It was his easy habit in dealing with money matters, and his lack of supervision of the domestic cash account, which permitted his private expenses so far to overrun his income while in the cabinet as to cause his downfall in an attempt to recoup.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

The Gate City.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1891.
GEN. BELKNAP.

A Memorial Presented at the Reunion of Crocker's Brigade Adopted With Much Enthusiasm.

At the reunion of Crocker's brigade the following memorial was presented and adopted:

In the death of Gen. William W. Belknap the Crocker Iowa brigade has lost one of its commanders in the war and for nine years its president under the present social reorganization till he passed away; therefore

The surviving veterans of this brigade assembled at the sixth biennial reunion, while sadly missing the presence of one who gave life and joy to every such occasion, mourn his loss as that of a man and soldier in the highest qualifications of both, and of a comrade near and dear to us in the love and respect we bore him.

As pre-eminently instrumental in organizing this association known in peace as the "Crocker Iowa Brigade" as it was thus known and became renowned in war for its deeds of valor, and having by his untiring labors contributed so largely to make each of its reunions a happy success, the obligations of gratitude will entwine with our high personal regards in keeping alive and ever fresh the memory of Gen. Belknap.

The warmest sympathies of the veterans of the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth regiments are extended to their comrades of the Fifteenth, who, in the death of Gen. Belknap lost one name from their roster which had shed lustre even on their brilliant regimental record.

Upon the motion of Ben Johnson, of the Fifteenth regiment, from Keosauqua, a committee of one from each regiment was appointed to devise ways and means and procure plans for a suitable monument to be placed over the grave of Gen. Belknap in Arlington cemetery, Washington. The brigade seconded the motion unanimously and the committee was appointed as follows: Maj. H. C. McArthur, Lincoln, Neb., Fifteenth regiment, chairman; James Kelly, Eleventh; Capt. C. W. Kepler, Mt. Vernon, Thirteenth; G. B. Pray, Des Moines, Sixteenth.

In 1862, soon after the battle of Shiloh, the citizens of Keokuk, through Sam G. Birdges, presented to the Fifteenth Iowa infantry, a handsome silk flag in place of the colors carried through the battle of Shiloh, which had been riddled, and the staff shattered by many balls on that hotly contested field. The flag was carried by Color Corporal Elbridge G. Black, Company E, until killed in the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862, when it was borne aloft by Corporal Wm. C. Wells, of Company I. The flag has been in the custody of Gen. Wm. W. Belknap since 1862; also a United

States banner carried in 1862, and had a bunting flag, under which the regiment was recruited in 1861. The flags were brought to this reunion of Crocker's brigade, and at the regimental meeting of the Fifteenth Iowa veteran infantry, it was ordered that these flags be returned over to the state. Mr. Hugh R. Belknap, his son, heartily concurred in this action. Ben Johnson and L. S. Tyler, of the Fifteenth Iowa, and Mr. H. R. Belknap, carried these old flags to the arsenal and turned them over to Adj. Gen. Greene, who will place them with the other flags and banners carried by the Fifteenth Iowa during their four years of service.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

SUDDENLY SUMMONED.

AARON B. BELKNAP OF NEW YORK
STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

The Particulars of the Sad Dispensation
of Providence—A Few Words Concerning Deceased.

Death generally seizes upon its victims when least expected, and this fact was exemplified Friday in the sad and sudden demise of Hon. Aaron B. Belknap, of New York, at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Wolcott, corner Third and Blondeau streets.

Mr. Belknap was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, of New York, and took a deep interest in matters pertaining to the church. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, lately in session at Madison, Wis. consin, had been in attendance there and was en route for his home in New York. He is a relative of General Belknap, and Miss Anna Belknap and is also a distant relative and close friend of Mr. R. F. Bower and family, and had stopped over here to pay them a visit.

Mr. Belknap has been in poor health for some time past and during his stay at Mrs. Wolcott's became so ill that Dr. Hillis was called in to attend him. The Doctor found him suffering from a neuralgic disorder of the chest, which was soon checked and Mr. Belknap had so far recovered as to take a drive with Mr. R. F. Bower on Thursday.

On yesterday he sent for Dr. Hillis and informed him that he intended starting for home last evening. The doctor had some conversation with him as to the most pleasant route home, and turning to the piano, with his back to Mr. Belknap, proceeded to prepare him a strengthening potion to use on the trip. When the medicine had been prepared the doctor turned toward Mr. Belknap to administer a dose of it to him, when he noticed that Mr. Belknap was gasping for breath and gradually toppling over from his chair. The doctor caught him before he fell, and done all in his power to resuscitate the dying man, but all to no avail, and in less than five minutes he was dead.

The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1892.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Cabinet Minister's Reception—"The Secretary of War at Home"—Gay Life at the Capital—The Crush of Silks and Corsets—Bohemian Diners Out—A Forty Days Fast.

Special Correspondence of the Gate City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1892.

"The Secretary of War at home, Tuesday evening, February 13th, at nine o'clock, at 1518 H street." Such, in all the splendor of enameled square-cut Bristol board, steel engraving and creamy, initialed envelope, was the tenor of the information awaiting me upon my table on the afternoon of yesterday, which was Shrove Tuesday and the eve of forty days of fasting, humiliation and prayer for those in high life who offer their devotions at Roman Catholic and Episcopalian shrines. It needed no such artistic announcement of the fact to assure me that the Secretary of War was "at home," whether in the literal or sentimental significance of the term. Indeed, to his friends of high or low estate, to himself and to those who make a happy home-like circle about him, the Secretary of War, of all the great officers at Washington, is pre-eminently and ever "at home."

But the generous-sized bit of pasteboard had a particular meaning of its own, and knowing that it meant one more, last, delightful re-union of the dear delightful people who constitute Washington society, and one more hearty shake of the gloved hand from General Belknap and a few more pleasant words and smiles from Mrs. Bower and Miss Belknap before the black curtain of Lent rolled down upon our pleasures, I felt that it would be good to go to 1518 H street and I went.

Once before, I remembered, as I looked upon the card of invitation, a "Secretary of War" was "at home;" but that was five years ago, at least. The date was not in February, and the place was lower down on the alphabetical roster, it being K street. Both receptions were alike, in point of numbers, and to the casual eye very much alike in the points of dress and feature, but the throng of five years ago is in large part scattered or forgotten, while the throng of a few hours ago counted in its numbers the kings and queens requant of to-day. The host of the reception of 1886 is dead, and his principal guest, a modest, quiet man, is President of the United States. With what interest those two men were followed in their every movement! They were great names in their country's history, and each had borne up on trusty shoulders the fortunes of the Republic, while so many oth-

ers had fallen beneath the load. They both to-day, let it be hoped! have their reward.

The reception rooms of the Secretary of War are as spacious, perhaps, as any in this city of big houses, but they might have been three times their size without affording elbow room for the crowds that filled them last night from half-past nine till nearly midnight. To use the term upon many lips, it was a "crush," and a delightful one to many at that. Seldom does the lounge upon the edge of the gilded circle get such a chance at close acquaintance with the "best society," and the number of youthful corns trod upon may be estimated by the number of poetical variations sent out to-day on the theme, "Her Lovely Foot Pressed Mine."

For three hours the gallant Secretary, in American court dress, and the ladies of his household, in chaste yet queenly robes stood by the door and welcomed all who came, finding something cheerful and complimentary to say to all who slowly worked past them into the throng. To attempt to say who were there, or what the toilettes were, would be unwise. Everybody that is anybody in the legislative, executive, judicial, diplomatic, military, naval or literary circles of the capital was there and had his wife, daughter, sister, sweetheart, or lady friend with him. As for the dresses of the ladies, let your lady readers imagine what their fashionable sisters can do with taste, culture, experience and unlimited credit at command; with an earnest soul for the study of the sublime art of handsome dressing, and a firm purpose controlling each to do her level best. Under such circumstances the *tout ensemble* must be indiseribable, and the best proof of it is that the attempts of the local press now and then at such descriptions are always followed by a basketful of indignant notes from the wearers of toilettes that have either been slighted or slandered. This, however, is not to be wondered at, considering how brief a part of their untrained faculties the local reporters who "do" the receptions give to the toilettes and how absorbing is their devotion to the refreshment tables. Where are there such chances for a hungry Bohemian to get a "square meal" as when a cabinet minister is "at home," and resources equal to those of a great hotel, are seconding his efforts to "keep house?"

But I have been digressing. My only purpose when I began, was to tell you that the Secretary of War has been well sustaining his honors, official and social, and has at once the reputation of being the handsomest man; the controller of the best organized department and the giver of the best receptions at the capital. In Washington, this is almost the summit of earthly greatness. I say "almost," because no man in these days can be held to be supremely blest till he has been elected a Senator, or

been favorably mentioned for the Vice Presidency. What is the magnet that in these later years so strongly draws the hopes and hearts of men to the left wing of the capitol? IVAN.

The Daily Gate City.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 18 2.

From the Washington Republican Feb. 9
Secretary Belknap and the Iowans.
SECRETARY BELKNAP'S RECEPTION.

The popular Secretary of War believes in fashionable "new departures," has jumped the track in this respect, and seems disinclined to run along in the old, wearisome groove which custom has established, and which a want of independence has continued. At first he caught the happy idea of giving a reception to the graduates of Princeton, and by it made many of the sons of that *Alma Mater* acquainted. Some of them might have lived in Washington until the Washington monument had been completed and yet remained strangers to each other, but by the Secretary's well-conceived plan old associations were renewed, with pleasure to all. Not content with that good work, the big-hearted Secretary took it into his head to make all Iowans in the city acquainted, and last evening, at his elegant residence, gave a reception to the citizens of that State residing in Washington. To be sure, other persons, citizens of any State or of none, enjoyed the entertainment, but the intention was to make it distinctively Iowan. The Secretary was assisted in the reception of his friends, by his beautiful sister-in-law, Mrs. Bower, whose cheerful greeting and pleasant manner placed every one at perfect ease. The Secretary welcomed all in his whole souled style, and added many to his already long list of friends.

The parlors were filled with distinguished gentlemen and handsome ladies, the latter attired in rich and beautiful dresses. Iowa, to judge from the array of beauty present, can hold her own in point of feminine loveliness against any sister State. The principal topic of conversation among the gentlemen, and especially with Iowa's representatives, who seemed to be out in force, was the drawing of seats in the House. Sam. Cox's witty effort was discussed and laughed over, and the use of the boomerang explained to the mystified. At a little after ten a move was made in the direction of a side apartment, where a table laden with a bountiful collation was surrounded and the refreshments enjoyed. General Belknap seemed anxious to have all enjoy themselves, and to the humblest visitor he extended a personal invitation to partake of his bounty.

Towards the close of the reception gallant Phil. Sheridan entered the parlor and, as is invariably the case, held a little levee of his own. It was quite late before a general departure was taken, and every caller left with the best opinions of their host and hostess.

Among those present were Gen. Sheridan, Attorney General Williams and lady, Hon. Jackson Orr and lady, Hon. W. G. Donnan and lady, Hon. M. M. Walden and wife, Col. L. D. Ingersoll, Col. A. Lynch, Major Henry O'Connor, Hon. S. F. Miller, Mrs. Stocking, Gen. Chipman and lady, Nast the artist, Col. C. K. Peck, Robert T. Lincoln and lady, of Chicago; Senator Wright, Senator Harlan, Hon. J. B. Howell, Mrs. Wright, Miss Mary Wright, Hon. S. J.

W. Tabor, T. J. Mesick, T. J. Staley, Judge Hickenloper, Hon. W. Loughridge, A. D. Mowbray, Colonel O. D. Kinsman, General Vandever, Hon. R. L. B. Clarke, Col. Willis Drummond, Col. A. M. Scott, Hon. A. R. Cotton, Hon. Chas. Mason, J. P. C. Poulton, Mrs. Ella Colton, Mrs. J. M. Vale, W. W. Utz and lady, Hon. J. P. Grantham, Col. J. H. C. Wilson, C. C. Graham and lady, Hon. C. C. Stevens and many others.

The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 18 2.

On Tuesday evening of the week just closed Secretary Belknap entertained, at his residence in Washington, the alumni of Princeton College, of which Gen. B. is a graduate. We make these extracts from the *Chronicle's* account:

The assemblage of gentlemen included the names of graduates from that renowned *Alma Mater* from the class of 1811 down to the present time. Those who sixty years ago trod the *campus* and passed with honor through the *curriculum* of Nassau Hall, and who have since then filled many a high and honorable position in the professional walks of life, clasped hands with young graduates like S. L. Phillips, of this city, whose standing at the bar is already eminent; H. M. Gurley and S. T. Lewis.

In its learned, practical, but witty president, Dr. McCosh, Princeton was personified as a cherishing mother, and around her all the graduates gathered with a tender and filial affection. Speaking of and remembering the pleasant episodes of college life and the experiences of after years. We can not enter with all the enthusiasm of a Princeton graduate into the history of that celebrated seat of learning, but will not be forgotten by any one familiar with American history that she has furnished in peace and war many of the ablest of our public men; among them we mention six Secretaries of the Navy, Messrs. Southard, Dickinson, Badger, Dobbin, Kennedy, and Robeson. She has now two members of the Cabinet, Robeson and Belknap. She has furnished one President of the United States, a father of the Republic, James Madison.

For last evening's celebration the residence of Secretary Belknap was appropriately decorated. At one end of the main parlor a splendid portrait of the wise and venerable ex-President John Maclean, S. T. D., LL. D., who occupied the office from 1854 to 1868, while on the opposite side was suspended the portrait of the present occupant of the President's chair, Jacob McCosh, S. T. D., LL. D. Around these pictures and about the walls evergreens were handsomely festooned, and from many a vase bloomed fragrant flowers.

Not even a gathering of *alumni* is much without a speech and there was never a happier nor more appropriate one made than by the Secretary of War on this occasion. He said it afforded him the sincerest gratification to meet his fellow-graduates from the college of their love. It was a happy hour with them all to be able to live over again the scenes of their college life and to recall the never-to-be-forgotten reminiscences of student days, and to ponder for a moment over the illustrious history that surrounds their *Alma Mater*. It was his deep regret, however, that Dr. and ex-President Maclean was unable to be

present. From him he read a letter expressive of a strong desire to be present, but that his age and often infirmities prevented, and extending to all present his affectionate salutations and remembrances.

After reading the letter the Secretary exclaimed, with evident feeling, "God bless Dr. Maclean!" to which all the party responded, repeating the Secretary's words. He then introduced Dr. McCosh, who for one hour riveted the undivided attention of the company present by a most felicitous address, in which he advanced several interesting theories of education, and spoke with commendable pride of the present and future prospects of Princeton College.

At the conclusion of Dr. McCosh's remarks Mr. Belknap, with the President of the United States on one arm and Dr. McCosh on the other, led the way to the supper table in an adjoining parlor. The table was loaded with substantial and delicate edibles and rare wines, and the gentlemen enjoyed the supper with the greatest zest. At 11 o'clock the assemblage dispersed, heartily thanking Secretary Belknap for the entertainment.

The Daily Gate City.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8 1878.

TELEGRAPHIC

The Sale of Arms Investigation —Gen. Belknap Again Examined. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate select committee on the sale of arms commenced their examination to-day.

The first witness was Secretary Belknap, who said he did not know of any sale made in violation of law. On the 13th of October, 1870, having received a telegram which gave him reason to believe that Remington was the agent of the French Government, he immediately gave orders that no more arms should be sold. He had never spoken to Remington, nor did he know until afterwards that Richardson was his agent at the subsequent sales. In reply to a question as to whether any precaution could have prevented the French from receiving these arms, he replied, "Not after they were sold." He presumed that the purchasers sold to whom they thought proper. Official orders, however, were given to the Ordnance Bureau not to sell any arms to the French or Prussian Governments. The War Department sold arms unsuitable for our service, being engaged in providing better ones. He only knew, from the newspapers and general rumor, that the arms were sent to France. Whether they had previously been purchased from this Government, or were manufactured by private firms, he had no means of knowing.

He was asked whether Baron Gerolt made complaint that the arms had been sold to the French Government, and to this question he replied that on the fifteenth of October, 1870, Baron Gerolt called to request that the sale of arms be postponed till next week. Witness informed him that

our Government would sell no arms either to the agents of the French or Prussian Governments. Gerolt said they were not agents who desired to buy, but friends, when witness said they would have time to put in their bids by the next week. To this Gerolt said they first wished to consult the Prussian Government. The sale, however, was not postponed beyond the next week. Witness was interrogated on other points heretofore noticed in the report of his testimony before the House Committee on expenditures in the War Department.

To-morrow the committee will examine Gen. Dyer, chief of ordnance, at his house, he being unwell.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department held a meeting this morning, in the matter of the sales of arms and ordnance stores, and examined at great length Major S. B. Bennett, of the Ordnance Department, who explained in detail the *modus operandi* of making the sales and accounting for the proceeds. He disclaimed all knowledge of the purchase being made in behalf of either France or Prussia, but admitted that the war between those powers stimulated the demand for arms in this country on speculation. He testified that the minimum quantity of arms to which the stores of the Government had been reduced during that year was about 750,000 stands of suitable arms and 450,000 stands of unsuitable arms.

The President left Washington to-day to attend the wedding of Miss Drexel, in Philadelphia. He will return Monday.

THE GATE CITY: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

SUDDENLY SUMMONED.

Aaron B. Belknap, a Prominent New Yorker,
Stricken With Apoplexy.

The Particulars of the Sad Dispensation
of Providence—A Few Words Concerning Deceased.

Death generally seizes upon its victims when least expected, and this fact was exemplified yesterday in the sad and sudden demise of Hon. Aaron B. Belknap, of New York, at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Wolcott, corner Third and Blondeau streets.

Mr. Belknap was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, of New York, and took a deep interest in matters pertaining to the church. He was a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, lately in session at Madison, Wisconsin, had been in attendance there, and was en route for his home in New York. He is a relative of General Belknap, and Miss Anna Belknap and is also a distant relative and close friend of Mr. R. F. Bower and family, and had stopped over here to pay them a visit.

Mr. Belknap has been in poor health for some time past and during his stay at Mrs. Wolcott's became so ill that Dr. Hillis was called in to attend him. The

Doctor found him suffering from a neuralgic disorder of the chest, which was soon checked and Mr. Belknap had so far recovered as to take a drive with Mr. R. F. Bower on Thursday.

On yesterday he sent for Dr. Hillis and informed him that he intended starting for home last evening. The doctor had some conversation with him as to the most pleasant route home, and turning to the piano, with his back to Mr. Belknap, proceeded to prepare him a strengthening potion to use on the trip. When the medicine had been prepared the doctor turned toward Mr. Belknap to administer a dose of it to him, when he noticed that Mr. Belknap was gasping for breath and gradually toppling over from his chair. The doctor caught him before he fell, and done all in his power to resuscitate the dying man, but all to no avail, and in less than five minutes he was dead.

Deceased was a lawyer by profession and had amassed a considerable fortune. He took a deep interest in public affairs in his city and was treasurer of the far-famed Lenox Library. He was a devoted friend of Rev. Dr. Paxton, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and while in attendance at the assembly served upon several important committees. He has a wife and son living, and friends in New York have been telegraphed to break the sad news to his family.

By his death the church loses an earnest worker in the cause of religion and his family a devoted father and kind and indulgent husband.

The remains will be taken to New York to-day, leaving here on the Wabash at 3:55 p. m. Funeral services, conducted by Rev. Dr. Craig, will be held at Mrs. Wolcott's, corner Third and Blondeau, at 2:45.

S. E. Carey and Miss Anna Belknap will accompany the remains to their destination.

Keokuk Constitution.

NOVEMBER 14, 1894.
CONGRESSMAN BELKNAP.

The Son of Keokuk's Distinguished Citizen Goes Through in the Landslide.

Tuesday's political landslide took Hugh R. Belknap, son of the late Gen. W. W. Belknap, through and landed him, filled with surprise, in congress. Mr. Belknap was the republican candidate against Congressman McGann in the Third Illinois district in Chicago, one of the most popular men in Chicago, and his defeat only demonstrates that the candidates cut no figure.

The Chicago Times of today has the following about Belknap's election, which will be particularly interesting to Keokukians:

Congressman Lawrence E. McGann accepts his defeat philosophically and without apparent regret. He feels that it was through no fault of his own that

he was beaten at the polls, and puts himself in the same position with every other democratic congressman who went down in the fight. He considers that he was not a factor in the campaign, that the voters were not after his scalp in particular, but that a general dissatisfied feeling throughout the country led to a clean sweep in favor of the republican party.

Hugh R. Belknap does not claim that it was his own personality that elected him to congress to succeed McGann, and gives practically the same reason for his success that his opponent does for his defeat. But Belknap never dreamed that he that he would defeat McGann. Last night he said: "My greatest hope was that I would cut McGann's majority down to 1,500, and this was all I expected. My friends insisted that there was a bare possibility of election, but it was hard for one to believe. I spoke from three to five times a day at meetings throughout the district and saw that there was a strong sentiment my way. I preached protection and the people seemed to like it. I knew that I would cut that majority down, but to say that I ever had more than the faintest hope of election would be wrong. I knew that McGann was personally popular and would be a hard man to beat under ordinary circumstances, but after studying the condition of things I thought that I had pretty nearly an even chance with him, but not quite enough to elect me."

If it be great to be a congressman Belknap has had "greatness thrust upon him." The republicans of the Third district had made up their minds that it would be useless to put a man on the ticket—in fact, they did not know where to find one who would be willing to be put up to be knocked down. They held their convention on the night of October 3 at 148 Madison street, and after organization practically came to the conclusion not to put a congressional candidate in the field. Just before the convention adjourned a little Irishman arose and threw a bombshell into the hall. It was about as follows: "Gentlemen, I don't think that we should lay down to the democrats and let them bate us without a fight. It would be agin the principles uv our parthy to go to the polls on election day without a candidate for congress." The little speech caused consternation and was backed up with considerable applause.

Stephen A. Douglass got up, looked wise, and slowly said: "Is there any more gents' that want to shoot off their mouth in the crowd? Let her go."

The Irishman's suggestion seemed to be unanimous, and rather than get into a wrangle it was left to the hands of a committee with instructions to make a nomination that night and for ward it to Springfield. This committee went over to the Grand Pacific and placed the name of Hugh R. Belknap on the world as a candidate for congress. "Who is this Belknap?" everybody asked the next day. As a congressional candidate he was a productant of that celebrated Second ward politician Stephen A. Douglas, who had explained to the committee: "Belknap is a smart young fellow and will make the fight as good as any man we can put in the field. Let's give him the nomination as a compliment, and if he'll make the run we'll help him."

Belknap was in Des Moines, Iowa. Little did he dream that he was in the shadow of congressional honors. The day after the nomination he came out of

the hotel dining-room and was approached by Congressman Hull and Attorney-General Stone with congratulations. He could not understand it, and when told that he had been nominated for congress he simply ejaculated: "The Dickens I have."

Belknap came on to Chicago with a rush, saw Chairman Tauner, and had the fact explained that he was "bucking a brick wall with a small chance of breaking it," and went to work. In the meantime the little Irishman who had suggested making a nomination wondered who this Belknap was. He did not see him until the night of the Marquette club banquet at the Grand Pacific hotel. The little Irishman stood in the doorway listening to the speeches and Belknap stood directly in front of him, attired in a full-dress suit, under the coat of which his long, slim legs appeared quite prominently in a tight-fitting pair of trousers. He was pointed out to the Irishman, who surveyed him for a moment, and then remarked: "So that's Bill Knapp. Well he ought to make a d— good ran wid those legs."

Belknap did make a good run, or rather the party did, and he got the benefit of it. He paid all of his own expenses and managed his own campaign and goes to congress by a plurality over McGann of 101.

While H. R. Belknap was not widely known in this city he has a large acquaintance among railroad men and was considerable known in society. He is thirty-four years old and was born at Keokuk, Ia. His father was one of the best known soldiers that Iowa produced—Gen. W. W. Belknap, who was President Grant's secretary of war. At an early age he commenced railroading as brakeman, worked himself up from that to passenger conductor, later became train-master and chief clerk to the general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio. When the south side alley L was opened to the public he was made superintendent, where he remained until about two years ago. He is now handling railroad matters in connection with an attorney here. Belknap will go down into history as "the man who beat Larry McGann."

While the Times concedes Belknap's election by 101 plurality, the Herald this morning says that there are six democratic precincts in the district from which the returns are not in and which may change the result. Two years ago McGann was elected by 18,000 majority, but since then the district has been changed, leaving it an estimated democratic majority of 9,000. Clarke, the populist candidate, helped wipe this out Tuesday, he polling nearly 4,000 votes.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY
MARCH 24, 1898.
WILL MARRY SOON.

Miss Alice Belknap and Barclay Henry to be Married in the Near Future.

Keokuk people will be deeply interested in the following Washington dispatch concerning the approaching marriage of Miss Alice Belknap, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late General W. W. Belknap.

The approaching marriage of Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late ex-secretary of war, to Barclay Henry of Philadelphia was announced

today. While no date is as yet given out, it is confidently expected that the wedding will be one of the fashionable events of Easter week.

It will be remembered that it was only a few months since that an equally interesting announcement was made of the final annulment of the engagement that had existed for a year previous between Miss Belknap and Mr. Maie of the Belgian legation.

When Miss Belknap's engagement was first announced to Mr. Maie a stormy time followed for the young pair, because of the opposition of Mr. Maie's family, and more especially his mother, who declared that if her son married in opposition to her wishes she would disinherit him. Then nothing further was heard of the engagement until a few months since, when Mrs. and Miss Belknap announced among their friends that all thought of marriage had been abandoned and that the engagement with Mr. Maie was at an end.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 9, 1887.

General Belknap Interviewed.

Gen. W. W. Belknap was interviewed by a Register reporter, at Des Moines, and said:

If my business will be of any interest to the public, I am perfectly willing to talk about that, but as for political and public questions I am not only unwilling to express myself, but have no desire to do so. I am now a business man and talk business pretty much all of the time. I came west about a month ago to attend the reunion of the Crocker Brigade, of which I am a member and president. From Davenport I went to Keokuk, my former home, and from there I came to Des Moines on matters connected with my business. I was appointed by Governor Larrabee as the agent for Iowa to look after the old war claims of the state—these claims amount to \$35,000. The records are very voluminous and it is no easy matter to look up the claims. My special business here is to consult the attorney general and the auditor of state in regard to these records. After a claim has been properly certified to it is passed upon by the legislature and the appropriation allowed. About \$3,500 is now ready to be passed upon, and I have no doubt that the most of the claims will be allowed."

When asked whether he was giving all of his time to this matter the general replied: "No, I have another matter to look up. During the war the northern states paid a direct tax to the general government. Attempts are now being made to have these amounts refunded to the states. To push this matter most of the states now have their special agents at Washington, and through appointment by ex-Governor Sherman I am acting as such agent for Iowa. The tax that this state paid for this purpose amounted to over \$1,000,000, I think, and that is no small item."

Belknap Interviewed

Of course the refunding is only a question of time. Looked at from an unsentimental business standpoint the money by right ought to be refunded to the states that paid it or else those that did not pay it then ought to be made to pay it now. Legislation upon this question in the last congress failed simply because of lack of time. It will be brought up again next winter. Legislation is very uncertain, but ultimately it will succeed.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

Entered at Keokuk Postoffice as second class matter.
SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.

Presentation to General Belknap.

The Davenport Democrat-Gazette gives the following account of a presentation to General Belknap at the Crocker brigade banquet:

Major Higley of the Fifteenth Iowa, addressed the chair from the center of the theatre, reminded General Belknap of his statement of loss of an umbrella to the business meeting in the forenoon, and advancing presented him with one of the finest umbrellas made, with gold handle and the name "W. W. Belknap" inscribed thereon. The general was utterly astonished—but made a most happy speech that was full of references to army experiences, concluding with "are there any more umbrellas to present?" created great laughter.

Instantly W. H. Michael arose in the east aisle holding aloft a long package and addressed the general. He then advanced to the stage and presented the general, in behalf of the brigade, with a splendid cane of ebony and gold in honor of his fifty-eighth birthday. Mr. Michael's speech was one of the neatest possible in its expressions of the feelings of the members of the brigade for their commander. The head has the inscription:

FROM
CROCKERS' IOWA BRIGADE
TO
GEN. W. W. BELKNAP

On the occasion of his 58th Birthday,
SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

The secret had been kept from the general perfectly, but he thanked the brigade in brief but beautiful terms—and then aroused shouts of laughter by asking, "are there any more canes to be presented? I tell you, boys, if you have any such freaks in mind for Council Bluffs in '87, gather it all in money!"

THE GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887

—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The broad, bold autograph of ex-Secretary of War William W. Belknap, was conspicuous on the Southern Hotel register yesterday. The ex-secretary arrived on a morning train from Keokuk, Iowa, although he registered from Washington, D. C. In reply to a number of interrogatories propounded by a reporter, he stated that his visit related to private

business, and had no connection with anything of a public nature. He registered from Washington because he had an office there, although he had not been at Washington for some time. He had nothing to do with public affairs other than the interest that attaches to all private citizens, and had no opinion to express on national topics. He was now practicing law, and was the attorney of a number of railroad companies in the west, and was paying strict attention to business. He denied being present at a political conference of Vice President Arthur's friends at New York, and said the newspaper reports that he was there were incorrect. He had not seen the vice president since Mr. Garfield was shot, and, furthermore, he did not believe any such conference was held. Mr. Belknap will remain in the city for several days."

THE GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1876.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Finally Finishes the Impeachment Trial

By a Verdict of Not Guilty on Grounds of Jurisdiction.

Not Two Thirds Thinking Belknap Could be Impeached.

Doings of a General Character in the Senate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—At noon the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap. Upon the first article thirty-five Senators voted guilty; twenty-five not guilty, for want of jurisdiction.

Those who voted guilty were Messrs. Bayard, Booth, Cameron of Pa., Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelley, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers.

Those voting in the negative were Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, Wise, Allison, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright. Mr. Jones, of Florida, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge on the first article. On the second article thirty-six Senators

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voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty.

Mr. Morey, who did not answer the first roll call, voted guilty upon the second article. These Senators who voted not guilty repeated their reasons for doing so as want of jurisdiction.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above—36 voting guilty and 25 not guilty.

Before roll call on the 5th article was finished Mr. Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on the article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty. Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned sine die.

Mr. Allison called up the Conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill and in explanation thereof stated that the bill as agreed upon in the Conference appropriated \$74,675 less than the bill of last year. As the bill come to Senate from the House of Representatives it appropriated \$259,231, to which amount the senate added \$49,616. The Conference Committee had reduced the bill to the extent of \$18,776. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported back the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment, and moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment of the House to said bill, and ask for a Committee of Conference. So ordered.

Mr. Paddock called up the House bill to establish a new land district in the Territory of Wyoming, to be known as the Evanston District. Passed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of Ed. Y. Parsons, a member from Kentucky.

Appropriate addresses were made by McCreery and Stevens, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

The Gate City. DECEMBER 10, 1892.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

BELKNAP'S PICTURE.

A Splendid Painting of the Late Keokukan.

An oil portrait of General Belknap can be seen at the store of L. B. Abdill, 520 Walnut street, which is an exceedingly fine work of art, and a likeness of the popular Iowa general which is perfect in every detail, says the Des Moines Register. It is almost life size and is as life-like and perfect in expression as it is in every lineament and feature of the face. Any person who ever talked with Belknap will imagine that Belknap is talking to him while looking at this picture. The commanding and striking personal appearance, the princely air, the elegant pose of the head, and even the pleasant smile of this born leader of men are discernable at a glance. It is certainly a wonderful work of art, and the more remarkable from the fact that the artist,

Prof. John C. Marine of Kansas City, never saw the subject in life. The picture is produced from a photograph and written descriptions furnished by S. A. Marine of this city. Belknap was a pronounced strawberry blonde in complexion, with a mild blue eye, a sprinkling of gray tinging his bright auburn hair, always a difficult subject for a photograph. The color of the hair and the color and expression of the eye are as perfect almost as life. It is probably the finest picture of Belknap in existence and possibly the finest portrait ever taken from the distinguished artist's easel.

The Gate City.
DECEMBER 30, 1897.
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

THE BELKNAP MONUMENT

Committee Turns Over the Handsome Granite Memorial to the Government.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The handsome granite monument erected in Arlington National cemetery at the grave of Major General Wm. W. Belknap, who was secretary of war during the administration of President Grant, was today turned over to the government. The monument was erected by General Belknap's comrades of Crocker's Iowa brigade, the eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and of the army of Tennessee,, companions of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and other friends. Above the inscription on the monument is an heroic size bronze medallion likeness of General Belknap, showing him in the uniform of a major general. Colonel H. H. Reed of Iowa, president of the Crocker's Iowa brigade association, and Major Higley of the same state, chairman of the committee having in charge the selection of a design and building of the monument, were present. Major Higley, after inspecting the monument, turned the same over to Colonel Reed as president of the brigade association, and the latter turned it over to the United States government.

The Gate City.
OCTOBER 28, 1897. =
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

MISS BELKNAP FREE.

Her Engagement to Philip May of the Belgian Legation Declared Off.

A Washington dispatch has the following concerning a lady well known in Keokuk: The engagement of Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late secretary of war under Grant, to Paul May of the Belgian legation, is off. Miss Belknap, it is stated, withdrew from the international compact by cablegram. This announcement caused quite a flutter here today, especially among the bachelor eligibles of the smart set, and it is laughingly quoted "Miss Belknap will receive more congratulations on this last event than the first."

Mr. May has not made a sufficiently lengthy stay among his colleagues here to cause him to be well beloved, and his rapid acquirement of the promise of the future of the "court beauty" of course provoked no little jealousy. Miss Belknap is a tall, graceful blonde of distinguished carriage and clever linguistic accomplishments, whose loveliness of face and figure justly entitle her to the belledom she sways.

Mr. May is of Hebrew faith, which fact has been made the foundation for many baseless journalistic sensations to the effect that his betrothed was about to discard her belief for his; again that she had positively done so. The two young people, something more than a year ago, agreed to an engagement for a set number of months, at the end of which time, if mutually constant, a wedding would result.

It has been generally known that the mother of Mr. May, who is of the house of Rothschild, failed to favor the contemplated union of her son with a Christian and it is said threatened disinheritance.

Last December Mr. May, having been appointed to Japan, left for his post in that country. This summer he returned to America, and in September visited his fiancee in Canada, where she stopped for a season. Vows were renewed and Mr. May sailed for Belgium to make arrangements for the wedding. Mrs. May, however, continued relentless. No pleading, no pictured loveliness of their future would prevail over the traditions of her race. It is understood that Mr. May was deeply affected by his mother's distress.

Under the influence of such emotion, though still loyal to his Christian love, he acknowledged in a recent letter to Miss Belknap a sense of regret at the irreconcilable conflict of love and duty. The response of the proud-spirited American beauty was prompt release from his engagement, it is said, by cablegram.

No affair of the kind has caused such a social stir for many years, the international feature of the case making it the cause of brisk discussion in diplomatic circles. More than one adoring attache has already avowed his intention to enter the re-opened lists for the fair, free hand. Miss Belknap has just arrived from New York, after a stay there of some weeks.

The Gate City.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

BELKNAP MEMORIAL.

Receipt of Funds From Keokuk Appropriately Acknowledged.

Crocker's Iowa brigade is directing the movement for the erection of the Belknap memorial in Arlington. Yesterday the following acknowledgment of funds forwarded from Keokuk was received:

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 9, 1896.

Major D. B. Hamill, Keokuk:

My dear sir—I have your favor of the 8th containing draft for \$204, which is duly entered on the Belknap memorial book as contributions from the citizens of Iowa. I thank you and the remainder of the committee—Major Collins and Mr. Buck—and through your committee the citizens of Keokuk for so kindly responding to the call. I hope to report to you soon that the contract is let. I am sorry that none of you will be at Marshalltown the 27th and 28th inst. I hope to meet you all at no distant day. With regards to all of the friends at Keokuk, I am,

Your friend and companion.

M. A. HIGLEY.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA. 1869

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23.

MARRIED.

KENDALL—LOWE—Wednesday, Jan. 20th, at 11 o'clock a. m., by Rev. W. G. Craig, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Keokuk, Mr. George W. Kendall to Miss Kate Lowe, daughter of Ex-Gov. R. P. Lowe.

BELKNAP—TOMLINSON—On Thursday evening, January 21st, at St. Johns Church, Keokuk, by the Right Reverend Henry W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa, assisted by Rev. J. Green, General William W. Belknap and Carita S. Tomlinson.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886

—The many friends of Sam'l. G. Bridges will be pleased to learn that he has obtained judgment for \$35,000 in the U. S. district court at Rutland, Vt., against Sheldon and Slosson. This case has been in litigation for a long time.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879

A HEAVY DEMAND.

SUIT BROUGHT BY S. G. BRIDGES TO RECOVER \$50,000.

BRIDGES SUIT

From Sheldons & Slasen for Failing to Come Up to the Terms of their Contract.

Late last evening papers were filed in the District Clerk's office, in a suit brought by S. G. Bridges against Sheldons & Slasen of Rutland, Vermont. The petition sets forth that in May, 1875, the plaintiff made a written contract with Sheldons & Slasen; that in pursuance of said contract there was erected for national cemeteries a large number of stones, and that defendants received from the United States the pay therefor, to-wit: about \$800,000; that defendants have paid out for the use of plaintiff in pursuance of said contract a part of said receipts; that they have in their hands a balance belonging to plaintiff of \$40,000 over and above all credits to which they are entitled under said contract; that by reason of the failure of defendants to furnish stone of the color agreed in said contract, and by reason of extra expenses incurred by defendants in the conduct of the work without consent of plaintiff, he has been damaged in the sum of \$10,000. Wherefore he prays for a judgment in the sum of \$50,000. A printed copy of the contract between the parties is filed with the papers.

The Gate City.
= MARCH 27, 1896. =
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

BELKNAP MEMORIAL.

[To the Editor.]

Soon after the death of General W. W. Belknap his brother officers of "Crocker's Iowa Brigade" of which he was the local commander, inaugurated an effort to secure sufficient funds to erect a suitable monument over his remains, which now lie unmarked in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Arlington.

Through persistent effort on the part of some of the members of the brigade over \$1,200 have been secured, no part of which was donated by Keokuk friends.

About \$500 additional is now required to secure such a monument as his soldier friends have designed. They now appeal to the old soldiers and friends of General Belknap at his adopted home to be represented and have a part in this deserving tribute to one whom we all loved and who in his life was ever faithful and helpful to the interests of this city and his friends.

This appeal should not come to us without a cheerful and liberal response, for to General Belknap we are indebted for the establishment and improvement of our soldiers' cemetery, and no man did more to secure the establishment of the United States circuit and district courts here, and the public building for its accommodation than he. His position and influ-

ence in Washington enabled him to render his friends good service, and no one ever applied to him for aid but his great heart and liberal hand was ever open to assist without thought of pecuniary compensation. Let us now do our share to perpetuate his memory on the spot where his remains lie, surrounded by his soldier comrades.

Some time ago Torrence Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, appointed a committee composed of Major W. B. Collins, Major D. B. Hamill, George Hill, Asaph Buck and others who are now ready to present the matter to our citizens and should receive a cordial and generous response.

A general meeting of the Loyal Legion of Iowa will be held in this city on the 13th and 14th of April, attended by old soldiers throughout the state and it is expected by that time Keokuk will make a good report. In this connection it would be very appropriate for the ladies of Belknap Circle, an organization auxiliary to the G. A. R. in this city, to take such action as they may choose to aid in accomplishing a successful result. If 500 persons will give one dollar each the desired object will be achieved and be more appreciative than though five persons should give \$100 each. C. F. DAVIS.

The Gate City.
DECEMBER 10, 1897.
Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

GENERAL BELKNAP.

Dedication Yesterday of a Monument to His Memory.

Wednesday a monument in the National cemetery at Arlington Heights, Virginia, was dedicated to the memory of the late General William W. Belknap. It is an imposing and graceful shaft of granite. The money for its erection was raised by the famous Crocker Brigade. The Cedar Rapids Republican, in commenting on General Belknap, says:

"General Belknap was one of the conspicuous volunteer generals of the late war. He came from a race of warriors and he was himself a fighter and a leader. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., in 1822; his education was obtained at Princeton college from which institution he graduated in 1843. He chose the law as his profession and as a young attorney settled at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1851. Very soon Belknap became prominent in his profession and a leader in politics. He was at this time a democrat and as such was sent as a representative of Lee county in the legislature in 1857.

"When the war came in 1861 Belknap was an officer in a well drilled, long established local military organization. He offered his services to the government and was commissioned by Kirkwood a major in the Fifteenth Iowa infantry. In 1862 he was pro-

moted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and later became colonel in command of the regiment.

"At Shiloh the dashing volunteer soldier came under the eye of Grant and a friendship developed between the two men that remained steadfast throughout all the vicissitudes of later years. Belknap was conspicuous in the Vicksburg campaign in the battle leading up to the capture of Atlanta and in "the March to the Sea." The war over, he was mustered out as a major general, having declined a position in the regular army.

"He returned to Keokuk and in 1866 was appointed collector of internal revenue. In 1869 Grant called him to his cabinet as secretary of war in which place he served until 1876 when he resigned.

"Belknap quitted public life under a cloud. He was charged with having used his office to enrich himself. He was impeached by the house of representatives, tried and acquitted by the senate. His friends stood by him then and maintain to this day that he was absolutely innocent of any offense.

"The monument that will be dedicated to his memory tomorrow has been provided by his companions in arms and his personal friends in all the walks of life. It is their expression of loyalty to his memory and their evidence that they loved, honored and trusted him. It is a noble tribute, one that comes from the heart and it can not be that it is unworthily bestowed."

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878

Jere. Black Sues Belknap for \$5,000, Attorney's Fees.

BELKNAP SUED FOR ATTORNEY FEES.

Jeremiah S. Black instituted suit in the Circuit Court against ex Secretary of War Belknap, claiming \$5,000 for work and labor done by plaintiff at his request, &c. The declaration is the usual formal one, and the bill of particulars are as follows: "W. W. Belknap, to Jeremiah S. Black debtor, for professional services as councillor at law, \$5,000." The fee claimed is for the services of Black in the impeachment case.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878

Black's Suit Against Belknap.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Ex-Secretary of War Belknap employed three lawyers to defend him in his impeachment trial—Matt Carpenter, Montgomery Blair, and Jeremiah S. Black. He settled with the first two for their retainers and counsel fees to their entire satisfaction. Mr. Blair refused to take what Carpenter and Blair took, although Carpenter advised him to do so. It is currently reported that Belknap arranged to pay Blair and Carpenter \$3,000 each. Black's suit for \$5,000 will be contested.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION,

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY:

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

Mrs. Belknap.

Don Piatt, in the Washington *Capital*, speaks thus of Mrs. Belknap:

Upon last Friday this beautiful woman left Washington—where, at the Arlington, she has resided since last summer—for her home in the West. Of all who once followed, flattered, sought and sued this graceful and winning woman of fashion, not one was near to say, in leaden tone, farewell. We were not among those who sought to bask in the sunshine of her smiles in her hour of prosperity, or partook of her generous and graceful hospitality; and yet we never met her driving out with her baby in her arms, or saw her gliding quietly along the halls of the Arlington, that we did not have the heartache. She had fallen from her high estate through circumstances that rob the event of all crime. She saw those near and dear to her accepting presents in return for political favor, precisely as the President did continually, and all about her were of the same sort.

When the exposure came the manner in which she came to the front and attempted to shield her husband and her dead sister by criminating herself was brave. She failed, but the effort was heroic and made a noble woman of one who, but a little before, seemed only one of many lovely women dispensing graceful hospitality to a heartless world.

The world swings on, and ere long the Belknaps will be forgotten by the gay throng in which they moved; but if it is any comfort we can say there are a few who, knowing her and knowing all the circumstances attending the exposure, add to their love a deep, hearty, honest admiration.

Major D. B. Hamill has received a letter from Major M. A. Higley of Cedar Rapids, chairman of the Belknap monument committee, stating that the monument will be unveiled in Arlington cemetery Dec. 8, and extending an invitation to all Keokuk and Iowa people to attend the ceremony. This is a matter of interest to the surviving members of Crocker's brigade and also to the citizens of General Belknap's old home who are proud of the record of this gallant and lion hearted leader and who delight to do honor to his memory.

BOUNTY LAND! BOUNTY LAND!

UNDER the new Bounty Land Law all persons who have served in any war in which the United States have been engaged since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, landsmen, chaplains, clerks, Indians, wagon masters, teamsters, (or their widows or minor children;) also all officers or soldiers engaged in the Revolutionary War or their widows, who have not yet received full one hundred and sixty acres of land, and who have been in service **FOURTEEN DAYS**, can have their warrants procured by calling on me.

No charge if the warrant is not obtained.
WM. W. BELKNAP,
Office corner Main and Second Sts., up stairs.
March 16, 1855. d1m

UNITED STATES TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual list of U S Taxes, embracing special taxes, (formerly licenses) Income, Carriages, Gold Watches and Silver Plate, for the First Division of the First Collection District of Iowa, comprising the City of Keokuk and the Townships of Jackson, Montrose and Des Moines, for the year commencing May 1, 1868, has been returned to me by the U S Assessor. *Payment is hereby demanded forthwith* of all persons named therein, at my office in the City of Keokuk. All payments must be made

Before the 10th day of May, 1868;

And the amount of said taxes with five per cent. additional and costs, will be collected from all delinquents who fail to pay within the specified time.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Collector 1st Dist., Iowa.
apr17-2w 3a 110a 111w

DAILY GATE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1875.

—In noticing the contemplated visit of Secretary Belknap to Rock Island Arsenal on his return from the West, the Davenport *Gazette* says: "We are glad that the Secretary is to come here. He is an Iowa man, and therefore has other than merely an official interest in government work in the Mississippi Valley. He has been a consistent supporter of measures to clear the great river of obstructions to commerce, and has favored the early completion of the great Arsenal on plans which accord with both the interest and honor of the nation. These facts, not less than the character of the man, and the dignity of his office, will ensure him a cordial welcome by our people, who will be gratified further to hear that he purposes to remain a sufficient time to inspect the Arsenal thoroughly and acquaint himself with all the details of the work, preparatory to the proper presentation of the subject in his forthcoming arsenal report to Congress."

**WILLIAM W. BELKNAP
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

NOTARY PUBLIC AND INSURANCE AGENT.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS and Depositions taken, and all business requiring the services of a **NOTARY PUBLIC**, promptly attended to.
Fire, Inland, Marine, and Life Insurance Policies in substantial Companies issued on application.
Office corner Main and Second Streets, over City Book Store.
March 14, 1855. d6m

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
W. W. BELKNAP KEOKUK, IOWA

FRIDAY: MORNING, MAY 9, 1873.

He is Tendered a Dinner but Declines— The Correspondence.

Hon. Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, arrived at his home in this city by the 9:25 train on the C. B. & Q. road Tuesday evening. He came from Peoria by way of Burlington. He is, as our readers already know, en route to Washington from a tour of inspection of the military posts of the Southwest. He will remain here several days.

A large number of prominent citizens wished to express their gratification at the re-appointment of General Belknap as Secretary of War, and as a means of so doing tendered him a dinner, which he declines, expressing at the same time his appreciation of the honor and his friendship for our citizens.

The following is the correspondence which took place:

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 5th, 1873.

GEN. W. W. BELKNAP, SECRETARY OF WAR—Dear Sir: As an expression of the gratification at your re-appointment as the War Minister of this great Nation, as well as the high regard and respect towards you personally, the citizens of Keokuk would be pleased, if you will designate the time, during your short stay with them, to tender you a Dinner, where they can have the pleasure of again meeting you as their old friend and neighbor.

Respectfully yours,

Robt Maxwell,	R P Lowe,
B P Taber,	Geo Williams,
A Bridgman, Jr,	R H Wyman,
H W Rothert,	Wm Timberman,
Jno Adair McDowell,	D Moorar,
Erie J Leech,	Chas P Birge,
W H Dunlap,	Sam G Bridges,
Jno N Irwin,	H J Huiskamp,
A J Wilkinson,	J L Rice,
W B Collins,	Guy Wells,
Frank H Jones,	David G Lowry,
J C Parrott,	J W Kittle,
R P Creel,	J H Seaton,
H N Bostwick,	B F Hambleton,
Wm W Van Dyke,	Sam'l E Carey,
E H Harrison,	D J Ayres,
Frank Allyn,	Ed F Brownell,
James Cox,	Edward Johnstone,
Jas H Anderson,	M Vogel,
Robert H Gillmore,	William Fulton,
Jas F Cox,	R F Bower,
C W Lowrie,	A J McCrary,
James M Reid,	Hambden Buel,
John S Moore,	Smith Hamill,
John H Craig,	Wm Patterson,
Amos Stickney,	Wm Leighton,
D F Miller, Sr,	Wm Burkitt,
John F Sanford,	M W Westcott,
A Bridgman,	Geo E Kilbourne,
W A Patterson,	H B Ten-Eyck,
A L Connable,	John Givin.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S REPLY.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 7th, 1873.

Messrs. R. P. Lowe, B. P. Taber, Robert Maxwell, Geo. Williams, A. Bridgman, Jr., R. H. Wyman, H. W. Rothert, Wm. Timberman and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your complimentary letter of May 5th, tendering me a dinner, during

my stay in Keokuk, has been received.

Your expressions of regard are very grateful to me. The many acts of kindness which I have received from the citizens of Keokuk, without regard to party, during a residence of twenty-two years, have fastened me to them by ties no words can express, and this invitation is but another proof of their personal friendship.

While I am compelled to decline it, yet, gentlemen, I am sincerely grateful for the considerate kindness which prompted it.

The conduct of any man who fills a public position is a proper subject of criticism. Those who have been his neighbors for years, and have known him well, are his most rigorous and impartial judges.

Your language tells me that my course has met the approval of your judgment, and I can ask or have no higher honor.

With sincere regard,

Your friend most truly,

W. W. BELKNAP.

DAILY GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gen. Belknap's friends say that every one will be surprised at the defense the ex-Secretary will be able to make when he is brought into court. They say that the Democrats have by no means that dead case on Belknap that they imagine they have, and that he will be able to show clearly that he had no knowledge of the Marsh payment being part of a corrupt fund. Mrs. Belknap declares that she is alone responsible and that her husband was ignorant of the real nature of the transaction. Belknap will, however, publish no defense before the trial.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

Here's a slap at Grant and Brother Orville, that must make them wince, though they have the hide of the rhinoceros. It is from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the leading republican paper of Ohio. Speaking of the sale of post-traderships by brother Orville, obtained through the direct influence of the president, the *Gazette* says:

There can hardly be a case of meaner, more sordid and degrading trading on blood relationship to the president. But Orville Grant seems to be unconscious of this degradation of the influence of his illustrious brother; and the brother himself seems to have been unconscious that this giving his brother a roving license to trade on his relationship was anything unbecoming his high position. The independent republican press spoke out plainly on this Orville Grant scandal at the

beginning, yet he had not the grace to discontinue this business. He even had the hardihood to face this republican censure and the hostile house of representatives which he knew was elected. Indeed, it is evident that he has that low and sordid nature which makes him unconscious that there was any delicacy in this. In the view of this notorious operation, could Belknap suppose that a levy on a post-tradership would bring him any censure from his chief.

It is said that the appearance of Col. Peck, of this city, before the Clymer committee, and the pointed manner in which he connected Orville Grant, President Grant, Secretary Delano and the two Babcocks with the post-tradership business, will cause the two Babcocks and Delano to be brought before the committee to testify. Orville Grant has already been before the committee and his testimony, in connection with that of Col. Peck shows that there was a most shameless traffic carried on in post-traderships, and that in this traffic the president stands directly implicated. Orville Grant testified that he received the appointment of trader at several posts, through the direct interposition of the president, and that he farmed out the positions to other parties for 50 per cent of the profits.

Col. Peck testifies that, on making inquiry at the war office in reference to the removal of Durfee & Peck, as post-traders at Fort Sully, he was told by the secretary that the removal was ordered by the president. Col. Peck also testifies that on learning that the license of his firm as Indian traders had been revoked, he called on Secretary Delano of the interior department, who told him that the order was issued by direction of the president. Delano said he had to cut off heads when ordered by the president or lose his own. According to Col. Peck's statement, Orville Grant, the brother of the president, was general manager in the business, and that it was simply a scheme to put money in the pockets of a few personal and political favorites. Among these favorites, and as a conspicuous member of the ring, stands Gen. Hedrick of Ottumwa, who as supervisor of internal revenue, has shown such remarkable zeal of late in prosecuting the whisky ring!

THE CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY & COUNTY.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Articles of Impeachment against Belknap Prepared and Reported by the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The impeachment articles are five, worded in the usual legal phraseology.

The first article charges that W. W. Belknap, while in office as secretary of war, on the 18th of December, 1870, had power and authority under the laws of the United States, as secretary of war, to appoint persons to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; that Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at this military post, and therefore Caleb P. Marsh and John S. Evans entered into an agreement in writing.

[Here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso.]

That thereafter, on the 10th of October, 1870, said Belknap, as secretary of war, did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of the appointment Belknap on or about the 2d of November, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly received from Marsh \$1,500, and at divers times thereafter, that is on or about the 7th of January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year, while he was still in office as secretary of war, that he unlawfully received from said Marsh like sums in consideration of the appointment of Evans, and in consideration of his permitting Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill whereby Wm. W. Belknap, who was the secretary of war, as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second article recites that Belknap, while secretary of war, on the 4th of November, 1873, wilfully, corruptly and unlawfully received from Marsh \$1,500, in consideration that he would continue to permit Evans to maintain trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that he improperly permitted Evans to maintain a trading establishment at said military post, and Belknap was thereby guilty while he was secretary of war of high misdemeanor in office.

The third article recites that Belknap, as secretary of war, appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and Evans, by virtue of such appointment, had since, until the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had before he was so appointed, and in order to procure such appointment and continue therein agreed with Marsh that in consideration of Belknap's appointing him (Evans) to maintain the trading establishment, at the instance and request of Marsh he (Evans) would pay to Marsh large sums of money quarterly in advance from the date of his appointment, to-wit: \$12,000 during the year and other large sums quarterly during each year, in order that Evans should be permitted by Belknap to maintain such trading establishment; that Evans did pay Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year until December 5th; that Marsh on receipt of each payment, paid half thereof to Belknap, and Belknap, while knowing these facts and having power to remove Evans from the position at any time, criminally disregarding his duty as secretary of war, basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gain, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in position and permit him to maintain his establishment to the great injury and damage of officers and soldiers at the post, to emigrants and other citizens. This was against public policy and a great disgrace and detriment of public service, whereby Belknap was, as secretary of war, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 4 charges Belknap with having received from Marsh large sums of money in consideration of his having appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill and in consideration of his continuing him therein, whereby he, Belknap, had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. This article is accompanied by seventeen specifications, setting out the times and circumstances of payment.

Article 5, after reciting some general facts, charges that Belknap was induced to make the appointment of Evans by the influence and request of Marsh, and that Evans paid Marsh in consideration of such influence and request, divers large sums of money at various times, amounting to about \$12,000 a year from the date of the appointment to the 25th of March, 1872, and amounting to about \$6,000 a year thereafter until the 2d of March, 1876, all which facts Belknap well knew, yet corruptly from said Marsh, either for his own use or to be paid to his wife, divers large sums of money at various time, (setting out dates and amounts) all of which acts and bad doings were while said Belknap was secretary of war of the United States, and were high misdemeanors in office.

The document concludes: "And the house of representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war of the United States, and also of re-

plying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, and demand that said W. W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also report the following resolution:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against Wm. W. Belknap, late secretary of war of the United States.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1874.

DEATH OF WILLIAM G. BELKNAP.

Particulars of the Sad Event.

William G. Belknap, the son of Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, died at his home in this city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, of consumption. The event though not unlooked for, was sudden and startling not only to his immediate friends, but to the public at large.

On Saturday last he took his accustomed ride, seemed refreshed by it and slept well that night. On Sunday he suffered somewhat from the extreme heat, and on the following night was very restless. Shortly before his death yesterday morning he felt much better and requested that his breakfast be brought to him. A dish of strawberries was placed before him, and he proceeded to partake of them with apparent relish. After he had eaten a small portion of the contents of the dish he stopped, remarked that it was growing dark, sank back on the bed repeated the remark and the next moment was a corpse.

The deceased was in the twentieth year of his age, and has been an invalid for the past two years. He spent some time in New Mexico for the benefit of his health, but the improvement sought was not secured, and he returned home considerably worse than when he went away. It was apparent to his friends that he could not long survive, but so sudden a death was not anticipated by any one.

On Sunday last he formally united with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of this city, and made a public confession of the faith which he had long entertained. He did not do this from any apparent thought or consciousness of approaching death, but from a sense of duty. The act was purely voluntary on his part, and the announcement was made at his own request.

William G. Belknap was a young man who possessed intellectual qualities of a very high order. He entered Princeton College at an early age and passed successfully through the Freshman's Class, after which he was obliged to withdraw on account of his health. His pursuit of knowledge was prompted by a love of it, and he applied himself to his studies with zeal and earnestness. In thought, action, conversation and educational accomplishments, he was far in advance of his age.

During a large part of his illness, he was under the immediate charge of his aunt, Miss Anna Belknap, to whom he was much devoted

The sad intelligence of his death was at once telegraphed to his father, who was at West Point. He started immediately for Keokuk, and will reach here to-morrow evening.

The funeral will probably take place on Thursday.

DAILY GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1874.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE WM. G. BELKNAP.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DECEASED.

The funeral of the late William G. Belknap took place from the residence of his father on Third street, between Fulton and Franklin streets, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and was very largely attended. The obsequies were of a very impressive character.

The remains were enclosed in a handsome metallic burial case and occupied a position near the door in the front parlor. The coffin was decorated with an emblematic cross and crown composed of the choicest flowers. These ornaments were made to order in Chicago and were the contribution of the step mother of the deceased, Mrs. Secretary Belknap, who, on account of ill health, was unable to be present.

The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. W. G. Craig, Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, with which the deceased united himself on Sabbath last. He spoke from the text, "Who is in Heaven," taken from 1st Peter, 3d chapter and 22d verse. His remarks were very impressive throughout. He gave a brief sketch of the young man's life, touching the habits and characteristics of his youth, his fondness for study and the impression which he early made upon his teachers of the promise of a ripe scholarship, closing with a touching tribute to the character of the deceased, in which he alluded to his religious hope and the freedom with which he expressed it, the voluntary steps which he took to seek union with the Church, his firm expressions of faith, his composure, his exhaustless patience during his illness, his truthfulness, maturity, and the beauty of his person. He had but one fear, he said, and that was whether he could meet the final shock with composure. This fear was entirely removed by the fact that he knew no shock. God saved him from any pangs in death. The speaker closed his sermon with a few appropriate remarks, in which he spoke of the lessons of the young

man's golden youth and early departure, and the importance to his hearers of carrying them home to their hearts.

At the conclusion of his remarks the choir sang one verse of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee."

The lid was removed, and the immediate friends were permitted to look for the last time upon the face of the dead.

The remains were then conveyed to the hearse. The pall-bearers were Lewis Hosmer, Wm. Jamieson, R. C. Parrott, George Rix, Alonzo Hardin, Arthur Bridgman, Dr. Stilson, Samuel Ayres, Henry Heaslip, and Jesse B. Howell. The funeral cortege was a large one, extending for a distance of several blocks. It proceeded down Third street to Main, and out Main street to Twelfth.

The ceremonies at the grave were very impressive. The flag at the National Cemetery was at half-mast.

Among those present at the funeral from abroad were Col. J. N. Macomb, U. S. A., and Gen. J. M. Hedrick, of the Internal Revenue service.

DAILY GATE CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1876

DES MOINES

The Legislative Sun Going Down—The Belknap Scandal—Action of the House Thereon—Street Car Episode—

THE BELKNAP SCANDAL

created a sensation here simply tremendous. But a few weeks since, the Secretary was here leading his hosts in the Senatorial campaign; then he was in high feather, self-poised, daring, frank and hearty, the picture of a brave soldier and an honest man. The honesty of brother Harlan who stopped at the same hotel, was occasionally questioned, but that of Belknap never. I remember hearing one legislator inform another that he would vote for Kirkwood solely on the ground that he was an honest man. Legislator No. 2 propounded the query, "Where will you find a more honest man than Belknap?" and the other chap couldn't tell. He came around to answer the question the other day. The first day Belknap was here, during the Senatorial campaign, he appeared in the office of the Savery House and was at once surrounded by a crowd of delighted admirers. Standing there he took your correspondent by the hand, and, in reply to an inquiry for Washington news, said in his hearty way, "We are making it warm for the whisky thieves." Poor Belknap! On the very spot where he then stood I saw a newsboy the other evening gathering in the

nickels and shouting in a shrill treble, "Evening Leader, all about the fall of Belknap." And the newsboy had fully as large and eager an audience as Belknap. Among the members there is considerable difference of opinion. Many deem him guilty, but his friends—those in particular who voted for him for Senator—still stoutly protest his innocence, and relate the episode of the garden of Eden—"the woman did it." In fact, Belknap is frequently styled Adam Belknap.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DeWeese presented the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Iowa, That the grave charges made against the late Secretary of War demand a rigid and thorough investigation, and that as the representatives of a people who are proud of the distinguished services and character of Gen. Belknap, we deem that he be held personally responsible for his acts, and if guilty, that he may be punished as demanded by the laws of the land.

Mr. Irwin, of Lee, offered a substitute: WHEREAS, The people of Iowa have heard with profound astonishment and great sorrow the charges against General W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Iowa House of Representatives, That, if these charges are proven true, we greatly deplore their damaging effects, but that at the same time we deny that they are the result of Republican institutions.

Resolved further, That we ask a searching investigation into the truth or falsity of these charges in the name of the people of Iowa, and demand summary punishment if found true.

Resolved further, That in view of the distinguished past service of Gen. Belknap, both as a civilian and soldier of the Union, we ask a suspension of judgment until he has been heard—a right which we accord to every man accused of malfeasance in office and to which this case should be no exception.

Mr. Irwin said he had known Secretary Belknap from boyhood up. No man stood higher as a gentleman of honor.

Mr. Crawford, of Scott, asked that the words Republican institutions, be stricken out.

Mr. Irwin, of Lee, said he did not intend to use Republican in a party sense. He moved to insert the word Democrat also, if it is desired.

Mr. Hobbs, of Lee, supported the substitute of Mr. Irwin, for the reason that it asserted that this action of the Secretary of War "is not the legitimate outgrowth of Republican institutions." The word Republican is not, of course, used in a party sense, but refers to our form of government.

A telegram from France this morning, states that the news created intense excitement in Paris. The monarchists of France will use it as an argument against the republicanism of that country; hence the propriety of the language of the substitute.

This news fell upon him as one of the country from which the Secretary was promoted to his high position, with utter astonishment and grief, and though such developments may have the effect of pulling down the party which he opposed and building up the party to which he belonged;

he felt in this hour that all should rise above feelings of partisanship, and regard this terrible development as a national sorrow and a national disgrace.

The entire matter was referred to a committee. It has come up since and been re-referred.

On board a street car, bound for the State House this morning, official corruption was the subject of discussion among several representatives. A noted female suffragist and blue-eyed German were attentive listeners. Presently the woman suffragist broke forth, "I tell you gentlemen, if you want to purify politics you must give women a chance." "Yes, dat is so," echoed the German, "see how Mrs. Belknap burifies de politics—burifies de politics." The ride was finished in silence.

The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1871.

GEN. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, having inaugurated the system of weather reports, is now establishing a series of water gauges on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, at which observations will be made and reported on the same plan as the weather reports, to give information required for the protection of alluvial lands against overflow. Gauges will be established near St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Red River Landing, Baton Rouge and Carrollton, on the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico, and at Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri; Rock Island, on the Upper Mississippi; Louisville, on the Ohio; Florence on the Tennessee; Jacksonport on the White river; Little Rock, on the Arkansas, and Alexandria, on Red river.

DAILY GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1874.

OBITUARY.

William G. Belknap.

DIED.—In Keokuk, Iowa, June 8, 1874, at the residence of his aunt, William G., eldest son of Gen. W. W. Belknap, aged 10 years.

Although his decline was gradual and friends scarce dared to hope for his recovery, the death summons came with startling suddenness to all.

A few weeks ago he returned from Washington, enfeebled by protracted illness, and was received with warmest welcomes, by the waiting kindred who had bestowed upon him, from earliest infancy, their tenderest love.

On Sabbath last he united with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, but, being unable to attend the communion, the pastor and elders visited him, and administered the

sacrament to him and to the relatives who watched by his side. Later in the day, we were told by one who had known him from infancy, of his loveliness of disposition, his unwavering regard for truth, the wonderful fortitude with which he bore his sufferings and the love and reverence he expressed for the memory of the grandmother who had passed on before him, and thus been spared the shock of yielding up her fragile flower. And thinking of this, and of the "two or three gathered" to commemorate with him a Savior's dying love, the wonder came whether dear ones beyond the tide were permitted to pierce the veil and behold that peaceful face illumined with the joy of an humble believer. And wondering thus, we did not dream that it was indeed to be a last supper to him—his last Sabbath on earth—that, before another dawned, he would be numbered with the great congregation in the upper sanctuary—invited to sit with loved ones at the heavenly table, with Christ Himself to minister.

On Monday morning there seemed no perceptible change for the worse, yet suddenly the darkness came; so suddenly it left no time for sad farewells. But a little while before he had turned caressingly to her whose gentle ministrations had brightened his days of suffering, with the endearing words, "O! aunty, I do love you so!" and this sweet assurance will remain to soothe that yearning heart through the ceaseless longings that must follow.

He is waiting for his father's coming. His eldest born—his darling son—waiting with blue eyes closed beneath their silken lashes, and red lips chilled by the kiss of death. His weary head is resting now—his feet are still—his hands are motionless—his voice forever hushed. O! pulseless form, and mute, cold lips! Only those who have passed through Life's bitter waters, can realize the depth of such despairing woe!

Yet, as the kindred gather round, and tell the bereft father how peacefully his "Willie" went, although his fondest hopes may be blighted in yielding up his precious child, he will be reconciled by the thought that it was the Father's will.

'Tis a beautiful thought that he entered the Fold And reached up his hand for the Shepherd to hold; With the faith that sustained him undimmed by a fear,

He wished but to feel that the Savior was near, To sit at His table with dear ones 'below His love for a risen Redeemer to show; To leave them this symbol, all glowing and bright That would span, like a rainbow, affliction's dark Night;

For, on till life's sunset, these types of the Cross Will bring, 'fresh before them, his love, and their loss;

And on, till Death's twilight will float, light and free, The whisper: "Do this in remembrance of me."

So quietly, softly, the summons was given, They scarce knew their loss till the portals of Heaven

Had open'd to receive him, and waiting ones there Had answered his com'ng with anthem and prayer.

THE GREAT GIBBS HEAR CHINA CO. R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

And he—O! he felt not their throbbings of pain,
 Nor knew their wild wish to recall him again,
 For the voices of loved ones his childhood had
 known
 Responded with joy to his rapturous tone,
 Earth's pilgrimage ended and Heaven possessed
 Ye, alone, feel the pang—he has entered his Rest.
 KATE HARRINGTON.
 KEOKUK, June 10, 1874.

The Daily Gate City.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1 1871.

LINES.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. CARRIE T. BELKNAP.

Can it be, or am I dreaming—is it real, or but
 seeming?
 Did they mean it was our Carrie, when they said
 her soul had fled?
 She, the wife so proudly cherished!—has she in
 life's summer perished?
 Left a band of weeping mourners waiting for the
 early dead?
 Ah! my eyes are backward turning, and my heart
 is vainly yearning,
 For the childish form I welcomed in another
 land than ours;
 Then her step had such a lightness, and her eye
 had such a brightness,
 That she seemed a wandering seraph straying
 from the Eden bowers.
 And when years had gathered o'er me, and she
 stood again before me,
 In her ripened, girlish beauty, in this distant
 sunset land;
 How the old love seemed to brighten, and my
 eager grasp would tighten,
 When I felt the earnest pressure of her gentle,
 trusting hand.
 Why is earth-love ever fleeting?—why must each
 enraptured meeting,
 Every Promised bliss that opens, fade so soon
 before the eye?
 Why, when blest by love's fruition, must there
 come a quick transition,
 Leaving hearts that could not hold them, reach-
 ing upward toward the sky?
 O! the lone heart left behind her!—it will long in
 vain to find her,
 In the dear, familiar places made so sacred by
 their love;
 All his present joys are shrouded; all his future
 hopes are clouded;
 He has but the past to cling to, and the prayer to
 meet above.
 And the babe!—O! sacred treasure!—he will love
 it beyond measure,
 When, o'erwhelmed by his bereavement, he will
 scan its tiny face,
 And will see her smile up-lighting, and her own
 sweet lips inviting
 His poor, famished heart to fold it in a father's
 close embrace.
 Heaven is distant but in seeming—we can almost
 see the gleaming
 Of the pearly gates that open when our loved
 ones enter in;
 And we know while they are waiting, though yon
 starry, golden grating,
 They are guarding those who mourn them from
 the gilded paths of sin.
 O! then, husband, sisters, brother—soothe and
 comfort one another,
 With the thought that she is waiting, free from
 sorrow, care and pain;
 And that when the Reaper finds you, and with joy
 singers binds you,
 Spirit sheaves may there be garnered with the
 early ripened grain.
 S. A. A.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hark! the midnight bell has tolled! A
 shock has rent the air. A gentle spirit has
 silently passed from earth to heaven. She
 of whom we now write is no more. Truly
 has it been said, "that earth is not man's
 abiding place."

The subject of this notice, Mrs. Carrie T.
 Belknap, was the daughter of the late Dr.
 John A. Tomlinson, an eminent and accom-
 plished physician of Harrodsburg, Ken-
 tucky. Born and raised on "the dark and
 bloody ground" she united the grace and
 sprightliness of the South with the dignity
 and culture of the North. Some six years
 ago she came to Keokuk and made her
 home with her sister, Mrs. R. F. Bowers.
 She remained there until about two years
 ago, when she married General Wm. W.
 Belknap, then U. S. Collector. During her
 residence in Keokuk she made many warm
 friends and was an ornament to the society
 in which she moved. Removing to Wash-
 ington with her husband, after he was ap-
 pointed Secretary of War, she, by her grace
 and accomplishments, won the love and es-
 teem of all who knew her, and became a
 favorite of the brilliant society of the gay
 metropolis, which she was so eminently
 fitted to adorn. Her health which had oc-
 casioned much anxiety to her friends for
 some time past, suddenly grew worse this
 fall, and although faint hopes were enter-
 tained for her ultimate recovery, yet no one
 dreamed that her earthly pilgrimage was
 was so nearly ended. When the sad news
 reached here a few days ago—she died De-
 cember 29, 1870, in Washington, it sent a shock
 through our entire community, and few
 could realize the fact. But alas! 'tis too
 true. She whom we have loved so fondly
 and tenderly is no more. Truly may it be
 said in her case that "they whom the gods
 love die early." Surrounded by all that
 could make life desirable; a noble and tender
 husband, a bright and lovely babe, a host of
 friends, and a social position which few
 achieve, how bright the future seemed to
 her, but alas! how transient and fleeting it
 proved. The grave now claims her for its
 victim, and husband, child and friends are
 left to mourn her untimely end.

Peace to thy memory, dear friend, and in
 after years, when those who have basked in
 thy smiles shall have forgotten thee, may
 bright visions of thy loving face ever hover
 around me.

She died as she lived—a true woman and
 a Christian, conscious and resigned to the
 last, and it is a happy thought for her
 friends that she reposed implicit trust in
 her Blessed Savior.

"There is no death in Heaven;
 For they who gain the shore
 Have won their immortality,
 And they can die no more.
 There is no death in Heaven;
 But when the Christian dies,
 The angels wait his parting soul,
 And wait it to the skies."

Keokuk, Dec. 31, 1870. B.

LINES

ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF MRS. CARITA T.
 BELKNAP.

Lay her in the gentle earth;
 Lay her where the Summer's mirth,
 Brought to life a violet's birth;
 Lay her there; the loved of all,
 With roses for her funeral pall,
 And for showers such tears alone
 As mourning friends are sad to give,
 O'er the sweetest human flowers that claimed our
 love.

Lay her where the midnight hours
 Distill the dews from heavenly flowers;
 Shedding sweet fragrance round her path,
 That leads her through the starry vault
 To yon bright hills,
 Where she stands crowned
 Queen, seraph of the fair redeemed,
 Swelling the hymn of everlasting love
 Amid the seraph throng.

Gone from out our midst forever
 Like a passing sunbeam's smile;
 Moved, like a misty vision, from us,
 Melting into night of heaven;
 Naught of earth is left of thee
 Save the little spirits freed
 To light our pathway through the gloom
 That points to Heaven and thee.

Mrs. MAT HASKIN.

Keokuk, January 18, 1871.

The Daily Gate City.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1871.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BELKNAP.

The Washington *Republican* of January
 2d has this account of the funeral of Mrs.
 Belknap on the 1st inst.: "The funeral of
 Mrs. Carita Tomlinson Belknap, wife of the
 Secretary of War, took place yesterday af-
 ternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. Johns Epis-
 copal Church, corner of H and Sixteenth
 streets, and was very largely attended. The
 remains, encased in a metallic coffin, were
 removed from the residence of Gen. Bel-
 knap, on Lafayette square, a few minutes
 before 2 o'clock, the following named acting
 as pall-bearers: Secretary of State, Secre-
 tary of the Navy, Postmaster General,
 Judge S. F. Miller, of the Supreme Court;
 Generals Sherman, Ricketts and Michler, of
 the War Department; Horace Porter, the
 President's private secretary; Commodore
 Alden; Gen. E. W. Rice, of Iowa; Wm. S.
 Huntington, of Washington; and C. P.
 Marsh, Esq., of New York.

"Arriving at the church the remains were
 received in the vestibule by the rector of
 the parish, Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, assisted
 by Rev. Mr. Tenney. The coffin was borne
 up the south aisle by eight messengers from
 the War Department, immediately followed
 by the pall-bearers and mourners. The
 coffin was covered with rare exotics in the
 form of crosses, hearts and wreaths, while
 at the head was a crown of japonicas. Either
 side of the coffin was likewise adorned with
 garlands of flowers. The solemn and im-
 pressive funeral service of the Episcopal
 Church was conducted by Rev. Mr. Lewis.
 The choristers chanted the psalms arranged

for this service, and sang the hymn beginning, 'Rise my Soul, Stretch out thy Wings.' At the close of the service the remains were placed in the hearse and conveyed to Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown, where they were placed in the receiving vault for temporary interment.

"The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in Washington, not excepting that which accompanied the remains of the lamented daughter of Secretary Seward four years ago, whose funeral took place from the same church.

"Among those present at the church were the President, Vice-President, all the members of the Cabinet, except the Attorney General now absent in Georgia, heads of bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, members of the Foreign Legations, Senators and Representatives, members of the Iowa Association, the children connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum and many of the leading citizens of the District of Columbia."

of that, however, he is pursuing his profession, that of the law, with success, and is building up a good practice, so that there was no excuse for this last and stupid dig at an already over-pounded man. He is not in a penniless or a friendliness condition. At the last meeting of the Army of the Tennessee his old comrades in arms showed their abiding friendship in him, and their wish to help restore him to his old place in popular favor by putting him in a prominent position in their officary. He has many other friends, too, who without doubting that he made a mistake which led him into wrong-doing, would give him another chance, and cry down this perpetual pounding of him at the hands of small and vengeful creatures who were made, and no doubt justly, to feel the weight of his hand when he had power.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

General Belknap.

[From "Three Secretaries of War," by Mrs. Clement Aimes, in Independent.]

In this same dingy little office now sits, as Secretary of War, a man endowed with such plentitude of life that to look on him it seems as if death could never touch him. General Belknap possesses that powerful vital temperament which, when combined with high mental and emotional qualities, attracts and sways all who come within its influence. This temperament is the reservoir of personal magnetism, and, even when unoccupied by large moral endowment, always gives to its possessor a powerful personality. Men of this temperament always make magnificent soldiers, through their very capacity of going out of themselves, and of carrying thousands of men with them to victory, through the very *elat* of their personal enthusiasm. In battle their men are ready to go with them alike to death or to glory, unconscious of fear, regardless of danger—anywhere, everywhere, if they but follow the beloved leader. Such a soldier by right of Nature would be General Belknap; such a soldier by word of record we learn that he is. In Ingersoll's "Iowa and the Rebellion" we find much concerning General Belknap, then Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment. The following refers to his conduct at the battle of Corinth: "Many individual acts of heroism here occurred. The flags of two opposing regiments would meet on the opposite sides of the same works, and be flaunted by their respective bearers in each other's faces; men were bayoneted across the walls, and officers with their swords fought hand to hand with men with bayonets. Colonel Belknap took prisoner Colonel Lampley, of the Forty-fifth Alabama, by pulling him over the works by his coat collar, being several times fired at by men at his side. The colors of the regiment were taken at the same time. Colonel Belknap displayed at all times the highest qualities of the soldier, cheering his men by his voice and encouraging them by all personal disregard of danger."

Like Rawlins, General Belknap left the profession of law to enter the army in the autumn of 1861. He entered as Major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and rose through all the intermediate grades to his present rank. Like Rawlins, also, he is an intimate and trusted friend of Generals Grant and Sherman. General Belknap is

little if any over forty, and to all outward appearance his grand physique has brought him forth from years of war in unbroken health. If temperament is faith, presence is as often fortune. In this, General Belknap carries the guaranty of success, for it inspires confidence quite as much as it attracts admiration. He has fair hair and beard, both almost imperceptibly touched with gray; fine features; eyes of dark blue, with a quick, keen glance, which almost unconsciously seems to make up its mind about you at once. Nine persons out of ten would call him a handsome man, and at least half of that number would find some way of telling him so. If he were a vain man, herein would lie his greatest danger. For, to come suddenly into an atmosphere of adulation and flattery, and still to remain supremely conscious of human infirmity and shortcoming, is the truest test of personal greatness. He has versatile mental powers, and the rarer power of making his gifts available. He has not imagination enough to dazzle his judgment, sees clearly, acts decidedly. When he believes it to be his duty, he can say "No" frankly, kindly, and finally. His manner is affable, sincere, sufficiently sympathetic, but not flattering. For this alone we have hope of him—that he will never degenerate into a mere seeker of place or a hackneyed politician. He is your friend because you command his confidence and possess his esteem; thus he must be your friend through life and death. Gen. Belknap, a brave, high-minded, honest man, is in the truest sense the successor of Stanton and of Rawlins. We can offer him no better wish than that he may carry on to the end of his life the spotless record of his past.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

GEN BELKNAP'S RECEPTION.

General Hedrick, of the Ottumwa Courier, was present at the reception of Secretary Belknap and lady. He writes a letter to that paper, in which he tells all about it. We extract from it as follows:

"DEAR COURIER:—Belknap, Boutwell and Cresswell are the strongest and most popular men in the Cabinet. Belknap is particularly the representative man of the soldier element of the country in the President's councils, and he has not only in the three months of his service become immensely popular with the people of the West who have come in contact with him, but also with everybody else here, who were cynically inclined to inquire who the devil he was when he was made Secretary of War. We make these discriminating remarks in favor of Belknap in full view of the fact that Cox, an eminent soldier, is Secretary of the Interior, but the truth is, that the latter individual is a cold, unimpressive sort of a man, without any of Belknap's magnetism or suavity, and therefore has the air of assuming the insolence of office, without perhaps intending it, while Belknap has the happy faculty of sending a man or even a woman out of his presence without granting their request, and still doing it in a manner so as to send them away in good humor, and with a high opinion of the Secretary and his reasons for refusal.

"To Iowans, and western people especially it is a gratifying fact that the reception given on last Saturday night

THE GREAT EAST HEAD CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23

BULLY FOR BELKNAP.

What the Des Moines Register Says of the General and His Traducers.

Yesterday's Des Moines Register contains this manly article in regard to General Belknap and his wife, which will meet with a favorable reponse from his Keokuk friends:

An Eastern paper has this item in its print:

"Gen. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, of unenviable fame, is now down to the business of being a drummer, having joined the honorable band of the men with hooped trunks and thousand mile tickets."

It is singular how men and editors will wait for years to get a chance to lie and be witty about a man they do not like. The above is a sample. There is no truth in it. It is of a piece with the coarse and cruel inventions which stupid and vulgar-minded editors exhibit in still keeping up their flings at Mrs. Belknap, invading the privacy of her home, the sanctity of an unstained life, and the sacredness of woman's right to protection, in order to show their own innate coarseness and vulgarity. One of the ineffaceable stains upon the American press is the cruel and wicked treatment which some of its papers have bestowed upon this lady—a gentlewoman, in private life, who had no means of striking back, and whose conduct since the sensation at Washington has been one of such shrinking privacy and entire retirement, that it ought of itself to have shamed the pursuing jackals of the press into silence. Gen. Belknap, if he had gone into the humbler business of "being a drummer" would not be censurable therefor—but would deserve commendation instead, if his situation had impelled him to abandon his profession and go to some other work. Instead

U. S. TAXES!

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List of U. S. Taxes, embracing Special (Wholesale Licenses), Income, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches and Silver Plate, for the 1st DIVISION of the First Collection District of Iowa, comprising the Townships of Madison, Jefferson, Green Bay, Washington, Charleston, Marion, Van Buren, Denmark, Cedar, West Point, Pleasant Ridge, Franklin and Harrison, in the

COUNTY OF LEE,

for the year commencing May 1, 1869, has been returned to me by J. B. WEAVER, Esq., U. S. Assessor. Payment is hereby demanded forthwith of all persons named therein, which will be made to J. L. MORRILL, Deputy Collector, KEOSAUQU, IOWA. Returns must be made on or before the 12th day of May, 1869; and the amount of said taxes, together with additions, and costs, will be collected from all delinquents who fail to pay within the specified time. In witness whereof, at Keosauqu, Iowa, this 12th day of April, 1869. J. M. LAYTON, Assistant U. S. Assessor.

WM. W. BELKNAP,

Collector 1st Dist. Iowa.

by Mr. Secretary Belknap and his charming and elegant wife, was in every respect the most successful and numerously attended by distinguished people, of any given here this winter, with the bare exception of those given by the President.

"Over three thousand card invitations were issued by Mrs. Belknap for her three public receptions for the 12th, 19th and 26th inst., divided as near as may be between these three nights. On this occasion fully fifteen hundred paid their compliments to the new Secretary and lady, commencing to come about 9, and leaving the house finally empty at 1 1/2 a. m.

"The cordiality of the Secretary and the ease, dignity and grace of Mrs. Belknap, were matters of universal commendation.

"Two of the prettiest women there were Mrs. Frank Palmer and Mrs. Trimmer, her relative, the former escorted by her distinguished husband, and the latter on the arm of Hon. Tom Withrow, who is practicing here before the Supreme Court. One of the most noticeable ladies present was Mrs. J. B. Briggs, jr., whose husband is the "Iowa" of the *Courier*, and who herself is the accomplished correspondent of the *Independent*, &c., over the *non de plume* of "Olivia," both Iowans transplanted to the prolific soil of Washington.

"Geo. Alfred Townsend, the 'Gath' of the *Chicago Tribune*, Don Piatt, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, 'Mack' of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, J. Russell Lowell, the poet, and an immense array of greater and lesser intellectual lights graced the occasion with their presence. The leading members of the Senate and House, together with all the prominent officials here were in attendance.

"Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and all the other distinguished sardine boxes resident and visiting here, were also present to do honor to the popular and universally admired War Minister. Phil. Sheridan is one of the most genial and sociable little Irishmen living. He is a bachelor, about forty, wears his hair sand papered down to the quick, and sticks closer to a pretty woman than a sick kitten to a hot brick.

"The Iowan's present, whom I can now call to mind, were Senator Howell, Col. Wm. Penn Clark, J. P. C. Poulton, the 'Potomac' of the *Courier*, Hon. John A. Graham, Assistant Register of the Treasury, Mr. Page, late Consul to Zurich, Judge Wm. Loughridge, Gens. E. W. Rice and Fitz Henry Warren, and others; all accompanied by ladies."

THE GATH CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 2, 1870.

THE BELKNAP RECEPTION.—"Olivia" writes to the *Philadelphia Press* a spirited account of the reception of the Secretary of War. We have already more than once referred to his reception. But this account is so well written, and cordial, withal that we cannot withhold it:

The great reception triumph of the season has been held at the historic Seward mansion, at present the home of the Secretary of War. Outside of the public buildings no house in Washington is so memorable in associations as this plain, unpretending pile of brick and mortar. It is broad, old fashioned, with rooms extending far back, and everything about it reminds one of the good old days of one's grandfather, and its severe simplicity is as refreshing as pure air, when compared with the sensual gingerbread work of the luxurious modern mansions.

The reception of the War Secretary and his accomplished wife was honored by the President of the United States, accompanied by the well-known Dent family. The newspapers have much to say about the "Dents;" but a close inspection of their every-day lives, as well as their antecedents, proves that our Chief Magistrate might have fallen into much worse hands. It is true they are numerous; but, as they did not make themselves, this sin must be laid at another door. Besides, are they to blame because a President happened to drop into their nest? Is there a man or woman in this country with stamina enough to keep them modest if they had a brother-in-law more potent than any king? Besides, these dozen or more brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are exceedingly well-behaved, considering the excellent opportunities which might be turned into mischief. A member of the Dent family has never been known to be connected with the gold ring; has never been summoned before a Congressional committee. It is true, they like to tussle under the warm wings of the President; but are not the great arms of the nation long enough to embrace the whole brood?

Up the very same stairs that once echoed to the footsteps of the assassin Paine poured a stream of life composed of the *creme de la creme* of the National Capital. Members of the foreign legations, with their ladies, were there; and this is unusual, as many of these haughty foreigners are seldom or never seen in Washington society, except at the mansion of the secretary of state. The Cabinet, Supreme Bench, Senate, House of Representatives, distinguished members of the press were present; and, to give additional brilliancy to the scene, the army and navy were

largely represented, glittering in blue broadcloth and the usual golden trappings.

At the entrance of the first parlor stood the Secretary of War; at his right hand might have been seen his fair young wife. With all due respect to secrecy, it is whispered that Secretary Belknap is just a shade handsomer than any other man in the Cabinet. His exterior surface indicates the pure Saxon, and his eyes are the color of that deep blue liquid which is obtained by dissolving indigo in sulphuric acid. He has the true soldier's form, which is tall, broad and deep, and his voice is as mellow as an organ's. His step has a ring when his foot touches the pavement, and his hand has the true grip, whether it hauls a rebel colonel over the earthworks on the battle-field, or touches the dainty finger-tips of a woman. It is said that Secretary Belknap has a warm place in the Chief Magistrate's heart, which proves that the feminine element does not enter into the construction of a President. General Belknap is a warrior by inheritance, as well as by practice, for ever since the beginning of the Republic the long line of Belknaps have taken up arms in defense of their country.

The fine young face of Mrs. Belknap, as she receives the hosts of dignitaries who have come to pay their respects to the great War Power represented by her husband, is just as refreshing as pure water at the hillside. The bride of a year, a new comer to the Capital, she has not had time to be spoiled by adulation. The genuine kind ways of private life she bears unspotted to her high social position, and the graceful manners which she brings with her from her Kentucky home remind us of the days of Mrs. Crittenden, when the distinguished women of that state were the fixed stars of society in Washington. Mrs. Belknap wore upon this occasion the same superb dress which graced the Prince's ball, which proves that she does not intend to imitate those extravagant women who will not be seen twice in the same toilette. If this independent trait in her character lessens her in the opinion of her feminine peers, let us hasten to tell her how much it endears her to the people. Mrs. Belknap shares the honors of beauty with Mrs. Creswell in the Cabinet.

Just beyond the War Secretary stood the President, with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sharp at his side.

DAILY GATE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1873.

BELKNAP-BOWER.

Marriage of the Secretary of War to Mrs. Bower, of Harrodsburg, Ky.

[Special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe] LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—A special telegram to the *Louisville Commercial*, from Harrodsburg, Ky., this evening, says the marriage of General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, to Mrs. Amanda T. Bower, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. A. Tomlinson, was consummated this evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Dr. Wm. Tomlinson.

The ceremonies were performed in the presence of a select company of the nearest relatives of the bride and the youthful son of Gen. Belknap. The Rev. J. C. Venable married them with the beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church.

The bride is handsome in form and feature, looking the very embodiment of queenly grace. She was given away by her distinguished kinsman, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. A special train via the Kentucky Central Railroad will carry the bridal party to Washington to-morrow.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1870

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17.

General Belknap.

[From "Three Secretaries of War," by Mrs. Clement Ames, in Independent.]

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Like Rawlins, General Belknap left the profession of law to enter the army in the autumn of 1861. He entered as Major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and rose through all the intermediate grades to his present rank. Like Rawlins, also, he is an intimate and trusted friend of Generals Grant and Sherman. General Belknap is little if any over forty, and to all outward appearance his grand physique has brought him forth from years of war in unbroken health. If temperament is faith, presence is as often fortune. In this, General Belknap carries the guaranty of success, for it inspires confidence quite as much as it attracts admiration. He has fair hair and beard, both almost imperceptibly touched with gray; fine features; eyes of dark blue, with a quick, keen glance, which almost unconsciously seems to make up its mind about you at once. Nine persons out of ten would call him a handsome man, and at least half of that number would find some way of telling him so. If he were a vain man, herein would lie his greatest danger. For, to come suddenly into an atmosphere of adulation and flattery, and still to remain supremely conscious of human infirmity and shortcoming, is the truest test of personal greatness. He has versatile mental powers, and the

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The Daily Constitution.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1871.

MRS. BELKNAP.—A Washington special to the Philadelphia Press, has the following notice of the late Mrs. Belknap:

Mrs. Belknap was a native of Kentucky, having been born near Louisville, in that state, in March, 1839. She was the daughter of the late John Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, and she was married to General Belknap in January, 1868. The disease from which she died was consumption, and was contracted some years ago, though the malady did not show itself in a formidable shape until within three months past. About two months since, she gave birth to a fine boy. She recovered from her confinement only to find herself prostrated by the inroads of the disease which ended her life. It made rapid progress, and some three weeks since her attending physician, Dr. Morris, U. S. A., pronounced her beyond recovery. She was entirely conscious up to the moment of her death. A few moments previous thereto, she called her husband to her bedside and requested to be raised up. A few moments later, she said, "I am dying," and breathed but once or twice after uttering those words. Her widowed sister, Mrs. Bowers, had been with her for the last few weeks, and received the care of the little child. Mrs. Belknap was possessed of a rare degree of personal grace and beauty, and her happy, easy manner, together with her qualities of mind and heart, achieved for her at the very outset, a degree of personal popularity accorded to but few ladies in Washington society.

The Daily Gate City.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1 1871.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The pall bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Secretary Belknap to-morrow afternoon will be: Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Creswell, Judge S. F. Miller of the Supreme Court, General Horace Porter, C. P. Marsh of New York, General Michler, Secretary Robeson, Gen. Sherman, Wm. S. Huntington, Commodore Olden, and E. W. Rice of Iowa.

The Daily Gate City.

DIED.—At the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Monday morning, May 8th, Robert Bower, youngest child of W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, aged six months. MAY 11, 1871

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA, 1869

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 13.

The Very Latest.

SECOND EDITION.

3 O'CLOCK A. M.

From Washington—Maj. Gen. Belknap Appointed Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 13.

It is known that General Sherman only accepted the office of Secretary of War temporarily, or until the President could make a permanent appointment. The President has now appointed Major General Belknap, of Keokuk, Iowa. Major General Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, N. J. He served in the army from the first to the last day of the late war. He commanded one of the divisions of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in General Sherman's last two campaigns, with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He is about 38 years of age, in excellent health, and is a lawyer by profession. He has already been telegraphed to, and will reach Washington in a few days, when General Sherman will formally resign his position of Secretary of War, and Gen. Belknap will enter upon the duties of the office.

DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

Married.

BELKNAP—BOWER—At the residence of Dr. Wm. M. Tomlinson, Harrodsburg, Ky, on Dec 11th, by Rev. J. W. Venable, Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, to Mrs. A. T. Bower, of Cincinnati.

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED HISTORY
 J. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

The Valley Whig.

KEOKUK:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1857.

News from the Plains, 200 Miles West of the Missouri--Buffalo and Buffalo Hunting.

[The boys about town will recognize their young friend, Sam. Curtis, who is writing from the West to his friends in our city.]

COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY, Sept. 9, 1857.

DEAR MOTHER:—We have at last returned from "Kearney," happy enough to get back to a civilized country.

Nothing of importance occurred after my last letter, which was published in the Non-Pariel, until we started on a buffalo hunt, which I will now narrate: Understanding from a party of buffalo hunters returning from a hunt farther up the Platte that there were plenty of buffalo within twenty miles of us, we resolved upon a grand chase, if we could make it with our grass-fed horses and hard drove mules.

We left our camp, opposite Fort Kearney, where we had laid out Kearney, about six o'clock, A. M., with our light spring wagon and the two mules for wheel-horses, and hitched our two horses in the lead.

The morning was wet and unpleasant, a slow rain was falling which continued until noon.

We amused ourselves imagining every bush and bunch of grass we saw was a buffalo, until about 10 o'clock, when sure enough we saw them. There were two of them lying down on the prairie. We saw them when about two miles off, and a part of us immediately started for them. The mist and fog in the atmosphere gave them a strange appearance. At times they looked as large as elephants, and were apparently very near; and again they would appear to be some distance ahead. Finally when we got within about 300 yards of them, they both jumped up and ran away into the hills. I followed them, and my friend from Omaha, who was on horseback, also followed. They soon left me far behind, but I pushed on to the ravine where I had last seen them, just in time to see a large bull coming down a point about a mile distant on a slow trot. He saw me as soon as I saw him, and immediately turned from his course down the ravine, and thence took his way over the hills to the right. I hurried up to head him if possible; for I judged from his gait that he was hurt, but was not quick enough, as he passed on ahead of me. I stopped on top of the hill, where Mac soon joined me, and told me he had put four balls into him with his revolver. The team came up about this time and two of us concluded to follow the buffalo that was wounded, while the others should go and get dinner ready, &c. We walked about four miles, but did not find him, and indeed if we had known as much about them then as we did of the animal afterwards, we would never have followed him at all. Coming back we passed down a ravine for some distance, in the bottom of which there was a gulch or hollow from three to eight feet deep, filled with bushes and weeds.

As we come along we discovered two huge bulls walking very leisurely down the bushes, and followed at as fast a pace as possible. We at length got a shot at one from a point

of the hill, and although we were within about 40 yards of him, and both made the hair fly, he merely trotted off about fifty yards, turned around, shook his head, and after looking at us for about a minute, away he went on a gallop. We went over to camp and found the place I had designated was destitute of water, and that it would be necessary to move. After dinner, Cook, Mac and I took the horses to give the buffalo a chase while the boys should move the camp over to Elm creek.

We went up the ravine, intending if possible to drive the buffalo down towards the camp. After going about three miles back from the bluff we saw that every point of high ground, from the southwest to the northeast, was covered with buffalo.

We headed a small herd toward the river, and started after them. Away we went as hard as we could ride, but could scarcely come up with them. We had nothing but blankets for saddles, and we were tossed and tumbled around like bags of flour, now on one side, now on the other; now on the horses neck, and next nearly off behind. Away went my hat. Never mind. No time to stop just then. My blanket was tied too loose and soon worked back to the horse's flank.— Make it right in the morning. The whole prairie is alive with buffalo, plunging headlong down hill and making a noise like thunder with their bellowing and stamping. We tried to single out a cow or a small bull from a herd, but they kept too close together.— At length we stopped from sheer exhaustion, and the conviction that we would kill more horses than buffalo at that rate. I found I had lost my hat, the belt knife S— gave me, had broken my watch crystal, and had not fired a shot.

We then concluded to try an old bull who was feeding quietly in a small valley, a mile or more from any others. He got wind of us, however, too soon, and started off while we were a quarter of a mile distant. He ran up towards Mac, who took after him; but Cook and I went on to camp, feeling too tired and sore for any more riding that day.— When we stopped the chase we were all in a perspiration, and now after the excitement and escape every muscle was as hard and stiff as a piece of sole leather. Arrived at camp we found the rest of the party had all been able to get a shot, but with no success. The team had been driven right into the centre of a herd, and one of the boys thinking he was going to be run over, scared them off by hallooing at them.

At dark we made up a big fire for Mac, who came into camp about nine o'clock, bringing the tail of a buffalo as a trophy.— He had followed the buffalo about five miles, occasionally the bull would turn to fight; but for two hours before dark he had been in one place, still on his feet, however, and Mac had cut off his tail while he was standing, that being all he could do, as he dare not go near his head. After shooting him a few times and thus curtailing him, Mac rode homeward, and when about a quarter of a mile distant had the satisfaction of seeing the old fellow fall over. We all went to bed tired and sleepy, but firmly impressed with the fact that we had seen and hunted buffalo and confident that on the morrow we should bring some of them down. We could hear them bellowing and stamping all night, and the watch roused us once through fear that they would run over the tent, but they did not come quite near enough for that. We put out our fire as soon as possible after Mac arrived, as we were but about five miles from where the Cheyennes had captured the cattle train; and about a week before two of the same savage tribe had been captured by a provision train only twenty miles above us.

It was a lonesome watch that night. It was dark and foggy, and the wolves howling and the buffalo bellowing, made one feel anything but pleasant. The wolves were very plenty, we could hear them round the tent, and occasionally could catch a glimpse of their grey coats through the darkness. There was sound sleeping that night, however, as we were all very tired, and arose next morning eager for another chase, and confident that we should have one or two buffalo before night.

We went above Elm Creek, as they were plenty in that direction on the plain, some distance from the bluffs, where the ground was favorable to the chase. We chased a little bull about five miles and put twelve balls in him, between the foreshoulder and flank, without incommoding him in the least, and he finally got off into the hills among the herd and we lost him.

It was the most exciting sport I ever witnessed. We were going at a full run, and would work our horses up to within about twenty feet from him right along side, let him have a load, and then get out of his way as fast as possible.

A big black woolly head with two short horns turning back, tongue hanging out, and eyes white and rolling in their sockets, coming at a bounding gallop towards one is not a very pleasant sight.

As we were coming down from the hills we saw three of the largest wolves I ever saw. We rode up within a hundred yards of them before they saw us. They were of a bright silver grey, much lighter than any I have seen.

We turned towards camp weary of the chase, walking and leading our horses. We had not gone far when we saw Mac chasing another buffalo on ahead of us, and could see that the animal would occasionally stop to fight. We instantly mounted again, and a hard gallop of two miles brought us up just as Mac's loads gave out. Cook was a little ahead of me, and gave him a shot just as I told him to let me have a shot, as my revolver was the largest. He got out of the way very quick for the old bull was coming at him. My horse caught sight of him as Cook got out of the way, and gave a sudden jump to the left throwing me off to the right, within ten feet of and directly in front of the buffalo, I struck pretty heavily on my back, but held on to the bridle with my left hand while I kicked my feet loose from my rope stirrups, and cocked a revolver which I had in my other hand. The buffalo seemed as much frightened as I was, (I doubt it however,) and turned in another direction; but the look I had of him, as I lay there on my back, was all I wanted, and I thought if I got back to the States, I would let Buffalo alone for a long while. The horse dragged me a few steps, when the bridle broke, and he trotted off to what he thought a safe distance from the buffalo. I ran and walked about a half a mile after the buffalo and horses, (as Cook was after him again,) as I was not able to follow, I gave my revolver to one of the boys, caught my horse and started for Elm creek. I had a severe pain in my lungs and back, and was panting so as to be heard a quarter of a mile. I led my horse down to the creek, hitched him, and started in search of water. It was about noon, and I had had only one taste since breakfast, and that was out of a buffalo track. I went down the creek but found nothing but mud, into which I ran a stick, but brought no water. I then went up the creek but returned in about a quarter of an hour, and to my great joy found water in the hole made by the stick. It seemed an hour before I found a hollow weed through which I could get a drink.

SAMUEL RYAN CURTIS.

A Sketch of His Life and Its Tragic Sorrows Linked With the History of Keokuk.

Mr. Charles P. Birge Paints a Striking Picture of His Career From Lake Champlain to Beyond the Missouri, in War and in Peace.

In about an hour I began to feel ready to start for camp, although my chest and back, still pained me dreadfully, as they did for a week after. As I was getting ready the rest of the party came along leading their horses without Mr. Buffalo. I joined them and we worked our way slowly back to camp, where we arrived safely about half past three. Two days was the time in which we had expected to do our hunting, and return, so we commenced preparing to leave intending to go five or ten miles that night. Two of the men went after some buffalo meat, from the one that was killed the night before, intending to bring it to camp.

We went about eight miles, killing a large rattlesnake on the way, and capturing another, which now forms one of the most important inmates of our office, judging from the noise he makes while I am writing. About 9 o'clock the boys came in, but without finding the buffalo, and we had the prospect of going home without any. Finally, we concluded to try them again rather than make an entire failure. The next morning I did not feel able to ride, and as the plain was covered with them as far as the eye could see, Cook and I remained with the wagon. Having struck the tent we moved towards Kearney, while the rest of the party went out on the hunt. In about half an hour we saw them chasing a bull that would turn and fight and run very little. We drove over to them on a gallop; he was the largest one we had attacked, and had turned to fight before a shot was fired at him, he fought in earnest and tried hard to get at us; he raked one of the horses but did not injure it seriously. We fired upwards of thirty two shots into him in all the tender spots we ever heard of without being able to kill him; some of them were slugs that would weigh an ounce, from a musket at a distance of only twenty or thirty feet; we at last got him on his knees and hammered his head with an axe, but it seemed to trouble him but little; getting more courageous we at last cut his throat, though he turned his head around in a manner that told us not to come to near. One of the men dropped a revolver in the hunt, and three of them returned to get it while the rest of us went to butchering. There were five of us but we could not turn him over; his hide back of his shoulders was covered with short hair like a cow, but his head, neck and shoulders were heavily covered with wool, the hide on the head was about an inch thick, and many of the balls had not penetrated it.

We reached Kearney that night and our old sod house really looked quite homelike. Leaving our claim well marked, and our new city which we have located according to the Territorial Laws, we took leave of our friends, the wolves, buffalo and Indians, hoping soon to return to "Kearney" which we fancied would one day be the great city of the plains. On my way down the Platte, one of my horses gave out at Buchanan, about fifty miles west, but we secured another and arrived here safely last Monday.

As ever your Son,
SAM. S. CURTIS.

The city of Keokuk has seen proper and is about to erect in the center of its beautiful and broad Main street, a memorial statue in honor of her soldiers who went out to defend the flag of the country in 1861.

Among the many who attained honor and prominence, conspicuous is the name of General Curtis. A very large proportion of our present citizens never saw, and know comparatively little of who he was, and why he has been selected and honored, not only by our own citizens, but by the state at large. Upon that beautiful soldiers' monument, recently erected he received from the ladies of Keokuk, on behalf of Company A, Second Iowa infantry, the flag presented.

His War Record.

That flag Company A planted upon the heights of Fort Donelson, and was awarded the honor of first entering that fort.

General Curtis at this time was not with the regiment. Soon after leaving Keokuk he was detached from it, having been made brigadier general by President Lincoln. Later on in 1862, after having become major general, he was made department commander. These duties severed him from his regiment—the first to leave the state of Iowa, the Second Iowa infantry.

General Curtis became, as is well known, prominent in connection with the campaign in Missouri, culminating upon the death of General Lyon, which threw upon him the supreme command of the army, the battle of Pea Ridge was fought under the command of General Curtis, being the most notable engagement of the campaign.

It is not by intention in this paper to enter much into the details, or history of General Curtis. If the committee having charge of the Curtis monument carries out its present views, and are able to unveil that monument on the Fourth of July next, it is to be hoped some competent person may be found to review more fully and in detail than can the writer, the histories, not only of Curtis, but our own Keokuk soldiery as connected with that period. I will, however, take the liberty of reviving some memories con-

Constitution-Democrat.
MAY 28, 1898.

nected with General Curtis—tragedies that entered into his household, and into his own life so closely, and give you herewith a sketch of the two events that we older people in Keokuk so well remember, and which at the time so deeply interested all of us.

Tragedies in His Life.

Those of our people who may visit our own Oakland cemetery, will see upon the Curtis lot a beautiful marble shaft, erected to the memory of Miss Sadie Curtis—few of those, however, who may look upon it will remember the sorrowful day when that lovely young woman was brought back to Keokuk from the field of war, and when the whole city in sorrow followed her remains to the cemetery.

The tragedies referred to, which brought to much sorrow to the homestead and household of General Curtis, were the tragic death of a son and daughter.

The family of General Curtis consisted of our fellow townsman, Col. Sam S. Curtis, well known to us, and now living in Omaha; an elder son, Major Henry Z. Curtis; and two daughters, Miss Sadie and Miss Cara, the latter now living in California.

Miss Sadie, as she was called and known to those who were intimately acquainted with her, was one of the most charming young ladies of Keokuk—as accomplished as beautiful. She had spent much time with her father in Washington, and was a favorite. She went out into the campaign with her father in the early days of the war, spending much of her time in such charitable work in the hospitals, visiting the sick and helpless, doing what she could to relieve the suffering of the soldiery, contracted typhoid fever and in March 1862 passed away. Her remains were brought to Keokuk and remained here at the Curtis mansion for a period of a week or ten days awaiting the presence of her father and the two sons who were in the field to come and accompany her remains to their last resting place. But this was not to be; they were obliged to say that they could not be spared from the duties of the field, and so the mother was compelled,

THE GREAT DICKENS HELP CALLED HISTORY
BY A BIRDEN REDWIN IOWA

without husband or son in these days of her deepest grief, to perform the last side rites of burial.

Another Shadow Comes.

Eighteen months after this tragedy, and while General Curtis was in Ohio making speeches to aid in the recruiting of the army, the son, Major Henry Z. Curtis, a brilliant young officer was detached from his father's command and attached to that of General Blunt of Kansas. At Baxter Springs they encountered the confederate guerilla forces of Quantrell, where not only Major Curtis, but a large number of other soldiers who were with him were betrayed by treachery and murdered in cold blood.

The tragic affair happened on the 6th of October, 1863, and not until the following day was the body of Major Curtis found, stripped and burned, lying in the grass. His young wife, with whom he had but a few days previously parted, had left him to come home to Keokuk, and it was here that she and the father, the general, received the sad news. In due time his body was brought to Keokuk, and again was the homestead shadowed in sorrow, and again were our people shocked at the passing out of this beautiful young life, and the tragedy that must again be endured by the family of General Curtis.

The great object of General Curtis' life was the building of the Union Pacific railroad. Previous to the war he was instrumental in getting the bill through congress. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the inspectors of the road, and made repeated trips over the finished portion. In his last trip, when the road was almost completed, he was much pleased at the near accomplishment of his ardent desire, remarking to his fellow inspectors, General Simpson and Dr. White, that "like Moses, I can almost see the promised land; if I have never done anything else for the benefit of mankind this is a great work."

His Pathetic Death.

He was detained in Omaha over Christmas, and deeply regretted his absence from home on that day. The next day the three inspectors walked over the ice bridge of the Missouri—in getting into the carriage he was speaking of his daughter Cara and her disappointment, and said that he had something in his pocket which would make his peace with her—then his head fell to one side—there were two or three sighs, and all was over.

His remains were taken to Chicago, where they lay in state for two days and then were brought to Keokuk and buried with military honors. Again Mrs. Curtis was destined to bear another and deeper sorrow from which she never fully recovered.

CHARLES P. BIRGE.

GEN. CURTIS WAS IOWA'S FIRST MAJOR GENERAL IN CIVIL WAR

On a visit to Keokuk in 1932, Patrick J. Hurley, then secretary of war, remarked to reporters that to him Keokuk meant the home of General Samuel Ryan Curtis, who he regarded as the ablest Union general in the Civil war.

Coming to Keokuk at the close of the Mexican war to enter the law firm of Col. J. W. Rankin and the Hon. Charles Mason, General Curtis became Iowa's first and oldest major general.

In his earlier years here, however, he devoted his attention to civilian pursuits and was elected to congress from the first district in 1856, 1858 and 1860, serving on the house committee for military affairs and aiding in the passage of the Pacific Railroad act.

With the firing upon Fort Sumpter, General Curtis went east to join Col. Leffert's Seventh New York regiment, accompanying that organization from Annapolis to Washington before returning to

Keokuk to organize a regiment of volunteers which he headed as colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, receiving his appointment on June 10, 1861.

His was the first Iowa regiment to sign for three years' service and on orders from General Lyons he led the troops into northern Missouri where they first saw service guarding the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and keeping it out of the hands of rebels. Later commissioned as a brigadier general, he won fame in the battle of Pea Ridge and eventually became a major general.

With his war service over, Gen. Curtis helped build the Union Pacific railroad and died in Omaha, Neb., December 26, 1866. His burial occurred here on January 1, 1867, and the elaborate services were arranged by a committee, made up of Gen. Hugh T. Reid, Gen. A. Bridgman, Dr. J. C. Hughes, Col. S. M. Archer, Gen. W. W. Belknap, Smith Hamill, Col. J. W. Rankin and Sam M. Clark. He is buried in Oakland cemetery.

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The Daily Gate City

Editorials

One man's opinion

By John Marion

Curtis ignored

At Veteran's Day observances here in our "Little Lexington," and throughout our entire town, we give very small space to General Samuel Curtis. Sure, we have a statue of him in Victory Park; he has an ornate grave marker and a lot at Oakland cemetery, but that's it. We don't even mention the fact that the hero of the battle of Pea Ridge is buried in our town. We've never been smart enough to name a street for him, a

square for him, or shown any particular interest in him, but we named a street for William W. Belknap, who was impeached in 1876 for accepting bribes; he resigned his position of Secretary of War and the charge was dropped; he was apparently a good soldier, so we honor him and ignore a great soldier, Curtis.

As commander of the Union forces at Pea Ridge and victor in that battle, General Curtis is credited with keeping Missouri in the union, as Sterling Price,

one of the outstanding Missouri rebels, was also at Pea Ridge and ended up on the losing side. With his victory, Curtis also kept the war from going any farther west, a possibility that might have been troublesome for the Union forces; minor border skirmishes were all that took place in the west after Pea Ridge. Curtis defeated General Van Doren, commander of the Confederate forces at Pea Ridge; at that time Van Doren was considered Lee's equal and

one of the great Southern generals.

Major Zarah Curtis, son of Samuel, was in his father's command in the west and was killed in one of the later border skirmishes in Kansas and Oklahoma. Near Dodge City, Kansas, an army fort was named Ft. Zarah in honor of Zarah Curtis; in the small town of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, they appreciate our home town boy and have named their main street, Curtis; they have other memorials to General Curtis, but we have so few.

Our town has somehow sadly ignored any history and the attendant glory in working up tourist attractions or memorials. It might be smart to rename Victory Park, Curtis Park, for there on his horse sits General Samuel Curtis, overlooking our river museum, the Verandah House arches (to be reconstructed there this summer), and the port of departure in the civil war for thousands of soldiers from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa.

as in war, will not lag behind others in preserving the name and fame of those who led her immortal troops to the field."

THE GATE CITY

KEOKUK, IOWA

1869

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN 31.

MONUMENT TO GEN. CURTIS.—The Register thus notices a highly laudable movement to rightly honor Iowa's most distinguished General in the war for the Union: "A corporate association with Gov. Sam'l Merrill, Hon. James Harlan, Gen N B Chipman, Hon Geo G Wright, B F Allen, Geo W Jones, Jas C Savery, Hon C C Nourse, Col G L Godfrey and Col L Guylee, as corporate members, has just been organized in this State for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. The officers are: President, Geo. G. Wright, Vice-President, J. C. Savery; Secretary, Geo. W. Jones; Treasurer, B. F. Allen. These officers, with Governor Merrill and Mr. Nourse form the Board of Directors. Col. Guylee is the General Agent. The statue is to be equestrian, the man and horse to be of bronze poised on a marble base. The statue is to be an exact imitation of the Jackson statue in LaFayette Park, Washington City, and is to cost \$30,000—\$10,000 of which are already pledged. It is to be located in Capitol Square, Des Moines. In his work of honoring the memory of one of Iowa's most gallant soldiers, we have no doubt the people of our Commonwealth will bear ready and generous tribute. Other States are thus monumenting their dead heroes; and Iowa, as gallant in peace

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
H. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

A controversial issue, Gen. Curtis statue was dedicated July 4, 1898

By Dorothy Pickett

On July 4, 1898 great crowds converged on Keokuk . . . people came by railroad and steamboat, by wagon and sulky . . . to witness the dedication of a monument standing as a landmark in Keokuk history, the statue of Major Samuel Ryan Curtis.

In elaborate ceremonies the statue, erected to the memory of the general and his Second Iowa Infantry was unveiled. The official badges of the day's celebration read "The bravest of the Brave".

In this year of 1961, the beginning of the Civil War Centennial observance, it is with pride that Keokuk recalls its many heroes—especially one such as General Curtis, who lived here from 1849 to 1866.

Lawyer and mayor

By profession he was a lawyer and was at one time mayor of Keokuk.

General Curtis was a West Point graduate, a colonel in the Mexican war, and moved to Keokuk at the time of his appointment as chief engineer of the Des Moines River Improvement project.

He was elected to Congress and served in that capacity from 1858 to 1860 and has been cited as the first and ablest on the floor of Congress to advocate the building of a Pacific railroad.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Curtis resigned from this post to become colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general July 17, 1861.

His brilliant victory at Pea Ridge March 6-8, 1862 when he defeated troops twice the size of his contingent still stands as a memorial to a great soldier. It was this victory that won for him his next promotion, making him Iowa's first major general, on March 21, 1862.

Tactics a classic

Patrick J. Hurley, one-time



CURTIS MONUMENT AT ORIGINAL SITE — Third and Main at the time of a Roosevelt rally in the early 1900s. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. Helen Reddie Pease

The Daily Gate City KEOKUK, IOWA 5

THURSDAY, MAR. 16, 1961

secretary of war, once visited Keokuk and in speaking of General Curtis said that West Point still taught some of his tactics, especially those employed in the Battle of Pea Ridge.

In peace he was a great citizen, in war a gallant soldier, called by some "The unsung hero of the Civil War". He has been credited with driving the rebels out of Missouri and Arkansas which probably saved Iowa from invasion.

An 18 foot granite shaft marks the grave of General Curtis in Oakland cemetery.

In addition to the historical sentiment connected with the monument, the life-size bronze statue of Curtis astride his charger, mounted on granite base, is an exceptionally fine example of equestrian sculpture, a work of art which adds to Keokuk's cultural beauty.

14 year controversy

Acquisition of the Curtis monument was not accomplished without a struggle which extended over a period of some 14 years. It goes back

to the Soldiers and Sailor monument in Des Moines which features four equestrian statues cast in bronze from plaster models the original design by Harriet A. Ketcham and executed by Carl Rohl Smith, eminent sculptor of that day.

One of the group of four is the life size statue of General Ryan Curtis.

In 1895 the Monument Commission, having no further use for the casts, offered them at minimum cost to various cities, institutions or organizations. A circular to this effect was received by the Keokuk G. A. R. post. Presumably it was turned over to the Public Library.

At the February 14th meeting of the board (1895) the secretary was instructed to communicate with the commission for additional details.

According to the minutes of the April 23rd meeting it was reported that the cost would be \$83.50 F. O. B. Chicago. The library decided it could not afford such an undertaking.

Individuals became interested in the project and many expressed a desire to contribute. But this appears never to have materialized.

The matter was turned over to the city council and in the city election of April 6, 1896 the vote for 1159 to 851 against the erection of a bronze statue of General Curtis made from the original cast.

During 1897 the subject was repeatedly brought up and discussed and in January 1898 the Main Street merchants presented a petition to the council asking that the life size Curtis statue be ordered. Judge Trimble of the citizen's committee (a committee designated by the council) hoped "the city would avail itself of this splendid opportunity to secure the memorial, not only as a matter of local pride but for national patriotism and education."

The following month the committee reported in favor of appropriating \$2000 for the project, and in May the council announced that the

bronze statue was completed and the granite pedestal contracted for.

Third and Main

It was voted to place the monument at the intersection of Third and Main streets, facing westward.

The glorious dedicatory ceremonies did not bring the finale to controversial whims and fancies of the citizenry. Before the last page of the 19th century had been turned, "Letters to the editor" were appearing in the press, even visitors to the city expressed their views.

There were some who felt Rand Park should have been the cite, others thought Curtis should be facing east in order to grasp the beauty of the majestic Mississippi.

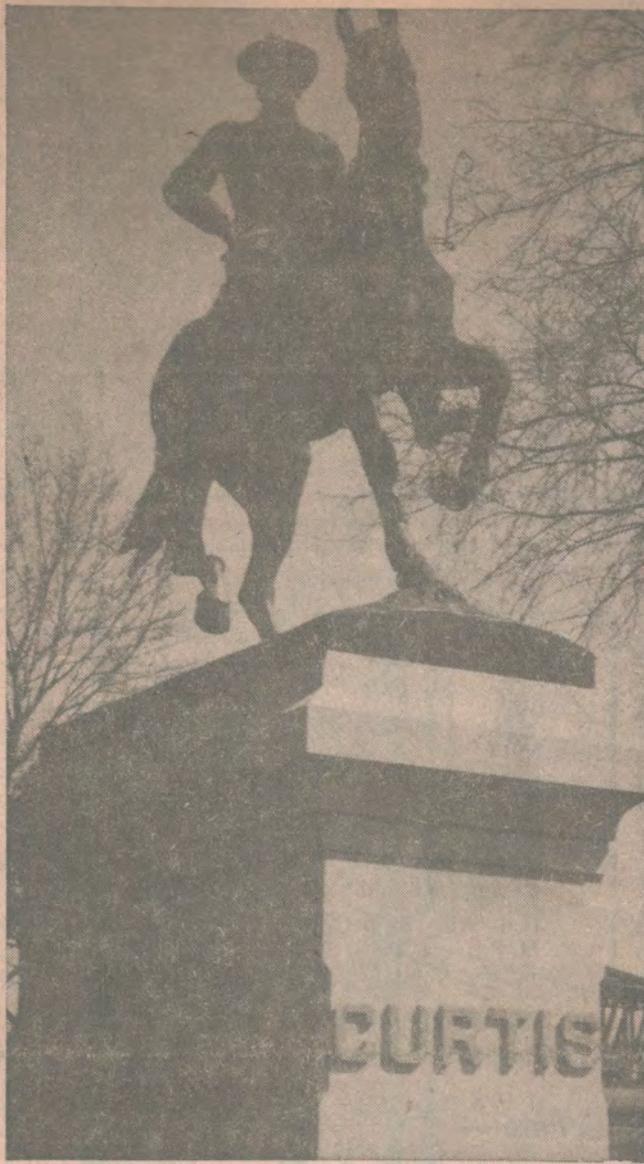
There were those who suggest he face in a direction more nearly facing his home at Second and High.

Then in the early part of the 20th century the monument was called "a menace to traffic" (bicycles, horses and buggies, etc.). It was suggested that it be moved to 20th and Main and the G. A. R. offered to pay the expenses.

But, according to others, if it was a menace on lower Main street, it would likewise be in the way at the upper end of town.

On and on the arguments continued until a number of years later when it was finally agreed that the best place for the monument was in Victory Park.

It is hoped that the days of wrangling are over and that it may remain in the beautiful surroundings of Victory Park, a fitting location for the likeness of a great man and a great warrior.



THE CURTIS MONUMENT IN VICTORY PARK bears the inscription: Major General Samuel R. Curtis, Keokuk, Iowa, July 4, 1898, Survivors of Second Iowa Infantry. —Daily Gate City Photo

DEAR SIR—You are requested to attend a joint informal meeting of the members of the city council and the citizens of Keokuk, at the council room, Thursday, December 30, 1897, at 8 o'clock P. M. to devise a way for the City of Keokuk to obtain a bronze statue of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis and a medallion of Gen. W. W. Belknap.

Yours truly,

J. L. ROOT, Mayor.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

The Gate City.

MAY 29, 1898.

THE GATE CITY COMPANY
KEOKUK, IOWA.

AN IOWA GENERAL.

General Samuel R. Curtis Whose
Statue Will Be Unveiled in
Keokuk in July.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

With a Career Brilliant in Promise and
Notable in Achievements, He Has
Won Fame and Honor.

The good fortune of Keokuk in being able to secure, at a comparatively low cost, a reproduction in bronze of the equestrian statue of General Samuel R. Curtis that is a part of the Soldier's Monument at Des Moines, has re-awakened public interest in war stories and especially in this one of Keokuk's great citizens. The older residents here do not need information on the career of General Curtis, but the lapse of over a third of a century since he reached the pinnacle of his fame, has caused many changes in the old town. A new generation and yet another have come and with them the war is an event far distant of which they have no memory and with the details of which they have small acquaintance. Then, too, since the war, many people have come to Keokuk, who had an intimate acquaintance with army life, but were unable in the confusion and turmoil of war to catch more than a glimpse of the career of this gallant western leader. It is not strange, therefore, that occasionally since the opportunity to secure the statue was presented, one hears the question "Who was Curtis and what did he do?" It affords The Gate City great pleasure to present to its readers this morning a brief sketch of the public career of one of Iowa's great men.

Samuel Ryan Curtis was born near the village of Champlain, New York, February 3, 1803. Shortly afterwards his father, Zara Curtis, removed with his family to Ohio. Here the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth and from this state he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which institution, he graduated July 1, 1831. For a time after graduation, he saw service in Arkansas as brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh United States infantry. He resigned from the army and became a civil engineer on the National Road and was also chief of the Muskingum River improvement service. During this time, he also commanded various military bodies and engaged in the practice of law.

At the outbreak of the Mexican he became adjutant general of O and afterwards was colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers. While in Mexico he won distinction as a gallant leader and as military governor of several cities conquered by the army of the United States. He also saw service on the staff of General Wool, where he was a valued officer.

In 1847 he came to Keokuk, and this city was his home ever after that. He was interested in river improvement work and also practiced law. From 1850 to 1853 he was chief engineer of St. Louis, where he left an enduring and valuable monument to his ability by connecting Bloody Island and the Illinois shore. This work saved St. Louis from being an inland city. He also was concerned in railroad engineering and in 1853 indicated the line of the Central Pacific railroad, which was afterwards adopted when the line was constructed.

He was elected to congress as an original republican and served three terms, being in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. He served with distinction to himself and honor to the First Congressional District. He was a member of the committee on Military Affairs and was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads. He was one of the first to advocate the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, by the construction of a government canal from Keokuk to Montrose and largely to his energy is due that magnificent work. He represented Iowa in the great Peace Conference, which sought to avert the Civil War, but which could not stop the tide of sectional feeling then running so high.

On the news of the firing on Fort Sumter being received, he hurried to Washington and one of his first services was in piloting the Seventh New York to the capital as voluntary aid. Returning to Iowa he was elected colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, the first to follow the flag across the state boundary. Under his leadership the line of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad was seized and thus was saved to the Union the northern half of Missouri, then wavering between secession and loyalty. He hurried to Washington to attend the special session of Congress convened July 4, 1861. He was present unofficially at the first battle of Bull Run and with others, tried ineffectually to turn defeat into victory.

He resigned from Congress and was appointed Brigadier General, his commission being dated from May 17, 1861. He was assigned to duty under Fremont in St. Louis and here, with General Fremont, organized the camp of instruction at Jefferson and afterwards at Benton Barracks. During the disturbances consequent upon the removal of General Fremont, he was entrusted with many painful and delicate duties which he discharged with splendid fidelity and accuracy. Under General Halleck he first held the important command of St. Louis district.

December 26, 1861, precisely five years prior to his death, at Rolla, Mo.,

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he assumed command of the Army of the Southwest and at Pea Ridge made his name immortal in military affairs. This was the only instance during the war, in which an Iowa general was in complete command in a decisive engagement and won a notable victory against a force numerically superior. He led an army of from 10,000 to 20,000 men through a half settled, hostile territory on a difficult eight months' march of 500 miles and won the Battle of Pea Ridge and many others. He was appointed Major General in March, 1862, and with his army reached the Mississippi River at Helena, Arkansas, July 7, 1862. During a temporary absence from his command, he attended and was president of the Pacific Railroad convention.

He was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri September 24, 1862, where he remained eight months. He controlled the armies in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory, comprising in the neighborhood of 100,000 men. During this time he fought the battles of Cane Hill, Old Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove, Springfield, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau, Fort Smith, Van Buren and many others, besides innumerable skirmishes.

January 1, 1864, he assumed command of the Department of Kansas, and here with 3,000 men and the Kansas militia, he was engaged in the campaign on the border, in which, with an inferior force, he did much to crush guerrilla warfare and drove out Price. This was the last time the latter made a raid in that section. February 16, 1865, he was appointed to command the Department of the Northwest, which included the territory now included in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and the northern part of Nebraska. This department was dissolved July 2, 1865, after the close of the war, when General Curtis retired to Keokuk.

His public life did not end here, for he remained in the harness until the day of his death. He became a commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. In December, 1866, three hundred and five miles of the road had been completed, extending west from Omaha.

With his two co-commissioners he went out to inspect the western thirty-five miles. They were returning, and in Omaha consulted and decided upon their report. The next morning they left the Herndon House in Omaha, taking a carriage, rode to the river to cross on the ice to Council Bluffs. When they reached the river, General Curtis noticed that the ice appeared somewhat unsafe and suggested that they cross the river on foot, leaving the carriage to follow. This was agreed and they reached the Iowa shore without incident. Resuming their places in the carriage they rode on and had driven about half a mile, when General Curtis was observed to turn very pale suddenly and then to collapse in the carriage. Every assistance possible was given him and he was carried to Colonel Nutt's house in Council Bluffs, where he died at 9:30 o'clock the morning of December 26, 1866.

Such, in brief, was the career of the man who won great honor for himself and for his home. That is the man whose likeness will be commemorated in lasting bronze on the main thoroughfare of the beautiful city where he made his home. The statue will be erected on Third and Main streets. It is a coincidence of which the committee and council may not have been aware when the location of the statue was decided, that General Curtis stood almost on that spot upon perhaps his last appearance in public before leaving for the front. A gentleman who knew him well and is related to his family calls to mind that the last dress parade of the regiment before leaving for the front was held on Main street and General Curtis, during the ceremony, stationed himself near the place where the large building on the east corner of that intersection is located. It is also fitting that the statue should face toward the great west, whose great possibilities he saw, and toward the development of which he bent his energies in his advocacy of the Pacific railroads.

Keokuk does well to thus honor one of her greatest men and the brave soldiers who went out under him. His career has left its influence on the city, the state, and nation. His military achievements were notable, and his engineering triumphs not less so. He was a patriot, and a skillful general. His life was full of usefulness and its results are being enjoyed today. It has been said that the history of a nation is the history of her great men. If this is true of cities also, what a glorious history has Keokuk! Among her great names there is none greater than that of Curtis, the soldier and the statesman, the builder of the great highway between the east and west. *May 29, 1898*

THE CURTIS STATUE.

Description of It and How Keokuk Secured It.

The Curtis statue, which is to be located at the intersection of Main and Third streets, is a beautiful work of art, which would have cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000 had it not been that the artist's work was already done.

It is an exact copy of the equestrian statue on the soldiers' monument at Des Moines and the model was executed by Carl Robt. Smith. It is in bronze and is life size. With the plinth, it is nine feet and six inches in height. It represents General Curtis on a spirited charger and the life-like and virile pose has been universally commended.

The pedestal is of Barre granite and is furnished by the Renaud-Crotty Co., of Keokuk. It is in four pieces. The foundation is now in and brought up to the plane of the street. The lower base measures ten feet six inches by six feet two inches by two feet two inches. The second base is eight feet eight inches by four feet three inches by one foot eight inches. The die is seven feet six inches by three feet

one inch by three feet two inches. The cap will be eight feet five inches by four feet by one foot ten inches. The pedestal altogether is eight feet ten inches in height. Pedestal and statue together will be eighteen feet four inches high.

The statue will face toward the west and on that face of the die will be the name "Curtis" in polished letters in relief. On the opposite face of the die will be a bronze tablet with the date of erection and names of the committee. On one side of the die will be the inscription on a polished panel:

Gen. Samuel Ryan Curtis,
Born 1803.
Died 1866.

West Point 1826-1830.
Col. Mexican War.

Mayor of Keokuk, Member of Congress, Colonel Second Iowa Inf. and Brigadier General 1861.

Major General 1862-66.

On the other side of the die will be a list of companies that went out

from Keokuk. They are:

- Co. A, 1st Ia. Cav.; Co. C, 3d Ia. Cav.;
- Co. A, 2nd Ia. Inf.; Co. H, 6th Ia. Inf.;
- Co. E, 7th Ia. Inf.; Co. I, 15th Ia. Inf.;
- Co. C, 17th Ia. Inf.; Co. A, 19th Ia. Inf.;
- Co. A, 30th Ia. Inf.; Co. C, 37th Ia. Inf.;
- Co. C, 45th Ia. Inf.; Co. F, 7th Mo. Inf.;
- Co. H, 10th Mo. Inf.; Co. H, 15th Mo. Inf.;
- Co. C, 60th U. S. colored.

In the issue of The Gate City of December 22, there appeared a letter from Mr. Richardson of Davenport in which he urged the city to take the proper steps to secure the statue and also medallion busts of Gen. Noble, Gen. Parrott and Gen. Belknap. In the next issue interviews with prominent citizens showed that sentiment favored it. A public meeting was called, at which Hon. C. P. Birge, Judge H. H. Trimble and others made stirring addresses favoring the plan. A resolution was passed asking the city council to take the proper steps to secure the memorials.

To C. P. Birge is due the thanks of the community for his untiring, unselfish and patriotic zeal in arousing public interest and making the plan a success. While the matter was still undecided he guaranteed personally sufficient to preserve the model from the dust heap and also presented to the public library the bas-reliefs and medallions. He has gone about this work quietly, but it is none the less appreciated. His later services for the boys of '98 are also appreciated.

February 22 of the present year the council appropriated as much of \$2,000 as may be necessary to secure the statue. The bronze work is now completed. The pedestal will be finished by June 15 and the installation will be completed in time for unveiling on July 4. It has been tacitly agreed that the unveiling and other honors to the nation's heroes will be features of the Independence Day celebration. A meeting will be held Tuesday night to make further plans.

THE CONSTITUTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, : : JULY 16.

GEN. CURTIS AT HELENA.—The St. Louis Evening News of Monday says intelligence has been received in that city, of the arrival of General Curtis with his army, at Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles below Memphis. He marched to that point from Batesville, and can now be supplied at once from Memphis.

GEN. SAM'L R. CURTIS.
An elegant Photographic Likeness. Call and see it. Also, another stock of
Photographic Albums
In Turkey Morocco. Just received at the City Book Store. *Jul 2-1898* J. W. OGDEN.

1862



DEDICATION
OF
SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
AND
THE CURTIS STATUE.

JULY 4TH, 1898.

Keokuk, Iowa, June 10, 1898.

The City of Keokuk has erected a Granite, Soldiers' monument, and surmounted same with a bronze equestrian statue of Major General Samuel R. Curtis.

The unveiling and dedication of statue and monument will be held in this city, the forenoon of July 4th, 1898, at Third and Main streets, and patriotic exercises at Rand Park in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and you are cordially invited to be present.

J. L. ROOT	WM. LOGAN	J. F. DAUGHERTY
JNO. N. IRWIN	D. W. MCELROY	S. C. WESTCOTT
H. H. TRIMBLE	H. O. WHITNEY	D. B. HAMILL
JNO. E. CRAIG	C. P. BIRGE	W. B. COLLINS
ED. S. CARTER	EDMUND JAEGER	F. T. HUGHES
A. H. EVANS	A. J. MATHIAS	M. MEIGS.
E. E. HAWKES	SAMUEL DAUGHTERS	

Committee on Invitation.

If you find it impossible to attend this ceremony, the Committee would be pleased to have a letter from you that could be read at these exercises.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

IT WAS A GLORIOUS DAY.

The News From Sampson Made the Celebration One in Which the Heart of the People Was Manifest.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT AND STATUE

Splendid Oration by General John H. Noble — Other Speakers
Note--The Amusements of the Day—A Wonderful
Out-Pouring of People.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

JULY 7, 1898.

DAILY, BY MAIL. WEEKLY.

Keokuk's Fourth of July celebration was a magnificent success. The disheartening news of Sunday afternoon left the hearts of the citizens not in accord with the preparations for a noisy celebration, but the glorious news of Sampson's Fourth of July present caused the people to celebrate as they never have since the day that Vicksburg fell. The heart of the people was beating in accord with the music of the national airs.

The day dawned with the accompaniment of artillery salutes and the snap and boom of firecrackers which was kept up all day. The city was gaily decorated and on every face the glad news was reflected. No celebration ever saw more elaborate decorations. The people came in crowds all day. The bridge and country roads brought thousands to the city. The railroads and steamboats brought large crowds and the city was filled to overflowing. Band concerts and war news kept the people busy in the early morning. One of the best features of the day, was the large number of excellent bands chief of which was the Keokuk Military band.

General R. W. Tirrill of Manchester, commander-in-chief of the Iowa department, G. A. R., arrived at 8:55 a. m., escorted by Matthies post, G. A. R., of Burlington. After cordial welcomes the parade formed and marched to G. A. R. hall in the following order:

Excelsior band of Burlington; Keokuk Martial band; Company A cadets under Captain LeBron; Torrence post and Belknap post, G. A. R.; Kleppisch's drum corps from Burlington; carriage containing General Tirrill, Captain Evans and Mayor Root; Rapids City band from Hamilton. At the hall, Mayor Root made an address of welcome and short speeches were made by Commander Tirrill, Post Commander Hamill and others.

THE PARADE.

An Inspiring Spectacle of Veterans in Line.

The parade started at 10 o'clock from Fifth and Main, marching to Twelfth and back to Third where the Grand Army men gathered in a hollow square about the statue while the ceremony of unveiling was performed.

Chief Marshal Daugherty and Aide L. A. Berryhill.

Officers Reynolds, Hanson, Tigie and Broadus.

Keokuk Military band.

Company A cadets.

Uncle Sam.

Kleppisch's drum corps of Burlington.

One hundred members of Torrence and Belknap posts and Matthies post of Burlington.

Field Bros' band.

Keokuk Martial band.

Sailors.

Wells school cadets.

Delegation from Uncle Sam's new possessions, tribes and bands from the Philippine islands, Hawaiian island chiefs, Cuban machete throwers, Spanish donkey riders, clowns, and the ancient and honorable company of horribles, yellow kids, etc.

Fort Madison band.

George Hill, aide to Marshal Daugherty.

UNVEILING THE STATUE.

The Ceremonies and Addresses Impressive and Eloquent.

At 11:20 o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Mayor J. L. Root, president of the day, who announced the first number on the program as "America" by the Keokuk Military band. The applause caused by this had scarcely died away when the chairman announced that the statue would be unveiled by Captain W. S. Grover, the first Iowa soldier wounded in the war of the rebellion.

As the cord was pulled and the folds of bunting fell, disclosing the statue in all its noble lines and art-

istic beauty, the spirited action of the horse and the noble figure of the man with his face calm in its confident strength, a great cheer went up from the assembled multitude. The statue was decorated with a wreath that hung at the hero's side. Keokuk people are proud of the statue and the man whose inanimate semblance it is. It has been described and pictured, but to realize its beauty, one must see it.

The divine blessing was then invoked by Dr. E. B. Newcomb in an eloquent prayer in which he returned thanks for the glad news of yesterday and made a touching reference to the sufferings of our soldiers in both the civil and present wars. He prayed for the quick return of peace and the freeing of an oppressed nation.

The chairman then read an enthusiastic telegram from John C. Fry at Washington.

Hon. Chas. P. Birge was then introduced as one to whom, more than any other one, Keokuk owes the securing of the statue.

Hon. C. P. Birge's Speech.

Mr. Birge said in part:

Jefferson, the father of democracy, a Virginian slave holder, president of the United States, wrote in the declaration of independence that "by right all men were created equal, and possessed the alienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

This idea was incorporated into and became one of the corner stones of the constitution of this country. It was a direct and square denial of the "ancient system," so long prevailing in the old world, known as the "Divine Right of Kings"—that the king could do no wrong, that all power resided in the king.

Jefferson, he said, tried to incorporate in the constitution a provision for the abolition of slavery after 1800 but was unsuccessful. The speaker told of the dire troubles that resulted and culminated in the civil war, paying a splendid tribute to General Curtis and General Noble. He enumerated the companies that went out from Keokuk in the civil war. He concluded:

And now we are brought for a moment to the Fiftieth Iowa infantry, Captain Bisbee and our boys, who are now upon the banks of the St. John. They are upon the same old mission of upholding the glory of the flag, and many are the hearts in Keokuk today that are in sorrow and saddened by the necessities of the present war. The cruelty of Spain for 500 years seemed to have made it the destiny and the fate of our country to rescue our Cuban neighbors from the barbarities and the inhumanities under which they suffer. There is no country on earth in which people are so free, enjoy so much liberty, so many and much of the good things of life, as the country in which we live. We are permitted to think and speak as we please, to worship God as we please and after our own fashion, and that constitutes freedom.

It is said "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but that Divine Providence which works out all

things for the best in the end, may safely be trusted to bring to us in this present struggle the victory. We are prone to forget our dependence upon that divinity who shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may.

Mr. Birge closed by reciting the first stanza of Kipling's "Recessional."

Following Mr. Birge's address, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," after which General John W. Noble, an old citizen of Keokuk, respected by the young, honored by the old and loved by every soldier was introduced amid applause. His address was a splendid review of the public service of General Curtis and the soldiers who fought with him. His old fellow townsmen know what a prominent part General Noble himself played in the war, but with characteristic modesty this was carefully suppressed by the speaker. It is to be regretted that lack of space prevents a more complete report of his address. The address was in part as follows:

Fellow Citizens: We meet today under circumstances far more interesting than usually surround even the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The city of Keokuk has selected this occasion to dedicate this magnificent work of art—the statue of an eminent American statesman and a great general in the war for the union—not only to his memory but in honor of all her citizens who volunteered and were his comrades in arms from 1861 to 1865. The usual ceremonies of the Fourth of July alone were sufficient to excite in our minds the stirring emotions that ever attend upon the recollection and recital of the deeds of our revolutionary forefathers, but there is here added the local pride and gratitude we feel for the achievements of those, our fellows in this city in the days of peace, who went forth to the fields of battle at their country's call. The lapse of more than a century has not dimmed the glory of the men who declared and maintained by a seven years' war the independence of the United States against the power of Great Britain, and more than a third of that period has but increased the admiration of the world for those who in the fierce heat of four years of almost incessant battles, welded to the union of these states the liberty attained in 1776, so that they are indeed "one and inseparable, now and forever."

This day moreover we have arrived at a great epoch in our history; an epoch developed by the declaration of independence; by the extinction of human slavery; the eradication of sectional differences; and the maintenance of our integrity as a nation. The war against Spain has shown to ourselves and exhibited to all peoples that we have not a mere forced political confederation of states, but indeed a union of the hearts and hands of all our citizens; that in support of the great republic advancing in the cause of constitutional government, against tyranny and outrage practiced by a heartless power upon the inhabitants

of territory adjacent to our shores and intimately connected with our commercial prosperity and national safety, there is no longer a north and a south, but the sons of those who followed Lee and the sons of those who followed Grant, the youth of the east and the rough riders of the west, are all united, to the death, in support of the national government and the advance of its flag by land and sea, where struggling liberty and outraged humanity call for help.

Our country is today opening a new chapter in its history to be filled with triumphs and in international contests for commercial supremacy, as it is also sealing with its approval and gratitude that glorious chapter of the past, which narrates the intelligence, labor and devotion of our people through which it has attained the eminence it now enjoys.

And as we approach a consideration of the deeds and character of the eminent soldier whose military statue is before us, we should reflect that while the soldier as war itself is dignified and rendered honorable only by a just cause—a righteous principle, yet that war when so sanctioned is among the divine methods of God to redeem and elevate the condition of mankind. It is the principle at stake that so often causes as it justifies war; and it is the statesmanship of the man that induces him to be the soldier. We call it patriotism, than which the soul contains no more nourishing and fruitful principle. Knowledge, perception and forethought are necessary to true patriotism as they are to statesmanship though different in degree. And in proportion to the prevalence of this intelligence among the citizens will be the permanence of their government or the vigor and success of their wars. The declaration of independence was not the product of the congress of the thirteen American colonies alone: it was the voice of each liberty-loving individual of the community that inhabited all the colonies; unlike in local situation, commerce, customs or religious principle, yet one and the same in resistance to oppression. That the union must be preserved and that the people's government must not perish from the earth, were the propositions imbuing the soul and reason of each union soldier, though unexpressed in words, yet with the same fervor as warmed the eloquence of Webster on the senate floor or brought forth the appeals and prayers of President Lincoln in his inaugurals, messages and his speech at Gettysburg. Nor was the principle to be established, in either great movement, to end in independence, in the first instance, or the overthrow of secession, in the latter; but there was appreciated as involved in each the future strength and progress of the government to be established and maintained for the welfare and blessing of all mankind. Our institutions have matured to manhood, strength, and with our now developed physical resources and moral and social power have made this people

the guardians of not only their own liberty, but the forceful advocate of the freedom of all peoples.

There were and are principles and institutions worth fighting for; and if to maintain them war is necessary battles there will be as there have already been. War is indeed dreadful and to be avoided by all means consistent with safety from oppression and compatible with humanity and national honor.

War was necessary to preserve the union, and God has justified it by making us among the strongest nations in the world. War should not be avoided in a just cause, when peaceful measures have failed.

Nevertheless the triumphs of peace are the only legitimate objects of war, and are the true purposes of government. Interminable peace is the hope and with the death of wrong, is to be the crowning glory of Christian civilization. Everlasting war is inconceivable and, were it possible, in conjecture, would defeat its own commencement.

General Noble then passed in rapid review the prominent features of General Curtis' early life, his service in West Point, in the Mexican war, in his engineering work and in congress. His work for the Pacific railroad was treated at length and his share in it was properly given as the most potent in the realization of the grand scheme. He said:

The commercial idea of Curtis is the American idea today. It has seamed the continent with its roads, and it was and is ploughing its way to distant continents. The advent of its power booms from the guns of Dewey and Sampson, and its positions will be the outposts of republicanism and of a higher civilization.

Happy would he be today to see our country solidly and permanently reunited—with the people of all the states supporting and following one flag, and with old ideas laid aside, vying to give to others the independence and liberty, in the name of humanity, that our fathers gave to us, and extending our commerce to be protected by our flag, through so broad a realm that on it the sun will ever shine.

The ready response of General Curtis at the outbreak of the civil war was treated of and his ready help to President Lincoln.

His was a representative regiment and distinguished itself on many a field. Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pulaski, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, Savannah, with many minor engagements, were inscribed upon its flag. It was styled by General Halleck in a dispatch to Adjutant General Baker, immediately after Donelson, "the bravest of the brave." Among its regimental officers were General Curtis, Tuttle, Crocker, Chipman and McKenny. It is narrated by Ingersoll in his history of "Iowa in the Rebellion": "Nearly all of its field officers, Baker, Mills, Weaver, Howard, Chipman, Hamill, were wounded in battle and two

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THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

sealed their gallantry with their death. Among the line officers, yes, among the rank and file of this regiment as was indeed the fact with most Iowa regiments, there were men who would have adorned society. It was distinguished for its gallant deeds."

The magnificent record of the Keokuk soldiers was given in all the power of his eloquence. His was the first regiment to leave Iowa. Soon after he attended a special session of congress and was made brigadier general. He returned to his command and was victorious at the great battle of Pea Ridge. General Noble traced the progress of the battle with wonderful accuracy and descriptive power. He then described the operations of Curtis's army on the border, concluding with the final retreat of Price over the field of historic Pea Ridge.

What must have been the reflections of General Price and of General Curtis as they once more passed over the old and scarred battlefield of Pea Ridge. More than two years and a half had passed, and these opposing generals were again on the scene of one of the earliest conflicts of the war and waged against each other; but the Union officer was still, as he had always been, victorious, and the southern general yet, as ever, defeated; and Missouri not yet out of the Union. Alas, what sacrifice, pain and death there had been on either side! But the victor was sustained by the dawning of the morning of triumphant peace. While the cause of the confederacy sinking hourly into greater disaster, rendered deeper for Price the sorrow of defeat. He was oppressed with the memories now of two disastrous campaigns. Fate had written the lives of these commanders during this war on opposite pages in the same volume; the one illumined with honor, union and the flag, the other shadowed with unsuccessful rebellion. Thank heaven, that we have commenced today that new chapter where on the one side are to be inscribed the services of our soldiers from north and south under one and the same old flag of the Union, and on the other the disasters of only our foreign foes.

General Curtis now returned to Fort Leavenworth and afterwards, on February 16, 1865, took command of the Department of the Northwest, which was dissolved in the summer, and after going on a commission to treat with the Indians on the Missouri river in the fall of 1865 he was appointed on the Union Pacific railroad commission, to inspect the construction of that work. In discharge of this duty he died.

General J. H. Simpson, chairman of the commission, writing to Mrs. Curtis on December 26, 1866, an account of her husband's death after describing their visit, going in President Lincoln's funeral car, to inspect the extreme section of thirty-five miles terminating 305 miles west of Omaha, their visits in return to Omaha with friends and their crossing the Missouri river on the ice on that day on

foot, the carriage following them, with the purpose of inspecting a section of the eastern division of the same road, suffering no inconvenience save from the cold, high wind and drifting sand, proceeds to say: "We had not proceeded probably more than half a mile when Dr. White, who sat on the front seat facing the general, exclaimed, 'Stop driver; I believe the general is fainting.' I immediately cast my eyes upon him, and I noticed he was quite pale. This occurred at 9:30 a. m.; Dr. White expressing his opinion from his not perceiving any pulse and finding no action of the heart that he was already dead." And so it proved to be. He had fought his last battle, with the same silent courage he had faced his foes so often.

His body was brought to his home and his fellow citizens bore it with every token of respect to his last resting place in yonder cemetery and throughout our country his eulogy was pronounced by a sorrowing people.

That was the day of sorrow. This is the day of triumph. Though hearts that knew him well and loved him still lament the father and the friend, we all rejoice today in a life so well spent, so devoted to the welfare of his fellow men, the improvement of his country, the defense of its constitution, the freedom of the slave, the perpetuity and power of the Union.

He was a great man. His comprehensive mind surveyed in youth the vast unbroken woods and prairies, rivers and mountains of his native land, and conceived the purpose of opening through them the ways of commerce, civilization and national strength. His own hand traced the courses of highways yet to be. His own tongue advocated their adoption, and his mind formulated the laws that organized and gave them life and sustenance. A thousand cities and towns now flourish, ten thousand homes are now in comfort and happiness where were the vast unoccupied plains. Communities and states—the nation—recognize that to him among the greatest is due the early and successful foundations of material development on which their property rests. He saw the institutions of his country in danger and the supremacy of the national government assailed, and he devoted the education and military training he had received at its hand to his country's defense. He sped to the relief of the capital and was among the first great hearts that sought and cheered the president in his hour of darkness longing for the troops to come. Assuming a minor portion he performed his duties with such celerity and skill that he was recognized by the government as a commander to be trusted. Placed in higher command he inspired confidence and devotion in his armies, and by courage, generalship and unflinching loyalty he led them to victory. He never shunned a conflict, he was always steadfast, and he never lost a battle. He was as magnanimous as he was brave. He was merciful and just to the prisoner as to all others.

He was scrupulously honest in every public trust, and he was frank and outspoken in his opinions. Far away in the depth of the wilderness of the southwest he was as serene and self-reliant in the presence of a vaunting and aggressive foe as amid the towns and hamlets when on the border he again met and defeated his old adversary in renewed assaults. To judge by varied demands upon his foresight, his fertility of resource, his quickness of movement of troops and his triumphs, he was among the first of our great Union generals. He was ever the antagonist of human slavery; the friend of the oppressed. He was a most kind-hearted man. His fellow citizens admired him and he loved them. To his family he was devoted in attention and unceasing love. He carried his love of home to the field of his every exertion and he longed to return to his own fireside, where he was ever happiest. He carried the loss of his daughter, who died from exposure to fever in camp, and the death of his son, who perished at the hand of the most ruthless foes, with firmness; and laid his affection, as he did his own life, on the altar of his country. He honored the city where was his home and it is meet that here should stand this monument of its people's gratitude for their friend, their hero and their great fellow citizen. May it revive in us who knew him, love and reverence while we live, and may it teach to posterity the lesson of his life: so full of usefulness to others and so devoted to duty. In the coming of time the great republic will be happy and continue to rejoice if it possesses sons inspired by a love for their fellow men, such as led, sustained and will render immortal the name of Samuel Ryan Curtis.

THE AFTERNOON.

Amusements Down Town Following Mid-day.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the statue, the fire department made a fine exhibition. At the sound of the alarm, the steamers on Eighth and Sixth streets began throwing water. The Young America team made a magnificent run to Fourth street and was throwing water in an incredibly short time. The chemical engine ran to Twelfth and return and the "Lucy" dashed up the street with a wagon load of officers. Eight minutes later, the Rolla and West Keokuk teams answered a second alarm and made a spirited run, the former to Seventh street and the latter from Ninth to Twelfth streets. It was a splendid exhibition of what the department can do.

The carnival of amusements on Main street from Eighth to Twelfth was much enjoyed by the thousands who lined the street in the afternoon, and the prizes were hotly contested for. The barrel rolling race was started promptly at 2 o'clock with six entries. Fred Mitchell won first money, \$5; H. Martin, second, \$2; H. G. Stebbins, third, \$1. The wheelbarrow race came off at 2:30 with seven

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(Curtis Dedication)
Curtis Ded.

entries and resulted: Geo. Wathes, first prize \$5; J. W. Carter, second, \$2; W. W. Woods third, \$1. For the foot race at 3 o'clock there were thirteen entries, and there was a hot time in the old town as they sprinted those four blocks. C. Guymon ran \$5 worth, H. Steinmetz \$2, J. Phillips \$1. At 3 o'clock there was the donkey race, and it was more fun than a box of monkeys. John Cameron's donkey won first money, \$5, and John Martin's \$2.

In the bicycle race Steele of Keokuk and Anderson of Burlington started from scratch; Carl, Keokuk, and Linden, Burlington, had fifteen seconds handicap; Nichols had thirty seconds and Doyle one minute. It was a pretty race over a three miles course and was won by Doyle; Steele second and Linden of Burlington third.

At 5:20 o'clock the big balloon went up from Twelfth and Main, ascending about 2,000 feet when the parachute was detached and the descent made. It was a beautiful ascension and the parachute was as graceful as a bird. The aeronaut was Harry LaBrash, employed by Baldwin Bros. He formerly lived here, his home being at Fourth and Bank. He made an easy descent, reaching the ground at Sixteenth and Cedar. His parachute was the one used by a circus performer killed at Quincy some years ago.

EXERCISES AT RAND PARK.

Appropriate Program Rendered at Keokuk's Popular Resort.

The afternoon program of events at Rand Park was a prominent and most enjoyable part of the celebration and furnished entertainment for thousands of the citizens of Keokuk and their visitors. From the noon hour until 6 o'clock the place was the chief point of amusement for a very large portion of the crowd. Throngs of people congregated about the chief features of the resort, the speakers' stand, the music stands, dancing platforms, swings and merry-go-rounds for the little folks. The beautiful gardens of flowers and zoological gardens were also the subjects of much attention from those in attendance and assisted largely in making the afternoon a pleasant one. Altogether, the Rand Park celebration was one of the most successful ever held upon an occasion such as that of yesterday and did much to increase the popularity of the resort and the city.

The principal feature of the celebration at the park was, of course, the patriotic exercises consisting of a program of excellent addresses by distinguished citizens of Keokuk and vicinity interspersed with music by the Keokuk Military band. Mayor J. L. Root was the presiding officer.

The exercises began at about 2:30 o'clock by which time a large crowd had assembled about the stand.

The opening number was the invocation delivered by Rev. W. C. Williamson, who spoke in a most eloquent and appropriate manner of the occasion and the spirit which had called so

many people together. He invoked the divine blessing upon the country in the present crisis of events and in closing sought divine aid for America in the existing hostilities.

Following the invocation, Presiding Officer Root reported that congratulations had been received from D. N. Richardson of Groton, Vermont, a member of the soldiers' monument committee of Iowa. He then introduced Colonel C. M. Stanton of Centerville, who made the first address of the program.

This was followed by a patriotic selection by the orchestra after which the next address was delivered by Colonel S. A. Moore of Bloomfield. Colonel Moore's speech was remarkable for the force and vigor of its deliverance and was one of the most entertaining on the program. He said, in part, that there was so much that was cruel and terrible in war that the mind shrinks from its contemplation and that only on occasions like the present, did the people consent to review even briefly the good that may grow out of seeming evil. A higher and grander civilization, he said, had sprung from the patriot dust, the boundaries of human knowledge had been extended and virtues had been cultivated that gave grace and beauty to character. An excellent review of American war history was a feature of the address.

General R. D. Tirrill, commander of the G. A. R. of Iowa was the next speaker. His remarks were largely confined to interesting notes on the civil war and contained amusing and entertaining anecdotes of life in the army. He spoke of the grand and noble organization of the G. A. R. and the care which should be taken of their dwindling members by a grateful nation. In closing, he paid a splendid tribute to Iowa's war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood.

Music was rendered by the band at the conclusion of the address and then came the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Florence Reeves. Miss Reeves' charming delivery and her thoroughly sympathetic handling of her subject were never more pleasantly in evidence and her number was one of great enjoyment, in its impressiveness.

The next number of the afternoon was the reading of an original "Fourth of July Ode" by John M. Hiller of Kahoka. Mr. Hiller's production was excellent in composition and of appropriate nature. It was much enjoyed by all present.

At the conclusion of this number, an Associated Press dispatch was read by Mayor Root, announcing the complete annihilation of Cervera's fleet at Santiago by Admiral Sampson with particulars of the victory. This was the subject of great applause and rejoicing among those in attendance.

Hon. Thomas Hedge followed with the principal address of the program. In his highly entertaining remarks the speaker devoted a great part of his attention to the present war with Spain.

He said that while waiting in anxiety for tidings from the seat of war where fellow-countrymen were fighting a fight of common humanity, Americans should find it a relief to remember that the day was one of the first and most significant of our history and to devote it to the grateful recollection of those whose souls were strengthened by the needs of the hour and who fought for the common welfare. A review of colonial times followed. He said the representatives of the thirteen colonies were bigoted in some degree and in thorough sympathy with the Blue Law code of Connecticut. They were foreign to each other and communication between them was irregular. Philadelphia was as remote from Boston as it is now remote from San Francisco. Yet all the colonies had a common courage to dare and the English courage to stand for principle. The colonists were drawn from the middle classes of Europe who had left the mother country because they loved liberty. All had ability to sacrifice for the benefit of humanity. They lived at a momentous time in history and set forth the true principle and purpose of government; that "government was made for man and not man for government." Government had its only reason for being in the security of inalienable rights to humanity. On these principles rested the foundation of the nation. Succeeding generations had entered into the labor of the colonists and corrected, enlarged and perfected them. Now all sections of the country are united and are marching shoulder to shoulder against a common foe. The starry ensign of America would soon be that of the queen of every land and the empress of the sea.

After music by the band, Major R. D. Cramer gave an interesting address, which was listened to with the greatest attention by all his audience. Major Cramer's remarks consisted mainly of personal reminiscences of life in the army during the civil war and in dramatic style he told of thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes from death on the battlefield.

After Major Cramer's remarks, another selection was rendered by the band and Hon. W. S. Hamilton followed with a finely prepared address. He said that the Fourth of July had come to be considered a secular Sabbath and is honored in every clime by men who claimed allegiance to America. While the citizens of Keokuk celebrated, the flag of America was unfurled in Paris, in Berlin, in Rome, in Bombay and every place where citizens of this country have penetrated. He referred to the first century of American history and spoke enthusiastically of its progress and the responsibility it had involved. It has projected our thoughts in a period we anticipate as well as one we review, widens the mental scope, is ethical and educational.

After this address, Hon. J. A. Whiteside of Kahoka spoke in a most entertaining manner, his remarks being preceded by a selection by the band. Mr. Whiteside's remarks were imbued

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(Curtis' recollection)
Curtis' book 4

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

with a most entertaining humor and marked, withal, with great earnestness. He spoke of the common strain of patriotism that is the birthright of every American citizen and said that the celebration of the Fourth was a common duty of all Americans. He said that he would have been at home in Keokuk, on this account, though he had never heard of the city before and did not know a single one of her citizens. America's common patriotism was not a passion, but a principle, and one which would sustain American citizens until the end of the nation. Mr. Whiteside's speech gave the greatest enjoyment and brought a most satisfactory close to the exercises.

THE FIREWORK

A Fitting Finale to a Great and Glorious Day.

Early Monday the cars began to be crowded with people on the way to Hubinger Park. The performance of the vaudeville company was of superior excellence and was highly pleasing to the throng that jammed the big Casino. The individual members will be noticed at length in a following issue. Suffice it to say that the whole performance made the best vaudeville show ever given here.

The band concert was a popular feature and the national airs were cheered and encored again and again. The illuminations were superb. Thousands of colored lights made the place a fairy land. A huge star was a particular object of beauty and the grand stand equalled if not surpassed the World's Fair illumination. The crowd was enormous. Conservative estimates make it 8,000 and it was probably larger.

When the lights were turned out and the fireworks began, the crowd was spell bound and then burst into cheers. Adjectives fail in description. The bewildering splendor of the display was entralling. Bombs burst into all the colors of the rainbows, whirling stars, balloons with tails of colored lights, golden rain, rockets in flights of hundreds, mines and magazines of fire, liberty trees, writhing serpents, an opening fan of fire, whirling stars, bombs that burst into the national colors, and a walking elephant were a few of the features that comprised the greatest display of pyrotechnics ever seen here.

The closing pyrotechnic exhibition of the evening was the famous set piece, so widely advertised throughout the country, entitled the "Battle of Manila." This exhibition had been anticipated the greatest display by far, of the evening, by reason of the claims made by the management and the favorable reports made of its exhibition in easter cities. It is certainly true that there was no one in attendance whose expectations were not realized. To attempt to describe the display would be, however, a futile task, unless one could paint in words the colors shown in fireworks. A mere description of

mechanical effects is all that can be conveyed to the mind of one who did not witness the display. The piece was the largest, by far, ever seen of its kind in Keokuk, the frame on which the display was made covering a large distance on the western side of the track. When, at last, the fuses along the frame were lighted, three large battleships were seen in colored fire, perfect fac similes of the vessels they represented. In the center was shown the citadel of Cavite belching forth fire and smoke in response to the fire of the ships. The noise of the guns was perfectly realistic and the whole exhibition lacked nothing of a perfect representation of a naval battle. Finally, a ship blew up, another followed, the fortress crumbled to ruins under the heavy fire from the American vessel, on which the American flag was proudly floating. An interesting feature of the exhibition was the movement of one of the smaller ships across the frame, seemingly steaming across the waves of fireworks. The display was closed by two beautiful set pieces, a colored legend "Remember the Maine" and a striking portrait in white light of Admiral Dewey. The whole exhibition was astonishing in the immense scale on which it was produced and the realism which characterized its several features. It was the grandest display of fireworks ever seen in the city or in the west. Mr. Hubinger and Manager Craig have the thanks and congratulations of all who saw the splendid spectacle.

Notes.

Not an arrest had been made up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The day fireworks were set off at 11 o'clock on Main street and were a popular feature.

The street stands reaped a harvest and the license fund of the city treasury was correspondingly enriched.

Seven arrests were made for drunkenness and minor fights. It is probable that no informations will be filed against them.

A stranger attempted to drive his horse through a crowd yesterday and on being stopped by an officer, became abusive and wanted to fight. He was carried to the station and put in a cell.

The crowd was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000 strangers. It is probable that the number was in the neighborhood of 15,000, although the estimate may be changed by figures from transportation companies.

Five lost children were reported at police headquarters yesterday. Two were brought to the station later and returned to their friends. Two were found on the streets and sent home and it is presumed the other was found as no more inquiries were made.

At 9:45 a. m. yesterday the fire department made a run to Eighteenth and Bank streets, where a fire was in progress at the home of John McCluey. It was almost totally destroyed, owing to the delay in getting the

alarm in. The house next door was badly damaged.

Last evening about 9:30 o'clock somebody lighted a piece of fireworks that throws sparks, in the gutter in front of the Bijou. Some of the sparks fell on a rack of fireworks standing in front and the result was—fiizz—! ! ! !—bang—nit. The loss was \$10. The department was called out, but after the first excitement the blaze was put out with buckets of water.

Miss Minnie Finerty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Finerty, living at Tenth and Timea streets, suffered a painful injury. A stick from one of the last showers of fire at Hubinger Park struck her in the mouth. Her teeth were injured somewhat and the inside of her mouth lacerated and burned. Her face was somewhat swollen as a result. She fainted and regained consciousness. Afterwards she was removed to her home. She was given prompt surgical attention.

Constitution-Democrat. MAY 28, 1898

KEOKUK'S STATUARY.

The Grand Municipal Patriotism of Charles P. Birge Whose Work Made It Be.

The Curtis statue to be unveiled on the next great holiday after Memorial day will be one of the component parts of Keokuk largely through the efforts of Charles P. Birge.

But his municipal patriotism did not stop at this. He personally ob-



C. P. BIRGE.

tained and donated to the city of the present and the future the bas reliefs and medallions which are almost if not quite as valuable in a public place where all may see them for decades to come.

His work in memoriam of the splendid deeds of Keokuk's soldiery of 1861-1865 and his late contributions to the comfort and needs of its soldiers of 1898 make it fitting that at this memorial time testimony should be given the historian of the future about the civic benefactions of Charles P. Birge.

1898
Curtis Education

1898

Keokuk April 7 1855.

I mean 23

Dear Sir

This will be handed to you by my son Samuel who goes with a general direction to select such shrubbery as he may consider appropriate to my garden in Keokuk. I have some of your trees bearing, and I find them just what you represented them to be. I hope you have some dwarf fruit trees, as they are particularly adapted to a garden.

Hoping you are enjoying good health and general success in the very interesting business of Horticulture: avoid myself of this occasion to renew our old acquaintance and express of my continued friendship & Esteem

Very truly Yours

Saml. J. Curtis

Constitution-Democrat

CON, APRIL 3, 1896.

THE CURTIS STATUE.

Information For Voters on the Question of This Improvement.

The question, "Shall the city of Keokuk purchase and erect a bronze equestrian statue of General Samuel R. Curtis" is to be voted on by the citizens at the election Monday.

There is no politics in this proposition, and every voter, should make a cross mark in the square, opposite Yes or No, that follows this question.

Judges of election at all polling places, when they hand out a ballot, should ask the voter to "vote Yes or No, on the Curtis statue proposition."

The statue is of best bronze metal, practically indestructible, and will endure for years; it represents the figure of a horse and rider, of full life size, and with the proper pedestal will be about nineteen feet high; the cost of the statue with pedestal, complete, will be \$2,500. The low cost for this statue, is because of its being a duplicate, the cost of making the mould or pattern having been paid by the State Soldiers' Monument association; but for this, it would cost \$10,000. Keokuk will probably never have an equal opportunity for procuring a bronze statue at as low cost; and once secured, it would be an object of pride and the city's chiefest ornament.

It would be a monument to all soldiers who fought for the Union, and would be so marked, by bronze tablets on the sides of the pedestal. It would be a monument to the patriotism and progressive spirit of the citizenship of this generation; and would show that Keokuk stands ever ready to secure all things that are necessary to the building of a city.

A village or town can exist, without prestige, attraction, or ornament; but a city cannot be built unless it takes within its grasp, every element necessary to city life; and of these are parks, fountains, statues and similar things which are the unmistakable signs that a city exists.

The money to pay for this statue will come from the license revenues of the city, and will not be taken from the tax levy funds; it will therefore be a per capita tax, and will cost each inhabitant 15 cents.

The question for each voter to decide is this: Am I willing to give 15 cents toward this beautiful ornament for my city and home.

Constitution-Democrat

JANUARY 12, 1898

Consolidated March 26, 1888.

WILL BUY THE STATUES.

The Committee of the Whole Decide to

Get Them For the City In a Certain Way.

The committee of the whole council met last night to talk over the matter of purchasing the statuary for the city behind closed doors.

After a rather prolonged session a resolution was adopted that is something of a curiosity on first reading, but becomes clearer when it is explained. This resolution will be reported at the next meeting of the council and presumably will be passed, since it received a majority of the votes of the aldermen in committee.

The limit of cost is placed at \$2,000 and the money is to come from the receipts of the city from the saloon licenses, the licenses from pool tables, slot machines, superior court fines and receipts, and the other revenue of the city aside from taxes. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the mayor appoint a committee of four, two of which shall be members of the council and two of which shall be citizens of Keokuk, which four, together with the mayor, who shall be chairman of said committee, shall constitute a committee of five with power to act in the matter of procuring for the city of Keokuk a bronze equestrian statue of General Samuel R. Curtis, and plaster casts of the medallions of General W. W. Belknap, General J. C. Parrott, and the bas relief called the "Triumphal Return"; all of which they are authorized to contract for, purchase and deliver unto the custody of the city council of Keokuk.

And there is hereby appropriated for the use of said committee, the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and the mayor is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the city treasurer for said amount;

Provided, That no moneys that have been paid into the city treasury on account of any general or special tax levy against any real or personal property in the city of Keokuk shall be used for said purpose.

The Gate City. FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

THE GATE CITY COMPANY KEOKUK, IOWA.

THE BRONZE STATUE.

The Latest Information Regarding the Statue and Medalion for Keokuk.

Mr. C. P. Birge and Mr. S. C. Westcott have returned from Chicago, where they went in regard to the bronze cast of the statue of General Curtis and the medallion of General Belknap. Definite information cannot be given yet about these figures or their casts, but the matter will probably be settled within a few days, and full particulars as to cost and work will be published later.

A photograph of the bas-relief bronze allegorical picture (size six feet by eleven, original of which is on the base of the soldiers' monument at Des Moines) can be seen at Mr. West-

cott's book store for a few days. This picture (The Triumphal Return) is well worth looking at by our people who are interested in perpetuating in our midst a copy of this beautiful work of art. One of the groups represents Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, with his adjutant, General Baker, Judge Wright and Judge Edward Johnstone standing in a central position welcoming the returning soldiery. On horseback are three prominent Iowa soldiers, well known to our people, among whom everybody will recognize the first as Colonel Trimble of this city. This is the bas-relief desired in bronze, if the money can be raised to secure it, if not a copy of it in plaster erected upon the wall of some of our public buildings.

Other cities have already completed the negotiations necessary to secure the statues of their local heroes, and the honor and glory of Keokuk demand that she should be surpassed by none in any respect, least of all, in the matter of beautifying her streets and honoring her heroes. Burlington has secured the statue of General Corse, the figure of General Dodge goes to Council Bluffs, and Davenport gives General Crocker his just dues by placing his statue in her streets. Keokuk must keep up with the procession, and no doubt, she will do so.

The Gate City. MARCH 24, 1898.

THE GATE CITY COMPANY KEOKUK, IOWA.

CURTIS STATUE NOTES.

Plans for the Pedestal Receiving Consideration - Contract to be Let Soon.

Plans for the pedestal of the Curtis statue are being received by the committee in charge. Numerous different designs have been submitted of varying degrees of excellence. Among them is one from Major M. Meigs which has impressed the committee very favorably. Another from J. T. Crotty is deserving of special mention as well as numerous others. Since the monument is under contract, it is necessary to have the pedestal in readiness to receive it by June 1. The contract for the pedestal will therefore be let in a very few days.

The sentiment for having the statue centrally located on Main street is very strong indeed. Numerous inter-sections have been suggested, but in the opinion of many, none is quite so available as the corner of Third and Main because of there being no interference by the street car tracks. Then, too, the site suggested is quite prominent because of its being a location that will attract the attention of every visitor to our city, whether he arrives by rail or boat. The proximity of the library is another favorable argument for the location suggested, as there is perhaps no other single place in the city so generally frequented by our own citizens.

The Gate City.
, APRIL 10, 1898.
 THE GATE CITY COMPANY
 KEOKUK, IOWA.

FOR THE STATUE.

The Renaud-Crotty Co. Will Build the Pedestal for the Curtis Statue.

The committee having in charge the Curtis statue yesterday awarded the contract for the pedestal of the statue to the Renaud-Crotty company.

The design is massive and simple. It will be constructed of the finest Barre, Vermont, granite. The base will consist of a solid slab 10 feet, 6 inches in length, 6 feet, 1 inch wide and 2 feet, 2 inches thick. There will be a second base, a die and a cap. The entire pedestal will be 8 feet, 10 inches high and will be fine hammered. The statue being placed on top of this will make it a conspicuous object.

One end of the die will be the word "Curtis" in letters one inch in relief, six inches high and with a highly polished surface. The sides of the die will have sunken polished panels with suitable inscriptions.

The statue committee will visit the works of the American Bronze Foundry company this week and inspect the casting which has been made. A letter received from the company yesterday says that they are highly pleased with the result of the casting. The original cost of the statue was nearly \$7,000, a great part of which was paid the artist who executed the model. The state and soldiers' monument committee kindly allowed the use of the model to this city and thus an exact reproduction of the \$7,000 statue is secured to Keokuk for less than \$3,000. It will be a fitting memorial, not alone of the gallant Curtis, but also of the brave men, living and dead, who fought and suffered that the union might be preserved.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

Enter, **MAY 2, 1898.**

THE CURTIS STATUE.

Description of It and How Keokuk Secured It.

The Curtis statue, which is to be located at the intersection of Main and Third streets, is a beautiful work of art, which would have cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000 had it not been that the artist's work was already done.

It is an exact copy of the equestrian statue on the soldiers' monument at Des Moines and the model was executed by Carl Robt. Smith. It is in bronze and is life size. With the plinth, it is nine feet and six inches in height. It represents General Curtis on a spirited charger and the life-like and virile pose has been universally commended.

The pedestal is of Barre granite and is furnished by the Renaud-Crotty Co., of Keokuk. It is in four pieces. The foundation is now in and brought up to the plane of the street. The lower base measures ten feet six inches by six feet two inches by two feet two inches. The second base is eight feet eight inches by four feet three inches by one foot eight inches. The die is seven feet six inches by three feet one inch by three feet two inches. The cap will be eight feet five inches by four feet by one foot ten inches. The pedestal altogether is eight feet ten inches in height. Pedestal and statue together will be eighteen feet four inches high.

The statue will face toward the west and on that face of the die will be the name "Curtis" in polished letters in relief. On the opposite face of the die will be a bronze tablet with the date of erection and names of the committee. On one side of the die will be the inscription on a polished panel:

Gen. Samuel Ryan Curtis,
 Born 1803.
 Died 1866.
 West Point 1826-1830.
 Col. Mexican War.

Mayor of Keokuk, Member of Congress, Colonel Second Iowa Inf. and Brigadier General 1861.
 Major General 1862-66.

On the other side of the die will be a list of companies that went out from Keokuk. They are:

Co. A, 1st Ia. Cav.; Co. C, 3d Ia. Cav.; Co. A, 2nd Ia. Inf.; Co. H, 6th Ia. Inf.; Co. E, 7th Ia. Inf.; Co. I, 15th Ia. Inf.; Co. C, 17th Ia. Inf.; Co. A, 19th Ia. Inf.; Co. A, 30th Ia. Inf.; Co. C, 37th Ia. Inf.; Co. C, 45th Ia. Inf.; Co. F, 7th Mo. Inf.; Co. H, 10th Mo. Inf.; Co. H, 15th Mo. Inf.; Co. C, 60th U. S. colored.

In the issue of The Gate City of December 22, there appeared a letter from Mr. Richardson of Davenport in which he urged the city to take the proper steps to secure the statue and also medallion busts of Gen. Noble, Gen. Parrott and Gen. Belknap. In the next issue interviews with prominent citizens showed that sentiment favored it. A public meeting was called, at which Hon. C. P. Birge, Judge H. H. Trimble and others made stirring addresses favoring the plan. A resolution was passed asking the city council to take the proper steps to secure the memorials.

To C. P. Birge is due the thanks of the community for his untiring, unselfish and patriotic zeal in arousing public interest and making the plan a success. While the matter was still undecided he guaranteed personally sufficient to preserve the model from the dust heap and also presented to the public library the bas-reliefs and medallions. He has gone about this work quietly, but it is none the less appreciated. His later services for the boys of '98 are also appreciated.

February 22 of the present year the council appropriated as much of \$2,000 as may be necessary to secure the statue. The bronze work is now

completed. The pedestal will be finished by June 15 and the installation will be completed in time for unveiling on July 4. It has been tacitly agreed that the unveiling and other honors to the nation's heroes will be features of the Independence Day celebration. A meeting will be held Tuesday night to make further plans.

The Gate City.
, MAY 29, 1898.
 THE GATE CITY COMPANY
 KEOKUK, IOWA.

AN IOWA GENERAL.

General Samuel R. Curtis Whose Statue Will Be Unveiled in Keokuk in July.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

With a Career Brilliant in Promise and Notable in Achievements, He Has Won Fame and Honor.

The good fortune of Keokuk in being able to secure, at a comparatively low cost, a reproduction in bronze of the equestrian statue of General Samuel R. Curtis that is a part of the Soldier's Monument at Des Moines, has re-awakened public interest in war stories and especially in this one of Keokuk's great citizens. The older residents here do not need information on the career of General Curtis, but the lapse of over a third of a century since he reached the pinnacle of his fame, has caused many changes in the old town. A new generation and yet another have come and with them the war is an event far distant of which they have no memory and with the details of which they have small acquaintance. Then, too, since the war, many people have come to Keokuk, who had an intimate acquaintance with army life, but were unable in the confusion and turmoil of war to catch more than a glimpse of the career of this gallant western leader. It is not strange, therefore, that occasionally since the opportunity to secure the statue was presented, one hears the question "Who was Curtis and what did he do?" It affords The Gate City great pleasure to present to its readers this morning a brief sketch of the public career of one of Iowa's great men.

Samuel Ryan Curtis was born near the village of Champlain, New York, February 3, 1803. Shortly afterwards his father, Zara Curtis, removed with his family to Ohio. Here the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth and from this state he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from

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 (Iowa General)
 John Stewart*

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 R. F. BICKEL
 KEOKUK, IOWA

which institution, he graduated July 1, 1831. For a time after graduation, he saw service in Arkansas as brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh United States infantry. He resigned from the army and became a civil engineer on the National Road and was also chief of the Muskingum River improvement service. During this time, he also commanded various military bodies and engaged in the practice of law.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war he became adjutant general of Ohio and afterwards was colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers. While in Mexico he won distinction as a gallant leader and as military governor of several cities conquered by the army of the United States. He also saw service on the staff of General Wool, where he was a valued officer.

In 1847 he came to Keokuk, and this city was his home ever after that. He was interested in river improvement work and also practiced law. From 1850 to 1853 he was chief engineer of St. Louis, where he left an enduring and valuable monument to his ability by connecting Bloody Island and the Illinois shore. This work saved St. Louis from being an inland city. He also was concerned in railroad engineering and in 1853 indicated the line of the Central Pacific railroad, which was afterwards adopted when the line was constructed.

He was elected to congress as an original republican and served three terms, being in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses. He served with distinction to himself and honor to the First Congressional District. He was a member of the committee on Military Affairs and was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads. He was one of the first to advocate the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, by the construction of a government canal from Keokuk to Montrose and largely to his energy is due that magnificent work. He represented Iowa in the great Peace Conference, which sought to avert the Civil War, but which could not stop the tide of sectional feeling then running so high.

On the news of the firing on Fort Sumter being received, he hurried to Washington and one of his first services was in piloting the Seventh New York to the capital as voluntary aid. Returning to Iowa he was elected colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, the first to follow the flag across the state boundary. Under his leadership the line of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad was seized and thus was saved to the Union the northern half of Missouri, then wavering between secession and loyalty. He hurried to Washington to attend the special session of Congress convened July 4, 1861. He was present unofficially at the first battle of Bull Run and with others, tried ineffectually to turn defeat into victory.

He resigned from Congress and was appointed Brigadier General, his commission being dated from May 17, 1861.

He was assigned to duty under Fremont in St. Louis and here, with General Fremont, organized the camp of instruction at Jefferson and afterwards at Benton Barracks. During the disturbances consequent upon the removal of General Fremont, he was entrusted with many painful and delicate duties which he discharged with splendid fidelity and accuracy. Under General Halleck he first held the important command of St. Louis district.

December 26, 1861, precisely five years prior to his death, at Rolla, Mo., he assumed command of the Army of the Southwest and at Pea Ridge made his name immortal in military affairs. This was the only instance during the war, in which an Iowa general was in complete command in a decisive engagement and won a notable victory against a force numerically superior. He led an army of from 10,000 to 20,000 men through a half settled, hostile territory on a difficult eight months' march of 500 miles and won the Battle of Pea Ridge and many others. He was appointed Major General in March, 1862, and with his army reached the Mississippi River at Helena, Arkansas, July 7, 1862. During a temporary absence from his command, he attended and was president of the Pacific Railroad convention.

He was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri September 24, 1862, where he remained eight months. He controlled the armies in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory, comprising in the neighborhood of 100,000 men. During this time he fought the battles of Cane Hill, Old Fort Wayne, Prairie Grove, Springfield, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau, Fort Smith, Van Buren and many others, besides innumerable skirmishes.

January 1, 1864, he assumed command of the Department of Kansas, and here with 3,000 men and the Kansas militia, he was engaged in the campaign on the border, in which, with an inferior force, he did much to crush guerrilla warfare and drove out Price. This was the last time the latter made a raid in that section. February 16, 1865, he was appointed to command the Department of the Northwest, which included the territory now included in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and the northern part of Nebraska. This department was dissolved July 2, 1865, after the close of the war, when General Curtis retired to Keokuk.

His public life did not end here, for he remained in the harness until the day of his death. He became a commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. In December, 1866, three hundred and five miles of the road had been completed, extending west from Omaha. With his two co-commissioners he went out to inspect the western thirty-five miles. They were returning, and in Omaha consulted and decided upon their report. The next morning they left the Herndon House in Omaha, taking a carriage, rode to the river to cross on the ice to Council

Bluffs. When they reached the river, General Curtis noticed that the ice appeared somewhat unsafe and suggested that they cross the river on foot, leaving the carriage to follow. This was agreed and they reached the Iowa shore without incident. Resuming their places in the carriage they rode on and had driven about half a mile, when General Curtis was observed to turn very pale suddenly and then to collapse in the carriage. Every assistance possible was given him and he was carried to Colonel Nutt's house in Council Bluffs, where he died at 9:30 o'clock the morning of December 26, 1866.

Such, in brief, was the career of the man who won great honor for himself and for his home. That is the man whose likeness will be commemorated in lasting bronze on the main thoroughfare of the beautiful city where he made his home. The statue will be erected on Third and Main streets. It is a coincidence of which the committee and council may not have been aware when the location of the statue was decided, that General Curtis stood almost on that spot upon perhaps his last appearance in public before leaving for the front. A gentleman who knew him well and is related to his family calls to mind that the last dress parade of the regiment before leaving for the front was held on Main street and General Curtis, during the ceremony, stationed himself near the place where the large building on the east corner of that intersection is located. It is also fitting that the statue should face toward the great west, whose great possibilities he saw, and toward the development of which he bent his energies in his advocacy of the Pacific railroads.

Keokuk does well to thus honor one of her greatest men and the brave soldiers who went out under him. His career has left its influence on the city, the state, and nation. His military achievements were notable, and his engineering triumphs not less so. He was a patriot, and a skillful general. His life was full of usefulness and its results are being enjoyed today. It has been said that the history of a nation is the history of her great men. If this is true of cities also, what a glorious history has Keokuk! Among her great names there is none greater than that of Curtis, the soldier and the statesman, the builder of the great highway between the east and west.

The Gate City.

JUNE 27, 1895.
CURTIS' STATUE.

A Glimpse Into the Sundto Where it is Being Made—Will We Get It?

It is nothing short of a humiliating surprise that Keokuk people do not more earnestly endeavor to secure the plaster cast of General Curtis which the soldier's monument commission has offered the city at such

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Iowa General

beral terms. Private citizens will present the medallions of Belknap, Noble, Parrott and Trimble. To secure the original plaster cast, the sculptor's work from which the bronze statue of Curtis is to be formed, will require less than \$100. So small a sum should be easily raised.

"Visitors to the Art Institute," says the Chicago Chronicle, "have admired for the past six months the vigor as outlines of two bronze figures representing the navy and the cavalry. The strength of posture and truth of action and expression displayed in their conception have attracted attention to the statues themselves and to the artist, Carl Rohl Smith.

"Mr. Smith is a Dane by birth but an American by choice and adoption. During nine years' residence he has worked successfully in the east and south, but since the world's fair calls Chicago his home. The heroic Benjamin Franklin opposing entrance to the electricity building was his design and now consults the heavens from the classic environment of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith also executed the virile Indian group which George M. Pullman erected to commemorate the massacre of Fort Dearborn.

"The statues in the art institute form a part of a monument in which the state of Iowa honors her sailors and soldiers of the civil war. It is to be placed in the grounds of the capitol building at Des Moines and consists of a lofty granite shaft resting on a graduated base, the upper and lower corners being ornamented with bronze figures, while medallions and bas-reliefs adorn the side. It is to be a triumphant column surmounted by victory, commemorating the glorious participation of Iowan troops in the rebellion.

"Four large equestrian statues occupy the upper points of the pedestal at the base of the shaft, General John M. Corse, the hero of Altoona Pass, and General Greenville M. Dodge, who succeeded General Rosecrans in command of the department of the Missouri, facing the capitol; General Croker, the victor of Champion Hills, and General Samuel R. Curtis, one of the bravest officers who fought through the four years of war, overlooking the rear.

"Below the prancing horses, in a center niche, sits Iowa typified as a youthful mother yearning for her children's return. Over her head are emblazoned the arms of the state. It is a most original figure, forceful, supple, impressive. Corresponding to Iowa, on the back of the monolith is History, wise and stern, with a youth at her knee supplicating admission for Iowa's record. Mrs. Harlan, the mother of Mrs. Robert Lincoln, posed for the woman, while the boy is modeled from the small grandson of the martyred president. On the sides are bas-reliefs repre-

senting the surrender of Fort Donelson and the return of the victorious troops commanded by General Lauman and received at the foot of the capitol by Governor Kirkwood and the rejoicing citizens. The figures are mostly portraits, noticeably one of Colonel Byers, the author of "Marching Through Georgia," and Rohl Smith has admirably caught the joyous abandon of the soldier relieved from duty and touched with fine reserve the pathetic story of the absent ones.

"Over the bas-reliefs are medallions of Hatch, Winslow, Belknap, and a group of smaller heads surround the pedestal with the illustrious faces of Matthias, Vandever, Stone, Rice, Noble, Drake, Hedrick,

Wen-Geddes, Mills, Scott, Parrott, McFarland, Reed, Wright, Haynes, Duffin, Clarkson, Hartman, Smith, Sanders, Kinman, Stanton, Semple, Wilson, Dore, Hill and Foster.

"Guarding the approach to the monument are statues of the navy, artillery, infantry and cavalry, but the sentinel watch is over and the figures express freedom of relaxation and enthusiasm over the termination of the long conflict. The sailor waves his flag, the gunner shouts and holds aloft his ramrod, and the rider stretches his curved limbs after four years' life in the saddle. Those types are sturdy specimens of the manhood sacrificing home and life for the country's need, and Rohl Smith has imprisoned in the bronze the strength, truth, freedom and action of the vigorous character with a higher nobility which stamps the patriot. Sarmounting the column is Victory, gracefully poised, her hands holding the merited laurel. The pose is beneficent and triumphant.

"The American Brass company is casting the work which Rohl Smith expects to complete in two years. Besides honoring the dead heroes of Iowa, it manifests the extraordinary versatility of the artist, being mythological, photographic and historical in character, including men and animals.

"The equestrian statue of General Corse will be reproduced in Burlington and erected in the park to the memory of the distinguished warrior, who lies asleep within her confines."

VOTED AGAINST CURTIS STATUE

At the city election April 6, 1896, the following proposition was up before the voters:

Shall the City of Keokuk purchase and erect a bronze statue of General Samuel R. Curtis?

The proposition was lost by a vote of 1159 to 851, the vote being as follows:

- First ward—224 for, 123 against.
- Second ward—116 for, 211 against.
- Third ward—212 for, 189 against.
- Fourth ward—65 for, 153 against.
- Fifth ward—102 for, 183 against.
- Sixth ward—132 for, 300 against.

CURTIS STATUE.

Evening Press, June 20, 1898.—The Curtis statue will arrive in the city at 11 o'clock tonight, being now on its way between Chicago and Keokuk.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL CURTIS

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1866.—Hon. R. P. Lowe: Dear Judge—Knowing your intimacy and personal friendship with Gen. Curtis and his family, I supposed you would be anxious to hear of the particulars of his death. I have just been down to see him. He died about an hour ago, at half past nine this morning. Gen. Simpson and Dr. White, the other Commissioners were with him at the time of his death. They told me that when they left Omaha this morning, Gen. C. was in fine health and very lively, and had been for some time. They all walked over on the ice, and got into a carriage on this side. The General got into the carriage, and after he had been seated a few minutes he gave a kind of a groan and gurgling sound, and died. Gen. Simpson told me he was sitting by the side of the General. Dr. White remarked to him, "General Curtis looks pale and faint," and as he said so General

Curtis fell over on him. They ordered the driver to drive with all speed to Colonel Nutt's house, but by the time they got there, nothing could be done for him. Dr. White says that he thinks the General died of congestion of the brain. I am inclined to think so. It was a very cold morning; one of those north, piercing winds blowing. It may be that in crossing the river this wind affected him. The wind is much more severe on the river than elsewhere. You know how the wind strikes in crossing the Des Moines to the Capital.

Col. Nutt will start with the remains tonight to Keokuk. He will go by Chicago. Yours truly, C. Baldwin.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

'TAKE GENERAL FOR CLEANING'



—Gate City Staff photo

A tip to the Gate City newsroom, Monday, that General Curtis was being "taken for a cleaning" sent news and picture hawks hurrying to investigate and the above photo shows what they found....The general and his horse hanging in mid-air as they were being lifted from a truck at the rear of the Memorial Art Studios where the statue is receiving a sand-blast bath before taking "the last ride" to Victory park.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
 BY J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

WANT CURTIS STATUE MOVED

THE old suggestion that the Curtis statue at Third and Main street be moved to some other location has come up again and advocates of the change are urging the new city council to take action. Members of the G. A. R. post are asking that the memorial be placed at Nineteenth and Main, while the Civic League suggests moving it down to Second and Main.

There is considerable likelihood that the change will be made, for the people who are insisting upon it are very active in the matter, while those who do not favor a change are not letting their objections be known.

This statue was unveiled at the Fourth of July celebration in 1898 and it was placed at its present location after a committee of citizens had given the matter considerable thought. The committee finally determined that the intersection of Third and Main was the best place to erect the memorial and there it has stood for 26 years. It's right to stand there has been challenged many a time, but the advocates of the removal have never been strong enough to accomplish the change.

Some people cannot see any advantage in moving the statue. If it is a danger to traffic at Third street, why should it not be as great a danger at Second? The fact that the street car line turns at Third is cited as one reason for the move. Ten times as many street cars use the turns at Fourth and Main and at Nineteenth, yet we hear nothing about the danger at these corners. Auto drivers on Main street are expected to use the greatest care and caution. Some people have made the suggestion that a statue at every corner would not be a bad idea.



Statue of GENERAL SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Third and Main Streets.

THE CURTIS STATUE.

The Special Opportunity Keokuk Now Has to Secure a Work of Art.

The city of Keokuk has an opportunity offered it now that seldom comes to a community during its lifetime in that it is offered a bronze statue of General Curtis, one of its most exalted war heroes and defenders, at about one-tenth of the ordinary cost of such a piece of work. It is the opportunity of an age and should be embraced without a moment's hesitation. In fact it would be an act of negligence and an offense against the sentiment and patriotism of the people to let this opportunity pass without action.

The Iowa Monument association received a very low bid for the making of the great bronze monument now erecting at Des Moines, the price to them being about one-half of what they would have had to pay for, say, one only of the statues of the many that form the complete monument. The cost to them of the

equestrian statue of Curtis which is a full life size figure of horse and rider in heroic position is about \$6,000. Now the bronze founders offer in consideration of their having on hand ready the pattern of the first casting of the statue to make a duplicate of it for the city of Keokuk at the cost of the labor and metal used in casting it which will not exceed \$1,800 and maybe \$1,600.

This is a special opportunity and one which will in all probability never return and Keokuk cannot afford to let it pass without danger of incurring the contempt of posterity.

Burlington has already acted and secured for their park a similar statue of General Corse. Keokuk cannot afford to allow Burlington to take a single step in advance in this or any other matter that goes toward the building and making of a city.

PARTICULARS OF GENERAL CURTIS' DEATH.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, }
Dec. 26, 1866. }

Mrs. Gen. Sam'l R. Curtis, Keokuk Iowa:

MY DEAR MADAM: Col. Nutt has already apprized you of the sudden death of your devoted husband, and now the sad duty devolves on me to communicate the particulars.

When the Government Commissioners, Dr. White and myself, arrived at Omaha, on the 21st inst., we found our colleague, the General, already on the ground. The next morning, 22d inst., we left Omaha, in the late President Lincoln's funeral car, for the North Platte station, for the purpose of examining the extreme section of thirty-five miles, terminating 305 miles west of Omaha. We were engaged examining this section till the succeeding Monday, when we returned to Omaha, reaching there the next morning, a little after midnight. We all took lodgings at the Herndon House, and the next day were engaged getting up our Report to the Secretary of the Interior, on the section we had examined.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, we all by invitation, dined at Major Balcombe's, the editor of the Omaha Republican, and remained there till about 6 p. m., when the carriage took the General to his hotel, Dr. White and myself being left at a friend's, where we spent the evening. Between 9 and 10 the Doctor and myself returned to the Herndon House and spent about an hour with the General, in Major Bent's rooms, with whom the General was quartered. At about 11 we bade him and the Major good night, and all retired to our beds.

This morning we were all up before seven o'clock, and the General, before breakfast, looked over, with the Doctor and myself, the report to the Secretary. At half past seven we all went to breakfast, and immediately after walked over to the office of the Union Pacific Railroad, where we signed the report.

At about 9 a. m. the General, the Doctor and myself left in a special carriage to go over the Missouri river to Council Bluffs, intending to proceed immediately thence to St. Johns, in Iowa, twenty-two miles distant, there at 3 p. m. to take the train, via the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, for Chicago, thence to Leavenworth, the General and myself occupying the back seat and Dr. White to the front. The Secretary of the Interior had ordered us to inspect a section of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and we were on our way to obey his instructions. When we reached the Missouri river the General proposed, as the ice was somewhat doubtful, that we should get out of the carriage and walk across. We all did get out and walked across, the carriage following us. No difficulty occurred to us except some inconvenience from the cold, high wind and drifting sand; and, immediately after crossing, we took our old seats again in the carriage to continue on our way to St. Johns.

We had not proceeded probably more than half a mile when Dr. White, who sat on the front seat facing the General, exclaimed, "Stop, driver; I believe the General is fainting." I immediately cast my eyes upon him, and I noticed that he was quite pale; his eyes and a gurgling noise from his throat indicating he was in great distress. We immediately

stopped the carriage, and laid him down as well as we could on a back seat, I taking a seat with the driver to give him all the room possible. This occurred about half-past 9 a. m., Dr. White expressing his opinion, from his not perceiving any pulse, and finding no action of the heart, that he was already dead. We then drove rapidly to the residence of Col. Nutt, a long and valued friend of the General, who lived on the verge of Council Bluffs, nearer than any other citizen. Arriving there, Mrs. Nutt had a bed placed on her parlor floor, and Dr. White, Col. Nutt, myself, and others called to our assistance, carried him from the carriage to the house, and laid him on the bed. Immediately Drs. Hown and Bundy were called in, and they and Dr. White, after an examination of his pulse and heart, pronounced him lifeless, and believed he died suddenly from congestion of the brain.

The General during the trip was never more cheerful, and at no time evinced any indisposition, except on Monday morning, when he told me he had some sensation of dyspepsia, of which he had once or twice in our other trips complained.

He had been very temperate, both in eating and drinking, while we were together, as was his habit, and therefore the shock of his sudden demise was, to us, the more surprising and unexpected.

Your lamented husband always, in all his trips, especially during this last, evinced the greatest love for his family, and his greatest solicitude was ever to quickly return to his home, where, as he frequently told me, he was happier than anywhere else.

A number of his old friends, among them Judge Street, Judge Baldwin, and R. S. Douglas, Esq., and others, called in soon after the news reached the citizens of his death, to see his remains and to offer their services. Messrs. Snyder, Bent and D. T. Casement, officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, as soon as they received my telegram, announcing the event, came over from Omaha; and have, with Col. Nutt, made every arrangement for his obsequies to-morrow morning, and his subsequent carriage to his home in Keokuk; Dr. White, Col. Nutt, Col. Sapp, Major Bent and myself purposing to accompany his remains.

Knowing the General, as I did, while a Cadet at West Point, and more particularly since he has been associated with me as Government Commissioner on the Union Pacific Railroad and Branches, I am well apprized of his many manly and kind qualities of head and heart, but to no one will the news of his sudden demise come with more stunning effect than to his family, whom he so dearly loved.

Be assured, Madam, that you have the heartfelt condolence of a large circle of his old Congressional constituents in this city; of his many friends connected with the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, and especially of his late colleagues, Dr. White and myself, who have been thus deprived so suddenly of his co-operation with us in the official discharge of our duties.

With sentiments of commingled grief and regard, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

J. H. SIMPSON,

Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., and President of Board of Commissioners of Union Pacific Railroad and Branches.

GEN. SAMUEL RYAN CURTIS.

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Heretofore in this department THE STANDARD has sketched the living, on this occasion it proposes briefly to call memory back to the illustrious dead.

Samuel Ryan Curtis whose statue stands at the intersection of Third and Main streets was born near the village of Champaign, New York February 3, 1803. Shortly after his father Zara Curtis removed with his family to Ohio Here the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth and from that state he was appointed a cadet to the United States Military academy at West Point from which institution he graduated July 1, 1831. For a time after graduation he saw service in Arkansas as brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh United States infantry. Resigning from the army he became a civil engineer on the National road and was also chief of the Muskingum river improvement service. During this time he also commanded several military bodies and practiced law.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war he became adjutant general of Ohio and afterwards was colonel of the Third Ohio volunteers.

While at Matamoras with his regiment, The American Flag, a newspaper published at Matamoras, had the following in its issue of August 29, 1846 and its reproduction in THE STANDARD to-day is perhaps the first time it has ever been printed in an Iowa paper:

"Colonel Curtis' regiment of Ohio volunteers are winning golden opinions from all classes of people in Matamoras. Their position is more important and arduous than that of any other volunteer regiment in the field, and the perfect discipline which governs all their actions speak everything in their favor. It is a perfect mystery to us how these Ohioans have become so perfect in all the duties of a soldier. They perform everything with the precision of veteran troops. Ohio will have cause to be proud of the name her volunteers will win in Mexico."

While in Mexico he won distinction as a gallant leader and as military gov-

ernor of several cities taken by the army of the United states. He also saw service on the staff of General Wool.

In 1847 he came to Keokuk and this city was his home ever after that date. He was interested in river improvement and practiced law. From 1850 to 1853 he was chief engineer of St. Louis where he gave valuable service. He was also concerned in railroad engineering and in 1853 indicated the line of the Central Pacific railroad, which

was afterwards adopted. He was elected to congress and served three terms from this the first congressional district of Iowa and was on several important committees. He also represented Iowa in the great Peace conference which sought to avert the civil war.

When Fort Sumpter was fired on he immediately went to Washington and of his first services was the piloting of the Seventh New York to the National capital as voluntary aid. Returning to Iowa he was elected colonel of

the Second Iowa infantry, the first to follow the flag across the state boundary between Iowa and Missouri. He hurried to Washington to attend the special session of congress convened July 1, 1861, and was unofficially present at the first battle of Bull Run. He resigned from congress and was appointed a brigadier general, his commission being dated May 17, 1861. He was assigned to duty under General Fremont in St. Louis and afterwards at Benton barracks. Under General Halleck he first held the command of the St. Louis district.

December 26, 1861, precisely five years prior to his death, at Rolla he assumed command of the Army of the Southwest and soon won the famous battle of Pea Ridge. In March, 1862, he was appointed major general and with his army reached Helena, Ark., July 7, 1862. During a temporary absence from his command, he attended and was president of the Pacific railroad convention. September 24, 1862 he was appointed to the command of the department of Missouri where he remained eight months. He controlled the armies in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territory, comprising in the neighborhood of 100,000 men, January 1, 1864, he assumed command of the Department of Kansas and here with 3,000 men and the Kansas militia he did much to crush guerilla warfare. February 16, 1865, he was appointed to command the department of the Northwest, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and the northern part of Nebraska. This department was dissolved July 2, 1865, after the close of the war, when Curtis returned to Keokuk, and became a commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad and went into active railroad service.

While absent from home inspecting this railroad he was taken suddenly ill at the home of Colonel McNutt at Council Bluffs where he died at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of December 26, 1866.

This is a very brief outline of a man whom the people of Keokuk, Iowa and the Union honored in life and whose memory is reverently cherished by the admirers of noble manhood, knightly courage and unflinching patriotism.

OBJECTION TO MOVING STATUE

Proposition Before the City Council Does Not Meet the Approval of an Old Alderman.

NO NEED OF MOVING

An Outrage to Sentiment, Judgment and Patriotism to Move the Curtis Monument.

E. S. Carter Monday Nov 9-08

The first public opinion of the proposition before the city council to move the Curtis statue from Third and Main to Second street, is an objection to moving the statue, which was placed at its location after its location had been carefully considered.

The following is from an ex-alderman, who was a member of the council during the time the monument was planned and located:

The Curtis Statue.

To the Editor of The Gate City:

Some persons have seen fit to ask the city council to tear down the soldier's monument at the intersection of Third and Main streets and erect it at another site. It seems to us that this is child's play, and quibbling and trifling, and an outrage of sentiment, judgment and patriotism.

It is scarce ten years ago since the monument was decided upon after consultation with the leading men of the city. Months of consideration was given and many sites considered but most finally agreed upon the present location for the following reasons;

It was at the gate way of the city. Most strangers coming up Johnson street naturally turned along Third to Main street and those coming up Main of course passed the monument.

General Curtis' residence and his down town office were both on Third street near the present monument.

The Keokuk public library is at Third and Main street and it was thought the Curtis statue would be effective to high endeavor of the youth of Keokuk. The location was in a completed and populous part of the city, with many hotels and public buildings where watchmen are stationed, thus securing the statue from vandalism.

These and many other reasons obtained and the present site was chosen.

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There has been nothing to change this conclusion of facts for fortunately Main is a very wide street and of capacity to carry safely a hundred thousand population past the Curtis statue.

But a few days ago the citizens of Keokuk assembled at the intersection of Third and Main streets and with civic pomp, and the panoply of religion and patriotism unveiled to the world a monument of bronze and granite which they hoped might endure for ages as a loyal token of their gratitude and appreciation of the sacrifices made in their behalf by the citizen soldiery of Keokuk and Iowa. The monument consists of a great pedestal of granite, upon which is graven the names of companies or regiments that served in the war of the Rebellion and the pedestal is surmounted by a bronze equestrian statue of General Samuel R. Curtis, a worthy leader of Iowa's soldiery. The whole forming a soldier's monument dedicated to the memory of those who paid their all of life and hope and joy upon the altar of their country.

The granite pedestal of this monument is a huge sarcophagus of memory; within its walls are the tears and sobs of the women who sent their sons and sweethearts and brothers and husbands and fathers off to the war. Within it is the smoke of battle; the screaming shell; the whistling bullet; the shower of blood; the mighty explosions; the sinking ship; the dead upon the land; the dead upon the water; the groans of the wounded; and rows upon rows of the known and unknown dead, who died that we might enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And hast thou forgotten all these things in a half dozen short years? Oh, Man! Man! Thou art more unstable than water.

This soldier's monument is a sacred thing, it cannot be moved about from place to place by profane hands. It has rendered the ground upon which it stands, revered and historic; do not disturb its dignity or repose.

EX-ALDERMAN.

Death of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS died yesterday morning (26th inst.) at Council Bluffs, of apoplexy. The announcement has caused the profoundest regret in this city, and will throughout the State and the country, with the history of which, in peace and war, Gen. CURTIS has markedly connected himself. His varied services in civil and military place have made for him wide reputation, and thus many communities will deplore his death.

In this biographical notice we make no apologies for transferring here the major portion of the sketch of him given in Captain Stuart's History of "Iowa Colonels and Regiments." It was written while General CURTIS was yet alive, and with the promise of many years before him, that could not have failed to have been alike honorably and usefully employed. The author above named said:

"Samuel Ryan Curtis, Iowa's distinguished statesman and soldier, was the second colonel and the first general officer appointed from the State. He is Iowa's first and oldest major-general, and, at the time of entering the service, was more widely known than any other officer sent out from the State; for, almost from the State's infancy, he has stood prominent among her public men."

General CURTIS was born on the 3d day of February, 1807. He was a native of Licking county, Ohio.

"He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, where he held the highest military office in his class. Graduating in 1831, with a brevet-second lieutenantcy in the 7th Infantry, he was soon after assigned to duty at Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory. In the following year, he resigned his commission, and returning to Ohio, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. From 1837 to 1839, he was chief engineer of the Muskingum River Improvement. Later he practiced law in Wooster, Ohio, and was actively and successfully engaged in the practice, when war was declared with Mexico. He was now summoned to Columbus by the Governor of Ohio, and made adjutant-general of that State; and not long after was commissioned colonel of the 3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he led to the field.

"He served on the Northern Line in Mexico under General Taylor, and was for a time on the staff of General Wool; and, as governor, commanded the cities of Matamoras, Camargo and Saltillo.

"At the close of the war, he returned to Ohio; but finding his law business had wasted away during his absence, and being urged to take the position of chief engineer of the Des Moines Improvement, he left that State, and coming West, settled in Keokuk, Iowa. He was for a time engaged in the practice of the law in the city of Keokuk, and had for partners Colonel J. W. Rankin and the Hon. Charles Mason. From 1850 to 1853, he was engineer-in-charge of the harbor and other works of the city of St. Louis, where the dyke that he constructed, which connects Bloody Island to the Illinois shore, will, for many years hence, stand a monument to his credit. It secures to the city of St. Louis great commercial advantages. During the two following years, he was chief engineer of the American Central Railroad, running through Illinois, Iowa, and other States.

"In 1856, General Curtis was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Iowa, and in 1858, and again in 1860, was re-elected from the same district. In the canvass of 1860, his opponent was the Hon. C. C. Cole, now Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and one of the ablest debaters and most popular men in the State. No better proof could be had of the general's ability as a statesman, and of the integrity of his record, than this final endorsement of him by the people; indeed, nearly every section of his District gave him increased majorities.

"From the organization of the party he has been an earnest and consistent Republican; but that for which he became most distinguished in Congress was the part he acted in securing the passage of the Pacific Railroad Act. Others have claimed the honor, but he is the father of this enterprise, as is evidenced by his elaborate speeches and demonstrations of record in the annals of Congress. I should also add that he was a leading member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He had, I am credibly informed, much to do with the efforts of the House, in countervailing the schemes of Jeff. Davis, in his manipulations of our military forces to his base purposes.

"General Curtis' patriotism was always fervent, and, though others have made a more brilliant reputation in the war, none responded more promptly to the first call of national alarm; and, I may add, none have led armies and fought battles with more uniform success. Leaving his home in the West on the first news of the attack on Fort Sumter, he started for Washington; and, meeting at Philadelphia the gallant 7th New York, Colonel Lefferts, embarked with it on transports for Annapolis. From that point the march was made through the heat and dust by day and night to Washington. Returning to Keokuk, he assisted in raising volunteers, and was, on the 1st of June, elected colonel of the 2d Iowa Infantry, (the first three-years' regiment from the State) by the unanimous vote of the officers and men. Ten days later and at midnight, he was summoned by General Lyon by telegraph to Northern Missouri, and marched next day with his regiment for that point. Besides capturing many prisoners, guns, &c., he established at once in Northern Missouri the military authority of the Federal Government.

"In the latter part of June, he left again for Washington to be present at the fourth session of Congress, and while there was made a brigadier-general. He now resigned his seat in Congress, and, reporting at St. Louis, Missouri, was soon after placed in command, first of Jefferson Barracks, next of the Camp of Instruction at Benton Barracks, and finally of the St. Louis District. While holding the last named command, the President devolved on him the duties connected with the change of commanders—a most delicate and painful service, which he neither sought nor desired; but for the prudence and decision he discovered in the discharge of these duties, he received the special thanks of Mr. Lincoln.

"In December 1861, General Curtis was placed in command of the District of Southwest Missouri, and at once repaired to Rolla, where he established his headquarters.

Having organized his army in the early part of January 1862, he marched against General Price, and drove him through Missouri and Northern Arkansas. On this march, the enemy were encountered in several skirmishes and engagements. The culminating one was the sanguinary battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. It resulted in a brilliant victory to the Federal arms, and in the restoration of the flag and the authority of the Government in that State."

Thirteen days after the battle of Pea Ridge he was made a Major-General, and during all the war none were the rank better. Of his subsequent celebrated and successful march through Arkansas to Helena, and the expeditions he organized from there we shall not speak. While at Helena, says Capt. Stuart: "Though burdened with the cares of a large military command, General Curtis did not forget that magnificent enterprise, for the success of which he had, in civil life, labored so untiringly, and, I may add, so successfully. Having been made one of the incorporators, he obtained a leave of absence from the War

Department to attend the Pacific Railroad Convention at Chicago. He was chosen and acted as President of that body. In the future, that assemblage will be looked upon as a landmark of a new era; for it organized and inaugurated the great work which is now in progress, to connect the two oceans and bind the continent together with iron bands.

"On the 19th of September, 1862, General Curtis was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis. At that time this department included the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and the Indian Territory. The military forces consisted of the armies of the South West, the Frontier, and Southeast Missouri. The department was subsequently diminished by the withdrawal of Arkansas. While in command of this department, his troops fought the following battles: Cane Hill, Old Town, Wayne, Prairie Grove, Springfield, Hartsville, Cape Girardeau, besides capturing Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas. There were also many skirmishes and engagements of lesser note. But General Curtis was too radical for that early day of the struggle. His anti-Slavery spirit was distasteful to the conservative governor of Missouri, and, harassed by the importunities of that official, and other influential conservative men of the State, the President relieved the general of his command, after a successful and, with the true friends of the Government, a popular administration of eight months. The President expressly stated that he had no fault to find with the general's administration, but that he was willing to yield to the wishes of the conservative party, headed by Governor Gamble, and see, if by inaugurating a more lenient policy, he could not conciliate hostile factions, and heal the breach in the Union Party of Missouri." But we know that Mr. LINCOLN was wrong and GENERAL CURTIS right. 12/1866

DEC 1866

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GENERAL CURTIS was next assigned to the Department of Kansas, January 1st. 1864. In the Fall of that year he had again to chase PRICE from Missouri, which he did in a succession of brilliant victories. Subsequently he was assigned to the command of the Department of the North-west. Since coming from there, and his being mustered out of the service, he has been busied in discharging his official duties in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. We presume that it is while on this duty he thus so suddenly ceases at once to work and live.

GENERAL CURTIS has solid abilities, better than brilliance. He has filled more stations, requiring sound judgment, and ability and industry, than any other man in Iowa, and in none has he been other than successful. The State suffers great loss in losing him. Hereafter the judgment of the author before quoted will be justified. He said truly: "General Curtis has a proud record, whether before, or during the War of the Rebellion; and when this great conflict shall have closed, and a true love of the Nation's ancient motto re-enshrined in the hearts of all, he will stand, with the honest historian, as one of the most practical and deserving men of his day."

His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

The Burial of Gen. Curtis.

Yesterday the last sad rites were paid to the honored dead. The day opened brightly enough, but grew clouded early, and a bleak, cold wind swept the streets, making the day one of the most disagreeable of the season. The procession formed shortly after twelve o'clock on Main and Fifth streets, and moved to the residence of the deceased. The order was as nearly as practicable that heretofore announced. First, the military band, with a music to which in life the gallant dead had been so used. Then the various societies of Odd Fellows; the Knights Templar; the hearse, with the pall-bearers; the horse of the General, led by his Orderly; the family of the deceased; Masonic bodies; Military organizations; the Fire Companies; Mayor and Council; members of the various professions, and citizens.

From the residence the procession moved up High to Third, down Third to Main, up Main to Seventh, up Seventh to the Chatham Square Church, where it halted and where the funeral services took place. Chatham Square Church was densely filled with people. The solemn and impressive Burial Service of the Episcopal Church was performed by Rev. H. W. Woods, of St. John's Church. Then he delivered a brief address, making fit utterance of the teachings of the hour and the event.

This concluded, the remaining rites devolved upon the Knights Templar. Of this Order there was the full Encampment here, and several from abroad. Their funeral service was an impressive close to the impressive services preceding. The rites of the Church were joined with those of one of the Establishments of Humanity; each centuries old, and each after its solemn manner, expressing the suggestive lessons of mortality gathered from those centuries, and expressing the soul's hope as well; herein Faith and

Charity, whether it be Church or the Order of Humanity, they stand at the grave with like convictions and like hopes.

From the Church, after the conclusion of the services there, the procession moved to Fifth, thence to Main, and out Main to the Cemetery. There was an immense procession, that would have been much larger but for intolerably cold weather. Noticeable ranks, were the Blue coats of those veterans of the war for the Union, who thus closed one whose patriotism was a controlling element of his life, and under whose gallant and consummate generalship, many of them had marched to hard-won and glorious victories over the enemies of the Government. Minute guns were fired during the afternoon. At the grave, as announced, where a large crowd assembled, the closing ceremonies were conducted by the Knights Templar. Near by where, since the war began, in which he did so early and continued and valuable service, he had laid a gifted and lovely daughter, and a brave son, whose meritorious service had awakened the admiration of our people, as his untimely and lamented death had excited their profoundest sorrow and sympathy—near by these was he laid, third bitterest loss of a so grievously suffering mother and widow.

Then the crowd came away, and to the stillness of the Cemetery was left the mortal of the State's ablest General, and one of the country's noblest sons.

The business houses were all closed, and business was suspended during the afternoon. Main street and many private residences were hung with flags appropriately draped. The hearse was decked with the American flag, draped with mourning; it was drawn by four splendid black horses. The city omitted nothing to show her great estimation of the distinguished dead, her profound regret and sorrow at his death, and her sympathy with the afflicted family and relatives.

MONDAY - DEC. 31 - 1866 - GATE CITY

General Curtis, Unsung Hero of Civil War

Chicago Sunday Tribune

March 5, 1939

Victor of Pea Ridge a First Class Fighting Man

By JOHN A. MENAUGH

DOWN in the extreme northwestern corner of Arkansas, only a few miles below the Missouri state line, is a mountainous formation known as Pea ridge. It was here on March 7 and 8, 1862, that Union forces achieved an amazing victory over the Confederates. This was the first decisive northern victory of the Civil war to be won west of the Mississippi river.

Responsible for this triumph was Brig. Gen. Samuel Ryan Curtis, who not only was a remarkable military leader but a man outstanding in other ways.

Curtis, with an army of 10,500 infantry and cavalry and forty-nine pieces of artillery, defeated a southern force under Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn that aggregated 16,200 cavalry and infantry and was greatly superior to his numerically in cannon. It was mainly his genius for skilfully maneuvering his troops that brought victory to Curtis. The enemy, including the commands of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch, and Brig. Gen. Albert Pike, outflanked the Union army on the eve of the battle, but Curtis so successfully met its thrusts by rapid maneuvering of his own forces that in the end the Confederates were routed.

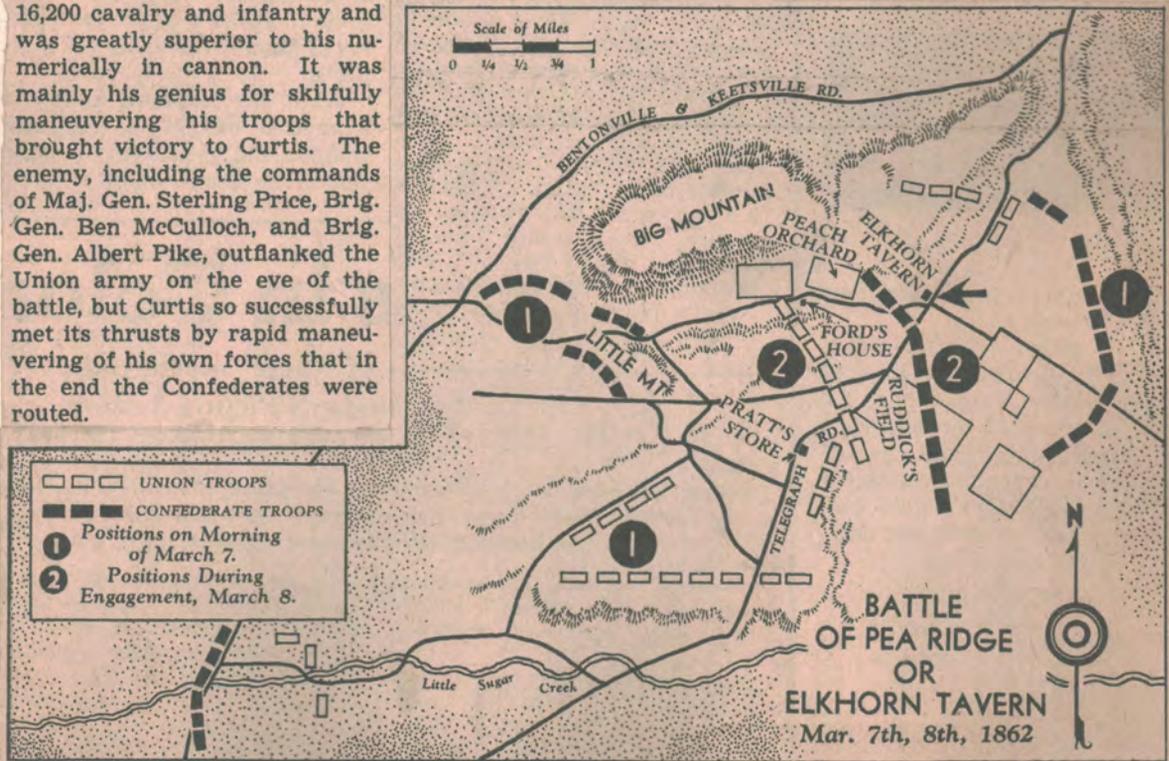
As has been pointed out by military experts, the army that is outflanked not always is at a disadvantage. At the battle of Pea ridge, or Elkhorn tavern, as it is called in the south, the army under Curtis was compelled to right-about-face and fight off attacks from two sides and the rear, yet so expertly was it directed and so swiftly were its various commands moved to meet every new assault from one position to another along lines that were considerably shorter than those of the enemy that it emerged the victor. In this engagement contracted lines were more effective than extended lines, and Curtis made the most of the situation. The night of March 7 saw the Union army apparently in desperate straits.

But March 8 saw it turn the tables on the enemy.

Curtis, the victor of Pea ridge, today is virtually an unknown soldier. In the mass of writings about the Civil war he has been given little mention. Pea ridge was only a second-rate fight compared with Shiloh and Gettysburg, and the better known heroes, such as Grant, Lee, and the rest, have garnered most of the glory. Yet Curtis was a first-class fighting man. In addition he was a capable politician, engineer, and lawyer.

Samuel Ryan Curtis was born on a farm near Champlain, N. Y., on Feb. 3, 1807, the son of Zarah, a Revolutionary war veteran, and Phalley Yale Curtis. In 1809 the family moved to Licking county, Ohio, and when Samuel was 20 years old he obtained a cadetship at West Point. He was graduated in 1831 and assigned as a second lieutenant to duty with the 7th infantry at Fort Gibson.

Lieutenant Curtis resigned his commission in 1832 and returned to Ohio, accepting employment as a civil engineer on a project known as the National road. In the meantime he had married





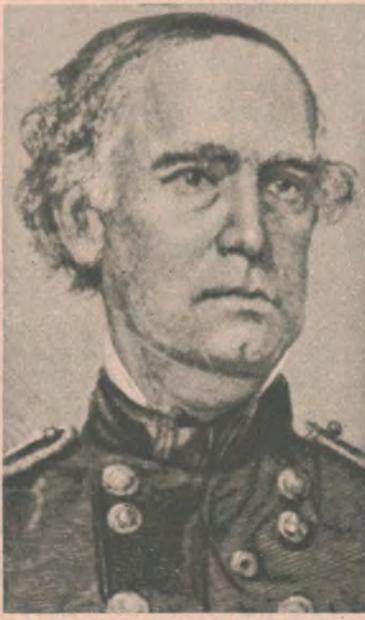
Last hour of the battle of Pea ridge, March 8, 1862, with Union forces advancing to retake Elkhorn tavern. From painting by H. P. Wilson, owned by Southern Historical society, St. Louis.

(All photographs and map, except picture of General Sigel, reproduced from "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," by Johnson & Buel, courtesy D. Appleton-Century Co.)

Belinda Buckingham of Mansfield, O. In 1837 he became chief engineer of the Muskingum river project. Losing interest in a plan that he knew to be futile, Curtis turned his attention to railroads, and after leaving the river job he was instrumental in having presented before congress a petition for a public grant for a railway to the Pacific coast.

In 1841 Curtis turned from engineering to law, was admitted to the bar, and set up a law office in Wooster, O. The legal profession held his attention until the outbreak of the Mexican war. In June, 1846, he was appointed colonel of the 3d Ohio volunteer infantry. Although he saw little active service against the Mexicans, he was made military governor of Matamoras and later of Camargo, Monterrey, and Saltillo. He was discharged from the service in June, 1847, and soon after accepted the position of chief engineer of the improvement of the Des Moines river. He moved with his family to Keokuk, Ia., which remained his home the rest of his life.

The Des Moines river project met with numerous difficulties despite the splendid planning of its chief engineer, and by 1850



MAJ. GEN. CURTIS

Curtis was ready to resign. He accepted the post of city engineer of St. Louis. There he was instrumental in providing the city with an adequate sewerage system and new levees and wharves. A change of administration in 1853 threw him out of employment, and for the next few years he was engaged in railway engineering work, al-

gress. In the following November he was directed to assume charge of military affairs in St. Louis and its environs, and soon he was given command of the southwestern district of Missouri throughout this period he maintained a law office in Keokuk. He was elected mayor of the Iowa city in the spring of 1856 and in the autumn of that year he was selected as national representative for the First congressional district of Iowa. He was a Republican.

...

In 1858 he was reelected to congress, and again in 1860, and was serving in the house of representatives when the Civil war came. Curtis returned to Keokuk on the 1st of June, 1861, and was unanimously chosen colonel of the 2d Iowa infantry, the first regiment of that state to be enrolled for three years. His first service was the guarding of a railway between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo. Through his prompt movement of troops he saved the line from seizure by the Confederates.

At the suggestion of Gen. Winfield Scott, Curtis was appointed a brigadier general, and on Aug. 6 he resigned his seat in con-

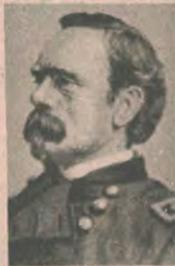
THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. RICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA
CURTIS

March 5, 1933 - 1975

souri. He launched an active campaign against the enemy in that state and Arkansas from his headquarters at Rolla, Mo. Also stationed at Rolla at that time was Brig. Gen. Franz Sigel. There arose a dispute as to which was the ranking commander, but, since Curtis' name stood higher on the official list than that of Sigel, the last named was compelled to accept the subordinate position. To his credit, however, it must be said that he served faithfully under General Curtis. Among other leaders who served under Curtis in that campaign were Col. P. J. Osterhaus, a former officer of the German army, who commanded the 1st division of Curtis' army; Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, a Hungarian exile, who was in command of the 2d division; Col. Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana, at



Col. Carr



Col. Osterhaus

the head of the 3d division; and Col. Eugene A. Carr, commander of the 4th division. Phillip H. Sheridan, who later became a famous general of the Civil war, was chief quartermaster of Curtis' army.

In February, 1862, Curtis undertook a drive to clear southwestern Missouri of Confederates who were bent on the capture of St. Louis. On the 13th of the month he took Springfield after it had been evacuated by the army of General Price. Pursuing Price's army, he advanced across the state line into Arkansas, issuing a statement to the people of that state that they would be treated justly if they took no hostile part in the war. His proclamation was concluded in this manner:

"I enjoin on the troops kindness, protection, and support of women and children. I shall to the best of my ability maintain our country's flag in Arkansas and continue to make relentless war on its foes; but I shall rejoice to see the restoration of peace in all the states and territories of our country; that peace which we formerly enjoyed and earnestly desire, and I implore

for each and all of us that ultimate eternal peace which the world cannot give or take away."

A few days later the little army of Curtis met the combined forces of Price, McCulloch, and Pike, under the command of Van Dorn, at the battle of Pea ridge.

• • •

On the night of March 6 and the morning of March 7 the Union troops were in a position just to the north of and facing Little Sugar creek, Asboth's division at the extreme west, Osterhaus' division next, then Davis' division, and finally Carr's division on the extreme east. To the north, about three miles distant, lay Big mountain, a part of the Pea ridge formation. General Curtis had expected an attack from the south, and his men were advantageously located at the top of a slope and protected by trenches.

But early on the morning of the 7th the Union leaders discovered that the enemy was working around them on the northeast. Between 6 and 7 o'clock skirmishing began between advance guards. The Union army, deprived of its advantage of position, was forced to reverse and advance to the north to meet the enemy. Its left wing thus received the full force of an attack by more than 10,000 Confederates under McCulloch and was able to resist successfully. But its right wing was sorely pressed by Price's army of more than 6,000 men.

The southerners pushed forward and after desperate fighting captured Elkhorn tavern, after which they named the battle. This tavern was situated at a crossroads considered one of the key points of the battlefield. When evening came the enemy not only held the tavern but several other of the important key positions, and the outlook of the Union army was gloomy indeed.

During the night, however, Curtis shifted his divisions about to an advantage. The morning of the 8th saw a terrific artillery concentration. The northern gunners outshot their enemies, and by 11 o'clock many of the Confederate batteries were blasted out of action. Heavy artillery fire forced the Confederate infantry to seek cover in the wooded areas that lay on the battlefield. It was only on an eminence near the tavern that they continued to hold out in menacing strength. A rain of

solid shot against this position, upon which the enemy infantrymen were concealing themselves behind huge bowlders, finally cleared it.

By early afternoon Van Dorn's entire army was in retreat.

It was because Curtis had been able on the second day of the battle to concentrate his forces for quick and deadly thrusts and because of the excellence of his artillery fire that he vanquished an army that was vastly superior numerically. The casualties were about 1,300 on each side. Among the Confederates slain was General McCulloch.



Gen. Van Dorn

As a result of the Pea ridge victory both Curtis and Sigel were elevated to major generals. Four weeks after the engagement Curtis led his army southeast across Arkansas through the Ozark mountains on an extremely difficult march. His object was to take Little Rock, but the plan was abandoned. Putting down guerrilla warfare and attempting to keep lines of communication open occupied most of his time until he finally decided to move his force to Helena, Ark., on the Mississippi river. He arrived there July 14.

In the meantime, on July 1, the act for the construction of the railroad to the Pacific had been approved by President Lincoln. Curtis was named as one of the incorporators, and he took a short leave of absence in September to journey to Chicago to attend the convention of the newly formed railway organization.



Gen. Sigel

Placed in command of the department of Missouri, which included Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory, Curtis soon was in the midst of the worst sort of warfare. Guerrilla bands everywhere were harassing the countryside, and political skulduggery was rife on every hand. Although the fighting was not on a large scale, it none the less was dangerous. Unscrupulous persons in the north were sending contraband goods to the enemy in his department. Factional strife broke out, and Cur-

tis incurred the enmity of Gov. H. R. Gamble. Lack of coöperation between civil and military authorities caused the President in May, 1863, to remove General Curtis, since, as he explained, he had no authority to remove the governor. Gen. John M. Schofield superseded Curtis in command of the department of Missouri.

Not long after his removal from this command General Curtis was bereaved by the loss of his son, Maj. Henry Z. Curtis, who was killed near Baxter Springs, Mo., by a guerrilla band under the leadership of the notorious W. C. Quantrill.

Curtis was without a command until January, 1864, when he was assigned to the department of Kansas, consisting of the state of Kansas, the territories of Nebraska and Colorado, and Indian Territory. His new

headquarters was at Fort Leavenworth, and his main job was to protect settlers from hostile Indians at the west.

A Confederate force under General Price late in the summer of 1864 entered Missouri and marched through the state into Kansas, threatening to take Leavenworth. Although many of his troops were far to the west engaged against the Indians, Curtis met the emergency in an admirable manner. He collected all available troops and drove Price out of his department. The Confederate casualties in this campaign were estimated at more than 10,000. Among battles of the campaign was one fought on the present site of Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 21 to 23. This has been called the "Gettysburg of the west."

The army under Curtis pursued the enemy back into Arkansas and across the old battlefield at Pea ridge.

In spite of his splendid defense of Kansas, Curtis was removed from command on Jan. 30, 1865, and assigned to the department of the northwest, with headquarters at Milwaukee. This department was abolished a few months later and Curtis was appointed a member of a board to treat with hostile Indians in the west. In April, while still engaged in treaty negotiations with the Indians, he was discharged from the army.

Immediately he switched his interests to the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad, of which he had been a promoter. It was just after he had finished inspection of a stretch of this new railroad near Omaha that he died on Dec. 26, 1866.

THE GATE CITY.
KEOKUK, IOWA
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28.

From the West.
Major General Curtis writes to his wife, from Fort Sully, the following account of one of the peculiar demonstrations of the Sioux Indians, which he witnessed recently near that Fort:
FORT SULLY, June 2; 1866.

THE SUN DANCE.
The whole of the three thousand Sioux camped about us gave me early information of their design to have their annual sun dance at this time and place, the season of the year, the trees in full leaf having now arrived; and they wished me to inform Colonel Reor, the commander of the soldiers, that however boisterous their demonstrations might be, they would all be peaceable and of a pious character.

A herald rode or ran through camp on the evening of the 29th, calling on the tribes to unite in the religious ceremonials that were to commence on the day following. A spot was selected near the central part of the great Indian camp, which extends some three miles along the river, and lodges were removed so as to give ample room for the erection of the great lodge or tent which they afterwards erected.

On the 30th a procession on foot bearing polls for the tent, escorted by a hundred horsemen covered with bushes, the whole looking like a moving forest coming down from the green high hills that skirt the eastern side of the plains. As they arrived on the plains the horsemen started at full speed running through camp, swinging their green boughs, and yelling and gesticulating as none but painted, half naked Indians can. This riding and running was attended with singing and howling through camp for about an hour, when the large and small bushes and poles were deposited at the place designated for the great meeting.

During the night and early next morning, new riding and racing feats went on; and

the big tent was erected. A tall pole in the centre, with bushes and red streamers near the top, about thirty feet high, was the centre and sort of sacred tree. Around this a circle of bushes about six feet high, with an opening to the East, was carefully arranged, and a partial roof from this bush wall was spread over in round tent form, making a pavillion about sixty feet in diameter.

About twelve o'clock the musicians seated themselves on the south side; they were about fifteen in number. They had a large Indian drum and a large bull's hide for instruments, upon which they began their monotonous usual Indian notes by pounding with clubs and sticks, and all singing the usual sorrowful Indian dirge. Twenty-five men and women facing the sun, began the religious dance. The men were decorated with head dresses of feathers and strings of furs, their naked bodies painted generally a blue clay color, and from their waists down they wore a skirt made of deer or antelope skins. Each had a little whistle made of bone in his mouth. The women were more modest in their costume, but all were painted hideously in the face, and all with eyes upturned towards the scorching noonday sun began their dance, each keeping time with the drums by a short hitch of the body, raising the heel and uttering a squeak, squeak, squeak, with the whistle as drum went tum, tum, tum. Occasionally they could stop and smoke, but were not to eat or drink, and did not during the twenty-four hours of the performance.

On yesterday, June 1st, the dancing was delayed at intervals to allow tortures to be inflicted. Two or three men stood over the devotee with needle and knife, very quietly performing penance according to the customs of all these Sacredotal rites as follows:

First they cut the arms in several places by striking an awl in the skin, raising it and cutting out about half an inch. This is done on both arms, and sometimes on the breast and back. Then wooden setons, sticks about the thickness of a common lead pencil, are inserted through a hole in the skin and flesh. Then chords or ropes are attached to these sticks by one end, and to the pole at the other end; the victim pulling on the ropes till the seton sticks tear out the flesh and skin. I saw one with two setons thus attached to his breast, pulling till it seem to draw the skin out three inches, and finally requiring nearly his whole might to tear out the

seton. One painted black had four ropes attached at once. The pulling out is done in the dance, the pulling carried on in the time of the music by jerk, jerk, jerk, and the eye, head and front all facing the sun in a form of supplication. One had four setons attached to four dry buffalo head bones. These were all strung and suspended to his flesh by ropes that raised each head some three feet off the ground. He danced hard to tear them out, but they would not break the skin. One came off the stick accidentally, but it was again fastened. Finally these heavy weights (each at least twenty-five pounds weight) not tearing out by their own weight and motion, the devotee gave a comrade a horse to take hold of the horns and tear out the setons. While these men were being thus tortured their female relations came in and had pieces cut out of their arms to show their appreciation of the valor and devotion of their kinsman. Still, as soon as the victim could be prepared, the music was renewed and the dismal dance went on; the victims bodies now mingled with blood, paint and setons.

There being several steamboats and many soldiers here, a great crowd of spectators rather embarrassed the performers, so they concluded the performance at twelve o'clock, having only danced twenty-four hours instead of forty-eight, as they usually do. All the devotees gave away all their ponies and other valuables to their friends, had their wounds carefully dressed by attendant medicine men, sat down to an abundant feast of dog soup and buffalo meat.

So ended the most barbarous and painful exhibition of savage idolatry. The picture is still deeply impressed on my senses, but I cannot give half the horror of the sceue either by pen or pencil.

Surely the Sioux nations are far from all ideas of civilization. Far from the light of reason and religion. I hope our treaty stipulations, which they seem to cordially embrace, will bring them into contact with civilization, and teach them to abandon these monstrous exhibitions of fanatical faith."

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
BY J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

APRIL 2, 1887.

Entered at Keokuk Postoffice as second class matter

IOWA'S FIRST BRIGADIER.

Personal Incidents in the Life of General S. R. Curtis—His Military Character and His Greatness as a Soldier.

A. G. Brackett, of Ft. Davis, Texas, writes an interesting sketch of General Samuel R. Curtis, for a number of years a resident of Keokuk. He was chief engineer of the Des Moines rapids improvement, practiced law and was a representative in congress from 1857 to 1861. The following excerpt is made from Mr. Brackett's sketch:

PERSONAL INCIDENTS OF THE GENERAL.

Though with him on many occasions, I cannot remember to have ever seen his temper ruffled; he seemed to have absolute control over himself, which may have been what gave him such influence over men. He was never flighty about anything, and always maintained his self-possession. He had no great opinion of Fremont's abilities as a general, and was well satisfied when Fremont was ordered to give up the command in the west to General Hunter.

Upon one occasion he ordered me to muster out of service certain officers and men belonging to a Missouri regiment, and when I went to the camp the officers said they did not intend to be mustered out, as they had determined to remain in the service. "All right," said I, "you go and see the general, and if he countermands the order, all will be right." In the meantime I went on making out my papers, and having the discharges made out, the dissatisfied individuals absenting themselves, thinking they would thereby prevent my action. Everything was promptly completed, and by the time they came back their discharges were all made out and the matter closed. What report they made to the general I never knew. I only knew that he wished them out of service, and out they went.

There was much difficulty about pleasing people, and he had all kinds to deal with, the most trying being the secession ladies, who had been used to having their own way. Visiting their relatives in prison was one of their strongest points, and it required a good deal of firm politeness to resist them.

HIS FAITH IN A LITTLE GRAPE SHOT.

The enemy used to harrass our troops a good deal in the heavy timber in Arkansas, especially if we were near a stream of water, where they could conceal themselves in the underbrush and fire across as the horses came down to water, the men leading or riding them. Whenever this occurred the woods were thoroughly scoured with grape and canister shot, General Curtis having an abiding faith in well served cannon. As the grape shot went tearing through the bushes the Arkansas and Texas troops got out of the way with the greatest expedition, not standing upon the order of their going, but going at once.

"I have always found the efficiency of a little artillery practice in such a place as this," said the general.

"Whether it kills anybody or not, it always clears the way."

"Yes," said Frank Mantee, captain of the battery. "the Texans will stand up and fight all day with rifles, but have no love for the big guns, being in this respect a good deal like Indians."

"This species of assassination is atrocious, and any one caught in the act should be summarily dealt with," remarked the general.

"Some men have no higher idea of warfare than killing another from behind a bush," remarked an aid-de-camp.

"Well, at all events, I hope we have done away with this individual," said the general. "He will not trouble us any more on the march, a shower of grapeshot having the effect of pricking a man's ideas."

JEALOUSY OF THE GENERAL'S ABILITY.

As is well known, there was a great deal of jealousy among military men of the higher grades, during the civil war, which was in all probability the reason why General Curtis did not receive greater distinction. He did well in every place he was called upon to fill, and had the confidence of the president. That he was capable of conducting a great battle is attested by his success at Pea Ridge; and his march from Batesville to Helena was exceeded only during the war by General Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. General Curtis knew, as much about the resources of Missouri and Arkansas as any man, and was never at a loss in this respect. His combinations were always good and he cleared the country of the enemy when left to pursue his own inclinations. Having resided in St. Louis before the war, he was acquainted with many of the leading citizens, and was known to be one of the best engineers ever there. His advice in regard to stopping the Mississippi, when there was danger of its cutting a new channel, and leaving the city an inland town, was followed with the most satisfactory results, as I learned from one of the foremost men there.

The general was in command of the department of Kansas in 1864 and 1865, engaged against hostile Indians, and in routing General Price's confederate forces in his raid through Arkansas and Missouri. After the close of the war he was one of the Pacific railroad commissioners, and so continued until his death, in Council Bluffs, in his beloved state of Iowa, on the 26th of December, 1866. He lived and died a pure and unselfish man.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Monument to Gen. Curtis.

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil, in an article regarding the building of monuments on the Pacific Road to Oliver and Oakes Ames for their part in making that great enterprise a success, takes the ground that it was Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, who was the real father of the colossal venture, and that he ought to be monumented first of all. It says:

For the location of the monument pro-

posed to the man who took the foremost part in inaugurating and building the great transcontinental highway there is no place so appropriate as Council Bluffs. General Curtis was an Iowa man, one of the most distinguished citizens of the State. As a citizen, as a legislator, as a soldier, and as the projector and promoter of the Pacific railway, he reflected honor on the state. Iowa, on the other hand, had a large part in the man and his work. The two were identified in his career, and they ought not to be separate in an enduring testimonial in recognition of his eminent services and worth. Whenever a monument is erected to Gen. Curtis' memory it ought to be erected on Iowa soil—and what place in Iowa so peculiarly appropriate as the initial point of the great highway which owes its existence so largely to him? General Curtis in planning his great work took Council Bluffs as his starting point. The road, through his efforts, was constructed on that plan, and its eastern terminus forever established in Council Bluffs, on Iowa soil, within the state he did so much to honor and which esteemed him so well. Here it was that he began his mighty enterprise, and here it was he died. Here, of all places, should a monument to his honor be erected.

We agree with the Nonpareil as to the propriety of the erection of a monument to Gen. Curtis. But it would seem more appropriate to place it in the city where he made his home, and where his body is laid away to rest. Keokuk, of all Iowa cities has a claim upon the name and fame of Gen. Curtis that admits of no rivalry.

The Gate City.

APRIL 4, 1896.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

THE CURTIS STATUE.

Information for Voters on the Question of This Improvement.

The question, "Shall the city of Keokuk purchase and erect a bronze equestrian statue of General Samuel R. Curtis" is to be voted on by the citizens at the election Monday.

There is no politics in this proposition, and every voter should make a cross mark in the square, opposite Yes or No, that follows this question.

Judges of election at all polling places, when they hand out a ballot, should ask the voter to "vote Yes or No on the Curtis statue proposition."

The statue is of best bronze metal, practically indestructible, and will endure for years; it represents the figure of a horse and rider, of full life size, and with the proper pedestal will be about nineteen feet high; the cost of the statue, with pedestal, complete, will be \$2,500. The low cost for this statue is because of its being a duplicate, the cost of making the mould or pattern having been paid by the State Soldiers' Monument association; but for this, it would cost \$10,000. Keokuk will probably never have an equal opportunity for procuring a bronze stat-

ue at as low cost; and once secured, it would be an object of pride and the city's chiefest ornament.

It would be a monument for all soldiers who fought for the Union, and would be so marked by bronze tablets on the side of the pedestal. It would be a monument to the patriotism and progressive spirit of the citizenship of this generation; and would show that Keokuk stands ever ready to secure all things that are necessary to the building of a city.

A village or town can exist without prestige, attraction or ornament; but a city cannot be built unless it takes within its grasp every element necessary to city life; and of these are parks, fountains, statues and similar things which are the unmistakable signs that a city exists.

The money to pay for this statue will come from the license revenues of the city, and will not be taken from the tax levy funds; it will therefore be a per capita tax, and will cost each inhabitant 15 cents.

The question for each voter to decide is this: Am I willing to give 15 cents toward this beautiful ornament for my city and home?

The Fulton Democrat.



HENRY G. SMITH, EDITOR.

M'CONNELLSBURG, Pa.

Friday Morning, Mar. 21, 1862

WAR NEWS.

The Battle in Arkansas.

Official Report of Gen. Curtis.

St. Louis, March 11.—The following is the official report of Gen. Curtis, of the battle of Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

Head-quarters of the Army of the Southwest, Pea Ridge, Ark., March 9.

General:—On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of the detachments under Gen. Sigel, to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about 4 o'clock, P. M.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th, I order-

ed a change of front to the right on my right, which, thus becoming my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an advance of cavalry and light artillery, under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what we supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress when the enemy, at 11 o'clock A. M., commenced an attack on my right.

The fight continued warmly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held in command by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow; but were entirely repulsed, with the fall of the Rebel commander, M'ulloch, in the centre, by the forces under Col. J. C. Davis, of Missouri.

The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained, till near the close of the day, on the left.

Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all day.

In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division under Gen. Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right; therefore I commenced another change of front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position. The change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress, when, at sunrise on the 8th, my right and centre renewed firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy, with renewed energy, along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy, and cross-firing in his centre. This final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routing the entire Rebel force, which retired in complete confusion, but rather safely, through the deep impassable defiles of Cross Timbers.

Our loss was heavy. That of the enemy can never be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may, many of them, perish.

The foe is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to the Boston Mountains. Gen. Sigel follows the enemy toward Keithsville, while my cavalry in pursuing him toward the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the Rebel Maj-Gen. Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force of the enemy at this battle at Pea Ridge.

I have not, as yet, statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report; but I will refer you to a dispatch which I will forward very soon.

The officers and soldiers under my command have displayed such unusual gallantry, that I hardly dare to make a distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of the divisions, Gen. Sigel, who gallantly carried the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy, and Gen. Asboth, who was wounded in the arm in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Davis, who commanded the centre, when M'ulloch fell, on the 7th, and pressed towards the centre on the 8th; Colonel

and Acting Brigadier General Carr, who is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas. I have the honor to be, General, your servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Brigadier General Commanding.

DAILY GATE CITY AUG. 30, 1941

STIRRUP IS BROKEN OFF GEN. CURTIS

Keokuk police today were in possession of a metal tirrup and strap which obviously had been broken off of the bronze statue of General Curtis and his monument in Victory park.

The strap and stirrup was found near the statue and taken to the station. It was believed that it might have been broken from the statue by some boys climbing up on the monument.

Officers planned to turn the broken part over to Streets and Parks Commissioner Harry L. Ayers so that it might be replaced on the statue.

DAILY GATE CITY

CURTIS STATUE TO PARK TODAY APRIL 21, 1939

For the second time within the space of a few weeks General Curtis, a stationary figure at Third and Main street for 10, these many years, rode through the streets of Keokuk today.

Brightly burnished through a sandblasting treatment, the statue of the famous Civil war general was transported by truck to Victory park on the river front where the granite pedestal was set up last week.

THE GREAT JUST REAP CALLED HISTORY
SHOCKS KEOKUK IOWA

THE EVENING PRESS.

515 MAIN STREET.

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY.

SEVENTH AND MAIN.

Plurality of Voters Up to Date
Want the Curtis Statue
Placed There.

MARCH 25, 1898.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter
and the Men, Women and Children of
Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the
Question of a Site.

In the contest for the location of the
Curtis statue, those favoring Second
and Main give way today to advocates
of the Seventh and Main proposition,
Rand Park being a close third, while
Third and Main looms up as a dark
horse. This contest will close Satur-
day night, March 26, by which time
every man, woman and child in Keo-
kuk should have expressed their
preference for some location. The
vote up to noon today follows:

Seventh and Main.....	102
Second and Main.....	98
Rand Park.....	86
Third and Main.....	54
Reid's addition park.....	12
National cemetery.....	10
Sixth and Main.....	9
Fourth and High.....	7
Ninth and Bank.....	5

Now, if you have any choice in this
matter, you better get in line and send
your ballot around at once.

The city council must decide where
the Curtis statue is going to be placed.
It is a settled fact that Keokuk is
going to be beautified with this work
of art, commemorating the deeds of
valor of one of her illustrious sons.
The members of the council are ser-
vants of the public, and as such
they would pay heed to the wishes of
a majority of the men, women and
children of Keokuk.

The Evening Press wants the
statue placed where the most people
wants it, and for this reason desires
to get the sentiment of the citizens,
in the hope that the council will see
fit to act in accordance with the ex-
pressed wishes of the people who
elected them.

Every reader of The Press is cor-
dially invited to use one of the blank
ballots below, fill in the blank spaces
and send or bring the same to The
Press office, 515 Main street.

Now if you would rather have that
statue erected at Second and Main,
say so in as few words as possible,
and send your ballot to The Evening
Press. If you think the avenue, Sev-
enth and Main, Rand Park, Oakland
cemetery, West Keokuk, the govern-
ment property, or any other place

should be chosen, don't be backward
in expressing your sentiments. Every
man, woman and child in Keokuk
ought to vote on this question, and
vote at once, as the council will de-
cide this matter some time in April.

THE EVENING PRESS.

MARCH 31, 1898.

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY.

RAND PARK LEADING.

There is a Warm Three-Handed
Contest on Between
the Leaders.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter
and the Men, Women and Children of
Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the
Question of a Site.

One hundred and sixteen votes were
received yesterday afternoon. Advoc-
ates of Second and Main were more
numerous than those favoring Seventh
or Rand Park, while Third and Main
seems out of the race altogether, not
one vote having been received in favor
of that location. The position of the
two leaders is now reversed, Rand
Park leading by one vote, while Sec-
ond street is but five behind the
leader.

Tomorrow and next day will end the
contest and the result will be an-
nounced in Monday's Press. The vote
up to date follows:

Rand Park.....	248
Seventh and Main.....	247
Second and Main.....	243
Third and Main.....	108
Reid's addition park.....	39
Government property, Seventh and Blondeau.....	33
Cemetery.....	12
Sixth and Main.....	9
Fourth and High.....	7
Ninth and Bank.....	5
Main, between Fifth and Sixth.....	2
Fifth and Grand Avenue.....	1
Fourth and Main.....	1

THE EVENING PRESS.

APRIL 1, 1898.

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY.

PARK IN SECOND PLACE

There is a Warm Three-Handed
Contest on Between
the Leaders.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter
and the Men, Women and Children of
Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the
Question of a Site.

Seventh and Main is again ahead in
the contest inaugurated by The Press,
to find out the sentiment of the peo-
ple as to the location of the Curtis
statue. Forty-seven votes were cast
for Seventh and Main, forty for Rand
Park, thirty-seven for Second and
Main, thirty-four for Fifth and Grand
avenue and twenty-one for the govern-
ment lawn.

One advocate of Rand Park said:
"But in my opinion it would be better
to spend that money on the streets."
There is no doubt but what the money
could be used to good advantage on the
streets, but the council voted to have
the statue and we are going to have it.

The Press does not care where it is
put, so long as the majority of the
people have a voice in the matter. For
this reason this contest was started.
Tomorrow will end it, and by 6 o'clock
tomorrow night those who have not
voted today had better express them-
selves, as the final result will be an-
nounced Monday evening. The fol-
lowing is the vote up to date:

Seventh and Main.....	294
Rand Park.....	288
Second and Main.....	280
Third and Main.....	108
Government property, Seventh and Blondeau.....	53
Reid's addition park.....	39
Fifth and Grand avenue.....	35
Cemetery.....	12
Sixth and Main.....	9
Fourth and High.....	7
Ninth and Bank.....	5
Main, between Fifth and Sixth.....	2
Fourth and Main.....	1

THE EVENING PRESS.

APRIL 3, 1898

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY.

SECOND STREET GAINS.

Passes Seventh and Main and
Rand Park in the Curtis
Statue Contest.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter
and the Men, Women and Children of
Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the
Question of a Site.

Saturday afternoon there were 316
votes for the Curtis statue. Of
that number Second and Main re-
ceived 125, Seventh and Main 111 and
Rand Park 80, Second street slightly
increasing her lead. The interest
in this contest is so intense that The
Press has decided to prolong the vot-
ing until next Saturday at 12 o'clock
noon, when the votes will be counted
and the result announced in Saturday

night's paper. So many citizens have not voted that it was thought best to continue the vote another week, to give all a chance.

The following is the standing of the contestants at noon today:

Second and Main.....	515
Seventh and Main.....	498
Rand Park.....	442
Third and Main.....	115
Government property, Seventh and Blondeau.....	53
Reid's addition park.....	39
Fifth and Grand avenue.....	35
Cemetery.....	12
Sixth and Main.....	9
Fourth and High.....	7
Ninth and Bank.....	5
Main, between Fifth and Sixth....	2
Fourth and Main.....	1
Thirteenth and Main.....	1
Thirteenth and Main between the two mud holes.....	1

THE EVENING PRESS.

APRIL 7, 1898

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY,

THE LEAD INCREASES.

Second and Main is Now Farther Ahead of Seventh in Curtis Statue Contest.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter and the Men, Women and Children of Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the Question of a Site.

Second and Main increased the lead over Seventh street today and now has 635 votes. There were 60 votes received for Rand Park and fifty-three for Seventh and Main, one man expressing a preference for Third and Main. As it is apparent that the choice of the people lies between Second and Main, Seventh and Main and Rand Park, The Press will drop the rest of the sites mentioned. The Press has decided to prolong the voting until next Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, when the votes will be counted and the result announced in Saturday night's paper. So many citizens have not voted that it was thought best to continue the vote another week, to give all a chance.

The following is the standing of the three highest contestants at noon today:

Second and Main.....	635
Seventh and Main.....	613
Rand Park.....	558

THE EVENING PRESS.

APRIL 8, 1898.

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY,

ANOTHER BIG JUMP.

Second and Main is Now Farther Ahead of Seventh in Curtis Statue Contest.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter and the Men, Women and Children of Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the Question of a Site.

It begins to look like Second and Main was going to win in a walk in the contest for preference of location of the Curtis statue. The voting yesterday was fast and furious, but although there were lots of votes for

other places, Second and Main street seemed to have the call and is now 72 votes ahead of its closest competitor. This is the last time the Curtis statue ballot will appear in The Press and tomorrow night the result will be announced.

If any one has not voted, this is his last chance, and those who intend to vote at all ought to get in line early tomorrow. Yesterday three votes for Fifth and Palean were put in the box, and are put in the summary today. The Press has counted every ballot and announced every location named, treating all voters with absolute impartiality. It has asked for an expression from its readers and is satisfied with the results obtains.

The following is the standing of the contestants up to noon today:

Second and Main.....	753
Seventh and Main.....	681
Rand Park.....	621
Fifth and Palean.....	3

THE EVENING PRESS.

MAY 3, 1898.

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY,

THE CURTIS STATUE.

The City Council Decides to Locate It at Third and Main Streets.

VOTE OF THANKS FOR COM. DEWEY.

Regular Meeting of the Council—Bills and Salaries Allowed—Petitions Read and Referred to Committees—Improvements Ordered—Reports Submitted and Filed—Objection to Location of Statue—A Busy Session—Eleven Aldermen Present.

The city council met in regular session last evening in the council chambers. Mayor Root was in the chair and all the aldermen were present except Alderman Dunlap, who is at Camp McKinley. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with on motion of Alderman Carter.

The Curtis statue committee report that the statue is completed and a pedestal contracted for. We recommend that the statue be located in the center of the intersection at Third and Main street, facing westwardly and that the committee be continued to complete the work. This was signed by J. L. Root, S. C. Westcott, Ed. S. Carter, C. P. Birge and H. H. Trimble. Alderman Ingersoll spoke vigorously against this, but the report was adopted by a vote of 9 to 2. Aldermen Grifey and Ingersoll voted nay. In referring to the matter Mayor Root spoke of the vote as carried on in the columns of The Evening Press and the good it had done by showing public choice and opinion.

THE EVENING PRESS.

APRIL 5, 1898.

THE EVENING PRESS COMPANY,

IS GETTING CLOSER.

Second and Main but One Vote Ahead of Seventh in Curtis Statue Contest.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT PLACED

The City Council Must Decide This Matter and the Men, Women and Children of Keokuk Are Invited to Vote on the Question of a Site.

The voting yesterday was not so lively, election day being the cause, most likely. Now that the republicans have added to their majority in the city council, the interest in the location of the statue will be renewed. Some one signing a fictitious name wrote that his preference was rag alley, but of course that vote will not be of much importance in determining where the statue shall be placed. As it is apparent that the choice of the people lies between Second and Main, Seventh and Main and Rand Park, The Press will drop the rest of the sites mentioned. Second and Seventh streets are running a very exciting race just now, with the former one vote ahead. The Press has decided to prolong the voting until next Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, when the votes will be counted and the result announced in Saturday night's paper. So many citizens have not voted that it was thought best to continue the vote another week, to give all a chance.

The following is the standing of the three highest contestants at noon today:

Second and Main.....	561
Seventh and Main.....	560
Rand Park.....	498

THE GREAT WEST HEAD-QUARTERS HISTORY K. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

G. A. R. ASKING COUNCIL TO MOVE CURTIS STATUE

They Want It at Twentieth Street, But Suggestion is Being Made to Put It at Second Street.

gete *apl. 15, 1924*
A petition was presented to the city council this morning from G. A. R. post No. 2, with fifteen signers, asking that the statue of General Samuel Ryan Curtis, now located at Third and Main streets, be moved to the parkspace on Main between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

In discussing the proposition, it has been suggested by members of the council that instead of moving the monument out Main street for over a mile, it be moved to Second and Main street, at the top of the hill, and face towards the river, the direction in which General Curtis rode at the head of his men, when they embarked for the southern fields of glory.

Tourists come in and go out of Keokuk over Bridge street and the monument at the head of Main street hill would be seen not only by these folks, but could be seen from trains and boats, and would be in one of the most prominent places in the city. It is pointed out that it also would help to serve as a traffic guide, and at Second street would create none of the hazard for traffic that it does at Third street with the car line.

The petition has been received and filed, and will be investigated by the department of streets to which it has been referred.

The monument, erected July 4, 1898, was put up as a memorial for General Curtis and for Iowa troops. It is one of the finest equestrian statues in this part of the country and is a tribute to one of the five generals who came out of Keokuk during the rebellion, as well as a monument to deeds of bravery and heroism performed by his troops.

April 15, 1924

CIVIC LEAGUE WANTS CURTIS STATUE MOVED

apl. 18, 1924

A petition has been received at the city offices from the Civic league asking the council to consider the moving of the Curtis statue from Third and Main street to some more suitable location. The petition is signed by Miss Caroline Baldwin as president, and Mrs. Jerome Powers as secretary. The league, it is understood, will endeavor to secure sentiment of the community as to the location of the statue.

It has been suggested and the sentiment seems to swing towards this idea, that the statue should be moved one block east to Second and Main streets. It has been urged that here it would be seen from the river and the railroads as well as from Main street.

A suggestion which will be given consideration is that the statue be turned half way around and stand horizontally in the street, parallel to Second street. It is said that it would be more readily seen by visitors then. If the statue is placed at Second street it would serve as a pivot for traffic and right and left hand turns could be established around it.

4/18/1924

FAVOR MOVING CURTIS STATUE OUT MAIN ST.

Park Space Between Nineteenth and Twentieth is Spot Chosen by Old Soldiers Who Address Council.

apl 22 1924

A delegation of G. A. R. veterans and Spanish War veterans addressed the city council this morning on the subject of moving the statue of General Samuel Ryan Curtis from the present location at Third and Main streets, to the park space on Main between Nineteenth and Twentieth. The council members stated that they favored moving the statue, if it is moved at all, to the park space on upper Main street, designated by the old soldiers.

Commander Miller, J. A. Pollard and Mr. McCoy of the G. A. R. post were present, together with

James Fallon, commander of the Spanish War Veterans. The monument is to be moved without expense to the city, the old soldiers told the council, and they will attend to the financial arrangements.

It was felt that the monument as it now stands is a menace to traffic. There is a street-car track turning a few feet from the statue. Two garages are directly opposite the statue and there are a number of auto garages in the block east.

The council individually and as a body expressed its favor for the park place location if the monument is moved. Appreciation of this action was expressed by the old soldiers. The official resolution will be written later, as soon as all of the legal aspects of the case are considered.

The statue of General Curtis commemorating the deeds of this general and all of the Iowa troops was erected in 1898 on the Fourth of July. It was built by popular subscription, and the location was selected as the spot on which Gen. Curtis stood when he reviewed his troops.

1924 4/22

OLD SOLDIERS ASK FUNDS TO MOVE STATUE

Veterans of '61 Will Approach Their Friends to Ask Aid in Getting Curtis Monument Moved.

apl 25 1924

Funds to defray the expense of moving the Curtis statue from Third and Main streets to the park space on Twentieth and Main streets, are being solicited by the old soldiers of Keokuk, and local people are being asked to be generous in their response to the appeal for aid. One block has been canvassed, and next Monday there will be a systematic appeal to the business men and automobile owners of the city for the money necessary to pay the expense of moving.

The committee in charge feels that the automobile owners of the city are interested in the matter, in view of the fact that the monument as it now stands is considered a hazard to the safety of the streets. It is the wish of the committee that people who are not solicited, or who are missed in the canvass, should send their contributions to the old soldiers' committee in care of the Chamber of Commerce.

This is considerable of an undertaking for the veterans of '61 and it is the first time that the old soldiers have come before the people asking for assistance.

so it is felt that the response should be generous, and especially so among the automobile owners. Merchants will be solicited on Monday morning. The committee is hoping that people will not wait to be solicited but will send in their money to the headquarters.

Burton Wilkinson has been asked by the committee to serve as treasurer of the fund, and is taking care of the funds and helping the soldiers in their drive.

The cost of moving the statue has been figured as low as possible and with the assistance of their friends the veterans are sure they can help make the Twentieth street park space a real credit to the city. *4/25 1924*

RESOLUTION FOR MOVING STATUE PASSED TODAY

Apr. 28, 1924
The resolution officially ordering the moving of the Curtis statue from Third and Main streets to the park space on Main between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets was passed by the city council this morning.

The resolution provides that "whereas, the General Curtis statue at Third and Main streets interferes with traffic, and whereas, G. A. R. post number two has requested the city for permission to remove it from Third and Main street to the parking space on Main between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets," the statue is ordered to be moved without expense to the city and without damage to the streets.

Besides the G. A. R. post petition there was a petition from the Civic league also asking that the statue be moved to the park place. *April 28, 1924*

PERMISSION TO MOVE STATUE

THE Curtis statue will soon be on its way up Main street, to be "transplanted" to the little park between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets where the G. A. R. boulder was recently placed and where it will no longer be a "menace to traffic."

The city council granted the request of the G. A. R. members and the Civic league to move the statue from its present location at Third and Main, where it has stood since July 4, 1898, when it was unveiled during the big celebration of Independence day. There have been several attempts to have it moved, but there was always such a protest against any change that the statue remained where it was originally placed and where it was intended to stand forever.

Since the popularity of the automobile, the drivers have been complaining that the statue was a menace and they have been insisting that it be taken off of that corner. The G. A. R. members have agreed to pay the expense of moving the statue and they have been soliciting funds for this purpose. The change will not cost the city anything. Whether a mistake is being made in changing the location remains to be seen. The statue is certainly being placed where it will be seen by fewer visitors than before and will attract less attention.

Two protests against the change appeared in the daily paper. One argument was that the money spent could be used for a better purpose. The protest says: "Get busy on things that are worth while in the town and let the Curtis monument alone." The other protest from Sam C. Westcott calls attention to the fact that the site was selected as the proper place when the monument was erected and asks why the statue should interfere with traffic in Keokuk when there are similar statues and monuments in other cities which are not moved.

The move is not being made at the suggestion of the city council. The commissioners are acting upon the recommendation of those who urge the change.

Traffic accidents are usually caused by too much speed. Why opening up a corner will be a benefit to traffic is a mystery to the careful drivers, and some are so unkind as to predict that when the statue is taken away from Third and Main there will be more accidents on that corner than ever before. They claim there will be more speed at this corner than before.

SECOND STREET PLACE TO PUT CURTIS STATUE

So Major Collins, Writing to
Protest Against Removal
in Name of His Old
Regiment, Says.

May 5, 1924
Major W. B. Collins, of Los Angeles, Calif., has written the mayor and city council, entering his protest against moving the Curtis statue. He appeals to the council both personally and as a survivor of the old Seventh Missouri which left Keokuk asking that the change be not made, unless it is to Second and Main streets.

"I protest against the removal of the Curtis Monument to 18th or 19th streets," the Major writes. "If it is moved Second street is the ideal location and always has been for it." Major Collins thinks the monument should be turned around, facing north along Second street.

"My old Company F 7th Missouri left Keokuk and other companies from Keokuk are entitled to continued notoriety and honors from citizens of the city and the monument should be placed in a most conspicuous location and entrance into the city, which is to my mind the place of departure of the old boys, and I am the only living person or member I know of to protest." *May 5, 1924*

SENATOR REES PROTESTS OVER MONUMENT HERE

Former Keokuk Man Adds
His Voice to Those Who
Don't Want Curtis
Statue Taken Mile
Out Main.

May 6, 1924
Mayor John R. Carpenter received a letter today from C. F. McFarland, enclosing one from Thomas Rees, of Springfield, Ill., in which Mr. Rees protests against the moving of the Curtis monument. Mr. McFarland, in urging a hearing for Mr. Rees because of his great interest in Keokuk, his old home, as shown by the

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*May 6, 1924 - 1924
(Sen. Rees Protest)*

gift of a park site in West Keokuk, writes that personally he would favor moving the monument to the intersection of Second and Main streets. His suggestion is for the east side of the intersection at the brow of the hill.

Senator Rees in his letter to Mr. McFarland protesting against the removal of the monument says "it seems to me that this entails unnecessary expense and will result in placing the monument where few visitors will see it and the business center of Keokuk will lose one of its attractive features. In my visits to Keokuk in my automobile I have experienced some difficulty and inconvenience in circling the monument as it stands at present, but this can be remedied in a much simpler way than moving the monument more than a mile from its present location.

In Middle of Street.

"It seems to me it would be better to move the monument eastward about one-half block, locating it in the middle of the street half way between Second and Third. With the width of Main street there would be no serious interference with traffic and the monument with its base would occupy the same amount of space as required by one automobile.

"The intersections or street corners, where traffic from four directions contends for the right of way with automobiles and other vehicles cutting circles in every direction are the busy and vital points of street traffic, while there is always plenty of room in the street where traffic goes in a direct line, usually in single file.

"The Curtis monument appears to me to be a work of considerable merit and I always look for it when I visit Keokuk. I should think it amounts to considerable inconvenience in its present location and should be moved from the intersection, but I would hate to have to go out to 19th street. I wanted to see the Curtis monument." *May 4, 1924*

The Curtis Statue.

To the Editor of The Gate City:

Why collect more money to move something so well and substantially placed as the Curtis Statue? Why not put the money into a new statue dedicated to the World War heroes and erect it in the Twentieth and Main streets park spaces?

In the accidents reported in The Gate City how many occurred at the so-called dangerous corner of Third and Main streets? The Curtis statue acts as a silent cop that the most reckless speeder does not attempt to run down.

The underlying cause of all this discussion on moving the statue seems to be commercialism.

The intersection of Third and Main streets holds the one historical spot that many of us see daily. Looking down from the Library building windows and not seeing the Curtis statue will be a jolt to some of us. Don't destroy that historical spot.

SENTIMENT.

Keokuk, May 10, 1924.

**WOULD MOVE
CURTIS STATUE
TO WEST KEOKUK**

May 12, 1924

John Aiken has a new suggestion for the disposition of the Curtis statue that should meet with the approval of many people, he thinks. His idea is that in all of this talk about moving the statue, one very picturesque point has been forgotten. He would move the monument to West Keokuk park where the statue could stand on the bluff and overlook the states of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

"They have the monument to Chief Keokuk in Rand Park," Mr. Aiken said, "why not put the Curtis statue over in West Keokuk park." Mr. Aiken points out that this would be a fine place for a statue as the park overlooks the river and three states, and it could be seen for miles around, as the Fort Edwards monument at Warsaw is visible. *May 12, 1924*

The Curtis Statue—A Protest.
To the Editor of The Gate City:

By your issue of 22d, I learn the members of the G. A. R. addressed the city council in favor of the removal of the Curtis Statue. Why this continual agitation on the part of some of our citizens? The committee that erected this statue was appointed by the then Mayor, Hon. J. L. Root. This committee labored hard and faithfully to procure the necessary funds to erect the statue. The members used their best judgment to accomplish the desired result. They considered suggestions from many citizens who contributed liberally toward its erection. The council passed an ordinance vacating the ground upon which the statue stands.

There are in many cities of this country, also in foreign cities, statues located at intersections of streets. It does not seem to interfere with traffic in those cities. Why should it interfere in our quiet little city? The committee carefully considered all suggestions at the time for locating the statue and after so doing they chose Third and Main as the best location. Strangers coming to our city can see the statue. Why remove it? It would be expensive; besides, it would be attended with danger of breakage. The foundation upon which the statue rests is 12x12 and ten feet deep of solid rock and cement.

I hope the statue will remain in its present location for thousands of years.

SAM C. WESTCOTT.
Keokuk, May 25, 1923.

**STATUE PAINTING
BREAKS RECORD**



ANOTHER record seems to be held by Keokuk—that of being the first city to paint a bronze statue, the decoration of the Curtis monument calling forth the following protest from one of our citizens:

To the Editor of The Citizen:

Noting some remarks in the last Citizen about the Curtis statue, may I add some further suggestions anent this subject.

Now that our Curtis statue has been adorned with a coat of radiator paint—the first time in history that a bronze statue of a hero has been so decorated—it seems a pity that the artist made so poor a use of his opportunity.

If paint had to be used, why not have given our old hero what was coming to him by painting his coat blue, his hat black, his sash yellow and so on. At a trifling additional expense—but in matters of this kind dash the expense—his horse might have been made a spanking bay or a sorrel with white mane and tail. Then with a white star on its forehead and perhaps, according to taste, a white stocking on one foot and nicely blackened hoofs we would have had something to look at.

It is true that the expensive and imperishable bronze metal of which all real heroic statues are made loses something of its value when obscured by paint, and the painted effigy might as well be made of cast iron—a baser and cheaper metal, or even say of wood. It is something too that the fine sheen that bronze takes on and which is so much prized, and which only is acquired after years of exposure to wind and weather, is now obscured, but that is little to be considered when a painter gets his brush in hand for a real good job of painting.

We wonder what our former fellow citizen, Charles P. Birge, now gone to his last accounting, is thinking about the statue he gave good money for, and public spirited endeavor for the benefit of his town, in putting this statue where it is, and the ludicrous spectacle it has become.

Is there no Adelite in town?
A PAINED CITIZEN.

1926

*1924
Senator Rees Protest*

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Major General Curtis

Distinguished Keokuk Citizen



AMUEL Ryan Curtis, appointed major-general after the battle of Pea Ridge, which drove the Rebels out of Missouri and Arkansas, and probably saved Iowa from invasion, was mayor of Keokuk during the year 1856 and also served as congressman from the first district from 1856 to 1860.

He was one of the many distinguished men of Keokuk, residing here from 1849 until his death in 1866. The family home was at Second and High streets.

Born Feb. 3, 1803, near the village of Champaign, N. Y., he moved to Ohio with his parents and was appointed a cadet at West Point, from where he graduated July 1, 1831. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he became adjutant general of Ohio and afterwards colonel of the Third Ohio volunteers, leading his troops in that victorious campaign and serving as military governor of several Mexican cities.

He came to Keokuk in 1847 as chief engineer of the Des Moines Improvement, the slack water project to make the Des Moines river navigable. When this was abandoned he practiced law here. From 1850 to

1853 he was chief engineer of St. Louis.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he resigned his seat in congress and became colonel of the Second Iowa infantry. He was then appointed brigadier general and assumed command of the Army of the Southwest, soon winning the famous battle of Pea Ridge.

At the close of the war he returned to Keokuk and became a commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad. While inspecting this road he died suddenly on the morning of Dec. 26, 1866, from congestion of the brain. He suddenly expired in a carriage near the suburbs of Council Bluffs and is buried in Oakland cemetery.

His funeral was one of the most imposing ever held in this city. It took place on the afternoon of Dec. 31, the cortege leaving the home at Second and High, marching to Third, down to Main, up Main to Seventh and up Seventh to the Chatham

Square church, where Rev. H. W. Woods of St. John's church delivered a brief address. The Knights Templar service was given at the grave and during the afternoon all business houses were closed and Main street and many private residences were hung with draped flags.

Monument May Remain



GENERAL Curtis, astride his charger, standing at the intersection of Third and Main streets, will likely remain there, for the sentiment against the removal of the statue is growing stronger every day and the money to pay for the removal is not pouring in very fast.

We have heard that it would cost \$450 to move the statue. The bronze statue would have to be removed as one piece, and then the pedestal upon which it stands would be torn to pieces and removed and rebuilt before the statue was placed upon it. It would be impossible to place the whole thing on any sort of conveyance and move it intact.

The G. A. R. members who made the request of the city council that the statue be removed, did so at the request of other parties. The veterans, many of them, admit that they are not anxious for any change to be made, but presented the request as a favor to others. If it is to be moved they would like to see it placed in the little park at Nineteenth and Main where the G. A. R. boulder now stands, but they were not instrumental in the agitation for a change of location.

Two prominent veterans told us the other day that they were thinking of asking the council to permit the withdrawal of their request.

The proposed removal has created considerable talk and it would be very interesting if it were possible to have a vote of the people on the question of move or not move. Possibly a great majority of the people do not care where the statue stands, but from the remarks of those who do care, each side is very strong in its opinion on the question.

The agitation is bound to come up every once in a while and this is not the first time that it has been discussed. Keokuk will go along just as before whether the statue remains where it is, is moved up or down Main street, or placed in the West Keokuk park, as suggested by John Aiken.

As the matter stands today the city council has granted permission to the G. A. R. post to move the statue to Nineteenth and Main, without expense to the city and without damage to the streets. No provision seems to have been made regarding damage to the statue, but the old soldiers can be depended upon to take care of that feature if they decide to go ahead and do the job.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939

CURTIS STATUE IS BEING MOVED TO VICTORY PARK

NEW BASE IS POURED THERE FOR MONUMENT

Gen. Curtis and his horse were taken for a ride this morning, when the bronze statue of the general was removed from the base of the monument at Third and Main streets, and taken to the Cameron, Joyce & Schneider company between Sixth and Seventh on Blondeau, where the bronze will be treated to a sand bath to clean off the old paint that was put on during a convention here.

The statue and base which have stood at Third and Main streets since July 4, 1898, when the monument was unveiled, are being removed on orders from the highway commission, which considers the monument a traffic hazard. It will be given a permanent berth in Victory park, from which site Curtis and his soldiers embarked from Keokuk when they were sent to the southern battlefields.

Cameron, Joyce & Schneider company has the contract for moving and setting the monument. The new foundation, seven by twelve feet and six feet deep, was poured last week in Victory park. On this foundation will be placed the base which bears the name "Curtis" and the record of the general and his troops.

Moving the bronze section of the monument was accomplished this morning, when the two bolts which held the equestrian statue to the granite base were removed and the marker placed on a truck on a foundation that had been built up to receive it.

Oldest Major General.

General Samuel Ryan Curtis, according to Capt. Stuart's history of Iowa Colonels and Regiments, was Iowa's first and oldest major general. At the close of the Mexican war he came to Keokuk from Ohio and entered into the practice of law with Col. J. W. Rankin and the Hon. Charles Mason. He was elected to congress from the first district in 1856, 1858 and 1860. Outstanding congressional achievements were the securing passage of the Pacific Railroad act, and membership on the house committee on military affairs, in which at the outbreak of the Civil war, he did much to contravene acts of Jefferson Davis who was manipulating

military events to the advantage of the confederates.

Upon the firing on Fort Sumpter, Gen. Curtis went east and joined Col. Leffert's gallant Seventh New York regiment and accompanied them from Annapolis to Washington. He came back to Keokuk and organized a regiment of volunteers, and was named as colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry on June 10, 1861. Summoned by Gen. Lyons to duty in northern Missouri, he marched out with his troops. This was the first Iowa regiment to sign for three years' service. Curtis' first service was guarding the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and by his prompt action he saved this strategic communications line from the rebels. Commissioned a brigadier general, he won renown at the battle of Pea Ridge and other engagements, and promoted. He was called by some historians as the ablest general of the Civil war.

Burial at Keokuk.

Following his war service he helped build the Union Pacific railroad. His death occurred in Omaha on the day after Christmas in 1866. Burial of General Curtis took place in Keokuk, January 1, 1867. The committee of citizens in charge of the funeral services consisted of Gen. H. T. Reid, Gen. A. Bridgman, Dr. J. C. Hughes, Col. S. M. Archer, Gen. W. W. Belknap, Smith Hamill, Col. J. W. Rankin and Sam M. Clark. Knight Templars were to act as the escort to the body, with Gen. D. E. Hillis, S. G. Bridges, Harrison Tucker, C. P. McCune as the committee on arrangements.

The order of the funeral parade which formed at the Estes House, was:

Military Band, followed by Odd Fellows, Templars, hearse and pallbearers. The general's horse with the general's boots reversed and suspended from the saddle, was led by an orderly. Following came the military organizations, fire department, mayor, council and citizens. The service from from old Chatham Square church with Rev. W. W. Woods speaking. Templars had charge at the grave in Oakland cemetery.

SAYS CURTIS STATUE MUST BE REMOVED

IS CALLED MENACE TO TRAFFIC MARCH 4, 1939

The Iowa State Highway Commission today ordered the City of Keokuk to move the statue of General Samuel R. Curtis from the location in the middle of the intersection of Third and Main streets. The commission's engineer, Fred White, in a letter to the city council said that there had been numerous complaints of the statue as a traffic menace.

It was stated at the city hall, that the statue will be moved to a location in Victory Park, which is the site of the embarkation of practically every Iowa regiment in the Civil war. Soldiers from Keokuk and all over Iowa moved into the southern battlefields from the Victory Park location, where the boats landed then to take on the troops. It was here too, that many wounded soldiers were taken off the boats and sent to the five hospitals maintained in Keokuk.

The order to remove the statue comes similarly as did the order to do away with the parking space from Nineteenth to Twentieth on Main. Since the state law gives the commission jurisdiction over the center of the street for a highway, for a distance of twenty feet, the council can do nothing else but comply with the order, city officials said.

The statue located as it is in the center of the intersection of Third and Main, creates a traffic hazard on a connecting link of the highway systems of Iowa and Illinois, Engineer White suggests in his letter to the council. He suggested it be moved to a park or other similar location.

The statue was erected and unveiled on the Fourth of July, 1898, and has been a familiar figure on the Main street horizon since that date. It is erected to the memory of Gen. Curtis, whose home was in Keokuk and who commanded Iowa regiments in the Civil war, with distinction.

'TAKE GENERAL FOR CLEANING'
4-4-1939

THE DAILY GATE CITY.



R. Brackelsberg

L.O. Brilon R.J. Bickel Gate City Stafffoto

A tip to the Gate City newsroom, Monday, that General Curtis was being "taken for a cleaning" sent news and picture hawks hurrying to investigate and the above photo shows what they found.... The general and his horse hanging in mid-air as they were being lifted from a truck at the rear of the Memorial Art Studios where the statue is receiving a sand-blast bath before taking "the last ride" to Victory park.

DAILY GATE CITY
MARCH 6, 1939

**Calls Curtis
Great Leader
Of Civil War**

Calling Gen. Samuel Ryan Curtis of Keokuk, one of the greatest generals of the Civil war, the graphic section of yesterday's Chicago Tribune devoted a page to his accomplishments, the high point of which was the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where he defeated a superior force and cleared that section of the rebels. The article is accompanied by several pictures one of which

shows the Civil war general as he looked at the time of the battle which was called the first really great northern army victory.

The estimate of Gen. Curtis and his ability as a soldier coincides with the tribute paid him by Patrick J. Hurley, who visited Keokuk in 1932, speaking here during the fall celebration. Then secretary of war, Hurley said that he had always wanted to visit Keokuk, the home of Gen. Curtis, for he said he considered the Keokuk soldier one of the greatest generals of the war between the north and south.

Besides the action at Pea Ridge and other engagements, Gen. Curtis and his army kept communication open through Missouri, into Arkansas, and in other ways performed valuable service

to the north. Gen. Curtis had been in charge of operations on the Des Moines river, when war was declared and immediately resigned his civilian job, to enter the army. Removed from command of the army by Lincoln, he went back into engineering and helped build the Union Pacific. He was succeeded by Gen. J. M. Schofield.

DAILY GATE CITY

MAY 14, 1938

**GRANDDAUGHTER
OF GEN. CURTIS
DIES WEDNESDAY**

PROMINENT IN
GREENWICH, CONN.,
SOCIAL CIRCLES

Mrs. Edward D. Bird, former resident of Keokuk and a society leader in Greenwich, Conn., died in the Greenwich hospital Wednesday night after a brief illness. Her husband is a director of Tiffany and Co., New York jewelers.

The following account appeared in The New York Times:

"Born in Keokuk, Iowa, Mrs. Bird was the daughter of the late Colonel S. S. Curtis and the late Mrs. Kate Bird Curtis. Mrs. Bird's father was a Civil war veteran and the first postmaster of Denver, where a street was named for him. Her grandfather, the late Major Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, was a close friend of President Lincoln, was in military and civil command of the Department of Missouri during the Civil war and helped to survey the route of the Union Pacific railroad. The Bird family has many letters from President Lincoln to the general.

"Mrs. Bird had served as president of Greenwich Garden Club, and was long a member of the woman's advisory board of the Greenwich hospital. She belong to the Colonial Dames. She was descended from John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts.

"Surviving, besides her husband, is her daughter, Miss Carita Esther Bird of Greenwich.

"A funeral service will be held at 3 p. m. tomorrow at the Bird home. Burial will be in Putnam cemetery."

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA



The Curtis Monument at Victory Park. The bronze statuary is NOT the same as on the CORSE monument at Burlington



The CORSE monument at the Burlington Park



The Curtis Monument after being re-set in Victory Park 1939

HUGE PEDESTAL REACHES PARK



DAILY GATE CITY

—Gate City Staff photo
 Arriving at the foot of Main street hill yesterday, the huge 32-ton granite pedestal for the General Curtis statue was being placed on its foundation base in Victory park this afternoon. The above photo shows the pedestal being turned into the park entrance from the parking space. A windlass operated by tractor power was used to slide the block on greased planks. **SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1939.**

DAILY GATE CITY

Curtis Pedestal Reaches Foot Of Main St. Today

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1939

The thirty-two ton pedestal of the General Curtis monument had been moved as far as the railroad tracks at the foot of Main street this morning and made the trip down Main street hill without mishap.

The concrete base upon which the statue will be placed in Victory Park was poured last week and is in readiness for the pedestal when it arrives. The statue itself has been cleaned at the Memorial Art Studios which also has the contract for moving the huge granite pedestal from Third and Main to the park.

THE GREAT EAST RIVER CALLED HISTORY
 PICKETS KEDUKU TOWA

The Gate City.

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1868

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

THE INDIAN TRADE.

DURFEE & PECK.

The *Leavenworth Conservative*, of the 8th, gives a detailed account of the Indian Trade, and how it is conducted. Many of our readers were acquainted with Messrs. Durfee & Peck, and as the article contains much information that will be found interesting, we publish it in full:

Probably there is no business carried on in this country of which so little is known by the public generally as Indian trading. We yesterday had a very interesting chat with Mr. E. H. Durfee, one of the oldest and most widely known Indian traders who have ever been in the West. We are indebted to him for a great many interesting items about the business, which we have decided to lay before our readers.

Mr. Durfee came to Leavenworth in 1861, from Marion, Wayne county, New York, and has since then built up the immense and lucrative trade which he now controls.

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

He is the sole proprietor of the establishment here, which is the headquarters for the traffic with the Southern Indians. The posts on the upper Missouri are owned by Durfee & Peck. The Southern Indians, or those south of the Arkansas, supplied, are the following, with their estimated numbers: Comanches, 23,600; Apaches and Cheyennes, 3,500; Osages and Kaws, 4,000. The larger tribes, as nearly everybody knows, are divided into bands, under various names, which we will not give here.

THE NORTHERN TRADE.

The Indians of the North, with which they trade, are all Sioux, numbering, it is estimated, upwards of 70,000. They are located in Dacotah and Montana. The Sioux are divided into twelve or fifteen bands. Some of their trade comes from the British Possessions, and the whole extent of it is from there to Texas. The only rival of Durfee & Peck is the Northwestern Fur Company. The competition is sharp, and is carried on with all the energy which characterizes the Yankee everywhere, whether in Wall street or in a log cabin a thousand miles from civilization.

THE POSTS, AND MEN EMPLOYED.

Durfee & Peck have employed at their posts, in all, about one hundred men. A large number of these are fitted out every season by them with arms and traps, with which they get their furs and turn them over to their employers, receiving therefor goods, which they in turn sell to the Indians.

They have on the upper Missouri seven posts, at which are stored and kept for sale all kinds of goods which the Indians want to buy, and where they come in with their skins. The houses used are all built of logs, with mud roofs, saw mills being scarce up that way.

THE HUNTING AND TRAPPING SEASON.

The season in which furs and peltries are secured by the hunters and trappers is from October to February. After that time the shedding of the coat commences, and the hair fades and becomes worthless.

The animals most sought for, and which produce the most desirable skins, are the following, placed in their order of value:

Otter, beaver, buffalo, wolf, elk, bear, fox, deer and coon. Mink is considered too small

game, among the Indian trappers in particular.

HOW THEY ARE KILLED.

The buffalo are killed mostly by arrows, as they are not only less expensive, but can be withdrawn and used again. These animals are generally hunted in the following manner: A large herd is surrounded and gradually driven in together. And here is exhibited a piece of strategy thoroughly Indian. The stragglers on the outside of the main herd are shot in the liver and will bleed to death internally in going four or five miles. The hunters still keep on driving them in, and the carcasses at the close of the chase are not scattered over so large an extent of ground as they would be if the stragglers were shot dead. When the circle is well closed in, the hunters begin to shoot at the heart. Their ponies are all trained and will not enter the herd, but keep always around the outside, though the rider does not draw a rein on them after the main herd is reached.

The wolves are all poisoned in the following manner: A quarter of buffalo is either taken in a wagon or dragged over the prairie; at the distance of about forty rods apart, numerous stakes are stuck in the ground, on the top of which is impaled a small piece of the meat, which has been poisoned with strychnine. The wolves strike the trail and follow it up, taking the pieces as they go. Next morning the hunters go along the line and skin the dead animals. They stretch the skins over stakes, with the inside up, and there let them dry. No salt or anything else is put on them. Sometimes as many as seventy or eighty wolves are killed with a single quarter of meat. Of course an immense amount of strychnine is used. Mr. Durfee says they have sold as many as 1,200 bottles to one man. Each bottle holds one eighth of an ounce, which is sufficient to kill five wolves.

The otter and beaver are trapped, various kinds of drugs being used for bait.

A few silver gray foxes have been found up there, but they are very scarce. The skins of these animals are very valuable, bringing from \$50 to \$75 each. When taken they are invariably sent to Europe, where they are used only by the wealthiest people.

DRESSING AND TANNING.

The Indians use the brains of the animal to tan it with. They first stretch the skin over a frame; they then rub on the brains, mixed with juices obtained from certain roots and plants; they are then scraped with various implements, hoes being used. They say the brains draw out the grease. After they are dry, they are painted and ornamented. The paint used is of the very finest qualities of Chinese vermilion and chrome yellow and green. These are imported by Durfee & Peck.

BRINGING IN THE SKINS.

As soon as the season is over the Indians put the hides and furs on poles, which are dragged by ponies, sometimes a distance of 300 miles, to the nearest trading post. The whole band generally comes in with them. At the posts are opposition runners, in the employ of the Northwestern Company and Durfee & Peck. They keep on the watch, and as soon as a band comes in sight they mount their ponies and start off to secure the customers.

Those with whom they decide to trade are compelled by custom to give the band a great feast, which lasts one day. Then business commences.

WHAT THE INDIANS BUY.

The articles most in demand by the red men are coffee and sugar, of which they are very fond. In dry goods they want blankets, cloth, prints; a few of them buy saddles and bridles. An ornament called an Iroquois shell, which is picked up on the seashore somewhere in Europe, is in great demand. Mr. Durfee says he has seen an Indian sell fifteen out of twenty buffalo robes for these shells.

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The Indians know the boats which are loaded with goods for them by the tops of the smoke-stacks being painted red. They call them "big canoes," and as soon as they get into the Indian country the news is carried ahead by runners, and they all know when the boat will arrive. They never molest them, and Durfee & Peck have never met with any loss at their hands.

"TWO BEARS."

This noted Chief has been employed by the firm as a runner, and being very widely known and popular among his people, is a valuable assistant. "Two-Bears" was with Colonel Leavenworth, the man after whom our Fort and city were named, when he died, and the Chief assisted to bury him many years ago.

On the 4th inst. old Jesse Chisholm, probably the oldest trader in the West, who came here from Tennessee sixty years ago, and who was fitted out last summer with about \$25,000 worth of goods by Mr. Durfee, died, away up near the mountains. Old "Two Bears" thought so much of him that he took from his own neck a gold medal which had been given him by President Harrison and placed it on Chisholm's neck, and had it buried with him.

The first time Mr. Durfee saw this old Chief, was during one of his trips up the river. The old fellow was pointed out to him as a leading Chief, and Mr. Durfee invited him on board, taking him directly to the ladies' cabin. Now it chanced that our red friend was not just then clad in his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, but on the other hand, looked rather dirty. As soon as he saw the ladies, he wanted to leave, and appeared very bashful. He then went away, and an interpreter told Mr. D. that "Two Bears" was ashamed of his old clothes, and had gone to dress up. Sure enough, in about an hour he made his appearance, decked off in all the gaudiness of a First Family Sioux, and stuck all over with gewgaws and feathers, and mounted on a pony, which looked as gay as himself. Everybody on the boat went out to see him, and his wounded pride was healed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Durfee has sent off one boat load of goods this season, per steamer Benton, which will be back in June, loaded with furs and peltries. She took up 250 tons. The Big Horn, which has gone up with Government freight, will also bring down a cargo. The Benton will make another trip this season.

The farthest that boats go up is 2,700 miles, by the river.

The proceeds of the stock to be brought down by the Benton this year, will be about \$150,000.

They have sutler's stores at Forts Sully, Rice and Stevenson, which are entirely separate from the Indian business.

Durfee & Peck handle yearly from 25,000 to 30,000 robes, which average about \$8.00 a piece. The furs are, of course, much higher, and the whole business comprises an enormous trade.

There is a popular idea that some of the buffalo robes which we find in market are tanned by white men. This is not so. The Indians do it all. White men have tried it, but failed.

Mr. Durfee has, during his various trips to the mountains, secured a large number of pets; among them he has kept the following animals, which are at his New York residence: one bear, one antelope, one deer, one badger, a red fox and two American eagles. He had two buffalo, but they died.

As a proof of how profitable the business is to the hunters and trappers, we will state that two young men were fitted out by Durfee & Peck, only a short time ago, who would realize about \$5,000 for their winter's work. Nearly all the goods traded to Indians by this firm are imported. Mr. Durfee went to Europe two years ago, and invested largely.

He has established an extensive post at the mouth of the Arkansas, from which to supply the Southern Indians, and there are already upwards of fifty families located there.

Mr. Durfee related many interesting incidents of his experience, with which we could fill a page of this paper. We have endeavored in this, however, to give all the more interesting points in the business, which must necessarily possess a great charm for men who like adventure mixed with profit.

The Daily Gate City.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1872.

THE Sioux City Journal says the steamer "Nellie Peck" has the honor of making the fastest round trip that has ever been made between Sioux City and Fort Benton. The best time heretofore has been 29 days, while the Nellie Peck made the distance in 24 days.

The "Nellie" is owned by Col. C. K. Peck of this city.

DAILY GATE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

—The Sioux City Journal, of the 18th, contains the following: "Col. C. K. Peck, Jack Simmons, Indian agent, and M. C. Thum, post trader at Fort Peck, are en route from Helena, Montana, to Peck. They started on the 15th ult., but had not reached their destination up to the departure of the Far West. Some apprehensions for their safety were felt, as the route is hedged with danger from the hostiles. It was Colonel Peck's intention upon his arrival there to come down the river by a mackinaw."

THE GATE CITY

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1876.

Col. Peck Spoils a Sensation.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 8—Col. Peck, of the firm of Durfee & Peck, Indian traders, was in the city to-day, and was interviewed by your correspondent. He said that very little of the article in a St. Louis paper of the 6th inst., implicating Orville Grant and the firm of Durfee & Peck in the sutlership frauds was true. The St. Louis paper charged that Col. Peck had several interviews with the President's brother. This the former denies and states that he never spoke to Orville Grant in his life. Peck received a telegram to day from Dr. Terry, who it is said gave the information to the St. Louis papers, denying that he ever made such statements. Col. Peck expects to be summoned to testify before Clymer's Investigating Committee.

The Daily Constitution.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1871

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 24.—The contract for transporting some 6,000 tons of supplies for the Indians on the upper Missouri, has been awarded to Durfee & Peck, of Leavenworth, Kansas. The steamer E. H. Durfee will begin to load to-morrow.

THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, '79.

ELEGANT SOLID STONE

Fountains!

The Finest in the Country.

On Sale at the Old Hardware Store of

C. K. Peck.

Also the Best Selection of all grades of Rubber Hose, Reels, Sprinklers, &c., &c.

DAILY GATE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1874.

THE LATE COL. DURFEE. — The Sioux City Journal has the following concerning the death of the late Col. Durfee:

E. H. Durfee, senior member of the well known river firm of Durfee & Peck, died at his residence in Leavenworth on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Durfee was widely known from St. Louis to Benton by reason of his extensive steamboat interests on the Missouri, and his many trading posts on the upper river, the annual business of his firm amounting to an enormous sum each year. Mr. Durfee had a remarkable aptitude to business, and was withal one of those genial, pleasant gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to meet. Amid all the trials and vexations of his immense business he never lost that fund of good humor which made him a favorite with all who knew him. He was honorable, generous, and in all the relations of life was a model man. His age was about 46. He had been an invalid about two years, during which time he had been a great sufferer from Bright's disease of the kidneys. His partner, Colonel Peck, and A. F. Terry left this city yesterday for Leavenworth to attend the funeral. In this city Mr. Durfee had many warm friends, who will learn of his death with genuine sorrow. For several summers he spent a good portion of his time among us, and in his death it almost seems as though we were losing one of our own citizens.

The Daily Gate City.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4 1872.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

—Durfee & Peck, government contractors, will send fifty steamers to the Upper Missouri this season. They have recently purchased a steamboat in St. Louis for \$15,000, and several others are being built for them at Pittsburg. The junior member of this firm is Col. C. K. Peck of this city.

DAILY GATE CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1875.

COL. AND MRS. C. K. PECK upon Friday evening entertained some two hundred of their friends in that gracious and elegant fashion for which they are noted. Their handsome home was for hours a scene of Keokuk's social life at its best. The Company was a brilliant and joyous one. The special purpose of the reunion was a reception to two guests of Col. and Mrs. Peck, the Misses Randell of St. Louis, two young ladies who add to the most genial and charming personal and social qualities the accomplishments of the best American and European culture.

THE GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORN'G, OCT. 22, 1876

Sitting Bull Wants Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following telegram was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

FR. PECK, via Bozeman, Oct. 13. To Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

A messenger from Sitting Bull's camp reports that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellow Stone, at the mouth of the Big Horn, enroute for this place. They claim to want peace. What course shall I pursue towards them?

[Signed] THOS. I. MITCHELL, Indian Agent.

The following was telegraphed: Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations except after such surrender, and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the Agency. Make every preparation to defend the agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible.

[Signed] S. O. GILLAM, Acting Commissioner.

THE GREAT DUST MAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

The Gate City.

A. W. SHELDON, } EDITORS.
S. M. CLARK, }

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1866
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17.

Hardware.

CADY & PECK,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE.

COR. FOURTH & MAIN STS.,

KEOKUK, IOWA.

may9-d

AMES' Spades and Shovels, a full assortment, just received by
CADY & PECK.

CHAMPION Cog Wheel Clothes Wringer, ahead of all others, for sale by
CADY & PECK.

MMAGIC Ruffle Fluting Irons, for sale by
CADY & PECK.

LEATHER and Rubber Belting; Gum and Hemp Packing, for sale by
CADY & PECK.

POCKET FOLDING LANTERNS, just the thing for everybody. [jy18] CADY & PECK.

SCYTHES, Snaths, Rakes, Forks, and a full assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale by
CADY & PECK.

GRIFIN'S Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, for sale by [je21] CADY & PECK.

EUREKA Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, For sale by [je21] CADY & PECK.

FAIRBANKS Hay, Platform and Counter Scales, Scale Books, for sale by [je21] CADY & PECK.

The Daily Gate City.

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1868

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1.

HARDWARE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Peck Bros. dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. We know, from personal observation, that this house has already sold a very large amount of goods this season, more especially of agricultural implements. Their sales in this line have been immense, judging from the amount of goods we have seen almost daily piled up in front of the establishment ready for shipment.

They will keep constantly on hand during the season a very large stock of grain cradles and grass scythes. Col. C. K. Peck, the senior partner of this firm, is well known in this community not only as a genial gentleman, but as a man of great business capacity. His brother, Mr. N. G. Peck, who has been spending the winter in the East, returned to our city recently, and will make this his permanent residence. We welcome him to our midst, and bespeak for the firm an abundance of success.

Hardware. 1867

PECK BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO CADY & PECK.)

Dealers in

HARDWARE

—AGENTS FOR—

Fairbanks' Scales.

COR. FOURTH & MAIN STS.,

KEOKUK, IOWA.

aug14 dlyaw6m

WIRE CLOTH, Riddles and Sieves, full assortment at [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

STAIR RODS, Tack Hammers and Carpet Tacks at [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

FISH HOOKS, Fish Lines and Fishing Tackle, full assortment at [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

GUN LOCKS, Gun Trimmings, Gun Wads, Cartridges &c, at [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

AMES' Spades and Shovels, a full assortment, just received by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

CHAMPION Cog Wheel Clothes Wringer, ahead of all others, for sale by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

LEATHER and Rubber Belting; Gum and Hemp Packing, for sale by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

FAIRBANKS' Hay, Platform and Counter Scales, Scale Books, for sale by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

WHHEEL ARROWS—Railroad, Garden and Boys' For sale by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

DRAINAGE LIME, for sale by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.



FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

226 & 228 Lake St., Chicago

209 Market St., St. Louis.

BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

Sold in Keokuk by PECK BROTHERS. mv24-1v

PECK BROTHERS.—The new advertisement of the above firm will be found under the proper heading this morning. We call attention to it, and take pleasure in recommending the House as one of the best in Keokuk. It is an old established institution, is doing a large business and has the full confidence of its patrons. The House is now, as it has been ever since his connection with the firm, under the immediate supervision of Mr. N. G. Peck, a gentleman of admirable business qualities, and straight forward and upright in all his dealings. Under his management the establishment goes on swimmingly. Of the large business capacity and stirring activity of Colonel C. K. Peck, the senior member, whose business operations extend largely outside of Keokuk, our readers already know. Both of these gentlemen are bound to achieve success far beyond that even which they have already attained. Their House here is fully supplied with a complete stock of every conceivable kind of goods in their line. Among other things they are agents for the Excelsior Glass Cutter, mention of which was made in the GATE CITY a few days since. DEC. 5, 1869

The Gate City.

Hardware.

PECK BROTHERS,

COR. FOURTH & MAIN STS

KEOKUK, IOWA.

Dealers in

HARDWARE

Forks, Grain Cradles, Scythes.

Snaths, single and double

Shovel Plows,

AND OTHER

Agricultural Implements,

Mechanics' & Coopers' Tools.

GENUINE OAK-TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

GUM BELTING, GUM, COTTON AND HEMP PACKING; LACE, LEATHER, BABBITT METAL, LEAD PIPE,

Window Glass and Sash,

PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, POWDER, SHOT, CARTRIDGES, GUN WADS AND GUN TRIMMINGS, SEINE TWINE, TORT LINES, FISH HOOKS AND LINES, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Fairbanks' Hay, Platform and Counter Scales

Scale Books always on hand. Drainage TILL, Gas Pipe &c., &c.

CLOTHES WRINGER, GARDEN AND R. B. WHEEL BARROWS, CIRCULAR, X-OUT MOLAY MILL SAWS.

Special Attention Given to Orders.

may4 NOV. 5, 1869

The Daily Gate City.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20 1872

We call attention to the new advertisement of C. K. Peck, which will be found elsewhere in this morning's paper. In passing his establishment yesterday we noticed an immense quantity of Rock River building paper, a large invoice of which has just been received. Mr. Ayres, one of the efficient salesmen of the house, informs us that they are doing an extensive business in that article now, and that they carry a very heavy stock of it. This is one of the leading hardware and cutlery establishments of our city, and enjoys a large trade in all departments. It is also the agency for the celebrated Eureka Wringer.

The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1872.

C. K. PECK,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

AGENT FOR

Fairbank's Scales.

I carry the heaviest stock of

Rock River Building Paper

West of the Mississippi River, which I offer for cash and to the prompt paying trade at Factory prices.

The Celebrated Eureka Wringer.

PERFECTED

"EUREKA" WRINGER.



Every Wringer positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Cor. Fourth and Main Sts., Keokuk, Iowa.
Jy20

The Daily Gate City.

C. K. PECK

Will Remove

TO THE BUILDING

Formerly occupied by Stracke & Cesar,

Corner 6th & Main Streets,

ABOUT DEC. 15th,
1874

And solicit the attendance of country and city buyers of

Hardware & Cutlery,

THERE AFTER THAT DATE.

nov19

THE CONSTITUTION.

By S. H. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

—The firm of Durfee & Peck, of which Colonel C. K. Peck of this city, is a member, recently built a new steamer which was named after the colonel, for the Missouri river trade. The boat was finished so late that it was determined to place her in the Ohio river trade, and she left St. Louis for Pittsburg the other day, with a good send off, having eight hundred tons of freight on board.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

C.K. PECK

Cor. 6th & Main Sts.,

Offers to the Spring Trade a Complete Stock of

Ames' and Lippincott's Goods,

Hoes, Forks & Garden Rakes,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Table Cutlery,

Westenholm and Miller

RAZORS AND POCKET KNIVES.

Belting and Mill Goods

A SPECIALTY.

march18

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1874

Boats Smashed.

From Col. C. K. Peck, who returned from St. Louis this morning, we learn of a disaster to a number of steamers at St. Louis, yesterday afternoon.

The ice commenced to move out in the morning, gorged and moved again in the afternoon, doing an immense amount of damage to a number of steamboats lying near the arsenal. The Bayard was com-

pletely wrecked. The Alex. Mitchell was badly damaged. A hole was knocked in to the hull of the War Eagle, and the Centennial, a new boat, was also badly damaged.

A number of other boats were more or less damaged. The Colonel informs us that they managed to get the boats he is interested in out of the way in time to prevent a smash.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874

C. K. Peck vs. the Government.

The Bismarck Tribune of the 10th, mentions a suit brought by Col. Peck, of this city, against the government, as follows:

It appears that Campbell K. Peck is the principal party in interest in the case for which Walter H. Sanborn is now here taking testimony. Last year Mr. Peck entered into contract to furnish wood and hay for the posts on the Yellowstone. The wood contract, amounting to \$51,000 or thereabouts, was filled at the rate of \$8 per cord, but the hay contract was not, for two reasons: First, the government declined to furnish Peck the proper escort and protection against the Indians, and second, there was no grass to cut. The government paid Peck some \$10,000 on his wood contract and withheld the balance to pay for the hay that Leighton & Jordan transported from Buford to the Tongue river at \$260 per ton. There are other claims by Peck for damages, and the whole amount involved before the United States court of claims, where the merits of his case will be heard, is over \$50,000. The hay contract, it is to be understood, was subsequently filled by Leighton & Jordan at \$260 per ton and they were paid the same. Peck is asked to make that good by forfeiting his wood claim, on the ground that he was required to fill a contract that was a physical impossibility.

THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, '78.

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT

C. K. Peck's.

AXES, CUTLERY,

TOOL CHESTS, SKATES, SNOW SHOVELS

Pat. Lock Elbows,

And Westlaker Solid Stove Boards!

THE BEST IN MARKET.

nov4d3m

—Durfee & Peck, government contractors, will send fifty steamers to the Upper Missouri this season. They have recently purchased a steamboat in St. Louis for \$15,000, and several others are being built for them at Pittsburg. The junior member of this firm is Col. C. K. Peck of this city. 4/1/72

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED "HITCHCOCK"
R. T. BICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

THE GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1878.

—Col. Peck, who is interested in the transportation contract on the upper Missouri, has decided to ship Indian supplies from Sioux City by steamers instead of over the Dakota Southern Railroad to Yankton as heretofore, and Sioux City is delighted with the change.

THE GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, '78.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

Col. C. K. Peck of this City one of the Lowest Bidders on that of the Missouri, and will Probably Get the Contract.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, has opened at St. Paul the bids for army transportation the coming season on the Missouri, Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers. Thirteen bids for performing the service were received, Col. C. K. Peck of this city being one of the lowest on that of the Missouri river, and Commodore Kountz lowest for that of the Yellowstone. All bids were very low. The *Sioux City Journal* says the question as to who will be victor in securing the contract is far from a solution, and that it will take at least a month to decide the matter. "It was at first reported that Col. Peck was the lowest for the Missouri River, but the *Journal* has since learned it is Commodore Coulson who has the lowest figure, and Col. Peck next. It gives the following as the necessity for time in deciding the question:

"The bids are made for carrying pound freight, men, horses, wagons, etc., for fifty miles, a hundred miles or numbers of hundred miles—so much for certain months, and so much for the remainder of the season, the difference in months being made to compensate for the difference in the stages of water at various seasons. It is necessary then for the authorities to compute what will be the distance for which most of the shipments will be made, the months in which they will be made, and other matters in regard to the business, all of which will take time, and all of which is necessary in order to tell who proposes to do the season's transportation business for the government at the lowest figures. Commodore Coulson put in a peculiar bid, in the way of a sort of schedule, setting forth definitely the figures for every kind of shipment for every length of distance for every month in the season—something unlike any other bid, and if it be entertained there is little doubt that it is considerably the lowest.

Several of the contractors have pronounced Col. Peck's bid a better one than Coulson's and are of the opinion that the former will get the contract. P. S. Davidson, of the K. N. Line was also a bidder, and his bid comes next to that of Col. Peck.

THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 5.

—The Peck line of steamers, of which Ed. F. Brownell, of this city is President, and Capt. J. W. Bishop, general agent, was one of the bidders for Government transportation on the Missouri river at the letting at St. Paul on Monday. Its bid was 10 cents on the Missouri river and 20 cents on the Yellowstone. The Powers line bid 9 9-10 cents on the Missouri and 25 cents on the Yellowstone—two of the lowest bids by \$50,000. The *Sioux City Journal* says: "The bids were for the carrying of 100 pounds 100 miles. Last year, when it was supposed the rates were ruinously low, and labor was cheaper when the bid was put in than it is now, the rates were 10 cents from Yankton, 12 cents from Bismark, and 25 cents on the Yellowstone, or according to some authorities, 15 cents all around. From the figures on the bids as telegraphed it would seem that the Peck and Powers folks have faith in a good stage of water and a kind Providence."

THE GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7.

MISSOURI RIVER TRANSPORTATION

The Contract for the Coming Year Awarded to the Peck Line.

Ed. F. Brownell, president, and Capt. J. W. Bishop, general agent of the Peck Line of steamers, arrived at home yesterday morning from St. Paul, where they went to attend the letting of the contract for the transportation of military supplies on the Missouri river during the coming year. As stated in these columns a day or two since, the bids of the Peck and Powers lines were about the same, and were about \$50,000 lower than any of the others. The contract was therefore awarded to the Peck line, and the Powers line has been consolidated with it for the purpose of carrying out this contract, but not in any other way.

This gives the company a fleet of ten steamers, viz: the C. K. Peck, Nellie Peck, Peninah, Gen. Meade, Gen. Terry, Fontainelle, Benton, Helena, Butte and F. Y. Batchellor. The rates are 10 cents per hundred on the Missouri river and 20 cents on the Yellowstone on the basis of 100 pounds 100 miles. This is about 25 per cent higher than the present rates. As the government refuses to deliver any freight to the company at Sioux City the headquarters of the Peck line will be removed to Yankton after the 1st of April. One of the boats of the line will leave Yankton every Saturday after the 15th of April.

Daily Constitution.

FEBRUARY 8, 1886

A \$40,000 DAMAGE SUIT.

BROUGHT BY MRS. C. K. PECK IN THE FEDERAL COURT AT ST. PAUL.

She Sues John A. McLean and Robert McNeider for that Sum for the Alleged Illegal Sale of the Old River Steamers.

Mrs. C. K. Peck, of this city, widow of the late Commodore C. K. Peck, has brought suit in the Federal court in St. Paul against John A. McLean and Robert McNeider for the sum of \$40,000. Mrs. Peck sets forth that she was the owner of an interest in the steamboats "Nellie Peck," "Gen. Meade" and "Gen. Terry," which for a number of years were engaged in the Missouri river trade; that in the month of January, 1883, the defendants commenced suits in admiralty in the United States district court of Nebraska, claiming a lien upon the "Nellie Peck" for \$1,941, on the "Gen. Meade" for \$1,437, and upon the "Gen. Terry" for \$100, and that warrants were procured in the usual form for the seizure of the boats. The plaintiff and other owners of the boats intervened and filed their answers denying the claim of the defendants for a lien. The actions were tried and judgments rendered in favor of these defendants for \$1,787 on the "Nellie Peck," \$1,305 on the "Gen. Meade," and \$88 on the "Gen. Terry." Under these judgments the "Gen. Meade" was sold to McNeider and Charles Wise for \$1,210, and the "Nellie Peck" to Wise alone for \$980. An appeal was made to the circuit court, and the judgment and decrees appealed from were in all things reversed and set aside, and the decrees of reversal have never been appealed from, but still remain in full force. Mrs. Peck, in her petition, asserts that the claims of these defendants were wholly unfounded and that each of the actions were instituted and prosecuted maliciously and for the purpose of harrassing and oppressing the plaintiff, and that she has spent \$2,000 in defending herself in these actions. The rental value of the two steamboats while they were held by the marshal was \$2,500 per month, and they were reasonably worth \$25,000. Mrs. Peck further alleges that neither of the boats has been returned to the owner, and she claims to have suffered damages in the sum of \$40,000. She further avers that she is a resident of Iowa, and that the defendants live in Dakota, and that the other former joint owners cannot be persuaded to join her in the institution of any action for the recovery of the property, and that she therefore proposes to go in alone and se-

her just and equitable rights. Upon the affidavit of her attorney, J. D. Springer, an attachment has been issued for \$25,000 against the property of the defendants, who own a large amount of real estate in Bismarck.

THE GATE CITY
PUBLISHED BY
THE GATE CITY COMPANY

Keokuk, Iowa August 24, 1914

**LIFE OF ROMANCE
AND ADVENTURE**

Short Sketch of Col. Campbell K. Peck, Former Keokukian, Who Had a Busy Life in the Northwest.

OWNED STRING OF BOATS

Carried Freight for the Government and Made a Large Fortune—Died a Few Years Ago and Was Buried Here.

The part played by a former Keokuk man in the early history of the northwest is told in the Fort Peck edition of the Glasgow Courier, published in Glasgow, Valley county, Montana. The hero of the tale is Col. Campbell K. Peck, whose life has been one filled with romance and adventure. The storyette is one of the true and legendary history of that country and was written by Rev. L. J. Christler. Of Col. Peck the minister says:

One morning, in those "fire-canoe" days, a boat carrying supplies to all the Indian trading posts puffed up to a regular stopping place on the banks of the river, where there was a woodpile to take on fuel, for the steamers in those days burned wood. Ofttimes these stops for wood were attended with considerable danger, in that the Indians would hide behind the woodpiles. On the morning referred to, just as the steamer poked her nose into the river bank, a band of Indians rose from behind the wood pile. They tricked the passengers of the boat by pretending to be hungry in their customary "How! how! heap hungry, long time to eat much. Maybe Pale-face give us to eat. Spose no eat

purty soon we die." Upon the strength of this appeal of pretended hunger the tricky Indians were allowed to come aboard the boat. After gorging themselves with the food graciously prepared for them by the crew of the steamer, they arose shook hands all around, but suddenly turned on every one of the crew, flooded the fires, shot away the smoke stack, and badly damaged the deck. They then started to make prisoners of the passengers, but the ultimate success of their treachery was suddenly halted by the timely action of Col. Campbell Kennedy Peck, who, at that time, was interested in this boat and thirteen other boats, which plied the Missouri river and its tributaries. He was standing in the cabin of the boat, saw and comprehended what the treachery of these Indians meant, unless some move was made and made quickly. He did some powerful thinking. Suddenly the thought struck him that the Indians were horribly afraid of a cannon. To them it was very, very bad medicine. Now every boat in those days carried a cannon. There was a small one standing on the rear deck of the boat now in possession of the Indians. Colonel Peck lighted a cigar, deliberately walked toward the cannon, holding up the lighted cigar, as though prepared to throw it into the cannon's mouth. The Indians, upon seeing him, yelled, "Heap Bad Medicine" jumped from the boat and disappeared behind the bushes. The steamer was then repaired and resumed its journey upstream. Attacks of a similar nature were renewed, but at each attack the steamer's crew remembered the pretense and the treachery of the first one.

Married in Keokuk.

Now, Colonel Peck, the hero of this tale of Indian treachery, was an American fur trader, and one of the best men that ever lived. He played a very important part in the history of the great northwest, and the Fort Peck Indian reservation, in particular. It will be of interest to note, in passing, that Colonel Peck was born at Troy, N. Y., was graduated from Union college, as valedictorian of his class in 1858, and had for his classmate, Chester Allen Arthur, the once president of the United States, Sidney Post, late ambassador to Austria, George Thatcher, and several other men of note. As the natural consequence of an interesting and beautiful little romance in the suburbs of the "Flower City" of Rochester, N. Y., he married Miss Helen A. Higbie, the two then going to Keokuk, Iowa, where as a banker and merchant, he became one of the leading citizens in the affairs of the state. Two children were born to them, a daughter Nellie, and a son Cady.

When President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, Campbell Kennedy Peck was among the first to raise a regiment in the state of Iowa. He was given the title of colonel. After the war, he, in company with his

brother-in-law, Commodore E. H. Durfee, of Leavenworth, Kansas, formed the firm of Durfee & Peck, and entered into a contract with the United States government to carry freight to the military posts and Indian agencies of the great northwest. The firm was not long in growing into one of the greatest freight transporters and buffalo traders in the country. It soon controlled the interests in steamboats to the number of fourteen, that plied the waters of the Missouri, carrying government troops, supplies, horses, mining machinery, and so on, into the interior places. On their return trips from the upper Missouri they transported the buffalo robes to old St. Louis.

Fort Named for Him.

As a result of Colonel Peck's interesting relationship to the history of this time, the old Indian post "Fort Peck" was named after him, and subsequently the reservation called the "Fort Peck Indian reservation," and occupied by the Assiniboine, Brule, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai, Sioux Indians, with a population of about 2,000. Col. Peck was a close friend of General Belknap, secretary of war, under President Grant, and very intimately associated with the prominent men of Montana's early days. He died in 1879 in Chicago, while enroute from Washington, where he had been to transact business with the government, relative to the navigation of the Missouri and the Indian agency at old Fort Peck. The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons took charge of his body, at Chicago, for he was a 32nd degree man, and accompanied it back to his home town in Iowa, where he was laid to rest with Masonic honors. Thus it was that this high-minded and excellent man, this once noble friend and hero of Fort Peck, bade this world "Adieu."

THE KEOKUK DAILY POST

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

CITY ITEMS.

CADY, JONES & PECK.

FALL STOCK READY.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
JAN 10, 1857

CADY, JONES & PECK,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in English, German and American Hardware, 200 Main st., sign of the Big Anvil.

Having largely increased our stock, both by our own importation and from American manufacturers offer to the country trade, manufacturers, and dealers generally, are the largest and best assortment of building, housekeeping, machinists, cabinet makers, carriage and wagon hardware, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths tools, etc., etc., ever before in Keokuk, at the lowest market rates. Particular attention has been paid to the selection of our mechanics tools and building hardware, of which we have the best brands that are to be obtained. Call and see for yourselves.
aug29dtf

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. RICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3.

SAD EVENT.

Death of Col. C. K. Peck at Chicago Yesterday Afternoon.

The Remains to Arrive at Home Tomorrow Morning—A Few Facts Concerning His History.

The friends of Col. C. K. Peck in this city were shocked yesterday afternoon by a telegram to Wm. A. Brownell announcing his death at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago at 1:15 p. m. They were aware of his illness, but it was not thought to be of a serious nature and no such result was anticipated.

Col. Peck arrived in Chicago on Thursday morning last from St. Louis. He had been very busy in the latter city loading his boats for New Orleans, and had no doubt over exerted himself. Soon after his arrival in Chicago he was attacked very violently with vomiting, which continued until Saturday at noon.

His daughter, Miss Nellie Peck, and Wm. A. Brownell were summoned by telegram and left for Chicago that evening, but were called back by a dispatch stating that he was much better. They proceeded on their way, however, and upon reaching Chicago found him improving—so much so that Mr. Brownell returned that evening, Miss Nellie remaining. Before leaving Mr. Brownell had a consultation with the attending physician and was assured that Col. Peck was fully fifty per cent. better. He came home and heard nothing further until the receipt of the telegram announcing his death. No information has been received as to the immediate cause further than above stated.

Colonel Peck was about forty-eight years of age. He has been a resident of Keokuk for twenty-five years and was one of our most active, influential and successful citizens. He has during his entire residence here, we believe, or nearly so been engaged in the hardware business. For many years he has been prominently identified with large business interests in the far West, including post trading and transportation on the Missouri river. At the time of his death he was President of the Northwestern Transportation Company. He was a man of rare executive ability, as was shown by the success with which he conducted business affairs, reaching over a large territory. His business extended from New Orleans to St. Paul, as well as the whole length of the Missouri river, and

he was well known throughout the entire Northwest.

Colonel Peck was a graduate of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., the valedictorian of his class, and a gentleman of fine literary attainments and cultivated tastes and habits. He was of a genial, companionable nature, and his admirable social qualities rendered him extremely popular with all with whom he came in contact. He was also a prominent Mason, and was widely known in Masonic circles. He was Master of Hardin lodge, of this city, a position he held for several years; was a leading member of Damascus Commandery No. 5 Knights Templar, and was regarded as a very bright Mason. He was chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1866, and served one term. He was also in the military service, having been Captain of Company C, 45th Iowa. After his return home he was elected Colonel of a militia regiment.

His death will be a severe blow to his family and friends, and a source of profound regret on the part of all our citizens. Mrs. Peck, who was visiting friends near Rochester, N. Y., was summoned, and arrived in Chicago on Monday, so that she and Miss Nellie were both with him at the time of his death. The remains will leave Chicago this evening, and will arrive to-morrow morning. An escort of Sir Knights has been appointed to receive them at the train. He will be buried with Masonic honors, but it is not known as yet when the funeral will take place.

in the Far West and a resident of Keokuk, Ia., for the past fifteen years, in which city he was identified with various enterprises. Colonel Peck came here Thursday last, and was then suffering from a general exhaustion of the nervous system. Complicated with this was a heavy cold caught while traveling, which soon developed into a decided case of pneumonia, to which he succumbed yesterday afternoon at the hour stated. As soon as the Grand Pacific Hotel people found that the gentleman's illness was of a dangerous character, his family were telegraphed for, and they were with him at his bedside when he passed away. The deceased was in manhood's prime, but 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was born in New York state, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, with the first honors of his class. Fifteen years ago he started in the hardware trade in Iowa, and then became a government contractor, from which he went into the up-river transportation business in the far west. He was a man of the most active habits, traveling by night and working by day, and had it not been for the general debility caused by overwork it is believed that he might have withstood the attack. He was well known in this vicinity, and leaves a large and wide circle of friends. His remains will be taken to Keokuk for interment to-day, the body having been embalmed last evening.

THE GATE CITY:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5.

LAMENTED LOSS.

Tokens of Sorrow and Sympathy at the Death of Colonel Peck.

Arrival of the Remains and Preparations for the Funeral, this Afternoon at Half-Past Two O'clock.

The remains of Colonel C. K. Peck arrived by the C. B. & Q. train yesterday morning. They were received at the train by the Sir Knights of Damascus Commandery, who turned out to the number of about forty in full uniform and escorted to the residence on Grand Avenue. Sir Knights Geo. R. Parsons, S. G. Bridges, Howard Tucker, Jno. Given, A. M. Hutchinson and B. B. Hinman were appointed guards to take charge of the body until the time of the funeral, when it will be transferred to the Master Masons and buried with the honors of the order. Sir Knights R. F. Bower, Rev. R. C. McIlwain and Howard Tucker were appointed a committee on resolutions and biographical sketch. Damascus Commandery met last evening as a Lodge of Sorrow.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral will take place from the residence, on Grand Avenue, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. At the request of

THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

COL. PECK.

Particulars of His Illness and Death—The Remains Will Arrive by the C. B. & Q. This Morning and Be Received By Damascus Commandery in Uniform.

The remains of Col. C. K. Peck will arrive from Chicago by the C. B. & Q. train, this morning at 9:10. Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, in full uniform, will receive the body at the train, escort it to the residence and then appoint guards to take charge of it until the time of the funeral. Wm. A. Brownell and wife and Mrs. Col. Hain, went to Burlington last evening, to meet the friends and accompany them home.

The Chicago Tribune, of yesterday, has the following particulars of the illness and death of Col. Peck:

There died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Col. C. K. Peck, President of the Northwestern Transportation Company, of Sioux City. The deceased was widely known

the family the casket will not be opened. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Craig. At their conclusion, the Master Masons will take charge of the remains and bury them after the Masonic Ritual. Grand Master Abbott, of Marshalltown, has been telegraphed for and is expected to be here to conduct the ceremonies. If he cannot come they will be conducted by Past Grand Master Rothert, of this city. Damascus Commandery, with a number of visiting Sir Knights from Keosauqua, Centerville and Ft. Madison, will act as an escort. Grand Secretary Parvin, of Iowa City, and Grand Recorder W. B. Langridge, of Muscatine, have been telegraphed for and will probably be here.

Col. Akin, of Sioux City, Superintendent of the Northwestern Transportation Co., of which Col. Peck was President, is in the city, having come to attend the funeral. He received a dispatch from Sioux City yesterday, stating that the flags of the steamers belonging to the company, were all at half mast, as a token of respect for Col. Peck, that all work had been suspended and would remain so until after the funeral.

THE NEWS AT SIOUX CITY.
[Sioux City Journal.]

Col. H. C. Akin, superintendent of the Peck line of boats, yesterday afternoon received the following dispatch:

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—H. C. Akin: Col. Peck died at 1:15 p. m. Remains go to Keokuk this evening. J. B. DRAKE & Co.

Col. Peck left this city for St. Paul, November 12th, from which place he went to St. Louis and arranged for the employment of his steamer, the C. K. Peck, on southern waters during the present winter, which business having been satisfactorily adjusted, he went to Chicago. On Thanksgiving he sent a business telegram to Col. Akin, which the latter answered, and not receiving a reply, as he expected, thought a little strange of it, but supposing the Colonel had started for this city, apprehended no trouble. On Saturday, Col. Akin had a dispatch from a friend, saying that Col. Peck was lying very sick at the Grand Pacific Hotel, whereupon he at once telegraphed Mrs. Peck, at Fairport, N. Y., where she was visiting, and his daughter, Miss Nellie Peck, at her home, in Keokuk, and the two at once started for Chicago. Later Colonel Akin received a dispatch from the proprietors of the hotel saying that Colonel Peck was better, and Monday night Mrs. Peck, who had reached Chicago, telegraphed that her husband was considered out of danger. This was very grateful news to Colonel Akin, who had been feeling greatly depressed, and totally unprepared him for the sad intelligence conveyed by the dispatch published above. No particulars have been received here of the nature of his sickness or the manner of his death. Colonel Akin thinks it altogether probable that he died of pneumonia, as he was subject to severe colds. Colonel Peck had been overworked during the past season, having had a vast amount of care and responsibility resting upon him, and being

on the go all the time. His wife and daughter were with him at the time of his death, and Colonel Akin leaves by the early train this morning for Keokuk, to attend the funeral.

Col. C. K. Peck was born and passed his early life at Troy, N. Y., and was about 48 years of age. Twenty-one years ago he removed to Keokuk, in this state, which place had ever since been his home. He had been prominently in the boating business ever since 1867, and from that year up to 1874 was a member of the well-known firm of Durfee & Peck, which controlled some eight or ten trading posts on the upper Missouri river, and ran a line of boats in connection therewith. During those years the firm did an immense business, and was probably as widely known throughout the length and breadth of the country as any in the west. The partnership terminated by the death of Mr. Durfee at Leavenworth September 13, 1874. The old Northwest Transportation company was reorganized with Col. Peck as president and Col. Akin as general superintendent, and ever since has been actively engaged on the upper Missouri. Col. Peck was a man of great business ability and of tireless energy. Courteous and suave in his bearings toward all, kind of heart and generous of disposition, and with the reputation of always standing by his friends, he drew around himself a circle of friends and admirers of which any man might feel proud. And few business men have a wider acquaintance than Colonel Peck enjoyed. In St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Washington and all the great business centers of the country, he was well and popularly known. To thousands his sudden and unexpected death will come like a shock, but on none outside of his own home circle does the blow fall more heavily than upon Colonel Akin, who in long years of closest business relationship had come to love and admire the departed for his many noble attributes of head and of heart. Colonel Peck leaves a wife and two children, Miss Nellie aged about 19, and Cady a boy of 17, who is now attending Cornell College. He had no other relatives living except a brother, who is in business at Junction City, Kansas. Colonel Peck was carrying \$20,000 and perhaps \$25,000, life insurance.

THE GATE CITY
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6

LAST RITES.

Funeral of the Late Col. C. K. Peck, Yesterday Afternoon.

Impressive Ceremonies Incident Thereto—Beautiful Floral Offerings.

The funeral of the late Col. C. K. Peck took place from the residence, on Grand Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was attended with impressive ceremonies. The remains were enclosed in a draped casket, which was richly and profusely decorated with flowers—the contributions of sympathizing friends.

At the head of the casket was a pillow of camellias and tea roses, with the word "Rest," in violets, the offering of the Misses Douglass, Portis, Miller, Russell and Clarke, of St. Louis. Next to this was a handsome cross of white roses and sweet violets, from Mrs. W. A. Brownell, of this city. In the center was a wreath of camellias and carnation pinks, from Mrs. S. M. Turner, of Chicago. Below this was a cross of camellias, tube roses, tea roses and ferns, from E. G. Shields, of St. Louis. On a pedestal at the foot of the casket stood an anchor of white roses, pinks, tube roses and smilax, from Mrs. R. F. Bower. The decorations were extremely beautiful. In the center of the casket, encircled by the floral wreath, was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

Died, December 2d, 1879,
CAMPBELL K. PECK,
Aged 48 years and 11 months.

The casket was also ornamented with the crossed swords and chapeau of a Sir Knight.

The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. Craig, of the Westminister Presbyterian church, who made a few remarks in connection therewith in which he spoke briefly but touchingly of the deceased and addressed tender words of sympathy and consolation to the bereaved friends. A choir consisting of Miss Kate Perry, Mrs. McGavic, Mr. Kastner and Mr. English, with Prof. Shueller at the organ, sang several appropriate selections. Among the number was "Nearer My God to Thee," in which Mr. Kastner and Miss Perry sang the solos. The services were very solemn.

The remains were then taken in charge by the Master Masons and buried with all the distinguished honors attaching to a Past Grand Master of the order. The Sir Knights and Masons formed in line on either side of the walk, the former with drawn swords, and the casket was borne out between the two lines. The pall bearers were H. Buel, John Givin, Henry Banks, Howard Tucker, L. H. Ayer and Harvey Justice. The cortege moved to the cemetery in the following order:

- Sir Knights.
- Master Masons.
- Pall Bearers.
- Hearse.
- Mourners and Friends.
- Citizens in Carriages.

Quite a large number of Sir Knights and Masons turned out and marched on foot through the rain and mud to the cemetery. Several visiting Sir Knights were present and joined the escort, among the number Dr. A. C. Roberts, Henry C. Spreen and Wm. G. Kent, of Fort Madison; R. Lea, R. L. Clarke, H. H. Moore, Ben Johnson and Abe Wilkin, of Keosauqua. The funeral procession was quite a long one considering the un-

*Dec. 6, 1879 - page 7
(Turned C.K. Peck)*

PECK

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

favorable weather.

The ceremonies at the grave were after the Masonic Ritual, and in the absence of Grand Master Abbott were conducted by Past Grand Master Hon. H. W. Rothert of this city. The obsequies were very impressive throughout. Among the friends in attendance from a distance was Mrs. Richards the sister of Mrs. Peck.

THE GATE CITY.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1874

THE PECK LINE.

Reorganization of the Northwestern Transportation Company in This City--
The Officers of the New Company.

At the meeting of the stockholders held in this city the other day a reorganization of the Northwestern Transportation Company, of which the late Col. C. K. Peck was president, was agreed upon. The details of the organization have not been perfected as yet, but will be made public in a few days. We gave yesterday morning a list of the officers that will be selected for the ensuing year. The *Sioux City Journal* has the following to say of these gentlemen:

E. F. Brownell, who was elected to fill the place of the late Colonel C. K. Peck as president of the line, was, during the lifetime of that gentleman, his intimate friend, business adviser and financial backer. He is cashier of the Keokuk National Bank, of Keokuk and is a strong man mentally, physically and financially; such a one, in short, as is needed to stand at the head of the boating business on the Missouri.

H. C. Akin, the general manager, is too well and favorably known in this city, and in the northwest, to need any introduction. On him will devolve the personal oversight of all the boats and their business during the coming season as in the past.

J. W. Bishop, who was chosen to fill the responsible place of general agent, is not a novice in the boating business, having for a time run a steamboat line from Keokuk in opposition to the Keokuk Northern Line, and made a success of the venture. More recently he has been manager of the coal mines of the Williams' estate. He is a self-made man, and has an unusual amount of push and perseverance in his make-up, all of which will be needed in his position of freight solicitor for a steamboat line.

The plans perfected for the business policy of the line by Colonel Peck and Colonel Akin during the lifetime of the former, will be carried out by the new management.

DAILY GATE CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1875

COL. AND MRS. C. K. PECK upon Friday evening entertained some two hundred of their friends in that gracious and elegant fashion for which they are noted. Their handsome home was for hours a scene of Keokuk's social life at its best. The Company was a brilliant and joyous one. The special purpose of the reunion was a reception to two guests of Col. and Mrs. Peck, the Misses Randell of St. Louis, two young ladies who add to the most genial and charming personal and social qualities the accomplishments of the best American and European culture.

DAILY GATE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

COL. E. H. DURFEE, brother-in-law and partner of Col. C. K. Peck, of this city, died at his residence, in Leavenworth, on Sunday morning,

The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

CASUAL OBSERVATIONS.

—Messrs. Durfee and Peck, of the Indian trade, have sued the *Sioux City Times* for libel. Damages are laid at \$50,000.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1874

Death of C. K. Peck.

William A. Brownell received a dispatch this afternoon announcing the death of Campbell K. Peck, of this city, at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago this afternoon. The dispatch does not state the cause of his death, but it was probably apoplexy, with which Mr. Peck had been formerly troubled. Mrs. Peck and Miss Nellie were there at the time. His son, Cady, is away at school at Ithica, New York.

Mr. Peck is well known in this city having located here about 1854, and during that time has been a prominent merchant in Keokuk. He was an enterprising man and for years was largely engaged in post trading at Ft. Benton, Ft. Berthold, Ft. Peck and other places on the upper Missouri. During the past few years he has been largely interested in the transportation business on the Missouri river from Leavenworth up to the head of navigation. He was at the time of his death president of the Northwestern Transportation company.

Socially he stood high and was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was at one time Grand Master of the State.

He was universally esteemed by all who knew him, and his untimely death will be

mourned by hosts of friends throughout the west.

The remains will be brought to the city on the 9 o'clock train to-morrow forenoon.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874

LAI D TO REST.

FUNERAL OF CAMPBELL K. PECK.

The Religious Exercises Conducted by Rev. W. G. Craig.

The Remains Escorted to the Grave by the Knights Templar and Buried With Masonic Honors.

The funeral of C. K. Peck was largely attended this afternoon, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The religious exercises were conducted at the family residence on Grand Avenue by Rev. W. G. Craig, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Music was furnished by a choir composed of Miss Kate Perry, Mrs. McGavic and Messrs. Kastner and English. The exercises at the house consisted of scriptural readings and prayers, interspersed with beautiful and appropriate songs by the choir.

Dr. Craig's remarks were full of interest and made a profound impression on all who heard them.

The remains were encased in an elegant metallic casket, which was tastefully decorated with floral wreaths, crosses and other insignia of Masonry. These floral offerings were mostly from friends in Chicago.

After these exercises were concluded, the Sir Knights of Damascus Commandery No. 5 escorted the hearse to the cemetery, and then, at the request of the family, Hardin Lodge No. 29 took charge of the body, and at the request of Henry Bank, master of the lodge, Henry W. Rothert, P. G. M., conducted the Masonic services at the grave, R. F. Bower taking charge of the Sir Knights.

The pall-bearers were John Given, Hamden Buell, Howard Tucker, L. H. Ayer, Harvey Justice and Henry Bank.

Damascus Commandery No. 5 will meet as a lodge of sorrow next Monday evening.

CAMPBELL K. PECK

was born on the 8th day of April, 1831, in Saratoga county, New York where he passed his boyhood days. He was characterized at an early age by an active desire for knowledge, and after passing through the schools of his native county, entered Union College, New York, then under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, from which institution he graduated with the first honors of his class about 1853, and delivered the valedictory oration.

He came to Keokuk in 1855 and engaged in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Cady, Jones & Peck, and afterwards became the successor of the firm and continued the business in his own name.

Dec 16, 1874 - page # 2
Funeral C. K. Peck

On the 12th day of November, 1856, he was married to Miss Helen A. Higby, of Penfield, New York, with whom he lived most happily till the time of his death.

In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Durfee & Peck, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and was extensively engaged in post trading at various points from Leavenworth to the head waters of the Missouri river until 1874. Then on the death of Mr. Durfee, the Northwestern Transportation company was formed, and Mr. Peck elected president, which position he held at the time of his death.

He was a man of great energy and business suavity, and made friends wherever he went. He had a wide personal acquaintance from the far west to New York, and especially well known in business and social circles in Washington, New York, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and Sioux City.

He was for years a member of the old "City Rifles," commanded at various times by Capt. J. A. McDoel, W. W. Belknap and others.

During the war he was captain of company C, 45th, Iowa infantry, and was afterwards commissioned as a colonel of Iowa militia.

He stood high in masonic circles, and was once Grand Master of Iowa and twice Master of Hardin Lodge, of this city. He also belonged to Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar, of this city.

He was a man of culture and literary ability, and had social qualities which made him universally popular. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a true friend. He was public-spirited, and was characterized by great generosity. He leaves a wife and two children, a son and daughter. His wife and daughter were with him at the time of his death, and his son came home yesterday from Cornell College, New York, to attend the funeral.

Hardware. 1868

PECK BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO CADY & PECK.)
Dealers in
HARDWARE
—AGENTS FOR—
Fairbanks' Scales.
COR. FOURTH & MAIN STS.,
KEOKUK, IOWA.
ang14-diyaw6m

LARGE STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, including several kinds and qualities of each of the following articles: Scythes Snaths, Grain Cradles, Hay and Straw Forks, Manure and Spading Forks, Socket and solid shank Hoes, Garden Rakes, Weeding Rake and Hoe, Potato Hods, Well Buckets, Rat Traps, Mop, Grain and Grain Scythes, Scythe Stones, Handles all kinds; Horse Rakes, Ox Yokes and Bows; Plows, Garden, Boys' and R. R. Wheel Barrows, & For full particulars send for list. [mch81]

EXCLUSIVE sale of Hughes & Rawlins' Corn Planters, at PECK BROS.

SUCTION and Endless-chain pumps, boxing, tubing, &c., at PECK BROS.

WIRE CLOTH, Riddles and Sieves, full assortment at [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

STAIR RODS, Tack Hammers and Carpet Tacks at ang14 PECK BROTHERS.

GUN LOCKS, Gun Trimmings, Gun Wads, Cartridges &c., at [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

AMES' Spades and Shovels, a full assortment, received by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

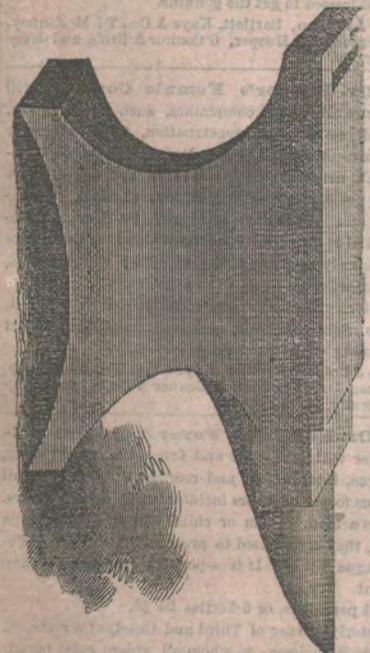
CHAMPION Cog Wheel Clothes Wringer, ahead of all others, for sale by [aug14] PECK BROTHERS.

LEATHER—Oak tanned—and Rubber Belting; Gum and Hemp Packing, for sale by ang14 PECK BROTHERS.

FAIRBANKS' Hay, Platform and Counter Scales, Scale Books, for sale by PECK BROTHERS.

DRAINAGE PIPES, for sale by ang14 PECK BROTHERS.

S. CADY. D. E. JONES. C. K. PECK.
Cady, Jones & Peck



SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
Importers and Dealers In
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE!
Cutlery, Sash, Glass and Nails,
No. 200, Main Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
ALSO, AT ALEXANDRIA, MO.
1y2dtf. 1858

Peck Bros.
Cor. 4th & Main St. Keokuk,
Dealers in
Hardware & Cutlery
Agricultural Implements,
Machinists' & Coopers' Tools
GUM AND OAK-TANNED
Leather Belting,
Lace, Leather, Babbitt Metal,
Window Glass and Sash,
Revolvers, Cartridges, Gun Wads and Trimmings,
Seine Twine, Rope, Grindstones.
Fairbank's Scales.
Scale Books always on hand.
Universal Clothes Wringers.
Excelsior Glass Cutter, Circular Saws, from four to
sixty inches, The Improved Cherry Stoner,
Electric Saws—new style—Every Mechanic should have them.
Special attention given to Orders.
1870

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
E. BIRKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Fort Peck Dam on Missouri River, Costing Uncle Sam \$106,000,000, Nearly Ready to Begin Operating

THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY

Looking across the top of Fort Peck dam with train in distance.



Fifteen million carloads of materials will have passed by this depot by the time Fort Peck dam is finished.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1937

Col. Thomas B. Larkin, chief U. S. army engineer in charge of the building of Fort Peck dam.

One of the farms which will be submerged when Fort Peck dam fills.

By GEORGE McVEY
Central Press Correspondent
FORT PECK, Mont., April 27.—Closing down like a faucet on the mighty Missouri, Uncle Sam's \$106,000,000 Fort Peck dam will start operating as a barrier across the stream in July. It is approximately 2,000 miles from where the Missouri empties into the Mississippi above St. Louis.
Four mile-long diversion tunnels will take care of the flow of the stream while dredges fill the gap in the dam through which the water has been flowing since the start of the public works project in October, 1933.
By fall, when the spillway will be completed, huge gates of the diversion tunnels will close down and the five-year filling-up process of the 185-mile long lake behind the dam will begin.

Following its peak in 1936 when more than 7,000 workers were on the job, employment has been steadily decreasing. Employment will continue to drop sharply from now until 1939 when the dam will be entirely completed.
Forming an almost insignificant dot on the badlands of northeastern Montana, Fort Peck dam is five times larger than any other hydraulic earth-fill dam in the world. Its actual dimensions are two miles long, half mile wide and 242 feet high.
Effects of the dam will be felt as far away as the lower reaches of the Mississippi for it will impound water which ordinarily would run off during the spring floods. A nine-foot channel for navigation, already in operation between St. Louis and Kansas

City, will be extended to Sioux City, Ia.
The lake to be formed by the dam will be large enough with its 1,600 miles of shore line to accommodate huge squadrons of boats and airplanes.
Some have suggested that Fort Peck dam, originally an Indian trading post, will become one of the country's chief defense bases.
As a gesture in memory of the old river steamboat days, a boat race from St. Louis to Fort Benton will be run off just before the closing in of Fort Peck dam. Entries from many towns along the Missouri river are expected.
The building of the dam has attracted more than 25,000 people to the vicinity where there are some 25 mushroom villages and a city planned and constructed by the government.

Away for 85 Years— OCT. 14, 1955

Kansas Woman is Revisiting Scenes of Her Childhood Here

Although she left Keokuk when she was only 8 years old and has returned for the first time in 85 years, Mrs. Hattie Peck Berry of Manhattan, Kan., now 93, still has a vivid memory of the old steamboat days on the Mississippi and the homes of her father and uncle on Grand avenue.

With two daughters, Mrs. Max Wolf of Manhattan, with whom she now lives, and Mrs. John Bennett of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Berry came to Keokuk this week to refresh the memories of her childhood days in early Keokuk and search the files of The Gate City in the 1870's for data on the prominent Peck family.

Adjoining Homes
Her father, Nathan G. Peck, and uncle, Col. C. K. Peck, lived in adjoining houses in the 700 block on Grand Avenue and her old home, 715 Grand, was recently sold by Charles Pond.

Much of the furniture, however, along with many of her mother's dresses are still preserved in the Wolf home at Manhattan and the dresses were acclaimed as the most beautiful in a recent centennial celebration.

Her father was engaged in the hardware business here with the firm of Peck and Peck and her uncle, Colonel Peck was president of the Northwest Transport Company, successor to the American Fur Company which built the original "Rat Row" of log cabins and fur trading posts on the river front here.

Famous Indian Trader
Her father took his family to Kansas when she was eight and he

lived to be 96 years old. Colonel Peck died at the age of 48 in 1879 and is buried here.

As president of the Northwest Transport Company, Colonel Peck operated a large fleet of steamboats, not only on the Mississippi but for a distance of 2,000 miles up the Missouri from St. Louis, over which he had the government mail contract.

His boats supplied the trading posts and trappers on the frontier and in the mountains "Beyond the Wide Missouri" and it was his packet "The Far West" which brought the effects of the members of General Custer's command and the surviving widows out of the wilderness after the massacre at the Little Big Horn.

Peck Dam Named for Him
Colonel Peck was one frontiersman who always maintained friendly relations with the Indians, even going so far at one time as to put up ice for them one winter and parceling it out during the summer. He also was a close friend of old Chief Keokuk here.

It is from Colonel Peck of Keokuk at the huge Fort Peck dam on the Missouri derives its name, much to the gratification of Union College in Schenectady, N. Y. of which he is an illustrious alumnus.

At the time the dam was named, Union College eagerly sought biographical data on Colonel Peck but all that could be found was in the scrapbooks kept by his brother, Nathan Peck, in Manhattan, Kan. It is in search of additional information that his grand nieces are now checking The Gate City files.

C. K. PECK,
DEALER IN
HEAVY AND SHELF
HARDWARE!
Cutlery and Tinners' Stock.
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THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Scenic Missouri Caught In Controversy Over Dam

Des Moines Register
Thurs., July 8, 1965

By Donald Janson
© New York Times News Service

FORT BENTON, MONT.—“These hills and river cliffs exhibit a most extraordinary and romantic appearance,” Capt. Meriwether Lewis wrote in 1805. “As we advance there seems no end to the visionary enchantment which surrounds us.”

For 180 twisting miles east of this historic town, the Missouri River flows as freely as it did more than a century and a half ago when Lewis and Clark struggled upstream in pirogue and keelboat on their epic voyage of discovery.

Winding Route

From here to the Fort Peck Reservoir, the Missouri takes a winding route through rugged badlands, snaking past spectacular white cliffs and mile after mile of rock formations of both weird and grand design.

A two-day boat trip recently showed the rock castles and columns to be little changed from the wonders painted by Carl Bodmer during the Missouri River expedition of Prince Maximilian in 1833.

The stretch is called the “Missouri Breaks” because of the way the land has eroded in surrealistic shapes from the high plateau in the distance down, by irregular stages, to the bottomland by the river.

It is the most scenic stretch on the 2,466-mile river that flows from south of Helena, Mont., to St. Louis.

It also is the most inaccessible and the only stretch of the river still in a setting unaltered by man.

The remaining 92 per cent of the Missouri's length has been dammed into great lakes or diked, dredged and trussed for power, navigation or flood control.

Recommend Dam

Now the Army Corps of Engineers is recommending that this stretch, too, and 77,500 acres bordering it be inundated behind a massive \$243-million dam at remote Cow Creek to permit production of hydroelectric power.

Under water would go 14 Lewis and Clark campsites still untouched by civilization and much of the unusual scenery that prompted glowing reports in the explorers' journals.



The “Missouri Breaks”

The National Park Service has countered the proposal for a dam with one that would preserve the stretch as a Lewis and Clark national wilderness waterway.

The battle has been joined in both Montana and Washington, D. C.

This spring the Montana Legislature passed a resolution backing the dam.

Recently the Montana Fish and Game Commission, in an action that may lack legal standing, sought to forestall federal development by declaring the stretch a state historic waterway.

Heated Controversy

Public hearings in the state have produced heated controversy.

Proponents of the dam contend that power would attract industry, produce jobs and stimulate business.

The Corps of Engineers points out that some of the best known stone monuments, such as Cathedral, or Citadel, Rock, would not be completely submerged because of their height.

Opponents note that the state already has a power surplus. Some see great esthetic value in maintaining the river for posterity as a legacy of natural beauty and exceptional historic value.

The secretary of the interior is awaiting cost studies by his Bureau of Reclamation before making a recommendation to Congress.

Ideal Solution

In a campfire discussion near

the grassy spot where Lewis and Clark spent the night of May 28, 1805, the consensus was that the ideal solution would be for the government to leave the river unchanged.

If that is impossible, the group concluded, a national preserve would be far better than another reservoir that would flood out good grazing land and an important wildlife habitat.

The Park Service plan calls for marking Lewis and Clark campsites and other historic sites on the river. It would provide campgrounds, overlooks and access roads.

The stretch now is crossed by only one bridge from Fort Benton to the Fort Peck Reservoir 180 miles downstream. In between, four obscure ferries serve cattle ranches.

Des Moines Sunday Register
May 30, 1965
General Section

3-G

WHY MISSOURI DIDN'T FLOOD

By Donald Janson
© New York Times News Service

OMAHA, NEB.—Despite heavy run-off, there has been no flooding on the Missouri River this spring.

This is in sharp contrast with the havoc wrought by the Mississippi, whose rampaging waters caused millions of dollars of damage from St. Paul, Minn., to Hannibal, Mo.

The difference is six huge dams on the Missouri, the last completed in 1963, that are operated by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Before that, Missouri River floods were among the worst in the country.

The last flooding on the Missouri was in 1962. In 1952 a major flood caused \$179 million in damage on the river from Montana to Kansas.

Record Crests

Only one of the six dams, Fort Peck in Montana, was in operation in 1952.

This year, Mississippi flood crests surpassed records set in 1952 from northern Minnesota nearly to St. Louis, Mo.

But with five more dams in the Dakotas in operation, the Missouri was effectively har-

nessed. The Corps estimates that in the last 11 months the six dams, aided by levees, have prevented \$64 million in flood damage.

Maj. Gen. George H. Walker, engineer in charge of the Missouri River division of the Corps here, flew over the swollen Mississippi recently. “I couldn't avoid a sense of comfort,” he said, “that we no longer face a major flood disaster in the Missouri Valley because of the tremendous reservoir capacities of our main stem dams.”

Never Reach Capacity

Last week the reservoirs behind the six dams held a record 49,608,000 acre-feet of water. An acre-foot is the amount needed to cover an acre of land with water a foot deep.

A year ago the figure was 39,960,000. By the end of June, Corps officials forecast, 59 million acre-feet of water will be impounded in the six reservoirs because of late run-off.

In any case, water level in the reservoirs never will be allowed to reach capacity of 76.2 million acre-feet.

Why not harness the Mississippi similarly. The upper Mississippi Valley is structured differently, more heavily populated and more intensively developed than the Dakotas and Montana, and does not lend itself as readily to creation of such huge man-made lakes.

But a long-range study of water resources in the upper Mississippi is under way. The Corps hopes the study will produce flood control solutions that will prevent a recurrence of this spring's disaster.

DAILY GATE CITY

Fort Peck Dam Work Includes 25 Foot Boost

FORT PECK, Mont., Jan. 5.—(AP)—This year's construction program on Fort Peck dam includes "topping out" the dam—adding 25 feet to its height—and beginning work on a hydro-electric plant.

Army engineers completed dredging operations on this largest earth fill dam in the world in 1939. This made the dam capable of fulfilling its primary purpose. That of insuring sufficient water for navigation on the Missouri river between Sioux City, Iowa, and its confluence with the Mississippi.

Dredging equipment is being dismantled. Work has started on control gates. JAN. 5, 1940



OLD FORT PECK
On the west bank of the Missouri River about 1 mile from the Dam was located Old Fort Peck.
The stockade, about 300 feet square with walls 12 feet high of cottonwood logs set vertically, 3 bastions and 3 gateways on the front, and 2 bastions on the rear, inclosed quarters for men, store houses, blacksmith shop, stables and corral. Built in 1867 by the firm of Durfee & Peck as a trading post, the Fort was named for Col. Campbell K. Peck. Although not an Army Post, it often served as temporary headquarters for military men and commissioners sent out by the Government to negotiate with the Indians.
To peaceful Indians it was an important trading post, to trappers and rivermen a safe shelter from warlike Indians. Sternwheel steamers loaded and unloaded here and took on wood for steam for their journeys.
Old Fort Peck is history. Its site lies peacefully, with its memories, covered by a man-made lake which is formed by the largest earthfill dam ever built by man.

Durfee & Peck, 1868-1874

Elias Hicks Durfee (nicknamed "Hicks") was born in Marion, Wayne County, New York, December 29, 1828. He was the fourth of nine children. His parents were Elias Durfee, (b. Palmyra, N.Y., March 9, 1796-June 11, 1864) and Mersy Mason (d. February 2, 1860). The family were Hicksite Quakers.

"Hicks" was a merchant in Marion, N.Y. and moved to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1861. He established a trading post on the Missouri River to Fort Benton in 1865.

The firm of Durfee & Peck began around 1868-69 when they bought out the western end of the American Fur Company territory. [It had been owned by Chouteau Bros. of St. Louis and then Hubbell of Minnesota.] The Durfee & Peck was headquartered in Leavenworth, while the Northwest Transportation Company operated out of Sioux City, Iowa.

E.H. Durfee bought the "old stone house" in New York (his birthplace) upon the death of his father and spent summers there. He hired a caretaker and kept an animal park with deer, bears, etc. After E.H.D. died his brother, Sydney, bought it and continued the tradition.

E.H. Durfee was a brother-in-law of C.K. Peck, a hardware man from Keokuk. His wife's name was Lucia. His son, Charles H. Durfee, was born January 8, 1855 in New York. He also had a daughter, Eva.

According to information E.H. Durfee was a small man physically and wore a 7 1/2" hat. He was highly thought of in Leavenworth, Kansas.

He died September 13, 1874 in Leavenworth. He was survived by his wife, Lucia, son, Charles H., daughter Eva as well as brothers, Sydney and George.

C.K. Peck returned to Keokuk to join his brothers in the hardware business. Mrs. Peck was the former Helen A. Higbie.

[Information recorded here is from notes taken by William Talbot at the Kansas Historical Society Library, Topeka. Data on the N.W. Transportation Company is available at North Dakota Historical Society.]

Carroll, which is a new town not shown on any of the maps, is two hundred and fifty miles below Fort Benton, a short distance below the mouth of Judith River, and nine hundred and ninety-one miles from Bismarck. It was established a year ago last spring by the Diamond "R" Freight and Stage Line, represented by Mr. E. G. Maclay, Major Broadwater, and Mr. Carroll. This line carries freight, passengers, and the mail from Carroll to Helena, and to other points beyond in Montana. They run in connection with the Caulsen line of steamers, which connects at Bismarck with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Caulsen line have this year the Government contracts for freight from Bismarck to Benton; have five steamers, viz: "Josephine," "Key West," "Far West," "Western," and "E. H. Durfy."

There are from thirty-five to forty houses in Carroll, and from seventy-five to eighty people; two billiard rooms, two hotels, two stores, a barber-shop, and numerous saloons, but "nary" a white woman in the town.

Mr. E. G. Maclay, the senior partner, who is stationed here during the summer months, is a most courteous and agreeable gentleman, and has done everything in his power to make us contented and comfortable.

This is the day fixed upon for the arrival of the "Josephine." General Forsyth had a dispatch at Helena, saying she left Bismarck on the 12th instant, and as she is the best, most reliable, and lightest-draught boat in the line, loaded with only one hundred tons of freight, and drawing but twenty-seven inches, Mr. Maclay thinks she will surely be here on time, or nearly so, unless some accident has befallen her. All we can do is to fold our hands and wait patiently, for the only way out of this country is by the Missouri River. We are about as effectually cut off from the world in Carroll as we were in the Great Geyser Basin of the National Park. There is a weekly mail to Helena, but the mail down the river is rather irregular.

This evening at 9 o'clock the steamer "C. W. Mead," of the Kountz Line, (opposition,) came in from above. She was crowded with passengers and very short of provisions. We might have taken passage on her, but as there was not a single state-room unoccupied, we decided to wait for the "Josephine." Twice to-day a man has been sent to Point Lookout, on Pinnacle Hill, to look for a boat, as from this point a steamer can be seen twenty-five miles below.

AUGUST 21.—No "Josephine" yet; she must certainly be here tomorrow, as this is her ninth day out from Bismarck, and unless she is fast on a bar or has met with some serious accident she must be very near. If anything has happened to her, we are in rather a precarious situation, as we cannot get back to Helena by stage there being no stock on the line that could take our party and baggage through. The escort has gone and the Government relays are beyond recall. We are trying to be patient, but this waiting day after day, with nothing to do, is wearisome indeed. We have read over and over again every book and paper we have, and about all there is to do is to sit in the shade, smoke and talk. General Forsyth's stories still hold out, but I am half inclined to think he is manufacturing the most of them. It does not matter much, as they are just as entertaining as those supposed to be true. The Secretary and Colonel Gillespie have told some good ones the last day or two, and General Marcy is able to entertain us with stories at any time. Marcy is anxious to hunt, but I am not able to ride and barely to walk. That morning hunt with Dr. Hart nearly killed me. There is a good billiard table here, and we have played considerable. Marcy, Forsyth, and Gillespie play a fine game.

We have found it very hot here every day from 10 to 2 o'clock, after which a fresh breeze springs up, and the remainder of the day is generally cool and delightful. Flies have annoyed us some, but there are no mosquitoes here.

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

AUGUST 22.—No "Josephine" yet; but she must be here to-morrow.

The Secretary this morning, in about five minutes' time, wrote some verses, which after showing me, he was about to destroy; but I prevailed upon him to allow me to read them to the party, and the decision was unanimous that they were too good to be lost and must go in as a part of the records of the trip. The following is a copy:

WAITING FOR THE STEAMER JOSEPHINE.

My eyes are longing for the sight
Of one I've never seen;
I watch for her by day, by night—
Beloved Josephine!

They say her form is wondrous fair,
Her movements full of grace;
Her charms are so beyond compare
I long to see her face.

She walks the water like a bird
Flying through woodlands green—
Oh! where is he who has not heard
Of my own Josephine?

Thousands of miles I've traveled o'er,
Fulfilling every duty,
And longing each day more and more
To gaze upon her beauty.
Oh! for a sight of the sweet charms
Of her, my chosen queen,
I'd rest content within the arms
Of darling Josephine.

Missouri's waters slowly fall,
Faster my fears arise,
As from the hills I look with all
The strength of tearful eyes,
And watch for her for whom I wait
With anguish sharp and keen,
Which only time can e'er abate,
And lovely Josephine.

Oh! dearest, soon you'll surely come,
 Then vanish weary hours;
 On her loved form she'll bear me home,
 And joy will then be ours.
 But if she false and faithless prove
 I'll drink the gay benzine,
 And drown forever all my love
 For heartless Josephine.

CARROLL, MONTANA, August 22, 1875.

At 6 p. m. Mr. Maclay and I rode to the Pinnacle to take a look for the boat, and saw, a long distance down the river, what very much resembled the smoke from a steamer, which we watched through our glass for more than an hour, and at times we were quite positive the "Josephine" was coming, but finally came to the conclusion that the smoke arose from a fire on the river bank. While on our way to Pinnacle Hill we saw a herd of sixty buffalo making its way from the bottom land to the high ground. They had been to the Missouri for water, and passed within half a mile of Carroll. I watched them through my glass for some time as they crept up the mountain in single file, and at length disappeared over the plateau at the summit. Night before last a large bull was shot not more than eighty rods from Mr. Maclay's office.

The day has hung heavily upon our hands, and we are beginning to get discouraged about the "Josephine," and fear she is fast on a bar or that some more serious accident has happened to her. If she does not put in an appearance to-morrow we shall begin to devise some plan for getting away from this place, and as there is a fine Mackinac boat here, owned by Mr. Clendenin, we may conclude to take that. General Marcy and I rather incline to this arrangement, as we can have splendid hunting for three or four hundred miles if we adopt this project, so that, upon reflection, we rather prefer the Mackinac to the "Josephine."

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
 R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

AUGUST 23.—The "Josephine" has not arrived, and we have about given her up. This is the fourth day we have been waiting and watching, and the conclusion we have reluctantly come to is, that some serious accident has happened to her. We are making preparations to man the Mackinac and go down the river in her to Bismarck, nine hundred and ninety-one miles. It is rather a dangerous trip, as we go through the very heart of the Indian country, where we are liable to be captured, but we have fully resolved to attempt it.

The boat is being overhauled and made as comfortable as possible. It is thirty-eight feet keel, seven feet beam, two and a half feet hold, sharp at the bow and square at the stern, and has a tiller eight or nine feet in length; draws light, about three and a half inches; built to carry eight tons on a draught of fifteen inches; has four rowlocks placed forward of amidships. A rude cabin has been constructed in the centre of the boat, by putting up pieces of scantling seven feet long, supported on top by cross pieces and wagon covers thrown over and securely fastened, to keep off sun and rain. Two bunks have been made of rough boards, extending full length of cabin, and two and a half feet in width, and when covered with blankets and robes will make comfortable beds to lounge or sleep on. We have named the boat the "Diamond 'R,'" in honor of Mr. Maclay, who goes down as master of the craft. We have engaged Boyd for boatswain and pilot, with four oarsmen, one to do the cooking, so that we will have in our party eleven persons, each armed with a breech-loading rifle, with two hundred rounds of ammunition. We will wait till to-morrow afternoon; then, if the "Josephine" does not arrive, pull out with the "Diamond 'R.'"

George W. Boyd, who has general charge of fitting up our boat, is worthy of special mention. He is dreadfully deformed, having been born with club-feet and misshapen hands, but he is one of the most skillful guides and celebrated hunters on the Upper Missouri. He is

thoroughly reliable in every respect, and his word as good, where he is known, as his bond. He has had great experience among the Indian tribes of this country, and can speak almost any of their dialects with fluency; besides, he is up to all their tricks; and as strange as it may seem, he can mount or dismount a horse quicker than I can, and is a capital rider. We all think very much of him, and congratulate ourselves in having secured so good a pilot for our boat.

Mr. Clendenin, a trader in Carroll, has been extremely kind and courteous to us, and we are under great obligations to him. Among other favors, he loaned us the Mackinac boat and several Winchester rifles for the party; besides, he presented me with a fine grizzly robe, and has given to each member of our party a choice skin of some kind.

AUGUST 24.—As the "Josephine" has not appeared, we spent the forenoon in getting our supplies and cooking utensils on board, consisting of twelve days' provisions for the party and a complete outfit for camping. A small mast has been put up forward of rowlocks, and a sail rigged for use whenever the wind is favorable. A pair of large elk horns and a buffalo head decorate the bow of our boat. At 2:30 p. m. we were embarked and ready to depart, with everybody in Carroll on the bank of the river to see us off. "Are you all ready, gentlemen?" says boatswain Boyd. "All ready," was the reply. Then "*tie her loose*," sings out the man at the helm. When the rope was cast off from shore the boat swung into the current, the men bent to the oars, and in an instant the "Diamond 'R'" was in motion, with her bow headed for Bismarek, distant only one thousand miles. Boyd's expression of "*Tie her loose*" was new to us. The Secretary remarked that if he should ever write a book he would adopt "*Tie her loose*" as his motto.

At 5:15 p. m. we had passed Ryan's wood-yard, sixteen miles from Carroll, having made eight miles an hour. One of our colored men, who hired to us as an expert oarsman, had unquestionably never before

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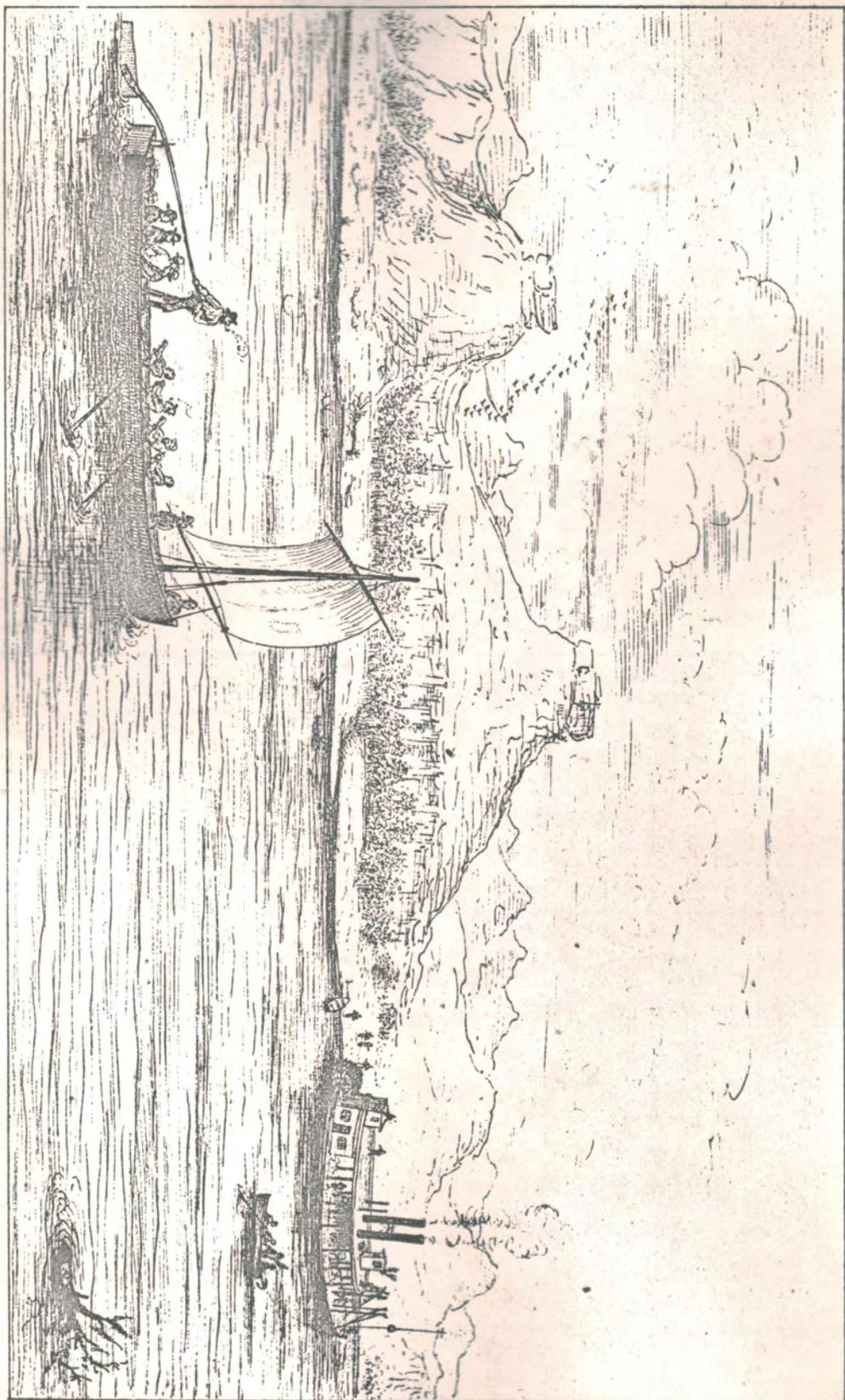
handled an oar. He made fearful work of rowing—catching crabs every other stroke; pulled his oar out of the rowlock; punched the man in front of him in the small of the back every time he raised the oar from the water. We tried for some time to teach him how to use the oars, but it was no use, and finally I relieved him, General Marcy taking the companion oar. Thus we pulled on for half an hour or more, when as we were turning a sharp bend in the river one of the men shouted, "There's a steamboat," and sure enough, half a mile below, was the bow of a steamer, her smoke-stack just coming into view around a bend. Some of the party thought it was the "Benton," others the "Josephine," but a few moments later we were near enough, with a glass, to read her name—"Josephine."

General Marcy and I were not particularly well pleased at the sight of the steamer, as we had become thoroughly tired of waiting and given her up altogether, accepting the Mackinac in her stead, and we had promised ourselves some rare sport in hunting between this and Fort Peck, two hundred and fifty miles below, as there is no part of Montana, excepting the Judith Basin, equal to this section of the Missouri for bears, buffalo, elk, and deer.

The "Josephine" soon came alongside, when we left the "Diamond 'R,'" and embarked with our baggage at 6 o'clock.

The "Josephine" left Bismarck on the afternoon of the 12th, and the Captain says he has used every effort to reach Carroll on time, but the low water and the transfer of his freight around several bars by yawl-boats has caused the delay. I do not think the Secretary and General Forsyth are altogether satisfied with this explanation, especially as the Caulsen line asked the privilege of sending a boat to Carroll to meet us, and agreed to have it at that point on the 20th. The boat should have had a light freight, and started from Bismarck early enough to have reached Carroll at the time agreed upon. Soon after we got on board the steamer laid up for the night, and the crew

"THE LOVELY JOSEPHINE"



"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

went ashore to collect wood. There being no wood-yards above Peck, each steamer has to cut its own fuel, which costs nothing but the labor.

We hope to reach Carroll early in the morning, so that the "Josephine" can discharge her freight and begin her return the following day.

Day before yesterday a party of men from Carroll manned an old Mackinac belonging to the Diamond "R" Company, and started down the river in search of the "Josephine," which they met one hundred and twenty-five miles below. They had fine success in hunting, killing several deer and elk, and are all on board the steamer returning to Carroll.

A few minutes after the Secretary stepped aboard the steamer from the "Diamond 'R'" he wrote some additional verses to the Carroll poem. They belong to the records, and I give them herewith:

She comes! She comes! I hear the sound
Of her deep breathing, as around
The point her form is seen;
With movement like Montana's fawn—
Like the fleet deer upon the lawn—
Comes gliding Josephine.

From the warm furnace of her heart
Deep fires gleam out which make me start,
And yet I love the scene,
As in the midst of darkest night
The air is brilliant with her light—
The eyes of Josephine.

Moving upon the flowing tide
She gently presses to my side,
And with her graceful mein
She seems like one sent from above,
To cheer me with her looks of love,
And be my Josephine.

In the deep rapture of my soul
 I give myself to her control,
 Calm, happy, and serene;
 Clasped closely by her own fair hands,
 Swiftly I sail to Eastern lands,
 Borne there by Josephine.

ON STEAMER "JOSEPHINE,"
Near Carroll, Montana, August 24, 1875.

AUGUST 25.—"Josephine" was in motion at daylight, and at 9 a. m. arrived at Carroll. As the boat was not to start back until the next morning, General Marcy and I resolved to have a deer hunt, and left Carroll immediately after dinner in one of the "Josephine's" yawls, with five well-armed men and one day's provisions. We rowed down river as far as Lambert's wood-yard, twenty-five miles, where we are to-night occupying an unfinished log cabin. Our plan is to leave here at dawn in the morning, hunting some of the best points below until the steamer overtakes us. We are roughing it to-night on bread, bacon, and strong coffee, but as we anticipate good sport to-morrow morning we do not mind it.

AUGUST 26.—General Marcy and I spread our buffalo robes and blankets on the ground in one corner of Lambert's "oak-openings" cabin, and from my side next to the logs issued all sorts of bugs and other insects, which amused themselves by crawling over my face and hands, and I do not remember ever being so nervous before. I rolled and tossed about all night, sleeping but little. Once I was startled by what I thought was an immense bonfire on a hill to the west. The light was streaming through the trees and through the open doorway of the cabin, and I roused General Marcy, who informed me it was nothing but the moon. I think the two or three cups of strong coffee which I drank just before retiring had something to do with my nervous condition. I was glad enough for an excuse to get up the moment the

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cook started a fire to boil our coffee, before daybreak. After taking a "hasty plate" of bacon and bread, we started off down the river at 4:30 a. m.

OUR MORNING HUNT.

The boat dropped quietly down the stream, the men pulling very gently at the oars, and two and a half miles from camp we came to an island in the river which we resolved to hunt, and landed from the boat at the upper end. The island was from two to three hundred yards in width and about three-quarters of a mile in length. General Marcy and Ingram selected the west side of the island, and Kennedy and I the east side. We hunted slowly and cautiously towards the lower end, marching abreast of each other like a skirmish line and keeping generally in sight. Fresh signs of elk and deer were abundant, and at nearly every step we expected to start game. The ground on my side, as I approached the lower end of the island, was difficult to hunt over on account of dense thickets of willows and rose-bushes which were higher than my head. I was within one hundred yards of the southern end of the island when I started a magnificent white-tail buck, that was lying in his bed within forty feet of me. He made one bound and wheeled about, facing me, with his tail flying high and head erect. I was so tangled in the rose-bushes, however, that to save my life I could not raise my arms and get my rifle into position to fire. I tried quietly at first to get loose from the dense thicket, and finally, by a desperate effort, succeeded in getting the gun to my face, but the buck was gone. One bound only into the copse, and he was out of sight. He ran directly towards the point where I supposed Marcy to be, and wishing to notify the General, I fired my rifle. In three seconds I heard a shot on my right, immediately followed by a second, and then a shout that the deer was killed. Making my way as fast as possible to the river, I found the General instructing the men in the boat to pull up opposite him, as the buck had disappeared

under the water. It appeared that the General had fired at the buck while running, only getting a glimpse of him as he dashed through the dense covert towards the river bank, and plunged into the water, making directly for the main land. Marcy slipped in another cartridge, ran quickly to the bank, and killed the deer in the water at one hundred yards, shooting him back of the foreshoulder and through the heart. The deer struggled for an instant and sank, and it was half an hour before the men in the boat could find it. Finally, however, they discovered the antlers a foot or more under the water, and getting hold of them managed to tow the deer to the shore. It was a magnificent specimen, and would weigh nearly two hundred pounds. After properly dressing the animal it was loaded into the bow of the yawl, and we went on our way.

Two miles from the island we came to a point which Kennedy said was a good one for game, and we landed at the upper extremity, hunting in about the same order as before, Kennedy and I keeping furthest from the river. We had hardly reached shore when two white-tails bounded off from the bushes in our front and disappeared over a ridge. It was utterly useless firing, but I could not resist the temptation, and sent one shot after them. After going about half a mile without seeing any more game, Marcy and Ingram, who were on our right and a little in advance, started two black-tails, which sprang out of the bushes some distance ahead of us, but swung around in our direction, and passed within seventy-five or eighty yards of us, at full speed. I brought down one and Kennedy the other, very handsomely, both of which we packed to the boat, making three we had killed before 8 o'clock. Then we dropped down the river half a mile to another point, which we hunted in reverse order, myself and companion keeping close to the river and giving Marcy and Ingram the outside route. Kennedy started two large elk, but they kept in the thicket bordering the stream, so that although I heard them tearing

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED INDIAN
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through the brush, I was unable to see them. Two black-tail deer were started on this point, but they gained the foot of the bluffs, back from the river, before we saw them. As we approached the lower end of the point General Marcy discovered a large buffalo bull grazing in the open ground, three-quarters of a mile from us, and after getting to the leeward, Kennedy and I crept on him, under cover of a tree-top that had blown down, breaking partially off from the stump some seven or eight feet from the ground. Keeping this between us and the buffalo's head, and working constantly to the left, as he stepped along, we crept to the broken tree, which was within seventy yards of him. The old fellow, in the meantime, was grazing very quietly, wholly unconcerned and totally unconscious of our presence. Stopping a moment to catch our breath, we both fired together, taking deliberate aim. When the bullets struck him he must have made ten feet at the first jump and bore off to our right. I shot him three times with my Winchester while he was running fifty feet, and he then staggered and fell to the ground. General Marcy, who had stationed himself some hundred yards back, fired at the bull while running, hitting him in the body back of the shoulder, so that we all took part in the killing. I took the brush for my trophy, while Kennedy cut off a large piece of the "hump," and we went on to the lower end of the point, where the boat was awaiting us. Soon after which we heard the "Josephine" whistle, and when we got out of the willows found her waiting to take us on board, with our three deer and the buffalo meat, which we thought quite satisfactory for our brief morning hunt. Two or three hours more would undoubtedly have enabled us to kill eight or ten deer—possibly more—as the best hunting ground upon the river was a few miles below the point where the steamer picked us up, near the mouth of the Mussell Shell. However, it was perhaps just as well, for a severe storm of wind and rain came up soon after we embarked, and continued all day.

The "Josephine" left Carroll at 7 o'clock this morning and laid up for the night at 7:30, after making a run of one hundred and twenty miles.

We saw a number of deer this afternoon and a band of a dozen elk, which stood, just out of gunshot range, gazing at the boat as it ran by.

Our steamer has about forty tons of freight, and is drawing twenty-three inches, which causes her to strike now and then, but thus far she has gone over the bars with a jump, which makes her tremble all over. As yet we have had no serious detention, and expect to make Fort Peck sometime to-morrow afternoon, if good luck attends us.

The scenery along the river to-day has been quite interesting. The banks of the stream, from six to ten feet in height, are generally thickly wooded, and covered with a dense undergrowth of cane, willows, and wild rose-bushes. All of the timbered points from Carroll to Peck abound with game.

Towards evening we came to the "Mauvais Terre" country, which is very broken and hilly, with elevated buttes of every imaginable form, and totally bare of vegetation, rising up in every direction. Ridges from one to five hundred feet in height also run at right angles with the general course of the river on both sides of it. Along the sharp crest of these high ridges, and clearly cut against the sky, could be seen forts and lines of breastworks; guns mounted in embrasures and *en barbette*; great mounds, shaped like castles, with turrets and draw-bridges; churches, with spires to suit the fancy of all; round-top buttes, square, octagonal, and every other conceivable shape—many of them very beautiful. These formations are somewhat like those in the country west of Green River, but more curious and in greater variety.

Generals Belknap, Marcy, Forsyth, and myself had a game of whist this evening for the second time since leaving Chicago.

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AUGUST 27.—The "Josephine" was in motion at daybreak, and made good progress till 9 o'clock, when she struck on a bar, and was spurred over a distance of six hundred feet, with only twelve to sixteen inches water. It is an interesting performance, this lifting and forcing a steamer bodily for hundreds of feet over sand-bars, where the water is much less in depth than the draft of the boat. One would hardly believe it could be accomplished without having seen it. We were six hours in getting over one bar, and our progress was at times so slow that considerable discussion arose among us as to whether the boat moved or not.

It has been a cold, rainy, disagreeable day, and we have been forced to remain in the cabin most of the time. About 4 this afternoon we saw a herd of fifty buffalo near the river, and a number of shots were fired at them, but they soon ran out of sight over a bluff.

We laid up at 8 o'clock within ten miles of Fort Peck.

Among the passengers on board are General Leisure and daughter, from Pittsburg, who are making the round trip from Bismarck. The young lady distinguished herself on the trip up the river by killing a wild goose with her father's rifle at two hundred yards from the pilot-house, and she shot twice at the buffalo this afternoon.

The steamer "Josephine," which was built in Pennsylvania in 1872 for Caulsen & Co. specially for the Upper Missouri trade, has made a good reputation as a fast and reliable boat. She is one hundred and eighty-three feet keel, thirty-one feet beam; measures three hundred tons, and draws light seventeen inches. She is named for General Stanley's daughter, whose portrait hangs over the door of the cabin. The boat has state-rooms for eighteen passengers aside from officers and crew, and is very comfortable. The party played "pedro" this evening till 9, and read from that time till midnight. Wind blowing a gale and raining hard.

AUGUST 28.—When we got up for breakfast at 6 o'clock this morning the steamer was taking on wood at Fort Peck, which was established in 1868 as an Indian trading-post by Messrs. Durfee and Peck. Subsequently it has been occupied as an Indian agency, and contains the agent's quarters, two or three warehouses, and a trader's store, all surrounded by a stockade.

In a defensive point of view I should consider the fort improperly located, as the buildings stand at the base of high bluffs, and in case of an attack from the east the occupants would be at the mercy of the attacking party, as the stockade would afford no protection. Several squaws were about the landing, and one of them came on board, taking a deliberate peep into every state-room *en passant*.

There are a number of Indian sepulchres near Peck, with the bodies wrapped in robes and suspended upon poles—the usual method of disposing of the dead among the Sioux. Many of them were seen at other points along the Upper Missouri.

Boyd, who left us here, presented me with a very handsome Indian gun-case made of buck-skin, heavily fringed with same material, and worked with beads.

At 11 a. m. we passed the mouth of Milk River, thirty miles from Peck, and an hour afterwards the boat was fast on a bar, which detained us until 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon the sun came out, and it was warm and pleasant the remainder of the day. The country becomes more and more level as we descend the river, the bed of which widens out, and in very low water great islands of sand appear almost everywhere in the river, and but little water in the main channel, which is extremely difficult to navigate. We ran along smoothly till 5:30, when we struck another bad place, which detained us an hour in sparring over. At 7:30 we reached Wolf Point, ninety miles from Peck, where the boat landed to let Ingram off, who goes through to Fort Buford by land.

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At Wolf Point is one of the sub agencies of Peck, and an Assiniboin Indian village is also located here. A reservation has been set aside for these Indians at this place, and the Government has furnished them animals and farming implements, and they appear to be making some progress as farmers. This is their first year, but they have good corn, wheat, and vegetables.

The arrival of a boat is a great event, and as the "Josephine" rounded a point two and a half miles up the river and came in sight we could see a great commotion in the village, and soon after they came rushing towards the river, so that by the time the boat arrived every Indian squaw and papoose was at the landing, presenting quite a novel and spirited scene, some on their ponies and others on foot—Indians, squaws, and papooses of all ages and sizes, and numerous Indian dogs. The young squaws and small boys seemed much more timid than the older ones. Wrapped in red blankets and half concealed in the thick underbrush which grew close to the river's bank, they peered at us with their sharp black eyes like so many wild animals. The tribe consists of fifty lodges, and each lodge averages about four, making two hundred all told.

We dropped down the river about ten miles from Wolf Point, and laid up for the night, where a supply of wood was cut and brought on board for to-morrow. We had our usual game of pedro this evening, fifty points up, which was won by General Marcy, after which we sat for a couple of hours on the forward deck watching the boat's crew gathering wood and bringing it on board. Great iron jacks filled with pine knots were placed along the bank of the river, and the men carried torches, as the night was dark. It was an interesting scene, negroes singing plantation songs and dancing as they returned from the boat to bring in a fresh load. We retired about midnight.

AUGUST 29.—Started at usual hour, (daybreak,) but were fast on a bar for about an hour. Soon afterwards struck Spread Eagle Bar

about 6 o'clock, which is the same bar that Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, in the "Nick Wall," were fast upon for ten days in 1870, and after building dams and exhausting every known device to get off, were finally compelled to abandon the boat and go across the country to Buford. At 7:30 o'clock the "Key West" came in sight, bound up, with one hundred and forty tons of freight, and at 8 o'clock we were alongside of her.

Captain Coulson has decided that our freight must be transferred, and the "Josephine" return to Carroll, the "Key West" taking our party to Bismarck.

The "Josephine" is the only boat in the line that can, in low stages of water, navigate the river with any success from this point up. The "Key West" is a much larger and finer boat, having two hundred feet keel, thirty-four feet beam and four hundred and twenty tons burden, and draws light twenty inches. The delay is vexatious and annoying, but cannot be helped. We have been quiet to-day. Plenty of game all around us, but being Sunday did not hunt. This is the fourth day from Carroll, and we have only made three hundred and eighty-five miles. Our situation is anything but pleasant. When we left Ellis I expected to be home by the 26th or 27th, and to-day is the 29th and we are still over six hundred miles from Bismarck. The delay is more annoying to the Secretary than any of us, I think, although he tries hard not to show it. We have read all the books and papers on board, and are driven to card-playing to kill time.

AUGUST 30.—The "Key West" left her landing at daybreak and made fair progress till 8 o'clock, when a strong wind arose which retarded the speed of our boat materially. The river is so narrow and the boat so large and light that she cannot be handled to advantage in such a wind as has been blowing to-day. We have, however, had but little difficulty with sand-bars to-day, and if the wind had been moderate

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would have had a fine run. Laid up at dark fifty miles above Fort Buford, having made but one hundred miles. Country along the Missouri to-day generally level and uninteresting.

AUGUST 31.—Reached Fort Buford at 9:30 a. m. About two miles above the fort we passed the mouth of the Yellowstone, which is nearly as wide as the Missouri, with current very much swifter.

General Hazen, of 6th Infantry, and other officers of the regiment were at the landing to receive us, and the band played a number of airs very finely. We rode to General Hazen's (the commanding officer) headquarters in ambulances, where the officers of the garrison paid their respects to the Secretary and party. The troops turned out and marched in review before the Secretary and General Marcy, presenting a fine appearance, and with the best band we have heard on the trip. After the review we paid our respects to Mrs. Thibaut, Mrs. Bronson, and Mrs. Cowell, wives of the officers. General Hazen then showed us everything of interest about the post, after which we returned to the boat and were soon on our way again toward home. We enjoyed the visit at Buford exceedingly, as it was a pleasant change for us after five and a half days on the river.

Fort Buford was established in June, 1856, by Captain Rankin, of the 13th Infantry. Colonel Gilbert, of the 7th Infantry, was in command during the summer of 1870, but was relieved by General Hazen in the summer of 1872. From Buford to Bismarck, by water, is four hundred and fifty-nine miles, and by land two hundred and twenty-five; to Stevenson, by water, two hundred and seventy-five, and by land one hundred and fifty.

Buford is one of the best of the frontier posts. Everything about it is in the most perfect order. Warehouses, storehouses, barns, stables, and sheds admirably arranged and as neat as possible. The post has a bowling-alley, gymnasium, and billiard-room with three tables.

General Hazen's own house, where we were entertained, was a perfect little gem; walls frescoed after Eastlake and covered with rare pictures; an upright piano in the parlor, and the rooms filled with beautiful things. The antlers of elk and deer and antelope hung in the halls, and some choice robes were scattered about, among which I noticed a white wolf-skin handsomely mounted. There was an air of comfort and elegance about the premises that one would hardly expect to find at a frontier post.

From Buford made eighty miles in the first six and a half hours' run, and a hundred and fifty miles during the day. If we have good luck we should be at Fort Stevenson to-morrow afternoon, and at Bismarck the day following.

SEPTEMBER 1.—A dense fog hung over the river this morning, and the boat did not get under way till 8:30 o'clock. There seems to be a combination of the elements for the express purpose of retarding our progress. We cannot help but wonder what is in store for us. We are prepared for almost any calamity.

Passed some lovely country this forenoon—great broad plateaus, lying from fifteen to twenty feet above the bed of the river, and stretching away from one to three miles, ending abruptly in hills and buttes of most beautiful and varied form. Thousands of acres, smooth and level as a floor, coming down and touching the river, and covered with a rank growth of grass and flowers. Thousands of other acres of terraced lawns were seen, which were laid out with marvelous regularity, the rise of each terrace being from ten to twenty feet, and the face of each from fifty to seventy-five feet. I counted at one point five of these terraces, the highest one being at least a hundred feet above the grand plateau lying next to the river. The whole surface of the country is green with verdure. Every mile of river gained revealed something new and beautiful. Changes occurred in the general features of the landscape touching the river, and within sight, at every bend,

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and at almost every revolution of the steamer's wheel. I have been wrapt in wonder and amazement at the lovely panorama spread out for our inspection throughout the entire day. At 9 o'clock the sun came struggling through the clouds, and a little later the clouds disappeared, and although the wind has been high the day has been charming.

We stopped to wood up at 12 o'clock, when Lieutenant Townsend and I went ashore, and put up two covies of sharp-tail grouse, ten of which I killed, but could only find six. The weather was very hot, and the mosquitoes so thick that they fairly drove us out of the woods.

SEPTEMBER 2.—It commenced raining hard at daylight, accompanied by a strong wind, which soon increased to a furious gale, and was dead ahead. Nevertheless at 10 we reached Berthold, where three tribes of Indians, the Mandans, Grosventres, and Arickarees, numbering about a thousand souls, are permanently located upon a reservation. They have been together on this reservation since about 1832, are very good farmers, and have excellent crops this year. General Otis told me they had four hundred acres of potatoes alone. The villages are on a high bluff, situated near together on eastern bank of the Missouri, overlooking it. The position is very commanding, and can be seen at a long distance, either ascending or descending the river. The lodges or tepees of the three tribes are similar in construction, frames made of cotton-wood and covered with earth.

A large number of the Indians came to the landing as the boat touched, but they were a poor, ragged, miserable-looking set, and many of the older ones of both sexes half naked. We reached Fort Stevenson at noon, and found Lieutenant Colonel Huston and other officers of the post at the landing to receive and escort us to the barracks, about two miles distant. After spending an hour and a half inspecting the post we returned to the boat just in time to escape a storm of wind and rain so severe that the boat could not get away from the landing till nearly 4 p. m., so that we only made thirty-five miles before we were obliged to lay up for the night.

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We were informed at Stevenson that General Terry has been at Bismarck waiting the arrival of the Secretary and party for more than a week.

BISMARCK, SEPTEMBER 3.—We arrived here at 10 a. m., and found General Terry, with two of his Staff officers, had been expecting us for ten days. General Mead, the General Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, had waited till the day before yesterday, when he returned to St. Paul. The Staff officers with General Terry are Major Barr, Judge Advocate, and Captain Hughes, Aide-de-Camp, who delivered to us upon our arrival quantities of letters and papers, most of them old, but a few of recent dates.

Our baggage was soon transferred to a car, and the "Key West" took us down to Fort Lincoln, where General George A. Custer, of the 7th Cavalry, commandant of the post, met us with several young officers, and drove us around the grounds, showing us everything of interest about the post.

General Custer directed the building of Fort Lincoln in 1873, and it is charmingly located and very attractive. The officers' and company quarters are most thoroughly built and their arrangement admirable. It has a magnificent parade ground, with the officers' quarters facing it on the west, and Custer's own quarters directly opposite the centre. The view one gets of the river and surrounding country from the elevated bluffs which rise up to the west of Lincoln is grand and beautiful.

General Custer is one of the most famous sportsmen in the country, and his outfit is more perfect than I have ever before seen. He has a large pack of magnificent English and Scotch stag hounds, and very frequently parties of ladies and gentlemen go out on horseback from the post to hunt antelope, which are abundant a few miles from Lincoln. Sometimes when the weather is fine these parties camp out, and

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spend two or three days running antelope and jack-rabbits with the full pack of hounds. Custer also has a shooting range, with regulation targets, most complete in all its arrangements and appointments, where he has done some fine shooting with his long-range Remington. He made one score of fifteen consecutive bulls' eyes, at five hundred yards, which I think has not been equaled. There is also a mile race-track near the post, and plenty of thorough-bred running and trotting horses. The General's house is handsomely furnished, and literally filled with trophies of the chase brought down with his own hand. Upon the sofas and chairs in the parlors are spread robes of beaver and otter, beautifully mounted, and the floors are carpeted with the skins of bears, wolves, mountain-lions, and foxes. His library, just off the main hall as you enter the house, is filled with rare specimens of the big game of the West. The floor is covered with elegantly tanned and mounted robes of the grizzly bear, and suspended on the walls are the heads of grizzlies, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain-sheep, wolves, foxes, and other wild animals, mounted on shields. Indeed, I never saw such a collection, and the charm about it is the game was all killed by the General himself. In one corner of the room are suspended from the antlers of a deer a large and rare collection of Indian curiosities, which the General has gathered together in his numerous campaigns against the hostile tribes of the Western plains—implements of war and choice articles of Indian dress, pouches of every sort, medicine bags, and other things too numerous to mention. In another corner is a rack containing his target and hunting rifles, revolvers, hunting knives, shot-guns, and outfit for hunting complete. Books and rare photographs complete this gem of a room.

Mrs. General Custer showed great pride in this room containing her husband's trophies of the chase. She knew where every grizzly and buffalo was killed, and seemed to enjoy relating the particulars. We passed two delightful hours at General Custer's quarters. Mrs. Custer

and Mrs. Calhoon, the General's sister, received the party most gracefully. The officers called and paid their respects to the Secretary of War, and we returned to the boat about 1 p. m., much delighted with our brief visit to Fort Lincoln, and reached Bismarck at 2 p. m., dined at the Capitol House, and left for home at 3 o'clock.

Bismarck contains about one thousand people, but I don't think any of our party were particularly delighted with the town or its people; on the contrary, we shook Bismarck dust from off our feet with genuine pleasure. Took supper at Jamestown, on James River, about half-past 10 at night, having traveled a hundred miles from Bismarck over a vast rolling prairie but little settled, although much of it is good grazing land. We spent the evening pleasantly in singing, and General Forsyth gave us some of his best Irish songs.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Reached Fargo at half-past 6, where we got a good breakfast. This is a small village, but the houses, stores, and shops are well built. We here crossed the Red River of the North—Fargo on the west, and a little station called Moorhead on the east bank. The Red River Valley is about forty miles in width, the two villages named being in about the centre of the valley, east and west. I have not, in all my travels, seen a more lovely stretch of prairie-land than this valley of the Red River. As far as the eye could reach, on both sides of railroad track, the country is level as a floor, and produces as fine wheat and other crops as one would wish to see. The soil black as ink, and very rich and deep. Not very thickly settled as yet, but wherever we saw a cultivated farm the houses and other buildings were substantially and comfortably built, and would compare favorably with farm houses in Wisconsin and Illinois. Some day not far distant the whole of this Red River Valley must become a thickly settled and highly prosperous farming country. But little timber was seen except on the banks of Red River, where there is considerable.

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Autobiography of Lee County Man Who Rendered Service to U. S.

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The January 1935 issue of the Annals of Iowa, a historical quarterly published by the Historical, Memorial and Art Departments of Iowa, contains a rather lengthy autobiography of Caleb Forbes Davis and James Cox Davis, former Keokuk residents.

James Cox Davis, now a resident of Des Moines, was born in Keokuk on September 2, 1857. He was admitted to the bar while living in Keokuk and is known as one of Iowa's most brilliant lawyers. On January 1, 1903, he was appointed Iowa attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, with headquarters at Des Moines and he moved from Keokuk to Des Moines, where he organized a very efficient law department composed of Angus A. McLaughlin of Des Moines, George E. Hise of Des Moines and Miss Elizabeth Hyde, a former Fort Madison resident. On April 18, 1918, Mr. Davis was appointed general solicitor of the Northwestern Railway, moving to Evanston, Ill. On March 28, 1921, President Harding appointed Mr. Davis director general of the railroads and he continued in that office until December 1, 1925, during which time he was a resident of Washington, D. C. On January 1, 1926, Mr. Davis returned to Des Moines and organized with his old associates of nearly thirty years, a law firm entitled "Davis, McLaughlin and Hise." His son, James C. Davis, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Hyde are now members of the firm.

Since Mr. Davis was well known in Lee county and on account of the interesting incidents covered in the autobiography, we are quoting excerpts therefrom:

Early Life in Keokuk.

"My earliest recollections are some vague memories of incidents during the Civil War. Keokuk was a concentration point for soldiers from the north and west who were sent south in Mississippi River steamboats. There was also established in Keokuk during the Civil War a very large hospital, to which wounded, sick and disabled soldiers were sent by steamboat from the South. There were constant rumors that the rebels, especially roving guerrilla bands in Missouri, intended to attack and raid the city. There was a military organization of the citizens created for defense. In the event of a night attack, there was to

be a special signal given by the city fire bells. One summer night, about midnight, the alarm was given. One of the fire houses with a bell was located near our home. I have a very distinct recollection of my childish terror when I was awakened by this alarm. I got up and saw my father with a musket hurry to the defense of the city. My mother and I spent a very unhappy time and anxious time until my father returned with the report of a false alarm. As a matter of fact, Keokuk was never attacked during the Civil War, but the town of Alexandria, Mo., five miles south of Keokuk was invaded and sacked by the rebels.

"My education was largely obtained in the Keokuk public schools, with one year at a preparatory school known as Hellmuth's Boys' College, located in London, Ontario, Canada. The spring and summer of 1873, when I was nearly sixteen years old, I spent on a farm owned by my father and one of his former partners. The farm consisted of 160 acres, and was located near Charleston, Lee county, Iowa, about eighteen miles from Keokuk. A son of my partner's father and myself attempted to farm twenty acres. As a farming experiment, the venture was a failure. As a matter of experience it was quite a success. As the result of exposure on the farm I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism in September 1873, which prevented my returning to school until after Jan-1, 1874, and thus made it impossible for me to graduate in the spring of 1874, with my class of the Keokuk high school. In September 1874, I was sent to a school known as Hellmuth Boys' College, London, Ontario, where I stayed until June 1875."

Gets Job and Studies Law.

"In June, 1875, I returned to Keokuk and tried to get employment. I was finally employed in the office of R. G. Dun and Co., Commercial Agents. My duties consisted largely in copying records. My compensation when I started was \$6.00 a week. The man in charge of the office was an Englishman. On the first two Saturdays he paid me a five-dollar bill and a one-dollar bill. After that every Saturday he paid me a five-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill. I tried to save the \$5.00 by depositing it in the bank, and sported on the \$2.00. I stayed with R. G. Dun for ten or twelve months. I was dissatisfied with my surroundings and prospects. Among my most intimate friends were two or three boys studying law in some of the Keokuk law offices. In those days a substantial majority of the law students acquired their profession in offices reading text books on the primary and controlling subjects of the law, rather than attending law colleges. So early in

1876 I began seriously to consider studying law. Among my law student friends was Frank Hagerman, who afterwards became a very successful lawyer in Kansas City. He was just leaving, as a student, the office of F. T. Lomax, and I arranged to enter Mr. Lomax's office. In Mr. Lomax's office I read most of the then recognized text books on the different branches of the law. I finished this course of reading in about a year, and then was ready to be admitted to the bar. The neighboring state of Missouri had had no age restriction so in August, 1877, under the guardianship of and in company with my friend Frank Hagerman, who had had a similar experience, I went before Judge Anderson of the Missouri Circuit Court, whose circuit adjoined the southern border of Iowa. About August 20, 1877, Judge Anderson sent me a certificate authorizing me to study law in Missouri, and on the first day of September, 1877, the day before I was twenty years old, I was on motion admitted as a practicing lawyer from Missouri to practice law in Iowa. After I was admitted to the bar, I went into the office of Gillmore and Anderson, at that time the busiest law office in Keokuk."

First Supreme Court Case.

"The first case I tried in Supreme Court of Iowa was Sanford vs. Lee County (49 Iowa, 148), decided in 1878. While in Keokuk I tried some very important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, one of them entitled Leisy vs. Hardin (135 U. S., 100). This case was submitted to the Supreme Court January 6, 1890, decided April 28, 1890, and involved the constitutionality of the then Iowa Prohibitory Liquor Law. The Leisy family, originally from Germany, built and operated a brewery in Keokuk. After the Iowa Prohibitory Law was enacted they removed to Peoria, Illinois, where they operated a brewery. They retained the Keokuk plant and used it as a warehouse, shipping beer from Peoria to Keokuk. These shipments were in the recognized packages of interstate commerce. About July 1, 1899, probably in anticipation of the Fourth of July celebration, the Leisys shipped a carload of beer from their brewery in Peoria to their warehouse in Keokuk. The beer was all in kegs or in bottles, packed in sealed boxes. Some over-enthusiastic prohibitionists sued out of the office of a justice of the peace a search warrant, seized the beer and in the proceedings looking to condemnation and destruction, the beer was held in the possession of Hardin, city marshal at Keokuk and acting constable. There were loud lamentations among the beer-loving population over the prospect of a dry Fourth of July. On the 2nd of July, I sued out, on behalf of the Leisy's a writ of replevin, from the Superior Court of the city of Keokuk, gave a bond, the beer was returned to Leisy Bros., and the Fourth of July celebrated according to program. As a ground for the issue of the writ of replevin, it was

alleged that the Iowa law was unconstitutional in that it interfered with interstate commerce; that the beer was protected by the Federal Constitution so long as it remained in the hands of the original consignee and did not come under the jurisdiction of the state authorities until one sale had been made, and the beer thus intermingled with the general property of the state. The Superior Court of Iowa sustained my contention that the law was unconstitutional as applied to these interstate shipments. The Supreme Court of Iowa reversed the Superior Court, and sustained the constitutionality of the law. The United States Supreme Court in quite an elaborate opinion, sustained the contention that the Iowa law was unconstitutional and affirmed the finding of the Superior Court of the city of Keokuk. This case received a great deal of newspaper publicity throughout the entire country, and was popularly referred to as the "original package case."

"The Most Apprehensive Moment of My Life."

"My office in Keokuk was on a corner. There was an east and west street, and a north and south street. On the north and south street there was laid and operated an electric street railway. Approaching the street intersection from the north, the street was down grade. One summer day, about noon, while sitting in the office I heard an unusual sounding of the gong of the street car coming down the south grade. In a few moments I heard a violent impact and going out I found the street car had collided with a one-horse two-seated surrey. The judge of the Superior Court of Keokuk, riding in the back seat, was fatally injured. Later on the constable brought a suit for personal injuries, alleging as negligence in the operation of the street car excessive speed and a failure to sound the gong. As usual, representing the downtrodden and oppressed, I represented the street car company. There were several amusing incidents developed in the trial. An old and evidently quite ignorant little man from Missouri claimed to be an eyewitness. When asked as to the speed of the street car as it came down the grade, he said it came down "like a shot out of a gun." The court sustained a motion to strike this out as an opinion and conclusion and in answer to a question propounded by the judge as to the speed the witness said, "Well, she came down like hell abeat-in' tanbark." The witness never did give his opinion as to the speed of the train. During the trial, at noon one day after the court adjourned, a one-legged colored man, who was quite a courthouse loafer and lived near my office, stopped me and said his little daughter saw the entire accident. I went at once with the man to see the girl. I found her studying her lesson sitting on the front porch of a house facing north, near the intersection of the streets where the accident hap-

pened, and you could quite plainly see from where she sat a street car approaching from the north and a vehicle approaching from the west. She then explained that on the day of the accident she was sitting on the porch studying her lesson when she was attracted by the loud sounding of the gong on the street car. Looking up she saw the street car going south and the vehicle coming east. She said the man in the front seat driving was turned around with his face south and his back toward the approaching car, apparently talking to the man in the rear seat; that the horse slowed down as he approached the street car track but the driver, without looking up, slapped the horse with the lines and forced the outfit directly in the path of the approaching car. She was quite small for her age, which was about twelve years, but very intelligent. I arranged with her father to have her in court at two o'clock. When court convened, I put her on the witness stand. The scene was quite dramatic. The courtroom was crowded. The little girl, I remember, had on a red dress. Her hair was in curling pins, and as she sat on the chair facing the jury and the crowd, her feet did not reach the floor and she certainly looked very small and very young. As a preliminary, plaintiff's attorney raised the question that the girl was not competent to testify, not understanding the sanctity of an oath. Upon examination by the judge she said she knew what it was to be sworn to tell the truth, and when the judge asked her what would happen if she told a lie she said, "she would go to hell," and the court promptly held her competent. In the examination in chief she very clearly and without hesitation told the details just as she had related them to me. To emphasize the situation, the last question I asked her was this: "What do you say attracted your attention to the street car just before the collision?" And in a shrill, childish treble, sounding like a phonograph, she said, "My attention was attracted by the loud and unusual ringing of the gong." At this unexpected outburst the crowd laughed, and one of the plaintiff's attorneys, in quite an audible voice, suggested, "That sounds like Jim Davis was testifying." With some trepidation I turned the witness over for cross-examination, and this is what occurred:

Q. "You know Mr. Davis?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "You live near his office."
A. "Yes."
Q. "Your father pays his rent at Mr. Davis's office?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Mr. Davis came to see you about this case?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "He came to see you at noon today?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "He talked to you about the case?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "He told you he wanted you to

be a witness"

A. "Yes."

Q. "He told you what to say as a witness?"

A. "Yes."

"Then very impressively plaintiff's attorney arose and in a loud voice asked the witness: "What did Mr. Davis tell you to say?"

"And then was the most apprehensive moment of my life. In a shrill childish treble, audible all over the entire court room, she said, "He told me to tell the truth and no harm could come to me," and then she began to cry, and the crowd in the court room gave a demonstration of support and sympathy for the little girl. It is needless to say I won the case."

Goes to Des Moines.

"January 1, 1903, I accepted the appointment of Iowa attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, with headquarters in Des Moines, and moved with my family from Keokuk to Des Moines. The change gave me a much broader and more interesting field of activity. On April 18, 1918, I was appointed general solicitor of the North Western Railway, with headquarters in Chicago. By virtue of the appointment, I also acted as the legal adviser and a member of the staff of Mr. Aishton as regional director. On receiving the appointment, I moved with my family to Evanston, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. On March 28, 1921, I was appointed by President Harding, director general of railroads and continued in that office until December 1, 1925, a period of nearly five years. My entire residence in Washington, as general counsel of the United States Railroad Administration and director general of railroads, was about five and one-half years. My experience in Washington was by far the most interesting period of my life."

Experiences With the Presidents.

"During my term as director general and agent of the president, I had many intimate interviews with Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and some opportunity of noting their personal characteristics. President Harding was one of the handsomest men I have ever known. He had a most charming and persuasive personality which should have entitled his administration to the loyalty of every one of his associates and subordinates. I received my appointment of director general largely due to the recommendations of Senator Albert B. Cummins of Des Moines. While the senator and I had not always agreed in politics, we had been warm personal friends for many years. The first time I saw President Harding was a day or two before I received my appointment. The second time I saw him was a day or two after I had received the appointment and qualified. On the occasion of the second visit, as I entered the president's office, he arose, met me half way, took hold of my right hand in a cordial grasp, put his left hand on my shoulder, and said: "Jim, how are you? I am glad to

200

85
275

275

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see you. I do not know why I call you Jim, except I like you." This greeting was not peculiar or personal to me. It was "his way," the way he met most of his associates, made them feel at ease with him.

"President Coolidge was altogether a different type of man. Perhaps you could hardly find two men so absolutely the antithesis of each other. While President Harding was cordial, voluble, and at once put you at your ease, Mr. Coolidge, with his New England reserve, was cold, distant, and anything but cordial. Yet of the two men, Mr. Coolidge was undoubtedly the able and safer executive.

"The important work of the administration having been completed, I wanted to return to Des Moines. On December 14, 1925, I personally presented my resignation, effective December 31, 1925. I handed the resignation to President Coolidge, who was seated at his desk in his office. He read it, laid it on his desk and said nothing. I shifted around in my chair, and finally said: "I have a typewritten summary of the financial condition of the administration, in which you may be interested." I handed him the statement, consisting of some five or six typewritten pages. Without saying a word he looked through the statement and finally said: "I see you have over \$400,000,000.00 to your credit with the treasury. If you made this public, won't congress immediately begin spending it?" I explained that this fact had been heretofore made public, and then followed another period of embarrassing silence, and after some inane remark on my part that I hoped to see the president before I finally left, I beat in some embarrassment, a retreat. Having represented the president in quite intimate relations for a number of years, the work on my part apparently having been done to his satisfaction, I left the White House with a distinct feeling of disappointment and some chagrin at my reception, the president having no word of regret at my leaving, no word of commendation as to the work I had done. When I reached home that evening, Mrs. Davis asked me if I had seen the president. I answered "Yes." She said: "Did you give him your resignation?" Again I said: "Yes." She then asked me, "What did he say?" "Not a word," said I. She asked: "Did he not express any regret at your leaving or any commendation of your work?" I answered: "He did not say a damn word." She then asked me if I had seen the Washington Evening Star. I said "No." She handed me the paper and I found, shortly after I had left, the White House had given to the press a copy of a letter which the president sent me, the letter being as follows:

The White House
Washington.
December 14, 1925.
My Dear Mr. Davis:
I hereby accept your resignation

as Director General of Railroads and Agent of the President, to take effect at midnight of December 31, 1925, your successor having been duly appointed and qualified at that time.

The liquidation of the controversies growing out of Federal control of the railroads has been substantially completed in a most satisfactory manner, due to your energy, ability and tact. Therefore, I cannot well ask you to remain longer at your post. When one contemplates the extent of the work accomplished under your direction he feels that the thanks of the country should be extended to you in most generous measure. Instead of endless litigation, as prophesied by many, we have seen such adjustments of the claims between the railroads and the government, growing out of our handling of the vast properties during the war, as to bring about satisfactory settlements out of court. The claims of the railroads against the government, amounting to over one billion dollars, were adjusted for less than \$244,000,000. Oud claims against the carriers, amounting to approximately \$440,000,000, resulted in our collection of nearly \$200,000,000. The net result is that the claims against the government have been liquidated on a basis of less than five per cent. All through these operations you have preserved cordial relations with the railway executives obtaining their generous co-operation and helping to establish an era of good feeling between the government and the carriers, which are so vital a factor in the nation's life.

In extending my personal appreciation of your fine service, let me add best wishes for the future.

Most sincerely yours,
Calvin Coolidge.

Returns to Des Moines.

"I returned to Des Moines January 1, 1926, and organized with my old associates of nearly thirty years, a law firm entitled "Davis, McLaughlin and Hise." A little later there was added to the firm my son, James C. Davis, Jr., and Elizabeth Hyde, and now surrounded by congenial associates and in a city and state where I have lifelong friends, I am winding up a career that to me has been full of interest and activities."

Final Paragraph.

"In looking back over a life that in years is in excess of the average, I believe I have not lived altogether in vain. I have founded a family, I owe no man, in my travels down the pathway of life I have been able to extend a helping hand to many of my less fortunate brothers, and now at the age of seventy-seven, surrounded by considerate, congenial and loyal

business associates, my wife, my children, and grandchildren, and by lifelong friends, I am easing up from strenuous business, enjoying in moderation the good things of life, and waiting with hope and confidence, and unafraid, the final exit."

(Editors Note: In presenting these lines from the autobiography written by Mr. Davis, we have attempted to "hit the high spots." He gives in detail some of the important cases handled as director general of the railroads, and also tells of his family and family life. It is the story of a Lee county man who performed real service in the post-war period, a man of whom Lee county and the State of Iowa may well be proud.)

DAILY GATE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1925

MR. MULVANY, the artist, has returned to Keokuk for a few week's stay, during which he will paint the portraits of several of our citizens. He brings from his winter's retirement a work which will rank among the great products of art in America. We shall refer to it fully hereafter. Mr. M. is a young man, but is doing the work of genius and trained talent. He will be famous yet. He is by far the best portrait painter that ever visited Keokuk, and our people who have means should avail themselves of his presence here now.

DAILY GATE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1925.

MR. MULVANY AND HIS PAINTINGS.—Mr. John Mulvany is a young American artist, who graduated from the Academy of Painting in Munich in 1871. A Western boy, without funds or influential friends, save as he made them by his own work and worth, it was the inspiration of true art and the daring its sincere love inspires, that led him to Germany to sit at the feet of its masters in these modern times. The illustrious Kaulbach was then Director of the Academy. Under his training and that of his widely known assistants, Professors Karl Piloty, Alexander Wagner, and Kamberg, Mr. Mulvany evinced talents and made a progress that justified the ambition and animated him and the hopes partial friends had formed as to his possibilities as an artist. He took high rank in the Academy, the studios of Kaulbach, Wagner, Piloty were daily open to him, at his graduation his picture was allotted the central place of honor, and the royal medal for merit was awarded him. Returning homeward, loitering with an artist's busy and preoccupied leisure for a few months amid the beautiful lakes of Killar-

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ney, where he made many sketches, he reached Chicago and had settled down to earnest work when the Great Fire came, and swept away his studio and all his start in his work.

If the artist were born with that famed spoon in his mouth or the apple of Fortunitas in his pocket, the probabilities are the artist would never be. The Italian florins Correggio had to higgler for with stupid church prelates were the imperative need that impelled him to bear the slights of stupidity and the drudgery of his work. Cole, West, Espy, Hunt, a few other American artists, have found time and opportunities for pictures that involved real artistic invention and composition. But most American artists have to paint portraits because they need the money that portraits earliest and easiest bring them. Mr. Mulvany is no exception to this rule. The great artist will be a good portrait painter: the greater the artist the better the portrait he will paint. The hack of the brush who can paint nothing but a portrait will be apt to make a sad daub of that.

Because he needs the money, as a young man working onward in his profession Mr. M. principally paints portraits now. He has done some work of this kind here already: sufficient to show how well he can do this: how superior he is to any portrait painter who ever visited Keokuk. All who have seen his portraits of Col. and Mrs. J. M. Shelley, Wm. F. Shelley and George M. Shelley, can appreciate the justice of the praise we give him. They are admirable paintings. No artist anywhere could do better. In naturalness, in artistic insight into character and the skill which transfers it upon canvass without which there can be no likeness, in accuracy of conception, in delicacy and fineness of execution, Mr. Mulvany has left in these portraits nothing lacking. The same can be said of his capital portrait of Miss Carrie Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wells, and the other pictures he has painted for our citizens. He is just finishing a picture of Judge J. M. Love, which is excellent.

As we stated the other day, Mr. Mulvany brings from his winter retirement and employment a picture that is a token and prophecy of the earnest and greater work he hopes to do. The painting, quite a large one, is not yet complete, but sufficiently to show the artist's fine invention and the praiseworthy skill with which he reproduces it upon canvass. We may call it: "Examining the Prisoner." It is a scene of law and the law breaker in grave judicial issue on the frontier. The scene is a Western cabin. There is a natural and graphic reproduction of that cabin, the floor, the rough ceiling, the logs and pitched chinking, the flat homely bed, the little window, with the antlers of the deer nailed above it, the rustic frame on the wall with the odd papers stuck behind it, the signs of

pumpkins and seed corn hung up by the shucks, the homely furniture,—all this is admirable in its perfect naturalness. You don't notice it at first, absorbed in your greater interest in the scene going forward. But when you do notice the cabin and its details, the accuracy and high merit of the artist in these particulars will provoke your admiration. The actors enlist your first attention. There are twenty-three characters upon the canvass. Beside a rough stand or table sits the country justice of the peace, a stout, square headed, spiky haired, somewhat puffy old fellow, dressed—like Clay Dean say, and grave with the heavy responsibilities of a high judicial office that rest none too lightly upon him. At some distance from him, leaning slouchingly against something, a wild beast at surly and grim bay, is the prisoner; a bushwhacker and cut-throat, with shaggy and unkempt hair and beard, villainous of look, in garb of butternut and innocent of tailor knowledge, supple and herculean in frame and strength. His right hand is rudely bandaged, a hurt fresh from the fray which it took to capture him. Near by a native stands with the gun which he had found necessary in the hunt for the prisoner, and with his head bandaged, showing that the criminal wasn't taken without leaving his mark upon his captors. The constable sits in front of the prisoner, holding the handcuffs, noting the progress of the examination, a splendid, plucky, muscular young fellow, who won't hurt a man when he's down if he behaves himself, but who won't put up with any foolishness, and ain't a bit afraid of gunpowder. Other natives in various genuine western costumes, stand or sit picturesquely and naturally about, interested listeners and spectators. In the rear of the prisoner a part of the crowd are grouped, together that you easily see are busied with thoughts some of which go beyond the examination that is taking place in the other part of the cabin. One of these is examining the prisoner's revolver, another is looking thoughtfully at the knife, still ruddy with the last bloody deed of the ruffian which has provoked this public pursuit and capture. A determined fellow with shirt sleeves rolled up to the elbows, and revolver in his belt, is putting some hot questions to the prisoner's boy, a young lad, caught along with his parent and evidently a chip of the old block. It is clear that this group is thinking that a little Lynch law is about the best way to settle this thing. And that they need but short summons to carry out this purpose. One of the best features of the picture is a boy with bare feet, ragged pants and a good face that has taken a position near the constable to get a good look at the culprit, while his little sister has hurried along too, and presses up close to her brother while she stares wonderingly at the hero of dark deeds. We cannot follow the picture into

further details. Every one of the twenty-three characters is a portrait. You would say you had seen most of them yourself. It is real flesh and blood painted upon that canvass. The scene is an actuality transpiring before your eyes. In perfect perspective, in accurate and exquisite coloring, in strength of execution, breadth of conception, power of invention, conscientiousness of detail, delicate sympathy of the artist in the true rendering of each character, and success in its result of impressing the sensibilities of the observer by its naturalness and power, the picture deserves to rank as a great one. We are glad that it was painted in Iowa, and that Mr. Mulvany intends to take it to compete with the other products of American Art at the Centennial. He holds the picture at five thousand dollars, but does not propose to part with it for any price until after the Centennial Exposition.

1889
THE WEEKLY GATE CITY,

NOVEMBER 21.

CITY NEWS.

—L. B. Fleak, a former resident of Keokuk way back in 1840, now living at Brighton, Iowa, a venerable gentleman eighty-two years old, sends a renewal for the Weekly GATE CITY this week. Mr. Fleak has been a subscriber for forty-three years. He was the proprietor of Keokuk's first hotel, a three-story house constructed of split timber and weather-boarded, and provided with green cottonwood partitions, in 1841. This hostelry had the honor of lodging the Prince de Joinville and suite, who passed through Keokuk. Mr. Fleak's health is poor but he enjoys reading. XXX

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

Entered at Keokuk postoffice as second class matter
APRIL 25, 1895.

IS A KEOKUK PATRIARCH.

Sketch of the Life of Daniel F. Miller, Sr., the Pioneer Lawyer.

If there is one man above all others in Keokuk whose physical presence and bearing would cause him to be singled out in a multitude, that man is Daniel F. Miller, sr., whom everyone affectionately addresses as Uncle Dan. His figure is tall and firmly knit, and his shoulders are not bowed by the weight of his more than 80 years. His noble head is crowned with snow-white hair, worn long and scarcely perceptibly thinned by the flight of years. His countenance instantly reveals the strength and nobility of character, the culture and intellectual force that have marked his long and eventful life. He is a patriarch in appearance and is one of the leading figures in the history of Lee county, Iowa and the west. He evidently has many more years of usefulness before him.

D. F. Miller, sr., though born in the United States, is a German by ancestry, both on the paternal and maternal sides; and his grandfather on the paternal side was a colonel for seven years in the army of Frederick the Great of Prussia. This grandfather, when he came to the United States, settled near the home of General Washington in Virginia, and was amazed when he found that Washington, who was represented as a great friend of liberty was, in fact, a holder and breeder of slaves. He was intensely anti-slavery in his feelings; and so was the father of D. F. Miller, sr.; and who being still alive in 1861 at the commencement of the civil war, charged the responsibility of that war upon Washington, saying, that "if Washington had practiced what he preached concerning liberty, and freed his slaves, his example would have abolished slaveholding in the United States and thus the civil war would have been averted." The old man in his young man days personally knew Washington, and said of him, when speaking of the civil war, that while Washington was a great general and a lover of his country, he was very aristocratic in his bearing and inclined to be parsimonious in money matters, and so he had more regard for Jefferson, who was, he said, democratic in bearing and generous in the use of money.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm near the city of Frostburgh in the state of Maryland on Oct. 4, 1814. When he was a couple of

years old his parents moved, taking him with them, to Wayne county, Ohio. Here he staid with them, working some on the farm but mostly engaged in educational pursuits until December, 1830, when he left his parents' home and went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he could have better opportunities of education.

School teachers were very scarce in those early days of Ohio, and he being well advanced in the ordinary branches of an English education, was employed three months as a teacher of a private school and three months as a teacher of a public district school in Ohio before going to Pennsylvania, and he being then between 15 and 16 years of age.

He arrived in Pittsburg in December, 1830, and within a week thereafter found himself installed at good wages as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and where he remained for a year and a half. He then opened a private school in Pittsburg, and, after keeping it a few months, accepted the position of a teacher of a public school until October, 1835, when he commenced the study of law. From the time he entered the law office of his law preceptors he was intrusted with most of the business of the office in writing deeds and mortgages, and in making abstracts of titles, and in litigation before the courts of justices of the peace; so when he came to the Pittsburg bar in March, 1839, he was already pretty well acquainted with law practice.

Mr. Miller came to Lee county in the early part of April, 1839, and has ever since then resided in Lee county, engaged in the active practice of his profession, except when a representative in congress some forty-five years ago, and when a representative of the legislative assemblies of Iowa in 1840 and 1895.)

Mr. Miller takes much pleasure in law practice and literary studies. His work on rhetoric has received the highest encomiums from judges and learned professors and newspaper critics from Boston to the western boundary of our country. The late Justice S. F. Miller, of the supreme court of the United States, said he considered it without question the best practical treatise on rhetoric in the English language.

Mr. Miller married Miss Rebecca P. Phillips of Pittsburg in 1841, with whom he lived in an ideal home of happiness until her decease two years ago. He lost three children by death, and has seven children living, and many grand children, and three great-grand children.

A few years ago he wrote in verification a history of old settler life as he saw it and knew it in the primitive days of Iowa. The following are copied from his manuscript writings as specimens of his style of poetic composition:

Ode to the West as Mr. Miller Knew It in its Territorial Days.

Knew ye the beautiful land of the west,
In its primitive days, with its verdure of green,
Ere the foot of the reaper was felt on its breast,
Nor the ploughshare in fur row was yet to be seen?

When the forest in leaves, and the prairie in bloom,
With rarest of flowers that ever were known,
Which burdened the earth with their sweets of perfume,
And equal in beauty to best by art grown?

When drowsy, dall stillness pervaded the land,
Save the sweet song of birds, or bees' lazy hum,
Or the yell of the red-men collected in band,
As they whirl'd in wild maze to the beat of a drum?

Or the howl of the wolf in pursuit of its prey,
With its weird, wild sound, in the darkling of night,
Or the bound of the deer as it flew fast away,
Secure of its safety alone by its flight.

When its prairies' expanse showed the richest of ground,
And its rivers and creeks teemed with choicest of fish,
And wild game and fruits in its woodlands were found,
Which furnished the hungry with bountiful dish!

O, those were sweet days of the long years ago,
When the wide prairie green was untouched by man's art,
When the deep blue of sky, and summer sun's glow,
Moved the soul to devotion and gave peace to the heart.

Requiem For the Indian Girl.
Farewell to the maiden, the pride of her nation,
The young Indian girl of the long years ago,
Whose home was the prairie, the dale, and the wildwood,
But whose modest demeanor 'twas a pleasure to know.

She was small in her features, and lithe in her person,
And her raven black tresses on her shoulders hung low,
And her step was as soft as a zephyr in spring time,
And her modest demeanor was a pleasure to know.

She was quick in her speech, and bright in expression,
But slow to receive the advance of a beau
And her morals were pure as the snow on the mountains,
And her modest demeanor 'twas a pleasure to know.

She was fond of display in her toilet and clothing,
Though humble in value and simple in show,
But her kindness of heart, and the grace of her manners,
With her modest demeanor, 'twas a pleasure to know.

The sun in its amour had tinged her complexion,
And given her features a copper shade glow,
But her eye was as bright as a beam of the morning,
And her modest demeanor, 'twas a pleasure to know.

I saw her, I knew her, the rose of the prairie,
In the days of my youth, in the long years ago,
And half I inclined some times to profess her,
But her modest demeanor replied always, no.
* * * * *

She has gone, she has fled like the mist of the morning,
And they who once knew her, may know her no more:-
She has fled with her tribe to the game hunting region,
For the red man prepared on eternity's shore.

Mr. Miller, the first twenty years of residence in Lee county, lived at Fort Madison and has resided in Keokuk since January, 1859. In 1859 he was mayor of Fort Madison and in 1873 was mayor of Keokuk. Some seventeen years ago the democratic members of the Iowa legislative assembly gave him their unan-

amous vote for United States senator. This was more gratifying to his feelings because he had not been a candidate for the place; and the first intimation he had of the compliment intended for him, was the notice of the vote in his morning's GATE CITY.

In the legislative assembly of 1840 he introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt and also a bill to give colored men when arrested as fugitive slaves the right of a trial by jury on the question of being a fugitive. But he failed in both of those projects. It took a number of years afterwards before the public mind was educated to the scandal of slavery and of imprisonment for debt. In the legislative assembly of 1894 he introduced and succeeded in having passed through the house a memorial to congress asking congress for a service pension of \$8 a month for all soldiers who had borne arms for the Union during the civil war, without reference to wounds received, but the memorial was lost in the senate. He made several set speeches in the house in favor of woman suffrage, and largely by his efforts a bill was passed which secured to the women of Iowa a limited suffrage on school tax matters. For his efforts on these and other subjects of public importance the desk before his seat in the house was covered during the whole legislative session of 1894, with the choicest bouquets furnished by soldiers' daughters and woman suffragists, and new bouquets were furnished as fast as the old ones withered.

In 1870 the bonded debt of Keokuk, inclusive of interest, created by injudicious votes in aid of railroads, amounted to \$1,700,000, and Mr. Miller with the late Hon. G. W. McCrary and the late Captain Barker with some other citizens met at the office of Captain Barker to consult and agree on some plan to relieve Keokuk from the gulf of bankruptcy over which it hung. Mr. Miller was chairman of the meeting, and it was there agreed to send a committee of citizens to the city council to ask it to appoint George B. Smyth financial agent of the city to visit all parts of the world where the bonds could be found, and to try and compromise them on a basis the city could pay. A judicious council with the late A. J. Wilkinson for its mayor, acted upon the suggestion of the meeting and Mr. Smyth, after a tedious travel in the United States, and also to England, succeeded in tracing out the bonds, and he, with rare diplomacy of compromise, within seven or eight years, reduced the railroad bonded indebtedness of Keokuk to about \$300,000.

Mr. Miller, though well along in years, still keeps his place at the bar, and is usually found at his law office during business hours.

Those great masters of oratory, Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhoun, were members of the congress in

which Mr. Miller had a seat, and he says it was his fascination for the speeches he heard from them that prompted him to write his work on Rhetoric.

THE KEOKUK, IA., GATE CITY AND CONSTITUTION

No Regrets— WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1947
Music Has Been W. H. Bower's Life—An Interesting One

W. H. Bower, director of the Keokuk Municipal band for thirty years and musician for 55 years, will direct his farewell concert in Rand park June 2, and he and Mrs. Bower will leave shortly after for Watkins Glenn, N. Y. The latter is a health resort, and since Mr. Bower has been ill with chronic bronchitis for some time, he will rest there to regain his health.

Since two of his children are now in New York, he and Mrs. Bower will probably make their future home in New York, possibly at Watkins Glenn—but Mr. Bower asserted this week there will always be a warm spot in his heart for Keokuk and he and Mrs. Bower will return occasionally for visits here.



Music His Life

Music has been Mr. Bower's life—and there have been no regrets that he chose this profession. His father followed the same vocation, and Mr. Bower has found it an interesting and highly enjoyable work. He declared this week that if he had his life to live over—he would follow the same profession—music.

The son of A. J. Bower, who gained fame in the east as a Civil war bandmaster, W. H. Bower began playing when he was 16 years old, his first experience was with the famous old Walter L. Main circus. He was also in minstrel and dramatic work during the winter months but always returned to his first love—the circus band. He traveled throughout the country, all principal metropolitan centers and in most of the famous theaters of the past era of entertainment. He was a member of the Barnum & Bailey circus band, predecessors of Ringling Bros. circus, for two seasons.

In Circus Wreck

Several things stand out in Bower's memory. The most interesting experiences of his life were those traveling days with the Walter L. Main and Barnum & Bailey circuses. The most exciting experience of his life was the appalling wreck of the Main circus train at Tyrone, Pa. The train failed to make a curve after a runaway race down a mountainside. Twelve persons were killed; 105 head of fine horses were buried there, and most of the wild animals escaped from their cages and had to be shot. That was a terrific blow to the circus.

Bower traveled for several years with the Buffalo Bill Show, which was one of the greatest entertainment units of all time. He has a six-foot picture showing the entire cast of that famous show company, including Indians, squaws, Senegalese, performers, Arabs, Mexicans, cowboys and cow girls, the legendary Buffalo Bill and his staff, and



W. H. Bower

the musicians. His circus and show days will be pleasant memories for years to come with him.

Treasure Keokuk Memories

Thirty years spent as director of the Keokuk Municipal band will be treasured as his happiest, Bower asserted this week. He said that his work with Keokuk musicians will be an indelible memory to him in the future. Bower closed his circus musician career at Lancaster, Mo., went on to Kahoka where spent three years. He had intended to go to South America to play with an organization there, but passage could not be booked because of World War I. Instead, after his three years at Kahoka, he came to Keokuk as director of the Municipal band. And it was one of the best decisions of his life, he says.

Bower succeeded John B. Kindig, previous director, who had gained fame as a member of the noted Gilmore band.

Mr. and Mrs. Bower have four children, David Bower, in New York, George of Pittsburgh, Pa., Clifford, who has been in the army eighteen years, now stationed at San Bernadino, Calif., and Mrs. Mary Upson of New York City, who is well known in Keokuk and an accomplished harpist.

KEOKUK, IOWA

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

JULY 25, 1895.
AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Such Has Been That of Captain Galland Who Has Resided in Lee County Since Infancy.

Saturday was the 68th birthday of Captain Washington Galland of Montrose, who is as well known in Keokuk and throughout Lee county as he is at his home town. A peculiar experience with him is that neither he nor anyone living knows the spot of his birth, which occurred July 20, 1827, either at Commerce (now Nauvoo, Ill.) or Oquawka (the Lower Yellow Banks it was called in an early day.) The family records have been lost, and Captain Galland does not remember of having heard his parents speak of the place of his birth. His father was Dr. Isaac Galland, one of the earliest settlers and pioneers of Lee county. He established a trading post at Oquawka about 1826, remaining about a year, when, fearing the threatened hostilities of the Indians, he moved his family down river camping over night at the present site of Fort Madison and then continuing to Commerce, (now Nauvoo.) Dr. Galland crossed the river into Iowa with his father-in-law, Peter Kinney, and at the present town of Galland they built log houses for dwellings and a trading post. To the new home they moved Sept. 24, 1827. The same year Dr. Galland began to practice the healing art in Lee and Hancock counties.

The settlement was then called Ah-wi-pe-tuck, being Indian for "head of the rapids;" as Puck-nas-tuck, the old Indian name for the settlement which developed into the present city of Keokuk, means "foot of the rapids." Dr. Galland was a prominent figure in those early days and had a wide acquaintance. He was identified with the early history and settlement of the half-breed tract as one of the trustees and general agent for the Des Moines Land association or New York company. He caused to be surveyed, platted and named the city of Keokuk and gave the names to the principal streets. He died Nov. 28, 1858.

Captain Washington Galland grew to manhood on the river, hunting, fishing and otherwise amusing himself, his companions and playmates often being half-breed Sac and Fox Indians. In company with Captain J. W. Campbell of Fort Madison he received his primary education in the old log school house with its puncheon floors, slab seats and greased paper window panes, his first teacher being Benjamin Jennings. Under Stephen W. Powers he began the study of law at his father's house, and later read in the office of Coleman & Simmons at St. Louis. In 1856 he returned and afterward entered the office of Rankin & Miller in

this city, being admitted to the bar Feb. 19, 1859. He has filled various town and township offices and in 1863 was elected a member of the state legislature.

At the age of 19 he enlisted in Company A, Colonel John Ralls' Third Missouri mounted volunteers, under command of Captain W. L. F. McNair, for service in the Mexican war. They went overland to Santa Fe, N. M., thence down the Rio Grande with General Sterling Price's command into Old Mexico. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged on the return of the regiment to Missouri at Independence. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, he promptly responded to his country's call. He raised a company which became Company H, Sixth Iowa infantry and was made its captain. They were mustered in at Burlington July 17. He served in Missouri under Generals Fremont, Pope and Hunter and in the Army of the Tennessee under Generals Sherman and Grant. At Pittsburg Landing he was wounded and captured being held a prisoner seven months. June 25, 1863, he was discharged from the service on account of disability.

Captain Galland has been an enthusiastic Mason and Knight Templar and was active in the organization of lodges after the close of the war. He is also a prominent worker in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Pythias. He is an earnest Christian gentleman and an officer in the Episcopal church at Montrose. In affairs of the Pioneers' and Old Settlers' association he has ever taken an active part and has served as president of the association.

To the younger generation the store of Captain Galland's memories can but seem as a dream, a fiction. It must seem very much a dream to Captain Galland himself, but a very vivid and sacred one. The present high state of cultivation and civilization of Lee country is in marked contrast with the condition as he knew it in his boyhood and young manhood years. Such a life as his has in it a great deal of that romance which is truth and stranger and more eventful than the creations of imagination.

honor of a personal acquaintance with him, another of Keokuk's hale and sprightly octogenarians in the person of Hon. Daniel Mooar. He belongs to that coterie of citizens who are proud to date their birth in the year 1815 and of whom there are



HON. D. MOOAR.

several residing in this city. He is somewhat slight of figure, but walks as erect and firmly as a man in his prime and to see and converse with him one would not dream that he, too, had seen "three score years and twenty," as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes so pleasantly puts it. But he comes of hardy English and Scotch stock and a race of long lived men and women. He traces his descent from that hardy and conquering people, the Normans, and his immediate ancestors were among the first settlers in the New World, coming here before the Revolution. They were patriots and played prominent parts in that heroic struggle for liberty and against tyranny, now enshrined in the romance of history.

Daniel Mooar was born May 11, 1815, in Hollis, New Hampshire. He was the youngest of fifteen children, fourteen of whom attained mature years. His father and mother were Presbyterians and he was baptised in that faith by Rev. Eli Smith and was christened Daniel, it being the fifteenth scriptural name in the family. His grandfather Mooar came from middle England and was of the Anglo-Norman race, as is indicated by the peculiar orthography of the name Mooar. His father, Jacob Mooar, was a Revolutionary soldier, having fought under General Stark in the battle of Bennington in his 17th year. The uncle of the subject of this sketch, Daniel, for whom he was named, was also in the same battle. Judge Mooar's grandfather was also in the Revolutionary war and fell a victim to the smallpox which was spread among the patriot army by the English.

His mother's name was Hood and her parents came from Scotland previous to the Revolution and settled on Providence plantation, now comprising the state of Rhode Island. His grandmother Hood was nearly 97 years old when she died.

Judge Mooar's father was a farmer and his son's early life was spent in

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

APRIL 11, 1895.
A YOUTHFUL OLD AGE.

Such is That Enjoyed by that Distinguished Citizen, Hon. D. Mooar.

It is with considerable pleasure that THE GATE CITY this week introduces to that portion of THE GATE CITY family who have not the

reatest simplicity, as was necessary in those primitive days when the clothing was a home product, from the sheep to the finished garment. His father died at the age of 67 years and his mother lived to be 83. After his father's death the subject of this sketch was cared for and educated by his brother Jason, a merchant. His childhood schooling was in the country district schools and later he was a student in the Chester academy and his academical education was concluded in a classical school in Milford, N. H.

In the spring of 1839 he made the journey to Cincinnati, going by boat from Pittsburg. There were no railroads in those days. At the solicitation of a Mr. Mitchell, he went to Grant county, Ky., and opened a select school of about forty scholars, that being prior to the establishment of public schools in Kentucky. When he had laid by a little store, he entered the office of Hon. M. M. Benton in Covington, Ky., and began the study of law. He subsequently studied in the law school at Cincinnati and was in March 1843, admitted to the bar. He hung out his shingle in the thrifty little village of Covington and a week later Mr. Benton offered to take him in as a partner and the offer was accepted, the partnership continuing four years.

April 9, 1844, he was married to the eldest daughter of Hon. George M. Southgate and she still accompanies her husband in their life journey.

Although he had not desired greatly to dabble in politics, yet as far back as 1845 he had been an alderman in the council of his home town and was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1849 and 1850. Under a provision of the constitution of Kentucky the members of the bar in any judicial district were authorized to fill vacancies in the judgeships and he was twice complimented by his brother attorneys to fill such vacancies.

In 1865, his health broke down and he was advised by his physicians to radically change his mode of life. About this time a controlling interest in the Keokuk Gas Light and Coke company came into his hands. He made several trips to Keokuk and remained here during the greater part of the summer and fall. This relaxation from his accustomed business duties and the change of climate and scene improved his health so much that he was induced to close up his affairs in Kentucky and remove hither. He continued in the practice of the law until about ten years ago when he retired from active professional life. Judge Mooar has large farming interests west of the city and at one time they were greater than they now are, he having sold a considerable portion of his land. The town of Mooar stands on land formerly his and is named for him. The pursuit of farming was a great delight to him.

Judge Mooar now enjoys the peace and quietude of a well earned retirement from active pursuits and he and his wife make their home with their son-in-law and daughter, H. R. Miller, 306 Concert street. He is a gentleman of agreeable presence and has that distinctive air of genial comradeship which is a part of the nature of one who was born in the south or spent years there. He has a highly cultured mind and keeps thoroughly informed on men and events.

Judge and Mrs. Mooar have one daughter, Mrs. Miller of this city, and one son, George S. Mooar of Montgomery, Ala.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter

FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

IT'S JUDGE M'CRARY NOW.

The Title by Which That Eminent Lawyer is to Hereafter be Addressed.

It is now Judge A. J. McCrary and from henceforth that prefix of honor

is to be used in addressing Keokuk's eminent lawyer and distinguished citizen. Friday afternoon the following telegram was received at this office from the clerk of the supreme court:

JUDGE A. J. M'CRARY
 "DES MOINES, IA., Feb. 15.
 "S. M. Clark—McCrary appointed judge and commission issued.
 "C. T. JONES."

Mr. McCrary was not in the city Friday, in fact, being at Des Moines, and his friends who learned of the honor that had so worthily come to him, were forced to reserve their personal congratulations until his return today. The appointment was made by Governor Jackson to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. M. Casey of Fort Madison, who was just entering on his third term. Judge McCrary's term expires Jan. 1 next, the law providing for appointment to fill a vacancy only until the next general election in November. The appointment gives general satisfaction for Judge McCrary is a gentleman of high ability and brings to the office the highest judicial qualifications. For the appointment there were most prominently mentioned Judge McCrary and W. C. Howell of this city and Geo. B. Stewart and J. J. Watson of Fort Madison. But the contest narrowed down to Judge McCrary and Mr. Watson, Messrs. Howell and Stewart withdrawing from the contest. Judge McCrary having secured the endorsement of a majority of the bar of Lee county and having a wider



acquaintance because of his longer residence and his distinguished party service and his longer practice in the courts of this county and state, had the advantage of Mr. Watson. Judge McCrary will enter upon his judicial duties at once.

Alvin J. McCrary was a delicate school boy in the academy of Elder Daniel Lane at Keosauqua when the war broke out. The examining surgeon decided that 98 pounds was hardly enough to properly fill a uniform in the ranks of Uncle Sam's defenders. Mr. McCrary went to Oskaaloosa college for two years during which time he had intermittent fevers for army service. He then entered a dry goods store in Des Moines as a clerk when, in the spring of 1864, he was accepted as a member of Company G, Forty-seventh Iowa infantry. At the close of the war he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. J. C. Knapp at Keosauqua under the immediate tutelage of Hon. Geo. C. Wright, then a member of the supreme court of Iowa. In September, 1865, he entered the office of Rankin & McCrary in this city as a law student and this city has ever since been his home.

In September, 1866, he was admitted to the bar and about the same time he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court, over which Justice Samuel F. Miller was the presiding judge, and in 1878 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. Mr. McCrary, in 1868, became a partner with Hon. John W. Rankin and Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, his preceptors. Under the firm name Rankin & McCrarys. From that time to the present he has been in active practice of the law in this city.

About this old law office linger traditions of men and measures of interest, not alone to Keokuk people, but the nation as well. Mr. McCrary is the successor in a direct line of the old law firm started in 1848 and composed of General Samuel R. Curtis, Hon. John W. Rankin and United States Judge J. M. Love. The mutations of the firm name since that time have been as follows: Samuel R. Curtis retired and the firm became Rankin & Love. Later Judge Love withdrew and Hon. Samuel F. Miller, later justice of the United States supreme court, was associated with Mr. Rankin as Rankin & Miller. Afterward the firm became Rankin, Miller & Eastle; then Rankin & McCrary; Rankin & McCrarys; McCrary, Miller & McCrary; Geo. W. & A. J. McCrary; McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary; McCrary & Hagerman; Craig, McCrary & Craig, and now McCrary & Craig. Mr. McCrary has the unbroken records of this famous office for forty-seven years.

Judge McCrary has, in the past, been prominently mentioned for many positions of honor and trust for which his abilities especially fitted him and his appointment to the district judgeship is but a deserved recognition of his fitness for the place and of his services as a republican, and, in a wider sense, as a citizen.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
 A. HICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

**SEVENTY EIGHT YEARS AGO,
J. F. DAUGHERTY CAME TO
KEOKUK AND LIVED IN CABIN**



Seventy-eight years ago today, or February 5, 1842, J. F. Daugherty arrived in Keokuk, coming with the family from Terre Haute, Ind. The trip was made in wagons, quite a difference from the palatial passenger coaches and trains which bring people these days. He was a lad seven years old at the time.

Keokuk was hardly more than a rough frontier post then. The entire bluff was covered with forest trees, with a few cabins near the river. Johnson street was the only road leading up from the river, and ran to Fourth street and then turned toward the south.

Mr. Daugherty's father came out here in 1841, but had not finished a home, so that when the family arrived, a cabin was rented near Second and Bank streets. After a few

weeks they moved to their own home near Fourth and Johnson streets.

As a young boy, Mr. Daugherty went to school first to George A. Hawley in the log cabin at Third and Johnson streets.

In 1852 the elder Daugherty died and his son opened a bakery on Johnson street between Second and Third streets. The building now known as 211 Johnson streets was built in 1856 and in 1859 he entered the wholesale liquor business.

In 1861 Mr. Daugherty enlisted in Company H of the Tenth Missouri volunteers and served thirteen months. He returned to Keokuk at the completion of this tour of duty and has lived here since. He has served as alderman, mayor of the city, and a member of the board of supervisors.

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To See Stars—

KEOKUK MAN GRINDS GLASS FOR TELESCOPE

THREE MONTHS NEEDED TO MAKE MIRROR

There are hobbies and hobbies but among the most fascinating is that of C. O. McGaughey of 418 Franklin street, who Tuesday night exhibited one of the products of his avocation, a home-made telescope, to a deeply impressed gathering at the Keokuk Country club.

As a result of the great interest displayed by the Country Club group it has been suggested that science classes in the Keokuk schools might find it very much worth their while both to examine the instrument and to use it to observe the stars. McGaughey says that he would be more than willing to give a demonstration in any of the schools.

McGaughey describes the telescope as a Newtonian Reflector, sometimes called "The poor man's telescope." He explains that the main mirror is six inches in diameter and an inch thick. He ground, polished and figured this reflector in his basement workshop, starting this particular job on May 17 of this year and completing it on August 25.

Few Tools Are Needed.

The grinding is entirely done by hand and in fact, McGaughey explains, the beauty of the whole job is that it is a hobby which can be practiced without the necessity of a lot of special high priced tools or equipment: a hammer, saw, screw-driver, two hands and a little thought is all the equipment needed.

The actual grinding and all is done by hand—simply by moving one piece of glass back and forth over another fixed piece of glass of equal size with carborundum and water between them acting as an abrasive. The upper piece which will be the mirror becomes concave, and the lower piece known as the "tool" will become convex. In polishing, all the scratches and pits are removed and the surface of the mirror is shaped into a perfect curve.

Must Be Exact.

The final operation and the exacting part of the work is to convert this curve into a paraboloid. This must be done to an accuracy of at least two-millionths of an inch. There is no mechanical means of measuring such a quan-



—Gate City Stafffoto

Getting all set for an evening of "star-gazing" is C. O. McGaughey, of 418 Franklin, shown here making a slight adjustment to the eye-piece of a telescope which he has just completed. It took him three months to grind a mirror glass for the outfit.

ity. It is done by the use of lights and shadows.

The instrument used for this part of the work is a 7-watt, frosted electric lamp covered with a tin can in which the tiniest possible needle hole has been punched. The light from the needle hole is reflected from the mirror. This reflected cone of light is then intercepted with the edge of a razor blade. This has the effect of throwing a shadow on the surface of the mirror when the mirror can be examined and irregularities of even a millionth of an inch measured.

Mirror Gathers Rays.

When properly figured, the concave surface of the completed glass is aluminized, making it into a real mirror, which has the quality of gathering many, many rays of light from distant stars, nebulae, and clusters, not perceptible to the naked eye and concentrating them at one focal point where they can be seen. With this

mysterious, small piece of glass, fashioned with nothing but two hands, the many marvelous sights of the heavens become visible—such as the moons of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn, the white caps of Mars, the great Nebulae in the Constellation of Andromeda and many others.

The mounting is a simple mechanical problem which presents no great difficulty. The mirror itself can be made for ap-

proximately \$6.00 with a value of from \$50.00 to \$75.00. The cost of mounting will depend entirely on the taste and ingenuity of the builder. Finished telescopes of this size cost from \$175.00 up.

Plans 12-inch Mirror.

McGaughey said today that his "star-gazing" equipment is not yet complete in that he intends to build a permanent concrete mount for it, set at such an angle that he can easily follow any particular star around its orbit across the sky.

The Keokuk man also has a big job mapped out for himself for the coming cold months. Next winter he hopes to complete a 12-inch mirror, one twice as large as the one he has at present.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
K. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter

FEBRUARY 21, 1895.
JUDGE M'CRARY.

What the Des Moines Register Said About His Appointment.

Saturday's Des Moines Register said: "Governor Jackson yesterday appointed A. J. McCrary of Keokuk to be judge of the First judicial district to succeed J. M. Casey, who died a week ago. The bar of the district practically settled upon Mr. McCrary to take the place, and Governor Jackson was glad to make the appointment at once, so the business of the court might go on. The appointment is one that will be for the best interests of the district, as it will bring to the bench a lawyer of ripe experience and exceptional ability. Judge McCrary has been practicing law in Keokuk for twenty-seven years, and he comes of a strong family, one that has earned many honors for the state. He is a cousin of the late Geo. W. McCrary, secretary of war under Hayes and later United States circuit judge. He was born and brought up in Van Buren county, where so many good men have come from, and his parents are still living, having celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage. Judge McCrary is 50 years old.

"The law firm of which Judge McCrary is a member was founded in 1843, and has included some of the great men of the Nation as well as the state. The history of the firm is summarized as follows: Curtis, Rankin & Love. 1848, General Sam R. Curtis, prominent in war and peace; Hon. John W. Rankin, prominent lawyer; Hon. J. M. Love, thirty-three years United States district judge. 1853-1862—Rankin, Miller & Easter; Hon. John W. Rankin; Hon. Samuel F. Miller, justice supreme court 1862-1891; Thos. F. Easter, who died young. 1862-1868—Rankin & McCrary. Hon. John W. Rankin; Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, secretary of war under Hayes, United States circuit judge Eighth circuit. 1868-1869—Hon. John W. Rankin, (died in 1869); Hon. Geo. W. McCrary; Hon. A. J. McCrary. 1869-1874—McCrary, Miller & McCrary. Hon. Geo. W. McCrary; Hon. Daul F. Miller; Hon. A. J. McCrary. 1874-1876—Geo. W. & A. J. McCrary. 1876-1882—McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary. Geo. W. McCrary; James Hagerman, general solicitor M., K. & T. R'y.; A. J. McCrary. 1882-1884—Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman. James Hagerman, A. J. McCrary, Frank Hagerman. 1884-1886—McCrary & Hagerman. A. J. McCrary, Frank Hagerman. 1886-1890—Craig, McCrary & Craig. Jno. H. Craig, (deceased), A. J. McCrary, John E. Craig. 1890 to the present—McCrary & Craig. A. J. McCrary, John E. Craig.

"Judge McCrary was appointed, his commission was issued, and he

was sworn in by the governor in short order yesterday. There was cause for haste, as the jury that was on duty when Judge Casey died, while holding court at Fort Madison, was waiting for some court to come along and discharge it, or set it to work. The condition of the business in the late Judge Casey's court is somewhat chaotic, as he has been in poor health for some time and has not been able to keep up with the work. A number of cases had been submitted and were taken under consideration, some of them six months or more old. All these will now have to be tried over. It was largely because of the condition of affairs that Judge McCrary was urgently requested to accept the appointment and give his services to cleaning up the docket. It is not his intention at present to remain on the bench longer than the end of the present year, when his successor will have been elected. The district is strongly democratic, but there will no doubt be an effort made to induce Judge McCrary to remain on the bench."

THE DAILY GATE CITY. FEBRUARY 8, 1885.

Entered at Keokuk Postoffice as second class matter



COL. WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Colonel Patterson, of whom an outline engraving is given, has been identified with Keokuk from the early days down to the present time. He took an active part in laying the foundation of the state government, and has been prominent in the affairs of the city and its business. A sketch of his life is part of the history of the state and of Keokuk. William Patterson was born in Wythe county, Virginia, on the 9th day of March, 1802, and is the son of Joseph and Jane Patterson, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. When five years of age his father moved to Kentucky, settling in Adair county, where he had the advantage of a common school education, attending school in the winter and as-

sisting on the farm in the summer. He had a taste for farming and intended to make it the occupation of his life, but subsequent events caused him to drift into mercantile pursuits. On April 2d, 1822, Colonel Patterson was married to Miss Eleanor Johnson, both being in their 20th year. Eleanor Johnson was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, April 21st, 1802, and in early childhood moved with her parents to Adair county, Kentucky. Her father died soon thereafter and the mother of Col. Patterson died in his boyhood. Joseph Patterson married the mother of Eleanor Johnson and the two families became as one. Thus Col. Patterson and his wife had known each other from childhood. In 1829 they left Kentucky and settled in Marion county, Missouri, but after a residence of three years removed to Sangamon county, Illinois. In 1837 they moved to West Point, in Lee county, which was then a portion of Wisconsin Territory. Col. Patterson became tired of farming and the family located in Keokuk in 1846. He opened a store in connection with furnishing boats with produce and meats. Keokuk at that time had from 150 to 200 inhabitants and the village was built on the edge of the river. The hill upon which the city stands was covered with timber and underbrush. On Tuesday, April 2d, 1872, Col. Patterson and wife celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage. This golden wedding was a notable social event in the city. On April 2d, 1880, just 58 years to a day from the date of marriage, Mrs. Patterson was called from earth. After engaging in the mercantile business in Keokuk, Colonel Patterson, as an experiment, began in a small way to pack pork. In 1848 he sold his store and engaged exclusively in the pork-packing business. This he followed for over thirty years. The firm for many years was Patterson & Timberman. The latter died several years ago. The packing operations grew to 20,000 hogs per annum. Colonel Patterson took a prominent part in shaping the affairs of Iowa in early days. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the Territory of Iowa in 1838, and was influential in settling the disturbance about the boundary line between this portion of Iowa and Missouri which came up at that time. He was commissioned a colonel of militia by Governor Lucas, of Iowa, and in 1839, during the border troubles, was ordered by Major-General I. B. Browne to report with one company at Farmington, Iowa. The company was sent to the front, but by the efforts of Colonel Patterson and some of his colleagues in the legislature, bloodshed was prevented. The militia were disbanded and soon after congress established the boundary line according to the claim of Iowa. Col.

Feb. 13. 1860

Yours Committee on Claims
to whom was referred the petition
of Thomas Gassen asking pay for
a horse that was killed by falling
into a hole in 10th St. bet. Ridge
& ~~2nd~~ streets would report
that they have examined his claim
& report pay him fifty dolls in
city warrants on condition that
he receipt in full for all
damages resulting from said
occurrence

Wm Patterson
Chairman

Patterson served in nine regular or special sessions of the Iowa legislature, was three times mayor of the city of Keokuk, and for seven years postmaster. He was a member of the constitutional convention which convened in Iowa City in 1857, and was for a long time president of the Des Moines Improvement Company. For nine years he was president of the Keokuk National Bank. Colonel Patterson was one of the principal movers in the work of building the Westminster Presbyterian church, and subscribed liberally to the enterprise. For fifty-seven years he has been of the Presbyterian faith. In 1837 he was elected an elder of the Old School Presbyterian church at West Point, and is said to have been the first elder ordained in Iowa. In 1881 he had a limb broken by a fall and since that time has had to use crutches. His general health is quite good and in pleasant weather he is able to ride down town. Aside from his injury age rests lightly upon him. He is in the 83d year. When a resident of Kentucky Col. Patterson owned slaves and the last slave he had died while in Missouri.

At the date that he located in Keokuk goods were received by river only and distributed over a sparsely settled territory by means of ox teams and wagons. Col. Patterson has therefore been identified with Keokuk from its early history down to the present time. The greater portion of his life has been one of ceaseless activity. He is socially pleasant and affable. Reading is one of his chief delights, and no one keeps a stricter watch of the current events of the country than Col. Patterson.

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Mrs. Rosina Hesse, 92 Today Has Lived In Keokuk Four Score Years

DAILY GATE CITY

**She Recalls Early History of
the Community, Coming
Here with Her Parents
When She Was
Ten.**

OCT. 3, 1930

For eighty two years a resident of Keokuk, coming here as a child of ten, Mrs. Rosina Zindel Hesse of 1524 Johnson street, who today is celebrating her ninety second birthday, recalls many interesting and outstanding events. Turning the pages of her book of memories, one sees her a child in the old brick at Third and Johnson streets. Another page shows her the bride of a soldier in the old Estes house hospital, with their honeymoon spent in Davenport, the bride helping cook for Union officers stationed there. Later pages depict her enjoying the march of progress in the city which she has called her home for four score and two years. She recalls Indians keeping the toll-gate on the old Plank Road; the Mormons camping on the bluffs near here; the old omnibuses, then the street cars; the advent of the telephone, the automobile, the airplane and radio.

Mrs. Hesse is the daughter of Louis Gottlieb Zindel, who brought his family first to St. Louis and then after he had helped Gen. John C. Fremont fight Indians and discover gold, brought his family by boat to Keokuk. In 1838 in Cologne on the Rhine, Mrs. Hesse was born. Her father brought his family to St. Louis where he had a store. He was educated for a school teacher, knew how to keep books, was a linguist of more than ordinary ability, was a maker of fireworks which knowledge helped save Fremont's little group of engineers, and was himself a civil engineer.

Father Accompanies Fremont.

It seems that while the family lived in St. Louis, Mr. Zindel accompanied Fremont to the gold country. They were surrounded on one occasion by Indians, but the band was saved by the fireworks which Mr. Zindel had made out of cans and powder. So effectively were the Indians awed by the shooting of home-made rockets and Roman candles that they concluded Mr. Zindel was an agent of the Almighty and refused to smoke a peace pipe with him because of his elevated position in their minds. It was while he was exploring with Fremont that Mr. Zindel saw and liked Keokuk, then merely a frontier trading post, and decided to come here.

There were no streets laid out when the family arrived, their goods all loaded on three steamboats. Rat Row, Mrs. Hesse recalls with a smile, was just a collection of partly built houses. Her family established themselves in an old brick at what is now Third and Johnson, later bought by Smith Hamill. She recalls how

later streets were built. Main street being first laid out. When they bought their property at Sixteenth and Johnson it was all prairie land. For years Mrs. Hesse has lived in this neighborhood, and for years she kept a store herself. She brought to Keokuk and planted maple trees about her home, and the big brick which was built on the corner next to her home now, was built of walnut timber inside.

Remembers Indian Visitors.

In connection with their early life in Keokuk Mrs. Hesse recalls with considerable amusement that although the Indians were friendly they still held the children of the family in great awe. One Indian who was about six feet tall, wore a stove pipe hat, and he used to visit the house occasionally. When he did the children would all run and hide under any piece of furniture that would give them haven. The Indian would come into the house grunting that he wanted to "see children" and with his stove pipe hat would "shoo" them out from behind the furniture like one "shoos" chickens along.

Before the Civil war Mrs. Hesse recalls seeing slaves mistreated by their owners. During the war she recalls the encampments of soldiers around Rand Park and beyond. She helped cook and nurse in the old Estes House hospital and there met her husband. Louis F. Hesse was brought to the hospital on a stretcher, but as he recovered and convalesced their romance began and just before he was to be sent back to the front they were married. They went to Davenport and she was sworn into service as a cook for officers stationed there—a queer honeymoon. The end of the war and the assassination of Lincoln soon followed and the Hesses came back to Keokuk to live. Mr. Hesse died over twenty five years ago. The marriage took place in the old house at Sixteenth and Johnson with Pastor Gramm officiating.

Mrs. Hesse recalls the panic which followed the war, when people were hard put to make ends meet. She recalls the old street lights, oil lamps on posts and a boy lighting them each night. She remembers omnibuses with a ten cent fare, then the horse cars and street cars.

Crossed River On Ice.

The river frozen over and people driving across it in sleighs was recalled by Mrs. Hesse. She told how frightened she was at her first trip over the ice. She remembers the building of the canal, the bridge and the more recent construction of the power house and dam. She thinks the present inventions of autos, radios and airplanes marvelous but feels that the country is moving too fast. She talked over the earliest telephones installed here. She remembers seeing Mormons encamped near here, and how her father through his ability to speak French, trade with the Icarians who settled Nauvoo after the Mormons were driven out. Her father contributed funds to the building of the North Road, the old central high school and to

other civic projects.

With true pioneer courage Mrs. Hesse once interrupted an auction sale of her property which was being carried on without due process of law. Her valiant stand against the one who was trying to push the sale saved the property.

Possessed of all her faculties and in unusually good health for one past ninety Mrs. Hesse is today enjoying life along with her family and friends. Her birthday was quietly observed today at her home with her family and she received a post card shower from her friends. Her son, Herman Hesse, died several years ago, but she has her daughter, Mrs. Lulu Sheeley, four grandchildren, Louis H. and Noble Gittings, Mrs. Rose Campbell and Vera Gittings, and three great grandchildren, Louis H. Jr., Ellen and Donald Gittings. Her daughter has composed a poem eulogizing her mother on the occasion of her birthday and she was honored in a radio birthday broadcast, also.

Mrs. Virginia Linebaugh Is Ninety Two Years Old Today

DAILY GATE CITY

Pioneer Who Came Here in
1849 is Celebrating Her
Anniversary Today
and Recalls Many
Facts of Early
Keokuk.

APRIL 25, 1925

Mrs. Virginia Linebaugh, who is today celebrating her ninety-second birthday anniversary at her apartment in the Hotel Iowa, attributes her long life to the fact that she has always been temperate in all her habits, especially in eating, and again to her freedom from worry. She says she has always thought that all occurrences in her life were God's will and that it was her part to submit to anything that came and not to worry. Mrs. Linebaugh looks at least twenty years younger than her actual age and is unusually active. Sunday she expects to go up to the roof of the Hotel Iowa to have her picture taken.

Today Mrs. Linebaugh's friends have called on her and many have sent flowers and cards. She has a large birthday cake but not quite large enough to permit a candle for every year being placed on it. She is very much interested in reading—thinks that this pastime is an education in itself—and has just finished piecing a quilt containing 3,360 pieces, red, white and blue. In the place of honor on her dresser Mrs. Linebaugh has a large picture of her granddaughter, Frances Linebaugh, and beside it a small picture of the same girl when she was tiny. The windows of her living room are filled with potted plants and a canary sings in its cage beside the window.

Remembers Important People.

Mrs. Linebaugh remembers all the important people who have lived in Keokuk for the past seventy-six years and the changes in the city and the people during this time would fill a book, she says. She knew Orion and Samuel Clemens, the latter better known as Mark Twain, and remembers when Jenny Lind, the immortal Swedish singer, and Ole Bull, famous violinist, appeared in concerts in Keokuk. Ole Bull was here on August 12, 1856, and the old Barnum and Company circus was in Keokuk on July 4, 1856. She remembers the early days, long before the canal was built, when the boats used to get "stuck" in the rapids. Many changes have since taken place in the Mississippi river in the vicinity of Keokuk.

Virginia McLarning, named for her father's native state of Virginia, was born in Carlinville,

Macoupin county, Illinois, and with her parents, five sisters and five brothers, came to Keokuk in 1849, making the trip in a covered wagon. All of her family are now dead with the exception of one sister, Mrs. Amelia Spence, of Joplin, Mo. When the family first settled in Keokuk they lived for the first month in a house "way out in the country at Twelfth and Johnson streets," and from the windows of their house none of the "town houses" could be seen. Later the McLarning family moved to a beautiful white cottage at First and Johnson streets, where the Mandt company is now located, formerly the site of the old Keokuk Pickle factory. Mr. Linebaugh came to Keokuk in 1845 and opened the first jewelry store in the city in a part of Mr. Bishop's grocery store on the levee, then one of the principal streets. Mr. Linebaugh was considerably older than his wife and has been dead for many years.

Member of Baptist Church.

Mrs. Linebaugh has been a member of the Baptist church all of her life and has seen many changes in the First Baptist church here. She has heard all except two of the preachers who have been in Keokuk since the church was established. Mrs. Linebaugh is also a member of the Eastern Star lodge and was a member of the first King's Daughters circle ever founded in Keokuk, the Miss Hawksworth circle. She is a staunch democrat and is very much interested in the political news of the day. Mrs. Linebaugh has one son, Frank W. Linebaugh, superintendent of the Iowa Railway and Light company at Boone, Iowa, and one granddaughter.

Poem by Friend.

A poem, written by a friend, is a valued possession of Mrs. Linebaugh's:

Just ninety-two years ago today,
Good fairies stood around
A cradle where an infant lay,
Each fairy with a gift.

One said, "I give this child long life
And health that makes life dear,
Strength to meet all the storm
and strife
That comes to mortals here."

Another said, "The gift I bear
Is joy in Nature's face,
The beauteous sights of earth so
fair,
To her shall gladness bring."

Another said, "The printed page
Shall give her pleasure great,
Many's record writ from age to
age
She's read with keen delight."

The fourth said, "She shall have
much skill
In all fine handiwork,

And many a pleasant hour fill
With use and beauty, too."

The fifth said, "She'll have judgment clear,
To guide her on life's way,
To see the truth, to hold it dear
And pass the error by."

The last said, "Mine's the gift
That outweighs all the rest,
For faith in God her soul shall
lift
As fears shall come and go."

After May 1st Mrs. Linebaugh will be at home at 722 Franklin.

THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1933

Collection of Diaries Written By Justice Mason Given State

Jurist Who Presided at
Court Here Has Given
Word Picture of Early
Conditions in These
Documents.

Diaries of Charles M. Mason, Iowa's first chief justice, have been turned over to the Iowa State Historical museum. There is local interest in this fact as the picture of Justice Mason is one of the two oil paintings hanging in the court room at Keokuk. The diaries originally were in possession of Rear Admiral George Remy, former Burlington resident.

Admiral Remy turned over part of the collection to the museum before his death, but the greater part was collected by his son, Charles Mason Remy, during the last few years.

The collection includes nearly a dozen elaborate swords brought from the east by Admiral Remy when he was commander of the Asiatic fleet in 1900; rich handiwork by Mrs. Remy, silverware, an old revolver used by Justice Mason nearly a hundred years ago; naval uniforms, and hundreds of personal letters.

Came Here in 1837.

The history of America and the Mason family are closely linked. Justice Mason's ancestors touched the eastern coast in 1636.

Justice Mason was born in Pompey, Onondaga, New York, Oct. 24, 1804. He was ranking student

when graduated from West Point in 1829 with Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

After two years as editor of the New York Evening Post (1834-36) during the absence in Europe of William Cullen Bryant, Justice Mason came to Belmont, Wis., and moved in 1837 to Burlington, Ia.

July 3, 1838, Mason became chief justice of the Iowa territory under President Van Buren. He was reappointed by Presidents Tyler and Polk.

First Chief Justice.

When the territory became a state, Dec. 28, 1846, Mason was the first chief justice. He resigned, however, in May, 1847. One of his greatest contributions to Iowa jurisprudence was the compilation of the first Iowa code.

In 1860, as a patent lawyer with Munn and Company in Washington, he fought a bitter court battle to assure an extension of patent for the Morse telegraph.

His son-in-law, George Collier Remy, whose possessions form a large part of the historical collection, carried on the tradition of government service. Graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1855, Admiral Remy was prominent in both the Civil and Spanish American wars. He was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. During the Spanish-American war he commanded the Key West, Fla., base.

Justice Mason's grandson, Charles Mason Remy, who collected the possessions of his father and grandfather for the state museum, is a resident of Washington. He was born in Burlington in 1874.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

MARCH 30, 1876.

REBEL CAVE.

The Burning of Henry Clay Dean's Residence and Library.

Des Moines Register.

Yesterday Henry Clay Dean arrived in Des Moines and for the first time heard of the destruction of his residence by fire. This occurred last Tuesday. The intelligence was conveyed by a telegram from the editor of the Glenwood (Mo.) *Criterion*. Nothing was saved. The house was about forty feet square, built with great care and cost about \$5,000. It was well furnished. But the greatest loss Mr. Dean sustains, is in the destruction of his valuable library. This consisted of four thousand volumes, many of them exceedingly rare and costly. This library was Mr. Dean's especial pride, and upon it he had bestowed much care and money. As he stated to a *Register* reporter last evening, "There was not a trashy book among them. It was peculiarly rich in historical and biographical works. There were one hundred and fifty biographical dictionaries; complete sets of *Niles Register*, *Gales & Seaton's Debates*, *Congressional Globe* and *Hamilton's Republic*. The last was presented to Mr. Dean by Mr. Burr, a relation of the vice president. There was a copy of *Shay's Rebellion*, that had formerly been the property of Samuel Adams. One hundred dollars worth of new books were received into the house just before the conflagration took place. There were two hundred volumes of church history and innumerable volumes of classics.

A still more serious loss than all of these works, in Mr. Dean's opinion, are some of his own manuscript works almost ready for the printer. The most prized among them was a poem illustrating the legends of the mountain region of Virginia, and the second volume of his history of the Criminals of the Civil War.

All of Mr. Dean's correspondence, dating forty years back, and including letters from Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and nearly all the statesmen that were prominent thirty-five years since. The rich collection is now scattered ashes. The library could not, probably, be replaced for less than \$15,000.

In this severe loss, Mr. Dean will meet with much sympathy from people of all shades of political opinion.

THE CONSTITUTION.

APRIL 10, 1876.

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

This gentleman has recently suffered the loss of his fine residence and extensive library by fire. The results of years of toil and labor were swept away in a few hours by the remorseless flames, but Mr. Dean is a man of inexhaustible energy, and has set to work, to make good the loss. As a lecturer, Mr. Dean is acknowledged to be eminent, being well

read and posted, and having the faculty of making his subjects dry—of uninteresting matter. He will deliver a lecture at the Opera House on the 22d.

and we hope, will be received by a rousing house.

THE CONSTITUTION.

APRIL 20, 1876.

Henry Clay Dean.

Next Saturday night this gentleman will deliver his lecture on "The Philosophy of American Liberty, as drawn from History." This lecture is pronounced the best that Mr. Dean has yet delivered, which is saying a great deal, for Mr. Dean is noted as one of the best speakers and lecturers the country has produced. He is a man of rare literary research, and in his lectures introduces no political topics. The severe loss he has recently met with, will excite the sympathy of all people, and Mr. Dean's energy in going to work at once to rebuild his fortunes—a hard task for one of his age—will bring to him the admiration of all. Mr. Dean was never guilty of delivering a dry lecture. His topics always abound with information, and we know of no more profitable manner in which an evening can be spent, than by listening to him. We hope to see the Opera House filled to its utmost capacity Saturday night.

Gibbons' Opera House.

Saturday, April 22.

HON. HENRY CLAY DEAN

LECTURE ON THE

Philosophy of American Liberty

As drawn from History.

Admission 50 Cents.

Lecture at 8 o'clock.

THE CONSTITUTION.

APRIL 24, 1876.

Henry Clay Dean.

The lecture of Henry Clay Dean was but slimly attended Saturday night, and we don't know but the gentleman himself is to blame for it. The last time he was here, he delivered a lecture to a large house, but came upon the platform in such an *outré* costume that the audience were free to criticise his appearance.

Mr. Dean affects to despise the one extreme in dress—the fop—an extreme that is just as distasteful to sensible people, as it is to himself—but he should remember that in dress he represents an-

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other extreme which is just as repugnant to decent people as the dandy. It is a pitiable sign of weakness in an otherwise great mind. A man need not dress extravagantly, but if that man comes before the public, he owes it to his audiences to appear at least neat and cleanly. We would not have introduced these remarks at all, if we were not possessed of a desire to let Mr. Dean know the reasons why his lecture did not draw in this city. After the speaker warmed up to his subject, he delivered one of the finest lectures we ever listened to, and the audience losing sight of the filthy condition of Mr. Dean's clothes, were held for two hours, in the closest attention. It was a lecture full of gems of thought, and a rich historical treat. It is decidedly, in our opinion, the best discourse Mr. Dean ever delivered in Keokuk.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY

Y 10, 1879.

\$90,000,000.

Heirs in Keokuk Who are Looking for a Part of the Above Sum.

In Sunday morning's GATE CITY an item of news appeared, stating that the heirs of Robert Edwards held a convention at Akron, Ohio, last week to see about dividing the \$90,000,000 estate left by him in New York. There must have been an error in the item, as the estate is yet in litigation, and probably the convention of the heirs was for the purpose of pressing the claims to a final hearing.

Robert Edwards was an Englishman, who came to America when the country was still under the control of the English crown. He purchased a large tract of land, which now lies in the heart of the country's great metropolis, and in time leased this property for a term of ninety-nine years. As the city grew, vast buildings were erected until the whole of the land is studded with the fine and costly architecture of that great city. This property is now in litigation. Its worth, even at the present reduced valuation of real estate in New York and elsewhere, is estimated to be fully \$90,000,000. Two of the heirs to this vast estate reside in our city, but seem unconcerned about the matter, feeling that the court's decision in their favor must be awaited before they will allow themselves to build up their hopes on obtaining a share of this vast wealth. These heirs are Mrs. J. N. Cherry and Mrs. George Corwine. These are excellent ladies, and \$90,000,000 divided among about one hundred and forty heirs would give to them a very comfortable amount and make them feel quite pleasant at the investment made by Robert Edwards upwards of a hundred years ago.

END

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GATE CITY COMPANY,
KEOKUK, IOWA.

JANUARY 1, 1896.

—Postmaster Parrott of this city, started out for the war in 1861 as Captain of company E. 7th Iowa infantry. The bloodiest battle the regiment was engaged in during the war, was the first that Grant fought, at Belmont. The 7th and the 22d Illinois infantry bore the brunt of the fight, and came out of the battle with thinned ranks. Among the wounded—and badly wounded at that—was Capt. Parrott, who was taken to the St. Charles Hotel in Cairo, where—the then, Brigadier General Grant called upon him, and, after complimenting the captain for his gallant conduct on the field said: "Captain, if your surgeon orders you home, I desire the honor of writing your furlough?" The surgeon ordered Capt. Parrott home, and as soon as the order was received, the Captain's first Lieutenant, Conn, was sent to Gen. Grant for the furlough. Lieut. Conn entered Grant's headquarters, and finding the General very busy, spoke to Adj. General Rawlings, in regard to the furlough. Before Rawlings could get a chance to reply, Gen. Grant, catching Lieut. Conn's words, turned in his chair and addressing Conn, said: "Lieutenant, please wait a moment, I desire the honor of making out Capt. Parrott's furlough myself," and made out it was in Grant's handwriting. To-day, money couldn't buy it, but the curious can inspect it as it hangs up in Captain's, afterward Col. Parrott's house, in a frame. It is regarded as a sacred relic.



GENERAL AND MRS. J. C. PARROTT.

Sept. 4, 1838, in the Madison house, the first frame building erected in the pioneer settlement of Fort Madison, James C. Parrott, ex-sergeant of the First United States dragoons, then engaged in merchandising at that frontier point, was married to Miss Henrietta Buchhalter, who had arrived some fifteen months prior, from Pennsylvania, and was making her home with her sister, Mrs. Charles Cope, whose husband was landlord of the hotel. Rev. Mr. Ewing, a Presbyterian clergyman, living near West Point, officiated, in the presence of the three score or more inhabitants of the settlement. Hovering about, were numbers of red savages, much interested in this event. About forty-five years ago, this bride and groom became residents of Keokuk. Since then, Mr. Parrott has won the title of general, for distinguished bravery on the field of battle, in defense of his country. He has, also, filled many positions of honor and trust in civil life. General and Mrs. Parrott occupy a unique position, being the only couple in the great state of Iowa, who have enjoyed fifty-seven years of wedded happiness in the county in which they were married. General Parrott was born Nov. 21, 1811, at Easton, Talbot county, Md., and was educated in private schools and Easton college. In 1831, he enlisted in the First United States Dragoons and came to the present site of Montrose, in 1834, and helped build Fort Des Moines. In 1837, his term of enlistment expired, and he went to Fort Madison, engaged in business, and was married. In 1852, he came to Keokuk, and engaged in business until 1861, when he went to the war as captain in the Seventh Iowa infantry. By deeds of great bravery and meritorious services, he rose to the rank of brigadier general. He was appointed postmaster in 1867, and served twelve years. Since then, he has served, almost continuously, as justice of the peace. Mrs. Parrott was born July 20, 1820, at Philadelphia, and was educated in Litiz's academy, a famous school for girls, conducted by the Moravians. She came to Fort Madison in 1837, immediately after leaving school.

Helped Capture Napoleon—GATE CITY AND CONSTITUTION KEOKUK MAN FOUGHT FOR PRUSSIA IN 1870

Albert Pelz Observes His 90th Birthday

Shutting his eyes against the turbulent modern world, Albert Pelz, who today begins the ninety-first year of a remarkably active life on two continents, can still hear the whine of rifle bullets and still bears the scars of sabre wounds sustained in the Franco-Prussian war.

A physique which enables him to snap to impeccable military attention despite the encroaching years, and a voice which retains the authoritative clarity of a drill sergeant serve as accompaniments of a mentality which the passage of time has failed to corrode, and a memory with which he can recall, as if it were yesterday instead of 70 years ago, the dramatic capture of Emperor Napoleon III at Sedan.

Here 25 Years.

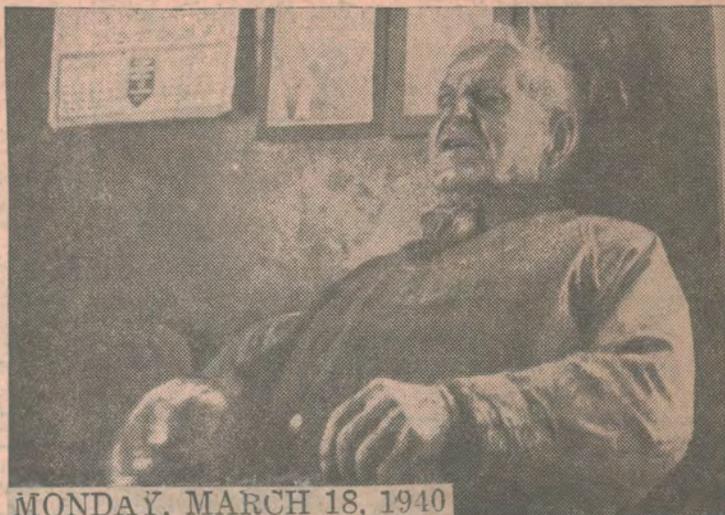
A resident of Keokuk for 25 years, Mr. Pelz lives alone in his little home on Belknap boulevard where today he is celebrating his ninety-first birthday. Alone in the world, save for a younger brother, E. E. Pelz, in Seattle Wash., he is far from being lonely. Indeed his mind is so richly peopled with memories of those he has known in the past that he could withdraw entirely from the world—something he has no desire to do, however—and continue to live the fullest kind of a life.

The aged, with the setting sun close upon them, are oftentimes a bit hazy about the "old, unhappy far-off things and battles long ago," but not Mr. Pelz. A Gate City reporter and photographer who called upon him Saturday were amazed at the wealth and vividness of his recollection, at the almost youthful vigor which marked every movement and at the dramatic animation of his features as he described the thrilling events of a 70-year-old war with an unusual command of English despite an unmistakable German accent.

Years Fall Away.

"Historians may tell it a bit differently," said the former German cavalryman, "of the surrender of Napoleon, but I know; I was there."

A bare mention of that event and



MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940

—Gate City Staff

Closing his eyes to a turbulent world, Albert Pelz vividly recalls the Franco-Prussian war in which he fought 70 years ago.

the years rolled away like magic to reveal a bright young soldier in the place of the white-haired man. It was Albert Ludwig Pelz, native of Stolp in Pommern, a volunteer in the Blucher cavalry regiment, smartly outfitted in brilliant red coat, blue trousers, shining boots and carrying pistol, sabre and carbine, as he sat astride his horse. Remarking with great pride that Germany valued her cavalrymen at \$600 in comparison to the \$100 tag placed on infantrymen, he said that he enlisted in the cavalry for a term of four years because the regiment was stationed only 25 miles from his home—and his parents and relatives could therefore bring him the delicacies ordinarily denied the soldier.

No "Sitzkrieg."

It was October 1, 1869, when he enlisted and in less than a year he saw Napoleon tender his sword to the Prussian commander after the defeat of the French at Sedan. There was no "sitzkrieg" such as the present war in Europe. Instead it was fight from morning to night, in rain, snow and mud—and hand-to-hand conflict at that.

He painted a vivid picture of his first engagement at Weissembourg, a fierce cavalry charge in which guns were neglected in favor of flashing steel. A formality, foreign to modern warfare, marked this and succeeding battles. Drawn up in opposing lines, the enemies began fighting as if at a given signal and withdrew at night only to resume the conflict the following day.

His hands are still scarred from sabre cuts received in that first encounter and on his back is a

deep wound inflicted by French swords when he dismounted and bent over the lifeless body of his lieutenant who had been cut down at his side. Blood filled his boots from this wound which required 27 stitches to close. In hand to hand conflict the Prussians were somewhat at a disadvantage, he said, inasmuch as their sabres were not only shorter but rounded on the end in contrast to the pointed weapons of the French who used them to thrust as well as cut.

French Good Runners.

Battle followed battle with the Prussians advancing and the French retreating. A gay twinkle lighted his eye when he said that the French were much faster afoot than the Germans because they ate little and lived almost exclusively on wine.

Finally, on September 1, 1870, came the French defeat at Sedan when Napoleon's army of 80,000 men capitulated to a Prussian force of only 40,000. At the time, the victors were not aware that the emperor and his staff were with the army. Napoleon was discovered in a house by an investigating group of German soldiers. Pelz himself was in at the surrender, saw the emperor shake hands with the Prussian commander and then get in a carriage with him and ride away.

After the battle of Sedan the general in command of the Prussians informed the soldiers that the war was seven-eighths won. When he passed the information on to the cavalry, however, Pelz' commanding officer reversed it, saying that only one-eighth of the

NONAGENARIAN ACTS OUT REAL LIFE DRAMA



—Gate City Stafffoto

While a reporter listened to his story of a war in which he fought 70 years ago, some of the drama with which 90-year-old Albert Pelz told the tale was captured in the above candid camera shots. While Mr. Pelz is still hale and hearty, a card on the wall reminds him to "Watch, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."

task had been completed and that seven-eighths remained. As it happened he was right and the cavalry fought almost every step of the way to Paris which eventually surrendered to siege on January 28, 1871.

Painful as his sabre wounds had been, Pelz severest injury came after the armistice while the troops were encamped at Paris awaiting the first installment of a five billion dollar indemnity. A borrowed horse, a 2,000 pound draft animal, slipped in the mud and fell on him, crushing his shoulder so badly that he spent many weeks in a hospital.

Eschews Romance.

This had its compensations, how-

ever, for in the hospital he met a beautiful girl, daughter of the postmaster general of Paris. Very matter-of-factly he explained that she fell in love with him and that her father suggested their marriage. But when he learned that marriage would mean the loss of his Prussian citizenship and brand him as a deserter from the army, he put romance out of his life and returned to his regiment which was cleaning up guerillas and bushwackers as it patrolled the return of the army to the fatherland.

The war over, he remained in Pommern until he reached the age of 31 years when he emigrated to America, arriving in this country in July of 1881 after a 17-day

ocean-crossing during which he was seasick for 14 days. From Stubenville, O., where he first resided, he moved to DeKalb county, Mo., and remained there until 25 years ago when he came to Keokuk.

His wife has been dead for 25 years, and, as was mentioned earlier, his only relatives is a 78-year-old brother in Seattle, but at the age of 90 Mr. Pelz is more youthful in spirit than many a man 20 years younger. And as he celebrates his birthday today he dwells, not alone in the past, however richly embellished its tapestry may be, but looks forward with eagerness to a future he makes no effort to predict.

KEOKUK GATE CITY MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1943

Albert Pelz Helped Capture Emperor Napoleon at Sedan

Albert Ludwig Pelz, 93-year-old veteran of the Franco-Prussian war who witnessed the surrender of the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Sedan, died Saturday in Tabor, Iowa, where he has been living since last March. Mr. Pelz was a member of a fa-

mous Blucher cavalry regiment during the Franco-Prussian war, enlisting for four years on October 1, 1869, at his home in Stolp, Pommern, Germany. As a young cavalryman he was resplendent in red coat, blue trousers and shining boots, and was armed with sabre, pistol and carbine.

Wounded in First Battle.

In his first battle against the French his hands were badly slashed and he carried to his grave deep wounds in his back sustained when the enemy attacked him with swords while he was bending over his wounded lieutenant.

In less than a year after his enlistment he saw Napoleon III surrender his 80,000 Frenchmen to 40,000 Prussians at Sedan on Septem-

ber 1, 1870, and watched the emperor ride away in his carriage after shaking hands with the Prussian commander.

The war continued for some time, however, and Mr. Pelz participated in the siege of Paris on January 28, 1871. Following the capitulation of the French capital, his cavalry regiment was engaged for several months cleaning up bushwackers and guerillas.

Came to Keokuk in 1915.

After the war Mr. Pelz remained in Pommern until he was 31 at which time he emigrated to the United States, arriving in July of 1881, after a 17-day ocean trip. He first settled in Stubenville, Ohio, and later moved to DeKalb county, Mo., where he remained until 1915

more active than many a men ten or more years his junior.

At last accounts his only survivor was an 81-year-old brother, E. E. Pelz, of Seattle, Wash.

Funeral services will be held in Cameron, Mo., his former home.

when his wife died and he came to Keokuk.

Since that time he has lived alone in a small home on Belknap boulevard where he had a garden of his own in addition to working in yards and gardens for others. He enjoyed remarkable health and was

THE GREAT NEWS PAPER OF IOWA
R. F. SICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

SATURDAY, APR. 19, 1952

Former Resident, Dr. A. Nelson Attained World Fame in Botany

The Laramie, Wyo., "Republican-Boomerang" paid editorial tribute recently to Dr. Aven Nelson, 93, president emeritus of the University of Wyoming and famous for his work in the field of botany, whose death occurred there March 31. He was a former resident of Lee county.

Uncle of the Misses Anna L. and Bertha M. Hanson of Keokuk, Dr. Nelson was founder of the Rocky Mountain Herbarium and his work brought international recognition to the university as well as to Wyoming. The newspaper editorial called him "the grand old man of Wyoming" in recognition of his many contributions to the state.

To Lee County in Wagon.

His parents, Christian and Anna Nelson, came to Lee county from Chicago in a lumber wagon during 1848 and he was born here in 1859. After his primary education in the rural schools of the county he attended the normal school at Kirksville, Mo., from which he received his B.A. degree in 1883. For two years he taught at Drury college and from 1885 to 1887 had charge of the public schools in Ferguson, Mo.

The University of Wyoming was being organized at that time and he was offered a position as a teacher there, becoming the first faculty member on the campus. Among the first subjects he taught was botany and he became so interested in the field that he made it his life interest.

Founded Herbarium.

In the 1890's Dr. Nelson realized that the Rocky mountain region had flowers and plants about which little was known and he began the task of collecting the various species, classifying them and doing the preliminary work which resulted in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium. His study of Rocky mountain plants was so extensive that he was recognized as the world authority in this field and the herbarium of which he has always had charge was the largest and most representative collection of the plants of the central Rockies in the world. Many plants have been given his name as the botanist who first noted that particular species.

In 1899 he made the most complete collection of plants ever obtained in Yellowstone National park. Of this collection 22 sets are treasured in this country, seven are in Europe and one is in Calcutta, Ind.

Headed National Society.

The author of several books on botany, Dr. Nelson was always very active in organizations and interested in students and science. He was largely influential in organizing the Rocky Mountain Academy of Science and served as its first presi-

dent. In 1935 he served as president of the Botanical Society of America and in that office was a council member of the American Association of Science.

Dr. Nelson was said to have looked something like the late Will Rogers when dressed for his botanical trips and he was still leading students up the rugged slopes of Medicine Bow peak at the age of 85. The newspaper editorial calls him "a great man as well as a great botanist."

He became president of the University of Wyoming and served during the period of World War I until 1922 when he was relieved of this heavy responsibility to devote his entire attention to science. He received degrees from Harvard university, Drury college, University of Denver (doctor of philosophy) and University of Colorado (doctor of science).

Survivors.

His first wife, Alice Calhoun Nelson, helped him on many of his early field trips and on days of heavy collecting she and her two daughters helped with the plant work. She died in 1929. Surviving are his second wife, Ruth Ashton Nelson; two daughters, Mrs. B. F. Miller of Laramie and Mrs. D. S. Jeffers of Moscow, Idaho; several grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the two nieces of Keokuk.

The funeral was held in Laramie Thursday, April 4, in the Methodist church.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1952

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Mining Certificate Attracts Attention of Former Keokuk Men

Two clippings from The Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Colo., were received in the mail this morning which carried a reproduction of an old stock certificate for the Mountain View Mining Co., of Silver Cliff, Colo., and Keokuk, Iowa.

They were sent by former Keokuk residents, George Collisson and Allen J. Wooley, whose attention was immediately attracted by the name Keokuk.

The certificate represented 30 shares of the capital stock of the Mountain View Mining Co. dated February 1, 1852, and was signed by Alex Collier, president, and F. T. Hughes, secretary. Hughes was Judge Felix T. Hughes.

Silver Cliff, the Rocky Mountain News "Question Box" explains, sprang into existence in 1878 when two miners began mining there for silver. Near Round Mountain Valley a long sloping hill rises from the plain but comes to an abrupt termination at one end. This was called the "Cliff" and the discoverers called their site Silver Cliff.

At one time it had a population of 3,500 but with the crash of 1893 it became a shadow.

With much Keokuk capital invested in mining ventures during early years a number of mining companies had their offices here.

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1954

Ben C. Taber Retires After 70 Years in Lumber Business

The New Year rounded out the oldest business career in Keokuk, and probably the state, with the retirement, January 1, of Ben C. Taber of 11 Park Place as a partner with his brother, E. Carroll Taber, in the Taber Lumber Co.

Mr. Taber started with his father, the late Capt. B. P. Taber, during 1883 and thus has completed 70 years in the lumber business which has undergone a vast change in complexion since the early years.

Big Saw Mill Here.

When he entered the field as a youth the Taber company was strictly wholesale and operated one of the large saw mills on the river here, bringing down huge rafts of logs from the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin and processing them into finished lumber.

Often the company was unable to supply orders for lumber from its own operations and purchased even larger rafts of sawed lumber.

Reincorporated.

E. Carroll Taber has now bought out the interests of his brother in the company and the business has changed from a partnership to a corporation with E. Carroll Taber as president, C. Plin Mears as vice-president, E. Carroll Taber, Jr., secretary-treasurer, and Warren Martin, assistant secretary. Carroll Taber, Jr., is with the Shell Oil Co. in Oklahoma City.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Ben C. Taber was one of the prime movers in the organization and maintenance of the Keokuk Municipal band and served on the commission for many years. In recognition of his interest in the band the late William Bower, director for so long a period, dedicated one of his marches to Mr. Taber, calling it "Taber Triumphant."

Firm Started in 1855.

The Taber Lumber company is almost as old as Keokuk and stems from a firm started here in 1855 by A. Hosmer who lived at Fourth and Morgan and also was president of the old State bank at Second and Main streets.

Captain B. P. Taber came to Keokuk from St. Louis in 1866 when he retired as a river pilot and captain of the steamer Ruth which then was the finest on the river.

He bought a half interest in the Hosmer mill and two years later, in 1868, bought out Hosmer, calling the business Taber and Company. In 1895 it was incorporated as the Taber company and in 1920 Captain Taber and his two sons purchased all stock, operating it as a partnership until the present reincorporation.

Stop Milling in 1913

The saw mill continued in operation until 1913 and since then the

company has purchased its finished lumber. Exclusive a wholesale firm until 1910, it entered the retail field that year with the start of work on the dam and later expanded by establishing yards at Nauvoo, Hamilton, and Basco. In 1913 it bought out a fifth yard in Knoxville, Iowa which it continues to operate.

Keokuk also was the site of another lumber mill in the early years with the Carson and Rand Company operating just north of the Taber Company along the river. It later sold its sash, door and box factory to the late Cal Harrison who conducted it under the name of the Keokuk Box Company.

Park Named for Rand

President of the Carson-Rand company was George Rand who was mayor at the time Rand park was acquired by the city and which now

bears its name. Many of the older residents thought that it should have borne the name of Anderson park since the property was originally purchased by Ham Anderson, who started the first horse cars here, and who sold it at cost to the city for use as a park.

With two saw mills here and others located in Quincy, Hannibal, Louisiana and other cities down river to St. Louis where there were three, log and lumber rafts were a familiar site in Keokuk residents until shortly before the dam was completed.

Rafts Were Large

Rafts of logs generally carried up to a million feet but often comprised a raft and a half or 1,500,000 feet. Lumber rafts reached 5,000,000 feet.

In its early years the Taber Lumber Company contracted with Governor Van Zant of Minnesota, owner of a number of steamboats, to bring its rafts down the river but in 1910 purchased two of his boats, the towboat Taber and towboat Georgie S.

When it went out of the milling business in 1913 it sold the Taber to Tom Williams of Evansville, Ind., and the Georgie to the Atlee company of Fort Madison which turned it over to Col. Hugh C. Cooper. It was used to tow the rock for the pavement of the Nauvoo-Hamilton road. It is believed that the Taber, now named the Sanco, is still in service on the Ohio river.

DELAPLAINE TELLS OF THE EARLY DAYS

J. W. Delaplaine, who is in Fort Madison, examining the county records, related the following reminiscences to the Democrat:

"Yes, sir," he said "my father with his family crossed the Mississippi river at this point on the second day of January, 1840. He intended to locate near Fairfield, where my oldest brother had pre-empted a quartre section of splendid land two years previously; but he was induced to locate in this place. It was a very small town then, not over three of four hundred people, and most of the houses were quite crude affairs and not very plenty. Provisions and goods of all kinds were scarce and high. Many of the emigrants had anticipated such a condition of affairs, and had brought with them a limited supply of household goods, clothing and provisions. As wild game was plenty, there was no scarcity of meat. Immigration was increasing, and a large number of families arrived within a year after we did. Even though a small boy, I remember our arrival here quite well. The buildings were mostly above what is now Pine street, and between Front and Fourth streets. The ferry boat landing was at a point in front of Morrison's warehouse and houses were more numerous in that vicinity than elsewhere. Very few stores, and stocks of goods small. Messrs. Albright had a store on Front street, a few doors west of what is now Broadway, and Sam B. Ayres had a small store about a block or so farther west. There were other small stores, but I cannot remember who owned them. My time was mostly occupied in hunting rabbits and carrying in the firewood.

"Of course the immigration to this new purchase, as it was called, was not all grown-up people, and it was soon found necessary to establish schools. The first school house was on the corner of Pine and Second streets, where the German-American bank now stands. Robert A. Russell was the teacher. At another time I went to L. C. Doby's school in a small building directly opposite where the court house was afterward built. The last school that I attended was to Miss Lett, in a small building on the east corner of Elm and Second street. It was a young girl's school, but Horace Ayres, William Stotts, myself and a few other boys were admitted as scholars. Directly across Elm street, on the corner, was a two-story frame house, where Dr. Whinery taught a boys' school (big boys). This last mentioned building still stands there, and is occupied as a residence. Adjoining it is a small one-story brick house that was Uncle Daniel Miller's law office. Louis Waters was a law student of Uncle Dan's. Judge George H. Williams of Oregon made it his headquarters.

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"I remember one of the queer customs at that time. At churches, schools and other gatherings the men and women and boys and girls were not allowed to occupy seats on the same side of the house. And still people seemed to enjoy life pretty much as they do now.

"I left Miss Lett's school to learn the printer's trade in the Lee County Democrat office of R. W. Albright, and was the proudest boy in the town over my good luck, as there was not a boy in town that would not have jumped at the chance. After completing my apprenticeship I did not know what to do, but in a short time printers were in demand and employment was secured at small wages. In the spring of 1849 I landed in Keokuk and have resided there since."

One of a series to be published semi-weekly

DO YOU
 KNOW



Keokuk Was On One of the First Stage Coach Lines?

The principal stage coach routes in Iowa east and west were from Dubuque to Cedar Falls; Clinton to Cedar Rapids; Davenport to Council Bluffs; Davenport to Cedar Rapids; Burlington to Des Moines; Keokuk to Keosauqua; and Os-kaloosa to Council Bluffs. North and south routes were: Cedar Falls to Cedar Rapids; Iowa City to Keokuk; and from Dubuque to Keokuk.

Travel had begun on these routes with wagon stages, two-horse wagons without springs. The "jerky," a smaller coach, took its place and then came the days of the magnificent Concord coach.

Three and a half miles an hour was considered a good average speed for the coach. Every 10 or 15 miles a station was placed where the tired team was exchanged for four fresh horses.

Five to seven cents a mile was the rate charge by the coach companies and one could go from Des Moines to Keokuk for \$10. This, however, often included meals and lodging.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.
AFTER A FORTUNE.

A Keokuk Woman One of Five Heirs to an Immense Estate.

A Case Wherein Truth is Indeed Stranger Than Fiction—Stolen by Her Father and then Carried Away From a Cruel Stepmother.

Romance is always entertaining because it is the account of pleasant experiences that do not come into our lives. Essentially romance is fiction. Occasionally one learns of personal histories that are even more remarkable and correspondingly more entertaining than fiction because they are true. Yesterday, a reporter for THE CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT was told a very interesting story, and on permission of the lady who related it, it is repeated.

A great many years ago, there lived in England a wealthy merchant named Ford, who owned five ships and a vast amount of other property. Mr. Ford was the father of a son and a daughter, who both found their way to America, and eventually to Iowa. The daughter married a man named John Hunt and the son settled on a farm up in Keokuk county, near a village called Springfield. It seems that the daughter and her husband resided at one time at Iowa City. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were the parents of three children, Eliza, Mary and Jacob. When the youngest child was about a year old, domestic troubles, which had existed for some time, culminated in a separation. Mrs. Hunt secured a divorce which also awarded her the custody of their children, and she, with the children, found a home with her brother Ben, at Springfield. Here they lived happily for a brief season, when a man hired by the father kidnaped the three children and carried them to Eddyville, Iowa, where the father had his home. The mother and her brother searched diligently for the stolen children, but was unable to find them. In the meantime and shortly after the decree of divorce was rendered, Mr. Hunt remarried, and the younger children were made to believe that the second wife was their real mother. She was a woman of good qualities and treated the little ones with kindness. Before many years had elapsed, this second wife died and in the course of time Mr. Hunt again married. It seems that this last wife was not possessed of the most amiable disposition imaginable, and did not bestow upon her step children the fullest measure of maternal affection and kindness.

Indeed, it is alleged that she shamefully abused and mistreated them. She seemed to take a special dislike to the younger girl Mary, and inflicted upon her the most severe punishments for the slightest errors. A Mrs. Lucy Lafferty was acquainted with the unpleasant life led by this little girl, and her heart was moved to pity. Finally she resolved to assist the little one, who now had reached the age of eight years, to escape from her uncongenial surroundings. In this attempt Mrs. Lafferty was assisted by a Mrs. McGavic. All arrangements being perfected, the little girl was kept in concealment for a few days, then attired in a boy's suit of clothes and brought to Keokuk. The father was much grieved at the disappearance of his daughter and made a strenuous effort to discover her whereabouts. He watched the trains and was on the train which brought Mrs. Lafferty and the child to Keokuk, but did not recognize his daughter in male attire. She was placed in care of a family in this city where she remained until she was about twelve years of age, when she went to reside with a family named Hamilton, living near New Boston. Here she remained a few years and then returned to Keokuk and lived with Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Fancher, who have since removed to the east. She lived with this family until her marriage sixteen years ago, and has since resided in Keokuk. Subsequently, Mrs. Lafferty assisted the boy Jacob to a more congenial home.

Mr. Hunt was a stout, vigorous man, and a boiler maker by trade. One day he came home to dinner, and when about half through his meal he was taken suddenly ill and died in a short time. It is alleged he was poisoned. His widow, it is understood, now resides at Oskaloosa.

Shortly after the separation of the first Mrs. Hunt from her husband, she gave birth to a son, who she named Will. In the course of time she was united in marriage to one Joseph Bastian and now resides at Pekin, Ill.

It transpires that Mr. Ford, the wealthy English merchant, died leaving an estate estimated at \$48,000,000; and his daughter (Mrs. Bastian) and four children are the only heirs to this immense estate. Her daughter, Eliza, married Geo. Creamer, and now resides in Jacksonville, Ill.; Jacob lives in Muchakinock, Ia.; Will at Pekin, Ill., and Mary in Keokuk. When the mother learned of the estate being left to her, she immediately set about to find the lost children. After a great deal of difficulty was encountered, they were all located. The matter of the recovery of the English estate has been placed in the hands of shrewd lawyers who are engaged at

gathering the necessary proofs of heirship.

The above story was related to the reporter by the daughter, Mary, yesterday afternoon. Her husband is Thomas Mears, night yard master in the Rock Island railway yards. Mr. and Mrs. Mears occupy a pleasant home on Nineteenth and Palean streets. Mrs. Mears is a lady of pleasing address about thirty-five years of age, and feels confident that the fortune left by her English grandfather will be received in due time.

THE GATE CITY

A FINE BUILDING.—Every man of taste who notices for the first time, stops to admire the imposing edifice on the corner of Main and Second streets, put up during the past season by Messrs. Hatch & Thompson, Bankers. The building was designed by Mr. W. A. Rice, Architect, Mr. J. C. Wycoff was the builder, Messrs. J. T. Beatty & Co. of the Union Foundry furnished the Iron work, and Mr. Jennings the stone work.

The building is 25 by 60 feet, and four stories high, besides a high and roomy basement. The walls of basement are of fine cut limestone, the principal story of iron, and the other stories of brick, with iron trimmings for windows, cornices and brackets. There are four lights to each window: the glass is American manufacture and a superior article.

The basement is occupied by H. B. Ten Eyck, Esq., agent for the Aetna Insurance Company, and also for the United States Express Co.

The first story is occupied by Messrs. Hatch & Thompson for a Banking House, and is one of the finest rooms in the west for that purpose. The other stories are divided into convenient rooms for offices, &c. The whole structure is built in the most solid and substantial manner, is well proportioned, is a credit to the builders, and an ornament to the city.

1/21/1858

The Daily Gate City.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1871.

PERSONAL.—We had a very pleasant call yesterday afternoon from Mr. J. G. Wickersham, of Petalooma, California, who is one of the pioneers of Keokuk. Mr. Wickersham erected the first house that was built on the established line of Main street. It was located between Second and Third and was occupied by him as a law office. During the intervals of his practice he used to busy himself burning stumps and clearing brush on the ground now occupied by Main street. Mr. W. has been on a visit to Washington City, and will spend several days in our city, with his friends Doctor and Capt. O'Connor, before returning home.

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"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

A 'great' triumvirate comes to inglorious end

(Continued from last Saturday)

By Dorothy Pickett

The three families — the Hummers, the Margraves and the Lowes, had barely got settled in Keokuk until the wheels began moving. The parson assumed the managerial role, the "prophetess" furnished the guidance and the lawyer supplied the funds.

Several pieces of property were acquired from heirs of Nathaniel Knapp who had drawn an interest in the decree of partition in the half-breed tract.

It was through Mary's revelations that Hummer had chosen a financial partner in the person of Ralph P. Lowe... and it was subsequent revelations that insisted that the properties thus acquired, should be titled in the name of Hummer, not Lowe.

The Pavilion

Further inspirations directed the building of the "temple" on Concert Street between Second and Third, a building known as "The Pavilion."

The first story of the structure was of brick, then in conversation with the spirits, Mary announced that the upper stories should be of wood. Other visions resulted in a "steamboat roof" and attic dotted with port hole windows that provided easy access by which the spirits could enter and leave at will.

The Pavilion was designed to accommodate two families — the Lowes on one side and the Hummers on the other. However there was no connection between the sides that allowed communication between the two, except on the "upper deck" — the garret.

Mary Margrave lived with the Hummers and Betsy, the younger sister, had her abode with the Lowes. As for the rest of the Margraves, it

seems they resided in a small frame shack that had a big mortgage on it. The location of this place is indefinite.

One central room was reserved for seances where, two nights each week, meetings were held. Of course, in addition to these regularly scheduled convocations, Lowe and Hummer, of necessity, consulted often with Mary.

There appears to be some confusion as to the exact date the Pavilion was built. Mrs. Virginia Wilcox Ivins, in her "Reminiscences or Early Keokuk," written in the 20th century, gives the year as 1848. Later accounts say 1851. The latter date may be disregarded since operations (in

connection with this story) came to an end in 1851.

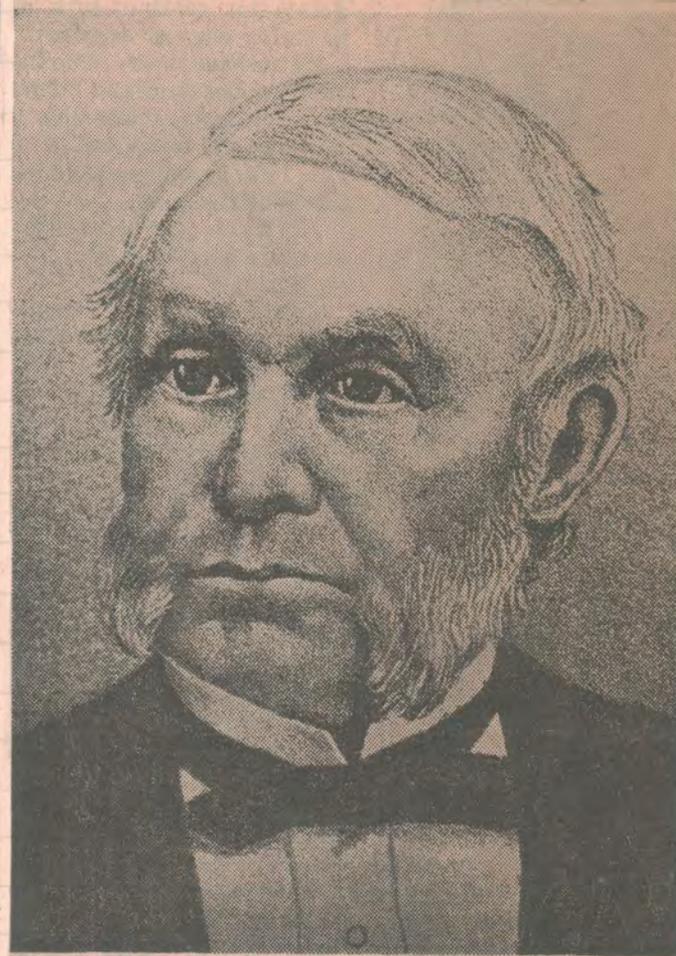
Since Lowe did not arrive in Keokuk until late fall, 1848, the building might have been started at that time, but in all probability it was not completed until early 1849.

Several entries show transfer of property in block 50, which includes the site on which the Pavilion stood, dated in the spring of 1848, possibly shortly after Hummer's arrival here. One is that of Harriet O'Reilly, heir of Mary C. and Nathaniel Knapp to M. Hummer May 25, 1848. Another is dated April 25 and still another from Lyman Johnson and wife to Michael Hummer dated May 19, 1848.

Large stable

At the rear of the lot on which the Pavilion stood a large stable was built, which figured prominently in several raucous incidents that were to take place.

At least it is known that during most of 1849 and part of 1850 matters went on swimmingly. Mary kept the two gentlemen informed on business deals — when they should sell certain property or when to buy.



RALPH P. LOWE, Iowa's fourth governor.

The non-resident members of the Margrave family seemed to spend much time in the house, perhaps to assist in the eavesdropping and espionage that provided information for revelations.

It was also reported that a series of most remarkable and seemingly unaccountable occurrences took place at all hours of the day and night — such as glass tumblers filled with water or milk falling to pieces as they were being carried to the table, or strange sounds definitely linked with the spirit world.

But, the success was short lived. As the Margraves grew rich they became bold and high handed. Sham and pretense, little by little, became

detected. The so-called spell was beginning to break.

During their glory days, however, many were the accounts of the strange, the unconventional and the ever flagrant doings emanating from the Pavilion.

Find missing colt

The Reverend Hummer once lost a colt and thought it had been stolen. Mary immediately went into her inner state and told him where he could locate it.

She described a spot, a farm across the river, occupied by a "Widow Smith." A scouting party headed by Dr. Margrave, was sent out and sure enough they captured a roan colt — one that looked pretty much like that of

Hummer's.

The widow protested that it was hers but the doctor put it on a sled and hauled it back to the Concert street stable. Mrs. Smith didn't give up easily. She came to Keokuk, replevined the case before a justice of the peace, which resulted in tremendous excitement all over town.

Witnesses were subpoenaed on both sides. Lowe pleaded Hummer's case and the jury decided in favor of the preacher. The rightful owner again took it to the district court and was again defeated.

Popular preacher

When Hummer first came to Keokuk he took over the pastorate of the Old Presbyterian church here. He was a popular preacher and drew large crowds to the services. However, as rumors, inklings and stories of proceedings, such as the colt affair, began permeating the town, his flock became annoyed.

It was late February that Lowe and Hummer were sorely in need of money to pay up some debts. But since they were still hobnobbing with Mary and the spirits, it seemed to pose no special problem.

This is when the old Captain Kidd angle re-appeared,

but closer home this time. Mary told the men that she could plainly see part of Captain Kidd's treasure being brought up the Mississippi in a canoe and placed in a nearby cellar ... this to take place on March 4.

The creditors were told with all confidence that they would be paid on this date. But it seems the spirits had been a bit confused. However, further revelation promised arrival of the treasure on July 4.

Still no money appeared, which caused Mary to believe she was slipping. So disappointed was she that she started to the river to drown herself but was followed and brought back. The story was told that the spirits then gave the trio a stern lecture for their lack of faith and all became peaceful again.

Parson Hummer and Mary became more and more intimate, taking long moonlight walks on the bluff near the Pavilion. In time they became inseparable. Mary lorded it over Mrs. Hummer so the

parson moved up to the floor occupied by the medium.

Parson suspended

The Hummerite regeneration of the world was not going so well now. The parson was suspended by the Presbytery but he kept right on preaching. On the afternoon of Monday, July 8, 1850, a special meeting was called at Hummer's Presbyterian church, presided over by Col. Patterson with Ralph P. Lowe acting as secretary.

The conduct of the Old School Presbytery, in reference to Hummer was duly considered and resolutions were passed which condemned the Presbytery but heartily sustained Hummer. At this time Lowe was still on Hummer's side.

On one occasion Hummer took the Margrave sisters with him to the synod in Springfield, leaving his wife at home. It was during their absence that Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Hummer started comparing notes.

Upon the return of the trio Hummer's mare died, which was in direct contradiction to an earlier message from the spirits which had said that this pet mare was to survive the great renovation of the earth.

Mary had assured Hummer at an earlier date that the animal had descended from Asa's foal on which Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Thus, with such a contradiction as evidenced by the mare's demise, Mrs. Hummer felt that her husband's eyes would surely be opened to the fallacies of Mary's revelations..

On another occasion, William Patterson, one of Keokuk's prominent patriarchs of that day, told of having talked with Hummer, at which time Hummer told him that the night before he had had a lengthy interview with Paul and Silas. Mary Margrave had previously revealed to Hummer that he was the son of the Biblical Silas.

To be continued next Saturday

One of a series to be published semi-weekly

DO YOU KNOW



KEOKUK FAMED ESTES HOUSE Was Supposed to Have Opened As a HOTEL?

In the spring of 1857 Hawkins, Taylor, O'Harra and Wilsey organized a company to build a grandiose new hotel in Keokuk, one that would be in keeping with the grand future predicted for our city at that time. The erection of the Estes House at 5th & Main was commenced and carried up to the 4th story before a national panic occurred. There was a great shrinkage in values, and in their trouble the promoters of the hotel applied to Colonel J. K. Hornish for help. He responded and advanced money, but in the end he had to take the building and ground and assume the management of its completion, the entire cost of which was about \$187,000. The Estes House was never opened as a hotel, and when the Civil War commenced, it was occupied as a Government hospital.

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Former Resident, J. L. Higham Recalls Keokuk of Old Days

A Keokuk native now living in Phoenix, Ariz., John Lindley Higham, was in a reminiscent mood the other day and, in a letter to The Gate City, wondered how many people here today know or remember what the place was like 75 years ago—who lived here and what they did.

He was born, he explains, in the beginning of that period, out on the old St. Francisville road, only a hop-skip-and-jump from Sugar Crick and he says he means "crick". His birthplace was a log cabin belonging to his grandfather, John Dile Phillips, as his father, John L. Higham, was building a frame house about a half mile down the road.

Couldn't Wait.

"I just couldn't wait to see what was going on," he says, "so I was born before the house was completed." But let him tell his own story:

"My grandmother was Lucinda Anderson, daughter of Israel Anderson, who lived on the Plank road, near the old toll gate. My mother was "Susie" L. Phillips, who met my Father, John L. Higham, at a New Year's ball at the old Patterson House. Those were the days when the citizens of Keokuk were predicting that the Capitol of the nation would one day be on the banks of the Mississippi river and the junction of the Des Moines river, because of its centralized position in the country. "Whatever happened to that idea?"

The great dam and water power project wasn't even dreamed of them, all the river men and steamboat owners were concerned about was getting the boats up past the Rapids. The merchants and manufacturers up along Main Street were getting along quite good, and weren't worrying too much about light and power. A medical school, called "College of Physicians and Surgeons" had

a waiting list of students. J. C. Hughes was one of the "professors." And Thomas Myers was not having any difficulty in making carriages and wagons at the "Gate City Carriage Factory."

Scroggs' Lumber Yard

And over on Fifth and Concert Streets was a lumber yard, owned by a John W. Scroggs, who had another yard up at a little village called Bonaparte. And a wholesale dry goods firm was claiming to have the most extensive line of dry goods in the West, and it wasn't bluffing because it occupied a four-story brick building on Main street, and had an office in New York. The news of the day was dished out by The Gate City, newspaper, the Constitution, and a paper in German, called the Keokuk Post. The other two papers were of course printed in English. And occasionally there was some news to dispatch, because the town marshall was A. (Jack) Hardin, and he stood for no monkey-business, and was backed up by a deputy called Schlotter, and three policemen. And they didn't have any high-sounding name for the jail, it was "City Calaboose."

They even had a "basket factory" in those days. And it used steam power and employed quite a few people. It made every kind of a basket you could think of, and some you never thought of. And candy, why of course, J. A. Essig could dip chocolates like nobody's business. And at 93 Main street, two Huiskamp brothers were running a wholesale and retail shoe and boot business. And J. C. Hubinger of street car fame and builder of Hubinger park, out alongside Rand's park hadn't been heard of yet. The only Hubingers known then was the ones who ran a bakery and candy store between 7th and 8th on Main street. And Burke's sod pop hadn't popped yet, but M. J. Burke was in the confection business.

Many Hotels.

Those were the days of blacksmiths; most horses wore shoes, and nobody could do the job of "fittin" shoes on horses like George Bland could. And people got thirsty and drank beer then, too, so the Leisy Brothers tried to help out, and had what was known as the Union Brewery. There was also a Union hotel, but I cannot recall where. But there was the Estes House, the Franklin House, the Hardin House, the Laclede House, and the Patterson House. There were some railroads then because there was a station down the levee, but most of the people came by steamboat. Some of the largest steamship lines in the country had agents in Keokuk.

Automobiles hadn't appeared on the scene yet, and horses and carriages were kings of the highway. And there was some beautiful horses and carriages in those days. Baker and Alton on 9th and Main could furnish anything from a fringed top black and red trap with rubber tires, to a black hearse. And if you got into trouble, the best

friend to see in those days was Bill Ballinger or George McGrary. Another good lawyer was D. Mooar, who afterwards became a judge, and had a railway station named after him, Mooar Station. Most of the things I have mentioned were at the beginning of this 75 years of Keokuk life. But I have seen many things come and go.

Cites Changes.

I have lived to see: a three-wheeled automobile made in Keokuk; to see Huiskamps build a shoe factory; to see J. C. Hubinger build a starch factory and put in street cars and build an amusement park; to see the great dam built across the Mississippi; to see automobile tires manufactured in Keokuk; to see Baldwin make balloon ascensions from the fair ground; to see Davenport walk a tight-wire across Main street; to see McCaffery ride a log down the Mississippi to St. Louis; to see long-legged Kappel win a bicycle race; to see a Dupont powder factory built only seven miles away; to see the greatest Street Fairs ever held in the open; to skate on the frozen Mississippi to Quincy,

Ill.; to see Rupert Hughes become nationally known; to see a Keokuk firm pour more concrete on highways than any other road-builder; to see churches, schools, hospitals and other institutions come into being, all of which makes me proud to claim Keokuk as my home, and my place of birth. I visit it often.

Constitution-Democrat.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

GOV. IRWIN'S SPEECH.

Made at the Banquet Tendered Him in
New York.

The Complimentary Dinner Tendered Him
by the Marine and Field Club—Two
Hundred Guests at the Feast
—Greeted with Applause.

From the report of the Brooklyn Eagle of the complimentary dinner to Governor John N. Irwin and Herbert H. Logan, by the Marine and Field club of New York, at Bath Beach, Long Island, Tuesday night, the following extracts are made:

"John N. Irwin, the governor of Arizona, enjoyed a first-class Eastern dinner last night. So did Herbert H. Logan, another western man, who lives at Phoenix, Ariz., and so did some two hundred guests who sat down with them at the Marine and Field club in Bath Beach at 7 o'clock. The occasion of this large gathering—and it was a distinguished gathering too—was a complimentary dinner given by Walter S. Logan in honor of the western governor and his friend. Governor Irwin has been in New York about two weeks and intends to return home soon. He will take with him the memories of many pleasant events, but none pleasanter than his recollection of last night's dinner. It was the largest crowd ever entertained in the Marine and Field club and perhaps the jolliest. The dinner itself was excellent. There was all that the most voracious western appetite could crave and everything was well served. There was plenty to eat and plenty to drink, and all that was there was good. The guests included many prominent New York and Brooklyn men. Mr. Walter S. Logan, the host, acted as chairman of the ceremonies. He sat at the governor's left. On the right of the guest of honor was James R. Cowing, the former presi-

dest of the Marine and Field club. Ex-Governor Thomas W. Waller, of Connecticut sat on Mr. Logan's left, and next to him sat Mr. St. Clair McKelway."

Governor Irwin was received with deafening applause. He was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of his listeners. This is what he said:

About the year 1846, in the United States senate in a debate precedent to the admission of Iowa into the Union as a state, some of that great body asked that the western line of Iowa be drawn north and south through a point about where the town of Red Oak, Montgomery county, Iowa, now stands, the basis for their argument being that west of this imaginary line was a desert. At the centennial exposition, in 1876, a boring of earth from Red Oak, Iowa, was awarded the premium as the most fertile soil on exhibition there, and yet this boring was taken from what a great number of the members of the United States senate supposed was a desert. I speak of this not to hold up the United States senate as to what it did not know, but to show you how intelligent people can be, and are, mistaken regarding countries of

and a man could be a resident of any part of Arizona from his cradle to his grave and never see a poisonous reptile any oftener than if his life was spent on Manhattan island. [Applause.] The Indian is there, but he is on the reservation provided for him by the government, and is, on the whole, fairly kept within its lines. The Indian who leaves the reservation is the original mugwump. It is the mugwump Indian that causes us all the trouble. [A voice—"Same way

here"—Applause.] To the miner, prospector, rancher, life is just as safe as it is here in the state of New York. I venture the assertion, knowing that what I say will be deemed a strong statement, with the possibility that what I say may be accused by gentlemen living here in the east of having a tinge of the irresponsible and the untrue, yet I make the statement in its broadest and strongest meaning, that life in the territory of Arizona, in its towns, its villages and its farm life, is safer to day than life in the city of New York. [Applause.] With our population, speaking in its comparative sense, the territory of Arizona, despite the fact that you consider it beyond the borders of civilization, has to-day a smaller percentage of its population in the penitentiary than the state of New York. [Laughter] The Gila monster, the rattlesnake, the centipede, the tarantula and other reptiles that are used in fun, in fiction, and in earnest by the Arizona Kicker and other eastern papers [laughter] to frighten away the settlers from that country are as much of a jet among the real settlers of Arizona as is the sea serpent to the real sailor going out from the port of New York. [Applause.] Arizona is as large as New England and the state of New York combined. Imagine this great extent of territory in a compact state, 500 miles north and south, over 400 miles east and west, having only

1,100 miles of railroad within its borders. It is this fact, this want of transportation facilities, that makes the territory of Arizona to-day the least known of all the possessions of the United States. I will tell you what we have. In the first place there is not a mountain in Arizona that does not contain the precious metal. From Mohave, Yavapai and Coconino in the north, down to Pinal, Muma, Pima and Cochise in the south, a belt of gold and silver runs richer by far than was ever found in the mines of the fabled Ormus. The traveler is never out of sight of a mountain in Arizona, and in those great hills, with proper transportation facilities, we have the gold, the silver and the copper that would pave the streets of Manhattan island from curb to curb. [Applause.] It is possible that all the gentlemen within the sound of my voice to-night do not believe in silver [applause], as it is believed in on the Pacific slope, but I merely throw this remark out as a passing suggestion that as all men east and west are perfectly willing to make the legislature control the price of what they raise, therefore it is singular that I, coming from the mountains streaked upon their sides with gold and silver and copper, should ask that at least proper legislation would only be fair for the man who by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow pours into your coffers here the white metal of commerce. [Applause.] But, outside of

the domain of the lawmaker, the fact still remains that within the borders of Arizona have existed and still exists the greatest mines known in the history of the world. From a plot of God's acre, 1,500 feet long and 600 feet wide, has come gold and silver enough from that territory to buy your Central park. We have within our borders, in the development of our mining industry, room for the work and the maintenance of over a half million of our people. As to the cattle and sheep industry, I know of one corporation that controls over one million acres of land, upon which are fed 50,000 cattle. This is simply a specimen, and a small specimen it may be, of the cattle farms of Arizona. There is no place in the United States or in the world where sheep are so free from diseases of any kind as in Arizona. It is not so hard to make you believe our stories of its mines and its cattle, but when I come to tell you, especially those of you who have traversed the territory on the Atlantic and Pacific or Southern Pacific railroads, that every acre you saw from the car windows of the so called desert, where nothing grew but the cactus, the cholla or the mesquite, would produce, with water only, crops of grain and fruit that would reach a greater average per acre than the most fertile soil of the most fertile part of the United States. When I tell you that in the valley of the Santa Cruz and the Salt river crops of wheat and barley have been raised by the Indians for a time that runs back beyond the memory even of a tradition, and never one pound of fertilization has been put upon this soil, you may be able, possibly, to comprehend its richness and fertility. The climate of Arizona is especially adapted to the raising of fruit. I have been asked since my arrival in New York why we build our houses of adobe when we claim to have so much timber. In one compact mass, over two hundred miles long and over fifty miles wide, in the Mogollon mountains, we have a forest of timber taller by far than the tallest masts that ever come sailing into New York harbor, bearing their freights to the marts of the world, and yet in all our valleys, with all this timber almost in sight, we have to pay \$40 per thousand for rough lumber. This fact alone should appeal to you and to the capitalists of this country to give us facilities for transportation. [Applause.] I have seen on the streets of Phenix, in the middle of January, the inhabitants dressed in what is called summer apparel. The warmth of the noon day sun would compare favorably to a beautiful June day on Manhattan island; windows up, the doors open and nature clad in its spring costume. The sanitary conditions are of the very best. It is the home of the invalid. We are far ahead of Old Mortality and the band of that great destroyer rarely visits our domain. During the building of the great Arizona canal, with which our host, Mr. Logan, was for a long time so successfully connected, there were employed during the two years nearly four thousand laborers. Death occurred but twice. Arizona, gentlemen, is the land

of substance, of silver and gold, of health and prosperity—the ideal home of the ideal man. [Applause]



HON. JOHN N. IRWIN.

which they have only a superficial knowledge. It is a fair question to ask me, when I stand here advocating the fertility of Arizona, why this fertile soil is not maintaining its hundreds of thousands. The question is just, but when I say to you that the American people now ride in Wagner and Pullman palace cars, only; that the day of the stage coach and the ox team is passed; that our people are more dainty than our grandfathers; when I say to you in this connection that Arizona is greater in extent than all of New England with all of New York combined, and has only 1,100 miles of railroad, you knowing this and knowing the luxurious habit of the American people, will quickly understand why the sons of America remain in New York, in Chicago and in Boston, rather than encounter the roughness of the desert. [Applause.] We are told that Arizona is the land of the desert, the cacti, the rattlesnake, the Gila monster and the Apache Indian. This is true we have them all, and yet the smallest county in Arizona could develop within its capacious borders the largest territories known in the state of New York

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

Almost as Old as Keokuk —

French D. Bland Has Lived Here 93 Years

AUG. 18, 1953

By JULIA UISKAMP

Most old timers around Keokuk can remember back when there were no dam or powerhouse, no paved streets, and no Rand park, but the number is very few indeed who can recall the days when they buried Civil war soldiers in the National cemetery, and when the canal was built, the bridge and first rail line into the city were constructed.

French D. Bland, who is celebrating his 95th birthday Tuesday has been in Keokuk for nearly 93 of those years. He was born August 18, 1858, near Albany, Ind. Before he was three his father, who worked as a porter on a steamboat, brought his mother and two sisters and French to Keokuk. Both of his sisters died within a week of each other in the diphtheria epidemic which hit Keokuk in 1875.

☆☆☆

Four Room School.

He remembers going to school in the colored school which stood about where the Washington school is today. It had just four rooms, and "When you reached the fourth grade, they handed you your diploma." All the schools were consolidated about 1870 by an act of the Iowa legislature.

He went to work when he was 19 as a sleeping car porter on the old "K" line which ran from here to Louisiana, Mo. Those first cars were pretty crude. A fenced in portion was placed in the rear of the car and all the mattresses stored there until the beds were made up.

Saw First Veiled Prophet.

French remembers seeing the first Veiled Prophet celebration held in St. Louis. He was a porter on a train taking a crowd from this vicinity to the big parade. The old depot was only two blocks from one street where the parade passed and he was able to view most of it. "It was the best parade I ever saw."

Another milestone in his railroad days was the night he was on the first train to pass over the Des Moines river rail bridge. That "new" one was built about 1885.

French left railroading in 1889 to become a carpet layer for the A. D. Drake company. He later worked for the Schell-Demple company and in still later years he free lanced for firms from Quincy and surrounding towns. He followed that trade until a fall broke his hip in 1941. "If my leg was alright, I'd probably still be doing it."

Recalls First Street Fair.

French remembers the first street fair ever held in Keokuk in 1889. "In those days, big weddings on stage, and a flower parade were the main entertainments at the fair. In two days at that first fair over 30,000 people attended. The merchants always gave the couple who got married household furnishings free." Beautiful floats, horse drawn, were entered in the parade, and all were decorated with



bouquets and baskets of natural flowers. Those who couldn't afford them had to use artificial buds.

The merry-go-round was the most popular ride at the fair. Real horses pulled the wheel which made the wooden horses go round and round in those days. Merchants set up tents to display their wares, much as they do today at fairs. Frenchie recalled that his boss hired a cook to turn out biscuits which were given away free to advertise the firm's brand of cook stove.

Canal Days Free for All

Frenchie also can remember when the first canal was built—that was in the 1880's. "A man named Willims was the contractor, and he lived up on about Seventh and Orleans." "He wouldn't ride up those muddy streets, so he brought wagon loads of crushed gravel from the canal project and graveled that street from Main all the way to his house at government expense. That was one way for a city to get paved streets. A lot of Irish and Swedes were brought in to work on the canal—and every once in a while they got into such a fight it took the national guard to untangle them.

Way back, Keokuk had a number of booming industries. "We had a soap factory, and a glue factory, and four breweries, a distillery, and several lumber mills. He remem-

bers hauling mash from the distillery to feed cattle and hogs.

Before the canal was built, the rafts could get by the rapids in certain seasons. They were huge affairs, nearly 1000 feet long. After the bridge was built, one would crash into a pier occasionally, smash up, and spill its load into the water. "That was quite a sight. The kids thought it was some sport."

Ferry to Illinois

"Before the bridge was built, a ferry was the only method of getting across the river. It made regular trips every 30 minutes between the two towns.

Around 1900, French joined forces with Miller's dance band. He was the caller and the other band members played the clarinet, first and second violin, and base. The band charged \$3 apiece to play from 8:00 until 2:00 and \$5 a piece for playing all night. "We played waltzes, and Virginia Reels, and Cowboys reels, Quadrangles and square dances." "The big dances were held in the hall in the Estes House at 5th and Main, a big room in the Dibbon's opera house at 8th and Main and in Baker's hall.

Built Postoffice in Hollow

Mr. Bland remembers when the postoffice was built. "Most everyone wanted it built where the womens' 'Y' is now, but the fellow who was in charge of the commission wanted it at Seventh and Blondeau." The land there was a deep hollow but he wanted it there, and that's where it was built!"

French got some help from his younger half-brother, Leon Bland when he recalled the old days. They were able to remember when mules were pastured on the ground which now is Rand park. "Gilman and Anderson owned the land and they gave it to the city in return for a street car franchise. George Rand was mayor then and they named the park after him."

One House Sets Square

Mr. Bland remembers when Mr. Hutchinson, a river boat captain, built his house at Second and Blondeau "Straight with the compass." The only house in Keokuk that that stands straight north and south, east and west."

He remembers, Major Meigs, and his daughters. "He had enough daughters to fill a little pony cart, and every Sunday the Major would load his girls into the cart and walk beside it with them to church."

The Major was a great bicycle enthusiast and he built a cinder track along the outskirts of the city for himself and fellow bicyclists. "The men that rode the 'wheels' would sometimes ride on a boat up to Montrose, and then take their bicycles off and ride back to Keokuk." "This was always considered quite a feat."

Barrett House Burns Down

He remembered on the fourth of July 1888 when the Barrett House, which stood where the Elks lodge is today, burned down. "Half the firemen were on an excursion to Quincy, and the other half were in Warsaw." The sparks flew clear across main to the livery stables on

Johnson." The firemen came rushing back and brought a pump with them from Warsaw."

He remembers only one or two things from Civil war days. "On the way out to the cemetery to bury a dead soldier, the men carried their rifles with the bayonets pointing up, and on the way back they carried them points down." I was just a boy and didn't know why they did that so I asked a man I knew. He said he guessed they pointed the direction the man went when he died."

French has lived at 1316 High since 1893, and hopes to reside there at least another five years, until he reaches that 100 mark anyway.

The Gate City.

JUNE 29, 1893.

A STORY OF SLAVERY.

A Strange Incident That Concerns the Wife of a Prominent Colored Citizen.

To those of the generation who have been born since the war the fact of negro slavery seems but a tradition of bygone centuries, a dream of a dreadful past. There is nothing of reality in our thoughts of that strange condition of public sentiment which tolerated such a barbarity. It seems an impossibility. But to those who experienced servitude and those who came in contact with that unholy institution, recollection of it is far from being a dream. Even at this time, a distance of thirty years from slavery's abolition, there are occasional reminders of that strange condition which have a decided tinge of romance. Such an incident has come to THE GATE CITY'S knowledge.

Mrs. Martin Bland of 1319 High street, wife of the blacksmith, was born a slave in Missouri fifty years ago and while yet a babe was torn from her mother's arms and sold to a man who carried her to St. Louis. There she grew to womanhood and never knew anything whatever concerning her parents or other relatives. In 1863 she came to Keokuk and after the war married Mr. Bland, who also was born a slave and on being emancipated became a soldier for his country. In all these years Mrs. Bland did not know that she had a relative in the world. A few months ago, through some Keokuk parties who had removed to Chicago, she learned that she had a sister, Miss Emily Watkins, living in Chicago. A correspondence ensued and the fact of relationship indisputably established. Miss Watkins is 47 years old and was born after Mrs. Bland was sold away from home, consequently they had never seen each other. She also learned that there were three other sisters and a brother living, none of whom Mrs. Bland had seen.

Miss Watkins is now visiting Mrs. Bland and the joy of that meeting can better be imagined than told. It is particularly happy to Mrs. Bland

because she has been an invalid for several months and, after hearing from her sister, was apprehensive that she would not live to see her. Since the sister's arrival, however, the invalid has very much improved.

THREE HOUSES IN KEOKUK

Tues. 1
Jan. 26, 1909

Not Much of a City Here When
Henry Judy Made Fence
Rails Seventy Years
Ago.

HE IS 92 YEARS OF AGE

Has Resided on His Farm in West
Point Township Continu-
ously For Past Seventy
Years.

On January 21, Henry Judy, a pioneer and one of the oldest continuous residents of the state, celebrated his 92nd birthday at his home on Sugar Creek, West Point township, Lee county, Iowa.

Henry Judy came to Fort Madison in 1834, the town at that time consisting of four houses. One of the first things he did was to clean out the well at the old fort, using his hands to throw out the stones which had been tossed into it by the young Indians.

He made his home at Fort Madison for five years, working at various places in the surrounding country. He helped put up 400 tons of prairie hay for the garrison at Montrose, all of which, of course, had to be cut with the cythe, and made rails on ground where now is located the center of the city of Keokuk, there being then but three huts along the river under the bluff.

For Seventy Years.

In 1839 Mr. Judy took up a claim and moved onto the farm he now owns in section 32, West Point township, and on which he has resided continuously for seventy years, a record probably not equalled in the state. Forty acres of this land he got of his father, John Judy, who received it from the government on a soldier's land grant, he having served under Captain Abraham Lincoln in his Indian campaign.

One of the things Mr. Judy is most proud of is his numerous descendants: fourteen children, forty-nine grandchildren and forty-three great-grandchildren, a total of 107, ninety-

four of whom are living. Besides these, thirty other persons have come into the family through marriage with children and grandchildren.

Mr. Judy came to Iowa when the Indians were very numerous, could speak their language and conversed frequently with Chief Black Hawk. He was then very expert with both ax and rifle and his stories of hunting deer and wild turkey and of the log-rollings, shooting matches and log-house and barn raisings are most interesting to this generation, which knows nothing of pioneer labors and frolics.

Mr. Judy enjoys good health and appetite and has promise of still more years on the farm where he has lived so long.

Notice of incorporation

OF THE

MIDDLE FORK MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT GEO. W. McCRA-
RY, R. ROOT, J. M. LOVE, GUY WELLS, F. T.
HUGHES, F. P. BARNETT, ERIC J. LEECH, H. O.
MCARTHUR, C. A. LEECH, J. W. BARNES, J. S.
HURLEY, WILLIAM COLLIER, C. S. WHITNEY,
S. S. ETHERIDGE, C. H. PATTEN, F. N. ARM-
STRONG, HARRY FULTON, H. W. BARRY AND
C. R. HAMBLETON DID ON THE 9TH DAY OF
MARCH, 1882, ORGANIZE

The Middle Fork Mining Company.

under the laws of Iowa with its principal place of transacting business at Keokuk, Iowa.

The object of said corporation is to carry on the business of mining gold, silver and other metals and operating mines in Chaffee county, Colorado. The capital stock of said company shall be \$1,000,000, which shall be divided into shares of \$10 each, all of which is paid up capital stock not subject to assessment. Said corporation commenced business on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1882, and is to continue twenty years from said date. The affairs of said corporation are to be conducted by a Board of Mine Directors to be chosen by the stockholders at their annual meeting at Keokuk, Iowa, on the first Monday of each year. The indebtedness of said corporation shall not at any time exceed Ten Thousand Dollars, and the private property of the stockholders shall not be liable for corporate debts.

F. T. HUGHES, President.

ERIC J. LEECH, Secretary.

Sat 48

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1892

—Miss. Maymie Timberman, who is studying elocution with Prof. James E. Murdoch, in Cincinnati, is making rapid progress. Miss Timberman recently gave a reading before Edwin Booth and the great tragedian expressed his delight and predicted for her a bright future.

WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

Corlas-Ireland.

Larry Corlas and Miss Josephine Ireland were married at 3:30 yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's church.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

Young man of 75

Bernard J. Schneider begins 61st year at Seither-Cherry



BERNIE SCHNEIDER sits at his drafting board in his office at Seither and Cherry where he has been employed for 60 years. At his left is a tin coffee pot made by hand in the tin shop many years ago. It bears the label, Seither and Cherry, Keokuk, Iowa. —Gate City

The Daily Gate City

KEOKUK, IOWA MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1965 — 11

By Marcia Buss

In this day of constant changes in personnel it is most refreshing to note that one Keokuk man has a work record of sixty years with the same firm. On October 10, 1965 Bernard J. Schneider completed 60 years

of service at the Seither and Cherry Plumbing and Heating Company where he is a Master Tinner.

Now 75 and not yet ready to retire, Mr. Schneider recalls that he has been working since the age of 12. At that time his

father died and in order to help his mother make ends meet he took a job at the Powder Works during the summer. He walked from his home on Hilton Road five miles out and five miles back and worked a ten hour day.

Not old enough

After seventh grade he realized that he needed to take a full time job. An uncle told

him that Master Tinner made the best money in town so he decided to apply to the late Jacob Seither for a job as an apprentice.

At that time the company was located between Fourth and Fifth on Main. Mr. Schneider remembers that Mr. Seither looked him over and said, "Well you're big enough but not old enough."

To this young Bernie Schneider replied, "I am old enough to know my mother and two sisters have to eat."

Still on trial

He was told to come the next Monday on a trial basis and so, ever since October 10, 1905, he has been working at the same place on a trial basis. It obviously proved that he was old enough to take over the tasks as head of the household.

His hourly wage was five cents an hour, \$.50 per day or \$3.00 per week. To become a master tinner an apprentice must put in four years working on the job with a Master Tinner. Young Bernie felt the need for more mathematics and enrolled in a correspondence course in sheet metal drafting and math.

Four years later he earned his master's license and with it came a raise to \$.25 per hour. During this time such articles as tin cups, wash boilers, cream separators, coffee pots and pails all were made by hand in a tin shop from patterns. Salesmen for the company traveled in Western Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska taking orders for these necessities and keeping the 20 sheet metal workers busy in the shop.

Form union

In 1910 a local labor union for master tinner was formed in Keokuk. In order to belong a member must prove himself by taking an examination. One of the union's first accomplishments was a 2½ cent raise. This brought the wage scale to 27½ cents an hour.

Another innovation that Mr. Schneider laughingly remembers was the early quitting time on Saturday night. The union decided that by cutting ten minutes from their lunch hour each day of the six days they made up an hour. This gave the workers a five o'clock quitting time on Saturday night! He is sure this was the beginning of

the Saturday afternoon off.
By the time of the first World War wages had risen to 35 cents an hour. The demand for hand-made tin articles was waning by the early 1920's and work on furnaces and houses was increasing each year.

Carried tools

Workers carried their ladders and tools to their jobs and were ready to start work by 7:00 a.m. For jobs that took them a great distance they rode trains and shipped the materials and equipment. They lived in with the family until the job was complete.

He recalls that a light in a basement was a real joy but most generally they worked by plumber's candle.

Schneider became foreman in 1925, a job he held until November of 1964 when he became estimator for the company.

A tinner is a real craftsman and must be inventive as well. Mr. Schneider recalls that the adjustable elbow was made in the shop about 1930 and was put into use in furnace installations.

During the 60 years he has worked at Seither and Cherry he has seen the forty hour work week become the law of the land. Working conditions have improved in every conceivable way. The rapport between the boss and worker is much better. Wages are better, vacations are an accepted fact, power equipment and better transportation to the job make it much easier.

Very young 75

Bernie Schneider is a very young 75. He finds his work interesting, and his health is good. He enjoys his work and will

keep on working as long as he keeps no one else from being employed.

Life hasn't always been easy however. As a little boy he remembers picking berries and bringing them to Keokuk to sell at a nickel a quart. He still remembers the feeling of being rebuffed at times when he knocked at a door. This feeling he has overcome but it took a long time.

He is the father of six children, four boys and two girls. One daughter and his wife are no longer living. Both were arthritis victims. One son, James is teaching at Cardinal Stritch and still lives at home. Another son, John is foreman at Seither and Cherry a job he took over from his dad in November 1964. A daughter Margaret lives at Rock Island, Joseph in Quincy and Robert in Elgin, Illinois.

Mr. Schneider is active in the Community Chest board, the War Dads and in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. He enjoys a good time or a game of cards with his friends.

"Furnace oil"

He has even been known to bring a gift of homemade wine to a friend calling it furnace oil.

He feels most grateful for all the friends he has made through contacts with customers at home, in industrial plants and through many years of association.

On the occasion of this, the beginning of his 61st year, it is only fitting and proper that recognition be given to a man who has worked hard, long, successfully and most of all happily through 60 years.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
S. J. RICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

KATE HUGHES OF KEOKUK.

A Life Story that Reads Stranger by Far Than Fiction.

She was the Belle of Keokuk in the Days of Our Greatest Prosperity.

She Came Within a Step of Being the "First Lady of the Land"—A Woman of a Remarkable History.

[Written for THE GATE CITY.]

The publication of the dispatch from Portland, Ore., in THE GATE CITY, in reference to ex-Attorney General George H. Williams and his wife, Kate Hughes Williams, and their sensational connection with the faith cure at their western home, no doubt brought to mind many recollections of long ago to the old residents of Keokuk and this vicinity.

Kate Hughes was the second daughter of Ross B. Hughes, who was quite a character in the early days. He was a native of Maryland and after coming to this vicinity farmed for a time but afterwards came to a Keokuk where he conducted the largest cooper shop west of Cincinnati, O. It is told of him that after his wife died and while a widower "he was at a party and challenged any one who dared to marry him. A tall girl, Miss Barnum, got up and accepted the offer. He sent for a minister and they were married in fifteen minutes afterwards."

Katie, the present Mrs. Williams, is said to have had a varied career. She first married a man by the name of Ivins, but growing discontented left him and secured a divorce. Then she married A. K. George, described as "a dashing stage agent who dressed in flashy style, and a fast man." They crossed the plains for California in 1853, where George afterwards died and she was again a dashing widow. Soon she was invited to visit the family of her husband's brother in Connecticut where she went, remaining a time, and then returned to Keokuk where she taught music. Finally she went to Oregon to visit her older sister, Mrs. Cram, where she married Geo. H. Williams, who as judge had once granted her a divorce. Says an old writer: "Williams was in the senate and the height of her ambition was now reached and a new field opened at Washington, for her talent for intrigue which she inherited from her talented and enterprising father. As the wife of a senator and attorney general, she had her day, and the chief justiceship and mission to Spain were lost to Williams, who is now a played out politician."

This is the way an old settler describes Williams in the early days: "He was a green, gawky, overgrown, long-chinned young man when he came to Fort Madison, without money or friends, and hard up for clothes. When I first saw him he was crossing a street on a trot in warm weather, and wore an old, worn, greasy, bell-crowned hat, a grey tweed frock coat, and pants of the same material, which were too short by several inches—his clothes looked greasy. He wore a pair of slippers, once black, but they were worn, and of a yellowish tinge, and socks once white but very much soiled, and he very much resembled an escaped lunatic. D. F. Miller, Esq., took him into his office, fed and clothed him, and made him his partner, and he was elected judge, but never felt under obligations to Mr. Miller. In 1852 he was made a democratic elector at large for Iowa, was appointed to carry the vote to Washington, and was appointed by President Pierce, chief justice of Oregon." This old settler added: "Since then his career is well known. His wife is a woman of more talent than himself, and has figured largely at Washington, making it lively for the wives of cabinet ministers and other government officers."

There is a "poem" extant written by Kate Hughes entitled "Invitation to the Grand Fancy Ball," which was given in Keokuk at the old Mansion house, kept by a Methodist preacher named Welch. The "poem" contains sixty-two lines, full of local hits which must have been enjoyed for its brightness and aptness at the time. These are the opening lines:

"Oh yes! oh yes! oh yes! Come one, come all,
On Tuesday, the 20th, is the Grand Fancy Ball,

Where grades of distinction will never be known,
'Twixt gentry of country and loafers of town.

Come hie to the Mansion, for there it will be
The most splendid sight that you ever did see
The Mansion is kept by a Methodist priest,
Who of sins the most common, thinks dancing
the least."

And so it goes throughout the entire sixty lines, growing sprightlier as the theme progresses.

H. C. KAY.

The Tribune's Story.

When General Schofield came to Keokuk in 1891 to wed Miss Kilbourne, the eyes of all the Nation were turned in this direction. Many were the stories of Keokuk and her prominent people that found their way into the newspapers. The Chicago Tribune among others sent a staff correspondent here and this is the story he told of Kate Hughes:

No story in the kingdom of fiction is better than this chapter of truth. The most brilliant epoch in Washington society is linked to it. There came to Keokuk, Ia., in the early days, a man who had no family crest. He had something better, worth—that was like the genuine metal which used to be turned out of the California soil. He was a plain

cooper. He had a good wife and she had borne him two beautiful children. They were girls. One of them was Katharine Ann, but she is known in the annals of Keokuk as Kate Hughes. She inherited the sterling qualities of her father. She had the free independence of the prairies. She was born somewhere in Illinois. She was a musician by nature. She had an abandon that was enchanting. Everybody knew her, for she seemed to be a part of the town. When she appeared on the streets she was called Kate without any conventional prefix, and though she made the round of the most brilliant circle of society in this country, Keokuk followed her course and still called her Kate Hughes.

She was brimful of laughter; merriment preceded her and sunshine followed her going. If she had not been so well poised, if she had not been so charming, if she had not had much of her father's good old-fashioned common sense, if she had not had the tender touches of unadulterated goodness, some one not accustomed to the politer terms of the day might have called her harum-scarum Kate. If she had not had that something which she used so admirably as a check to her bubbling spirit she might have been accused by the thoughtless of recklessness. But just where she seemed to be on the edge of indiscretion she reined herself superbly and made a sweep in the opposite direction which caused those who had been apprehensive to look after her in admiration. There was not a man or boy in Keokuk who would not have stepped out and measured off ground with any one who would have dared to intimate that Kate Hughes could not take care of herself.

Her father gloried in her spirit. He gave it scope and encouraged her to go on in her own way. He had some money and it was put at her disposal, no matter what she chose to use it for. With it she gave herself enough of education to tend to her natural attainment, and while she cared naught for academic honors, while she was indifferent to the finishing touches which make most women happy and miserable by turns, she added enough of general knowledge to her own notion of things to make her a finished woman, and the work was her own.

There were no fetes in the Gate City in her time in which she was not. There were no occasions in which women are the attractions in which she was not. There were no honors distributed in which she did not carry away her share, and in a manner that left the impression that they had been bestowed.

They sent her to school in Monticello Ill. She used to come back from there whenever she pleased, and no restrictions were placed upon her. On one of the returns she gave her love to a young man. There were plenty who had sought the favor.

To only one did she give it. His name was Jacob Ivins. A plain name. He was a plain young man, and maybe he wasn't worthy of her, but that is neither here nor there. Her father and mother objected. They put their objection on the ground that Kate was too young to become a wife and that she ought to finish her education. So she went back to Monticello, still buoyant, still contented, still agreeable and charming Kate.

She came back to Keokuk one day, as had been her wont. She found that young Ivins' family had moved away and that Jacob had followed. They had gone to Ohio. Kate remained home a few days and was the same she had always been. Then she started back to Monticello. She never saw Monticello again. She went on to Ohio, and when her people heard from her next she was the wife of Jacob Ivins.

There was no outcry. People said it was all right. They said that whatever Kate Hughes did was all right, and that she knew what she was about. It's a pity that what people said was not so. But people in those blessed days, which we call the old days, were just as prone to be mistaken as they are in these days of electric lights and phonographs and French and English matches.

There followed this a separation and divorce five years later. Kate Hughes came back home, resuming her maiden name. If there was any talk, and there probably was, it was behind the doors. On the streets the good name of the favorite of the town was tenderly handled, and the old things which were once so good about her were repeated.

There was no need for her to make any livelihood. The door of the home of her father stood open to her as of old. The love of him who worshiped her, the adoration of her who had watched her from the cradle were extended to the returning one, and she might have passed the remainder of her life by the hearthstone where she had grown up. But she preferred to be independent. She had a class in music and occupied her time in giving instructions. There was no trouble about getting pupils. In the meantime she had grown up to the completion of womanhood. She was finished mentally and physically. It would be at variance with experience, example and everything else that is human to say that she did not continue to captivate men, that men did not, more ardently than ever, sue for her bestowments; maybe she herself longed for love, protection, or whatever it is that prompts women to do their share in this partnership of connubiality which is formed by a few stereotyped words from a preacher, and which opens up the way to heaven or hell. There is

intermediate ground in the kingdom of matrimony.

So it came about that she was courted and married again, and Keokuk people asked "Why not?" the equivalent to "none of your busi-

ness." The man whom she married this second time, like him she had first taken, may not have been her equal. Men whose business it was in those days to accommodate the traveling public with cramped seats in the old-fashioned stage coaches, which ran out from Keokuk across the state into Missouri were not as a rule the sort of men who were taken by women like Kate Hughes for husbands. * * * They were married. He became an invalid. The disease was consumption. That always gives the doctor and patient a chance. The doctor advises the patient to try another climate. That relieves the doctor of a big responsibility. It gives the patient a chance to get away.

They went away to California. That was before the days of Pullman coaches and dining cars, or even the meanest sort of day coaches or any other sort in that country. The trip was made overland. The girl who had had so much of combat at home sat beside the invalid husband and supported him as they traveled across the arid plains, day after day, and at night she comforted him as they rested under the shadows of the mountains, "under the grove of stars." It was a strange sort of journey for such a woman as Kate Hughes. But it was made and the end was reached—it was a hospital. There she left him while she went down to San Francisco to make some provision for the twin. She had scarcely reached the "Golden Gate" when a courier overtook her. The message was that her husband was dying. She turned back and after a ride that would have wrecked most women she reached the hospital and the duties of wife and Sister of Mercy were merged. She watched and waited and nursed, in a strange land and in a place where the principal occupation was getting ready to die. The end came at the close of a long vigil. No matter who he had been, no matter about caste, she held him in her arms when the death rattle was heard, and in her arms he died.

Then she turned back and made the long journey again to the states, over the mountains and over the waste of the plains, alone. She was charged with a message to her husband's brother, who lived somewhere in the east. She fulfilled her mission, and for the benefit of women who have homes, and husbands, and some comforts, let it be said that this woman, who had been overtaken by so many troubles, did not give way to repinings, did not mistake the wringing of hands and the drying of tears for prayer, and did not imagine that God had forsaken her or that there was nothing to live for. The example of this woman ought to be pinned to the creed which discontented women try to recite. It is a sort of supplement to some of the psalms.

She reached the home of her brother-in-law in the east, told her story, and because he was disconsolate and bowed down she remained

in his home to comfort him and his household, while the door of her own home was still open to her and the sunshine was about it inviting her to return.

She stayed away five years and then the old home in Keokuk saw her again. Again she was a preceptress, and continued as such for a pastime. Among her pupils was the daughter of Judge Williams. One day the judge received a commission from Washington appointing him to a territorial position of honor in Oregon. His wife was in declining health and he thought a change would do her good. He accepted, and as an attachment had grown up between the family and the instructor, the latter was invited to go west to the new home as companion to the wife. Soon after the arrival the wife died. Kate Hughes remained as companion to the daughter. At one of the first state elections in Oregon the government appointee was elected to congress from his district. During his first term Kate Hughes remained in charge of his home and daughter in Oregon. At the expiration of his first term he returned, was renominated and re-elected. When he went back to Washington he was accompanied by a bride. Kate Hughes had married him.

It would seem that, looking back over her history, this would have been the apex of the pinnacle of womanly ambition. No need to repeat to any woman or man that the social waters of Washington contain a fever and a contagion. Once they are tasted there follows a longing for more, and at each draught the thirst is increased.

They say it was her ambition to see her husband reach the political heights. What of it? Whether or not this is true may never be known, and it is of no consequence anyway. The tide came up for him. He became the bosom friend of President Grant, and it was so true to Grant's nature to take care of his friends that no one thought it strange when the announcement was made that Williams had been appointed attorney-general.

It was another whirl of the social wheel for Kate Williams. It carried her nearer to her longed-for destination. It put her in the cabinet circle of society. That means nearly every thing on this earth to a woman who is ambitious to be noticed. It means conspicuous place at the white-house receptions, and to them are invited not only the brains of America, but the tinsel, glitter, wit and parade of the diplomatic corps.

People who were there in those days, and they are people who have seen much of the world, declare that no season in Washington was ever so brilliant as that marked by the Grant administration. The statement is supplemented with the assertion that of all those who made up that splendid social pageant Mrs. Williams—Miss Kate Hughes of Keokuk—was the most conspicuous, the most queenly, the most fascinating, and

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(Kate Hughes)

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

the readiest with her wit, which is so essential to success in Washington society, and the most sought for in the silken and diamond-studded whirl.

How long did it continue? What woman stops to think of time in such a season? One day the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States died. When the time came to name a man to take the vacant chair Grant selected the attorney general—Williams, the husband of Kate Hughes of Keokuk.

Nobody will ever know what thrill passed through that woman's heart on that day. There was just one step between her position then and the uppermost height of the pinnacle. It is a wonder that the elevation did not make the woman dizzy.

The senate halted in its confirmation—a thing all the stranger because the senate was the stronger support of the president, and this president had saved the nation on the field where men die for their principles. Of course there were all sorts of conjectures, and one followed fast upon the other. At last the name was withdrawn.

Time is as kind sometimes as it is cruel. It is kind when it brings a change to the scene where the unsuccessful has struggled. A change of administration removed Williams and his bewitching wife from the galaxy. She never made the one step which lay between her and the position of first lady of the land, as it was understood at that time that such was the title of the wife of the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. But she came down from the clouds as gracefully as she had ascended. She was still the same Kate Hughes of Keokuk. As one who knew her well remarked, somewhat extravagantly, perhaps, to The Tribune correspondent: "Prosperity brought out her good qualities. She was resplendent in the sunshine and when she withdrew from it she was a star."

"Why was Williams rejected by the senate?" asked the gentleman who had told the foregoing story.

Then he said as he looked ahead as if to make sure he was right, "There are some women in Washington who had watched the rise of Mrs. Williams, and they waited for an opportunity to strike. It came when they thought of the possibility of this woman attaining a social place which would last as long as her husband lived. I am not going to dig up any graves or rend any veils; but there are some women still living who were conspicuous in that epoch of brilliance who knew why Kate Williams' husband was never confirmed chief justice. There was no stain on the white soul of Kate Hughes. No jealousy or envy ever dared to pursue her to that extent, but her history, as I have told you, was repeated and amplified upon, and colored, and made as bad as the ingenuity of jealous women can make anything. It caused the lull; it raised the question—not in

executive session. Oh, no, but outside—and that was what did the work—as to whether a divorced woman, and afterwards one who had nursed an inferior man in a hospital, should be the first lady of the land.

"It is little singular that the man who granted her the decree of divorce should have become her last husband. I have, I think, shown how it was answered."

Out of all of it, purified and bettered, this woman emerged. She had already done more than comes to her sex to do. She had climbed to where she saw the sunshine playing upon the pinnacle, and its splendor had fallen upon her face.

When she left it was to take her place in a house which she has adorned ever since—to be the devoted wife of a man who is honored by his people—to be the queen of a kingdom against whose gates no storms of state can prevail.

FEBRUARY 26, 1893.

IMMORTAL.

Mrs. Kate Hughes Williams Embraces the Faith Cure Doctrine and Declares That She Will Live Forever.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: "A sensation is in store for the reading public of Portland which will involve the names and faith cure practices of ex-Attorney General George H. Williams and his wife Mrs. Williams cut a prominent figure at the national capital during Grant's term, and by her persistent loquacity prevented her then illustrious husband from being appointed to the supreme bench.

"About two years ago Mrs. Williams embraced faith cureism. By the aid of Moody, she converted her husband, and turned her palatial residence into a chapel, commencing business on a large scale. She drew an immense audience, gathered a large following to whom she declared she would live forever. Several of her patients died refusing medical treatment, but the prominence of the Williams family prevented an investigation.

"Yesterday afternoon, the wife of a prominent citizen was taken from the Williams mansion as mad as a March hare. Mrs. Williams followed to the city jail, and endeavored to obtain Mrs. Jackson's release, invoking the Almighty to break the doors of the jail. The Almighty turned a deaf ear to her entreaties. The woman is still in jail and will be examined at the county court tomorrow for commitment to the asylum. The matter cannot fail to result in a careful investigation. It is said several other prominent people have sustained cranial fractures at the Williams seances.

"Mrs. Williams declares she talks with God every day; never gets hungry and that her adopted infant is so full of the holy ghost that there is no room for the measles. When she drinks wine she declares that it is the actual blood of Jesus Christ, who is her daily visitor."

Williams and his wife formerly were residents of Keokuk. Mrs. Williams was Kate Hughes and by that name is better known to many older residents. She was rarely beautiful and one of the most brilliant women in America. Her life story reads like a romance and is indeed stranger than fiction.

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(Kate Hughes)

EDWARD LAWRENCE ALDRICH

Edward Lawrence Aldrich was born in Alexandria, Missouri, February 13, 1870. An active member of the First Christian Church of Keokuk for more than thirty-four years; up to the summer of 1941, he had been an Elder of this church and taught the Pauline Bible Class for thirty years. He was educated in the schools of Alexandria, Missouri. Mr. Aldrich married Eva Ann Crawford June 15, 1897, at Kahoka, Missouri. He has two daughters, Margaret (Mrs. C. E. Warwick) and Dorothy E.; Mr. Aldrich clerked in the J. H. Million General Store of Alexandria from 1882 to 1890; was owner and operator of a grocery store in that town from 1890 until 1905; he helped to organize and was treasurer of the Crawford Med., Company, Keokuk from 1905 until 1908; that year he became operator of a real estate agency in Keokuk.

Mr. Aldrich is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star; the A. F. & A. M. #404; and the R. A. M. #7.

40-41, p.653, & p.654, 42 — Mr. Aldrich's grandfather, Judge Mark A. Aldrich was born in Warren County, New York in 1801. His ancestors of English descent, emigrated to the United States of America before the Revolutionary War. He had a college education and for a time studied law. He married Margaret Wilkinson, of Calvert County, Maryland in 1829. They moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. Aldrich received an appointment with the American Fur Company. Mr. & Mrs. Aldrich left St. Louis on the Steamboat "Red Rover," June 19, 1829 and arrived at Puck-e-she-tuck (now Keokuk) July 2nd of that year, where he, with Moses Stillwell opened the Company's Trading Post. At that time there was only one other white woman, Mrs. Moses Stillwell, residing at the "Point," now Keokuk. The Stillwells were the parents of the first white child born in Iowa; their daughter, Margaret, was born November 22, 1829.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY
FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1939

Elsa Child of Theatre She Says at Cincinnati

Elsa Maxwell, famous wit and hostess of the United States and Europe, described the circumstances of her birth in Keokuk in a talk before the members of the Cincinnati Woman's club recently. Old-time residents of the city are inclined to the opinion that Miss Maxwell is dramatizing the occurrence slightly, however, as no mention has been found in local newspaper files of that time. The following article is taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Impish Elsa Maxwell, party-giver extraordinary of two continents, played hookey yesterday from a luncheon party given for her at the Cincinnati Woman's Club.

"Alice Roosevelt Longworth spirited Elsa from the train to Rookwood, the Longworth estate, neatly scooping a woman's club reception committee at Union Terminal.

"The visit lasted so long that, when the committee called later to take Miss Maxwell from the Hotel Netherland Plaza to the club for luncheon, she said she needed all her time to dress for her lecture, which followed the luncheon.

"The costume to which she devoted so much time was a full-length afternoon dress of black crepe with a front panel of gold lace stripes to match smart sleeves of the same fabric.

"Also enhancing her 196-pound figure (she says she has the courage of her curves) was a peaked black velvet hat crested with a black ostrich tip and short black suede gloves.

"Her toilet completed, the buxom social arbiter swept to the rostrum through an audience of 800 women, 15 minutes behind the time scheduled for her talk.

"She made up for the delay by remaining to answer questions at the conclusion of the lecture.

"How can we pep up the Woman's Club?" asked a member.

"Give a stag party," replied Elsa.

"Her own most successful party, she said in answer to another question, was the celebrated barnyard affair at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in January, 1937.

"Concerning this festival, Elsa—who once gave a coming-out party for Cole Porter's legs when the famed composer of musical comedy hits was emerging from plaster casts after an accident—explained:

"There were felt shoes for the animals. The ballroom on the seventeenth floor of the hotel is of the empire period—hideous imposing. It was such a thrill to get it all dirty."

"They asked her about the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

"She is beautifully dressed, very keen, witty. She doesn't look royal. I never knew a man so deeply in love and so happy as the Duke."

"Miss Maxwell's feminine audience gave her its biggest hand when she observed that today's youth

drink more milk and less liquor than the youth of other days.

"I never drink," she added. "I was born with what you all take a cocktail to get."

"A close second for applause was a statement made when the world's premiere party-giver strayed into the realm of politics, remarking:

"You have elected two wonderful Republicans here."

"Her lecture proper, delivered in a clipped husky voice, might have been entitled 'The Life and Opinions of Elsa Maxwell.'

"I was born in Keokuk, Iowa," she confided. "Really, it's true. Keokuk was an old Indian who did something. I don't know what."

"This event took place 56 years ago in the rear of an opera box during the second act of a performance of Mignon."

"My mother was a music lover," said Elsa. "She took me to the opera. I came home with a doctor. If I had anything to say about it, it would have happened in the front of the opera box. I always like front row seats."

"Her family was very poor. When she was 8 years old her mother wept because poverty kept her from being invited to a party.

"I made a mental vow that some day every great house would open to me, and that very rich people would have to ask very hard to be asked to a party of mine," she declared.

"She said she had created a platform her very own—the cult of fun, good humor and laughter—at her parties.

"Hostesses take hostessing too seriously," she explained. "I have always tried to infuse a little bit of reality into society, which is a group of people who huddle together because they couldn't possibly stand on their own."

"Never invite the right people to a party. The right people are always the best people. When the best people get together they are too impressed with themselves."

"Never ask anybody to whom you're obligated. If you must give a dinner to the Browns—send it to them. People don't care. They like it. They say: 'Elsa's crazy.'"

"Her debut among the English upper crust was made in 1906 after crossing the Atlantic in a cattle boat. During the passage she met a master of fox hounds.

"The M. F. H. invited her to a hunt, although she never had ridden a horse—and has not since.

"A dusty, hard-riding Duchess produced a riding habit for me," she recalled. "They gave me a fresh mount named Lightning."

"Her avoirdupois overcame the antics of Lightning and she was in at the kill, the inventor of the treasure hunt related.

"They gave me a mangy tail from a poor little fox. They said I had the greatest seat in Gloucester-

shire. They still speak with bated breath of my seat—and I have never told them it was the first time I was on a horse."

DAILY GATE CITY

KEOKUK NATIVE AMONG FIRST 10

ELSA MAXWELL IS
HONORED IN BOOK

JAN. 10, 1940

That far-roving native of Keokuk, Miss Elsa Maxwell, added one more to her long list of honors today when she was named by Durward Howes, editor of the biographical dictionary, American Women, as one of the ten most outstanding women of the nation for 1939.

Born in Keokuk in 1883, Miss Maxwell was educated in Paris and has spent much of her adult life abroad. She is celebrated as the world's champion hostess and creator of original ideas for parties and entertainments.

Sharing honors with her as the country's most prominent women are: Lila Bell Acheson, editor of "The Reader's Digest"; Katharine Burr Blodgett, discoverer of glare-proof glass; Mrs. Elias Compton, "The American Mother of 1939"; Bette Davis, twice winner of the Motion Picture Academy award; Anne Hummert, radio executive; Anne O'Hare McCormick, foreign correspondent and member of the editorial board of the New York Times; Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, "The First Lady of the Land"; Nora Waln, author of "Reaching for the Stars"; Margaret Webster, top-flight theatrical director, producer, and actress.

Of the ten women selected by Mr. Howes, seven are or have been married; six attended college, but only one achieved membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

My Most Unforgettable Character

"I wake up every day," Elsa Maxwell used to say, "convinced that something exciting is about to happen." Most days it did

BY TOM COCHRAN
Producer of the Jack Paar Show, NBC-TV

THE READER'S DIGEST July 1964

I FIRST met her, appropriately enough, at a party. She came sailing into the ballroom like the *Queen Mary* steaming into port. Although she was wearing an expensive evening gown, her formidable face and rolipoly figure gave her the appearance of a heavyweight wrestler at a masquerade. Yet, so uninhibited was Elsa Maxwell's personality and so contagious her spirit that she soon had everyone around her laughing. Above all, she laughed at herself. "I have so many chins," she chuckled, "that I have to use a bookmark to find my necklace."

During the evening I asked her advice on a party I was planning. "Just be different," she said. "Run the party backward. Have the men cook. Wear crazy costumes. Anything, so long as it's different. Down with boredom!"

Being different was the essence of Elsa Maxwell. It transformed a poor little fat girl from Iowa into the most famous hostess in the world. She hobnobbed with kings and presidents and international notables. Einstein refused to explain his theory of relativity to her. Sigmund Freud told her she would never suffer from neuroses. George Bernard Shaw called her the "eighth wonder of the world." Her secret was her enormous vitality and gusto for life. "I always go hell-bent for election," she told me.

Four Little Rules. In spite of her fame as a party giver and her many celebrated friends, Elsa actually scoffed at "society." She hated protocol, liked people for what they were, not for their money or titles, and called the *Social Register* "a stud book for mediocrities." She became famous simply by being herself, gay, unpredictable, outspoken.

It was a philosophy inherited from her father. Just before he died he told her, "I've got no money, nothing to leave you but a legacy of four little rules. If you follow them the world will be yours."

The rules were simple. *First*, never be afraid of "they." People are more afraid of "they" than anything in the world. *Second*, never collect inanimate objects: they will only collect you. *Third*, take serious things lightly and light things seriously. *Fourth*, always laugh at yourself first; do that, and the laughter of others falls off harmlessly.

Sauce Piquante. Being unafraid meant that Elsa stepped on a lot of toes. Her bluntness got her into some famous feuds; she made enemies. But Elsa didn't mind. "Important enemies to me are the *sauce piquante* to my dish of life," she said.

One of my duties as producer of the Jack Paar television show was to pick Elsa up at her New York hotel and bring her to the studio. In the cab she would often ask my advice on some topic she planned to sound off on. I would counsel caution, and she'd promise to be careful. But she never was. Once on the air—while the network lawyers cringed in the wings—she would say whatever came to mind and let the lawsuits fall where they may. "I do not agree with everything she says," Jack Paar paraphrased Voltaire, "but she'll say it anyhow."

Who Needs Money? With absolutely no regard for possessions, Elsa never established a home. Moving around, living in hotels, she carried with her only two things: a portrait of herself, and a Persian rug.

She earned considerable money from her syndicated newspaper column, articles, books and TV appearances, but she spent it as fast as she earned it—or faster. Once a wealthy American, pleased at being invited to some of Elsa's parties in Paris, gave her a credit of \$5000 at Cartier the jeweler. She decided to spend the money to hire violinist Fritz Kreisler. She asked the American if he minded if she used the money to get Kreisler. "Of course not," he said. "What kind of a Chrysler?"

"I don't want an automobile,"

Elsa said. "I want Kreisler, the violinist, to play at a party."

"Five thousand dollars for a *filler*?" gasped the millionaire.

On another occasion Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont told Elsa she was leaving her a substantial sum in her will to provide for her old age. "Don't do it," Elsa said. "Security is not for me. If I had money I'd settle down and never do a lick of work again. It's work and striving that keep people young."

"Insults I Love." Elsa was also true to her father's advice to laugh at herself. "I've been compared to a whale, a charwoman at daybreak and an Eskimo igloo during the summer thaw," she once said. For the publicity value, famous dress designers gave her gowns to wear. Her comment: "I was known as the biggest frump in Europe and America. Now I'm the world's oldest and fattest mannequin."

She could also laugh at gibes from others, and she got plenty of them. "Elsa?" quipped Hermione Gingold. "Just another pretty face."

"Insults I love, no matter whom they come from," Elsa said. "I can respect the person who gives me a darned good crack, if it's well-worded and well-aimed."

In the Thick of Things. Wherever she was, Elsa was always in the thick of things. She claimed to have brought jazz to Europe. She introduced Rita Hayworth to Prince Aly Khan. She persuaded a liquor salesman named David Niven to become an actor. She was incredibly alive. Sometimes I would pick her up at a party late in the evening for her TV appearance. She would go to the studio, do the broadcast—and then return to the party, although it was long past midnight.

When she was 77 she flew one night from Paris to New York to make a 90-second TV commercial. She spent the next day under hot studio lights filming the commercial, and early the next morning flew back to Paris. "People told me I would be tired," she said, "but I wasn't. I was refreshed enormously."

Even Elsa's arrival in the world was done with typical Maxwell flourish; she was born in a theater box in Keokuk, Iowa, during a performance of the opera *Mignon*. Her father, a part-time music critic, told her later, "You might have chosen something better than *Mignon*."

Piano Thumper. In San Francisco

THE GREAT DUST HEAF CALLED HISTORY

Readers Digest July 1964 page 1

1967 WILSON JETTING

Elsa grew into a chubby tomboy. Her most vivid childhood memory was of not being invited to the party of a wealthy neighbor—the Maxwells were too poor. "I promised myself," she recalled later, "that someday I would give great parties all over the world."

Although she had less than two years of formal education, she grew up in a musical atmosphere and met some of the famous musical figures of the day. She taught herself to play the piano and—in her gravel voice—to sing, and soon found herself in demand at parties. For a time she toured with a small out-of-the-elbows Shakespearean company, then got a job thumping a piano in a New York nickelodeon. She wrote songs, accompanied a singer on a vaudeville tour that eventually landed her in Europe. Wherever she went, Elsa generally wound up playing and singing at parties.

She didn't throw her first party until she was 35 years old. It came about in Paris in 1919 when a rich friend offered to foot the bill. Elsa had no idea how to organize a party. But she had heard of a dinner given by the Marquis de Castellane which was so sumptuous that the menu was published in the papers. She found the menu, memorized it, then descended on the Ritz and ordered the same gourmet dishes and vintage wines, course by course. "Mademoiselle," said the headwaiter, "this lacks only one thing to make it perfect—the presence of the Marquis de Castellane."

That dinner launched Elsa as a hostess, although at the time, as she said, she "couldn't afford to give a taffy pull in a telephone booth."

Try Anything. She made up in ingenuity what she lacked in money. A teetotaler, she believed it was entertainment, not alcohol, that made a party lively. Usually the entertainment was Elsa herself, pounding the piano and singing boisterous songs in that foghorn voice. The first party she gave for royalty cost seven dollars for a dozen guests; they sat on the floor of her little apartment and roared at the antics of three then-unknown entertainers—Noel Coward, Beatrice Lillie and Gertrude Lawrence.

Nothing was too outlandish to try. For Queen Marie of Romania she staged a clambake in Venice. In Paris she gave a "come as you were"

party and sent a bus for the guests. (One man arrived in white tie and tails—but no trousers.) She staged a scavenger hunt. Guests were required to get such objects as a black swan from a lake in the Bois de Boulogne, a pompon off the cap of a French sailor; and a slipper from the famous music-hall performer, Mistinguett. "A series of disturbances broke out all over Paris," Elsa recalled happily.

The only kind of party Elsa didn't love was a cocktail party. "I'd rather go to a dentist," she said. She later said there was a formula for them: "To get 50 people to a cocktail party in New York, you ask 100. In Hollywood you invite 20."

Soon famous people were vying for invitations, and hotels were offering their facilities free for the publicity Elsa brought them. She gave parties in London, Paris, New York, Hollywood. Artists like Horowitz and Melchior entertained for her. At one party Pierre Monteux conducted a symphony orchestra and Serge Diaghilev brought the Ballet Russe to perform.

No Visible Means. Originally Elsa gave parties for fun, but as time went by she discovered that these affairs could be used to raise money for worthy causes. When Hitler launched war in Europe she stumped the United States urging Americans to aid the Allies, throwing parties right and left and raising millions of dollars for war-relief organizations. When the United States entered the war she redoubled her efforts.

At various times Elsa had no visible means of support, but she still managed to live lavishly. People enjoyed giving her things. Restaurants happily forgot to present a check when she threw a party on the premises. Designer Jean Dessès gave her 14 thousand-dollar gowns a year.

No one ever had more friends. Yet Elsa never married. "I've never been in love," she said. "I chose music and laughter as a substitute."

No Benzedrine. Though Elsa's society column was read by millions, it wasn't until the advent of television that the whole country was exposed to the ebullient Maxwell personality. She began appearing with Jack Paar in 1954. She was then over 70, but her verve and spirit made her an instant hit. She wore outlandish costumes, and once rode a motor scooter onstage. She lit into

people with a vengeance.

Behind her outspokenness was the philosophy she got from her father. "Most people are afraid," she said, "and fear is the thing that destroys you. If I'm young and fresh in my 70's, it's because I'm not afraid to say what I think."

Elsa's zest for life never flagged. "I wake up every day," she said, "convinced that something exciting is about to happen." Most days it did. At the age of 72 she chartered a ship and took more than 100 of her most intimate friends on a cruise of the Greek islands. At 75 she whizzed down a bobsled run in Switzerland. At 77 she took up the twist. She made her last television appearance when she was 78. She had been ill, but conversationally she was still spry. "I have lived by my wits all my life," she told me, "and they're still in one piece. I don't need glasses, benzedrine or a psychiatrist."

She remained as improvident as ever, to the end. While we were riding in a cab one night she made friends with the driver and gave him \$45 to buy some perfume for his wife. "You'll have to pay the fare," she said to me. "That was my last cent."

Last year she was taken ill at her hotel suite in New York City. A few days later she died, at the age of 80. I read of her death while I was in an airliner over the Sahara Desert, returning from filming Dr. Schweitzer in West Africa. There came back to me then something Elsa once said: "I have known seven Presidents of the United States, and entertained a dozen kings. But I'd trade places with anyone who knows a man I have never seen: Albert Schweitzer."

That was the Elsa Maxwell few ever knew—the wistful person behind the laughing party hostess.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

STARTED OUT.

Another Keokuk Couple Starts Out on the Journey of Life Together—Marriage of J. David Maxwell and Miss Laura Wyman.

Keokuk has known for some time that one of her favorite society gentlemen and one of her brightest and handsomest daughters were soon to join hands and embark on life's

Reviews Digest July 1964 page 2

uncertain seas together. In another and more prosy phrase, they were to be married. The parties referred to are Mr. J. David Maxwell and Miss Laura Wyman, who were made man and wife this afternoon at St. John's Episcopal church, by Rev. R. C. McIlwain.

The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wyman, intelligent and beautiful young lady, with many friends and admirers in Keokuk. She is noted for her sweet voice, which has often been heard in our churches, concerts, etc., and her engaging and winning manners. Mr. Maxwell has captured a prize and is to be congratulated.

The bridegroom everybody in Keokuk knows. He is a thorough gentleman and for some time acted as society correspondent of the CONSTITUTION. He has made many friends in Keokuk, all of whom wish him and his wife a God speed in their matrimonial venture.

The church where the services were held was elaborately decorated, and was crowded to its utmost capacity by the friends and relatives of the bride and groom. As the invited guests arrived, they were shown to seats by the following gentlemen, who acted as ushers: Middle aisle, J. W. Puryear, St. Louis. South aisle, James Davis, James Edmunds. North aisle, Wells Irwin. The ushers were attired in swallow tail coats, white ties, white gloves, rest of costume black.

The bridal party entered the church as the organ pealed out the wedding march, and arranged themselves in front of the altar. The Episcopal service was used, of course, the knot being tied by Mr. McIlwain, in a very impressive manner. The bride and groom were attended by Robert C. Parrott and Miss Mamie Wyman, Harry Jeffords, of Mississippi, and Miss Lizzie Maxwell, Harry Bridgman and Miss Clara Moorar, Otis O. Hall, society editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and Miss Lucy Gillmore. The groomsmen wore Prince Albert coats, and black ties, gloves, pants and vests, of the same color, completing the costume.

The costumes worn by the bride and her attendants were conceded to be among the most elegant ever displayed in Keokuk. The following description will give some idea of the toilettes of the ladies:

BRIDE'S DRESS.

Light shade of gold silk, trimmed in ruby velvet, made in the new style, "Princess," deep train, cut square, point of skirt trimmed with shell trimming made of the silk, lined with velvet, headed with band of velvet embroidered in pale gold, to match silk; above that a row of fine knife pleating, caught in shell trimming; back of train was trimmed with narrow ruffles of silk and velvet, elaborately; drapery of silk, lined with velvet, embroidered in pale gold and edged with chenille and silk, fringe in the two shades; front of dress, soft draperies of silk, edged with scalloped embroidery in ruby and fringe; waist elaborate and graceful designs in ruby, embroidery falling in front of skirt; back of waist cut in shape of a V, trimmed with two rows of embroidery, bands of velvet and silk. The embroidery on the dress was particularly elegant.

MISS MAMIE WYMAN.

New shade of garnet silk and ruby velvet cut square train, front of skirt velvet flounce, with Vandyke points of silk falling over

flounce, headed with deep shirred band nine inches wide; train, flounce of ruby velvet twenty-two inches deep, inlaid with box pleatings of silk same depth; waist front straight, vest of ruby velvet embroidered in same shade, buttoned with two rows of very handsome buttons to match velvet; center of back, band of embroidered velvet drapings, in front, velvet and silk beautifully combined, finished with fringe to match silk and velvet draping in back, velvet and silk, with fringe; elbow sleeves, embroidered and handsomely bound.

MISS MAXWELL.

Dress of the new shade, dregs of wine; velvet of darker shade; made princess; buttoned in the back; peacock train; skirt trimmed in two rows of double box pleating; front of waist trimmed with bands of velvet finished with bows on the left side; right side finished with moss trimming of silk from shoulders to lower part of skirt, back of waist from right shoulder to draping, with small bows; draping in front of velvet, finished with vandyke points overlaying chenille fringe; draping in back an elaborate combination of silk and velvet finished with very deep elegant fringe.

MISS CLARA MOORAR

Wore princess dress of wine brocade and satin. The square train was of brocade, fastened at the back with two triangular points of satin. The front was of silk, very full with kilting of satin and satin loops from the waist down, and on the left side; on the right, a cascade of silk. The front of the corsage was trimmed in plastron of satin, finished with silk cascades. Point lace adorned the neck and sleeves. Jewels, diamonds; white camel's hair hat, with white plumes; white kid gloves.

MISS LUCY GILLMORE.

Dress of London smoke color, silk and velvet, square train of silk trimmed with velvet blocks. Front drapery of velvet trimmed with chenille and silk fringe, bottom of skirt, knife pleating of silk, headed with velvet blocks, front of corsage, velvet, cut heart shape with revers, elbow sleeves. Hat to match, with garnet-faced trimmings; jewels, garnet.

BRIDE'S TRAVELING DRESS.

Very elegant French Bourette in dark shaded blue; made short and combined with blue gros grain silk; waist made in the shape of a cutaway jacket, trimmed with three rows of buttons in front; jaunty pockets and cuffs; skirt trimmed elaborately in combination of silk and bourette, with very elegant fringe made to match the shades in the bourette; a very effective costume.

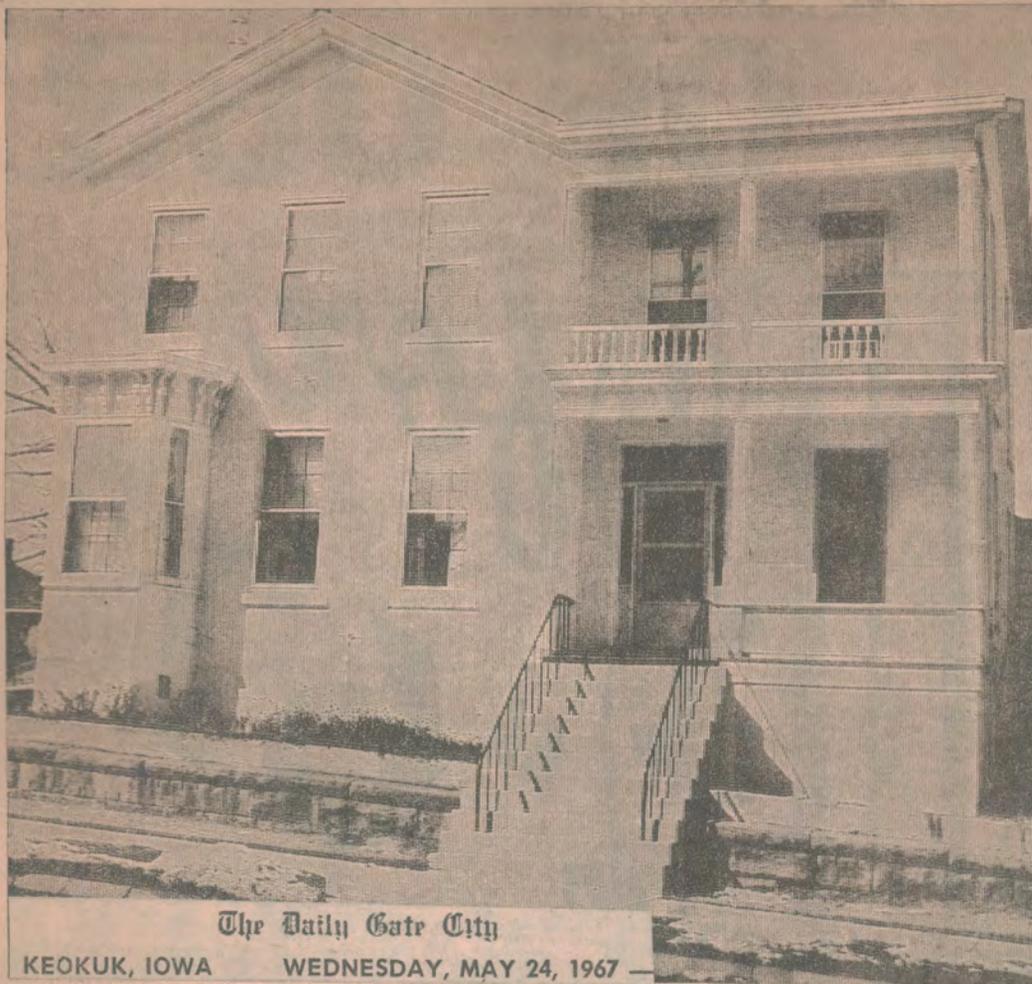
After the ceremony an elegant lunch was partaken of by the friends and relatives at the residence of the bride's parents.

An unusually large number of handsome, elegant and useful presents were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell leave this evening for St. Louis and from there they will go to New York. They will be absent several weeks.

Nov 6, 1878

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA



The Daily Gate City

KEOKUK, IOWA WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1967

ORIGINALLY BUILT in the 1850's, this house at 318 North Fourth was the birthplace of Elsa Maxwell. —Gate City

Keokuk claims Elsa Maxwell noted international hostess

By Donna Dumenil

Keokuk has produced very few international hostesses — the field is rather limited and job security is not the best — but, the Chamber of Commerce points out this city was the birthplace of one. The house at 318 North Fourth, the tenth stop

on the "scenic drive" was the early home of Elsa Maxwell.

Despite the popular legend that she was born in a theatre box during an opera, Miss Maxwell once told Ray Garrison, author of "Early Keokuk homes" that she was in fact born in the house on North Third. The old two-story brick

building was built by her maternal grandfather, Dr. Rufus H. Wyman in the 1850's.

Father taught music

Wyman's daughter, Laura, married a local music teacher, James David Maxwell and Elsa was born in 1881. The family moved to California when Elsa

was still a child. Elsa was a talented musician but she later said, "I was a child prodigy and ruined what might have been a worthy artistic career."

By the time the First World War rolled around she was an international hostess; that was always listed as her main occupation despite the fact that she also worked as an author, actress, lecturer, composer and businesswoman from time to time. To quote an article in Reader's Digest, "At various times Elsa had no visible means of support, but she still managed to live lavishly."

She died at the age of 80 in her suite in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York in 1963.

The house is now owned by Maynard Johnson, a Union Electric foreman.

If the Chamber of Commerce will permit a few liberties with their "scenic drive," visitors might be interested in another house not far from the old Wyman residence, 418 North Fourth.

Another house

There are two very interesting legends concerning this house. Some say it was built in 1837 in Fort Madison by John Box, a member of the first territorial legislature, torn down in the 1840's and rafted, part by part, to Keokuk where it was set up on the corner of Third and High streets. The other story is similar, except that the mover was said to be General Hugh Reid.

When Reid wanted to build a new house he had the rafted residence moved to 418 North Fourth.

The house has had several owners in its 130-year history; it is presently an apartment house.

DAILY GATE CITY
NOV. 1, 1939

Elsa Talks— AND KEOKUK IS PUBLICIZED ALL AROUND WORLD

Few persons have given Keokuk more publicity than Elsa Maxwell, the plump hostess who is known as "the life of the party" throughout the length and breadth of this country as well as Europe.

THE DAILY GATE

Is Elsa Maxwell A Hotel Towel Collector Too?

In common with many other persons, Keokuk's famous former resident, Elsa Maxwell, apparently likes to collect hotel towels.

At any rate in a recent syndicated column, Earl Wilson writes the following:

"CBS's Flo Warner, formerly of Des Moines, likes to tell how she sublet an apartment from Elsa Maxwell and could hardly wait to see the elegant furnishings.

"Looking in the linen closet for bathroom supplies, she pulled out as the first elegant item a towel on which was woven:

"Iowa Hotel, Keokuk, Ia."

July 7, 1957

KEOKUK, IA., GATE CITY
SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1951

Turn Tables on Elsa Maxwell, Give Her Party

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—(IP)—International society turned the tables on Elsa Maxwell last night and gave a glittering dinner-dance for the tubby professional party giver who has been its No. 1 hostess for three generations.

The global 400 jammed the gold and white ballroom of the Hotel Plaza to honor Miss Maxwell for her "unique talent" for making people happy.

The guest of honor said it was the nicest thing that ever happened to a 69-year-old Keokuk, Iowa, girl.

Archdukes, princes and countesses from London, Paris and Venice and stars of Hollywood and Broadway joined New York's bluest bloods to toast her with champagne. Lady Iris Mountbatten, cousin of King George VI, represented the British royal family, and "Princess" Alice Roosevelt Longworth represented America's highest society.

Hundreds of others who could not attend, including Mrs. Harry Truman, and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, sent messages of tribute.

Miss Maxwell became emotional over an eloquent introduction by Playwright Clare Boothe Luce, but recovered her composure in time to take over as mistress of ceremonies.

"I'm bowled over," she told the diamond and sapphire-studded group. "Happiness is nothing but giving oneself to others as richly as one can, and I've had a wonderful time being wonderful to people."

Whether it is the best publicity in the world is a different matter.

In her many addresses before womens' clubs Miss Maxwell makes much of the fact that she was born in Keokuk some 56 years ago and that despite the obscurity of her background she became an international figure who enjoys the confidence of kings and the friendship of millionaires and social registerites. Unfortunately, however, most of her references to Keokuk are after the manner of a stage comedian referring to Podunk or Pumpkin Center.

Born in Keokuk.

Miss Maxwell was born in Keokuk and her grandfather was a widely known Keokuk physician, Dr. Wyman, but whether, as she has often said, she was born in an opera box here is not definitely known. That she has had one of the most colorful lives on record goes without question, however.

As she has often remarked, she was born without the three requisites of social success: beauty, background and money, yet that hasn't stopped her from being a leader in the international smart set. As a young girl in San Francisco she ran away with a company of Shakespearean players and landed in New York City without a cent.

There she obtained a job playing the piano in a small movie theatre and was later engaged as accompanist to Marie Doro on a transcontinental tour. Her genius for social life flashed over the horizon in Capetown, South Africa, on that same tour when she was taken to a ball given by Lord Gladstone, then governor general of that territory. Her sparkling wit found an instant appeal and she was immediately taken up by Capetown society.

In England later she became the accompanist to Ethel Levey and thus received her first contact with Mayfair. Her career as a party-thrower first came to light when she was engaged by the famous Elsie de Wolfe and since then she has thrown parties which received world acclaim.

In Paris she ran two very highly successful night clubs with Molyneaux, launching what is now known as "Cafe Society." One of her most recent successes was a supper dance she gave for Constance Bennett in honor of the Duchess of Westminster.

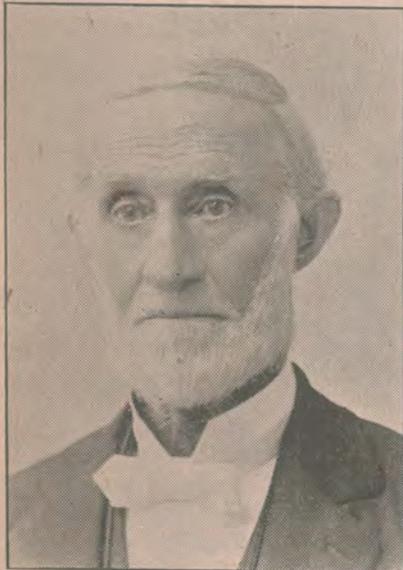
Her secret of success? Well, she has said herself that she makes a living out of her philosophy of "taking the light things seriously and the serious things lightly."

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Fifty Years of Wedded Life.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chittenden Reach the Golden Mile-Stone on Their Journey Together Through Life—The Event Appropriately Celebrated—A Brilliant Social Affair.

In Warsaw, Ill., May 21, 1845—fifty years ago last Tuesday—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chittenden, then in the heyday of youth, exchanged the vows which have bound them together, heart and hand, through all the intervening years. For half a century they have traveled life's pathway together, sympathizing with each other in sorrow, rejoicing together in the hours of gladness, exemplifying in their daily lives and conduct toward each other the beauty and beneficence of the mar-



ABRAHAM B. CHITTENDEN.

Born Guilford, Conn., Oct. 28, 1815; came to Keokuk in 1840; married to Miss Elizabeth T. Bates, at Warsaw, Ill., May 21, 1845.

riage relation, and making their home a shrine consecrated by love, fidelity, mutual respect, kindness and forbearance, radiant with the virtues and sweet and gentle influences inseparable from an abode where all tastes, pleasures and desires are in unison. Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden were among the earliest citizens of Keokuk, and the years that have since elapsed have served, if possible, to heighten still further the high regard in which they were held from the first. Such of their friends of early days as are yet living are their friends still, and the number of those who have been added to the list has steadily increased with the flight of time. Their constancy to these has been in keeping with their love for and devotion to each other,

and now in the ripe fruitage of years they find themselves in the enjoyment of the merited confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Tuesday afternoon and evening this estimable couple, surrounded by family and friends, appropriately celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. In harmony with the occasion the residence and premises were handsomely decorated. The flowers everywhere displayed were golden, yellow roses, interspersed with ferns and palms. In all the adornments yellow predominated, in keeping with the golden event. On the north side of the house and connected with it was a bower of beauty in the form of a closely canopied pavilion, tastefully decorated, in common with the dining-room, with festoons of flowers and ferns entwined with yellow ribbons, and brilliantly lighted by electricity. Japanese portieres enclosed the verandas, the floors of which were covered with rugs. The fine old residence, always attractive in appearance, was never more beautiful in all the forty years of its occupancy by Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden.

At 5:30 p. m. the family and relatives, with a few invited guests, sat down to

a magnificent dinner served in courses. Three generations of the family partook of the repast. The venerable bride and groom graced the head of a long table, and their little namesakes among the grandchildren sat facing them at the other end. Divine blessing upon the bountiful feast was asked by Rev. Dr. Salter of Burlington, who expressed the gratitude and cheer and good will of the joyous company. The tables laden with their wealth of refreshments and profusion of flowers and graced with a happy company presented a most most enchanting scene which will long be remembered by participants and witnesses. A chain of old gold ribbon joined in loops wound gracefully in and out among the flowers and bonbons and candelabra of each table. At each plate was a handsome souvenir dinner card, tied with a dainty fillet of old gold ribbon, and inscribed in gold with the guest's name and a quotation appropriate to the person and the occasion. The lettering was exquisitely done; each card was of different design and revealed true artistic ability. Mr. Chittenden's was address-

ed "To the Grandsire," and was as follows:

"Alike all ages, aims of ancient days,
Have led their children through the mirthful maze.
And the gay grandsire skilled in jestic lore
Has frisked beneath the burden of four-score."

Mrs. Chittenden's was inscribed "To the Granddame," and read:

"Had I the gift I would write one regal,
deathless song—the song of the wife
Who finds her glory in being loyal to the love
that has crowned her life."

From the appetizing consomme which came first, to the splendid plum-pudding prepared by Mrs. Chittenden with her own skillful hands, which gave



MRS. A. B. CHITTENDEN.

Born Durham, Conn., Nov. 3, 1828; married at Warsaw, Ill., May 21, 1845, coming to Keokuk the same year.

coup de grace to the feast, the dinner was perfect in every detail. Those present and partaking of it, in addition to the host and hostess, were: Messrs. and Mesdames J. S. Schramm, Henry Schramm, C. Schramm, Lyman Cook, William Carson, Thomas Hedge, C. P. Squires, S. Dwight Eaton, C. E. Perkins, W. D. Eaton, George H. Higbee, Henry W. Chittenden, Thomas Wilkinson, J. M. Sherfey, Horace Rand, T. J. Foster; Misses Jessie Schramm, Margo Foster, Anna Eaton, Ruth Sherfey; Rev. William Salter, Walter, Ralph and Frank Schramm, Charles Armknecht, Abraham, Mary and Herbert Chittenden of Burlington; Messrs. and Mesdames Frank P. Crunden and Dwight Filley, of St. Louis; Mrs. Weems and Miss Brawner, of Quincy;

Mrs. S. F. Miller, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. F. Bower, of Chicago; Mrs. Henry Curtis and Miss Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Messrs. and Mesdames George D. Rand, William Ballinger, Wm. A. Brownell; Mrs. James B. Diver; Misses Kate Hosmer and Eleanor Ballinger, Messrs. H. T. Graham and S. M. Clark, of Keokuk.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the invited guests began to arrive. They were received by the host and hostess, assisted

The Gate City.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GATE CITY COMPANY
KEOKUK, IOWA.

MAY 29, 1898.

by General and Mrs. J. C. Parrott. No more brilliant company has assembled in Keokuk in recent years. The aged couple with their silvery hair and bright and animated expression gave cordial welcome to each and all. In a short time the spacious residence fairly swarmed with happy guests who had come to assist in making the occasion a most felicitous one. Congratulations and well wishes were showered upon the host and hostess by nearly 400 of their friends who united in expressing the hope that they would live to enjoy many more happy anniversaries. The dancing was opened by a cotillion in which three generations of the family participated, led by the stately bride and groom of fifty years ago. Music was furnished by the Miller-Rutledge orchestra, and the air was filled with melody as friends came and went. Throughout the evening dainty refreshments were served, and congratulations received by wire from absent friends who were unable to attend. One of the telegrams was from the St. Louis Ten Pin club, as follows:

"To Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chittenden:
Along life's alley you have bowled together
Full fifty years in fair and stormy weather;
Made many strikes in hearts of friends.
Though we have tried 300 and have blundered.
Yet trust you will attain one hundred.
At least in years before your journey ends."

Many elegant and costly golden tokens were received by the worthy couple. Throughout the occasion was replete with pleasure, and crowned most happily and appropriately the years Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden have journeyed together to the golden mile-stone. That they may live to enjoy many more happy anniversaries is the wish of all their friends.

Through the kindly generosity of Mr. C. E. Perkins the Burlington guests came and went in a commodious special train arriving here in the afternoon and reaching home at midnight.



GEN. AND MRS. J. C. PARROTT.
Gen. Parrott enlisted July 12, 1861, Captain Co. E. 7th Iowa Infantry.
Mustered out July 12, 1865, Brev. Brigadier General.

THE KEOKUK, IA., GATE CITY AND CONSTITUTION DEMOCRAT.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1952

Store Clerks in 1857 Kept Busy For 14 Hour Day

Some may sign nostalgically for the "good old days" but not the clerk in a present day store if he had any idea of the rules imposed upon his grandfather in the same position. A copy of the store rules for Carson, Pirie and Scott Co. in Chicago during 1857 is represented in the current issue of The Builder, publication of the Associated General Contractors of Illinois and reads as follows:

"Store must be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., the year around. Store must be swept, counters, bases, shelves and showcases dusted. Lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; bins made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water, also a bucket of coal brought in before breakfast (if there is time to do so) and attend to all customers who call.

"The employe who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement, will surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.

"Each employe must pay not less than \$5 per year to the church and must attend Sunday School regularly.

"Men employes are given one evening a week for courting and two if they go to prayer meeting.

"After fourteen hours of work in the store, the leisure time should be spent mostly in reading." X

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE GREAT ANIMAL MAN.

Brother of a Keokuk Man Has a Unique Occupation.

The Philadelphia Times has the following to say of William T. Hornaday, a brother to C. Hornaday of this city:

The occupation of William T. Hornaday is unique. He is the greatest "wild animal man" in the country. He knows more about wild animals than anybody else in America, and probably more than anybody else in the world. He has spent his life studying wild beasts in their native jungles, shooting them to get their skeletons for museums, collecting them alive, training them, and writing about them, and has built up more zoos and zoological museums than any other living American.

He is an example of the success which comes from life-long devotion to a steady purpose. In boyhood he determined to know more about wild animals than other people; now he stands at the top of his profession. He is the director of the New York Zoological Park, and is known to zoologists all over the world.

Mr. Hornaday was born forty-nine years ago in the backwoods of Indiana, and says he can't remember the time when he did not love to be among animals. He was educated at an Iowa college, studied Audubon thoroughly, and went to work in an establishment which supplies museums and zoological gardens. His first trip was to Florida for specimens; next he was sent to Cuba; then to South America, and in 1876 to the East Indies, where he spent two years roaming through the jungles of India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

During these years he had advantages enough to provide material for half a dozen boys' books had he cared to write them, but many a time he narrowly escaped death from the beasts he hunted. Some of the animals shot by Mr. Hornaday are to be found in the various museums of this country, and many living specimens are held captive in zoos as representing his enterprise.

Mr. Hornaday thinks nothing of going into a tiger's cage at the New York zoo to inquire about the poor beast's toothache, or into the den of a lioness to see if she is treating her cubs properly. He is a man of nerve and indomitable will, and there is not an animal among the thousands under his charge which does not on occasion recognize his mastery.

THE GATE CITY

PUBLISHED BY

THE GATE CITY COMPANY

MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1910.

**W. T. HORNADAY
AND HIS VOCATION**

**Brother of C. Hornaday of Keokuk
Knows More About Wild
Animals Than Any Other
Man in the Country.**

PRESERVATION OF SEALS

**Head of New York Zoological Park
Differs With Secretary Nagel in
Killing Seals on Pribilof
Islands.**

An interesting story dealing with William T. Hornaday, brother of C. Hornaday of this city and a man who was educated at the Ames Agricultural college, comes from New York City where Mr. Hornaday is head of the zoological park and is said to know more about animals, dead and alive, than any other person. It follows:

As a game protector he takes high rank. As a hunter he is simply bully. As an author he is perfectly corking. But as a prophet—

Well, it would be a shame to give William Temple Hornaday's standing as a prophet. Those who doped it out that the hope of the white race was to knock three rose colored constellations out of the hope of the colored at Reno simply outclass him in accuracy, range, and penetration as prophets. It isn't so very long ago that he put a lot of fresh facts out on his little counter up at the New York zoological park and arranged them neatly, and tied a bow here and a ribbon there, and then felt the gift of tongue come upon him.

"After viewing these facts," said Dr. Hornaday, "it is quite safe to say that Secretary Nagel will not permit the killing of seal on the Pribilof Islands for the next few years."

There's where Dr. Hornaday stubbed his zoological toe. Secretary Nagel has just issued a statement in which, so nearly as the unlearned can discover, he proved that it is better for the seals if they are killed off, except just enough for seed. Probably on the principle the Spaniards used

when they brought the gospel to the Caribbean natives.

"Those that die," said one missionary of a century or so ago, "are sure of heaven—while those that live will afford a sure profit to his most Catholic majesty."

Leaving that matter of seals, however—and leaving it hurriedly, for Dr. Hornaday can put as fine a brand of scientific wrath on exhibition as you ever noted when he thinks of the manner in which the seal herd is being extinguished—pleased comment is invited upon the fact that Dr. Hornaday has been referred to as the head of the New York zoological park, and not as the superintendent of the Bronx zoo, as the unworthy and superficial are accustomed to term it. There's another point upon which Dr. Hornaday waxes mildly insistent. Anyhow, he waxes insistent. The Bronx zoo will therefore be classified in this treatise under the head of the New York zoological park, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Hornaday's admiring attention will be thereby extorted.

Dr. Hornaday is right at the top of that small but select class that believe all men should do more hunting of wild animals—and all hunters of wild animals should do less killing. He can trail around on a hillside in the Coeur d'Alenes, with sliding snow beneath his feet and nothing but an overruling Providence to stop him if he starts to slide, and take more real enjoyment in snap-shooting an eight-dollar mountain sheep than he could in turning a machine gun on an African lion. Nothing delights him more than to intrude upon the domestic relations of a cotton-mouth moccasin and after sucking the poison out of the wound, make a note of the reptile's sensations in his little note book. He doesn't bother much about his own. He became the head of the Bronx—that is, the N. Y. Z. P.—because he was the one man on the continent who ought to be at its head, and he is staying there for the same reason. He knows more about wild animals alive and dead than any other white man on the reservation—and can prove what he says without calling anyone a liar.

Dr. Hornaday is short, strongly built, broad shouldered, dark of complexion and reasonably fertile of vocabulary. It was he who shot the largest bison on record—the same bison whose portrait appears on the ten-dollar bills—and who has done more than any other one man to keep the few bisons that are left from extermination. He is trying to do the same thing for the seal herd, but, thanks to the enthusiastic lack of support Secretary Nagel is giving him, his efforts do not seem productive of great success. He was born in Plainfield, Ind., in 1854, and with the exception of one period of error, during which time he dabbled in the real estate business, he has been in the wild animal line—alive, dead, skinned and stuffed. The list of the sports-

men's clubs he belongs to would fill a book, and if he wore all the medals with which he has been adorned for his services when he went out still hunting he would sound like a tin-shop falling off a hip roof. He has published a dozen or so books of real scientific value, and has hunted big game everywhere in the world where big game exists. Canada thinks as much of him as the United States does. A few years ago he found a wonderful stretch of hunting country along the Kootenai river—and at his request Canada made it a game preserve.

When he came to the New York zoological park in 1896 it was just a wide stretch of land entirely surrounded by politicians. But he has built it up—aided by generous men who are in sympathy with his plans and trust him absolutely—until it is now the finest zoological collection in the United States and compares most favorably with the best in Europe. He is O. K. as hunter and taxidermist and lecturer and author and photographer and public spirited citizen.

But as a prophet he is a sublime and unmitigated frost.

And that is amazing in view of the fact that he is an Iowa man. "Who's Who" says he was educated at the Iowa Agricultural college.

Dr. Hornaday is chairman of the Camp Fire club of America. That is a body of about 350 men who have hunted, modeled or painted big game. The chief object of the club is the preservation of wild life and forests. The committee on legislation consists of twelve lawyers, five business men and one zoologist and the funds for its work are obtained by public subscription. There are no salaries and no private interests to serve. It has issued an appeal for co-operation in presenting to the American people the facts regarding the fur seal industry before the destruction is complete. "We dislike controversy," says the appeal, "but we will shirk no duty that seems to devolve upon us in the preservation of valuable wild life from annihilation. We regard Secretary Nagel's course as outrageous and indefensible, and we ask you to print our open letter as a contribution to the cause of conservation which, in this case, is certainly in desperate straits."

The appeal goes on:
The United States government as represented by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, is about to perpetuate a very grim and deadly joke on the few surviving fur-seals on the Pribilof islands of Alaska. The seals are to be slaughtered by the United States government, in the name of "protection!" The forces now arrayed against the fur-seal consist of Secretary Nagel, Fish Commissioner George M. Bowers, Walter I. Lembkey, and the board of experts, of which Dr. David Starr Jordan is chairman. The present deplorable conditions have been brought about despite the fact that for the past ten years or more the government in its

foreign relations and domestic policy has had the benefit of the advice of the present board of experts.

At this very moment, the whole strength of the United States government is enlisted for the destruction of the fur-seals and the stultification of the American nation in the eyes of the world. The question is, Will the American people stand for it?

The exposure of official blundering and wrongdoing is not an agreeable task. The Camp-Fire Club of America dislikes controversy; but the present intentions of the head of the department of commerce and labor, regarding the fur-seal, impose upon us an obligation as good citizens that it is impossible to ignore.

The logic of events has made it our duty to lay before the American people a series of facts, in order that the people may have an opportunity to judge them, safeguarding their own property, and protecting their good name among nations. As the exhibits herewith will show, we have faithfully endeavored to secure plain justice for the public interests at stake without a resort to publicity; but the evil genius of the fur-seal is inexorable.

About 1867 the Pribilof islands of Alaska were acquired by the United States from Russia. In 1874 the seal herds which visited these islands for breeding purposes numbered at least four and a half million seals. Today they number from thirty to fifty thousand. The seals reach the Pribilof islands during June and July, where breeding females and old bulls gather at certain parts of the islands known as the breeding grounds. The young seals, male and female, keep to themselves, and it is from these younger seals that the seal-skins of commerce is taken. Only the young males, called bachelor seals, from two to four years old, may legally be killed.

Since 1870 the United States government has leased the right to kill these seals to certain companies, the last lease being made in 1890 to the North American Commercial company, which lease expired April 30, 1910, and was not renewed.

During the time that the seals are making their homes on the Pribilof islands they make extensive trips to sea in search of food, often going from fifty to 100 miles from the islands and remaining away for ten days or two weeks. It is while on these expeditions in search of food that they are killed by the pelagic sealers, who surround the islands outside of the three-mile and sixty mile territorial limits, "pelagic sealers" being the term used for those who kill seals at sea.

For the past twenty years a black cloud has hung over our fur-seal industry, dropping down an almost continuous rain of deadly blunders and disasters. We assert that the average citizen has not the faintest conception of the extent and thoroughness of the official blunders, and the failures that have visited their evil results on the once valuable fur-seal industry. That industry is now almost annihilated.

and the policy of Secretary Nagel will inevitably complete it. Our concern is with the present and the future.

Regarding the past, the Camp-Fire club has made no formal charges. No effort can bring to life the dead fur-seal millions.

Definite charges against George M. Bowers, Walter I. Lembkey and others have been made by Henry W. Elliott, formerly United States treasury agent upon the islands, and filed with Secretary Nagel. If these charges are investigated by congress the public may learn incidentally the grimly humorous story of senate document No. 407.

About this time last year it became painfully evident that unless a body of independent citizens at once took action with congress in behalf of the miserable remnant of from 30,000 to 50,000 fur-seals, and stopped the impending execution of a new killing lease, the complete annihilation of the fur-seal industry in the near future was absolutely certain to ensue. We had seen an industry that once produced a net revenue of about \$325,000 per year destroyed down to a point where it now involves our government in an annual loss of at least \$225,000, not counting the wiping out of \$20,000-000 worth of breeding fur-seals! Of all the fourteen "experts" who were officially advising the secretary of commerce and labor, not one—so far as could be learned—had proposed a temporary closed season for the remaining seals, or objected to the making of a new killing lease. On the contrary, the most weighty official recommendation of the "experts" was that hereafter "only 95 per cent" of the male seals should be killed each year!

THE GATE CITY:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1899

ORANG-OUTANGS.

The Experience of a Keokuk Man's Brother in Hunting Them.

W. T. Hornaday, the brother of Cal Hornaday, of this city, who was recently here on a visit, is a naturalist residing in Rochester, N. Y. The *Democrat and Chronicle* of that city, realizing the fact that Orang-outangs are the most curious of man-like animals and knowing that Mr. Hornaday could tell of many entertaining adventures through which he passed while hunting them in Borneo, resolved to favor its readers with the results of an interview, which were as follows:

"To get down to business, Mr. Hornaday, I'd like to listen to your own account of orang-outang hunting in Borneo," quoth the young man with the pencil and note-book.

"All right; fire away with your questions and I'll keep even with you," replied the naturalist, as he gave another twist to the flax padding with which he was winding the wooden arm skeleton and iron rod to fill out one of the arms

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(W.T. Hornaday)

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of the largest beast's hide.

"When and how did you get settled down to business as a hunter in Borneo?"

It was in the fall of 1878—I think in the month of September, that I shot this specimen upon which I am now working. He was in size and weight next to the largest one I secured—weight a little more than 170 pounds. The orangs inhabit the river country and the adjacent marshes, where there is quite a growth of scrubby forest. One day, as several of my native assistants and myself were paddling our boat lazily down the river, we heard one of those howls, or growls, or bellows, which could not easily be mistaken for anything else than the expressive voice of a good big mias. We kept a close lookout, and by and by I caught the first glimpse of one of those great, red, shaggy knecs up in a tree top. Then I saw the ugly old monster lazily reaching from bough to bough—and the sight of such an orang, reaching six or eight feet every time, was a spectacle to behold! I waited my opportunity, fixed the stock of my gun securely against my shoulder and drew a bead on his majesty. The rifle ball lodged in his great, broad chest, and the huge ugly form swayed a little in the struggle between life and death. Then down it came with a rattling, cracking crash, almost falling into our boat, which would certainly have swamped us. Oh, how I would like to shoot that old fellow over again now! There was game for you, such as the American hunter would hardly feel encouraged to dream of. I had six or eight of the natives to assist me, and they at once declared that this was the largest mias they had ever seen. Accordingly, they gave him the name "Rajah Pedang," or, in other words, the governor of Pedang. They are almost sure to call a big thing, either in the form of a man or beast, a "rajah."

"The orang must be a beast of very ugly disposition, when captured alive, is he not?"

Yes, sometimes. I got one alive during my stay in Borneo. He was a young one—not larger than an eight or ten-year-old boy. When we discovered him he was in a tree which stood out alone by itself. The darkies cut the tree down, and there he was. We had forked sticks all ready for him, and we put one of them over his neck, thus pinning him down to the ground. I would rather have put my hand against a buzz-saw than into his mouth. He was as mad as a tiger, and he took no pains to conceal his ferocity. On the contrary, he displayed it to the very best of advantage. After we had secured him safely we tantalized him just to see how far he would go in his anger. He actually became so enraged that he took one of his own fingers between his teeth and bit it through to the solid bone! Then, when we got him into the boat, he managed to get hold of one of the fingers of his dead mother laying beside him, and bit that quite as fiercely as he had his own. I tied a rope around his neck and took him home to headquarters. Here I assigned him to a bath-room where he could have everything his own way. But he was surly and wouldn't eat much, though I did my level best to keep him supplied with the delicacies of the season, and especially with boiled rice, which is deemed good for the orang-outang when in captivity. But

be only hung upon the rafters with those long arms of his and wouldn't eat except when he tried to eat me. I couldn't induce him to become an admirer of mine, and he pined away as orang-outangs always do in captivity. Their disposition seems to be such that they prefer death to bondage, and this is probably the reason they are so seldom seen even in the best of menageries. One night we heard a heavy thud in the bath-room, and when we went in to see what was the matter there lay the little mias, whose own obstinacy had been the death of him."

"Now, Mr. Hornaday, people will doubtless be curious to know what you know about orangs or gorillas handling clubs in fighting with man, as has been alleged by some persons claiming a knowledge of such subjects. How is it?"

"I do not believe there is a beast in the world that does anything of the kind. I am aware that one of our recognized authorities in natural science has stated that the gorilla will utilize almost anything he can lay hold on for a weapon. However, I have my doubts on this point, confirmed by considerable observation and experience."

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(W.T. Hornaday)

HARRISON HEADS FACTORY MEN

Unanimously Named to Lead the
Iowa State Manufacturers Dur-
ing the Coming
Year.

CONVENTION IS OVER

Many Measures Discussed at the
Last Session of the Manu-
facturers This
Morning.

At the closing session of the Iowa State Manufacturers Association which ended about one o'clock this afternoon, Cephas Harrison, of this city, was elected president for the ensuing year, and J. W. Hill, of Des Moines, was elected vice president. There were no other officers elected.

Mr. Harrison was vice president of the organization during the past year and has been very active in its af-



CEPHAS HARRISON
The new President.

be increased and he appoints members to fill expiring terms and the new positions created. Mr. Harrison was cheered by the manufacturers upon his re-election.

The Closing Program.

The closing program opened this morning at 9:30 and there was discussion upon several of the measures passed by the last legislature, including the new workmen's compensation law, fire insurance law, status of the bulk sales, railroad transportation and general suggestion for the strengthening of the organization.

A resolution was passed endorsing "Made in Iowa" goods and calling upon the board of control of state institutions to buy goods in Iowa. Actuary C. A. Gibson of the association talked of the insurance laws of the state and the work of his department in the association. The workmen's compensation law as a general idea was favorably commented upon although specifically it is not liked by some manufacturers.

A tentative draft of the constitution and by-laws of the proposed Iowa Manufacturers Reciprocal Exchange was submitted. The object of the exchange is to furnish insurance to the manufacturers and to require members of the exchange to install certain fire preventative appliances. All officers of the organization shall be members of the Iowa Manufacturers' Association. The idea of a reciprocal exchange is supported by most of the manufacturers.

Mr. Wrightman Reports.

G. A. Wrightman, secretary, reported the activity of the association during the past year and traced the work that had been done. His report was applauded by the manufacturers.

At noon the convention went into executive session to hear the reports of the various committees and most of the visitors left the city on noon trains.

fairs. He was the general choice for the office and the report of the nominating committee was accepted without dissent. He will have an important position to fill this year with the many changes made in the organization. The executive committee will

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

The Gate City.

MAY 20, 1897.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

HAWKINS TAYLOR.

Appreciative Review of the Man and His Work—A True Child of the West.

J. W. Murphy in Burlington Post: The Iowa Historical Record for the current quarter calls attention to the valuable manuscripts bearing upon the early history of this state, which were left by the late Hawkins Taylor who died in Washington a few years ago. The Record suggests that these manuscripts should be secured for one of the state's historical libraries. Probably already that indefatigable collector, Charles Aldrich, is after this really valuable series of papers, and certainly the historical bureau at the state capital is the one appropriate resting place for the records of pioneer life bequeathed to posterity by this remarkable character. Hawkins Taylor knew early Iowa as few men have known it. He possessed a receptive mind and had at his command a most excellent narrative style. In later years his published contributions were all found to be simple, accurate and valuable. He was chary about the employment of the embellishing arts, and clung closely to his subject and the course along which the truth led it. He could easily have been a great leader of men. While he was active and consequential in affairs when a young man, he ceased early to vex himself with the foibles or the trend of things social, summoning the air of the observant philosopher and surrendering himself to his natural inclination of contemplation. From this mood which was well and proper he often emerged, however, to write of pioneer Iowa, and it was the whole impartiality of his calm and undetached recitation that rendered his simple and unassuming pages so luminous and inspiring. He had all the love of wild Iowa, as a firstling, that Daniel F. Miller also demonstrated was not incompatible with the temperament of the scholar. He could not have made pages like Macauley or Gibbon or Guizot or Allibone; he could not have written in great swinging periods like Rollin or Taine, or our own Prescott. As well compare the modest wild rose, nestling in the prairie grass and blushing unseen, to the gorgeous exotic flaming in the conservatory window. But he was a true child of the west, and his spirit truly breathed its wild free air. He was of that school of natural letters here in Iowa that produced Thomas Gregg, A. W. Harlan, Judge Murdock, Daniel F. Miller, and latterly Charles Aldrich, greatest of all historical collectors, and S. H. M. Byers who wrote "Sherman's March to the Sea," and J. L. McCreery, the gifted Iowan who composed "There Is No Death," while driving over the prairies one wintry night from Manchester to Delhi. The later generation of this same school we think finds its

best interpretation in the literary productions of Captain Sam B. Evans of Ottumwa—but it will never lack for either votaries or disciples as long as the waving prairies remain and the grass grown rivers flow.

The Daily Gate City.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18 1872

HAWKINS TAYLOR, in the last *Annals of Iowa*, has the following, among other Random Recollections:

"At one time, when there was an effort to divide Lee county, the people of Fort Madison sent General Brown, among others, down to Keokuk to get up a healthy sentiment against the measure. They stopped at the "Box Trap," kept, and well kept, by my noble friend and prince of hotel-keepers, L. B. Fleak. The "Box Trap" was on the side hill, below Main street. Brown and his party were put in an upper front room. It was in the dead of winter, the river was frozen over solid, and the night still, bright, and clear. Brown and friends, joined by others of Keokuk, had some red-eye, and enjoyed a social game of euchre. Towards midnight, Brown said he felt like hallooing; the party said if he wanted to halloo, to "go it." So he raised the sash, stuck out his head, and gave several Indian yells that waked the town, if not the people in Warsaw, Illinois. Fleak, who had gone to bed, came rushing up to see what was the matter, but all was serene in the room. Brown in his politest mood, asked pardon, and Fleak went to bed. Very soon the General said he felt like giving them another sample of the war whoop; the party again advised him to whoop, and he again gave the Indian yell. Fleak again made his appearance, when the General made his politest bow, asked pardon, and Fleak again returned to bed. Very soon the General insisted that he felt like giving the Camanche war whoop; the party said they would be delighted to hear him, and the window was raised and the Camanche war whoop was given. Fleak again appeared at the door, and Brown was politer than ever; but this time Fleak told him that he kept a quiet house, and would not allow any disturbance in it. The General fully endorsed all that he said in praise of his house, and Fleak went to bed again. Very soon the General insisted that he had not done the Camanche justice, and must try it over; the party insisted on hearing him, and the yell, with all the variations, was given. Fleak again appeared, this time to notify the General that his horse would be at the door, saddled, within a few minutes. The General thanked him politely, and with his companions, was soon on his way at three o'clock in the morning, to "Hog Thief Hollow," a few miles from Keokuk."

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CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1888.

WILL WRITE A BOOK.

Hawkins Taylor Preparing One that Will Interest Old and New Settlers.

The communication which appears below is self explanatory. It tells, in a straight forward manner, of the intentions of the writer. Hawkins Taylor, a prominent figure in the early history of this city, is writing a book that will be reminiscent of the early days of Keokuk and of Iowa. Those who are best prepared to judge, say that no one is better qualified or more competent for the task which he has set himself than is Mr. Taylor, and a book, interesting and entertaining, may be confidently anticipated as the result of the compilation and "sticking together" of the personal recollections and exciting experiences of this well known gentleman. Mr. Taylor is specially desirous that any person in possession of interesting information relating to the early settlement of this region send the same to him at Washington, D. C. But here is the letter:

I am writing a book. I am not writing a book to gratify any enemy for I do not think that I have any. I am writing the book because I can do nothing else. The book, in my mind, is to be a sort of personal history; a sort of history of the people of, and early days of Keokuk; a sort of history of the early days of Iowa; incidents of the four years that I acted as secret detective for the Treasury department; a sort of history of Mormonism and Hummerism; a history of the Missouri and Iowa boundary war; the murder of Knight at Montrose; rail war; my arrest at Palmyra, Mo., as a Mormon; the Hodge trial, and incidental ideas that will turn up as I go along. There is plenty of material in my hands and head to make a readable book but the doubt comes in when I contemplate the probability of joining all these things together in proper order. If glue would answer to stick them together I would have no fear for I have had long experience and great success in the use of glue in putting together broken chairs and old furniture in my household duties and interests for these many years, but when I think of putting the conglomeration of history and incidents I fear the same fate that befel "loyd's "masheen" of the good old days of yellow hand bills, Sile Haight, Sample, and all the rest of us then in Keokuk. Floyd, as all the old settlers will recollect, built a boat at my old mill above town to shale off and break up and clean out the ledge of rocks in the rapids. The destructive power of Floyd's machine was a great chisel, weighing thirty-two tons, inclosed in a box. The chisel was raised by steam six or eight feet and then let drop. When I left the mill one day I knew that Floyd meant to test the machine that afternoon. That night, meeting Floyd, I inquired how the machine worked. "Elegant, but the thing

burst the box that it was in the second stroke," was the answer. The trial was on the flat solid rock that had no give, and the machine burst. Your townsman and newspaper man, Fry, says that he can make the parts stick without using glue, and if he cannot, I would like to know who can?

If there is any one who can tell me anything about the early times in Keokuk, or anything else that would stick in my book without using glue, I will be glad to know it. Probably the most important and most difficult part of all will be to find a publisher that will not require pay in advance for the work. But I never borrow trouble. I usually have a full stock on hand of the article, but I have always made it a point to keep on good terms with all my troubles. I think that my life has been greatly prolonged by never nursing or quarreling with trouble, and the man that follows this rule will always fall on his feet rather than on his head. HAWKINS TAYLOR.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1866

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25.

A KEOKUKIAN IN AN AFFRAY.—B. S. Hine, a long time Keokukian, got into a quarrel with his partner in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening. (They are proprietors of the Planters' House in that city.) A special to Monday's *Tribune* says:

Several days ago a gentleman and his wife arrived from an Eastern city, and took rooms at the Planters' House. On Friday morning he engaged seats at the Opera House. Not being able to go, he requested Mr. Hine to accompany his wife, Hine having known her previously. Mr. Hine consented, and they accordingly went. On Saturday morning Col. Knott called Mr. Hine to him and stated that he believed the lady was a prostitute, and ought not be allowed to remain in the house. Mr. Hine replied that the remark was entirely uncalled for, turned around and left. In the evening, about six o'clock, Col. Knott was sitting in the office, and Mr. Hine coming in, he called him to him and said, "Hine, you are making a G—d d—d fool of yourself." Hine replied, "It is none of your business if I am." Knott then replied with a low and very vulgar epithet. During this, Knott, who was drunk, had his face turned away from Hine, and the latter took hold of his whiskers and pulled his head round so that he could look him the face. Knott then struck Hine in the face, knocking one of his teeth out. Hine stepped back, and Knott again struck him. They then clinched, and in the affray Hine drew a knife, and stabbed Knott twice in the bowels, producing very ugly wounds, through which the bowels protruded. Before falling, Knott called to his son, who was standing near by, and said, "Silby, shoot the d—d son of a b—h. Here is a pistol," at the same time reaching for a pistol which lay near by. The son, however, did not do it. As soon as the affray was over, Hine walked to the Hammond Street Station House, and gave himself up, stating the facts, and giving up his knife, which he still had in his possession. The wounded man is still alive, and it is possible may recover.

THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 1942

HART WILL RUN AGAIN

KEOKUK MAN TO SEEK RE-ELECTION AS IOWA SENATOR

State Senator Stanley L. Hart of Keokuk, today announced that he will be a candidate for re-election.



Stanley L. Hart.

seeking the republican nomination as senator from the first district in the primaries next June.

Hart has been a member of the Iowa Senate from Lee county since 1937, when he was first elected in a special election to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full four year term in the general election of 1938.

"To win this war," Hart said today, "the people of Iowa must have able, experienced representation in the Legislature, to insure that there is no wasteful extravagance, no needless new laws enacted — but rather every effort directed toward winning this war as completely and quickly as possible."

Stan Hart served 24 months in the U. S. Army in World War No. I, one year of which was spent with the A. E. F. in France and Germany. He has been in the wholesale cheese business the past ten years, as well as the wholesale candy business. He lives on a farm at Sandusky—is married and has two children. 3/5/42

Pictured at right is Lieut. Edward O'Hare, Uncle Sam's No. 1 air ace, who is credited with shooting down six Japanese bombers during a single dogfight over mid-Pacific recently, believed to be a record for World War II. His American comrades accounted for 10 more of the 18 enemy planes which attacked a United States aircraft carrier near the Gilbert islands, according to a War Department announcement. Lieut. O'Hare, who will be 28 years old on Friday, March 13, is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and his mother, who says she is the "proudest mother in the land," lives at St. Louis. A congratulatory telephone call from the War Department was received here yesterday morning by the ace's young bride



3/5/42



—Exclusive Gate City Staff photo

... the former Rita Worster, above, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Mary Humble, 713 Orleans avenue, since the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in December. Married to O'Hare at Phoenix, Ariz., only last September, she received the news with a mixture of joy and apprehension, and was completely fatigued from answering telephone calls all night when this picture was taken in the living room of the Humbles' apartment yesterday. The photograph, an exclusive one secured by the Gate City photographer after more than hour spent in an effort to overcome Mrs. O'Hare's modesty about her husband's sensational feat, does not do justice to her pretty features but graphically reveals the weariness which followed the excitement of learning she is a bride of a war hero.

"Butch" O'Hare, Keokuk Girl's Hubby, Missing

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 10—(P)—Lt. Cmdr. Edward H. "Butch" O'Hare, naval air hero, is missing in action, a member of the family said today.

O'Hare was awarded the Congressional Medal last year for shooting down five Japanese bombers and severely damag-



ing a sixth in a single action when they attacked the aircraft carrier on which he was stationed.

Mrs. Phil E. Tovrea, mother-in-law of O'Hare's sister Marilyn, said his mother, Mrs. Selma O'Hare, had left for Coronado, Calif., to be with O'Hare's wife and their year-old daughter. She said Mrs. O'Hare's notification gave no details.

O'Hare's father was Edward H. O'Hare, Chicago racetrack promoter fatally shot in 1939.

—o—

"Butch" O'Hare was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt for his daring, single-handed attack on a formation of nine twin-engined Japanese bombers approaching the carrier on which he was based. He shot down five of the bombers and severely damaged a sixth before they reached the bomb release point. As a result of his action, his citation said, "he undoubtedly saved his carrier from serious damage."

His carrier at the time was the Lexington, which subsequently was sunk in the battle of Coral sea.

O'Hare was born in St. Louis 29 years ago. After attending Western Military Academy, he entered the Naval Academy in 1937.

For two years he served on the battleship New Mexico and then reported to the Pensacola Naval Air station for flight training. He qualified as naval aviator in May, 1940, and was assigned to carrier duty.

O'Hare was a lieutenant (J. G.) when he engaged in the combat which earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor. But as a result of his feat he was advanced 30 numbers in his permanent rank and promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant commander.

He was recalled to this country to aid in the training of naval aviators and then was given command of an air unit attached to the fleet.

FEB. 18, 1943

Y AND CONSTITUTION

Keokuk Native is Foremost Young Man of Dubuque

Vernon A. Beaty, a native of Keokuk and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Beaty of 17½ South Second street, has been selected as the outstanding young man in Dubuque for the year 1942, it was announced the other day by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of that city.

Young Beaty has been a resident of Dubuque since January of 1937, and is manager of the F. W. Woolworth company store there. He has been affiliated with Woolworth's for the past 15 years. He is married and has one daughter and one son.

Seven Organizations.

According to the Dubuque Junior Chamber of Commerce, Beaty was selected for the honor because of his outstanding work in seven organizations during 1942.

1—He was chairman of the 1942 Community Chest drive.

2—First vice president of the Dubuque Community Chest.

3—President of Kiwanis club.

4—Member of the Dubuque county committee for sale of U. S. War Bonds and Stamps.

5—Member of advisory committee on child welfare.

6—Member of board of directors of Retail Merchants association.

7—Member of committee of national scrap drive.

KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, MAR. 5, 1942

ORDNANCE PLANT BLAST KILLS 21

One Keokuk Man is Victim-Two Injured

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 5.—(UP)—The death toll from the second explosion within three months at the \$60,000,000 Iowa ordnance plant reached 21 today.

Bodies of 15 victims have been identified and plant officials said six other workmen are missing and undoubtedly were killed.

An additional 42 workmen were injured, three of them critically.

The blast occurred where TNT is melted before it is poured into shells just before the midnight change in shifts.

A similar, three story brick and cement building was demolished Dec. 12, killing 13 persons.

Col. Otto M. Jank, commanding officer of the plant, said a board of inquiry from the war department was enroute from Washington to investigate last night's explosion.

The blast was heard as far south as Fort Madison and it rattled windows for miles around.

A workman who had just left the building said debris was thrown "several hundred feet in the air" and that the explosion "looked like a volcano." Another, who escaped with minor injuries, said he was blown 40 feet from the building.

Six hours after the explosion, the coroner's office reported 15 bodies had been taken to undertaking parlors. Only six had been identified at that time. One of them, Harold Klontz, Ollie, Iowa, had lived five hours although both legs and one arm were blown from his body.

TNT is melted before it is

Jank said the number of men working in the building had not been ascertained and that the final death toll probably must await a check of payroll lists. He said "it may take three or four days before we determine the exact number."

Highway patrolmen from throughout southeastern Iowa were summoned to handle traffic on roads leading to the plant. All persons without official passes were barred from the area.

Burlington police and firemen helped in giving first aid at the plant and directed ambulances bringing the injured to the Mercy and Burlington hospitals here.

Many sleeping residents of the city, awakened when the explosion jarred their homes and rattled window panes, swamped the police department with calls. The telephone company summoned all its operators to handle the flood of calls. The Burlington radio station returned to the air to warn motorists away from the plant.

It was understood a board of inquiry from Washington would begin an investigation today. The report of the board which investigated the December explosion has not yet been released.

Among those injured in last night's blast, Carl Mikels, Fort Madison; Clyde Hughes, Cincinnati, Ia.; and Wilbur Davis, Bloomfield, appeared to be in the most critical condition.

Fourteen of the injured were brought to Mercy hospital and the remainder to Burlington hospital.

The blast was similar to the one last December and occurred in the same type of three story brick and cement building where TNT is melted for loading into shells.

In both cases the buildings were wrecked.

More workmen were involved in last night's blast because of the fact that it occurred just before the midnight shift was changing. Men who start at midnight are required to punch the time clocks a few minutes before 12, so that there will be no delay in making the change.

DES MOINES, Ia., Mar. 5.—(UP)—U. S. Sen. Clyde L. Herring, D., Ia., said today that the second blast at the Burlington ordnance plant "indicates some poor housekeeping somewhere."

"We can't let this kind of thing get to be a habit," he added.

He said he did not know yet whether he would make a personal investigation. He added that he was trying to reach Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, army production chief, to ask him to investigate. Knudsen was here Tuesday on a trip to inspect the arms plant at Ankeny.

LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 5—(IP)—Identified casualties in the Iowa Ordnance plant explosion:

DEAD

Harold R. Wyatt, 27, Keokuk, Ia.
Royal L. Murray, 41, East Moline, Ill.
Grover C. Keith, 45, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Pearl Clifford Carver, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Hartzell Popejay, Fairfield, Ia.
Kenneth N. Van Sickle, 34, Rock Island, Ill.
William B. Englund, Colusa, Ill.
Herschel H. Goddard, Oskaloosa, Ia.
Andrew Jacques Voorhees, Rariton, Ill.
Harold Klontz, Ollie, Ia.
Lawrence G. Greiner, 29, Keota, Ia.
Bernard Leroy Melton, 29, New London, Ia.
Ralph C. Carson, 23, Denmark, Ia.
Archie S. Booth, 42, Colchester, Ill.
Ernest E. Stausbaugh, 28, Roseville, Ill.

INJURED

At Burlington hospital:
Lester Bennett, Middletown, Ia.
John Lohr, Burlington, Ia.
Stephen Thompson, Wapello, Ia.
Francis T. Smith, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Carl E. Mikels, Fort Madison, Ia.
Kenneth L. Babcock, Burlington, Ia.
Denver Brown, New London, Ia.
Clyde Hughes, Cincinnati, Ia.
Wilbur Davis, Bloomfield, Ia.
Ray Hawbaker, Hillsboro, Ia.
Carl Turk, Jr., Burlington.
Wayne Matheny, Blandinsville, Ill.
Oren Z. Wood, Keokuk, Ia.
Thomas Harvey, Dallas City, Ill.
John Saben, Oquawka, Ill.
Ben Kochle, Nauvoo, Ill.
Otis Huston (released after treatment).
Robert Snyder, Birmingham, Ia.
W. L. Jackson, Denmark, Ia.
E. D. Martindale, Burlington (released after treatment).
Clifford Olson, Stronghurst, Ill.
Emery Thompson, Lockridge, Ia.
Joseph A. Bryant, Lomax, Ill.
Charles Werner, Burlington, Ia.
Lloyd Schubert, West Point, Ia.
Harold Crabtree (address unknown).
Ivan Ward (address unknown).
At Mercy hospital:
Charles Todd, Wapello, Ia.
Carl B. Preston, Fort Madison, Ia.

Merle Schneepf, Burlington, Ia.
Roy Huff, Keokuk, Ia.
Clarence Wixon (address unknown).
William Hattenschwiler (address unknown).
Richard Gieselman, Burlington, Ia.
James Fertig (address unknown).
Thomas St. Ledger, Salem, Ia.
Earl Oakes, Beggsville, Ill.
Russell Sweringen, Burlington, Ia.
Otis Harrison, Biggsville, Ill.
Philip Gilson, Salem, Ia.
Ernest Miller, Keosauqua, Ia.

—Buy Defense Bonds, Stamps—
Harold Wyatt, 26, a resident of the Johnson Street road, was the only Keokuk person known today to have lost his life in the explosion which killed 21 men and injured at least 40 others at the Iowa Ordnance plant near Burlington last midnight.

Wyatt's name was not definitely included in the toll of fatalities until late this morning when it was said that his identification had been made positive.

Two other Keokuk men were listed among casualties of the blast, but neither of them was believed to be hurt seriously.

They are Roy Huff, about 26 years old, of 216 South 18th St., and Oren Z. Wood, 39, of 800 High street. Both were reported as planning to return home tonight, although hospital authorities were not certain that they would be released that soon.

Huff is a patient at Mercy hospital in Burlington, and he is said to be badly cut and bruised. Wood is a patient at Burlington hospital, and a member of his family said that it was understood he sustained a deep cut on his forehead and that his back is injured.

Neither man was believed to have sustained bone fractures.

Only 15 of the 21 persons believed dead as a result of the explosion had been identified this afternoon, but there was no reliable indication that any other men from this vicinity were among the missing.

Wyatt's remains were being brought to Keokuk this afternoon, but because it was not established what condition his body is in after being torn by the terrific blast it was not believed that it could be viewed by friends tonight.

Wyatt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wyatt who lived near the Sugar Creek bridge on the Johnson Street road, and he was a member of the Sugar Creek Christian church. He was born on Nov. 18, 1915 and was graduated from the Keokuk Senior high school in 1933.

Surviving him are his parents, one brother, Henry of Keokuk, and three sisters, Edna, Laura Marie and Mae, all of Keokuk.

The force of the explosion caused such a concussion that the earth tremor was felt by many Keokuk residents and some reported hearing the report which they described as sounding like distant thunder.

—Buy Defense Bonds, Stamps—

HAVE GROUP INSURANCE AT ORDNANCE PLANT

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 5—(IP)—Workmen at the Iowa Ordnance plant have been insured for \$2,000 each under a group policy since the last explosion there.

—Buy Defense Bonds, Stamps—

KNUDSEN TO PROBE BLAST

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5—(IP)—Lieut. Gen. William E. Knudsen, chief of defense production, will investigate the Iowa Ordnance plant explosion, he informed Sen. Clyde L. Herring today.

Herring reached Knudsen by telephone at Kansas City, Mo., where the general was inspecting defense plants.

"He said he would meet me at Burlington tomorrow morning," Herring said.

Herring is chairman of a senate sub-committee investigating national defense.

"I feel that there is something wrong and that there is cause for a thorough investigation at the Iowa Ordnance plant," he said.

"These disasters should not keep recurring, and our committee will endeavor to take any steps to help the army prevent their recurrence."

—Buy Defense Bonds, Stamps—

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