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INFANTS CHILDREN

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Recipe of DR. J. C. WHEELER, FITCHBURG

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Wheeler*
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

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LINCOLN CONSPIRACY

AND ITS CONSPIRATORS BY SAMUEL BLAND ARNOLD, WHO WAS IMPRISONED AT DRY TORTUGAS PART II.

Samuel Bland Arnold begins his life story by telling of his meeting with Booth in September, 1864, and thus leading on up to the plots to kidnap President Lincoln, detailing all of the attendant circumstances. The statement was sworn to before a notary public at Dry Tortugas, Fla., on December 3, 1867, and the conditions under which it was drawn up, with its significance, are dealt with by Mr. Arnold in his general statement to follow.

The following is the full text of the document:

It was in the latter part of August, or about the first of September, A. D. 1864, that J. Wilkes Booth, hearing in his own town, went word to me that he would like to see me at Barrum's Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, at which place he was then stopping. I had not seen Booth since the year 1851, at which time we were fellow-students at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., the Rev. L. Van Bokkelen being the president of the said institute. I called upon him and was kindly received as an old schoolmate and invited to his room. We conversed together, seated by a table, smoking cigars, of past hours of youth and the present war. He said he had heard I had been South, etc., when a tap at the door was given, and O'Laughlin was ushered into the room. O'Laughlin was a former acquaintance of Booth, from boyhood up, so he informed me. I was introduced to him, and this was my first acquaintance with O'Laughlin.

In a short time wine was called for by Booth, and we drank and freely conversed together about the war, the present condition of the South, and in regard to the non-exchange of prisoners. Booth then spoke of the abduction or kidnaping of the President, saying if such could be accomplished, and the President taken to Richmond and held as a hostage, he thought it would bring about an exchange of prisoners. He said the President frequently went to the Soldiers' Home, alone and unguarded, that he could be easily captured by some of these visits, and being carried to the Potomac, boated across the river and conveyed to Richmond.

These were the ideas advanced by Booth, and he alone was the moving spirit. After a debate of some time, and his pointing out its feasibility, and being under the effects some little of wine, we consented to join him in the enterprise. We alone comprised the entire party to this scheme at that time, as far as my knowledge extends. We separated that afternoon, and I returned to my brother's home, near Hookstown, Baltimore County, Md. Booth stated that he would leave for New York the next day to wind up his affairs and make over his property to different members of his family, reserving enough to carry out his projected scheme, and would soon return.

Had Large Income.

Booth said he would furnish all the necessary materials to carry out the project. He showed me the different entries in his diary of what his engagements were in his profession, and I judge he paid him in his profession, and he told me from what I have heard his income therefrom to have been from \$25,000 to \$30,000. He also informed me that he owned property in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Boston. He was taken sick while at home, and upon his recovery he arranged his business and went to the oil regions, from which place he wrote me, enclosing \$20 for expenses, requesting me to look around and pick out a horse for him.

This was all the money I ever received from Booth, or any other person, in connection with the undertaking. He went from the oil regions to Canada, and shipped his wardrobe to Nassau, and afterwards informed me. Booth returned to Baltimore some time in November or

December, 1864. He had purchased, whilst North, some arms to defend himself in case of pursuit, viz: Two carbines, three pairs of revolvers, three knives and two pairs of handcuffs. Fearing that the weight of his trunk might attract attention, he asked me to take part of them, which I did, and sent them to him by express to Washington.

A short time after his return from Canada to Baltimore, he went to the lower counties of Maryland, bordering on the Potomac, as he said, for the purpose of completing and ready to work. I informed him in Baltimore in January, I think, at which time he purchased the horse that I had selected for him. He also purchased a buggy and harness, and said that all was completed and ready to work. I informed my parents that I was in the oil business with Booth, to prevent them from knowing the true cause of my association with Booth. O'Laughlin and I drove the buggy to Washington. This was some time in the latter part of December, 1864, or the early part of January, 1865.

Early Preparations.

We left the home at Nalley's Livery stable, on the avenue, near Thirteenth street, and we went to the Rullman's Hotel (kept by Lichau), on Pennsylvania avenue. We remained there a few days, and then went to Mitchell's Hotel, near Grover's Theater, and remained a few days. We went from there and rented a room from Mrs. Van Tyne, 429 D street, and obtained our meals at the Franklin Hotel, at the corner of D and Eighth streets. We remained there, off and on, until March 24, 1865, during which time I frequently went to Baltimore nearly every Saturday. O'Laughlin, as a general thing, went and returned with me on these visits.

When in Baltimore, I remained at my father's home, when in Washington I spent most of my time at Rullman's Hotel (kept by Lichau), on Pennsylvania avenue, at which place O'Laughlin and myself had acquaintances.

The President having ceased visiting the Soldiers' Home, Booth proposed a plan to abduct him from the theater, by carrying him back off the stage by the back entrance, place him in a buggy which he was to have in attendance, and during the confusion which would be produced by the turning off of the gas, make good our escape. I objected to any such arrangement, and plainly pointed out its utter impracticability and told Booth it could not be accomplished. He would listen to no argument I could bring forth, and seemed resolved in carrying out this mad scheme. He endeavored to obtain a man from New York to turn off the gas. In this he failed—so he informed me.

This was in the latter part of January, or the early part of February, 1865. Booth at this time was stopping at the National Hotel. About this time I called at his room, accompanied by O'Laughlin, and upon entering, was introduced to Surratt under the name, I think, of Cole. This was about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and Booth was still in bed. This was the first time I ever met Surratt. Surratt left a few moments after we came in, and Booth informed us that he was one of the parties engaged in the abduction, and that his name was Surratt.

A Mother's Dream.

About this time Booth told me he had received a letter from his mother, in which she stated that she had fearful dreams about him. She sent his brother, Junius Brutus, to Washington to persuade him to come home, so Booth told me. Booth told me that he did not wish his brother to know how many horses he had, as he knew that his brother would ask for an explanation as to why he kept so many. He asked me then to go down to Cleaver's stable, and I did so. He told Mr. Cleaver that I had purchased the horse, and he was turned over to me.

About a week afterward I went to the

stable, paid the livery on the horse, and rode him up to the corner of D and Eighth streets, and turned him over either to O'Laughlin or Booth. I never saw the horse afterwards. Booth afterwards repaid me for the board of the horse.

Booth was absent from the City of Washington for the best part of the month of February. On his return he stated that he had been to New York. On the night of March 15, 1865, about 12 or 12:30 o'clock, O'Laughlin and myself were about leaving Rullman's Hotel, on our way to our room, when Booth sent a messenger (Herold), who at that time was unknown to me, requesting us to accompany Herold to Gotier's eating saloon. (Herold, I learned from O'Laughlin, had been introduced to him that day by Booth during their buggy ride.)

We accordingly went up and were ushered into the room, where, seated around a table, were Booth, Surratt, Atzerodt, alias Port Tobacco, and Payne, alias Mosby, all of whom, with the exception of Booth and Surratt, I had never seen nor heard of before. We were then formally introduced. Oysters, liquors and cigars were obtained. Booth then remarked that those gathered there were the parties engaged to assist in the abduction of the President. The plan of abducting him from the theater was then introduced and discussed upon, Booth saying that if it could not be done from the lower box it could from the upper one.

The Parts Allotted.

He set forth the part he wished each one to perform. He and Payne, alias Mosby, were to seize the President in the box. O'Laughlin and Herold, to act as pilots, I was to jump upon the stage and assist them as he was lowered down from the box, and Surratt and Atzerodt, alias Port Tobacco, were to be on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to act as pilots and to assist in conveying him to the boats which had been purchased by Booth. Booth said everything was in readiness.

The gist of the conversation during the meeting was as to whether it could or could not be accomplished in the manner proposed. After listening to Booth and the others, I firmly protested and objected to the whole scheme, and told them of its utter impracticability. I stated that prisoners were being exchanged and that the object of the abduction has been accomplished; that patriotism was the motive that prompted me in joining the scheme, not ambition, and that I wanted a shadow of a chance for my life and that I intended having it.

Then an angry discussion arose between Booth and myself, in which he threatened to shoot me. I told him that two could play at that game, and before them all expressed my firm determination to have nothing more to do with it after that week. About 5 o'clock in the morning the meeting broke up and O'Laughlin and myself went to our room at Mrs. Van Tyne's.

The next day, as I was standing in front of Rullman's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, in company with O'Laughlin, Booth came riding by on horseback and stopped and called O'Laughlin. He conversed with him a short time, and then O'Laughlin returned, saying that Booth wanted to see me. I went to the curb and met him. Booth apologized to me for the words he had used at the meeting, remarking that he thought that I must have been drunk in making the objections that I did in reference to his proposed plan of carrying out the abduction. I told him no—drunkness was on his side and in his party; that I was never more sober in my life and that what I said the night before I meant, and that the week would end my connection with the affair.

Another Plan Hatched.

On March 17, 1865, about 2 o'clock, Booth and Herold met O'Laughlin and myself. Booth stated that he was told that the President was going to attend a theatrical performance out on Seventh street, at a soldier's encampment or hospital at the outer edge of the city. Booth had previously sent a small black box, containing two carbines, a monkey wrench, ammunition and four pieces of rope, by the porter of the National Hotel to our room at Mrs. Van Tyne's. Not wishing that to remain in our room, O'Laughlin sent the box to an acquaintance of his in Wash-

ington. This box was sent to our room in the early part of March, 1865, I think, and was removed in about a week or 19 days.

After Booth and Herold met O'Laughlin and myself and made arrangements to go out to the performance on Seventh street, Booth, Herold and O'Laughlin went for the box containing the two carbines, etc. The understanding was that Herold was to take the box with Booth's horse and buggy to either Surratt's or T. B., and there meet us, in case the abduction was successful. This was the last time I saw Herold until our trial.

O'Laughlin returned and we took our dinner at the Franklin Hotel, as usual. After dinner we met Booth and accompanied him to the livery stable near the Patent Office, at which place Booth obtained horses for us, O'Laughlin and I then rode to our room on D street and made all our necessary arrangements, each arming himself. O'Laughlin and I then rode out to where the performance was to take place.

We stopped at a restaurant at the foot of the hill to await the arrival of the other parties. They not arriving as soon as we expected, we remounted our horses and rode out the road about a mile. We then returned and stopped at the same restaurant. Booth was then introduced, having just arrived with Payne. A short time after Booth and Surratt came in and we drank together. Booth had made inquiries at the encampment where the performance was to be held, and learned that the President was not there. After telling us this we separated. O'Laughlin and myself riding back to the city together.

Conspiracy Abandoned.

About 8 o'clock I met Booth and Surratt near the stable. This was the last time I ever saw Surratt, and I never saw Payne after we parted in our ride into the city to Baltimore. Booth was informed that I left Washington on March 20 and went to Baltimore. Booth went to New York, and thus I thought the whole affair abandoned. I then told my family I had ceased business in Washington, and had severed my connection with Booth.

My father told me that if I would apply to J. W. Wharton for employment I might obtain it, as Wharton was looking for a clerk the last time he came up from Old Point Comfort, Va., to Baltimore. I went to my brother's home at Hookstown, Baltimore County, and I returned March 25 to Baltimore. He was informed at my father's that Booth had called to see me, and left a card requesting me to call upon him at the Barrum's Hotel. I found a letter there, also, from him for me, in which he stated he desired to give it another trial the week following, and, if unsuccessful, to abandon it forever. The letter found in Booth's trunk was in answer to this letter, which I innocently wrote to prevent his undertaking to see me.

On the same day, March 27, 1865, I applied to J. W. Wharton, at Old Point Comfort for employment and received a favorable answer to my application on March 21, 1865. O'Laughlin came to my father's, to which place I had returned from my brother's, and requested me to accompany him to Washington to see Booth, for the purpose of obtaining \$500, which Booth had borrowed from him. I went with him that morning and returned with him in the early afternoon train of the same day. At the depot at Washington we accidentally met Atzerodt. We drank together and then parted from him. I never saw him from the 17th of March until then, and never afterward until our trial.

Surratt in Richmond.

We saw Booth. During our conversation he told us that the President was not in Washington. He also said that Surratt had gone to Richmond, as he had understood through Weichman that a Mrs. Sistrup had arrived from Canada with dispatches, and that the party who had been in the habit of ferrying persons across the river had been arrested by the Government, in consequence of which Surratt offered his services to accompany her to Richmond. I asked if he had received my letter of the 27th, and he replied that

he had not. I asked him, when the letter was received to destroy it. He told me he would.

This interview on March 31 took place in his room at the National Hotel, Booth, O'Laughlin and myself being present. In this conversation Booth stated that the enterprise was abandoned. He also stated that he intended to return to his profession. It was at this interview that I asked Booth what I should do with the arms I had. He told me to keep them, to sell them, or do anything I desired with them. We left him at his room at the hotel about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and after that time I never received either a letter from him or any other communication, nor he from me; neither have I seen him since.

We returned to Baltimore in the early afternoon train. I parted with O'Laughlin and went to my father's. I there found a letter from Wharton, in which he gave me employment. The next morning I went to my brother's at Hookstown, packed up my valise preparatory to going to Wharton's. I then gave my brother a revolver and knife. One revolver I carried with me. My brother drove me to the city, and I took the boat that evening for Old Point and commenced clerking for Mr. Wharton on my arrival there, which was April 2, 1865. This ended my connection with the conspiracy, and I heard nothing further from it nor from any of the parties connected therewith. I knew nothing about the assassination until the news reached Fort Monroe, Va., by telegraph, about 12 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865.

Placed Under Arrest.

I was arrested at Mr. Wharton's store, Old Point Comfort, Va., on the morning of April 17, 1865. The assassination of President Lincoln was never mentioned or even hinted at in my presence by Booth or any other person.

(Signed) SAMUEL ARNOLD.

In the presence of GEORGE R. ANDREWS, Major Fifth United States Artillery.

I, Samuel Arnold, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that the foregoing statement, to which I have attached my name, is true in every particular, and is a full and complete history of my connection with the conspiracy to abduct or kidnap President Lincoln and a history of the several parts each was to perform, and that it is a true statement as far as my knowledge extends of all facts and persons connected with the conspiracy to abduct or kidnap; that I have not attempted to conceal any of the facts relating thereto or to screen myself or any persons connected therewith, and that I had no knowledge whatever that any attempt was to be made to assassinate President Lincoln, and, furthermore, I will true answer make to any and all questions which may be propounded to me in relation to myself or any other person or persons which were connected with the abduction or assassination of President Lincoln.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of December, 1867.

W. H. GLEASON, Notary Public. (Copyright, 1902, by the Baltimore American.)

GAMBLER KILLS HIS MAN

COLD-BLOODED SHOOTING AFFRAY AT MARSHFIELD.

Assault Fled, but Was Caught by Officer—Said He Would Die Happy Now.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Dec. 7.—About 10 o'clock last evening, in a back room of the Clay Moore saloon, "Doc" Engle, a gambler, shot "Tom" Barker, another gambler, so that he died a few minutes afterward. The story of eye-witnesses is substantially as follows:

Barker was dealing a game of stud poker in a back room of the saloon. Engle entered the saloon and stopped a moment at the bar, and it was noticed that he had been drinking heavily. He made the remark that he would go back and smoke a little, and passed into the back room. Going to the table where the game was in progress he leaned over between two of the players and fired four or five shots in quick succession at Barker, who was still seated. He then ran out of the side door of the saloon, up the street to Broadway, and turned north. Barker rose from his chair and walked around the table, seating himself in another chair.

Dr. McCormack was summoned at once, but the man breathed his last a few moments after the doctor's arrival. Three shots had taken effect in his right arm near the shoulder and one in his right side, the latter causing his death.

Barker was a man about 30 years of age, and was quite well known on the bay, having spent considerable time here in the past. Engle was captured this morning about 5 o'clock by Night Marshal McCulloch, and as he was being taken to jail Engle said:

"If I killed him I shall die happy."

SALEM'S MEMORIAL SERVICE

For Six Deceased Elks—Rabbi Wise Delivered Address.

SALEM, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The Salem Elks held their annual memorial services in the opera-house in this city this afternoon. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of Portland, delivered the memorials, delivered the eulogy and conducted the ritualistic ceremonies. The services were held in memory of six deceased members of this lodge: E. M. Wood, A. Benicke, C. Hemphill, F. S. Dearborn, E. F. Parkhurst and S. L. Hayden.

After music by the orchestra, roll call of the absent and the singing of the opening ode, Rev. John Parsons, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, offered prayer. The Ariel quartet sang "The Vacant Chair," an appropriate song written by Professor Francesco Seeley, of this city. The eulogy was then delivered by the exalted ruler, and was followed by a trombone solo by Oscar Steelhammer. After the memorial address by Dr. Wise, the Ariel quartet sang "Consolation" in a very impressive manner, and the solemnity of the occasion was rendered the more affecting by the reading of "Thanksgiving" by Miss Bertha Kay. The closing numbers on the programme were: Instrumental music by the orchestra, "Ave Maria" by Mrs. Hallie Parrish-Hinges, the singing of the closing ode and the pronouncement of the benediction.

The services were attended by as many people as could be accommodated in the opera-house. The memorial address was one of the most eloquent orations of the kind ever heard in this city.

Dr. Wise said in part:

"So to live as to be worthy of love is to achieve immortality. What though the dead have ceased to live in our visible presence? They need not cease to be an impelling influence upon the good in our lives, to move us to the better, to urge us forward to the best. This is a very real form of immortality. Do not the dead live in our remembrance? This is living, I sub-

WANTS STATE TO HELP HIM

Ingram, Who Was Shot When Tracy Left the Penitentiary.

EUGENE, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Frank S. Ingram, of Albany, who was shot while Tracy and Merrill were making their escape from the penitentiary, and who lost his leg as a result, and has since been pardoned by the Governor, has been in Eugene since yesterday noon circulating a petition for aid from the Legislature. The petition asks for a small appropriation to aid the ex-convict in establishing a small business whereby he may be able to make for himself a living income. It is being quite numerously signed, although most of the signers feel that the petition will have little effect on the Legislature, Ingram had first canvassed Albany, and has the signatures of many of the men of prominence in that city.

NEW MEXICO PROSPEROUS

Irrigation Works and Mines Push It Forward.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The annual report of Governor Otero, of New Mexico, to the Secretary of the Interior, says that the territory is unusually prosperous. Irrigation work has taken great strides, new mines are opening and new towns and cities are springing into life. The net bonded debt of the territory is \$1,004,054. The assessed valuation of property in New Mexico is now \$1,108,765, which the Governor says is not one-third of its actual value for taxable purposes, a fair estimate, he says, not falling far short of \$150,000,000.

Your complexion, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.