

THE SITE OF CAMP MORTON  
Rendezvous of First Soldiers Indiana  
Sent into the War of the Rebellion.

In Time Southern Prisoners Occupied the Ground—Their Treatment Contrasted with that of Union Veterans in Rebel Prisons.

Moses Glenn McLain and a Journal reporter were talking the other day about war times in Indianapolis, when the former recalled his first experience in the city. It was in 1861, and Camp Morton had just been established, and for the benefit of two or three young people who were listening to the conversation, Mr. McLain explained that what was then Camp Morton is now the State fair grounds. He also expressed the hope that when the fair is taken from that historic spot and the acres divided into building lots it might be given a designation like Morton Place in order to preserve in some measure a very interesting landmark.

"I was then fifteen years old, a green country boy from Franklin township, this State," resumed Mr. McLain, "aby as a year but full of curiosity. A number of young men from my part of the country were in camp, and I had come to Camp Morton to see the soldiers. It was in the old version of Yankee Doodle—

"Feyther and I went down to camp Along with Capt. Gooding. And there we see the men and boys As thick as hasty pudding.

"Camp Morton was the first camp and it was full of men. After organizing the first six regiments of the State, that is, over six thousand, there remained in excess at the camp nearly three thousand more. At that time the population of Indianapolis was less than twenty thousand. You may imagine that the addition of nearly ten thousand young men, for they were all young, made the life there very frisky. The boys thought nothing of breaking guard, and hundreds would at night go skulking through the streets, were not waked or detected, and their mischievous and full of fun. The boys in camp were a strange and motley lot. This was before they had received uniforms or arms, and they had brought trunks filled with clothing and all sorts of stuff. Many had brought their squirrel rifles and double-barreled shotguns, and some had even old flintlocks that had been served in the war of 1812. There was in the camp a high school, and I was under the command of a guard—and those first guards were most terrible in their authority. How I got through the lines I could never recall, but I think the gray hair I now wear began to appear soon after the first of February.

"Of course Camp Morton was remarked a veteran who had joined the group," will be dear to the memory of all soldiers as the first camp for receiving volunteers for the Union army, but it has historic value as being the first place north of the Ohio that received any large number of rebel prisoners. I remember well the cold day in February, 1862, when the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson arrived. They were dressed in battered jeans and were shivering with overcoats and with few blankets. Gov. Morton, when asked by the War Department how many prisoners he could provide for had answered, "I could not provide for any more than I could take care of in February and succeeding night 3,700 had arrived and were comfortably quartered at the camp. In addition to the number were eighty rebel officers, who were separately provided for at the barracks of the Nineteenth United States Infantry in this city. The eight hundred and thirty-two were quartered in Terre Haute in large warehouses, being guarded by the recruits of the Sixty-first Regiment, and another lot was sent to Lafayette to be guarded by the recruits of the Sixty-third Regiment. They were, however, all sent to Camp Morton about the middle of March. Squads of rebel prisoners continued to be sent here during the spring and summer, 1,000 coming immediately after the battle of Fort Henry, and the prisoners from Fort Donelson and Fort McHenry, who came in the middle of a severe winter, suffered much from exposure while on the cars, but were made comfortable on arrival here. The day after their arrival more than five hundred were sick, the prevailing diseases being pneumonia and diarrhea. Many ladies and gentlemen of this city served as volunteer nurses and attendants, and every convenience and comfort was given to the prisoners. The mortality the first two months was large. All who died were decently buried in a plot set aside for that purpose in the Greenlawn Cemetery and a record made of their names and regiments. The greatest mortality was among the members of the First, Fourth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi, many of their members being under twenty years of age. These regiments were at Fort Henry, and at the time the attack was made upon it by Commodore Foote retreated to Fort Donelson so rapidly that they left behind them many articles of their clothing and their comfort. Governor Morton soon saw to it, after their arrival at Camp Morton, that these regiments were in the hospital supplied, and after that whenever a prisoner needed clothes, shoes, or whatever else was essential to his health or comfort, the government supplied it. A number of sick prisoners were allowed to be removed to private residences in order that they might have better care than in the hospital. The treatment given to Confederates at Camp Morton was in marked contrast to that accorded Union prisoners in the South, where thousands were starved or murdered.

"A general exchange of prisoners," continued the reporter, "was effected in August, 1862, and for a time the camp was closed as a prison, to be reopened again to receive a number of captured guerrillas. In 1863, during the Vicksburg campaign, several thousand captured Confederates were sent to Camp Morton, and others came from time to time from other quarters. After 1862 the State authorities ceased to be in charge of the camp, the United States government taking care of the prisoners. This duty was performed by the Veteran Reserve, or Hancock Corps, as it was called. Their camp was south of Camp Morton, on what is now known as Root & Allen's addition. It extended from Central avenue on the east to Talbot avenue on the west, and from Seventh street to the south line of the fair grounds. This was called Camp Burnside, but no one to look over that large stretch of ground, now thickly strewn with houses, would ever imagine that it had been a camp and a mile away from the city. We have to call up these old landmarks sometimes to take a reckoning as to how things are, and the growth of property values is a steady one. There is no better place than Indianapolis at present to make investments."

"During the past week 106 deeds were filed with the county recorder, with a total consideration of \$36,540. Robert Martindale bought seventy-four acres of land north of the Atlas-works yesterday, of John O. Ferrin, of Lafayette, and Harvey Bates, of Martinsdale, will subdivide the land into city lots, and the addition is to be known as Jackson Park. Since Monday twenty-four building permits were issued, representing a total outlay of \$18,350.

Appointed by County Commissioners. The County Commissioners made the following appointments yesterday: Stow-

ard of county asylum, F. Tom Johnson; janitor at court-house, Nicholas Dugan; assistant superintendent work-house, Wm. Luft; bailiff Commissioners court, Joel Baker; night watchman court-house, Wm. H. Eddy; superintendent of bridges, J. H. Whittaker; foreman bridge hands, Wm. Smith; pauper attorney, John Kealing; physician at county asylum, Dr. H. E. Foust; engineer at court-house, John D. Curran; night watchman, George H. Thompson; night watchman at county asylum, Wm. Keating.

INCUICATING HABITS OF INDUSTRY.  
The System of Kindergarten Instruction and Its High-School of Domestic Training.

At noon yesterday, upon invitation of Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, three representatives of the daily newspapers seated themselves at table at the Domestic Training School, No. 231 West Pearl street. It was a dinner prepared and served by girls of the ages from twelve to fourteen years, and a practical showing of their skill in housewifery. This, one of the four schools of the kind in the city, is a sort of high-school following the kindergarten curriculum, of which it is a part, and of which Mrs. Stanton J. Peelle is president, Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker being the directing head. A very wonderful woman is Mrs. Blaker, as all know who have come in contact with her. Her whole mind and purpose is in this work, and her face lightens with enthusiasm whenever she talks about it. Mrs. L. B. Nash is the principal of the West Pearl-street school, which is treasured as a jewel in the part of the city that is benefited by its presence. Kingan's packing-house is near by, and some time ago, as the school is supported by voluntary contributions, a visitor called upon John M. Shaw for a \$50 contribution. He took the book, disappeared and returned in a moment, having written Kingan & Co. down for \$100. "We could not have that school take away from this neighborhood," said Mr. Shaw, "and for five times that amount of money paid yearly. It's the best educative work ever undertaken." This opinion is shared by all who are acquainted with the work done in these schools in the different parts of the city. In the Pearl-street school there are thirteen rooms, eight of which were added during the past summer, at an expense of \$2,000.

In the free kindergarten department there is a daily attendance of about 150 children, ranging in age from twenty months to six years. In the Domestic Training School there are from 175 to 200 children each Saturday, of whom thirty are boys. The smallest girls in their play are from three to five years of age, and all the phases of housework. They have a delightful time at least six days in the week, and are given a thorough training in seven or eight things they draw with a pencil, learn to use colors, and make all sorts of things out of paper and straw. The little girls learn to make doll-baby clothes, and when they get older are taught dress-making, washing and ironing, cooking and how to be neat housekeepers.

Some time ago a number of boys came and asked to be allowed to attend on Saturday. The request was granted and the result was the visiting school, of which Mrs. Blaker is very proud. One room is devoted to whittling, and the reporter saw it after the boys had quit for the day. From the amount of whittling about it was evident they had done a large amount of work. They are now engaged on wooden spoons, forks and paddles, which come handy for domestic uses—the spoons and forks as well as the paddles. It is the intention to carry this work on to a somewhat higher grade of manual training. It is the intention soon to put the boys at box-making. In this work with any success there are thirty-two young ladies as a normal training class, who are going into the work as teachers.

At the Colored Domestic Training School the boys are taught cooking as well as the girls. One of the lady patrons of these kindergartens was asked if it would be possible to receive persons from outside of their private means, if the work was made a part of the public school system. "Not at all," was the emphatic answer; "that would be the worst thing that could happen, both to these schools and the persons who sustain them. Add them to the public schools and they would be strangled with red tape; the beauty and beneficence of purpose that is now in them would be lost."

The general opinion of these schools, including the domestic training work, is that they are in the best hands now, and that the ladies who have them in charge know exactly how to obtain the greatest good from them.

This great sale of gold watches at Marcy's. Bro bargains in jewelry at Marcy's.

A SCROFULOUS BOY  
Running Sores Covered His Body and Head.  
Bones Affected. Cured by Cuticura Resolvent.

When six months old, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We sought for all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore broke out on his chin, and under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scald, discharging a great deal. When I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, or consumption (scrofula, of course.) He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the Cuticura Remedies, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

612 East Clay st., Bloomington, Ill. May 9, 1888. My grandson remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores. Mrs. E. S. DRIGGS, Bloomington, Ill. Feb. 7, 1890.

Cuticura Resolvent  
The new Blood Purifier, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, cure every disease and humor of the skin and blood, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c. Soap, 25c. Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the FORTY-SEVEN AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure. RHEUMATIC PAINS In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25c.

JUST PUBLISHED.  
The Colonel's Christmas Dinner.  
By CAPT. CHAS. KING, U. S. A.  
PRICE—In Cloth, \$1; in Paper, 50c.  
CATHART, CLELAND & CO.,  
26 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

HOTEL MASURY,  
THOMASVILLE, GA.  
This elegant family hotel, which has no superior in the South for its fine service, appointments and home-like comforts, will open for its third season Jan. 8, 1891. For terms and conditions apply to R. HAMILTON, Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

WORK PERFECTLY AND DURABLE.  
We have testimonials from Indianapolis people as to the quality of the M. & D. WOODRUFF-STREET, RANGES, Wood and Slate Mantels, Natural Gas Stoves and King Range. We cannot be underpaid. Call and see our stock and get prices. W. M. GIBNETT, 38 South Meridian street.

Agents Satisfied with Existing Conditions, and Anticipate a Good Trade in the Spring.

NOTE THIS.

It is the highest purpose of all decorative accessories to keep quietly in their places and not about as to look at them. That for a pointer gives you at once a clew which you can follow through every phase of beautiful home-making. If you will come see us we will illustrate the point to you with any form of decoration. We remind you that the best effects are produced with an Inlaid Parquet Flooring for a ground-work. It is at once the most beautiful, stylish, durable, cleanly, healthful, economical walking surface. If you would be abreast of the best you must have one. Come see us about it.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE  
CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

The Largest House in the State.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, BIG 4

THE BEST LINE TO CHICAGO

The only line passing through the wonderful city of Pullman, entering Chicago via the celebrated Lake Front, along the beautiful Michigan-avenue Boulevard, giving passengers full views of the finest residences and public buildings, a visitor to Indianapolis and Chicago, on the spur track at the intersection of Tennessee street. Passengers for Chicago can retire as early as 9 p. m. Those from Chicago need not arise until 8 a. m. The night trains in addition to the finest Vestibule Standard and Comfort Sleepers, also have the most comfortable Chair Cars known. The through Day Trains have elegant Parlor and Cafe Cars. All through trains are ventilated, heated with steam from the engines, and fully supplied with all modern improvements. The popularity of the "Big 4" route to Chicago is evinced by the wonderful patronage it receives. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

DO YOU GO TO CINCINNATI?

If you do and wish to ride over a smooth road-bed in the finest train on hand, purchase our ticket with C., H. & D. R. R.

THE ONLY LINE WITH—

Pullman Vestibule Trains.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

No transfer at Cincinnati if you are going further via Cincinnati Southern or Baltimore & Ohio rail roads, as we run in same depot with these roads. Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart—8:35 am 11:15 am 3:00 pm 8:30 pm Arrive—12:35 am 10:30 am 11:15 am 17:45 pm Daily, Daily except Sundays, Saturdays and Kentucky avenue. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

CRUTCHES, And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances Made to Order. Call on CO. B. SOUTHWICK, 12 South Illinois st.

6 Per Cent. Money.

In sums of not less than \$1,000 on Indianapolis improved Real Estate. Borrower has the privilege of paying \$100 or more any interest day, and interest on such sum paid to cease. Reasonable fees. No delay.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 88 East Market Street.

HOME MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rates, and without commission, on Marion county real estate. Apply to W. H. ENGLISH.

ANT EMPORIUM, Telephone No. 500.

Christmas gifts in profusion in our show cases ready to take with you, and thousands of pictures in our other cases waiting to be framed. Orders for Christmas pictures taken now.

H. LIEBER & CO., 33 South Meridian Street.

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From all indications I think the outlook for real estate in this city is good," remarked Myron D. King to a reporter yesterday. "Prices are firm, and not inflated by any spasmodic boom or fictitious values. The demand is greatest for small cottages, and lots that range in value from \$500 to \$1,500, while farm lands do not find as ready a sale as they did some years ago."

"What is the prospect for values next spring?" asked the reporter. "On account of the condition of the money market in the East the fall and winter trade in property has been slightly hurt. Indianapolis, however, is all right. The extensive street improvement and rapid transit lines proposed make the outlook for spring very good, unless some financial disaster overtakes us. Everything is solid, and the growth of property values is a steady one. There is no better place than Indianapolis at present to make investments."

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A GREAT HIT!  
THE MODEL'S



\$17.50



SALE OF FINEST SUITS AND OVERCOATS

This great sale is a record-breaker. Never have we known so liberal a response to our advertisements. The mild fall and winter weather that we have had, the recent stringency in the money market, compelled us to make extraordinary efforts to turn our stock into cash. The sale which we began last Monday, offering choice of the finest Sack and Frock Suits, of the finest Chinchilla and Fur Beaver Overcoats and Ulsters in our house for \$17.50, will be continued this week. These garments are worth \$35, \$30, \$25 and \$20, but they all go for \$17.50. Profits we throw to the winds. We give you Suits and Overcoats equal to merchant tailor-made garments at prices that you usually pay for a medium-grade garment.

SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS

This week we offer Twenty-five styles of Children's Cape Overcoats, ages 4 to 12, and eight styles of Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters, ages 11 to 18, at

\$4.85.

These goods come in Chinchillas, Cassimeres and Cheviots, made in the height of style, and are worth \$7.50, \$7, \$6 and \$5.50.

BOLTON'S SHOES.

Having secured the sole agency for the celebrated THOS. BOLTON SHOES we will place them on sale this week, offering their regular \$4 Shoes at

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In Children's Shoes we offer some fine Dongola and Goat Shoes at

\$1.15.

that are sold every where at \$1.50.

In HATS we show the best made—the Knox. All grades from that down.

MODEL

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS AND SHOES.

THE GREAT RUN

Depositors from all sides not to withdraw their money, but for investment in Bargains at

SELIG'S BAZAAR.

- 65 Dozen Ribbed Vests..... 23 Regular price 40c.
- 40 Dozen Ladies' Hose, Fast Black..... 15 Regular price 25c.
- 9 Dozen Men's Overshirts..... 70 Regular Price \$1.25.
- 39 Plush Coats..... \$13.50 Regular price \$20.
- 65 Black Jackets..... 2.25 Regular price \$4.50.

An early call at the BAZAR is recommended. The rush has been so great lately that it was difficult to wait on all the buyers, even with the addition of more salespeople. Open every night until 10 p. m.

SELIG'S BAZAAR,

109 AND 111 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

MILLINERY

HATS AND BONNETS,

Trimmed and untrimmed, we are now selling at 25 to 50 PER CENT. OFF. The styles are the best and the value is unequalled in the city. Call early and see our splendid selection.

MRS. M. DIETRICH & CO.,

10 East Washington Street.

Camel's-Hair and Merino Underwear.

For this week we continue our offer of our regular \$1.50 Merino Undershirts and Drawers at

\$1.00.

a garment, and, in addition, offer at the same price a superior quality of Camel's Hair Shirt and Drawers. These two garments are, by all odds, the very best value ever offered the people of this city.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our Holiday Trade has started in good style. Our lines of Smoking Jackets, Handkerchiefs, silk and linen, Mufflers, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Gloves, Neckwear, Seal Caps and Gloves, Slippers, and the numerous other items suitable for Holiday Gifts, are now complete. If you make your selections now, you have the whole stock to pick from. If you wait you must take the leavings.

HOLIDAY GOODS

T-O-Y-S

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Solid Silver and Cut Glass.

Plush Toilet Cases.

Fans and Opera Glasses.

Christmas Cards and

Juvenile Picture Books.

CHAS. MAYER & CO.,

29 and 31 West Washington Street.

Open until 9 p. m. after Dec. 1.

HOLIDAY GOODS

My store is filled with the latest attractions for Holiday Presents—Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, Esels, Music Cabinets, etc., etc. Handsome, durable, useful. Call and see the new goods.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian St.