

PATRIOT OR ADVENTURER?

by Arthur W. Dunn

THE story of Joseph H. Maddox and his claim against the government is one of those wonderful recitals which are stranger than fiction. The claim has been before congress since 1874. At first it was the claim of Joseph H. Maddox. He died, and it was then presented for Laura E. Maddox, his widow. She died, and the claim is now pending for the legal representatives of Maddox. It has been the subject of thirteen different reports in senate and house, eleven times favorable and twice adverse. The bill once passed both houses of congress, but was vetoed by President Cleveland.

The Maddox claim involves President Lincoln, Secretary Fessenden, Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton, Charles A. Dana, General Grant, General Butler, Judge Advocate General Holt of the Union interest, President Davis, Secretaries Randolph and Seddon and a number of officials of the Confederacy, many army officers, treasury officers and others who were well known during the civil war. With his name on the records of several departments of the United States and in the Confederate archives, with a vast amount of "documentary evidence," it has not yet been determined whether Maddox was a loyal Union man and a valuable spy, whether he was true to Dixie and a spy within the Union lines or whether he was a shrewd trader using two governments to make a vast fortune.

Maddox, according to his own statement, was born in Georgetown, D. C., and was about thirty-three years old when the war began. Just previous to the war he bought a farm on the banks of the Potomac in St. Mary's county, Md. He was at one time editor of the New Orleans Crescent and had also lived in Virginia. He acknowledged that his sympathies were with the south at the beginning of the war, but that he opposed secession. Previous to the battle of Bull Run he was in Richmond and soon after returned to the north side of the Potomac. In 1861 he was arrested for disloyalty and confined at Fort Warren, but was subsequently released and soon after again went to Richmond. He had a pass from Secretary Seward counter-signed by General McClellan. He said he went on business for McClellan and accomplished what he went for.

After one of his visits to Richmond he called on Colonel J. L. McPhail, provost marshal for Maryland, and convinced that officer that he could obtain valuable information about the Confederacy, and through McPhail's influence he became connected with the government service, but was never in the government pay. He became a trader in products of the south, carrying goods from the Union side into the Confederacy and purchasing tobacco, turpentine and resin, which he brought through the Union lines, disposing of his wares south and north at a large profit. He traded upon Confederacy currency and, in fact, was doing a very extensive business. His last venture was the one upon which his claim is based. In 1865, through agents in Richmond he bought 4,042 boxes of tobacco, paying for it \$1,921,944.50 in Confederate money. This tobacco, under orders of General Grant, was captured near Fredericksburg, a large portion burned and the remainder taken and distributed to the colored troops, who were unable to purchase tobacco. Maddox first made his claim for the whole value of the tobacco, \$526,481.25. This was afterward modified so as to seek pay for 530 boxes distributed to the troops, for which Maddox claimed \$67,000. That sum, without interest, is the amount of the claim at present.

According to the official reports, the government entered into relations with Maddox early in 1863. It was at this time that he was employed by McPhail, to whom he sent reports. They were forwarded by McPhail to Colonel George H. Sharpe, who was provost marshal for the Army of the Potomac. Both McPhail and Sharpe swore by Maddox, and the public records contain many letters commendatory of him written by each of these officers. It was about the first of May, 1863, that Maddox returned with the first information, which was at once forwarded to headquarters. It seemed to cover the entire situation concerning the Army of Northern Virginia. Colonel Sharpe was so pleased that he wrote, "You have done us more good than any man in the country."

The next information furnished by Maddox was contained in a letter dated Richmond, Nov. 20, 1863. He says, "Universal gloom hangs over the south." He explains with some detail how 2,000 men could "land on the Pamunkey at dark and carry off Jeff Davis," also that "now is the time to capture Richmond," and "Davis is the head and front of the rebellion; with his capture it would go to pieces."

In June, 1864, Maddox was under arrest in the Union lines and confined in Carroll prison. He made an application to be released on his own parole, and by direction of the secretary of war this was done.

In November of the same year Maddox seems to have again been in high favor. Hanson A. Risley, "special agent of the treasury department for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary states," made a contract with Maddox and others for the purchase of tobacco, turpentine and resin. Risley asked safe conduct within the Union lines for Maddox and his partners and his means of transportation. Contracts were drawn up for the goods and upon the permit or request of Risley was an endorsement by Abraham Lincoln dated Nov. 17, 1864. "It is ordered," says the president, "that products moving in compliance with and for the fulfillment of said contract and being transported to said agent under his direction shall be free from seizure or detention by any officer of the government while same are moving in strict compliance with regulations of the secretary of the treasury and for fulfillment of said contract with the agent of the government."

To go back and trace Maddox's connection with the Confederacy is interesting. In June, 1862, E. J. Allen, the assumed name of Allan Pinkerton, the noted detective in the employ of the government, learned that Maddox was engaged in a movement to operate signals from the Virginia shore to his home in Maryland to indicate to the southerners the movement of the Union troops.

In September, 1862, a captain of the signal corps, Confederate army, wrote to Secretary of War George W. Randolph concerning the transmission of army intelligence through lower Maryland.

In part he said: "Trusty messengers and the Federal mills will be the agents relied upon across the Potomac. Mr. Maddox, now raising a regiment of cavalry in Maryland, has, with great spirit and self devotion, volunteered to execute this part of the duty. His means for obtaining intelligence from men of judgment and position in Washington are peculiarly great, also his facilities for forwarding dispatches." In June, 1863, this same officer writes that "M. informed him that the force of General Keyes at Fortress Monroe did not exceed 6,000."

The Confederate government was warned against Maddox July 4, 1863, in an anonymous letter. "If there is no secret understanding," writes the informant, "between Maddox and our government he is undoubtedly a spy. He is certainly on very social terms with the Yankees. For twelve or eighteen months of the war he was pretending to raise a company of Marylanders, which he has never found it convenient to do. He is an extensive blockade runner and has been known to remark that he had bought, by both governments."

A document dated July 19, 1864, unaddressed and unsigned, giving information concerning Grant's army is among the papers. It states that the outer ports are mined, with 250 barrels of gunpowder under the principal ones. The only manner in which reference is made to Maddox is in the following: "They have a vast force of miners from Pennsylvania. If this falls then Grant will give up, so says M. He furnishes from Grant's books statistics of Grant's forces."

During the summer of 1863 Maddox was detained in Richmond under suspicion, but allowed to go about on his parole. He complains of this in a letter to General Winder and says that he would like to have the charges, if any, against him specified so that he might answer them. In a fonger letter he says: "I thought I had been of great use to the authorities of the Confederacy, as I certainly had the desire to promote the interests of this country and the successful progress of its cause. In acquiring information in the United States which would be of interest to the authorities here I have necessarily come into contact

with and associated much with prominent officials of the Federal side. This association, it would seem, started suspicion of my loyalty to the south."

In a letter to Jefferson Davis he says, "Under other circumstances services like mine would have attracted a regard more in accord with my zeal."

What happened between August and November, 1863, is not apparent, but Maddox in December was about to leave Richmond. He wrote to Secretary of War Seddon and announced his intention of removing his family to Virginia and to remain in the Confederacy. He thinks this is a "proof of my loyalty." He asked permission also to capture Leonardtown, Md., and use the cavalry equipments for the cavalry battalion he intended to raise.

On March 14, 1864, Maddox wrote a letter evidently to McPhail, giving information about the Confederacy and its condition and expressing regret that a certain expedition had failed. It is a very chatty letter and encouraging to the Union cause.

From Fortress Monroe on April 15 General Benjamin F. Butler wired Secretary Stanton: "I have captured J. H. Maddox on the Virginia shore with 150 boxes of tobacco. He claims to be a confidential agent of the war department. What shall I do with him?"

Maddox was sent to the military prison at Camp Hamilton, where he again indulged his habit of letter writing. He wrote to Butler, explaining what he had done for the Federal government and saying, among other things, "All the agents of the government in the rebel lines cannot render the service that I can." Colonel McPhail wrote an endorsement of Maddox to Assistant Secretary Dana. He was also endorsed by Colonel Sharpe. Both of these officers asserted that his services were invaluable.

Maddox did not long remain in prison. The secretary of war directed that he be released on his own parole. But he continued in the tobacco business, evidently, for it was in 1868 that, under the orders of General Grant, the large quantity of tobacco was captured and destroyed. Beginning early in 1865, Grant telegraphed Stanton that supplies were being sent to the Confederacy by the Fredericksburg road. He also announced that he should "clear out that country" as soon as he could move men for the purpose. A little later he says that bacon was being exchanged along the Potomac. He suggests that General Singleton and Judge Hughes should be recalled from Richmond and that all permits issued to Singleton and Hughes should be canceled. He speaks of a deep laid plan for making millions.

Stanton in a reply says that he is "unable to control the influences that procure permits," but "understands that the president's peace and permits are subject to your authority." Lincoln telegraphed Grant saying he believed he did give Hughes and Singleton a card. "However this may be," he continues, "I now authorize you to get Singleton and Hughes away from Richmond if you choose and can. I authorize you by an order or in what form you choose to suspend all operations on the treasury trade permits in all places southeastward of the Alleghenies."

The Hughes mentioned had once been on the bond of Maddox when he was in a military prison and procured his release. Both Singleton and Hughes were heavy operators. It was evident that Grant thought the tobacco captured and destroyed on the Rappahannock belonged to them instead of Maddox.

When this tobacco was captured and all the men in the employ of Maddox were arrested Maddox gave himself up and began an active campaign to recover the value of the tobacco destroyed, a quest that has been pursued for more than forty years.

That Maddox furnished information to either side to the detriment of the other is apparent, but that was necessary for the business he was carrying on. He could not have passed from one side to the other and have carried on his lucrative business dealings without furnishing some equivalent to the governments. This was information. Maddox never was on the payroll of either government. Colonels McPhail and Sharpe, through whom he worked, said that he should receive a high reward.

The late Senator Hoar in reporting against the right of Maddox to recover from the government characterized the claimant as "a citizen of most active and unquestioned loyalty."

For four years while war raged around him the claimant was a daring adventurer, going and coming through the lines of two great armies. He appeared in each capital and was on terms of intimacy with high officials and able to reach the heads of both governments. He risked his life.

Was Maddox a loyal Union man, and did he perform services for the country? Was he loyal to the Confederacy? Was he simply an adventurer, loyal to both governments at times and ready to betray either when such betrayal served his purpose?



MADDOX SENT TO A MILITARY PRISON.



TOBACCO CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

For the Children

Little Miss Astor, who inherited Great Wealth.



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Ava Alice Muriel Astor, daughter of the late John Jacob Astor, who perished in the Titanic wreck, will be one of the richest young women in America when she becomes of age. By the terms of the will \$5,000,000 has been set aside for her benefit. Muriel is now ten years of age, and the accumulations of the great fund will probably increase it to the sum of \$7,000,000 by the time she is twenty-one. She will then receive it outright. Hereafter the ten-year-old girl will be known to friends of the Astor family as Miss Alice Astor. Hereafter she has been called Muriel. But always within the home she was called "Alice."

Conversation.
To play this game successfully two of the company must privately agree upon a word that has several meanings. The two then enter into a conversation, which is obliged to be about the word they have chosen, while the remainder of the company listen. When a member of the party imagines that he has guessed the word he may join in the conversation, but if he finds he is mistaken he must immediately retire.

To give an illustration, suppose the two players who start the conversation decide upon the word box. They might talk about the people they had seen at the theater and the particular part of the house in which they were sitting. Then they might say how nice it looked in a garden, and one might mention that it grew into big trees. Perhaps one of the company might imagine that he had guessed the word correctly and join in, when the conversation would be immediately changed, and the two would begin to converse about a huge case in which a strain had, lately, after the bottle is removed a very great number of things were packed away. By this time possibly a teaspoonful of sawdust or turpentine is desired. Touch the fever with camphor.

If, however, the word should be correctly guessed the person guessing it chooses a partner, and they together select a word, and the game begins again.

Bachelor's Kitchen.
The players sit in a row, with the exception of one, who goes to each of the others and asks what he will give to the bachelor's kitchen. Each answers what he pleases, but no two must mention the same article. Then the questioner goes back to the first child and asks all sorts of questions, which must be answered by the name of the article he has given and by no other word. We will suppose that one of the children gave a box of matches to the bachelor's kitchen. The questioner asks, "What did you have for breakfast?" "A box of matches." "What do you wear on your head?" "A box of matches." "What kind of a house do you live in?" "A box of matches." The object is to make the answerer laugh, and he is asked a number of questions until he does laugh or is given up as a hard subject. Those who laugh or add another word to their answer must pay a forfeit.

Richard.
A rusty nail, a bit of string, Keys that won't fit anything, A "Belly Walker," piece of chalk, Peppermints, a broken cork, A jewelry and a postage stamp, A wick that once burned in a lamp, Shotgun shell, one cent in cash, One-half of a false mustache, A broken knife, a piece of wax, Two bullets and a carpel tack—These things, together with a rag, A ring, a comb, a little bag, A rubber band, and a five cent locket, I found in Dicky's little pocket!
—Youth's Companion.

Milady's Mirror

Wash Your Face with Cold Water.
When a woman is naturally pale and the skin is healthy and firm, she should wash her face with cold water. However, if the skin is dry and the complexion is sallow, she should wash with soft and loose permanent wave hair. To about four ounces of water add a half-teaspoonful of perfume or essence. The skin should be washed with this soft or soft cloths, wet with this solution several times daily. An "ice water" as possible should be used on a soft skin, and whenever it is used plenty of cold applications should follow. It should always be remembered that heat has the tendency to soften, while cold will harden and make firm.

Carelessness is one great reason why many girls and women have heavy, heavy skin. In cleansing the skin do not doubt they work well, but if the water is at the least bit raw or chilly they feel too cold to rinse the skin properly, which should be done several times with cold water. Failure to give the skin this all important tonic results in its becoming relaxed, soft and loose. Little ice bags may be held or bandaged on loose flesh to help in the process of hardening, and it needs little of the following directions the extreme cold will be prevented from coming in contact with the skin, and only the cooled air will be felt.

Make a bag of two thicknesses of flannel the desired size, then a bag of cloth and tie over the flannel, and then all the flannel bag with cotton. It is closed by tying or any other convenient way. Lay the little bag with the oiled skin next to the skin and bandage on firmly to hold in place. The cold air will penetrate the flannel without the severe icy feeling. The flannel is responsible for this, while the cold air penetrates the flannel from becoming wet. Although the ice will keep for some time in the little bags if made as directed, they may be changed and refilled frequently if desired.

Health and Beauty.
Avoid excessive sleeping of the scalp. Accumulated dandruff and a high scalp are considered evidence of ill health. Conservative shapings and styles are best.

Violet water is almost an indispensable article of the toilet on some delicate skin. A good recipe for the fragrant and cooling "violet" is: Measure of violet, four ounces; essence of cedar, one and one-half ounces; essence of rose, one and one-half ounces; deodorized alcohol, two fluid ounces. This will be found fully as good as that made in the shops, and considerably less expensive.

A girl who for some time had suffered extreme annoyance from dandruff tried the following with excellent effect: Every morning she rubbed the feet with handfuls of wet salt until the skin was in a glow, rinsing off the salt with cool water and rubbing with a piece of paper wet at the bottom of the foot was slipped over the sole and the sticking care fully drawn on.

Green liquid soap, which is recommended by skin specialists for fine skins or for those which have the pores enlarged, can be made at home. Take equal parts of glycerin, water, alcohol and green castile soap, mix the soap into the water and stir until the mixture is smooth. Add the glycerin and, lastly, after the bottle is removed from the fire, the alcohol. Add packed away. By this time possibly a teaspoonful of sawdust or turpentine is desired. Touch the fever with camphor.

Treatment for Weakened Scalp.
Where there is a pronounced weakness of the scalp and the hair is thin and falling, massaging first will increase the benefit. Part the hair over the head into small separate strands and with the tips of the fingers rub in the following tonic: Half an ounce of tincture of capsicum, half an ounce of tincture of castor oil, one-eighth of an ounce of resorcin, one-quarter of an ounce of oil of bergamot, three ounces each of bay rum and witch hazel. See that the tonic is well rubbed into the roots and scalp.

When the hair is thin, dry and harsh applications that will penetrate the pores of the scalp are indicated. However, it must always be remembered that what is good for one trouble might be some other case be harmful, so that which would be used to combat excessive oiliness would in all probability contain a certain amount of astringent and so would be harmful to a dry scalp. Yet the hair may fall from an excess of oil and also from an extremely dry scalp.

The Right Face Powder.
Face powder does not always suit a dry skin, and it should in all cases be preceded by the application of a skin food or a cream of some sort. Actual face powder should be avoided, as it is claimed that where there is a tendency to superfluous hair the animal fat increases it. This may be true, but cream should be rubbed over the skin, left for some time, then washed off, and the powder applied carefully. An astringent should not be used more than the cheeks, leaving the nose and forehead always be certain to purchase a good brand.

Imitation Old Skin.
From time to time there are imitations of old skin, which are not only unsightly, but also dangerous. They are often made of animal skin, and when used on the face they often cause irritation and inflammation. It is therefore, always well to be on the lookout for such imitations, and to purchase only the genuine article.

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