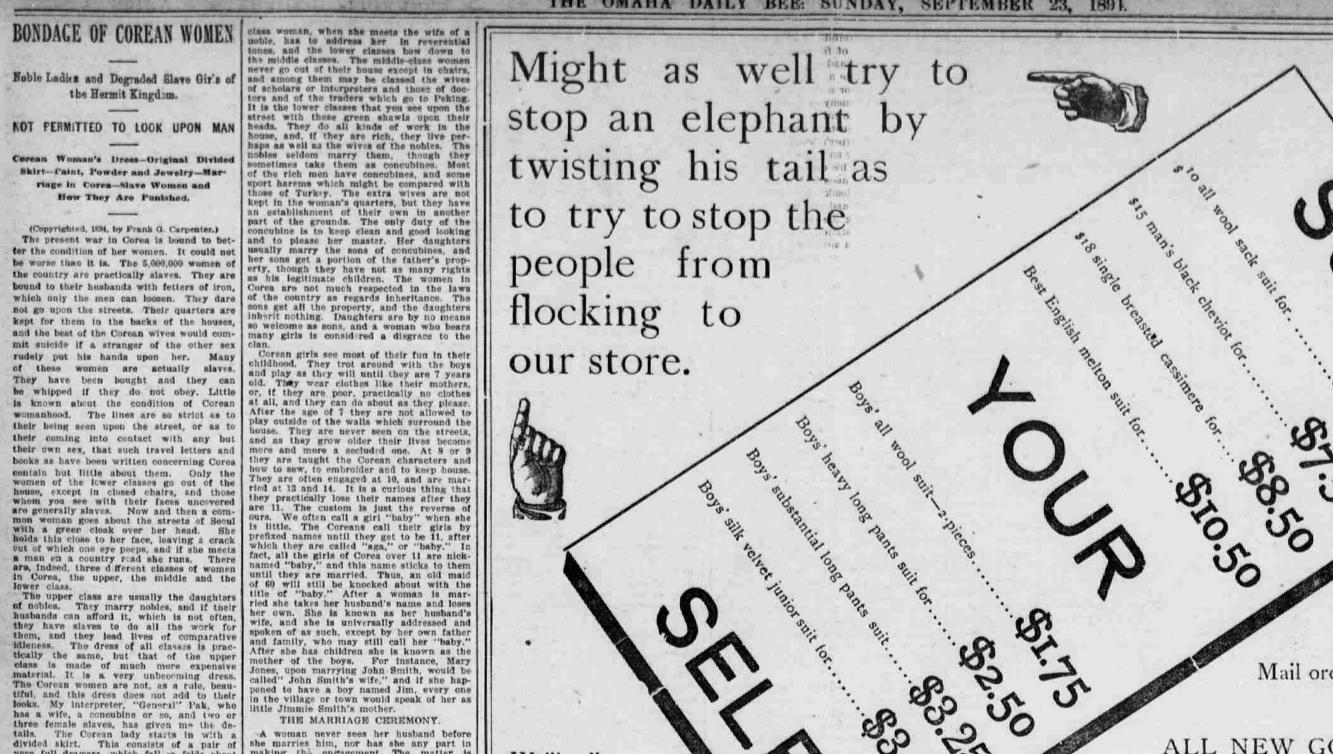
THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891.



& welver junior suit lot

house. They are never seen on the streets, and as they grow older their lives become more and more a seculed one. At S or 9 they are taught the Corean characters and how to sew, to embroider and to keep house. They are often engaged at 10, and are mar-ried at 13 and 14. It is a curious thing that they practically lose their names after they are 11. The custom is just the reverse of ours. We often call a girl "baby" when she is little. The Coreans call their girls by prefixed names until they get to be 11, after which they are called "aga," or "baby." In fact, all the girls of Corea over 11 are nick-named "baby," and this name sticks to them until they are married. Thus, an old maid of 60 will still be knocked about with the title of "baby." After a woman is mar-ried she takes her husband's name and loses her own. She is known as her husband's wife, and she is universally addressed and spoken of as such, except by her own father and family, who may still call her "baby." After she has children she is known as the mother of the boys. For instance, Mary Jones, upon marrying John Smith, would be called" John Smith's wife," and if she hap-pened to have a boy named Jim, every one in the village or town would speak of her as little Jimmie Smith's mother. THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY. with a greep cloak over her head. She holds this close to her face, leaving a crack out of whick one eye peeps, and if she meets a man sa a country read she runa. There are, indeed, three different classes of women in Corea, the upper, the middle and the lower class. lower class. The upper class are usually the daughters

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The upper class are usually the daughters of nobles. They marry nobles, and if their husbands can afford it, which is not often, they have slaves to do all the work for them, and they lead lives of comparative idleness. The dreas of all classes is prac-tically the same, but that of the upper class is made of much more expensive material. It is a very unbecoming dress. The Corean women are not, as a rule, beau-tiful, and this dress does not add to their looks. My interpreter, "General" Pak, who has a wife, a concubine or so, and two or three female slaves, has given my the de-talls. The Corean lady starts in with a tails. The Corean lady starts in with a divided skirt. This consists of a pair of very full drawers, which fall in folds about her feet, and which if stretched upward her feet, and which if stretched upward would have room to spare when being gathered about the neck. The top of these drawers has a band fully eight inches wide, and this is fastened tightly over the breast by a white ribbon drawstring, which is tied in front. This garment is always white, and it is fastened so tight that the band cuts into the flesh at the back, and among the lower class often runs below the breast, leaving it exnosed. Above this band, and leaving it exposed. Above this band, and just meeting it, there is a little jacket with long sleeves. This jacket is not more than six inches long, 1 judge. It is sometimes of yellow, green or blue, and at other times of

and the best of the Corean wives would commit suicide if a stranger of the other sex

rudely put his hands upon her. Many these women are actually slaves. They have been bought and they can

be whipped if they do not obey. Little

in known about the condition of Corean comanhood. The lines are so strict as to

their being seen upon the street, or as to

their coming into contact with any but

their own sex, that such travel letters and books as have been written concerning Corea contain but little about them. Only the

women of the lower classes go out of the house, except in closed chairs, and those whom you see with their faces uncovered are generally slaves. Now and then a com-mon woman goes about the streets of Secul

It is tied together with ribbons of the same color as the packet, and it is so scanty that a great sunburned streak, an inch wide, shines out below the shoulder blades of such shines out below the shoulder biades of such women as get into the sun. The drawers are not tied at the ankle. They marrow dowa as they fall to the feet, and below them the woman wears stockings of wadded white cotton. These make her feet look about five sizes larger than they are, and the winter stocking is half an inch thick. It is more like a boot than a shoe, and it extends only about two inches above the ankle. The Corean lady wears no shoes while at home. She trots about in her stocking feet, and the poorer classe go bare-footed. When she goes out, she puts on slippers of rabbit skin faced with slik. Some of these are very pretty, but they look uncomfortable, and are quite heavy. They have soles of oxhide, which are nalled on to the slipper with iron pegs, the heads of which are as large around as that of a ten-penny nail, and they are clumsy in the ex-In addition to these divided skirts or drawers, she has overpants of white, which are very full, and reach from the armpits to the knees, and over the whole wears a cloak-like gown, which falls to feet, and which is tied on with ribbon. This practically makes up the costume of Corean lady. It usually consists of good material, and often of silk. The younger women are fond of red. The middle-aged affect blue, and the widows always wear white, which is the color of mourning

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY. A woman never sees her hushand before she marries him, nor has she any part in making the engagement. The matter is carried on, as in China, through match-makers, and it is customary for the groom to furnish the money for the bride's ward-robe. The swan is the emblem of martial fidelity, and after the engagement has been made, the bridegroom gors in state to the house of the father of the bride, carrying a white swan in his arms. There is usually a tent with a spread table in it waiting for him, and about this stand the matchmakers and the bride's father. As he comes in he and the bride's father. As he comes in he places this swan on the table and bows to it four times and a half. He then goes to It four times and a half. He then goes to the other side of the yard, where the bride sits in a hall. She rises as he comes up, and she usually has a slave on each side of her, holding her hand, so that the long sleeves, as the hands meet in front of her face, completely hide the face from the groom. Then the two go through numerous bows, the woman still keeping her face hid-den and the hidegroom finally soing down den, and the bridegroom finally going down on his knees and bumping his head against the floor in front of the bride. After this is over, the bride and groom are offered cake and wine. They drink out of the same glass. and wine. They drink out of the same glass, and it is this drinking that constitutes the ceremony of marriage. There is also a mar-riage certificate about as big as a small tablecloth, which is sent to the bride's father in a ceremonial box. This paper contains about seven lines. The first is taken up with the date. The second expresses his wish for the bride's father's health. The third and fourth read somewhat as follows: "My son and heir is old, but as yet unmarried, and you have agreed that your daughter should you have agreed that your daughter should marry him. I am much obliged to you for the compliment, and I herewith express it in

We'll sell you a suit twice as good as anybody else for

the same money.

their shoulders took the chair and poked it into the gate, which it entirely filled. The front of the chair was then inside the yard. The men stayed outside. The woman crawled in and pulled down the curtain. The men then dragged out the chair and carried her away. I have looked into one or two of these chairs when they were not in use. They are just big enough for a woman weighing about 100 pounds to sit cross-legged within, and there is no support for the back, nor well for the feet. It is in such boxes that all Corean ladies go out calling, and all that they ever see of the big

HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY Horrible Atrocities Committed by Border Ruffians in Missouri.

A Remarkable Instance in Which the Con-

two weeks prior to the receipt of that pro-test he issued an order prohibiting any of these predatory bands from entering his lines. Notwithstanding that order, they were harbored in the encampment of General Shelby, one of our division commanders, until the extraordinary incident that I am about to relate led to their being treated as mere

outlaws by all our troops. On October 15, 1864, the federal garrison at Glasgow, Mo., after a gallant resistance of GUERRILLAS DETESTED BY BOTH ARMIES several hours, surrendered to one of our brigades commanded by General John B. Clark. General Shelby had co-operated in the attack with his artillery from the oppo

Yanks. They're our meat and we're going to have 'em dead sure." Lieutenant Graves replied: "Tell Bill Anderson that his damnable proposal is too infamous for me to consider for an instant. We are confederate soldiers, and he and his men are murderers and thieves. Tell him if he does not get away from my line of march and clear out with his gang of cutthroats in five minutes I will open fire upon him. Now, be off quick and not another word from you. You deserve to be hanged for bringing such a proposition." On returning to his command the lieu-tenant repeated the message that he had

ville, for our entry into that town on the ville, for our entry into that town on the 9th day of that same month was signalized by an act of barbarity that added a new hon-ror to the annals of civilized warfare. On that day our advance brigade, commanded by-General Joseph O. Shelby, entered the town and assaulted an earthwork garrisoned by 250 enrolled militla under the command of Cap-tain F. Shumaker. The column of attack was gallantly met and repuised, suffering se-vere loss. Shelby then sent in a flag and demanded the surrender of the garrison, offering homorable terms, and at the same demanded the surrender of the garrison, offering honorable terms, and at the same time stating that his artillery would soon

be up, and that he would then would give

Mail orders always on all goods if the money comes, too.

ALL NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES Half what you've been used to paying.

The M. H. Cook Clothing Co.,

Successors to Columbia Clothing Co.,

13th and Farnam Sts., Omaha.

\$4.50

for

We will sell you a

chilly morning and

evening Overcoat

ALL COREAN WOMEN PAINT.

I like the way the Corean women comi their hair. They part it in the middle, and put it up in a coil on the nape of the neck. They wear the biggest hairpins of their sex the world over. The average one is an thick as your little finger, and is about five inches long. It is of gold, silver, or amber, and it is a poor woman, indeed, who does not own one or two of these pins. She is fond of jewelry, and she likes finger rings, though she has her own way of wear them. The custom is to have two ring the third finger of the right hand ing thom. With such rings, and a hair-pin or so, and the above dress, she considers herself decked out, provided her face and eyebrows are properly touched up. All Corean women paint. They cover the face with white and dash their lips with red. They use India ink to mark the line of the eyebrows, and they are very particular that this line should be very dell cate, and arched in conformity with the lin cate, and arched in conformity with the line of Aslatic beauty. This is supposed to be a curve like that of a line of swans flying in the sky, and with a pair of tweezers sho

the sky, and with a pair of tweezers she pulls out the hairs of her eyebrows until they approach her ideal. She is also by no means averse to hair oil, and her locks usually shine like greased ebony. The daily life of one of the Corean ladies is interesting. She rises with the sun and apends an hour at her tollet. She is waited upon by her own slaves, and her rooms, in the whiter time, have free built under them. the winter time, have fires built under then the winter time, have fres boilt under them, so that her bare feet fall upon a warm floor. In nine cases out of ten alle sleeps on this floor, and while she is making her tollet she squats upon it before a little looking glass. Her breakfast is brought into the room to her. It is served on a Corean table about as big around and as high as a haif-bushe measure. She sits on her heels while she eats it, and her table furniture consists of a spoon and a pair of chop sticks. The food is sorved in brass bowls. She has no table cloth, and she uses no napkins. She is very particular to wash after her meals, and, contrary to the general belief, the bette ing the teeth a great deal of salt is used. The mouth is filled with salt, and with the finger or brush the teeth are rubbed until they are perfectly pure and clean. She washes her neck and face every morning, and in summer she takes a bath every after-noon or evening. Her bath tub is a big jar, made of burnt clay, and in the summer her bath is cold. bath is cold. A Corean lady seldom takes a hap in the day time. These Corean nobles do nothing. They are the greatest profes-sional loafers on the globs, but they think it would be a laxy man who would take a new when the sum is up map when the sun is up.

HOW THEY LIVE.

The winter clothes of a Corean lady are iten made of fur and of quilted silk. A fur gown may cost as high as \$100, and quilted silk gown is sometimes worth \$25 If she wears cotton, she can be dressed for If and wears cotton, she can be dreased for \$5, and a lady can get a good swimmer outfit for \$20. The clothes are made so that they have to be ripped apart before they are washed, and this is so with many of the garmenta of the men. Corean washing is, in fact, about the biggest industry that is car-ried on in the country, and I shall speak further of it in another place. The Corean lady seidem does any washing herealf. This lady seldom does any washing herself. This is given over to the slaves. If she is blue-blooded, poor and proud, she may do some froning behind the doors of her apartments, but she cannot be a lady and go out to wash. The business of a Corean woman of high rank is to keep the accounts, to boss the servants, and to now and then pay a social call upon her friends. Some of the women are clucated. That is, they are taught to read and write Corean. As a rule, however, they are very important they are very ignorant.

There is a great difference in conditions as regards the classes of women. A middle-

bridegroom's father, and the lines which fol low give the name of the grand ancestor and the district from which the bridegroom comes. It closes with the words: "I salute This paper is folded up and pu you twice." into a long envelope, which is sealed with a piece of ribbon. On its outside is the bride's

piece of ribbon. On its outside is the bride's father's address, with all the honorific titles that can be added to it. After the ceremony of marriage at the bride's house is over the bridegroom changes his wedding clothes and sits down with the men of the family to a feast The bride, meanwhile, goes back to her the prode, meanwhile, goes back to her apartments and the groom later on goes home. Following this the bride goes to the groom's house and she is treated to a dimner by the ladies of the family. The first night that the couple begin their life together it is the groom's duty to undress the bride, and it is etiquette that she resist in every way possible. After marriage the bride goes to the house of her husband's father to live. She no longer has any place in her own home, and she is bossed by her mother-in-law. She is carried to her new home in a closed chair, and she changes from the prison of her girlhood to the priso of her married life. Hereafter she is practically the slave of her husband, who can treat her as he will and who can divorce her with little trouble. Divorces among the higher classes are not common and the women are, among these classes fairly well treated, as far as the use of the whip is concerned. It is only the slaver and the wives of the lower classes who are much punished, but if a woman is unfaith-ful, no matter what her class, she can be taken by her husband to the magistrate and

be punished with a paddle. WOMAN SLAVERY.

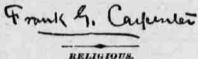
This punishment with the paddle or the whip is, I am told, sometimes meted out to woman servants or slaves by their masters. It is against the law to punish women as men; that is, in a nude condition. They are required, however, to take off their clothes and put on a single cotton garment which entirely covers their body. This is then wet so that it clings to the skin, and the women is laid free downerd or the the woman is laid face downward on the ground and whipped upon the back of the thighs. I do not mean to say that such punishment is general, but I was told it i according to law, and where a master or magistrate is cruelly inclined you can s what a terrible weapon this might be in h hands. The slavery of Corea is by no means as bad as certain kinds of slavery in other parts of the globe, and the sons of slaves are free. The daughters of slave are still the property of their master, by the law provides that they can pay th the amcunt which was paid for them and thus secure their freedom. Slaves here bring different prices, according to age, muscle different prices, according to age, muscle and beauty. Young girls of from 14 to 18 are worth, according to their good looks, from \$30 to \$60 apiece, and you can get a good, hardy woman of 30 or 40 for one-third of this sum. The number of slaves diminishes from year to year, but fathers can sell their children and persons can sell themselves. The slavery which exists is a sort of seriform and many of the slaves sort of serfdom, and many of the slaves belong to the old families of the past. The worst form of slavery is that which is meted out to the families of rebels, by which the females are taken into the employ of the officials and condemned to work for husbands', sons' or fathers' crimes. Such alayes are treated little better than beasts and they become the concubines or drudger of the officials, according to the whim of the latter.

CLOSE SECLUSION.

Speaking of the seclusion of Corean ladies, I saw a lady go forth to make a call one afternoon during my stay in Seoul; at least, suppose she was going to make a call. also suppose I saw her go forth. As far as getting an actual glimpse of her. I did nothing of the kind. The house in which she lived was surrounded by a wall of small houses devoted to servants' quarters. These were ranged on each side of the gate, or stable-like door, which formed the entrance to the yard, and there was another gate in side of this, so that there was no chance to see into the yard. She went forth in a chair of about the size and shape of a small dry goods box, awung between two long poles. The man who bore these poles upon

Corean capital is through the cracks in the chair or the little glass peep holes, as big around as a red cent, which they are now introducing into the closed paper windows of their houses. It is only in this way that they see men other than their husbands, and the man who would dare to enter another Corean house without an invitation could be severely punished, and a man of the lower classes who dares to look over the wall of a

gentleman's house to take a peep at his wife can be caught and whipped by the man or sent to prison. If he breaks in and takes hold of the women he can be banished. if he commits a worse orime than this of a similar nature he can be killed.



It is authoritatively announced that Cardinal Gibbons will visit Europe during the fall. He will visit Rome and remain abroad some months.

The rate of growth of the Christians in India is more than double that of the popula-The pope's income amounts to \$2,200,00

yearly, exclusive of special gifts like those of his jubiles year. Peter's pence provide two-thirds of the amount, the remainder being the interest on various investments.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodis church, who has spent thirty-five years in India as missionary, presiding elder, and bishop, held services and preached sermons in two of Chicago's churches last Sunday. He will soon return to his work in the far east.

Mohammedanism has a history of thirty centuries. It has won 200,000,000 followers, and its degraded and wretched myriads are confined to southern Asia and northern Africa. Christianity, after nineteen centuries of life, has won 400,000,000 followers, and with the exception of China and Turkey, its happy and enlightened people rule the world.

According to the census taken in 1891, England and Wales report 24,232 clergymen of the Angelican church over against 21,633 in 1881; 2,511 Catholic priests, as compared with 2,089 ten years before; 10,075 Noncor formist clergymen, while there were 9,734 a decade earlier. In addition to these there were 9,313 missionaries and traveling evan

gelists over against 4,629 in 1881. Cardinal Lavigerie's plan for the civilization of Africa is to be tested. The first cara-van of 100 African pioneers reared on the Algerian and Tunisian farms of the confra ternities founded by him have just left Marsellles for Madagascar, where they are to settle as agricultural colonists. Another 10 will be sent as soon as these are established and other companies are under orders to m to the Soudan, the Tourareg country, the Tchad region, and the Congo, where they will spread the Catholic faith and French civiliza-tion

The mountain peak of Orizaba in Mexico has just been surmounted with an iron cross seven yards in height. It is asserted that this cross is the highest symbol of Christianity above the level of the sea to be found on the American continent. The claim in this respect has heretofore been conceded to the cross on the volcano Mistes, in Guatemala, but according to recent measurements Ori zaba is the highest peak north of the Isthmus of Panama, and the highest point in the western hemisphere upon which a cross has been erected.

Though he is a good Presbyterian, Mr. John Wanamaker thinks that it makes little difference which denomination a man belongs to. "Religion," he says, "is broader than creeds, and I am a Obristian first, then a Presbyterian, and as long as a man lives up to an honest belief I have no fault to find. There are 260 religions in the world, and there must be one somewhere in the number to suit every sort of a man. I should like to see 200 or 250 denominations, if in that way every man could be brought into some form of belief. The crowd I addressed on Sunday of benef. The crowd I addressed on Stinday was made up of all sorts and conditions of men, and it must be the love of Christ and good will to men that must be preached to this mixed assemblage. Catholic and Protes-tant, rather than denominational doctrine."

federates and Yankees Marched Side by Side Each Under Its Own Colors-An Act of Barbarism.

(Copyrighted 1894.)

Among heroic deeds of our late civil war heretofore unrecorded none is more worthy of historic notice than the conduct of Lieutenant James W. Graves of the Third Missourl mounted infantry, C. S. A., in risking his life in defense of union prisoners under his escort.

To appreciate the emergency that Lieutenant Graves was called upon to face, writer T. J. Mackey, late captain of engineers, C. S. A., it is necessary to understand the military situation in Missouri during the year 1864. Bands of armed guerrillas, commanded

by Quantrell, Anderson, Todd, Holtzclaw and others, traversed the state and harried the homes of thousands of its people with fire and sword. The excesses committed by those leaders, all bearing commissions duly signed by the president of the confederate states, surpassed in atrocity the deeds, perpetrated by savages in our Indian wars. Captain Parke, commanding a company of the Fourth

Missouri cavalry, thus reports the result of an attack made upon him by a band led by Anderson and Holtzclaw at Rocheport on August 26, 1864: "My men who fell into their hands were most barbarously massacred, four being scalped, one hanged and scalped and three had their throats cut."

General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., in his report of operations in Missouri, says: "On the 1st of September, 1864, Anderson's band attacked a train on the North Missouri rail oad, took from it twenty-two unarmed soldiers, many on sick leave, and after rob bing placed them in a row and shot them t death. Some of the bodies they scalped and put others across the track and ran the engine over them. On September 27 this band with numbers swollen to 300 or 400, attacked Major Albert V. Johnston, commanding 130 men of the Thirty-ninth Missouri volunt near Centralia, and shot every man of ther in cold blood."

ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS.

The men who composed these bands wer nembers of the Order of American Knights, so-called, a secret treasonable organization hostile to the state and the United States that had an enrolled membership of 30,000 in Missouri, under the leadership of one John H. Taylor, who was designated their "su-preme head." It was a part of their policy to have every member take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and to have themselves enrolled generally into the active militia, in order that they might avert the suspicion of the authorities and at the same time procure arms and ammunition. As mili-tiamen they co-operated with the guerrillas, giving them information of projected mili-tary movements and frequently joining them after shooting down their loyal officers, and surrendering at the first opportunity.

The entry of General Price's army into Mis souri in the early autumn of 1864 greath greatly stimulated the sanguinary operations these red-handed moss troopers, for they used his encampment as their base of opera tions, and when hard pressed sought refuge in it.

On becoming aware of this practice General Rosecrans protested against it in a letter to General Price, from which I quote as fol-lows: "Permit me, general, to express my surprise and regret that you have allowed to associate with your troops bands of Missour guerrillas, without feeling or principle of nationality, whose record is stained with crimes at which humanity shudders. It is unnecessary to enumerate what these crime are. The newspapers have not exaggerated. You and I have tried to conduct this war in accordance with the highest diotates of hu-manity and the laws of war among civilized nations, and I hope the future will make no

change in this respect." I am able to state, advisedly, as the chief engineer of the Missouri expeditionary force, and a member of General Price's staff, that

site side of the Missouri river, wher vision was posted, but the actual fighting at the intrenchments and in the town was done by Clark's brigade. The force that sur rendered consisted of the Forty-third Mis-souri infantry and Seventeenth Illinois cavairy, constituting the garrison commanded by Colonel Chester Harding, jr., a brave and skillful soldier.

It was stipulated in the terms of sur-render that the federal officers and enlisted men should be immediately paroled and permitted to return to their homes, there to re main until duly exchanged. It transpired the surrender, that General nowever, after Rosecrans, the department commander, had issued an order aunouncing that he would his officers captured by us, unless we delivered such officers at one of his military posts to be there certified as paroled.

"BLOODY BILL" ANDERSON'S GANG. Hence on the day after the surrender Colonel Harding and the officers of his command, numbering twenty-eight in all, were started for Boonville, about thirty miles about thirty south of Glasgow, that being the nearest federal post. Their escort consisted of com-pany H, Third Missouri mounted infantry, numbering forty-nine, rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant James W. Graves. Lieutenant Graves had taken the precaution o throw out flankers, and an advance guard two or three men while on the march. About ten miles from Boonville the sergeant that there was a body of 100 or more seem ingly federal cavalry halted at the forks of the road half a mile shead; that they all wore federal uniforms, but that he had ap proached and reconnoitered them through his field glass, and discoverel that they were Bloody Bill' Anderson's gang of guerrillas The lieutenant at once formed his command

in line of battle, and stated to them that when they left Glasgow Anderson and his band were in Shelby's camp, and had no doubt followed them to take the prisoner from the escort, and murder and rob them He added: "Men, you are confederate soldiers. Anderson and his gang are but robbers and cutthroats who dishonor our colors. I have served in the ranks with you for three years and I need not ask if you will do your duty. The orderly sergeant answered, "Lieuten-ant, you can bet your life on the men. They

will stand by you, and defend the prisoners to the death." The whole company responded 'Aye, to the death."

Turning to the federal officers Lieutenant Graves said: "Gentlemen, you have heard my statement and understand the emergency that we are to face, if I do not mistake the purpose of the miscreants in my front. Is shall advance at all hazards, but do not feel warranted in taking you under fire without your free consent. You need not consider yourselves prisoners any longer, should you wish to retire, and make the effort to reach Beenville by another road. I have twelve extra rifles in the wagons, with plenty of ammunition, that I brought along, expecting to secure some recruits before rejoining my command. You can have them and I can supply you also with ten 44-caliber re-

BLUE AND GRAY CO-OPERATE.

They answered with one accord that they would stand by him and consider themselves for the occasion not as prisoners, but as American soldiers and the confederates as comrades in arms. Colonel Harding stated that those who could be armed would take position in line and the others could render good service by acting as horse

holders. All this occupied but a minute or two and while the arms were being distributed among the federal officers four men were seen ad-vancing up the road, one of them carrying white flag. Lieutenant Graves rode ou to meet them, accompanied by six of hi soldiers. When they came within four or five yards they halted, and he said to the bearer of the flag: "Who are you, and what do you want?"

The answer was: "We belong to Colonel Anderson's cavalry. We want those Yankee officers you've got along with you. They are the ones that butchered some of our men at Palmyra. They belong to McNell's brigade and Colonel Anderson says if you refuse to give 'em up he will take 'em anyhow. He has 300 men with him and you can save trouble by giving up the

suswer that he had returned. He found that the twenty-two federal officers who were armed had formed on the left of the line, and he requested them to take position at the center, saying, "Gentlemen, I desire you to be where we can guard both your flar ks.' One of them, a captain, had preserved his

company flag by secreting it under his over-coat at the time of the surrender, and, hold-ing it in his hand, he said: "Lieutenant, with your leave, I will add to the galety of the occasion by hoisting this flag on ou part of the allied line."

Consent was freely given and the flag. attached to an improvised staff, waved side by side with the confederate battle flag, a red St. Andrews cross on a blue field.

The company dismounted and formed in one rank, advanced through the open wood while four mounted men were ordered to ride along the road and observe the movements of the enemy. They were instructed that if they found Anderson's gang advanc-ing they should fall back without firing and report, and that, to avoid falling into in ambuscade, they should proched in hle at the distance of about fifty yards apart.

It was indeed an extraordinar command-a confederate-federal company composed of veterans of both great armies. Nothing could have been more incongruous tested by the laws of war, and yet was nothing more natural than the spectacle of American soldiers in the same line of battle advancing against he common enemy.' It was a happy augur of the coming of this present time when al true Americans render homage to the on

flag of their common country, and will be henceforth in peace friends, and in war brothers in arms. horse-holders moved with the two The

aggage wagons about 100 yards to the righ and rear of the advancing line. At least one-balf of Licutenant Graves nen were armed with Winchester repeating rifles, while all the other men in line had the improved Springfield breechloader, except to of the federal contingent, who were provided with Colt's army revolvers, which had an effective range of 150 yards. The outlaws i their front numbered, as subsequently ascer-tained, 165, but the disparity in numbers was more than equalized by the superior quality of the soldiers opposed to them. The officer of the Forty-third Missouri infantry had

served in many campaigns with dis-tinction, and were all brave men, while the confederates of the Third Missouri had won aurels in numerous battles on both sides of

the Mississippi. "BLOODY BILL" LOSES COURAGE.

They moved on the right side of the Boon road, which there atrenched to so that marching south they rille th Bast, 8001 reached it at the point where the guerrilla were first reported to be in position. They were nowhere in sight, however, and th scouts had also passed on. The company still pursued its march through the belt of woods that skirted the road for a mile fur ther, when it was met by one of the scouts who reported that Anderson's band after fol lowing the road to Boonvils for two miles, had turned to the left and gone off in a west-

erly direction. As it was near nightfall when they re sumed their march upon the main road, i was decided to encamp, and a strong post

tion was selected for that purpose, with easily guarded approaches. A double line of senti-nels was posted, the federal officers requesting that they, too, should be detailed for guard duty. The next morning the disguard duty. inclive colors of the blended forces very furled up, and the normal altuation being re stored, they marched under the white flag When within two miles of Boonville they were met by two companies of federal cav airy that were marching to succor them, the commander of the garrison having been informed that they were surrounded by Ander on's guerrillas. Lieutenant Graves and his

son's guerrilas. Lieutenant Graves and his company there received a most kindly and generous welcome, mingled with much good cheer, as no hands clasp so warmly as those that have dropped the sword.

AN UNWARRANTED HANGING. I esteemed it a fortunate circumstance for

our army that the chivairic conduct of a confederate officer and his command should have been so heartily recognized at Boon-

quarter. Captain Shumaker surrendered, re-lying upon the written guarantee that he and his men would be treated as prisoners of war, and promptly paroled. On that night he was delivered up by the provost guard, on the lemand of a number of officers and soldiers of Shelby's brigade, and hanged to the limb of a tree. General Shelby, in an official report, dis-

claimed having authorized the execrable murder, yet gave it his sanction by declaring that the betrayed victim of the horrible crime "richly deserved death." I can state, crime "richly deserved death." A that Captain after a thorough investigation, that Captain Shumaker's record was that of a true gentle-man, and a brave and stainless soldier. The unspeakable treachery that visited upon him such an undeserved fate aided to stamp General Shelby as the chief of the Black Flags of the Confederacy. "By merit raised to that bad eminence." Lieutenant Graves' humane and fearless defense of the prisoners committed to his charge served to convince the people of the wartricken section that General Price's army did not consist entirely of a horde of bruta

Lieutenant Graves, on his northward march to rejoin his regiment, which he reached a few days later, halted at Lexington, where he received the thanks of General Rosecrans, who made him the bearer of the letter to General Price from which I have quoted. Within a week after Anderson's barbarous and audacious demand that the risoners should be turned over to him to be county, and his band was routed in Ray county, and he himself was killed by the Thirty-third regiment of Missouri state troops, commanded by Colonel S. P. Coxe.

I should add that the federal officers who owed their lives to Lieutenant Graves' noble discharge of his duty sought years after the war to ascertain his whereabouts that they might bestow upon him some suitable token of their gratitude. He had removed with his family to the western border of Texas and their inquiries through their local papers failed to meet his eye until last year. A correspondence resulted in his manifes them at Spinisher the second s meeting them at St. Louis, where they sented to him a massive gold medal of ele-gant design, bearing upon one of its faces two clasped hands beneath the flag of the on the other an inscription referring to the event that the medal was

our people have with the Almighty," remarked a flery-headed son of Caledonia to a writer for the New York Advertiser, "often gives rise to amusing incidents. I was over in the old country two years ago and stopped one night with a stalwart McDonald who had three sons, one in the army, another in the navy and a third still under the paternal roof. He was a plous man and when it ws time to retire he read a chapter from the bible and then we all got down on our knees.

"O Lord!" he prayed, "have a care for Robbie, for he is in a strange country and Jamie fra' peril, for he is on the ocean, and You haud the great deep in the hollow of your hand. But dinna' flash Yourself about Malcolm, for he is still at home and will look after him myself."

A captain in the Salvation army in Springfield, Mass., last week made a very earnest prayer. He said: "Good Lord, come down among us and show your power and shake these sinners over the brink of hell."

An old man on the outskirts of the crowd muttered to himself: "That's dangerousdangerous? A friend standing by said: "Why danger

Old Man-"Their coat collars might give way."

"I hope, brethren," said the editor of the Bugle, who had been appointed to take up the collection, I hope you will bear in mind the proper spirit in which to contribute. In other words, you should not give to the Lord for publication, but as an evidence of the goodness of your faith.

designed to commemorate. IMPIETIES. "The intimate acquaintance which some of