

**CIVIL WAR**  
FIFTY YEARS AGO  
THIS WEEK

December 24, 1861.

General Pope's cavalry sent to Lexington, Missouri. They captured two Confederate captains, one lieutenant, a number of horses and accoutrements, and destroyed the foundry and ferry boats.

The War Department of the United States issued orders stopping the enlistment of cavalry men in the army, having already enough in that arm.

Bluffton, South Carolina, was occupied by Federal troops under General Stevens. It was found deserted.

A bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses passed the Congress of the United States. The duties were raised to twenty cents a pound on tea, to five cents on coffee, to two and a half, three and five cents on sugar, and to six cents on molasses. It was estimated that the increase would add \$6,000,000 annually to the revenues of the government.

A card from J. J. McKeever, president of an organization known as the "Southwest Company," appeared in the Memphis Appeal to announce that a third special messenger would leave Memphis on the first of January, "taking mail matter for all parts of the world."

December 25, 1861.

The steamer Florida, C. S. N., steamed out of the harbor of Mobile, Alabama, at noon on Christmas day, to engage the Federal steamer New London. The Florida ran down to the westward of Island Sand and challenged the enemy to fight. The challenge was accepted, and a cannonading ensued that lasted upward of an hour. The firing was at long range, owing to the shallow water of a bar that intervened between the two vessels, keeping them at a distance. No serious damage was sustained by either belligerent.

The lighthouse on Morris Island, in Charlestown harbor, was blown up by order of the Confederate military authorities, with the purpose of depriving the blockading fleet of the benefit of the beacon.

In spite of General Halleck's recent order threatening death to anyone burning bridges or destroying railroads in Missouri, two spans of the bridge across the Charlestown river on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad were burned by Confederates.

Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis was appointed to command the Federal forces in southwestern Missouri.

Martial law was extended by order of the national government to all railroads in Missouri.

December 26, 1861.

Senator Hale of New Hampshire offered a resolution in the senate of the United States calling on the president for copies of all dispatches that had passed between this government and the government of England relating to the controversy over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent. In a speech on his motion, he advocated a war with Great Britain in preference to the restitution of the Confederate envoys. Mr. Sumner objected to a consideration of the motion, and it was laid over.

Gen. Winfield Scott arrived at New York on the steamer Arago from Europe. He reported that the party in Europe advocating a war with the United States was "greatly encouraged in their cry for blood."

Major Ousley, of Colonel Haggard's command, with a small body of national troops, fought off a force of Confederate cavalry that attacked while they were eating supper in a hotel near Camp Boyle, Ky.

Major Gower, commanding a squadron of Iowa cavalry, returned to Jefferson City, Mo., with prisoners and ten wagonloads of stores taken from the Confederates.

The Confederate Gen. John B. Floyd issued an address to the troops of his command from his camp, near Dublin depot, in which he praised them for their conduct during the campaign of the last five months, and urged them to respond to the compliment that had been paid them by the Confederate government in ordering them to the defense of Kentucky.

December 27, 1861.

Information was received at Washington that Col. Canby, U. S. A., had retaken Forts Craig and Stanton, on the Masilla border, and was on his way to Fort Filmore, which had been surrendered by Colonel Lynde, since dismissed from the service, to an inferior force of Confederates from Texas. Canby intended marching thence to Arizona.

The Federal General Wool issued an order from Fortress Monroe deplored the recent burning of buildings at New Market Bridge by Union soldiers in retaliation for the destruction by Confederates of the property of Federal sympathizers, and expressing "his decided disapprobation of such proceedings on the part of our troops." The buildings at New Market Bridge had been burned by order of Gen. Mansfield.

The Confederate privateer Isabel succeeded in running the blockade off Charlestown on the night of December 26, and getting to sea. There were eleven vessels of the blockading squadron off the harbor at the time. The gunboat Pocahontas was sent in pursuit, but could not overhaul the Isabel.

Bridge burning continued in Missouri. The bridges over the North Fabius river, on the Palmyra railroad, were destroyed by a band of Confederates.

Arthur Rankin, a member of the Canadian parliament, who had enlisted in the Federal army, resigned and returned to Canada, considering further service in the United States army improper, in view of the strained relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The Confederate Army of Virginia went into winter quarters in the vicinity of Manassas.

December 28, 1861.

The diplomatic correspondence between the governments of France and Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the Trent, was made public. The first was a note from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams, United States minister to England, briefly mentioning the incident, stating that the action of Captain Wilkes was without the authority of the government, and trusting that the English government would consider the subject in a friendly temper.

Followed a note from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, declaring the act an affront to the English flag and a violation of international law, and demanding the restitution of the envoys to the protection of the English flag, and an apology from the American government. Mr. Seward's response to this, after reviewing at great length the points of international law involved, expressed the conclusion that the United States government would be wrong in refusing to return the persons captured, and stating that the four persons taken by Captain Wilkes (Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their secretaries) would be cheerfully liberated as soon as a time and place should be appointed for receiving them. No apology was offered, however, there having been no offense intended. Lord Lyons replied that he would forward the document to his home government, and would make immediate arrangements for again placing the envoys under the protection of the English flag. The closing of the incident was generally approved in the north and regretted in the south, where much hope had been built on the prospects of a war between the United States and Great Britain.

General Prentiss, with 450 troops, met and defeated a Confederate force under Colonel Dorsey near Mount Zion, Boone county, Mo.

A squadron of Col. Jackson's Federal cavalry under Major Murray, on a reconnaissance near Sacramento, in the Green River valley, Ky., was roughly handled and driven from the field by a Confederate force under Colonel Forrest. Captain Bacon of the Nationals was killed.

December 29, 1861.

Commander Porter, U. S. N., and several officers of the Federal army narrowly escaped capture by a company of Confederates under Jeff. Thomson at Commerce, Mo., 40 miles below Cairo. Thomson's men had raided the town, which was strongly Federal in its sentiment, and had concealed themselves behind the landing for the purpose of capturing the steamer City of Alton, which was expected. When the steamer came in sight, Mrs. Eversole, wife of a citizen, ran down to the landing and warned the pilot, in spite of the threats of Thompson's men that they would shoot her. The steamer reversed her engines and backed off just before she touched the landing. The Confederates fired several volleys at her, riddling her cabin, but injuring no one. Commander Porter and the military men were passengers on her at the time.

A Confederate tug played havoc with marine traffic between Old Point and Newport News for a few hours in the morning, chasing the steamer Empress, in the passenger and freight trade, and capturing the schooner Sherwood, carrying water from Newport News, which was in tow of the Empress. The tug carried a commodore's blue pennant, which was mistaken for a flag of truce until she opened fire. The Empress escaped by crowded on all steam.

The Confederate General Huger sent a note to Gen. Wool announcing that he was ready to send 240 prisoners of war down the James river from Richmond as soon as they could be received.

December 30, 1861.

The secretary of the treasury of the Confederate states, in his correspondence with the Tennessee delegation in the Confederate congress, announced the inability of the Confederate government to reimburse Tennessee for the sums expended by the state in defense of the Confederacy.

Messrs. Thomas and Burnett of Kentucky were sworn in as members of the Confederate congress and took their seats as representatives of their state. They were chosen by the provisional government.

Acting Master Alick Allen and Acting Master Henry L. Sturgess of the U. S. S. Mount Vernon were sent in a cutter and a gig to destroy a Confederate lightship in use off Wilmington, N. C. They found the light ship deserted, although pierced for guns and almost prepared for harbor defense. The vessel was fired, and the members of the expedition escaped through the fire of Confederate batteries that opened on them.

The original legal tender bill was introduced in the house of representatives of the United States congress by E. G. Spaulding of New York.

The banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston suspended specie payment.

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**DULL MID-WINTER DAYS IN SPORTS**



**WANTS TO FIGHT M'FARLAND**

Rudy Unholz, Former Boer Champion, Wants Match With Clever Little Chicago Fighter.

One fighter is glad that Packey McFarland has returned from the Pacific coast because he would like very much to get on a match with him. That fighter is Rudy Unholz, former Boer champion, but now a prosperous truck and chicken farmer in the vicinity of Denver, Colo. Unholz is willing to take on any of them and if some of the matchmakers are willing to stage him with Packey he would be glad to com-



Packey McFarland.

ider the match as good as made right now. Failing in that Rudy will consider matches with any of the other lightweights.

American Cyclists to Go Abroad.

Jackie Clarke, Iver Lawson and Worth Mitten have been secured to go to Australia to take part in a six-day bicycle race in Sydney next January.

It will be held on an outdoor cricket grounds on a three-lap-to-the-mile track. The winning team will receive \$5,000. Clarke will have as his partner Gordon Walker. Others who will go from this country for the race are Alfred Goulet and P. Hehir.

The tourists may also take part in the Australian wheel race, worth \$500 to the winner, and sprinting events which will be run off.

Winter Racing at Charleston.

A \$3,000 Derby, a \$2,500 Washington birthday handicap, a \$2,000 St.

Patrick's day handicap, and some 17 other stakes, worth \$1,000 to \$1,500,

are offered by J. F. Pons, who is promoting the winter race meet at Charleston, S. C.

**CAMP'S ALL-AMERICAN SELECTIONS**

First Team.	Pos.	Second Team.
White, Princeton	L. E.	Smith, Harvard
Hart, Princeton	L. T.	Monk, Cornell
Fisher, Harvard	L. G.	Scrub, Chicago
Ketcham, Yale	C.	Bluthenthal, Princeton
Duff, Princeton	R. G.	McDevitt, Yale
Devore, Army	R. T.	Scully, Yale
Bomeister, Yale	R. E.	Avery, Penn State
Howe, Yale	Q.	Sprackling, Brown
Wendell, Harvard	L. H.	Morey, Dartmouth
Thorpe, Carlisle	R. H.	Camp, Yale
Dalton, Navy	F. B.	Rosenwald, Minnesota

Walter Camp, the so-called dean of American football, in picking his All-American football team for 1911, has confined his first team selections to players who have been members of eastern teams. Not one western player is mentioned of the first eleven.

Princeton and Yale are given three places each on the mythical all-star eleven. Harvard two, and the Army, Navy and Carlisle one each.

One selection of Camp's which is hardly likely to meet with popular opinion is that of Dalton for fullback. While there is no question but that Dalton is entitled to a place on the first team, there is considerable

doubt as to whether or not he should be considered as a fullback. All through the season Dalton starred as a halfback, and many critics are prone to believe that it is not a question as to what a man might do in some position, other than that in which he played, but what he had done in some position.

On the second team the west is given representation by the presence of Scrub, the great Chicago kicker, and Rosenwald of Minnesota.

Camp, Jr., is placed on the second team, as is Sprackling of Cleveland, who was named in 1910 as All-American quarterback.



**CARING FOR THE BACK**

**IMPORTANT CONSIDERING PRESENT STYLE OF EVENING DRESS.**

That Portion of Beautiful Feminine Anatomy Just Now Needs Special Attention—Expert Massage Is Especially Recommended.

Since it has become the fashion to wear evening dresses cut very low in the back, that portion of feminine anatomy has been the object of more attention than it has heretofore claimed. Every woman who wears evening dress sees to it that her back makes as good an appearance as her face, her coiffure or any other part of her person. Unfortunately, many women who wear decollete are not blessed with beautiful backs. How may they aid nature and attain through their own efforts this desirable feature?

Several beauty culturists have made a specialty of treating the back, and this is what one of them has to say on the subject:

"The back should be rather flat in shape, with just the right curve, for beauty. Although a woman may not be made after these lines, she may help her back to beauty by a few artificial aids. First in importance is the color, next the way it is polished.

"Back polishing restores a certain luster to the skin. It makes it shine with the softness and freshness of youth. To have a well polished back means as much to a woman as to have a face which shines with the natural bloom of youth. It takes years off her age.

"Expose the back to the air for a short time each day. Try to get the skin so that it does not have the shriveled look that comes from having been too long covered up.

"Give the back the Russian massage daily by having cold water sprayed upon it. The Russian woman massages her skin, not with oils or with the hand, but with a needle spray. She has it turned upon her back until the flesh tingles as though it had been gone over with an electric sponge.

"Turkish massage is also necessary to remove the yellowness of a neglected back. It calls for a very rough towel and for strength and courage in operating it. The back is tough and one can seesaw the Turkish towel a long time over it without injury.

"The velvet pad is about the best back polisher known. It is small in size, fitting conveniently in the hand. When dipped in oil it is the best kind of food for a rough and tired looking back. Chamois skin is also good. It may be dipped in powder and rubbed on the back somewhat more vigorously than one would dare to powder the face. The make-up of the back is not so very dissimilar from the make-up of the face, but it is more strenuous.

"For a back bleach never forget peroxide. Lime juice is a good back bleach. Cream of tartar slightly moistened makes a good back lotion. It is necessary to use an acid as a whitener."

Baseball fans in every part of the United States were shocked over the injury to Hugh Jennings, but imagine the feelings of the Detroit Tiger fans!

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