

IMPORTERS OBJECT.

THEY ARE IN WASHINGTON MAKING A KICK.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

A Village Under Water—Two Destroyed—The Great London Derby—Hayes in a New Role.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Two hundred New York importers appeared before the senate committee this morning and protested against the McKinley bill.

THE FIRST CONVENTION.

Ex-President Hayes Leaves Hens For Negroes.

LAKE MOHAWK, N. Y., June 4.—Ex-President Hayes called the first annual convention of the Mohawk negro conference to order this morning. Its object is the education and christianization of the negro.

For a Terrible Crime.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The examination of the notorious Chinaman, Lee Khee, is in progress here. It was from his place on Mott street that the police last week rescued young Sun Yee, a bright Chinese girl, who had been bought by Lee and terribly abused.

Destroyed by a Cyclone.

COLUMBIA, NEB., June 4.—Authentic reports announce the destruction of the village of Bradshaw by a cyclone. Six are reported killed and twenty injured.

A Village Burned.

ASHLAND, Pa., June 4.—The village Big Mine Run burned to-day. Two children were roasted.

A Town Under Water.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The village of Loveland, Iowa, is under water, the result of a cloud burst. No lives are lost.

A FUEL GAS.

A Company Organized to Manufacture It Here.

Local and Chicago capitalists are now engaged in working up a scheme which, if it materializes, will be of great benefit to the city. The plan proposed is to establish a plant here for the purpose of manufacturing a fuel gas, which will be as good and as cheap as natural gas.

IT HAS GONE THROUGH.

The Buchanan Property has Been Sold.

A gentleman who is in a position to know, says that he has reliable information that the Buchanan property has been sold to the hotel syndicate in which Vanderbilt and Inman are interested.

A Murderer Captured.

Edward Roach who was wanted for murder at Middleboro, Ky., has been arrested at Knoxville. W. H. Deaver, chief of the Pinion Detective Agency, in whose hands the case was placed received a telegram this morning saying that Roach admitted being in the saloon where the murder was committed, fifteen minutes before the murder.

National Bank at Hickory.

The Citizens National bank of Hickory will be organized soon with a capital of \$50,000 with the privilege of increasing it to \$100,000. D. C. Waddell, Y. E. McEe, W. W. Barnard, and Frank Loughran are interested in it and the Hickory stock leaders will be J. G. Hall, president of the Piedmont Wagon company, William Ellis, O. M. Royster and A. A. Shuford.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blisters from Horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Swells, King-bone, Sifters, Strains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by RAYSON & SMITH, Prescription Druggists, Asheville, N. C.

Governor W. W. Holden, of Raleigh, is preparing a history of North Carolina during the reconstruction period, which is to contain much new information.

LOVE UNEXPRESSED.

The sweetest notes among the human heart-strings Are dull with rust; The sweetest chords, adjusted by the angels, Are clogged with dust. We pipe and pipe again for dreary music Upon the self same strings, While sounds of crime and fear and degradation, Come back again in sad refrains.

GIANT JACK.

It was in the year 1890, while I was staying a few days in a Missouri village, that I first saw Giant Jack. I was seated on the piazza of the only hotel that the place could boast of, when I saw a large, handsome man, accompanied by a very pretty woman, passing down the street.

A Disgusted Cat.

In some manner a cat found its way into a cyclorama building several days ago. The man in charge attempted to chase the trespassing feline through the door, but the cat evidently thought there was a better way of escaping the rising temper of the irate man.

The First Lamp Chimney.

"Petroleum," says a correspondent in Notes and Queries, "was known, and even refined, long before it was used in lamps. A Frenchman is said to have spent years in vain endeavors to construct a lamp in which the new oil would burn without smoking.

Spanking the May.

A little boy saw his grandfather thrashing oats with a flail. It was a curious sight to him. He went into the house. His grandmother said to him: "Where is your grandfather?"

More Telegraph in the South.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Postal Telegraph company has opened a new southern district with headquarters in this city. The district is to cover Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and W. I. Capron has been made superintendent.

A Lad's Arm Torn From Its Socket.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Benjamin Barman, a lad less than 7 years of age, had his left arm torn from his body at his home, 273 East Third street. While feeding a pet canary he fell from the top of a step-ladder out of a three-story window and was impaled in an iron picket of the fence in front of the roadway.

THE UNION FLAG

Liberal Displayed at the Unveiling of the Lee Monument.

Ex-Confederates Marched Under the Stars and Stripes.

The Star Spangled Banner Much More Conspicuous Than the Country Has Been Led to Suppose—Of Course the Confederate Flag Was There, But Not as an Emblem of Disloyalty.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Among the correspondents and Republican visitors who have returned from Richmond, the evidence is concurrent and conclusive that the Union flag was much more generally displayed than the country has been led to suppose.

A Radical Man's Views.

One of the most radical correspondents in Washington, who went as strongly prejudiced against the contemplated demonstration as one could well be, says this upon his return:

"There has been much exaggeration concerning the display of Confederate flags at Richmond. It is true the Confederate battle-flag was conspicuous throughout the city, but the American flag—the flag of the Union—was likewise everywhere. The stars and bars, the official flag of the Confederacy, was seldom seen. I saw hundreds of houses decorated solely with the Union flag, but a majority of the decorations all over the city included both the Union flag and the Confederate battle-flag.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

REV. SAM SMALL

Accepts the Presidency of a Methodist University in Utah. ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Sam Small is the central figure in another sensation which stirs up all Atlanta. This is his acceptance of the presidency of a Methodist college at Ogden, Utah.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

DUEL IN A CEMETERY.

Rival Lovers Fight Over an Evansville Belle—One Wounded. LOUISVILLE, June 4.—The Courier-Journal says:

"At 10:45 o'clock Sunday night St. Louis cemetery, dark and gloomy, was the scene of the first duel fought in Kentucky for a long time. The participants were Thomas Overby, an advertising agent, who has been here only a few months, and Charles Sanders, a traveling man for an Evansville, Ind., clothing house. Sanders was engaged to be married to Miss Emma Zener, a handsome young lady of Evansville, who is now visiting in this city.

"Upon coming here to see the young lady Sanders discovered that Overby had supplanted him in her affections. A quarrel was followed by a fight in which Sanders was worsted.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

THE UNION FLAG

Liberal Displayed at the Unveiling of the Lee Monument.

Ex-Confederates Marched Under the Stars and Stripes.

The Star Spangled Banner Much More Conspicuous Than the Country Has Been Led to Suppose—Of Course the Confederate Flag Was There, But Not as an Emblem of Disloyalty.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Among the correspondents and Republican visitors who have returned from Richmond, the evidence is concurrent and conclusive that the Union flag was much more generally displayed than the country has been led to suppose.

A Radical Man's Views.

One of the most radical correspondents in Washington, who went as strongly prejudiced against the contemplated demonstration as one could well be, says this upon his return:

"There has been much exaggeration concerning the display of Confederate flags at Richmond. It is true the Confederate battle-flag was conspicuous throughout the city, but the American flag—the flag of the Union—was likewise everywhere. The stars and bars, the official flag of the Confederacy, was seldom seen. I saw hundreds of houses decorated solely with the Union flag, but a majority of the decorations all over the city included both the Union flag and the Confederate battle-flag.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

REV. SAM SMALL

Accepts the Presidency of a Methodist University in Utah. ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Sam Small is the central figure in another sensation which stirs up all Atlanta. This is his acceptance of the presidency of a Methodist college at Ogden, Utah.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

DUEL IN A CEMETERY.

Rival Lovers Fight Over an Evansville Belle—One Wounded. LOUISVILLE, June 4.—The Courier-Journal says:

"At 10:45 o'clock Sunday night St. Louis cemetery, dark and gloomy, was the scene of the first duel fought in Kentucky for a long time. The participants were Thomas Overby, an advertising agent, who has been here only a few months, and Charles Sanders, a traveling man for an Evansville, Ind., clothing house. Sanders was engaged to be married to Miss Emma Zener, a handsome young lady of Evansville, who is now visiting in this city.

"Upon coming here to see the young lady Sanders discovered that Overby had supplanted him in her affections. A quarrel was followed by a fight in which Sanders was worsted.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed five or six in the whole procession, and they were all carried by the state troops, one by the Mississippi Rifles, one by a South Carolina regiment and one by a Maryland regiment. All the old veterans carried their old flags of the days of '61 to '65. It happened that Gen. Longstreet's carriage stopped immediately in front of the stand where I was about an hour while the veterans were passing. I crossed the street with one or two other Union soldiers and shook hands with him, and was pleased to see that the old general had a small United States flag pinned on his coat breast. The scene was very affecting. Many of the old veterans broke ranks and shook hands with Longstreet, and not infrequently they would actually embrace him, and even wept on his neck.

"A typical Confederate cavalryman passed with a small Confederate battle flag, and waving it in his hand he shouted enthusiastically: 'Farewell forever to the star spangled banner!'"

"An ex-Confederate one-legged soldier from South Carolina asked me how I liked their demonstration. I replied very much except the displaying of the Confederate flag; that I thought there ought to be but one flag shown on any occasion in this country, and that the United States flag. He answered that he thought so too, and further expressed the opinion that the occasion then in question would probably be the last time that the Confederate flag would be displayed in public in this country. Just at that time a young man less than 30 years of age stepped up and said: 'No, it is not. It will be kept up and unfurled as long as the country stands.'"

"There were two old ex-Confederates present, who heard the conversation, and both rebuked the young man and told him it was such young upstarts as he, who were not born when the war broke out, that kept up the strife between the sections. A small boy 5 or 6 years old stood near me at the stand waving the United States flag and joining lustily in the rebel yell, while on the door step near by was a little girl about the same age, clad in a complete suit of flannels, waving a flag and joining in the enthusiasm."

"These specimens of testimony are fair illustrations of the conversation of the more radical Republicans who have returned from the Lee unveiling. They show that in the one point of knowing the stars and stripes the early dispatches from Richmond made the situation worse than it really was.

"The men afterwards met at the Alexander hotel and resumed their difficulty and finally decided to settle the affair according to the code. Overby was represented by Frank Latrall, a young man who lives in Indianapolis, while a traveling man from Cincinnati named Harry Thomas acted for Sanders.

"He was fired two shots while Overby had fired three. The man's wounds were dressed as quickly as possible, and he was placed in his carriage and taken to New Albany, Ind., where he took the first train for his home, in Evansville. The other participants in the affair have all left the city. Sanders' wounds are not considered fatal.

"I saw, heard and conversed. I saw the defiant Confederacy in the saddle and on foot. I saw all that one could see, and I took careful note of all I saw. The decorations throughout the city were elaborate and beautiful. Thousands of private residences were handsomely decorated. Many houses, notably the former residences of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis, while they were handsomely decorated with bright colored bunting, showed no signs of a United States flag.

"There were but few United States flags in the procession. I do not think there were to exceed