

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

Dec. 23, 1863—Pauline Cushman, an Actress and Federal Spy, Reached Louisville, After a Series of Adventures Within the Confederate Lines, Culminating in a Sentence to Death by Hanging.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

Fifty years ago today Pauline Cushman, an actress and Federal spy, reached Louisville, Ky., after a series of adventures within the Confederate lines. She had taken up the dangerous calling of a spy as a result of an incident in a theatrical engagement at Louisville. In March, 1862, Miss Cushman, who was a native of New Orleans, and was then thirty years old, appeared at Louisville in a patriotic piece entitled "The Seven Sisters." Her part was to represent South Carolina. Some of her lines were not in accord with Union sentiment, but Louisville was a border city, whose inhabitants were divided between Unionists and Confederates.

At Miss Cushman's boarding house were several paroled Confederate officers, and with whom the actress became acquainted. One of these officers, Capt. J. H. Blincoe, while talking with Miss

Cushman at an appropriate moment advanced to the footlights, holding a glass above her head, and in a clear, ringing voice, gave the following toast:

"Here's to Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy. May the South always maintain her honor and her rights."

Chosen for Secret Service.

For a moment the audience was silent. Then an uproar began, and the curtain was rung down amidst the cheers of Confederate and Unionists.

Miss Cushman, as was to be expected, was immediately discharged from the company of "The Seven Sisters."



PAULINE CUSHMAN.
(From a Photo in the Massachusetts Loyal Legion Collection.)

Cushman regarding "The Seven Sisters," and the part which was taken by the actress, made the suggestion that she should propose a Southern toast during the performance. He promised her \$200 if she would offer a sentiment which he would furnish her.

Miss Cushman sought the provost marshal of Louisville, told him the story of the offer and asked what course she should pursue. The provost marshal saw an opportunity to employ the incident to further the Union cause in Louisville, and advised Miss Cushman to accept the offer. He also requested Miss Cushman to act the part of a Confederate sympathizer in the circles in which she moved, and gather what information she could regarding disloyal persons, for the Federal authorities. On a night agreed upon with Capt. Blincoe, before an audience which crowded the theatre, Miss

the provost marshal's office during that time.

While playing at Nashville in the latter part of April, the now full-fledged Union spy was requested to report at the office of Col. William Truesdell, superintendent of military police. By him she was told that her services were needed as a spy within the Confederate lines.

Upon agreeing to undertake the work, Miss Cushman was furnished with a horse and equipment, and her instructions. She was warned against making sketches, or a record of anything she should see or should hear. "Keep only an account of your expenses," said Col. Truesdell, "and strive to associate with whatever you may wish to remember."

On May 26, 1863, Miss Cushman took the oath of allegiance to the United

States and set out on her journey. She was directed to visit the Confederate camps at Columbia, Shelbyville, Warsaw, and Tullahoma, under pretense of searching for a brother. The plan was a good one, and she actually had a brother in the Confederate service.

"Your attractive personal appearance and modest demeanor," wrote Col. Truesdell to Miss Cushman, "will be the means of your receiving many attentions from the general and their officers, and in this way much valuable information can be obtained."

It was arranged that Miss Cushman, before leaving Nashville, should go through the form of being placed under arrest by Col. Truesdell on the charge of being a Confederate spy. This part of the program was well played by all concerned. The actress was apprehended and placed under guard. Her baggage was seized. Friends at the local theaters interceded in her behalf, but to no purpose. She was "banished" to the Confederacy.

On the afternoon of May 27, 1863, Miss Cushman left the City Hotel, in Nashville, in a covered carriage, under the escort of Maj. J. B. Stockton, of the police office. Miss Cushman left the carriage, and Maj. Stockton returned. Here she found her horse, saddled and ready.

Miss Cushman rode twelve miles along the pike in the direction of the Confederate camp at Columbia. When night fell she sought shelter at the home of one Benjamin Milam, a Confederate smuggler, who sent goods into the Confederate lines. With Milam was an associate named J. W. Baker.

The next morning Baker introduced Miss Cushman's horse, and Baker drove her to Columbia.

Leaving Baker at the first camp, Miss Cushman kept on alone to Shelbyville.

Taken Before Gen. Bragg.

Here she committed a serious error. She made a sketch of the Shelbyville fortifications. This sketch subsequently placed her in a serious position.

Returning to Columbia Miss Cushman remained there several days and made a "conquest" of one of these, a captain in the quartermaster's department, became enamored of her. At his suggestion Miss Cushman added a Confederate lieutenant's uniform to her wardrobe. This was another error.

With Baker as her escort, Miss Cushman returned to the home of Milam in safety. Here Baker indirectly secured some Confederate scouts, reading "the Confederate lady in search of her brother." The scouts were suspicious, and the spy was arrested and taken to Anderson's Mills.

Meanwhile her baggage, which had been left at Shelbyville, had been searched. The Confederate officer at Anderson's Mills, finding that Miss Cushman had no Confederate papers, sent her to Gen. Forrest's headquarters, at Spring Hill.

Gen. Forrest told her he had been looking for her for some time. "You have papers in your possession, and if they prove you to be a spy, nothing can save you from a little help."

Miss Cushman was now taken before Gen. Braxton Bragg, the Confederate commander in Tennessee, who was then at Shelbyville. Gen. Bragg questioned her regarding the positions of the Union troops. Miss Cushman parried his queries with questions regarding her own probable fate. If she must die, she said, she hoped she would be shot and not hanged.

Sentenced to Death.

Miss Cushman was now put in charge of the provost marshal of Gen. Bragg's army, who told her that a Confederate uniform had been found in her baggage and the Shelbyville sketch between the soles of one of her shoes.

A court-martial convicted Miss Cushman of being a spy, and she was sentenced to death by hanging.

The prisoner's strength now failed her, and she became so ill that attending surgeons believed she could not long survive.

Miss Cushman was lodged in a private house in Shelbyville. On the morning of June 27, 1863, she was taken to the advance guard of Gen. Gordon Granger's division of the Union Army of the Cumberland. After a sharp and short fight, Shelbyville passed under the control of the old flag, and Pauline Cushman, the condemned spy, was free. She was removed to Murfreesboro and thence to Nashville, where she was nursed slowly back to health. In the period of her convalescence she was honored by receiving from the hand of Gen. J. A. Garfield, chief of the staff, and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, the Federal commander in Tennessee, a commission as major.

After the war Miss Cushman appeared on the lecture platform. Marrying James Fryer, of Arizona, she returned to San Francisco, where she died December 2, 1883, at the age of sixty.

Tomorrow—A Christmas Eve Minstrel Show in Liberty.



Edited by JULIA CHANDLER MANE.

Reigning Fashion in Coats And Wraps of Sundry Sorts

Hints of Several Coming New Departures from Present Styles and Cut.

Impressively rich and simple are the fashions for the making of the wraps and coats being worn at present.

No matter if the wrap be of the most practical intention, for stormy day wear or for motoring purposes, the materials used, especially the storm-coat tweeds, cloth and fur cloth fabrics are unusually rich and warm in their coloring and weaves.

Fur cloths have never been more successfully produced, while many of the plaques offered for the inspection of the casual shopper are so fur-like and beautiful in color one is sometimes at a loss to know which fabric is fur cloth and which is plush.

No other material lends itself more acceptably to the making of a wrap for afternoon and evening wear than fur cloth.

For the woman who must consider ways and means and whose purse is not too well filled, the wrap which shall be at once both dressy and practical is the one she is forced to consider.

This does not imply that a wrap or coat of practical intention need be devoid of beauty or dressiness to use a sartorial term.

Fur Cloth is Popular.

For wear upon street car and train, when visiting the theatre, the opera or for attendance at formal afternoon affairs, a substantial wrap, which shall protect the wearer sufficiently and yet not be ugly in appearance, is an absolute necessity.

This season the answer to all such problems is fur cloth.

Toupe-colored fabrics, resembling mole-skins, lovely brown stuffs, imitating beaver skins, black, close clipped pile fabrics, of sealskin likeness, and caracul imitations galore, are offered.

Made in big, all enveloping loose roominess, untrimmed even, and depending for their effect of appearance upon their cut and shape alone, these fur cloth wraps are a blessing indeed for the woman of little income.

In the storm coat and motoring coat classes there are the chinchilla and plaid cloth fabrics, as well as the cravenette cloths and the tweeds of well known and popular favor.

All such coats preserve strict adherence to straight line fashion and big sleeve styles of the rayon or kimono types.

These coats button high at the neck and have unusually large well-placed pockets attached to their protecting skirts.

Where set-in sleeves are preferred, and many of the latest models are showing such sleeves, very wide armholes are the rule.

For dress coats, these smart little affairs of taffeta, velvet, or cloth, intended for wear with handsome cloth or silk gowns for formal afternoon wear and

Girdle Tunics. A clever way to bring into style a last year's dress is to add one of these girdle tunics. They are made of velvet, wrapped high around the figure with a bow and sash ends at the back with a full and accordion plaited tunic attached. The tunic is made of satin in black and various colors to match, in contrast to the gown, the velvet girdle as a rule is black, and lined with the satin, the color of the tunic, which shows in the way of pipings and little tabs.

matching the color of the gown or frock perfectly, quite a number of nice style distinctions are to be observed.

First of all, the skirts to fitted coats—by this is meant a coat which sports a girdle or belt division—flare broadly, and in some instances are wired to extend themselves even more buoyantly than they otherwise would.

Such coats as these are to be worn with dresses made with numerous ruffings or with those designed with wired hip-length tunics.

These coats are dark toned in color or are black, either velvet or of broad-cloth.

Usually fur neckpieces and handsome muffs are a necessary dress accompaniment worn with these coats.

With the advent of the spring modes it is confidently expected that coats for dressy wear will be quite short.

Some will not reach the waistline, and, if they are to accomplish such a feat, will not fit closely, but will hang in cunning little round and square cut styles, flaring just a little.

The coats which will reach to the hip-line may be decorated with belts, quite useless in intention, as their presence will be purely an ornamental one.

For the present, and throughout the winter season, long, well-fitted skirts will dominate all coat styles. Sleeves will continue to be designed in rayon and kimono fashion.

Set-in sleeves, as before stated, are high-style fashion fancies, making their appearance in isolated fashion, stranger like in a community which glances at them askance until familiarity shall make them welcome.

APPROPRIATE GAMES FOR CHRISTMAS

In many homes the entire family connection, great and small, is gathered together for Christmas dinner, and it is often hard when the festivities last over into the evening to amuse in a quiet fashion the children of the party. The following games may be of use to some distracted hostess:

A merry card game is played with an ordinary pack of playing cards. Each player chooses the cry of an animal. The game is played exactly the same as "snap," only when two cards of the same kind come together you cry out the call your opponent has chosen. Two can play, but the more the merrier. When a third sees two cards alike (not in his own hand) he can claim them by calling out the cry of the two goosanders.

Post card is lots of fun and easy to set going if you have a number of old post cards you don't know what to do with. Cut each picture post card in half. When this is done mix them all up together, and the children will find it a very exciting game to place the picture post cards together again.

Drawing races are a great sport. All the players are provided with pencil and paper, and one is chosen to start the game by suggesting a subject and saying "Go!" Suppose he chooses a man to be drawn. At the word "Go!" each player draws a man until the starter says "Stop!" The next player gives further information, such as "He is on horseback; go!" and every one adds to the horse until the word "stop" comes from the one who suggested it. Each player in turn gives out an addition to the picture, starting and stopping the others, until every one has had a turn; then those who have not completed their drawing are "out," and the winner is the one whose picture is considered the best. The great point is to suggest the most unexpected things, and the finished drawings always cause roars of laughter.

SOME NOVELTIES IN HAIR ORNAMENTS

Much attention is being centered upon the coiffure and its ornamentation, in the last couple of weeks, and many of the exclusive shops are devoting whole window spaces to wax figures, displaying the fashionable modes of arranging the hair, and showing the manner in which the new combs and ornaments may be conspicuous for the number and types of hair ornaments.

Casque combs and pins in various designs are much in vogue. Bandeaux also in almost limitless variety are shown for every occasion; the most attractive of which are the ones for dressy occasions. These are generally flexible and made of rhinestones set in aluminum, and strung with invisible elastic. They may be arranged to tuck into the coiffure or spread out over the entire head, making it appear a mass of twinkling brilliants. An unusual novelty is a combination of barrettes and a feathery shaped ornament, to be used separately, or combined and when they are together the effect is the same as the feather up the back of the hat, and the upright ornament may be adjusted to the back of the head and spray itself into the coiffure.

Fur Headbands.

Fur plaiting is one of the latest novelties in neckwear. It is 75 cents to \$1 a yard, and comes in many sizes and colors.

White or colored chiffon, or white or cream color lace, is plaited under bands of black or dark brown fur, Russian sheep or coney usually, and one yard will go around the neck and down the front of a blouse past its first freshness, and make it look like new.

A little may be used to make fichus and collars with the help of a bit of net. It may be used on the collar and cuffs of dresses or waists or even suits. Indeed, it has too many uses to enumerate, but it will fit into the individual need of almost every woman.

Revelation is what men and women think of us; Character is what God and angels know of us.

FOR FORMAL WEAR.



For formal wear this dress will be found unusually desirable. It is developed in figured crepe de chine, having a draped skirt and bodice, trimmed with a dash of its own material. The fabric, however, is edged with plain silk. There is a dainty collar of all-over lace and vest of the same material. One yard of 38-inch lace will be required for the trimming, and five yards of 36-inch crepe de chine for the dress.

Why Women Have Nerves

The "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feelings may or may not be accompanied by headache or headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

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Household Hints. The color of canned fruit is quickly injured by action of light. No matter if it is kept in a dark closet, every jar should be wrapped in paper. To remove iron rust from linens wet with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt, and put in the sun. Several applications may be necessary. The small carpet samples which are to be found in all grades are easily transformed into serviceable rugs by finishing the edges with a neat binding. Fruit acids are excellent to relieve a rheumatic condition of the system.

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