

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

BANNERS HOISTED FOR GOD, SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Following Text: "In the Name of God We Will Set Up the Banner of Truth and Righteousness and Not of Avarice and Riches."—Psalm 99:3.



HATE war! In my boyhood we may have read the biography of Alexander or of some revolutionary hero until our young heart beat high and we wished we had been born over a hundred years ago, just for the glory of striking down a Hessian. For rusty swords hung up on the rafters and bullets cut out of log houses in which they were lodged during the great strife we had unbounded admiration, or on some public day, clothed in our grandfathers' soldierly accoutrements, we felt as grave as Garibaldi or Miltiades. We are wiser now, for we make a vast distinction between the poetry and the prose of war. The roll of drums and the call of bugles, and the clanging of steeds foaming and pawing for the battle; a hundred thousand muskets glittering among the dancing plumes; "God Save the King" waving up from clarionets and trumpets and rung back from deep defiles or the arches of a prostrate city; distant capitals of kingdoms illuminated at the tidings: generals returning home under flaming arches and showering amaranths and the shout of empire: that is poetry. Chilled and half-blanketed, lying on the wet earth: feet sore with the march and bleeding at the slightest touch: hunger pulling on every fiber of flesh or attempting to satisfy itself with a scanty and spoiled ration: thirst licking up the dew or drinking out of filthy and trampled pools: thoughts of home and kindred far away while just on the eve of a deadly strife, where death may leap on him from any one of a hundred bayonets: the closing in of two armies, now changed to a hundred thousand maniacs: the ground slippery with blood and shattered flesh: fallen ones writhing under the hoofs of unbridled chargers maddened with pain: the dreadful noise of night that comes down when the strife is over: the struggle of the wounded ones crawling out over the corpses: the long, feverish agony of the crowded barrack and hospital, from whose mattresses the fragments of men send up their groans, the only music of carnage and butchery: desolate homes from which fathers and husbands and brothers and sons went off: without giving any dying message or sending a kiss to the dear ones at home, tumbled into the soldiers' grave trench, and houses in which a few weeks before unbroken family circles rejoiced, now plunged in the great sorrows of widowhood and orphanage: that is prose.

But there is now on the earth a kingdom which has set itself up for conflicts without number. In its march it tramples no grain fields, it sacks no cities, it impoverishes no treasuries, it fills no hospitals, it bereaves no families. The courage and victory of Solferino and Magenta without carnage. The kingdom of Christ against the kingdom of Satan. That is the strife now raging. We will offer no armistices: we will make no treaty. Until all the revolted nations of the earth shall submit again to King Emmanuel, "In the name of God we will set up our banners."

Every army has its ensigns. Long before the time when David wrote the text they were in use. The hosts of Israel displayed them. The tribe of Benjamin carried a flag with the inscription of a wolf. The tribe of Dan a representation of cherubim. Judah a lion wrought into the groundwork of white, purple, crimson, and blue. Such flags from their folds shook fire into the hearts of such numbers as were in the field when Abijah fought against Jehoram, and there were twelve hundred thousand soldiers, and more than five hundred thousand were left dead on the field. These ensigns gave heroism to such numbers as were assembled when Asa fought against Zerah, and there were one million five hundred and eighty thousand troops in the battle. The Athenians carried an inscription of the owl, which was their emblem of wisdom. The flags of modern nations are familiar to you all, and many of them so inappropriate for the character of the nations they represent it would be impolitic to enumerate them. These ensigns are streamers borne on the point of a lance and on the top of wooden shafts. They are carried in the front and rear of armies.

They enroll from the main-top-gallant-mast-head of an Admiral's flagship to distinguish it among other ships of the same squadron. They are the objects of national pride. The loss of them on the field is ignominious. The three banners of the Lord's hosts are the banner of proclamation, the banner of recruit, and the banner of victory. When a nation feels its rights infringed or its honor insulted, when its citizens have in foreign climes been oppressed and no indemnity has been offered to the inhabitants of the republic or kingdom, a proclamation of war is uttered. On the top of batteries and arsenals and custom houses and revenue offices flags are immediately swung out. All who look upon them realize the fact that uncompromising war is declared. Thus it is that the Church of Jesus Christ, jealous for the honor of its Sovereign, and determined to get back those who have been carried off captive into the bondage of Satan, and intent upon the destruction of those mighty wrongs which have so long crushed the earth, and bent upon the extension of the Saviour's reign of mercy, in the name of God sets up its banner of proclamation.

The church makes no assault upon the world. I do not believe that God ever made a better world than this. It is magnificent in its ruins. Let us stop talking so much against the world. God pronounced it very good at the beginning. Though a wandering child of God, I see in it yet the Great Father's lineaments. Though tossed and driven by the storms of six thousand years, she sails bravely yet, and as at her launching in the beginning the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy, so at last, when coming into the calm harbor of God's mercy, she shall be greeted by the buzz of glorified kingdoms. It is not the world against which we contend, but its transgressions. Whatever is obstinate in the will, degrading in friendship, hypocritical in profession—against all this Christ makes onset. From false profession he would tear the mask. From oppression he would snatch the rod. From pride he would rend off the plumes. From revenge he would exorcise the devil. While Christ loved the world so much that he died to save it, he hates sin so well that to eradicate the last trace of its pollution he will utterly consume the continents and the oceans. At the gate of Eden the declaration of perpetual enmity was made against the serpent. The tumult round Mount Sinai was only the roar and flash of God's artillery of wrath against sin. Sodom on fire was only one of God's flaming bulletins announcing hostility. Nineveh and Tyre and Jerusalem in awful ruin mark the track of Jehovah's advancement. They show that God was terribly in earnest when he announced himself abhorrent of all iniquity. They make us believe that though nations belligerent and revengeful may sign articles of peace and come to an amicable adjustment, there shall be no cessation of hostilities between the forces of light and the forces of darkness until the kingdoms of our Lord. Affrighted by no opposition, discouraged by no temporary defeats, shrinking from no exposure—every man to his position, while from the top of our schools and churches and seminaries and asylums, "In the name of God we will set up our banners."

Again, it was the custom in ancient times, for the purpose of gathering armies, to lift an ensign on the top of some high hill, so that all who saw it would feel impelled to rally around it. In more modern times the same plan has been employed for the gathering of an army. Thus it is that the Church of Christ lifts its flag for recruits. The Cross of Jesus is our standard, planted on the hill of Calvary. Other armies demand that persons desiring to enter the lists of war shall be between such and such an age, lest the folly of extreme youth or the infirmity of advanced age be a clog rather than an advantage. But none are too young for Christ's regiment: none can be too old. The hand that is strong enough to bound a ball or trundle a hoop is skilled enough to fight for Christ, while many a hand trembling with old age has grasped the arrow of truth, and with a dim eye close to it, taking aim, has sent its sharp point right through the heart of the King's enemies. Many of you have long ago had your names written on the roll of celestial troops, and you like the service well, although you now bear the scars of multitudinous conflicts and can recount many a long march, and tell of sieges-guns opened on you that you thought never would be spiked. But there may be some who have not yet enlisted. Your being here implies that you are seriously thinking about it, and your attention makes me hope you are only looking for the standard to be hoisted. Will you not, a hundred of you, with all the aroused enthusiasm of your nature, come bounding into the ranks, while "In the name of God we set up our banners?"

Through natural modesty do you hold back and say, "I will be of no advantage to Christ: I am too awkward to learn the step of the host, or to be of any service 'n the shock of battle?" To you I make the reply. Try it. One hour under Christ's drill, and you would so well understand his rules that the first step of your march heavenward would make the gates of hell tremble on their hinges. We may not be as polished and trim as many Christians we have known, and we may not as well understand sharp-shooting, but there is rough work which we can all accomplish. We may be axe-men, and hew a pathway through the forests. We may be spademen, and dig the trenches, or throw up the fortifications. We do not care where, we do not care what—if we can only help in the cause of our King and shout as loudly as any of them at the completion of the conquest.

There are non-professors who have a very correct idea of what Christians ought to be. You have seen members of the church who were as proud as Ahab and lied as badly as Ananias, and who were as foul hypocrites as Judas. You abhor all that. You say followers of Christ ought to be honorable, humble, and self-denying, and charitable, and patient, and forgiving. Amen! So they ought. Come into the kingdom of Christ, my hearer, and be just that glorious Christian that you have described. Every church has enough stony men in it to arrest its charities, and enough proud men in it to grieve away the Holy Ghost, and enough lazy men in it to hang on behind till its wheels, like Pharaoh's chariots, drag heavily, and enough worldly men to exhaust the patience of the very elect, and enough snarly men to make appropriate the Bible warning, "Beware of dogs." If any of you men on the outside of the kingdom expect to make such Christians as that, we do not want you to come, for the church has already a million members too many of just that kind. We do not want our ranks crowded with men when we can have them filled with women.

There are men now, as in Christ's time, possessed of seven devils. In some instances it seems as though at conversion only six of those evil spirits were cast out, while there remains still one in the heart, the devil of avarice, the devil of lust, or the devil of pride. Men of the world, if you would be transformed and elevated by the power of the gospel, now is the time to come. It is no mean ensign I lift this hour. It is a time-honored flag. It has been in terrific battle. Dragged in the dust of a Saviour's humiliation from Bethlehem to Calvary. Rent by hell's onset, the spears of a maddened soldiery, and the hands of the men who said, "Let him be crucified." With this ensign in his bleeding hand the Saviour sealed the walls of perdition, and amid its very smoke, and flame, and blasphemy he waved his triumph, while demons howled with defeat, and heaven

Throned his chariot wheels And bore him to his throne; Then swept their golden harps and sang. The glorious work is done.

We go not alone to the field. We have invincible allies in the dumb elements of nature. As Job said, we are in league with the very stones of the field. The sun by day and the moon by night, directly or indirectly, shall favor Christianity. The stars in their courses are marshaled for us, as they fought against Siera. The winds of heaven are now as certainly acting in favor of Christ as in reformation times the invincible Armada, in its pride, approached the coast of England. As that proud navy directed their guns against the friends of Christ and religious liberty, God said unto his winds, "Seize hold of them," and to the sea, "Swallow them." The Lord, with his tempests, dashed their hulks together and splintered them on the rocks until the flower of Spanish pride and valor lay crushed among the waves of the sea beach. All are ours. Aye! God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost are our allies.

The Mohammedans, in their struggle to subjugate the world, had passages from the Koran inscribed on the blades of their scimiters, and we have nothing to fear if, approaching the infidelity and malice that oppose the kingdom of Christ, we shall have glittering on our swords the words of David to the giant, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied."

Now the Church goes forth bearing precious seed, but after awhile it will be the sheaf-binding, and reaper angels shall about the harvest home. Now it is tents and marching and exposure, but then in the ranks of prostrate iniquity and on the very walls of heaven, "In the name of God we will set up our banners."

You know in ancient times elephants were trained to fight, and that on one occasion, instead of attacking the enemy, they turned upon their owners and thousands were crushed under the stroke of their trunks and the mountain weight of their step. These mighty opportunities of work for Christ may accomplish great things in overthrowing the sin of the world and beating to pieces its errors, but if we do not wield them aright these very advantages will, in unguarded moments, turn terribly upon us and under their heels of vengeance grind us to powder. Rejected blessings are seven-fold curses. We cannot compromise this matter. We cannot stand aside and look on. Christ has declared it: "All who are not with me are against me." Lord Jesus, we surrender.

The prophecies intimate that there shall be one great battle between truth and unrighteousness. We shall not probably see it on earth. God grant that we may see it, bending from the battlements of heaven. On the side of sin shall be arrayed all forms of oppression and cruelty, led on by infamous kings and generals. The votaries of Paganism, led on by their priests. The subjects of Mohammedanism, following the command of their sheiks. And gluttony and intemperance and iniquity of every phase shall be largely represented on the field. All the wealth and splendor and power and glory of wickedness shall be concentrated on that one decisive spot, and maddened by ten thousand previous defeats, shall gather themselves up for one last, terrible assault. With hatred to God for their cause and blasphemy for the battle-cry, they spread out over the earth in square beyond square, and legion beyond legion, while in some overhanging cloud of blackness foul spirits of hell watch this last struggle of sin and darkness for dominion.

Scattered by the blasts of Jehovah's nostrils, plunder, and sin, and Satanic force shall quit the field. As the roar of the conflict sounds through the universe all worlds shall listen. The air shall be full of wings of heavenly cohorts. The work is done, and in the presence of a world reclaimed for the crown of Jesus, and amid the crumbling of tyrannies and the defeat of Satanic force, and amid the sound of heavenly acclamations, the church shall rise up in the image of our Lord, and with the crown of victory on her head and the scepter of dominion in her hand, in the name of God shall set up her banners. Then Himalaya shall become Mount Zion, and the Pyrenees Moriah, and the oceans the walking place of him who trod the wave crests of Galilee, and the great heavens become a sounding-board which shall strike back the sound of exultation to the earth till it rebound again to the throne of the Almighty. Angel of the Apocalypse, fly! fly! for who will stand in the way of thy might or resist the sweep of thy wing?

It is reported that, beginning next October, Explorer Nansen will deliver in this country a series of fifty illustrated lectures.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

REPORTED BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

March 8. After a week's idleness the house manifested a disposition to work when it met at 5 o'clock. For an hour the clerk read bills a first time, and several motions for adjournment were voted down. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Buckner—For the suppression of mob violence and lynching. It provides that a person attacked and injured by a mob may secure judgment from the county in which the act is done from \$1,000 to \$5,000. By Mr. McGinnis—To prohibit demands of deposits of money to secure the payment of water, gas and electric light bills. (Write your senator and representative and tell them to vote for this measure. Also write to the governor and tell him to sign it. The passage of this bill is absolutely necessary if the people wish to be free from the burglar system now being practiced by the gas and electric lighting companies.) By Mr. McLaughlin—Amending the law in relation to child labor by providing that no child under 16 years of age shall be permitted to work in mine, mill or factory, unless he has passed the fifth grade in the common schools. By Mr. Metcalf—Amending the flag law by making it the duty of public officers to float the flag over public buildings on national holidays. By Mr. Murdock—Amending the law in relation to wills by making the same provisions for proving the signatures of insane persons as those of deceased persons. Also, a bill amending the election law by providing that the official ballot be printed in two papers and four notices posted in each political precinct. By Mr. Nohe—Regulating department stores. This is the bill agreed upon by the Chicago Business Men's association. By Mr. Saylor—Repealing the mechanics' lien law and classifying these cases the same as assignment cases and giving county courts jurisdiction in them. By Mr. Sherman—Providing for the appointment of county jury commissions, whose duty it shall be to select petit and grand jurors.

In the absence of Lieutenant Governor Northcott and President Pro Tempore Fisher, Senator Harding called the senate to order at 5 p. m. today. There was not a quorum present and no business was transacted. Immediately after the reading of the journal an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Senator Wells' desk was draped in crape. In the center a beautiful floral wreath rested, expressing the esteem in which members of the senate held their deceased associate.

March 9. Springfield, Ill., March 9.—By a vote of 55 to 52 the house today adopted Mr. Revell's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the drainage canal trustees. A long debate preceded the vote, and Mr. Revell, in the course of his remarks, declared that Lyman E. Cooley is a paid lobbyist of the trustees. Representative Weidmaler today introduced a bill "to prohibit sensational or false advertisements in newspapers or otherwise." Following is the full text of the measure: Section 1. That no person, firm, association or corporation doing business in this state shall insert, or cause to be inserted, in any newspaper circulated in this state, or display or exhibit any sign, placard, transparency, or distribute, or cause to be distributed, any handbill, circular or pamphlet whereby any goods or merchandise shall be falsely represented or advertised as stocks damaged by fire, water or otherwise, or as bankrupt or insolvent stocks, or as offered as closing out or sacrifice sales, or whereby the same are falsely represented to be of a greater worth or value than the selling price at which the same are offered for sale. Sec. 2. Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act shall forfeit and pay not less than \$250 for the first offense, and not less than double the penalty inflicted for the second offense or each subsequent offense.

During a short session of the senate today, lasting half an hour, business was resumed in earnest, after a ten days' vacation. Several bills were advanced on the calendar and a number introduced. Among the bills introduced was the following: By Senator Stubblefield—Fixing the maximum rate of fares for the transportation of passengers on railways at 2 cents per mile. This bill was introduced at the request of the Traveling Protective association.

March 10. Mr. Boyd's bill amending the garnishment law was taken up on second reading. This bill was prepared by the State Grocers' Association and provides that the wages of a defendant who is the head of a family shall be exempt to an amount not exceeding \$50, but that where the claim or demand was incurred for the expenses of the family of such defendant no more than 75 per cent of such wages shall be exempt. A motion by Mr. Barricklow to strike out the enacting clause was lost—yeas, 52; nays, 61. The bill was discussed at length and was finally ordered to third reading. The house adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Brigidelle—Fixing the minimum compensation of laborers on public works at \$2 per day. By Mr. Johnson of Fulton—To prohibit the playing of base ball on Sunday outside of incorporated cities, villages and towns. By Mr. Revell—Providing for the creation of the office of inspector of beer and malt liquors; also a bill requiring all common carriers and express companies to carry, free of charge, all packages of less than 100 pounds from the office or depot of such common carrier or express company to the place of the destination of the

package in any city, town or village. In the senate a number of bills were reported back from committees and several petitions were presented. One by Senator Stubblefield was from the railway employes of Bloomington asking that the railway bill fixing the maximum rate of fare at 2 cents per mile do not pass. Among the bills introduced were the following: By Senator Hunt—To prohibit the coloring yellow of any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter. By Senator Sparks—Amending the flag law so as to leave it to the discretion of the school directors when the flag shall be displayed.

March 11. The proceedings in the house this morning opened with the following fervent prayer by the chaplain, Rev. David G. Bradford: Lord, bless and pity us; shine on us with thy face, that republicans and democrats and populists and prohibitionists and socialists and suffragists and lobbyists may all know thy saving grace." Responsive "amen" came from different parts of the house. "Then the song prayer and the prayer song of the sweet singer of Israel will be our prayer and song—let the whole earth be filled with thy glory. Amen and amen!" Gov. Tanner transmitted to the senate the following appointments as trustees of the Illinois eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee; Len Small of Kankakee, to fill vacancy heretofore existing; John J. Magee of Chicago, to succeed Edward Sill, resigned; George T. Buckingham of Danville, to succeed J. W. Orr, resigned. Senator Leeper offered a resolution of condolence on the death of Senator Wells of Quincy, who died last Friday, and asked that it be considered Tuesday. Senator Sparks offered a resolution of respect on the death of Senator Herb of Alton, who died just after the close of the thirty-ninth general assembly, to be considered Tuesday. Among the bills introduced was the following: By Senator Stubblefield—To prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and imposing a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$300 and imprisonment for violation of the act. Senator Monroe, on behalf of the citizens of Joliet and the board of drainage trustees, invited the members of the senate to take a trip over the canal with them to-morrow for the purpose of investigation and looking into the needs of the trustees. The senate went into executive session and confirmed the appointment for trustees of the Illinois eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee sent in to-day.

March 12. Representative Stuttle introduced a bill designed to abolish department stores. It provides, in substance, that no corporation shall carry on the business of retailing merchandise. The title of the bill read, "A bill for an act in relation to revenue." Mr. Stuttle asked to have it referred to the committee on revenue, but Speaker Curtiss, upon making examination of the bill, ordered it referred to the committee on municipal corporations, of which Mr. Schubert is chairman. Mr. Stuttle was disappointed that the bill was sent to this committee. In an interview after adjournment, he said: "I purposely entitled my bill 'in relation to revenue,' because I am a member of the revenue committee and could make a fight for it there. It is not a revenue bill, except to the extent that it provides that one-half of the fines recovered shall go to the state. All of the department stores in the city of Chicago, so far as I know, are owned and conducted by corporations, and the object of this bill is to drive them out of the department store business, or at least to minimize the evils arising from department stores. The bill does not prevent an individual or a copartnership of individuals from retailing merchandise to any extent to which he or they may be able so to do." The House spent some time in the discussion of Mr. Salmans' bill amending the law in regard to evidence and depositions, providing among other things for the repeal of the section which makes the husband or wife incompetent to testify for or against the other except in certain cases. After several amendments had been adopted the bill was killed by the adoption of Mr. Selby's amendment striking out the enacting clause. The following bills were ordered to third reading: Cochran's in regard to appeals and writs of error in courts of record; Barnes' bill to legalize the judicial proceedings of the March terms, 1896 and 1897, of the Clay County Circuit Court, and Hammer's bill providing that in townships constituting an election district the judges of election shall be appointed by the county board and not more than two of them shall belong to the same political party. The House adjourned to 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Gladstone's Royal Descent. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone is descended, through his mother, from Henry III. King of England and Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, thus: Lady Joan Beaufort, a descendant of Henry II., married James I. of Scotland, a descendant of Robert Bruce and from this alliance, says Burke's Peerage, is clearly traced the descent of Andrew Robertson, the sheriff substitute of Rosshire, whose daughter Anne married Sir John Gladstone, the father of William Ewart Gladstone.

The next time you have your shoes and stockings off, look at your feet; you never saw anything uglier.

GEN. "JOE" SHELBY.

THE HERO OF MANY BATTLES RECENTLY PASSED AWAY.

After Being Left on the Field at the Close of the Civil War He Marched into Mexico to Aid Maximilian Against the Patriot Juarez.



After being left on the field at the close of the Civil War he marched into Mexico to aid Maximilian against the patriot Juarez. General "Joe" Shelby died at his farm near Adrian, Mo., the other morning. General Shelby was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1831. When 19 years of age he went to Lafayette county, Mo. At the outbreak of the Kansas border war, he espoused the southern side and went to Kentucky, where he raised a company of cavalry. He took the field in Kansas, and rendered great service to the pro-slavery settlers. When the civil war broke out, he joined General Price's command. Courage, courtliness and chivalry came to Shelby by inheritance. His grandfather was Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky, in whose days the fighting of Indians was a common occupation. His father was Col. James Shelby, who played a part at the battle of the Thames under William Henry Harrison, and came out of the war of 1812 with the luster of glorious deeds. General Shelby himself went into the rebellion as captain of the company he had raised himself and came out of the conflict with a major generalship and the admiration of friend and foe. Mistaken he may have been, but he was masterful as a commander, gallant as a fighter, gen-



MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH O. SHELBY.

erous as a victor and admirable as a man. Once having accepted the verdict of the sword as final, he used his powerful influence with the unconquered element in Missouri, and was a great factor in restoring peace to this distracted commonwealth. Old foes forgave him his errors, and all Missourians were won by him. Shelby's Missouri division fought through Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. When hope became hopeless it was the last organized division of the confederate army west of the Mississippi. Shelby planned to continue the contest, but his men yearned for their homes and families. There was a dramatic separation on the field near Corsicana, Tex. There still remained with Shelby 600 bold troops, and they had an abundant supply of arms, ammunition and supplies. They determined to march into Mexico and become soldiers of fortune with Juarez or Maximilian. They marched to Waco and Austin in a well-disciplined band. Shelby was urged to seize the money in the confederate sub-treasury at San Antonio for his soldiers, but he was not a plunderer and hesitated. Texas bandits carried off the treasure before he reached San Antonio to protect it as he had protected public funds in Austin. Many exiles were awaiting Shelby at San Antonio. Among them were Generals Smith, Magruder, Hindman, Lyon of Kentucky, Leadbetter and Wilcox of Lee's army, Governor Murray of Texas, Governor Morehead of Kentucky, Governor Allen of Louisiana, and Governor Trustan Polk of Missouri. Senator Harris of Tennessee and Senator Vest of Missouri were in that despairing company. From San Antonio Shelby led his band under military discipline to New Braunfels and thence to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. Crossing to Piedras Negras, the fugitive sold the cannon, the arms, the ammunition and the accoutrements to the supporters of Juarez for \$18,000, which was divided pro rata among officers and men. Some Germans attempted to take advantage of a Mexican law and seize all of Shelby's horses having Mexican brands, and the treacherous Mexican soldiers supported them in the scheme. The confederate commander promptly sounded the call to mount horses, and the 500 Americans only awaited the word to begin a slaughter. The Germans fled and the Mexicans wilted. Shelby took a vote of his officers to determine whether they would cast their fortunes with Juarez, the Mexican patriot, or with Maximilian, the emperor sent to Mexico by Napoleon. They voted for Maximilian. The exiles buried their battle-scarred flag in the waters of the Rio Grande with tearful ceremonies and started for Monterey to join the French legions. At Monterey the command disbanded. Some went to Sonora to fight against Maximilian. Others went to California, British Honduras or Brazil. Shelby and a trusty band of 50 went to the City of Mexico and then settled in the Cordova colony of Cololita.