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A Good Advertisement

In a live, progressive paper, that has age, character, circulation, influence and the respect of its readers, comes nearer *producing results* than any other method. It is worth your while to consider the GOLD LEAF

When You Want Results.

GOLD LEAF.

A Clean, Attractive Paper

That is read all over secures business for those who use its advertising columns. Such a paper is the Henderson GOLD LEAF. The proof of the claim is in the test thereof. Columns open to both believer and skeptic.

Are You One of Them?

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. XIV. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895. NO. 19.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

.25 EVERY PACKAGE .25
Has the above stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ALEX. T. BARNES,
Undertaker & Embalmer,

—DEALER IN—
Fine and Medium Grade Furniture, &c.,
TUCKER BUILDING,
HENDERSON, N. C.

YOUR TABLE
Can be supplied with the best of good things to eat of the finest quality and lowest price—at
BRITT'S NEW GROCERY STORE,
Opposite Bank of Henderson.

Everything in the line of staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, teas, coffees, sugars, syrups, flour, meal, meat, lard, hams, cakes, crackers, cheese, evaporated fruits, prunes, &c.

Try our "Silver Bell" and "Round Hill" patent flour. No better article for the money. Pure home made sausage a specialty. We keep this on hand at all times. Also country produce of all kinds, such as chickens, turkeys, butter, eggs, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c.

My prices are very reasonable. A share of your patronage is solicited. Special attention to filling family orders.

W. A. BRITT.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by
Barnes' Clothing Store, Henderson, N. C.
Mrs. H. D. Church Brookston N. C.

NewGoods
The daintiest, prettiest patterns of the season's Novelties are now ready for your inspection. You will wonder where we found so many rare and beautiful things. And you will wonder, too, how we manage to sell them for so very little.

H. THOMASOM, General Merchant.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to restore Lost Manhood, Cures Weakness, Nervous Debility and all the evils from early or later excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, etc. Full strength, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediately seen from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, 6 boxes, $5.00, with Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send to us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.
Sold in Henderson by M. Dorsey, druggist

TOBACCO CULTURE.

THE KIND OF LAND ADAPTED TO IT.

Fine Yellow Leaf and How to Make It—Some Valuable Hints on Planting and Cultivating—Preparation of the Soil, Fertilizers Used, &c., &c.

The lands mostly preferred for fine yellow tobacco are of a moderately coarse, sandy soil, with a deep yellowish subsoil. In selecting lots for the yellow leaf, always select land free from wet, spouty places. Remember, that tobacco of all crops, requires a thorough preparation of the soil, and the very best cultivation is absolutely essential to success. If you have bottom land, follow in the Fall with a two-horse plow, one that will not turn up the subsoil too much. If fresh lands, break early in the Spring with single plow; if there is much vegetation, use a turning plow, as deep as the nature of the case will admit; if clean land, use a small plow and plow as deep as possible. Should there be a drought of a few weeks, repeat the fallowing as often as necessary until the land is in good condition. If new ground, clean off all litter and break with a small cultivator plow to prevent turning up the undersoil too much; plow across the first plowing and harrow well to loosen the turf; with pitchfork and rake, pile up all the turf and roots and let them dry a few days and then burn them, then with grubbing hoe and axe cut and take up all roots near enough the top to come in tact with the plow. When ready for bedding, plow and harrow again to get up all the roots that appear. The rows should be from 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 6 inches apart, the latter only on very strong land. Barnyard manure should be kept dry and chopped to pieces until it is fine, manure altogether in the drill and will give the manner in which we usually apply our manure and fertilizers. We lay off the rows before carrying the manures and fertilizers to the field. We never let more than one load of manure be exposed to the sun at one time. It is a very good plan to haul and drill the manure (one load at a time) and then drill the fertilizer at the rate of 100 pounds to the 1,000 hills on the average lands we cultivate; thinner lands require more. The kind of fertilizer depends greatly upon the condition of the land. When the fertilizer is drilled cover it immediately by turning two furrows together, running the plow very shallow in order to keep the hills low, then throw out the middle in the same manner, take a sweep made of a scantling 4 inches square, 7 feet long and cut the beds down as low as possible to prevent the tobacco drawing. Then with hoes put the hills three feet apart and you are ready for planting.

It is a matter of the utmost importance and should by all means have strict attention, for if the plants are not well planted, the growth will be irregular—to do this be careful not to bruise while drawing, or break while packing in basket, and never plant one that is injured. It is an all important matter to see that the planters do not make the holes for the plants deeper than the plants are long, and when the plants are inserted be sure the dirt is well put to the roots, but not packed too hard, as the growth will be retarded should there be a drought of a week or two after planting.

After the tobacco has taken hold so that there is no danger of killing by working, we take a small plow and bar off the rows, leaving a ridge of 12 or 14 inches, running the plow deep enough to loosen the soil beneath the plants, so the roots will have a sufficient amount of loose earth to grow in. We then take the hoe and work the ridge thoroughly from hill to hill, being careful not to work too deep near the plant. After first working let lay six or eight days (if there is no rain and the land is not too foul when the first working is done) then with a cotton plow run two furrows to the row, putting a small quantity of dirt to the tobacco, and with a sweep run one time in a row, which can be followed with the hoe if desired and stirred between the hills; do this as often as necessary to keep the tobacco from being checked for the want of work. Never work tobacco deep after the forward plants begin to come in top. If a heavy crop is desired we advise a light working after the tobacco is about all topped. This is done by running a sweep one time in a row very shallow and scrapiag the row light with hoes.

If you are weak and worn out, or have that tired feeling, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore your strength and give you a good appetite. Hood's makes pure blood.

For a dinner pill and general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

A Preventive.

[Yale Record.]

Jimmy—Hey, Johnny, what yer got the leather in the seat of yer pants fer?

Johnny—Teacher's going to see me after school and this is my base relief. See?

Ex-Congressman Benjamin H. Bunn, of Rocky Mount, has accepted the position as post master at that place. How the mighty have fallen. One day eulogizing Vance in the halls of Congress and next a hum-drum post master.—Wilson *Advance*.

All druggists guarantee Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS to stop Headache. "One cent a dose."

WHEN I AM DEAD.

MRS. A. E. PFEIFFER.

How much would I care for it, could I know,
That when I am under the grass or the snow,
The raveled garments of life's brief day,
Folded and quietly put away,
The spirit let loose from mortal bars,
And somewhere away among the stars—
How much do you think it would matter then
What praise was lavished upon me when,
Whatever might be its stint or store,
It neither could help or harm me more?

If, while I was toiling, they had but thought
To stretch out a finger, I would have caught
Gladly such aid, to buoy me through
Some bitter duty I had to do;
Though when it was done they said (may be To others), though never said to me,
The word of applause, so craved, whose worth
Had been the supremest boon on earth
If granted me then: "We are proud to know
That one of ourselves has triumphed so."

What use for the rope if it be not flung
Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung?
What help in comrade's bugle blast
When the peril of Alpine heights is paseed?
What need that the spurring pæn roll
When the runner is safe beyond the goal?
What worth is eulogy's bluntest breath,
When whispered in ears that are hushed in death?
No! No. If you have but a word of cheer,
Speak it while I am alive to hear.

ATLANTA'S BIG EXPOSITION.

North Carolina Ought to be Represented, but No Provision is Made for the Purpose.

[Morganton Herald.]

We noted in the Atlanta *Journal* the other day the statement that of the Southern States, North Carolina was the only one which had made no provision for a display at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which is to be held in Atlanta next fall. The *Journal* also remarked that with the magnificent display which North Carolina made at Chicago, still practically intact, no Southern State was in position to make a display so creditable for such a small outlay. It is a matter for deep regret that the late Legislature did not make provision for an exhibit at an exposition that will be visited by so many thousands of people who are looking to the South for homes or investments. Heretofore, on similar occasions, North Carolina has stood in the front rank. At Boston, at New Orleans, and at Chicago her displays surprised the world, and have resulted already in the investment of many millions of dollars within her borders. No money was ever spent by the Commonwealth that has yielded and is still yielding so large a return. The benefits derived from the advertisement of the State's resources have benefited the people of all sections of the State, by the establishment of new industries that give employment to labor and furnish a better market for the products of the farm. While it was important that the State should make a fine impression at the three expositions mentioned, it is especially important that at such a distinctively Southern display as will be made at Atlanta, the space assigned to North Carolina should not remain empty. No patriotic citizen of the State, no matter to what party he belongs, can fail to realize that the Legislature made a grave mistake when it thus failed to uphold the reputation of the State by showing at Atlanta the products of our farms and mines and forests and the handiwork of our manufacturers and artisans. It is now too late to remedy the matter so far as Legislative action is concerned; but what the Legislature failed to do may yet be done by the citizens of the State. There is need of organized effort in every county to raise funds for carrying the exhibit made by the State at Chicago to Atlanta. The counties and towns and railroad and manufacturing companies and the great hotels and many other industries of the State ought to contribute liberally to the fund, and this, supplemented by individual subscriptions, ought to be sufficient if the press of the State will urge upon the people the importance of the movement. Dr. H. B. Battle, of the State Agricultural Department, writes *The Herald* that the Chicago exhibit can be reproduced in Atlanta for $10,000 or $12,000. The State can not afford to lose the opportunity for such a paltry sum. Steps should be taken at once to raise the money. The credit of the "Old North State" demands it.

It Did the Business.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of the *Mirror*, at Brockton, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the *Mirror* has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and resorted to an old remedy hwich did not prove efficacious; finally he tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and two doses did the business, checking it completely." For sale by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

Suggesting An Experiment.

[Washington Post.]

It was at the theater, and the young man had seen the play before. He let everybody for four seats around know that, and he kept telling just what was coming and just how funny it would be when it did come. He had a pretty girl with him and he was trying to amuse her. At length he said:

"Did you ever try listening to a play with your eyes shut? You've no idea how queer it seems."

A middle aged man with a red face sat just in front. He twisted himself about in his seat and glared at the young man.

"Young man," said he, "did you ever try listening to a play with your mouth shut?"

And the silence was almost painful.

LEE AND GRANT.

THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

Official Report Made by General Lee to President Davis—The Army of Northern Virginia Reduced to a Mere Skeleton.

NEAR APPOMATTOX C. H., VA., April, 12, 1865.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JEFFERSON DAVIS:

MR. PRESIDENT.—It is with pain that I announce to your Excellency the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The operations which preceded this result will be reported in full. I will, therefore, only now state that upon arriving at Amelia Court House on the morning of the 4th with the advance of the army, on the retreat from the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and not finding the supplies ordered to be placed there, nearly twenty-four hours were lost in endeavoring to collect in the country subsistence for men and horses. This delay was fatal and could not be retrieved. The troops wearied by continual fighting and marching for several days and nights, obtained neither rest nor refreshment, and on moving on the 5th on the Richmond and Danville railroad, I found at Jetersville the enemy's cavalry, and learned the approach of his infantry and the general advance of his army toward Burkeville. This deprived us of the use of the railroad, and rendered it impracticable to procure from Danville the supplies ordered to meet us at points on our march. Nothing could be obtained from the adjacent country. Our route to the Roanoke was, therefore changed, and the march directed upon Farmville, where supplies were ordered from Lynchburg. The change of route threw the troops over the roads pursued by the artillery and wagon trains west of the railroads, which impeded our advance and embarrassed our movements. On the morning of the 6th, General Longstreet's corps reached Rice's Station, on the Lynchburg railroad. It was followed by the commands of Generals R. H. Anderson, Ewell and Gordon, with orders to close upon it as fast as the progress of the trains would permit, or as they could be directed on roads farther west. General Anderson, commanding Pickett's and B. R. Johnson's division, became disconnected with Mahone's division, forming the rear of Longstreet. The enemy's cavalry penetrated the line of march through the interval thus left, and attacked the wagon train moving toward Farmville This caused serious delay in the march of the center and rear of the column, and enabled the enemy to mass upon their flank. After successive attacks, Anderson's and Ewell's corps were captured or driven from their positions. The latter General, with both of his division commanders, Kershaw and Custis Lee, and his brigadiers, were taken prisoners. Gordon, who all the morning, aided by W. H. F. Lee's cavalry checked the advance of the enemy on the road from Amelia Springs and protected the trains, became exposed to his combined assaults, which he bravely resisted and twice repulsed, but the cavalry having been withdrawn to another part of the line of march, and the enemy massing heavily on his front and both flanks, renewed the attack about 6 p. m., and drove him from the field in much confusion. The army continued its march during the night and every effort was made to reorganize the divisions which had been shattered by the day's operation; but the men being depressed by fatigue and hunger, many threw away their arms, while others followed the wagon trains and embarassed their progress. On the morning of the 7th rations were issued to the troops as they passed Farmville, but the safety of the trains requiring their removal upon the approach of the enemy, all could not be supplied. The army, reduced to two corps under Longstreet and Gordon, moved steadily on the road to Appomattox Court House; thence its march was ordered by Campbell Court House through Pittsylania toward Danville. The roads were wretched and the progress slow. By great efforts the head of the column reached Appomattox Court House on the evening of the 8th, and the troops were halted for rest. The march was ordered to be resumed at 1 a. m., on the 9th. Fitz Lee, with the cavalry supported by Gordon, was ordered to drive the enemy from his front, wheel to his left, and cover the passage of the trains, while Longstreet, who, from Rice's Station had formed the rear guard, should close up and hold the position. Two battalions of artillery and the ammunition-wagons were directed to accompany the army, the rest of the artillery and wagons to move toward Lynchburg. In the early part of the night the enemy attacked Walker's artillery-train near Appomattox Station, on the Lynchburg railroad, and were repelled. Shortly afterward their cavalry dashed toward the Court House till halted by our line.

During the night there were indications of a large force massing on our left and front. Fitz Lee was directed to ascertain its strength and to suspend his advance till daylight if necessary. About 5 a. m., on the 6th with Gordon on his left he moved forward and opened the way. A heavy force of the enemy was discovered opposite Gordon's right, which, moving in the direction of Appomattox Court House, drove back the left of the cavalry and threatened to cut off Gordon from Longstreet, his cavalry at the same time threatening to envelop his left flank. Gordon withdrew across the Appomattox river, and the cavalry advanced on the Lynchburg road and became separated from the army. Learning the condition of affairs on the lines, where I had gone under the expectation of meeting General Grant, to learn definitely the terms he proposed in a communication received from him on the 8th, in the event of the surrender of the army, I requested a suspension of hostilities until these terms could be arranged. In the interview which occurred with General Grant in compliance with my request terms having been agreed on, I surrendered that portion of the Army of Northern Virginia which was on the field, with its arms, artillery, and wagon-trains, the officers and men to be paroled, retaining their side arms and private effects. I deemed this course the best under all the circumstances by which we were surrounded. On the morning of the 9th, according to the reports of the ordnance officers, there were 7,892 organized infantry, with arms, with an average of seventy-five rounds of ammunition per man. The artillery, though reduced to 63 pieces, 63 rounds of ammunition was sufficient. These comprised all the supplies of ordnance that could be relied on in the State of Virginia. I have no accurate report of the cavalry, but believe it did not exceed 2,100 effective men. The enemy was more than five times our numbers. If we could have forced our way one day longer it would have been at a great sacrifice of life, and at its end I did not see how a surrender could have been avoided. We had no subsistence for man or horse, and it could not be gathered in the country. The supplies ordered to Pamplin's station from Lynchburg could not reach us, and the men, deprived of food and sleep for many days were worn out and exhausted.

With great respect, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that caused much soreness and gave me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Billerica, Mass. "A local druggist called my attention to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful trial. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely in three days." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

GOLD STANDARD AT FAULT.

Bland has no Patience With This Talk About Sound Currency.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland was interviewed to-day relative to the letter of President Cleveland to the Chicago committee. Mr. Bland says:

"Mr. Cleveland says the line of battle is drawn between the friends of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. Mr. Cleveland, unfortunately for himself, his party, and his country, from the beginning of his Administration drew the line sharply between the friends of bi-metallism and gold monometallism. In doing so he has forced upon the country a state of affairs that is intolerable to the masses of our people. Sound money and safe currency, &c., is but a twaddle of words. We all know that the goldites use these phrases to escape the unpopularity and utter disgust of the people with the single gold standard. Bi-metallism—this is the coinage of gold and silver—always gave to the people sound and safe money, and consequently prosperity.

"Gold monometallism is a stench in the nostrils of the plain people. The gold standard may do for the bondholders and the bankers, but the sufferings of the industrial masses consequent from silver demonetization will not be endured longer without a struggle, the like of which this country has not seen since the late civil war.

"Mr. Cleveland must remember that the crystalization and combination of the gold standard sentiment and methods has brought disaster to the people of all gold standard countries, and this policy is now ruining this country. It is this state of things that has made his Administration hateful to the masses of the American people.

"Mr. Cleveland suggests that the people are in an unfortunate condition. Certainly they are, and this condition was predicted to happen as a result of his unrelenting war on silver as money. His insinuations that the advocates of silver restoration are bent on wicked and unpatriotic purposes may do for those whose environments are such as to prevent them from seeing and knowing the utter poverty and distress that is prevailing among the masses of the people, but those who live in the midst of this distress, and see daily that the people are suffering will repel with scorn such insinuations. We believe the restoration of silver is necessary for the welfare of our country, and so believing, no abuse from sources, however high or arrogant, will deter us from our purpose."

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-post master, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle, by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

CALLS HIM DOWN.

CLEVELAND'S CHICAGO LETTER ANSWERED.

Chairman Harvey Says the President Fails to Consider the Debts of the Country, Which are Steadily Increased by the Depreciation of Prices.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bi-metallic League, whose headquarters are in Chicago, prepared yesterday the following reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago business men:

"To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, we wish to say that the committee that waited on you and the persons that attached their names to the petition, did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They represented the class that owns money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes. We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call the attention of farmers and wage earners to the fact that the rising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they have to purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers, and people generally have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandise or raw material and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in values, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business, has led to an ever increasing volume of debt, to a money lending period, until it has increased, all told, public and private, to about $40,000,000,000, or about two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States. We have constantly pointed the people to the ever-increasing, interchangeable value of the creditor's dollar, and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors have dominated your administration and you insist on such a currency as they have established as a sound currency. It means the confiscation of the property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, judgments and executions. It means that fixed incomes will wipe out the interests of hundreds in our railroads and corporations.

If it is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard. The gentlemen who invited you and petitioned you, only represent one class of people. We respectfully submit that it was safer that all the people should do the thinking for it, than that any class should do it for them. The selfish interests predominate to promote selfish interests when one class does the thinking for all. Broad views to justly promote the common welfare of the people can be best secured by a census of the views of all the people. We agree with you that it is time for the people to reason together and to that end we respectfully ask that you make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1792 on which our forefathers based our financial system and subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed the former policy and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an official nature at Washington that bears thereon. We but express our own opinion to the president of the people when we say that all the people should have the opportunity to investigate and intelligently pass upon this question.

Respectfully,
W. H. HARVEY,
Chairman Bi-metallic Committee.

A girl in New York who had a lover named Treu, tried to kill him the other day because he wasn't as true as she thought he ought to be.

Every woman who gets a divorce wants to go on the stage—or, marry another fellow.

KEEP THEM OUT—all those germs, the seeds of disease, that are trying day and night to get a foothold in your system. You can't do it, unless your liver is active. That is all you have to depend upon, to keep them out of your blood.

The very best medicine for the liver and the blood, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Take that when you're getting thin, when you have pimples or eruptions, when you've no appetite and feel "run-down" (these are warning signals)—and you'll save yourself from serious illness.

Franklin, Lane Co., Oreg.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: *Gentlemen*—My wife, of whom I wrote you, is another woman as far as her health is concerned; since taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets," she says she feels better than she has for years. She has gained twenty-five pounds in three months.

C. W. Brown

FAMOUS BATTLES.

Fields of Carnage and the Ruin Wrought—Number of Troops Engaged With the Percentage of Loss—European and American.

At the battle of Agincourt 62,000 men were present, and the slain numbered 11,400, or 18 per cent.

At the battle of Bannockburn there were 135,000 men engaged, and the slain numbered 38,000, or 28 per cent.

At Gettysburg 140,000 men were opposed, and of this number the total Federal loss was 28,191; the total Confederate loss was 37,000.

The Battle of Barnet was one of the most decisive ever fought. It was in 1471, and closed the age of baron rule in England.

The Battle of the British Soldiers is a name given to the battle of Inkermann, November 5, 1854, because the British troops bore the brunt of the fighting.

The Battle of Wartburg is no deadly conflict, but an annual singing contest for a prize founded by Herrmann Margrave, of Wartburg, in the twelfth century.

The "Battle of the Frogs and Mice" is said to be the first satire on the great Greek epics. It is commonly attributed to the time of Homer, but is said by some critics to bear traces of a much later age.

The Battle of the Diamond was a fight between the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland in 1795. It had its name from Diamond in the County Antrim, where it was fought.

At Sadowa 402,000 men were opposed, of whom 33,000 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. This was 8 per cent., a far smaller figure than in any leading battle of the Napoleonic wars.

In the Battle of Marengo 58,000 men participated, and of that number 13,000 were killed or wounded, about 22 per cent. Napoleon thought Marengo his greatest victory. He always kept throughout his life the uniform he wore on that day.

The Battle of the Bastards was a brief conflict in 1324 between certain Lords of Gascony and Charles C. Bel, of France. It was so called because the Gascons had for their leaders two or three bastard noblemen.

The Battle of the Moat was a conflict before Medina, between Mohammed and Abdu Sofian. It was so called because most of the fighting was done in the moat that Mohammed had dug to protect the city from the beseigers.

The Battle of Hanging Rock was fought near a natural feature of scenery of that name in South Carolina, August 6, 1870. The British were defeated by Sumter. This was the first battle in which Andrew Jackson took part.

The Tearless Battle was fought between the Spartans on one side and the Arcadians and Arjives on the other B. C. 367. Not a Spartan fell in the engagement, and so, Plutarch says, the Lacedemonians called it the Tearless Battle.

The Battle of the Thirty was a duel, fought in 1351, near Josselin, in France, by thirty English and thirty French knights, to settle a boundary dispute. At first the English were successful, but the French rallied and finally won the day.

The Battle of Brandywine was one of the worst of Washington's numerous defeats. The name originated, it is said, from a Dutch brandy distellery on the banks of the stream Brentwine, variously spelled, being a Dutch name for brandy, or "burned wine."

The Battle of the Emperors was fought at Austerlitz, 1805. The Emperors present were Napoleon, Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia. Over 170,000 men were actually engaged in the battle, and of this number 23,000 were killed or wounded, or 13 per cent. of the whole.

The battle of Arbela is wrongly named, as it was fought B. C. 331 at Gaugemela, "the camel's house," twenty miles from Arbela. The Greeks, with 50,000 men, opposed the Persians with 1,000,000. The Greek historians claim that 3,000,000 dead Persians were left on the field.

At the Battle of Thrasymene, between the Romans and the Carthagenians, there were 65,000 men engaged. The Romans were taken by surprise and defeated with great slaughter. The total number of men killed on both sides was 17,000, or about 27 per cent. of the number engaged in the conflict.

The Battle of the Rocks is another name for the battle of Falkenstein, in 1814. The French mountaineers posted themselves on the heights and let loose great masses of rock and earth on the German attacking force. Whole ranks were overthrown by a single avalanche and the attack was abandoned.

The Battle of Nations was the conflict in 1813 at Leipsig. The nations engaged were the French, Austrians, Russians and Prussians. The allies numbered 160,000, the French almost as many. The fighting continued during three days; the allies lost nearly 50,000 in killed and wounded; the French 60,000.

At Gravelotte there were 320,000 men opposed and the killed and wounded numbered 48,000. The French suffered most, because they were compelled to underteke an attack on a very strong position defended by the whole German force. The French defeat at Gravelotte resulted in the fall of Metz and the surrender of Bazaine's army.

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