

STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.

TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days' Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON.—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history. It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldierly undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northerners and Southerners replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were directed against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon Northern soil the chances of foreign intervention or at least foreign aid to the Southern cause, would be forthcoming.

General Robert E. Lee late in the spring of 1863, made his preparations to conduct his campaign Northward into the state of Pennsylvania. He had under his command three corps, General James Longstreet commanding the First, General Richard S. Ewell commanding the Second, and General A. P. Hill commanding the Third. In the Union army which afterward confronted Lee at Gettysburg, there were seven corps, but the number of men in each was much less than that in a Confederate corps, the military composition of each being different. The Union corps commanders who under Meade were at Gettysburg, were Generals John F. Reynolds, W. S. Hancock, Daniel E. Sickles, George Sykes, John Sedgwick, O. O. Howard and H. W. Slocum.

Forces Almost Evenly Matched.

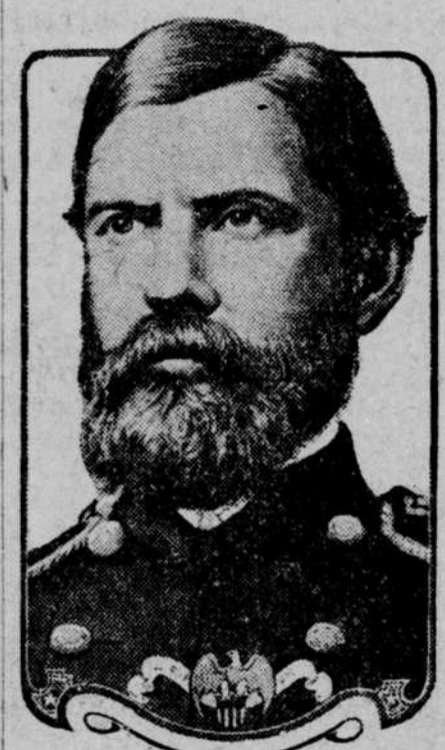
It never has been determined beyond the point of all dispute just how many men were engaged on each side in the battle of Gettysburg. It is known that the armies were very nearly equal in strength, the probabilities being that the Confederate force was a few thousand men stronger than the Union force, a difference which was balanced perhaps by the fact that the Union armies at Gettys-

burg were fighting in defense of their land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart with a large force of cavalry was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on June 26. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg when Early had obeyed Lee's order



Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town. In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had been depleted at Chancellorsville, had succeeded in out-maneuvering General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Hancock disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 28, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

Armies Meet at Gettysburg.

It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in

checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

The Fifth Army Corps was sent to Hanover, southeast of Gettysburg, and the Twelfth Corps was immediately south of Gettysburg at a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy. Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his forces confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful solid shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi organization, charged the Union forces, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 446 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fight.

General Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge and extended his line. The forces employed against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern arms. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

Victory Not Followed Up.

For some reason or other perhaps unknown to this day, what was virtually a Confederate victory on the first of July was not followed up by General Lee on the next morning. General Meade therefore succeeded in strengthening his lines and in preparing for the greater conflict. One end of the Union line was some distance east of Cemetery Hill on Rock Creek, another end was at Round Top something more than two miles beyond Cemetery Hill to the south. The Confederate line confronting it was somewhat longer.

It is impossible in a brief sketch of this battle to give the names of the brigades and the regimental commanders and the names of the regiments which were engaged on both sides in this great battle. Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum and Sickles with their men were confronting Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell and the other great commanders of the South with their men. The line of battle with the spaces in between the different commands was nearly ten miles. It was the Confederate general's intention to attack at the extreme right and left and at the center simultaneously. It was to be General Longstreet's duty to turn the left flank of the Union army and to "break it." Longstreet's intended movement was discovered in time to have it met valiantly. The battle of the second day really began with Longstreet's advance. The Southern general did not succeed in the plan which he had formed to get by Big Round Top and to attack the Third Corps from a position of vantage in the rear. General Sickles defended Round Top and Longstreet could not take it.

When one visits the battlefield of Gettysburg he can trace the course of battle of the second day where it raged at Round Top, Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, and what is known as The Devil's Den. Little Round Top was saved from capture by the timely arrival of a brigade commanded by General Weed that cragged the guns of a United States regular battery up to the summit by hand.

At the end of the second day's fight it was found that the Southern army had failed to break the left flank of the opposing forces, that it had failed to capture Round Top and that the right flank of the Northern army, although vigorously attacked, had not been broken. There was a tremendous loss of life on both sides, and while in general the day had gone favorably to the Northern cause Gettysburg was still a drawn battle.

Charge of Gen. Pickett. It was on July 3, the third and last day of the great battle of Gettysburg that Pickett's men made their charge which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. It was forlorn hope but it was grasped and the men of George Edward Pickett, Confederate soldier, went bravely and with full hearts to their death across a shrapnel and rifle swept field.

When the third day's fighting opened it began with an artillery duel, hundreds of guns belching forth shot and shells from the batteries of both contending forces. It is said that this was the greatest duel engaged in by field pieces during the four years of the war between the states.

The Union guns at one time ceased firing, and it is said that the southern commander thought they had been silenced, and then it was that Longstreet's men made an assault and Pickett's men made their charge. The former general's objective was Big Round Top, but his forces were driven back. Pickett formed his division in brigade columns and they moved directly across the fields over flat ground. They had no cover and they had no sooner come into effective range than they were met by such a storm of shot as never before swept over a field of battle.

They went on and on, and on closing in their depleted ranks and moving steadily forward to their death. Those of Pickett's men who reached their destination had a short hand-to-hand encounter with the northern soldiers. It was soon over and Pickett's charge, glorious for all time in history, was a failure in that which it



Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

attempted to do, but was a success as helping to show the heroism of American soldiers.

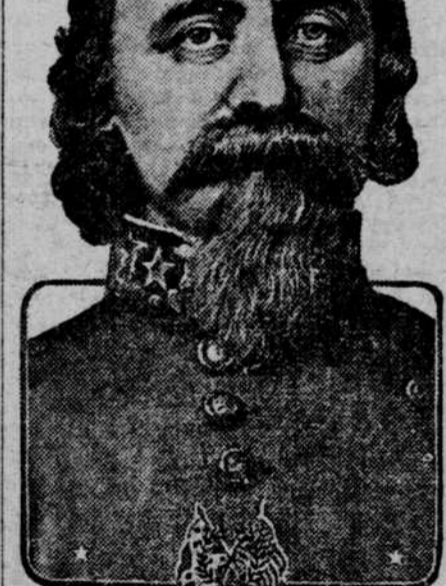
The losses at Gettysburg on both sides were enormous. The Union army lost Generals Zook, Farnsworth, Weed and Reynolds, killed; while Graham, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren, Doubleday, Barlow, Sickles, Butterfield and Hancock were wounded. The total casualties killed, wounded, captured or missing on the Union side numbered nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side Generals Semmes, Pender, Garnet, Armistead, and Barksdale were killed, and Generals Kempfer, Kimball, Hood, Heth, Johnson and Trimble were wounded. The entire Confederate loss is estimated to have been nearly 20,000 men.

The third day's fight at Gettysburg was a victory for northern arms, but it was a hard won fight and the conflict reflects lustre today upon the north and the south. Lee led his army back southward, later to confront Grant in the campaigns which finally ended at Appomattox.

Forces Engaged and Losses.

The forces engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg were:

Confederate—According to official accounts the Army of North Virginia, on the 31st of May, numbered 74,468.



Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.

The detachments which joined numbered 6,400, making 80,868. Deducting the detachments left in Virginia—Jenkins' brigade, Pickett's division, 2,300; Corse's brigade, Pickett's division, 1,700; detachments from Second corps and cavalry, 1,300, in all 5,300—leaves an aggregate of 75,568.

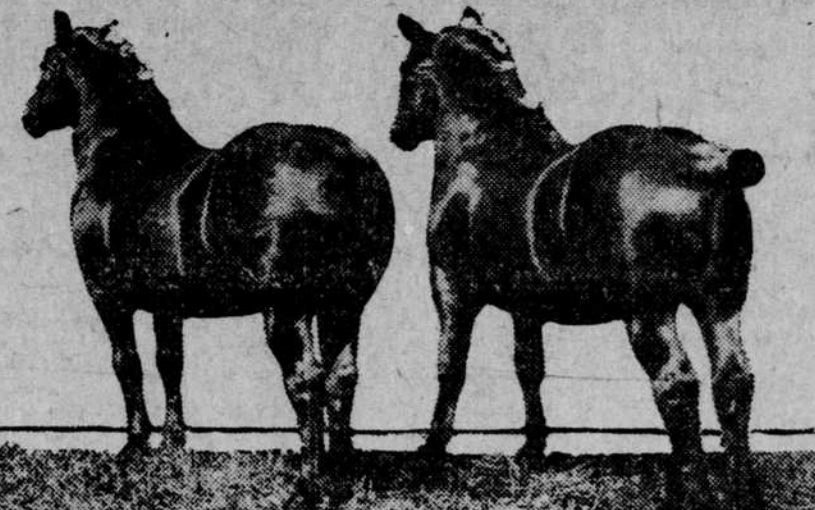
Union—According to the reports of the 30th of June, and making allowance for detachments that joined in the interim in time to take part in the battle, the grand aggregate was 100,000 officers and men.

The casualties were:	
Confederate—	
First corps	5,739
Second corps	5,937
Third corps	6,735
Cavalry	1,426
Aggregate	21,637
Union—	
First corps	6,059
Second corps	4,369
Third corps	4,211
Fifth corps	2,421
Sixth corps	2,187
Eleventh corps	2,891
Twelfth corps	1,082
Cavalry	1,094
Staff	4
Aggregate	23,043

Distinctive. "Show me some tiaras, please. I want one for my wife." "Yes, sir. About what price?" "Well, at such a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the tiara? She is my wife.'"—Pearson's Weekly.

Puzzled Missourian. Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time?

FARMERS SHOULD GROW HEAVIER HORSES



Right Kind of Percherons for Farm Use.

You and I and everyone who is in the business of farming and stock raising keep horses because they are our source of farm power. They are the engines that do our work. If we have undersized, scrubby, "cat-hammed" animals, the farm power that does our work is not as heavy as it should be.

It is some trouble and it requires a good deal of time to breed and rear a team of colts. When we grow a team of underweight horses we have wasted time. Farm machinery is not getting any lighter and it takes a good team of horses to pull a heavy mow or drill, a disk or a harrow all day in the busy-up season.

We ought to raise big horses, not the tremendous "ton horses" used on firm streets for draying, but animals able and weighty enough to handle with ease the heavy machinery that the agriculturist must use at this time. If we are going to raise horses for the markets we will have to choose between two types in the very near future. The big demand is going to be for the massive draft horse or for the animal of the army type, says a writer in the Farm Progress.

Light-bulb gasoline vehicles have eliminated from the markets many of the intermediate types of horses. The farm will have to be the main field of the horse in the future.

We can raise big horses anywhere in America with a very few exceptions. One of the things we will be forced to do is to look more carefully after the feeding of the draft type of colt. Our grains and grasses are just as nourishing as those of any of the great foreign horse-breeding sections where the finest types of heavy horses are bred and matured.

The trouble has been that we have paid more attention to our horses after they were three or four years old than we did when they were colts. I have noted that the yearling and the two-year-old colt is not given very much attention on the average farm.

The substitution of big horses for the small animals now found on the majority of farms cannot be accomplished in one year or in ten years. It will be a proposition of changing the breed, of getting up to the standard of the pure and the nearly pure bred. There are not enough heavy mares in most localities to start in making the change. Even this part of the change will have to be worked out slowly by the breeding of our mediocre mares to draft stallions.

While this method is a sort of a makeshift, anyone who knows conditions as they are on the average farm will agree that it is about the only practical way. The farmer cannot afford to sell off what brood mares he now has and buy the right type of mothers for the future heavy-weight farm draft animals. He will have to raise them and it will take two or three generations to get them where they ought to be for the real results to be apparent.

If we want to raise really good horses we will have to stop the practice of "roughing" the yearling and the two-year-old colt through the winter and letting them depend entirely upon pasturage through the summer. These two years are the most critical period in the growth and general development of the colt.

A colt will make about half of his growth during the first twelve months of his life. If he fails to do this a certain amount of stunting has been done that cannot be overcome by subsequent care and feeding.

ATTAIN SUCCESS IN HOG RAISING

Fresh Air, Sunshine, Pure Water and Lots of Exercise Are Essentials.

In his natural haunts, the hog was accustomed to abundant exercises, sunshine, pure air, fresh water, roots, herbs, acorns, worms and natural grasses. These are a delight to him, and to attain the greatest success in swine raising a variety of ration which will furnish these necessities in their various forms should be provided.

It is not absolutely necessary, nor at all times profitable to imitate nature in every detail, yet it should be done as far as practical. Fresh air, sunshine, pure water and lots of exercise can usually be provided without great cost of much effort. If pasture and crops are properly supplemented with concentrated feeds, any intelligent farmer should be able to make a success growing hogs, provided proper care and judgment are used in managing a herd.

Milk is Valuable Feed. Milk is a valuable aid in hog feeding.

HOW TO SECURE GOOD LAMBS AND SHEEP



The following practical article on raising market lambs was read by Mr. J. Withers, an experienced breeder, before the Farmers' Club of Western Ohio. He says:

Begin with the ewes before the breeding season. For two or three weeks put them on better feed. The best I have found for this is rape pasture. Let the ewes run on the rape for an hour twice a day when the forage is free from rain for the first few days until they get accustomed to it. This will put them in good flesh and in shape to raise vigorous lambs.

I always raise a few acres of turnips and these I feed regularly twice a day during the winter, in connection with ground oats and wheat bran. About one quart for each sheep, with as much hay as they will eat up clean, is sufficient.

When the lambs are less than a week old they will begin to eat a little grain. The ewes must then be fed more liberally. I generally have a place where the lambs can be fed by themselves and then give them ground oats and a little bran in the morning, with cornmeal and bran at night.

I always give a feed of roots during the day. By this method I have raised lambs which have dressed 75 pounds at 13 weeks old. I always keep the following points in mind: Give plenty of clean water; dip in late summer; keep clean and in a good dry barn; give regular attendance and feed.

DISK IS CONVENIENT.

The disk cultivator is very convenient if the ground is covered with trash, such as soda and tar, which is often the case when a tough sod or new land is broken and planted to corn.

Value of Skim Milk. The dairymen who puts a low value on skim milk is not realizing his largest profits. It is often the side line that helps make the bank account grow.

Source of Strength. We do not flatter ourselves that the intellect of our time, judged by the power of individuals, is exceptionally great. No doubt, men of commanding genius are still with us, but they are not more numerous or more original than in former times. What then is the peculiarity that has produced such great results? In my opinion what has been accomplished is due in great part to the spread of higher education, which has evolved an army of competent investigators possessing enthusiasm for research which now, for the first time, is led into useful paths by the few great minds, whose powers thus receive a wider range and become more productive. It is in this that our great strength lies.—Prof. Arthur Schuster, in Science.

Stung. The two men who occupied the seat directly in front of the little man in the passenger coach were chuckling over a mysterious pamphlet. They would read a few paragraphs and say: "Gee, ain't this hot stuff!" Then they would turn a page and laugh.

"This is the spiciest stuff I ever read," said one of the readers. The little man's curiosity got the best of him, and he quietly stood up so he could get a glimpse of the spicily reading matter. He took a look and sat down and kicked himself. The legend on the pamphlet read: "Normal Composition of Various Red Peppers, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Chafing Hives. This troublesome skin affection is difficult to diagnose at the outset. Be on the safe side, therefore, and whenever the skin is irritated use Tyree's Antiseptic Powder immediately and avoid further trouble. 25c. at druggists. Sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Of Course. "Then you don't like a folding affair?" "I do not. It's trouble enough at night to undress yourself without having to undress the bed."

Better, but Not Cheaper. "After all, 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Fish!" the chump who said that didn't know what it costs to be engaged.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Score. She—Nothing is more depressing than a silent woman. He—I never had the luck to meet one.

Noblest Work of God. Owner of House—How soon will this job be finished? Plumber's Assistant—Just as soon as business picks up, boss!—Puck.

The fact that we can't take our money with us when we die is a source of great comfort to the lawyers.

Most girls are just as pretty as they can be. If they're not, it's their own fault.

Cupidity is what enables the get-rich-quick promoter to remain in love with his profession.

Red Cross Ball Blue, all blue, best bluing value in the world, makes the laundress smile. Adv.

When a man takes a vacation he needs rest; when his family takes one he gets it.

A henpecked husband is the silent partner of his wife's woes.

"BE GAME"

Don't allow a weak stomach, lazy liver and clogged bowels to put you "in bad." Always be game, and help nature overcome such trouble by taking

Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS

It strengthens the entire "inner man" and drives out all Stomach, Liver and Bowel Ailments. Make the start today.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, all flies, mosquitos, etc. killed. Guaranteed effective. All dealers order. Price per bottle \$1.00. RAYMOND SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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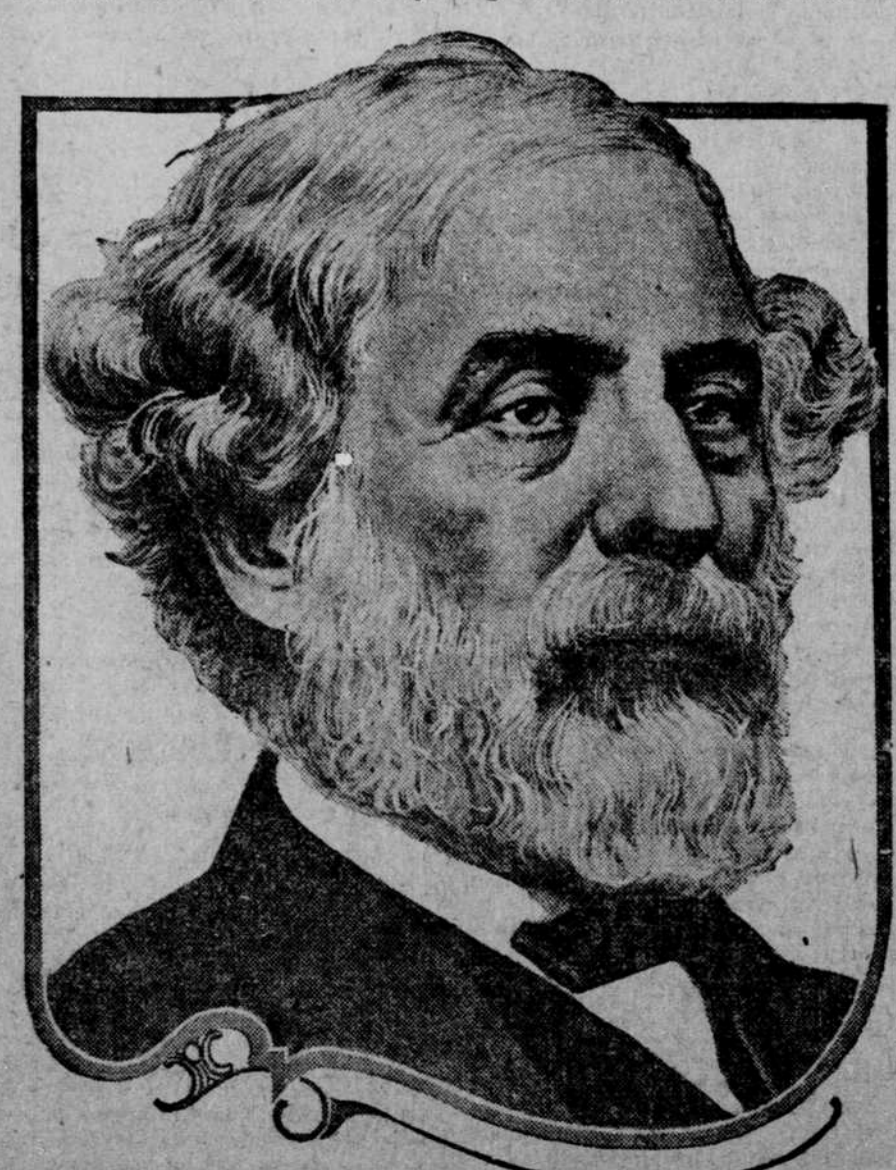
is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 10c. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska

TANGO Ide Silver Collar

Gen. P. M. & Co., Moline, Ill., N. Y.

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Gen. Robert E. Lee.