

STORY OF GREAT BATTLE SOON TO HAVE ITS SEMICENTENNIAL

Gettysburg Campaign Undoubtedly Most Decisive of Four Years' Strife.

Casualties Heavier Than in Any Other Battle of the Civil War.

GETTYSBURG CASUALTIES.

Trustworthy computations of the losses of the Federal army in the battle of Gettysburg give the aggregate as 23,091, of which number 3,079 were killed, 14,497 wounded and 5,484 missing. Confederate records available give a total of 20,488, the killed numbering 2,552, the wounded 12,706 and the missing 5,130. Aggregate for each side was the heaviest of any battle of the war.

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.

THE Gettysburg campaign, the semicentennial of which is now upon us, began with fighting on the Rappahannock river, in Virginia, June 9, 1863, and ended with fighting on the Potomac, in Maryland, July 12, 1863. Incident to the military maneuvers, there were combats in Virginia every day from June 9 to June 21. The first serious encounter on northern soil took place June 30 at Hanover, Pa., and for three days following the opposing armies contended for the mastery around the town of Gettysburg.

On the battlefield, now a magnificent memorial park, anniversary exercises are scheduled for July 1, 2, 3 and 4. The celebration is perhaps the greatest and it assuredly is the most sig-

through Cashtown. Brisk fighting followed. Heth was re-enforced, and, opportunistically, Reynolds reached the front with General J. S. Wadsworth's division. Reynolds was killed while directing the deployment of General A. Doubleday's division to support Wadsworth's line on the left.

The fighting and new dispositions had consumed the time from 8 to 11 o'clock. Doubleday succeeded to the command when Reynolds fell. General John C. Robinson's division, the remainder of the First corps, arrived, and Doubleday posted the brigades and batteries to hold the Cashtown road at all hazards.

On the Confederate side General A. P. Hill brought forward General W. D. Pender's division to aid Heth. About noon the commander of the Federal Eleventh corps, General O. O. Howard, reached the battlefield. He outflanked Doubleday and took command. While his corps was coming up a fresh Confederate force, the divisions of General Jubal Early and General R. E. Rodes of General R. S. Ewell's corps, was sighted north of the town by Buford's watchful troopers.

Federals Seize Cemetery Hill.

To meet the new menace Howard pushed forward the Eleventh corps divisions of General F. C. Barlow and General A. Schimmelpfennig and di-

Twelfth corps had joined the defeated troops on the ridge. The Twelfth corps, under General H. W. Slocum, was the right of the line, on Culp's hill, and the Third corps formed the left, with the survivors of the First and Eleventh in the center. At 7 a. m. the Second corps, led by General W. S. Hancock, arrived and took position on the right of the Third and two divisions of the Fifth, commanded by General George Sykes, acted as reserve.

In Lee's camp two divisions of General James Longstreet's corps reached the field during the night; also General Edward Johnson's division of Ewell's corps. Hill's and Ewell's troops had continued on in the direction the fighting led them on the 1st. This drew Ewell to the northern end of the ridge and Hill toward its western slope.

Longstreet deployed his line on the right of Hill and so confronted, at a distance of two miles, the Federal Third corps line. Hill confronted the Federal center. About noon Sickles advanced, the Third corps from the main ridge westward one mile to a secondary ridge along the Emmitsburg road. Here the divisions of General D. B. Birney and General A. A. Humphreys were suddenly assailed.

Sickles was wounded, fighting heroically, and his line destroyed and hurled back toward the main ridge, which at this point terminates in the elevations known as Round Top and Little Round Top.

Lee Decides to Fight It Out.

During the height of the battle troops of the Second and Fifth Federal corps reached the scene of combat. At the beginning of the attack General G. K. Warren hurried a brigade and cannon to Little Round Top, at the foot of which just at nightfall the fierce onslaught of Hood was checked. Meanwhile two of Hill's brigades pierced the Federal center of Cemetery ridge. At the close of the day Ewell attacked the Federal right flank. Early's division was repulsed in a desperate assault on Cemetery hill, but Johnson's division broke through the Federal breastworks on Culp's hill.

In the evening an important council was held in the Confederate camp. In spite of opposition to the plan, Lee decided that there should be a grand assault on Meade's position on Cemetery ridge the next day. Early on July 3 fighting began on the Federal right flank on Culp's hill.

General Ewell, who commanded the Confederate corps on this front, determined that having obtained a foothold on the hill he would not be driven out. Johnson's division was established there in breastworks built by General Slocum's Federal corps. Ewell sent two brigades to support Johnson, who immediately charged forward, but was soon checked. Unknown to him Federal re-enforcements had arrived during the night. The captured ground was untenable, and he withdrew from the hill.

Pickett's Historic Charge.

The Confederates having failed in their attacks upon each extremity of Meade's long line of battle, it remained for Lee to withdraw or attack the Federal center. The division of General George E. Pickett of Longstreet's corps alone remained fresh in the whole army. Pickett had reached the front early on the 3d with 9,000 men. To this body Lee added 6,000 men from Hill's corps under General Pender and General J. J. Pettigrew.

The point to be assailed was held by detachments from four Federal corps under command of Hancock. The Second corps troops were fresh; others belonging to the First, Third and Eleventh corps had fought on the 1st or 2d. The prelude to Pickett's charge was a cannonade of Hancock's line opened by 150 Confederate guns at 1 p. m. The object was to break up Hancock's ranks and prepare the way for the assaulting column to rush to the crest of the ridge at one dash.

On the Federal side eighty guns had been posted along the crest, all that it would hold, to answer the fire. During the two hours' duel of artillery the batteries of both sides suffered severely. At 3 o'clock General Hunt, Meade's chief of artillery, directed his guns to cease firing in order to cool the pieces and preserve some ammunition for the contest at close quarters which he saw was impending.

The cessation of the Federal artillery fire gave Lee the impression that Hunt's guns had been silenced. The grand column of 15,000 men then moved out across an intervening plain only to meet a rain of solid shot as soon as they came in sight of Hunt's artillerymen. Gaps torn in the ranks by Federal shots were quickly closed, and the line moved onward.

Climax at the Stone Wall.

Hancock's main line was posted behind a stone wall. The troops held their fire until the assaults were close up. Fresh batteries relieved those which had spent all their ammunition, infantry reserves were brought up, and a few moments of unequal struggle decided the day and decided Gettysburg. The brigades of General L. A. Armistead and General R. B. Garnett alone carried their banners to and across the stone wall. Both leaders fell.

Pickett saw that it was impossible to hold the position which had been attained by Armistead and Garnett. Federals were rushing at him from all sides. His men were fighting hand to hand with troops of the Second corps. Clubbed muskets and staves of regimental banners were used in a struggle at once fierce and hopeless for the Confederates. Pettigrew's forces on the left of Pickett's column had given way, and a strong Federal line had accumulated on that flank. The order at last was given, "Save who can!"

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Chicago has ruled that "trotters" and tailcoats will be endured if they keep half a foot apart.

Washington society girls have new fad—the "wishing wash." Must wear it until wish comes true.

Referendum election has been ordered in Iola, Kan., on an ordinance forbidding dogs to run at large.

New Jersey man wants to keep flies off president and offers trap which will draw them half a mile to their doom.

Young woman has started to walk from New York to San Francisco. One of her chief articles of food will be nuts.

French aviator flew 111½ miles an hour. This speed sustained would take him across the Atlantic in twenty-seven hours.

A Ferrdale (N. Y.) woman tried to spank her young son and in so doing upset an oil stove. In the fire that followed twelve business houses and three dwellings, including her home, were destroyed. The loss was \$75,000.

PLAN BRAIN OPERATION TO STOP BOY'S GROWTH.

Youth, Almost Seven Feet Tall, Must Undergo It, Say Surgeons.

Surgeons at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital in Philadelphia are interested in the case of John Michael, not yet fifteen years of age, who is six feet seven inches tall and is still growing. He is outgrowing every organ of his body.

The boy went to the hospital about two months ago. He was a fine specimen of manhood in every way. All his organs were in proportion, but his parents complained that he could just see the youth grow. In fact, he would not attend school or church because people laughed at him.

Dr. Judson Daland and Dr. Theodore Weisenberg finally determined that the only way to stop his growth was to remove the pituitary body, a gland at the base of the brain which was once considered without function. At first the parents objected, fearing serious consequences to their son in after years, but their objections were finally overcome by the doctors promising to remove only part of the organ.

Dr. Daland, who has charge of the case, sailed for Europe a short time ago. On his return an operation will be undertaken.

In explaining the case Dr. Weisenberg said that such cases are not rare, but that the Michael boy has grown unusually fast even for a case of the

"Operations on the pituitary gland are frequently performed," he said. "They are not dangerous, and the mortality is almost negative. It will not interfere with his mental capabilities even though it requires a delicate brain operation. It is the only way to relieve the youth."

SWAPS PUPS FOR CHICKS.

Coffie Mothers "Peeping" Brood, and Hen Cares For Litter.

A fair exchange that satisfied both "swappers" was made when a Scotch collie traded her litter of seven puppies to a barred rock for a brood of ten chicks. Both the hen and the collie belong to O. L. Rodman of Ravenna, O.

The collie, with her pups, had been placed in a small kennel near the coop where resided the hen and her brood. On the same day the collie and the barred rock decided to swap families. That night Mr. Rodman came home and found the collie with the "peeps" and the barred rock with the pups. They were both mothering their families, and the pups and "peepe" appeared contented with the change. Mr. Rodman therefore refused to interfere.

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SCENES AND PERSONS PROMINENT IN EARLY FIGHTING AT GETTYSBURG.

1. Stone breastworks on Little Round Top. 2. General Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. A., commander of the Federal cavalry corps. 3. General George A. Custer, U. S. A., leader of a cavalry brigade. 4. Monument to Ohio troops at Gettysburg. 5. General H. J. Kilpatrick, U. S. A., commander of a cavalry division. 6. General Custer in his headquarters. 7. General George E. Pickett, C. S. A., leader in the charge on Cemetery ridge. 2, 3 and 6, Copyright by Patriot Publishing company. 5 and 7, Copyright by Review of Reviews company.

nificant of the kind known to history. Assembled under one flag tens of thousands of the survivors of the warring hosts will recount upon the scenes of their occurrence the battle episodes of half a century ago.

On the morning of July 1, 1863, the opposing armies, led by General Robert E. Lee and General George G. Meade, were marching in the vicinity of and generally in the direction of Gettysburg.

The seven corps composing the Army of the Potomac were then distributed in northern Maryland from one to three days' march from one another and from Gettysburg. Meade ordered them to proceed to that point.

Fighting Began July 1.

The First corps was in advance and closest to Gettysburg. Its commander, General J. F. Reynolds, who was a Pennsylvanian, without waiting for orders marched forward with the intention of holding the town. He directed the Eleventh corps to close up in support and recommended to General Daniel E. Sickles, head of the Third corps, that he move his command forward also.

Early in the morning General John Buford's Federal cavalry encountered General Henry Heth's Confederate infantry marching toward Gettysburg by the road from Chambersburg

rected the division of General A. von Steinwehr to ascend a height rising north of the town and there remain as reserve. These were the first troops on Cemetery ridge.

Howard sent word to Meade, who was several miles away, of the death of Reynolds and the situation at the front. Doubleday's First corps line faced west and the Eleventh corps line faced north, both at that hour being less than a mile from the town. The divisions of Rodes and Early, the former marching south and the latter southeast, arrived in sight of Gettysburg at the same time and struck the Eleventh corps line in front and on both flanks almost at once.

Ewell's line as it forged ahead turned the right flank of the First corps line west of Gettysburg. The troops fought desperately to hold the Cashtown approach. The "Iron Brigade" and the Pennsylvania "Bucktails" were conspicuous for their valor and sacrifices. Over 50 per cent of the corps fell, killed or wounded. At nightfall the remnant retreated to the ridge, where the Eleventh corps survivors had preceded them.

The Struggle For Round Top.

Lee in person had directed the close of the fight on July 1. His opponent, Meade, only arrived at 2 a. m., the 2d. By that time the Third and

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