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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

HOW PROTECTION BENEFITS THE WORKINGMAN.

The advocate of free trade are prolific in devices for securing the sunport of voters to their scheme of abolishing all barriers to unrestricted commerce between this and other nations, however diversely circumstanced they may be. A favorite device is the endeavor to create dissatisfaction and foster antagonisms on part of the workingmen by the instance that Protection inures to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist—that the laborer would be better off under free trade. In furtherance of this, every disagreement between employers and employes as to the amount of wages or the hours of labor, whether the product is on the dutiable list or not, is paraded as an outgrowth of the protective policy. Nothing could be more misleading; nothing more unfortunate for the workingman than to give heed to such teachings.

As between the capitalists and the laborer, the latter is most in need of protection against foreign competition. Under free trade the capitalist could manage to live, and live well—by merchandising, transportation, or, if not attracted towards these, he could draw upon his capital for expenses, and remain idle. Business of any kind is with him very largely a matter of convenience or preference—in nowise a necessity. If not suited here, he has the means for taking himself and family to some other country, where workingmen are too poor to strike, and stolidly accept such wages as they can get.

On the other hand, the workingman must have employment by which to earn wages, or he and his family will suffer. No option is left him between work and want; hence, of all men, he should be the most jealous of those "insidious wiles of foreign influence" which seek to have the necessities and comforts of the people of the United States supplied through foreign labor. The more work performed in this country, the better the workingman's chances for steady employment and fair wages. Whatever the labor involved in producing any article required in this country that is performed abroad, by just so much is he deprived of the opportunity for earning wages which to him are a necessity.

Free trade preachers know full well that on the plain issue of preference for the higher standard of wages and better facilities for work which Protection insures, and the alternative of getting work by underbidding foreign competition offered by free trade, they have no chance for securing the vote of any intelligent working man. Hence their persistence in befogging the question with sounding platitudes and specious appeals to the prejudices of voters—by quoting irrelevant proverbs instead of the scales of wages under the British and American policies.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness of London, Eng., was in St, Paul last Sunday and spoke upon the Subject of missions at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Dr. Guinness was a missionary and traveler in Africa thirty years ago, recently he has been founding missionary colleges and his labors have doubtless resulted in having the word of God carried to many benighted souls, At the conclusion of Dr. Guinness' remarks last Sunday the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. said there were fifteen members of the training class of the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. who would go to the Soudan as missionaries. If the heathen in Africa or other heathen lands will have to go to sheol unless they repent of their sins and believe on Christ we have nothing to say against sending missionaries to them. Every body ought to be prepared for a better world than this, but the majority of the people of this world pay more attention to the manner in which they are to get along here. And in this connection the good christians of the North who are doing so much and wishing to do so much for poor heathen Africans might find a field for their labors much nearer home, in christanizing their white brothers of the South. Some of the, so called, most intelligent men of the day continually assert that the white and black races cannot get on together in this country. Why? Because the whites are so inhuman and selfish they do every thing possible to prevent their black brothers from enjoying "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The opposition to the black man's progress always comes from his white brothers. With the centuries of culture and refinement and christian teachings which they have enenjoyed they are as barbarous as the tribes in the Soudan only their barbarity takes on another form. Their consciences makes cowards of them, and, let a Colored man dare to make an attempt at retaliation for wrongs heaped upon him, and the whole country is aroused and the militia is called out to put down the "race war." These CHRISTIAN white people debar their Colored brothers from every right and privilege possible; close every avenue of labor, with a few exceptions in the lowest scale; seem to think it impossible that almighty God could make a black man the equal of a white one and do all in their power to prevent the black man from improving on Gods Work, and making a man of himself. Then they pretend to be so troubled about the salvation of the heathen in foreign lands. If the "Christians" wish to find work let them go any where south of Mason and Dixson's line, and they can find all the work they wish, and if they will look at things in a spirit of christian (Christ-like) fairness they need not put themselves to the trouble to go any where, but begin right where they are, no matter where that may be, so long as they are in this country that boasts of being "the haven of refuge of the down trodden and oppressed of all nations." Send missionaries to Africa to prepare their souls for heaven that's all right, we do not wish any one to get lost whatever the complexion of his skin or texture of his hair but for God's sake christianize the white heathen of America at the same time.

A Colored man was ACCUSED of ravishing a white girl in Wayne County, Ky., last Saturday. A posse of good (?) white citizens caught the man in the woods afterwards and tied him to a stake, built a pen of rails around him, saturated man and fence with coal oil and set fire to both. The cries of the victim were horrible to hear. In a few minutes nthing remained but a small pile of burning flesh. How about sending a few missionaries to Kentucky?

Mr. T Thomas Fortune has made another flop and is now safely housed in the Republican party. "While the lamp holds out to burn," etc.

There is no mistaking the tone of the St. Paul daily News, it is not for the renomination of Governor Merriam of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL.

Should you need anything in the jewelry line, call on John D. Bodford 380 East Seventh street, and save ten per cent. Read his advertisement on fourth page.

The grand production of the "Twelve temptations" at the Newmarket tempted large crowds to witness the same. The spectacular will be continue for next week with "The Corsair" as the attraction. There are 60 people in the cast with a number of specialists who are a whole show in themselves.

Business good at the new Olympic theatre during the past week. For next week with matinee Saturday they have the return engagement of the clever Harry Montague and the Duncan sisters and a host of specialty stars. Each performance will conclude with the great comedy entitled "Antics" Don't miss it.

P.P.P.

A few months ago, a young man arrived in the Saintly City just from the wild wooly West where he had lived for years among the Indians. He bore with him a secret which promises to be a veritable boon to suffering humanity, being nothing more nor less than a simple, speedy, certain and permanent cure for Hemorrhoids or Piles, which he has named: "PILES PERMANENT PARALYZER." This disease is very common; one out of every ten being affected with it, in a greater or less degree. It is caused by the congestion of the abdomenal venous circulation which eventually results in the formation of tumors, and frequent hemorrhage or discharge of blood, or, in some cases, a discharge mucus, or violent itching. There are many remedies which are more or less beneficial but this remedy which this young man obtained from an old Indian chief is a certain and speedy cure. He has used it with such marvelous results that a company is forming for its manufacture and sale. For the present it may be found at McMasters drug store cor. Seventh and Wabasha, the Eureka saloon No. 384. Minnesota street and at the office of THE APPEAL. The following named persons have been cured of piles with "P. P. P." within the past month, and all doubting Thomases are referred to them for testimonials of its value: Samuel Edwards, Wesley Slaughter, Andrew Mack, Dan Taylor, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Mrs. Hattie Brown and a number of others. Moreover, any one purchasing a box of "P. P. P." and after using it according to directions for one week without beneficial results, may have his money refunded. The price is 75 cents per box. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical, no matter how long you have been troubled nor what you have done for relief without avail, the Piles Permanent Paralyzer will cure you, not only relieve you, but CURE you. If you are a sufferer from that troublesome disease don't delay get a box of P. P. P. and be happy. This remedy is not for all the ills that flesh is heir to but only cures piles. Remember that P. P. P. only cures piles and does its work well.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There will be another week of music and comedy at the Bijou all next week when Nellie Walters and her comedy company will be seen in "Criss- Cross," will Nellie Walters as Flossie. The dialogue is rich, the situations interesting the whole refreshing. The standard Bijou prices will prevail viz: 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents for the night and 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents for the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

CHICAGO.

Miss Easton has removed to 217 Third avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Littleton Jones reported from Milwaukee, Tuesday.

When you wish to irrigate call on W. Monroe No. 436 Dearborn street.

Mr. Geo. W. Hamilton left Tuesday for Kansas City to take a Western run.

You can get a good square meal at Mrs. Eliza Jones 3614 Butterfield street.

Mr. Wm. G. and Miss Mamie Anderson leave for St. Joe, Mich., Saturday night.

Mr. Jas. J. Calvert says Evansville is good enough for him and he will remain there.

Miss Thompson of Memphis, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Miller 2970 Dearborn street.

Mr. Virgil Pittinad of this city is now running between Omaha and North Platte.

Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, at Mrs. S. Gant's, 2136 and 2138 State street.

Miss Charlotte Davis of Louisville, Ky., is visiting Mrs. Henry Lyles of 542 Morris street.

Two nicely furnished front rooms for gentlemen only only at Mrs. Johnson's 1709 Dearborn top flat.

You can get the best meal in the city at Mrs. J. H. Hunter's. Try one and you'll eat there all the time.

Mrs Henry Lyles who has been quite sick at her residence 542 Morris street is able to be up and around again.

Messrs. Pope and Smith, 121 Lake St. will clean and repair your clothing and make it as good as new. Give them a trial.

Have you tried the meals at Mr. R. K. Jones' No. 211 Third ave. top flat? No. Well, try them and you will not eat any where else.

Miss Ida B. Wells of Memphis who has been the guest of Mrs. L. Reynolds 2957 Dearborn street left Wednesday for Milwaukee.

If you are looking for first class rooms and meals try Mrs. Lucy Brown No. 155½ Third ave. near Polk street. Transients accommodated.

Mrs. B. Davis and daughter who have been visiting her mother Mrs. John Symmes 211 3d ave., returned to St. Paul Tuesday evening.

Alderman F. C. Nierling of the Second Ward returned Monday and is looking much better. He said he met Comrade M. Hughlett in Colorado.

Mrs. Eveline Ray who has been the guest of Mrs. Mack Caldwell 2959 Dearborn street for a week or so will reman in the city a while longer.

Mr. George Jackson late of Pringles Minstrels has joined Williams circus as a clown, being the only Colored man ever employed in that capacity.

For Rent—Two new, six-room flats with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements No. 3636 Dearborn street. Low terms. Apply on the premises.

An old man asked a bright lad of 11 years how he kept so well informed of the doings of the Colored people. The boy said "I read THE APPEAL." Go thou and do likewise.

Miss Lizzie C. Cassel, after spending two weeks in Milwaukee, is in the city the guest of Mrs. Vaughn 3608 Fifth avenue. Miss Hattie B. Britton is also the guest of Mrs. Vaughn.

The popular resort for the young folks out South is the ice cream parlors of Mr. I. B. Walters No. 2828 State street. Sunday nights after church. if you wish to be in the swim go to Walters'.

Mr. Samuel Washington of this city and Miss Jennie Weakly of Nashville were quietly married Tuesday evening by Rev. J. F. Thomas. Only a few intimate friends were were present.

There is some talk of calling a meeting of Colored citizens to select a man to present to Secretary Windom for appointment as Government store-keeper. Louisville, Cincinnati, Memphis and other cities have Colored store-keepers, why not Chicago?

The R. S. Bryan First Ward Association was incorporated Friday. The object as stated is for the advancement of Colored voters in the rights as American citizens and the pur fication of the ballot. The incorporators are W. E. Turner, R B. Cabbell, R. S. Bryan and others. They have a boundless field for work.

There is some talk among the young men of the city to treat the people to a series of lectures this winter. They are negotiating with a number of prominent men to secure their services. The boys say that the various social clubs educate the feet only. They purpose to give the people a chance to cullivate their mental faculties.

The Wilson House Dinning Room, No. 171 Third avenue, formerly run in connection with the Wilson house has recently been purchased by Messrs W. H. Fletcher and J. A. Howard who have refurnished and refitted it and are prepared to furnish meals at all hours at moderate prices. They make a specialty of sending out meals and serving all sorts of game, fish and other delicacies in or out of season. The restaurant is just opposite Polk street depot and is very convenient for railroad men and transient visitors. They keep open all night.

Belshazzar's Feast Postponed.

Owing to the hot weather it is thought advisable by the management of the cantata to postpone the same until Sep. 17 and 13th.

A Superb Soiree.

On Wednesday evening of last week Mrs. J. C. Plummer gave a soiree in honor of her guests Mrs. Alicia Miller Dunlap and Miss Florence Miller, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Plummer's residence is admirably adapted for a delightful time and such was this occasion. The ladies one and all were looking their sweetest and every one seemed to be trying to crowd eight hours of fun into four hours of time and they came near succeeding. Freibergs orchestra furnished the music and it was of course delightful; in fact, every thing was delightful from beginning to end. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDowell Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beaufort; Mesdames L. F. Wilson, Cincinnati; Dr. A. E Williams, New Orleans; J. C. Turner, E. R. Mead, Lucy Harris; Misses Clara Black, Oshkosh; Callie Alexander, Denver; Myrtle Hart, Indianapolis; Mary Britton, Lexington; M. F. Harris, Xenia; Ida B. Wells, Mattie Henderson, Mattie Cooper, Mollie Franklin, Mattie Skerlock, Memphis; Beulah Roots, Bertha Grant, Hattie Smith, Lizzie Whitney, Bertha Williams, Pauline Goggin, Josie Harvey, Lizzie Plummer; Messrs. Col. Robt. Harlan, Cincinnati; C. M. Reynolds, Louisville; Prof. H. Hart, Indianapolis; J. Q Adams, St. Paul; P. R. Delaney, F. B. Mead, C. B. Nelson, F. B. Warring, G. M. Turner, M. Crisup, S. W. Thompson, W. P. Thompson, A. E. Hill, F. D. Edwards, A. Brodie, W. E. Toles, T. Conrad, E. G. Alexander, J. Q. Davis, E. R Benson, H. S. Smith, R. H. Gilchrist, E. C. Smith, T. N. Manley, J. A. Harris, C. W. Mayo, D. W. Parker, R. H. Hardin, M. F. Butler, Ollie Hall, A. N. Merideth.

Enjoyable Party.

A very enjoyable party was given last Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. W. Williams 2725 Butterfield street, in honor of Miss Theo Brener one of Council Bluffs loveliest young ladies who has been visiting in the city for the past three weeks. This party was given by Messrs. H. C. Williams, R. Walker, H. Anderson and Wm. Thompson. These gentlemen are spending their vacation here and are students from Wilberforce University and delivered some choice addresses during the evening which were highly appreciated by all. Those present were: Misses A. Allen, E. Nelson, L. Bryant, J. Custer, J. Johnson; Mesdames W, Cowan, J. W. Williams, Mrs. Tandy; Messrs. W. Thompson, R. Walker, H. Anderson, H. Williams, J. W. Williams, L. H. Lealtad, W. Nelson.

Occasion Extraordinary.

The Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho for the state of Illinois and its Jurisdiction will convene in this city on Tuesday Sep. 10th, 1889. The session will conclude with the installation of Grand officers at Central Hall, Thursday evening Sep. 12th, 1889, when the following programme will be presented:

Prayer, by Grand Joshua, Rev. E. P. Moore.

Welcome address, by Mrs. R. D. Boone, P. G. M.

Response, by Mrs. Eva Lewis, G. M.

Duet. Mrs. Davenport and Mrs. English.

Select Reading, Miss Faunie Hall.

Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.

Tickets to be had at the door.

Mrs Harriet Buckner,
Mrs. Clemmie Hill,
Mrs. Emma Noell,
Mrs. Frankie Lewis,
Mrs. Lottie Burgess,
Mrs. Parthinia Wells,
Mrs. Jennie Bell,
Of Eureka Court No. 11.
Mrs. C. A. Curl,
Mrs. R. M. Hancock,
Mrs. Georgie Jones,
Mrs. Fannie Butler,
Mrs. Ada Anderson,
Of Fidelity Court No. 22.

Committee.

For Rent Cheap.

An elegant corner brick store basement at 458 36th street corner Butterfield street. Splendid location for sample room or any other business. Inquire of R. J. Walsh.

(Pardridges) 114 State street. Apply in the afternoon.

CHURCH CIRCLES.

Chicago Churches and Matters Pertaining to the Spiritual Progress of Their Pastors and People.

The Herman Baptist church has regular service every Sunday at 3 and 8 p. m.

Mr. Wm G. Anderson has been appointed to the superintendency of St. Thomas Sunday school.

Pullman Mission A. M. E. Church service every sunday at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. H. W. Collins, pastor.

Services every Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 7:30 at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Rev. J. E. Thompson, pastor.

Come to Bethesda church to services at 11 a. m. or 7:30 p. m. Sundays, Sunday school at 12:30. Rev. Jordan Chavis, pastor.

Services at Immanuel Congregational hurch Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:30. Rev. Simon Peter Smith, pastor.

Shiloh Baptist Church 230 Sixty-third street. Englewood. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Services at 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday.

Providence Baptist Church, 15 N. Irving Place. Sunday Services: Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. All are invited. Rev. Thos. L. Johnson pastor, residence 341 Fulton street.

The Church of Christ meets in Apollo Hall 2730 State street. Services Sunday 11: o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock, evening service 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. All are welcome. W. G. F. Reed, pastor.

Preaching at Grace Presbyterian Church, 3233 State street, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. sharp. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. All are cordially invited to all the services. Pastor, Rev. Moses Jackson, 3433 Butterfield street.

Rev. T. W. Henderson preached his farewell sermon at Quinn Chapel last Sunday night. There was a large attendance. Prior to the sermon Miss Cooper of Memphis sang a beautiful solo, Dr. J. N. Croker sang "The Lost Chord." The retiring pastor preached an eloquent sermon. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Rev. Henderson goes to Springfield.

Winter Wood Benefit.

The benefit tendered to Mr. Charles Winter Wood, our young tragedian, Tuesday evening was a success, thanks to the excellent management of Mr I. P. Hale. Methodist church auditorium was comfortably filled when Miss Aida Bucksell of New Orleans opened the affair with a piano selection.

The following programme was carried out.

Instrumental selection from Ill Trovatore of Verdi, Miss Aida Bucksell, New Orleans, La.

Reading selected, Mr. J. B. French.

Solo selected, Mr. J. H. Johnson.

Reading, "The Baron's Last Banquet" Chas. Winter Wood.

Solo "Marguerite" Miss Annie Ridley.

Reading, "The Chariot Race" of Ben Hur, Miss Fannie Hall.

Solo selected, Mrs. Carrie Dennie French.

PART SECOND

Coronet solo, Mr. T. Tinsley.

Reading, "The Enchanted Shirt," Chas. Winter Wood.

Solo selected, Miss Annie Ridley, Nashville, Tenn.

Reading selected, Mr. J. B. French.

Solo selected, Mrs. Carrie Dennie French.

Dream scene from II Act of "The Bells," Chas Winter Wood.

Remarks and farewell, Chas. Winter Wood.

Accompanist, Mr. Dr. Bentley.

About $100 was netted for Mr. Wood. An unique and charming feature was the employment of young lady ushers. They were:

Miss Hattie B. Hudlin.
Miss Marion Raymond.
Miss Blanche Newsome.
Miss Daisy Robinson.
Miss Frankie Goins.

They were all young Misses of the sweet sixteen period of life and beautifully attired in magnificent costumes they lent a charm and delightful fragrance to the scene.

Birthday Party.

Miss Eliza Pervine was tendered a birthday party on the 28th ult., at the residence of her sister Mrs. C. W. Stevenson, 1706 Dearborn street. Among some of her many friends present were: Misses Blackham, of Nashville; Hamilton, of Louisville, A. Anderson, M. Wilson; Mesdames Turner. Hudlun and Brown; Messrs. Wm. Doson Baltimore, S. S. Cabell, A. Fletcher, L. Harris, H. Brown, H. Settle, Rev. A. Dorsey. Each person present responded to a pleasant toast. Miss Pervine was the recipient of many presents. A pleasant evening was spent.

HALF FARE

5 HARVEST EXCURSIONS 5

August 6th and 20th, September 10 and 24th and October 8th.

The MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY. ("Albert Lea Route") will sell upon above named dates round trip excursion tickets to points in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indian Territory, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming Arizona, Missouri, Iowa, Louisiana and Alabama at rate of ONE FARE for round trip.

Tickets good 30 days from date of sale. Stop-overs granted in the territory to which tickets are sold. For information regarding rates, maps call on any agent, or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
Minneapolis, Minn. G. T. & P. A.

MAGNIFICENT FIGHTING.

General Boyton's Description of Southern Valor at Chickamauga.

As one advances in the study of the battle of Chickamauga he must, at every step, become more and more impressed with the magnificence of the Confederate fighting. Since the first assertion that Chickamauga was for both sides the bloodiest battle of the war, in proportion to numbers and the time of the engagement, and that it far outranked in the percentage of killed and wounded any of the battles of modern Europe, there has been an industrious searching of records, both of our own war and of recent famous foreign campaigns, to test the accuracy of the claims made for Chickamauga. But the further the investigation has proceeded, and is now sufficiently completed to allow general results to be stated with certainty, the more clearly the truth of the first assertion has been made to appear. It is not strange, therefore, that the discussions of the past year, which has served to dispel so many of the misapprehensions which clouded the public mind in regard to this battle, and dwarfed it in the history of the country, should have created such widespread interest in its real history, and raised it at once to the very front rank of the most notable engagements of our war.

The marvel of German fighting in the great battles of Mars la Tour was performed by the Third Westphalian regiment. It suffered the heaviest loss in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war. It went into the battle 3,000 strong, and its loss was 49.4 per cent. There was nothing in the campaigns of which this formed a part which exceeded these figures, and they became famous throughout the German army. And yet in our war there were over sixty regiments whose losses exceeded this. Seventeen of them lost above 60 per cent., and quite a number ranged from 70 to 80. There were over a score of regiments on each side at Chickamauga whose loss exceeded that of the Westphalian regiment.

But the object of this letter is more particularly to set forth the character of the splendid fighting performed by every portion of Bragg's army on this noted field in Georgia.

The battle of Saturday opened in front of General Brannan, on the extreme Confederate right, and here a brigade of Forrest's cavalry, dismounted, assisted almost immediately by Confederate infantry, assaulted the Union lines. As they were driven back by an overwhelming fire they were continuously reinforced for nearly four hours. The battle was continuous and constantly at short range. In fact, it was a distinguished feature of the whole two days' battle that most of the fighting was at close range, much of it hand to hand, with the bayonet and clubbed muskets. Forrest's men in front of Brannan assaulted time and again, marching up into the very faces of the Union infantry, and in their final effort came on four lines deep, with their hats drawn down over their faces, and bending forward against the storm of lead as men face the elements. The rapid fire of long and well-trained infantry seemed to have no effect upon these veterans, and it was not until they had marched up into the line of fire of batteries, which, with double-shotted canister, enfiladed their ranks at a murderous range, that their advance was checked. Even here they stood and fought with desperation. Ector and Wilson, of Walker's division, and Walthall and Govan, of Liddell's, all marching to the assistance of those contending in this hell of battle, became, in turn, as hotly engaged themselves in front of Baird, and for hours on this portion of the field the scene just described on the extreme Confederate right was repeated for all of these brigades. At the first onset Walthall and Govan drove their lines over the flank of the regular brigade and captured its battery, only to be themselves pushed back again almost at the point of the bayonet, and so shattered from their own courageous exposure at short range as to be practically put out of the fight for several hours. Nothing could exceed the valor of these troops. There was nothing in the way of desperate fighting either of infantry or artillery which they were not called upon to face. And they did face it with a courage seldom equaled, and which it was impossible to surpass.

Thus the lines of the two armies, marching toward the sound of this furious battle, closed in toward the positions of Brannan and Forrest, each striking the other, as they came into position and within reach, with as ponderous and murderous blows as are ever delivered in war. Cheatham, moving to the support of Walker, turned on Johnson with irresistible force and drove him well backward toward the Lafayette road, when Palmer arriving on Johnson's right, these two divisions, acting in concert, drove Cheatham back a mile, and badly shattered his entire command. Next came Hood with Law and Bushrod Johnson's divisions and one brigade of Preston's, and these grappled with Davis and Wood and Sheridan along lines of battle that at times were scarcely two musket lengths apart, and thus till sundown this contest raged in the thick woods between the Lafayette road and the Chickamauga, each line bending backward as the other delivered its heaviest blows, and as if gathering strength by the recoil, in almost every instance, rushing forward again to sway the opposite side backward in turn. There was no general stampede on either side at any point of the first day's battle, but weight of lines and weight of metal and the momentum of blows vigorously delivered controlled the result at every point.

Late in the evening of Saturday, when the fighting on the flanks had well nigh ceased, came Stewart's division of Bate's and Clayton's and Brown's brigades, pounding its way past the flanks of two Union divisions, and, doubling back the flank of a third, they penetrated beyond the Lafayette road. Before its brave career was checked it had well nigh divided the Union line. It is easy to see that over all this extended area of bitter and continuous fighting the loss must have been terrific. The figures to be presented below will make the character of this fighting, to which reference has thus been made in most inadequate terms, more clearly understood. But stubborn and terrific and deadly as was the Confederate fighting of Saturday, it became but ordinary performance when compared with the marvelous exhibition of courage and endurance which were exhibited in that army on Sunday before the Union breastworks about the Kelley farm. and upon the slopes of Snodgrass Hill and the Horseshoe Ridge.

The Union line about the Kelley farm was established on the crest of a low ridge sheltered by heavy woods, and the troops were protected in their position by a low breastwork of logs and rails varying from two to four feet in height. Time and again from ten o'clock till two, the whole right wing of the Confederate army rolled its lines in on the slight works in continual breakers, only to be shattered and driven back as the waves of the ocean go to pieces on the beach; brigade after brigade dashed themselves against the salient of this low work, to be shattered and broken and retire with a loss so great that after two o'clock, and throughout most of the afternoon, the right wing of the Confederate line had so weakened itself by its brilliant, tremendous and yet ineffective fighting, as to be practically incapable of further effort until much time had been consumed in reorganizing. But even this fighting, persistant and marvelous as it had been, was surpassed by the wonderful assault of Longstreet's wing throughout the afternoon upon the ridges held by Wood and Brannan and Stedman. For an hour after the break took place in the Union line on Sunday the entire Confederate army was assaulting the Union position. Breckinridge's division, with Helm, Adams and Stoval, was turning the Union left and had moved far into its rear, but Helm's brigade, striking the salient of Baird's position, had been effectually shattered, its commander killed, and some of his regiments almost annihilated. Gist and Colquitt, of Walker's, had fought with the same fierceness and the same want of success. Stewart, in front of Reynolds and Brannan, with his three magnificent brigades of Bate and Clayton and Brown, had pushed into the very face of the Union line, but still found themselves unable to carry the low works before them. At the same time Law's division of Longstreet had rushed upon the front of Harker, moving across open ground and under heavy enfilading fire of Frank Smith's regular battery, and up almost to the muzzles of the infantry rifles. In this movement Kershaw supported Hood, and thus the Union troops on the right had the full view and full experience of the fighting of Longstreet's veterans. Bushrod Johnson in front of Brannon, Hindman before Stedman, with Preston's strong brigades as a reserve, alternately assisting on one point and then on another of the ridge—all these covered its long slope almost continuously from noon till dark with the lines of assaulting columns. The splendor of such fighting as this is enhanced many fold by the fact that from the beginning to the end it was unsuccessful fighting. Ordinary soldiers can be carried forward in battle so long as success attends their movement, but a test of manhood, of soldierly ability, of courage and endurance, which it is difficult to measure and which can not be overestimated, comes when, through a long afternoon, assault after assault, seemingly in overwhelming numbers, has failed, and when the whole line of each succeeding advance and retreat is thickly strewn with dead and wounded, and all the terrible wreck of battle. To say that in the face of such experiences the Confederate lines were rallied quickly after every repulse and brought forward again to new and ever vigorous assaults over slopes thus covered with horrors, is to say all that can be said in praise of the valor of the officers who directed and the soldiers who executed these marvelous storming parties.

Turning to the figures of loss in independent commands, they will be found to show that this praise of the Confederate fighting is in no sense exaggerated. In truth, language can not exaggerate it.

The loss in Longstreet's wing reached 44 per cent., and most of this was incurred on the second day of the battle, and the largest part of it in little more than an hour on Sunday afternoon.

Bushrod Johnson's division lost 42 per cent. The Tenth Tennessee, in one of his brigades, had a casualty list of 68 per cent. Patton Anderson's brigade, of Hindman's division, lost 30 per cent., and most of this was in the afternoon of Sunday.

Among the regimental losses, that of the Nineteenth Alabama was 43 per cent.; that of the Twenty-second Alabama 55 per cent.

Brown's brigade of Stewart's corps lost 33.3 per cent., Bate of the same division, 48.7 per cent., and Clayton, the remaining brigade, 42.4 per cent.; and Bate in one afternoon had three horses shot under him.

In Clayton's brigade the Eighteenth Alabama lost 56 per cent.

Preston's division, in less than one hour and thirty minutes, on Sunday afternoon, lost 33 per cent. of those engaged. Gracie's brigade of this division lost 34.8 per cent. in a single hour, while assaulting the position of General Brannan on Horseshoe Ridge, and the total loss of the same brigade in the second day's fight was 37 per cent.

Of Gracie's brigade the First Alabama Legion lost 70 per cent.; the Sixty-third Tennessee 49.7 per cent.

This brigade of Gracie, which suffered such terrible loss within the space of an hour, carried into action 2,003 officers and men, and in this time lost 698 killed and wounded. The Second Alabama batallion lost 169 killed and wounded out of 239. In the assault on the Ridge, in which these losses occurred, the colors of the Second Alabama were pierced in eighty-three places. They were afterward, by request, presented to President Davis, and the standard-bearer, Robert W. Hearth, was promoted for conspicuous courage.

Gregg's brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division, while assaulting Snodgrass Hill, lost nearly 46 per cent.; the Twenty-fifth Tennessee, of Johnson's brigade, in Stewart's division, lost over 50 per cent.

Jackson's brigade of Cheatham's division lost 34.87 per cent.; the Fifth Georgia, one of its regiments, lost 54.9 per cent. Several of the regiments of Maney's brigade of this same division lost over 50 per cent. This was true of the two regiments, Sixth and Ninth Tennessee, under the command of that brilliant officer, Colonel Geo. C. Porter, and the same character of fighting was performed by the First and Twenty-seventh Tennessee, under the command of that equally brilliant officer, Colonel Hume R. Field.

In Breckinridge's division the aggregate of loss was 33 per cent. Owing to the loss of its commanding officer, the Adams brigade of this division was commanded in the latter part of the fight by Senator Randall Gibson. Its loss was 27 per cent., and the loss of men 33 per cent. In Breckinridge's division, Helm, in command of one brigade, was killed; Adams, commanding another, severely wounded, and Graves, the Chief of Artillery, was killed.

The loss in Cleburne's division was 43 per cent. The Forty-eighth Tennessee, in Polk's brigade of this division, lost 73 out of 150. Deshler's brigade lost its commanding officer and 23 per cent. of its men, and D. H. Hill's corps of two divisions, to which these brigades belonged, lost 34 per cent. of those engaged.

The desperate character of the fighting on Baird's front, the left division of our army on Sunday afternoon, is illustrated by the fact that three brigades in succession moved up against the same point of the work and each in succession was broken and scattered. First Helm, of Breckinridge's division attacked in two lines and were driven back. Then Gist's brigade of Walker's division went over these lines of Helm's which had been repulsed, and charged forward only to be in turn overwhelmed by the firmness of the fire from the breastworks. Upon Gist's withdrawing, Ector's brigade moved over the broken lines of Helm and Gist in succession, and assaulted the works, to be in turn repulsed.

Wilson's brigade of Walker's division lost a little over 50 per cent. of those engaged. Liddell's division of two brigade's lost 44 per cent. Govan's brigade suffered a loss of 50 per cent., and Senator Walthall's of 39 per cent.

No ordinary comment could emphasize the story of valor and endurance which such figures tell. And while it is impossible for those who fought to save the Union to look with any more complacency upon the cause in defense of which such heroism as this was displayed, men everywhere must admire such exhibition of manhood, and no American can fail to cherish a certain degree of pride in the fact that men of his own race and nation were equal to such endeavors on the battlefield.—Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

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