

# The Nineteenth Century

The century opened with the great Napoleonic wars. As a leader of armies the great Corsican never found his match. Wellington won renown in that era by reason of his victories over the French in the peninsula war and the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

On the continent of Europe Von Moltke, the German leader in the Franco-Prussian war, stands out as a master in the latter half of the century. General Grant placed his name beside that of the great leaders of modern times. Scott and Zachary Taylor were the heroes of the Mexican war. Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Robert E. Lee and Stoneman Jackson are names forever to be associated with the brilliant campaigns of the civil war.

Nelson opened the century as a naval commander, and at its close Farragut's record stands unrivaled.

In the last half of the century methods of warfare were revolutionized. Steam succeeded sails, and iron armor replaced modern hulls. Revolving turrets and rapid fire guns were severely tested at the close of the century. For land troops the percussion rifle and the breech-loading magazine rifle, the machine gun and smokeless powder gradually changed methods of fighting. The great cavalry charges of Napoleon's time were never repeated, but the importance of mounted troops has been established by the experience of the later wars of the century.

## WARS AND GREAT BATTLES

### Famous Treaties, Martial Leaders, Armament, Etc.

1801. Tripoli declared war against the United States.

Treaty of Lunéville between France and Germany.

1803. The United States at war with Barbary.

England declared war on France.

1805. Peace concluded between the United States and Tripoli.

Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson.

Battle of Austerlitz.

1806. Napoleon invaded Prussia.

Treaty of Tilsit between Prussia and France.

Napoleon seized Portugal; prelude to the peninsula war.

1809. Napoleon's second Austrian campaign. Battle of Wagram and treaty of peace at Schoenbrunn.

1811. Encounter between the United States frigate President and the British sloop Little Belt. Beginning of hostilities in the second war with Great Britain.

Battle of Tippecanoe.

1812. War declared against Great Britain over the "right of search." Canada invaded. Victory of the frigate Constitution over the British warships Guerriere and Java.

Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign; burning of Moscow.

1813. Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie. Napoleon defeated at Leipzig and forced to retreat to France.

The French armies driven from Spain by Wellington.

1814. Battles of Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg and Bladensburg; capture of the city of Washington by the British. Baltimore attacked. British moved on New Orleans; Jackson's first battle.

Treaty of Ghent, concluding peace between the United States and Great Britain.

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## A Chronological Review of the World's History In the Past One Hundred Years

tween the United States and Great Britain.

1815. Battle of New Orleans. Naval conflicts between the United States frigate Constitution and the British sloop Cyane and Levant.

War with Algiers. Napoleon escaped from Elba to France and re-established his empire. Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon imprisoned at St. Helena.

1827. Naval battle of Navarino and defeat of the Turks by the allies, resulting in the independence of Greece.

1832. Black Hawk war.

1836. Massacre of the Alamo, battle of San Jacinto and independence of Texas.

1842. End of the Seminole war. Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island. End of England's opium war in China, cession of Hongkong and opening of five treaty ports.

1846. War with Mexico.

1847. Battles of Buena Vista and Chapultepec, Mexico, and capture of the Mexican capital. General Zachary Taylor led the American forces at Buena Vista, General Winfield Scott the armies which captured the City of Mexico.

1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; end of the Mexican war.

1854. Beginning of the Crimean war. First use of plated warships; famous charge of the Light brigade at Balaklava and siege of Sevastopol.

1856. Treaty of Paris; end of the Crimean war.

1857. Sepoy rebellion in India; famous for siege of Lucknow.

1859. England at war with China; bombardment of Canton.

1859. Austro-Sardinian war; battles of Magenta and Solferino.

1861. Fort Sumter; Bull Run. Invasion of Mexico by England, France and Spain.

1862. Capture of Fort Donelson; first military achievement of Grant.

1862. Peninsular campaign; disaster at Fredericksburg.

1862. Battle of Antietam and emancipation proclaimed.

1862. Battle between the Monitor and Merrimack; first fight between ironclads and first use of the revolving gun turret in battle.

1862. Decisive battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Death of Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader.

1864. Siege of Petersburg; capture of Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea. Battle of Cedar Creek.

1865. Surrender of Lee; end of the civil war.

1866. War between Prussia and Austria. Battle of Sadowa; first use of the needle gun.

1870. Franco-Prussian war. Battles of Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, Metz and Sedan.

1877. Russo-Turkish war; decisive battle of Plevna.

1878. Important treaty of Berlin; signatory powers, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, Italy and Turkey.

1885. British disaster at Khartoum, in the Sudan; death of General Gordon.

1894. War between China and Japan; battle of the Yalu.

1895. End of the war between China and Japan; treaty of peace at Simonoseki. Insurrection in Cuba.

1898. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor Feb. 15. War declared by the United States on Spain and volunteers called out in April. Naval battle of Manila May 1. Battle at Santiago July 1. Cervera's fleet destroyed July 3. Santiago surrendered July 17. Spain sued for peace July 26. Peace protocol signed Aug. 12. Manila captured Aug. 13.

1899. Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain. Spain evacuated Cuba.

War in South Africa between Great Britain and the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

1900. British victories in South Africa. Boer republics annexed as British colonies.

Antiforeign uprising in China; siege of the legations. Battle fought at Tientsin between allies and Chinese imperial troops. Peking abandoned by the Chinese court and occupied by the allies.

# SCROFULA The Blighting Disease of Heredity.

In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impoverished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofula, or your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and the best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for children.

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## RULERS AND STATESMEN

The Century's Men of Destiny and Power.

Among the statesmen and orators whose influence during the century was only second to that of the great rulers were Daniel O'Connell, called the "Liberator," who died in 1847; John C. Calhoun, American statesman and orator and Robert Peel, his English contemporary, both of whom died in 1850; Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, most renowned among American orators, who died in the same year, 1852; Stephen A. Douglas and Count Cavour, the Italian statesman who died in 1861; William H. Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state; Mazzini, Italian revolutionist; Thiers of France, Disraeli of England and Garibaldi, the fighting patriot of Italy; Gladstone, the great English Liberal, and Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of Germany both died in 1898, having been in public life almost half a century.

1801. Paul I of Russia assassinated; succeeded by Alexander I.

Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States.

1804. France a republic under a directorate. George III, king of England.

1804. France constituted an empire with Napoleon hereditary emperor.

1811. Abdication of Napoleon and exile to Elba.

1820. Accession of George IV to the throne of England.

1824. Humbold, ex-emperor of Mexico, put to death for attempting to overthrow the Mexican republic.

1829. Andrew Jackson inaugurated president. Jackson served two terms, and his period in office was a most exciting one. (Continued on 6th page)

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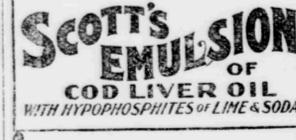
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