

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Bisbee, Arizona, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Published at Bisbee, Arizona, the mining city in the west, at the Review Building, corner O. K. Street and Review Avenue.

CONSOLIDATED PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

W. H. KELLY, President

TELEPHONE 230

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL OR CARRIER

ONE MONTH \$.75
SIX MONTHS 4.50
ONE YEAR 9.00
ONE YEAR in Advance 7.50

Address all Communications to THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW, Bisbee, Arizona

UNIVERSITY BEGINS ITS FORWARD STRIDES.

The University of Arizona has just issued a new catalogue which compares favorably in subject matter and general make-up with the similar publication of any university in the United States. The catalogue is in enlarged form and is prepared under the careful supervision of President Wilde, who believes in doing these things well. Five hundred extra copies have been printed for distribution all over the territory in continuation of the publicity plan recently inaugurated.

The new catalogue announces the addition of an electrical engineering department and a four year course in agriculture. Heretofore electrical engineering has been a branch in the mechanical engineering course, but in the future the departments will be distinct and therefore each will be more thorough. The course in agriculture is to be made practical by actual work on the university farm in the Rio Pinar valley. Both of the new courses are immediately adapted to the needs of the southwest, and their graduates can do much in the development of the territory.

More high schools have been placed on the accredited list of the university, and the latter day Salinas academy at Thatcher is added. It is the purpose of President Wilde to gradually relegate the university preparatory work to the various high schools and to thus diminish the number of preparatory students in the University. This movement is entirely proper, as students may then do their preparatory work under the direction and control of parents and guardians during their earlier formative periods and enter the university more mature and with a fuller realization of their opportunities and their duties. A better feeling will also be created between the university and the accredited schools, and this feeling should be the means of numerous high school graduate additions to the university student body.

President Wilde took charge of the University of Arizona with the expressed intention of making it the leading educational institution in the southwest, and he has begun his march forward with an earnestness and an intelligence assuring ultimate success. Year by year it is the plan of President Wilde to improve the curriculums of the university and broaden the scope of its work until it ranks among the leading educational institutions in the land. Every loyal citizen of Arizona should assist the new president in his laudable undertaking and become a booster for the university and a searcher after students. Once obtained, there is little doubt that a large student body can be held.—Tucson Star.

While there is reported considerable friction in a good many localities in Mexico, there seems to be universal agreement that Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the leader of the late evolution, will be chosen president of Mexico at the national election to be held in October. Madero is pursuing a wise policy by an exhibition of conservatism which will do more to return his country to peace and prosperity than a more radical course could be expected to accomplish. In the state of Sonora Gov-

ernor Maytorena seems to have the political situation already well in hand and there is little doubt that he will head the successful ticket in that state, though there is yet some uncertainty regarding who will be his running mates for the other state offices. In Sonora the sentiment is practically unanimous for Madero and it is not expected that the Cientificos will attempt to do anything in the state on that account.

A New York fool has introduced into the legislature of that state a bill which provides that every editorial printed in any newspaper or magazine in that state shall be signed by the writer, after the passage of the proposed act. Of course, the supposed object of such a law is to fix the responsibility on writers. On the same theory this wise lawmaker might require that every bottle of patent medicine offered for sale shall bear the name of the chemist who actually concocted it instead of the name of the firm which holds a patent for its manufacture. Following the idea still further every prospectus or advertisement printed in either a newspaper or in circular form should bear the name of the man who actually wrote it rather than the name of the company responsible for it. Such a law as now proposed in New York was enacted several years ago in California. Some of the papers attempted to obey it, but nobody cared anything about whether they did or not, and as soon as the first test case appeared in court it was declared null and void, because it did not put all forms of publicity on an equal basis. It is not difficult to fix responsibility for anything appearing in newspapers when it is desired to do so.

AGED SENATOR TAKES YOUTHFUL HELPMATE

NEW YORK, June 28.—United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming and Miss Clara Le Barron Morgan of Groton, Conn., were married here today in the parlors of an uptown hotel. Only relatives of the bride and Mr. Warren's best man, Henry G. Hay, assistant treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, were present.

The couple will spend two or three days at the seashore and then will make their home in Washington until congress adjourns.

DISCUSSED INSURANCE; DIDN'T TAKE A BRIBE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28.—Admitting that he had gone to a hotel room and had discussed with Detective Smiley an insurance bill, but denying he had accepted a bribe as the detective alleged, Senator R. L. Andrews of Lawrence county took the stand today as a witness in the case of H. A. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, alleged to have acted as a go-between for Smiley and Andrews.

Andrews testified that Diegle had never mentioned the bill to him and had never referred to the detective.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN IS HARD ON PASSENGERS

LONDON, June 28.—Unless the efforts of the board of trade at mediation are successful the shipping strike may yet prove serious.

It is estimated that 10,000 men joined the movement at Liverpool today and trade is paralyzed. All the 600 passengers on the Havford of the Red Star line, whose crew deserted, had to be accommodated for the night at boarding houses and postal vans which could not be unloaded and returned to the postoffice. At Hull the rioting by the strikers has ceased.

DEMAND OF KNOX DOPE ON GRIFFITH INCIDENT

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The house of foreign affairs committee decided today to report favorably a resolution introduced by Representative Hamill of New Jersey asking the secretary of state what action he had taken regarding a recent speech of John L. Griffith, American consul general at London, before the Pilgrims society "in favor of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain for war upon a nation with which this country is at peace."

TIRED OF HIDING OUT MURDERER SURRENDERS

BUTTE, Mont., June 28.—A man giving the name of Harry A. Terry, claiming to be the slayer of Police Captain John Sullivan of Spokane, January 2, surrendered himself to Police Chief Murphy tonight, acting upon the advice of a lawyer.

Terry's story is such as to impress the Butte officers that he is the unknown assassin. He quietly told the officer that he was tired of keeping under cover and decided to surrender.

Country Town Sayings (By "Ed" Howe)

I have much admiration for any one who is always wrought up about something.

The newspapers often say the people demand a thing long before the people have thought of it.

Give a boy a piece of chalk, and leave him alone with his conscience in front of a fence, and he will not write: "Praise the Lord." He will write something that the first man who comes along will rub out.

When a man becomes convinced that his friends will not help him, he sets about helping himself, which is the best way, after all.

Every man believes he lives among the laziest lot of people in the world.

A good many brickbats are thrown at society by those who can't get in.

The fact that a doctor has been sent for helps some people.

In finding fault, few people avoid being untruthful and unfair.

If you promise a boy a dime, give it to him; don't expect him to wait days and days. A boy waiting for a dime coming to him suffers.

Much of that called "pure devilment" is pure human nature.

(Copyright 1911, by George Matthew Adams.)

CHICAGO'S TRIO OF RICH ONES

Tax Lists Reveal Names of Three Richest Women; One Berates Wealth Inequalities

CHICAGO, June 28.—The names of the three richest women in Chicago were made public today on the completion of the personal property lists. They are:

Mrs. Nettie P. McCormick, \$2,297,000.

Mrs. Edmonia Blaine, \$1,950,000.

Virginia McCormick, \$1,350,000.

This is the value of personal property only, stocks, bonds, jewels, etc. Mrs. Blaine, although listed as one of the city's most wealthy women, berates that wealth is unjustly distributed.

"It is my belief," she said, "that before many generations the race as a whole will revolt at the senseless inequality of the wealth holding power of individuals. It is a question, I think, whether too large a part of the wealth is held in private hands, and whether a sufficient proportion should not be held by the community to meet the needs of the community as a whole, so that the rightful needs of any individual would not depend solely upon the will of some minority of individuals."

In contrast to the figures given are the assessments for Chicago's two most distinguished women, Jane Addams has no taxable personal property and Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, schedules but \$500.

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NEW VAUDEVILLE IS SPICY AND "CUTE"

Variety is the spice of life and vaudeville is the laze of spice.

The double-featured bill at the Orpheum this week, beginning last night, is full of variety and spice.

The Dancing Paragons are just that—that's all. Brown and Wilmot are the most supple dancing brace that has been at the Orpheum this season and their feature, the Lancashire clog, was a marvel of undimmed grace. The audience said as much when it encored until help came. It is not alone in the feet, either, that this team shows class.

The child-acting of Wilmot—that is the one with the dress—secured real acting ability and that it got it was evidenced by the reception accorded the act. The first impression of the auditor is that the act is "cute" but when one pinches one's nose, that is to say, humbly one's own limb, one realizes that it is cleverness acted.

The German Jester was more variety. As a monologist, Moore and more and then some more. It is the most difficult branch of vaudeville and to succeed in it is indeed a triumph. People talk from the time they are daylight—if it happens in the daytime—until they are gathered unto their uncles, and to make talking more talking, entertaining the talk must be original.

Moore qualifies with a record for straight bulls' eyes in the confetti act. Interweaving in a clever manner his word and phrase hits, his monologue was punctuated with asplauding laughter. His duties, worded to the minute, were features of the bills.

Among the reels, "In the Days of '48" was particularly pleasing to last night's audience. "The Rubes' Wedding Trip" was another that fetched the tears of pathos near to the surface.

GLOBE MAN KILLED BY REVOLVER SHOT

Believed Weapon Was Accidentally Discharged While Man Was in Wagon

GLOBE, Ariz., June 28.—Perry Brown, aged 25, whose lifeless body was found early Sunday on the road to Walnut Springs, about 15 miles south-east of Globe, came to his death through an accident, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Brown's body was found by Lee Jones and Lewis Gibson, with a revolver bullet wound in the right breast. The fatal accident occurred Thursday night. The body was brought to Globe Sunday afternoon by Sheriff Thompson, Coroner Hinson Thomas and several others, who had been attracted to the scene by early reports that a murder had been committed.

Wagon Hits Boulder.

Brown, who was a nephew of the Gibson brothers, owners of the Hayes, Walnut Springs and several other ranches in that vicinity, was employed by the Gibsons and had left the Hayes ranch Thursday morning with a wagon load of rock salt for the Walnut Springs ranch. On the road about six miles this side of the latter ranch the wagon ran afoul of a boulder.

In throwing out some of the salt to lighten the load, it is presumed that Brown's pistol fell from the holster and was accidentally discharged, the bullet penetrating his body.

Revolver in Wagon.

His revolver was found inside the wagon, while Brown's body was lying on the ground near the wagon. The team was still hitched to the wagon when the corpse was discovered.

Jones and Lewis Gibson testified at the coroner's inquest concerning the finding of the body. They had reached the Walnut Springs ranch Saturday night, and when Brown, who was long overdue, had not arrived there Sunday morning, they went out to search for him and came upon the team and the young man's body.

MORSE MUST SERVE AT LEAST 10 YEARS

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—Without pausing on the validity of that portion of Charles W. Morse's sentence of 15 years beyond 10 years, District Judge Newman today denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus, declaring that ten years of the sentence unquestionably was good and as Morse had not served out that time, the court had no right now to enter further into the matter. Morse's attorneys filed notice of an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals.

The renomination of Grant in 1871 was generally conceded, but the wildest prophet would not have predicted that a year later the national democratic convention would endorse a bolting republican, and that republican Horace Greely, Charles Francis Adams and Lyman Trumbull were popular democratic favorites. Greely was chosen on the sixth ballot, but met overwhelming defeat at the polls.

In 1888 the nomination of Grant was generally conceded. The democratic nomination was not so easily guessed. President Johnson wanted it and asked for it. George H. Pendleton and General Hancock were discussed a great deal. But the most talked of possibility was Chief Justice Chase. He abandoned hope of the republican nomination, and desiring to be president above all things, turned to the democrats. Tilden was opposed to Chase, and forced the nomination upon Horatio Seymour. How Tilden checkmated Seymour's schemes and forced the nomination upon him is one of the most interesting episodes in American political life.

Before the Civil War the nominations were even more uncertain than they have been since. In 1856 it would have been difficult to find a man who would have said Abraham Lincoln would be nominated and elected president in 1860. Today there is no one who can feel reasonably sure of what will take place at the national convention in 1912.

RECIPROCITY SCORED BY THE INSURGENTS

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Beginning with Senator Cummins' attack today on the reciprocity measure as legislation unjust to the agriculture and interests of the country and concluding with Senator Borah's denunciation of the bill as a republican betrayal of the farming interests, the senate debate was all antagonistic to the agreement and critical to the president and his methods.

Several times in the course of the speeches a call of the senate was demanded. Cummins will continue his speech tomorrow.

DROPS PACKAGE ONTO LINER ON THE OCEAN

NEW YORK, June 28.—The first piece of merchandise ever delivered at sea by an aeroplane fell on the upper deck of the White Star liner Olympic as she steamed through the Narrows outward bound on her maiden eastward passage today.

Thomas Sowden, the English aviator, with Richard Sinclair, secretary of the Aero club, holding the package rose from the aviation grounds at Garden City and timed his flight to meet the liner at the Narrows. No word came from on board whether it had landed or not, but to those on nearby craft and to the aviators it seemed certain that the package had fallen true.

WANTS TO MAKE BILL MORE CONSERVATIVE

LONDON, June 28.—The real struggle over the parliament bill dealing with the veto power of the house of lords, began this afternoon when the marquis of Lansdown, leader of the opposition of the upper chamber, and his followers apparently determined to press official advantage as announced by the marquis at the reassembling of parliament June 26.

These amendments provide for the exclusion from the operation of the measure of bills such as that relating to Irish home rule, for a joint sitting in case of a disagreement between the two houses and for a referendum to the country in other cases. The debate on the bill is likely to be prolonged until the end of next week.

DANCE JULY 4TH.

Given in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday night July 4th, by Odd Fellows. Brennan's orchestra. Tickets \$1.00.

PRIZE WINNERS ARE VERY HARD TO PICK

(Continued from Page 1.)

more than twice the votes of Greham, the next highest man and Deane and Alger both had more than Harrison, who received the nomination on the eighth ballot. Greham was unopposed to the nomination and refused to support Harrison, and five years later became secretary of state under Cleveland.

Prophecy Were Divided.

Prophecy of neither party in 1883 were certain as to what would happen in the convention in 1884. The republicans were divided. Some claimed the nomination for President Arthur, others for Blaine. The democratic candidate was even harder to pick. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio had the support of the old line democrats, and the ultra conservatives declared that Samuel J. Randall would not only be nominated but that he would be elected.

A belief that almost amounted to faith existed in 1872. Samuel J. Tilden, whom the democrats declare had been cheated out of the election in 1876, was the popular idol, and none dreamed that he would be turned down to make way for General Hancock. Similarly nobody thought that the republicans would nominate James G. Garfield. The republican contest appeared to be between General Grant, who applied to a third term, and James G. Blaine. That Garfield was nominated was due to his own shrewdness and the personal unpopularity of Sherman.

In 1875 the prophets all went wrong. The success of Tilden in prosecuting the Tweed ring in New York made him extremely popular, but there were many who said the democrats would select Hendricks of Indiana. Tilden was chosen on the second ballot. Few if any thought that Rutherford B. Hayes would win the republican nomination. Blaine was the favorite in the advance betting, and Oliver P. Morton, the war governor of Indiana, was strongly supported. The combined forces of Hayes and Morton won the nomination from Blaine.

Greely an Example.

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HARVARD GOT OVER A MILLION THE PAST YEAR

CAMBRIDGE, June 28.—Gifts to the amount of \$1,200,000 received by Harvard university last year were announced by President Lowell to the 2,000 Harvard men gathered at the alumni meeting today.

Almost simultaneously Wm. C. Boyden of Chicago handed President Lowell a check for \$100,000 as the gift of the class of 1886 to the university to be invested in the college funds.

THE BARBER KNOWS.

Newbro's Herpicide Hailed as the Best Remedy for Hair and Scalp.

—Expert and Unprejudiced Opinion.

"I have been using Newbro's Herpicide for the last four years and find it the best thing made."

"I can truthfully say that Herpicide is the best remedy for the hair I have ever used."

O. A. Rathenbuehr, Viridian, Ill.

"I have used many preparations in my shop, and find Herpicide best of all for falling hair and all scalp or skin diseases."

J. A. Oliver, Leslie, Ark.

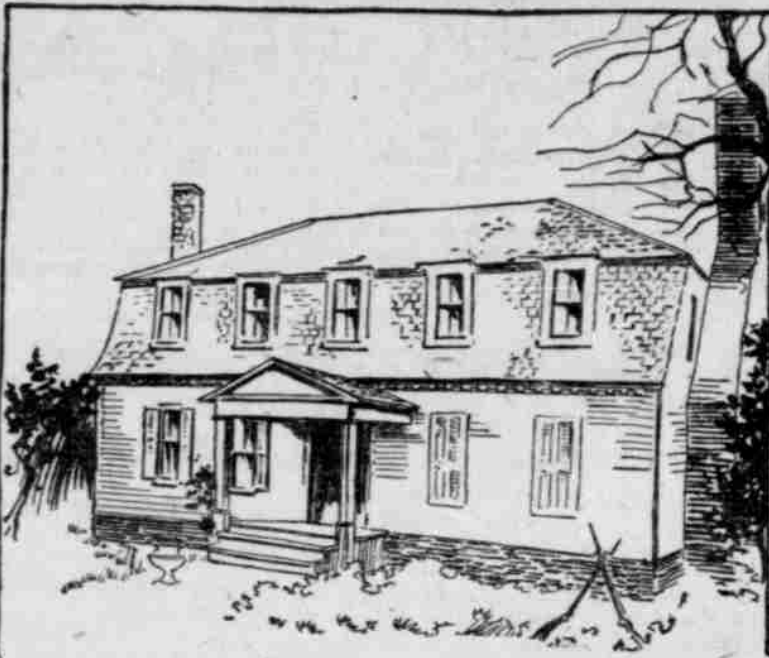
"Newbro's Herpicide has always given the best of satisfaction."

S. M. Chambers, Teesville, Wash.

While the barber necessarily carries other hair remedies, Newbro's Herpicide is one he swears by because he knows its merits. He can conscientiously recommend it to kill the dandruff germ and stop falling hair. In making an application of Herpicide he feels and knows that the customer is receiving full value for his money and will be benefited far in excess of his expectations.

One dollar size bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Send 10c in postage for sample and book on the hair to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R, Detroit, Mich.

WHERE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE WAS WON



Governor Nelson's Residence at Yorktown, Still Standing.

It is generally conceded by historians that neither the sensational engagement at Bunker Hill, the significance of which was understood throughout the world, the overwhelming defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga or any of the other engagements during that struggle equaled in results that of the siege and surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The campaign that led to the defeat of the best of the British troops under an able commander was one that was worked out to the highest degree of military science.

General Washington and Count de Rochambeau met early in August at Westchester, Conn., and there they talked over the plans for the future. It was almost determined to put the French and American armies together and make a concentrated attack upon the city of New York which was defended by Sir Henry Clinton, then commander-in-chief of the British forces in this country.

It was intended that this attack should be in the nature of a surprise and, with this in view, the two armies were brought together at Dobbs' Ferry and every preparation made to fall upon the upper part of Manhattan Island. At the last minute there came dispatches from the south apprising the leaders of the American forces that Lord Cornwallis had been forced to evacuate a very spirited campaign against General Lafayette who, with Baron Steuben and Anthony Wayne, was directing the destinies of the Continentals.

Instantly the entire campaign was changed to meet the new conditions and while the "demonstration" against Clinton was not allowed to lax the attack was not made. Instead instructions were hurriedly sent to Lafayette to get in communication with de Grasse and, with what troops the latter could spare, to make every effort to envelop Cornwallis by land and sea.

In the meantime the allied armies in front of New York withdrew as quietly as possible leaving behind only a sufficient number to keep up the pretense of investment and the troops were hurried toward Cornwallis.

September 9 saw Washington under way and, accompanied by only Colonel Humphrey, he rode 60 miles to Mount Vernon, arriving there the same day. Count de Rochambeau arrived at Mount Vernon the following evening and the plans for the campaign were drawn.

Meanwhile Cornwallis had received tidings of the arrival of the fleet of de Grasse, which reached Hampton Roads about August 26, and also word that the Continental army was bearing down upon him. He was quickly aroused from his dreams of security and he and his officers contemplated a number of plans for getting away but in each instance there were circumstances that forbade making the attempt and he contented himself with writing to Clinton to send him aid. Whether Clinton could or would not comply will probably never be known, though after the war both officers indulged in accusations of each other, but the fact is that he did not and when the allied armies sailed into the harbor of York and camped upon the adjacent hills Cornwallis was completely trapped.

The story of the siege is familiar to every school boy, or at least it should be, so that I will give only the bare bones of it. The active attack upon

the British was begun October 6 by General Lincoln when he opened a parallel. Five days later Baron Steuben's division opened a second parallel. This brought the lines of the besiegers to within about 300 yards of the stronghold.

While the infantry was engaged in paralleling the artillery was hard at work and the bombardment was furious. Governor Nelson's residence in the town was thought to be the headquarters of Cornwallis and the doughty governor, himself leading in the attack by the artillery, not only ordered his men to fire upon his home but offered a prize of money for every ball that struck it. Whether the house was too far or whether the marksmen were little damaged and it stands today, a monument among monuments to the bravery and devotion of the American and French armies.

The most dramatic feature of the siege was the attempt to carry two redoubts. The task of carrying the redoubts was given to Lafayette and Baron de Viomenil. The latter's assault proved a disastrous one, for the British put up a stiff fight and though they were beaten the attackers left fully one-third of their number in the trench. Lafayette was more successful and his troops, led by Alexander Hamilton, who was the first to scale the parapet, swept everything before them, their losses being comparatively light.

The carrying of these two redoubts was the beginning of the end, for Cornwallis soon found that he could hold out no longer unless by needlessly sacrificing his men. It was with a heavy heart indeed that Cornwallis ordered a white flag to be displayed on October 17 and sent a note to Washington asking for terms of surrender.

The articles of capitulation were drawn and Cornwallis was invited to meet the American officers in the Moore house and sign them. This he did and on October 19 the British army, with colors cased and drums beating, marched out of Yorktown between two lines comprised of the American and French soldiers. Washington, with his staff was at the head of his army and Rochambeau, with his staff, at the head of his.

Cornwallis felt in no humor to meet the victors so he sent his aide, General O'Hara, with his sword and with the excuse that he was too ill to attend. Washington, too, stood up on his dignity and instead of himself receiving Cornwallis' sword he detailed General Lincoln to do that duty.

It appears that when Sir Henry Clinton finally became convinced that Cornwallis was in grave danger he decided to send help and so on October 19, the very day that Cornwallis surrendered, he sent an army of 7,000 men to him. The troops, on 25 ships, arrived at Yorktown five days later but finding that it was too late turned back to New York.

Today the visitor to Yorktown may see much of interest. The battlefield has somewhat disappeared and there is but little trace of the redoubts but time has dealt gently with the old town. The same houses that figured in the tragic events of more than a century ago still stand, while the Nelson house, with a ball in one of the walls, gives testimony to having been bombarded.

There may be seen a cave that is said to have been the refuge of Cornwallis during the bombardment while the beautiful marble shaft erected by the government gives the historical data concerning that which one sees in the neighborhood.

John Barry, St. Louis.
Buckeye, J. H. Wade, Jr., Cleveland.
New York, Clifford B. Harmon.
Topeka No. 2, F. W. Jacobs, Topeka, Kansas.

Clubs in the Canton, Ohio, Philadelphia and Cincinnati have written that it is possible they will enter representatives.

FOR NERVOUSNESS

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Highly recommended for relief of insomnia, nervous headache and impaired digestion.

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