

With the SHERMAN ARMY

Battle of Lookout Mountain.

By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

On the morning of Nov. 24, 1862, the National forces in front of Chattanooga and in Lookout Valley were under arms at an early hour.

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PANORAMIC VIEW OF BATTLEFIELD OF LOOKOUT AND THE CHATTANOOGA REGIONS.

reinforced by the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps under Gen. Osterhaus, and the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, composed of six regiments, commanded by Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker, was making his disposition to attack the Confederate forces defending Lookout Mountain.

The Confederate forces defending Lookout Mountain were a part of the command of Gen. Hardee. Walker's Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Gist, occupied a line west of Chattanooga Creek to the base of the mountain.

Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, Gen. Bragg's Headquarters, Rossville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Craven House.

STORMING LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 24, Gen. Hooker issued his orders for the attack on Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Geary's Division, supported by Gen. Whitaker's Brigade of Cruft's Division, Fourth Corps, was ordered to proceed up the Valley, cross Lookout Creek near Wauhatchie, and march down, sweeping the rebels from it.

countered the terrific fire of the Union artillery west of the creek, which had kept up a continuous bombardment of the enemy.

When the light was on Gen. Osterhaus ordered Col. Williamson, with his Second Brigade, to follow Woods. Osterhaus, with a part of his staff, accompanied Woods. They crossed the creek with the 31st Iowa, were soon followed by the 9th and 26th Iowa, and formed on the left of Woods's Brigade, and these troops also became a part of that irresistible force which was moving upon the Confederate stronghold.

The 4th, 25th, and 30th Iowa, of Williamson's Brigade, had been ordered and were engaged in other parts of the field.

Gen. Geary and Osterhaus concentrated against Walthall's Brigade, the left of the Confederate line, a force absolutely overwhelming in regard to numbers.

In killed, wounded, and prisoners, Walthall's Brigade was practically annihilated. At the commencement of the battle his effective force was 1,205; his loss in the trenches which he undertook to defend was 944 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Walthall avoided capture himself, and with only 261 of his comrades was able to make his escape.

The National forces were now inside of the Confederate intrenchments, and although these works stretched over a large plateau and down the mountain-side toward the valley from the base of the precipitous, well-arranged chain of fortifications, and were occupied by veteran troops for their defense, reinforced by artillery and sharpshooters on top of the mountain, the assaulting column with prolonged cheers, charged the fortification, and while stoutly resisted, pressed eagerly forward, firing volley after volley.

The right wing advanced and holding on to the cliff, they carried their works, turned the left, and were instantly followed by the center and left, driving the enemy back at the foot.

Before daylight of Nov. 25, 1862, Gen. Bragg directed that small reconnoitering parties be sent up with ladders to gain the summit of Lookout Mountain and plant the National colors at the top if the enemy withdrew.

Gen. Bragg, who was directed to ascend to the top of the mountain on the west slope, while a volunteer detachment from the 8th Ky. was directed to reach the summit of the mountain by the east slope.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM.

Reminiscences of an Old-Time Telegrapher. (Henry A. Reed in Electrical Review.)

As you ride through Manhattan or other of our principal cities in elegant cars, heated, lighted and propelled by electricity, which is conducted and applied by invisible agents, and consider that all the energy necessary for these various functions, and also much of that used for lighting the streets and great buildings is being extracted from coal which is burned miles away, you and most thinking people say, "What a wonderful thing is electricity!"

How different 60 years ago. Then, as now, New York was the first city of the land, but its streets were lighted by whale-oil lamps. Its water was obtained from cisterns, which were supplied from dirty gutters and streets, which were in dangerous proximity to the sources of contagion, and there were no sewers.

The trucking was done by single drays without springs, and the only public conveyance was the omnibus, which was a line of omnibuses, all of which started at South Ferry and each ran about three miles to various points on the northern limits of the city. The fare was one York shilling.

Faraday and Morse were both born in the year in which Washington was first inaugurated President of the United States. Daniel was then about one year old.

The first recording telegraph, which was the result of the combined labors of these four great men, although for more than ten years it was undergoing its birth throes, did not become a publicly acknowledged child of science until 1843.

In that year, with difficulty, an appropriation of \$20,000 for building an experimental line was obtained from Congress, it being then impossible to engage private capital.

Col. Tom Houston, as he is now called, "Gives the money to get rid of him." Hon. Cave Johnson, who two years later became Postmaster-General, suggested that part of the appropriation should be used in messenger, and the Hon. Sam Houston thought Millerism should be assisted with it.

The acquaintance of the common people with electricity was well illustrated by the fact that a personal ally of a neighbor of my mother's, who inquired of her what Henry was doing, being sure that the inquirer had never heard of electricity, replied: "He is sending messages by lightning."

Such was the field in which the first telegraph was being established in 1844. Its first public exhibition in New York was in the Winter of 1844-45, when Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, and Mr. O. S. Wood, who is still living, having paid Prof. Stillman \$50 for an opinion that the amount of electricity for their experiments would not endanger the buildings, were invited to run a wire over hotspots from the corner of Chambers street and Broadway several blocks northward, and to amuse the people for the purpose of getting subscriptions to a stock of \$15,000 to build a line from Fort Lee to Philadelphia.

Even at that date they watered the stock and gave \$200 scrip for \$100 cash. By this means they got out from New York about half the subscription, and the owners of the patents made up the balance.

The first record I find of electricity earning money was on April 1, 1844. Our only line then existing was the Government line from Baltimore to Washington.

As the Government had no use for it, it was sold to Charles for private messages, the Postmaster-General fixing the charge at one cent for each four characters.

A certain politician was willing to take the risk of being the first fool, but claimed to have only one cent in change. The Washington operator said to Baltimore for "one o'clock," it was an agreed signal for "what time is it." This customer seems to have paid the first cent ever earned by this great industry. This was the only record for four days. On the fifth day 12 cents were earned.

Soon after, however, people began to smell money in it, and in 1845 lines were built from Philadelphia to New York, to Harrisburg, to Baltimore and Washington.

In 1846 the woods were full of people hunting poles, and a surprisingly large mileage of lines was built.

Starting from two lines were built each way, and New York and Buffalo were connected in the Fall of 1848. This was the first line working from New York, although messages had been previously sent from New York to Buffalo by the telegraph.

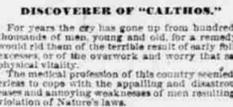
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get better with time. To kill 12 marauders squatting on the edge of our sandy wastes away simultaneously was one of the things it did last Fall before the ice closed.

TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bismuth Tablets. All druggists carry the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

Sole Survivor of Spirit Lake Massacre. (St. Paul Dispatch.) Mrs. Abbie Gardner Sharpe, of Okoboji, for whose ransom from the Indians the State of Minnesota paid nearly \$2,000, and for which she was appropriated by the Minnesota Legislature \$5,000, and who is now the sole survivor of the Spirit Lake Indian massacre of 1857, is now asking the State of Iowa to purchase the old Gardner estate where the massacre started, and turn the same into a museum for Indian relics.

Mrs. Sharpe at that time was Abbie Gardner, a girl of 14. When her parents and relatives were murdered by the Indians she was left when under captivity by the band, along with three other women. Two of the four were killed on route by the Indians; the third, Mrs. Marble, was sold and finally ransomed, and the fourth, Miss Gardner, after an exciting three months in the wilderness, was turned over to Indians at Yankton, S. D., and by them delivered to the United States Indian Agent at Yellow Medicine. It was for the success of Miss Gardner and Mrs. Marble that the Minnesota Legislature set apart a special fund of \$10,000, almost one-third of which was used.

The massacre occurred on March 8, 1857, and it was not until May 30, of that year, that Miss Gardner was released, and nearly a month later that she appeared in St. Paul.

"Bitter cold, isn't it? Have you any trouble keeping warm at your house?" "Oh, no. We have a blanket mortgage on the place, you know."



Nobility Recommends Nervine.

The above portrait is that of Countess Mogelet, of Chicago, Ill., whose gratitude for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine prompted her to make this statement:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the very excellent merits of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Although I am past 50 years of age, and it cost the third part of my fortune to stretch my nerves slightly, but not much, on the Mississippi River below St. Paul, Minn., I have been able to enjoy my business in the world for 50 years. He fishes all Summer and shoots and traps all Winter, and has come to have a pretty good reputation with me. He owned a dozen guns and has kept but one. This was brought to him by his brother in 1865; his brother went into the civil war when it began and got when it stopped. It is, or used to be, an English rifle, apparently one of the very first picked from the vine.

His rifle disappeared long ago and it is now a single-barreled shotgun. It is in my own hands, big medicine. It has taken the conceit out of lots of city chaps and is not for lack of use. Several times I have been served into a very delicate new mainpring 10 years ago, but the barrel is still there and will be there probably when Hudson's youngest boy has graduated.

This gun in a river island duckstand is a terror and brings birds down out of the clouds. Charged with BB shot it means nothing in the judges of the world. For more than 35 years it has brought destruction among ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, jacksnipe, woodcock and deer. It has killed 15 blue jays, it has killed 20-odd female weasels. With No. 8 shot its favorite distance is 45 yards, and at that range it patterns in a two-foot circle, so that a sparrow could not escape.

A peculiarity of this weapon is that it takes not much more than half the load of an ordinary 12-gauge—say two drams of powder and three-quarters of an ounce of shot. If more ammunition is put in it shoots badly.

Its barrel is 40 inches long, and how its owner swings it on ruffed grouse in thick woods is a mystery to every observer, and probably to him also, but he does it. Just what is the secret of its boring, just how this battered and uncouth arm came into my hands, nor ever will I know. Like a meerschaum pipe, it appears to

MOLES AND WARTS. Remove them with our special ointment. Our German Salve cures all kinds of sores, cuts and sores of long standing, boils, blisters, corns, burns, bruises, etc. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. STANBURY MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 60, New York City.

THE KANSAS VETERANS.

Their Strong Hostility to Commissioner Evans.

In an interview with the Washington correspondent Senator Burton denied that he had been asked by his constituents to oppose the nomination of Commissioner Evans.

"To be absolutely frank in this matter, I must admit that the soldiers of Kansas are very much incensed toward Commissioner Evans. Their opposition to the nomination of Evans is not so much on account of his rulings as on account of the libel he has uttered against them from time to time. The soldiers of the Civil War do not desire to be treated as rebels in the United States, and now that they have returned to peaceful pursuits have no intention of committing rash upon it, notwithstanding Commissioner Evans's assertions to the effect in language written and printed.

"As far as the soldiers of Kansas are concerned, they are just as anxious to see one who respects their rights as Commissioner Evans. They object to being called 'rebels'."

Pennsylvania Ladies of the G.A.R. Mrs. Sarah Parram, Secretary of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, 5339 Bedford Ave., Germantown, Pa., writes that she received and answered Mr. Evans's letter to the Department President, of Scranton, and Mrs. Jennie Troxwell, Department Treasurer, of Allentown, Pa., by the Ladies of the G. A. R., of Philadelphia, Pa., on March 15. A very large number of members were present.

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