

CITY NEWS.

H. T. Melvin of Barlow, was in Oregon City on Wednesday.
Edward Gregory, of Greenwood, was in Oregon City on business Wednesday.
G. B. Dimick went to Salem on Tuesday evening, on legal business, returning to Oregon City on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Walker of Canby, were in Oregon City Tuesday. Mr. Walker is president of the Canby Bank and Trust Company.
Harold Swafford who left for Seaside on business Saturday, returned to Oregon City Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Swafford will leave for Seaside the first of August, where they have rented a cottage. They will enjoy the sea air for about two weeks.

Mrs. A. S. Nichols and son, Alex, of Albany, Oregon, arrived in Oregon City on Monday evening and are the guests of the former's brother, George Hankins and family and of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Straight. Mrs. Nichols was formerly Miss Lulu Hankins of this city, and has many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reed were taken by surprise at their home on Friday evening, when some of their friends called to bid them farewell before their departure for Lone, Oregon, where they will spend this summer with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reed, who formerly reside in this city, leaving for Lone on Saturday, and were accompanied by their young son, Weldon. The evening was devoted to music and games, followed by refreshments.

I. D. Taylor will leave on Tuesday evening of next week for Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he will attend the Head Camp Session of the Woodmen of the World, being a delegate from the Oregon City Order. The delegates will leave Portland by special car at 8 o'clock, there being about 40 from Oregon and 20 delegates from Washington. At Salt Lake the Oregon and Washington delegates will be met by the California delegates and a special train take them to Denver. A stop of one day will be made at Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Allie Hicks, wife of B. N. Hicks, a well known attorney of Oregon City, died at the family residence on Sixth and High Streets, Friday, July 4, and the funeral services were conducted on the following day by Rev. T. B. Ford, pastor of the M. E. church, in which church the services were held, and were attended by many friends of the deceased and of the family. The floral tributes were beautiful and were in profusion. The pall bearers were J. L. Swafford, Roy B. Cox, John Sievers, William Stone, William Hammond and Paul Fisher. The interment was in Mountain View cemetery.

Mrs. Hicks, although had been a resident of Oregon City for only one year, she had made many friends and acquaintances during that time, and although she had been a sufferer from tuberculosis for several months it was hoped by her many friends that she would recover her health after undergoing a surgical operation recently in Portland, but the illness from which she was suffering had got such a stronghold and her life was prolonged for only a short time. She was a patient sufferer, and never complained of her illness.

Mrs. Hicks is survived by her husband and daughter, Miss Pauline, of Oregon City; mother, Mrs. L. B. Lamberson, and three sisters, all of who reside in Tennessee. Her father died several years ago in Tennessee.

Getting Ready for September
J. H. Schram of Cleone, Oregon, was in the city Tuesday doing a little preliminary work for the Rural Carriers' Association Annual Convention which will take place in this city in September, the exact date of which has not yet been set.

Mr. Schram says he is meeting with all kinds of encouragement for the meeting; that the postoffice and Commercial club are willing to aid the convention and that there is every promise of it being a splendid success.

There will be about 200 delegates and families here, and later on the full program and particulars will be given.

M. J. Lazelle Gets Position
M. J. Lazelle has received a government appointment in the dairy division of the department of agriculture, and will commence his duties next week. His work is that of dairy expert, cow testing and general dairy promotion work, and his first field will be central Oregon. Young Lazelle is an O. A. C. graduate, his hobby is dairying, and he will make a capable official for the work.

The War Fifty Years Ago

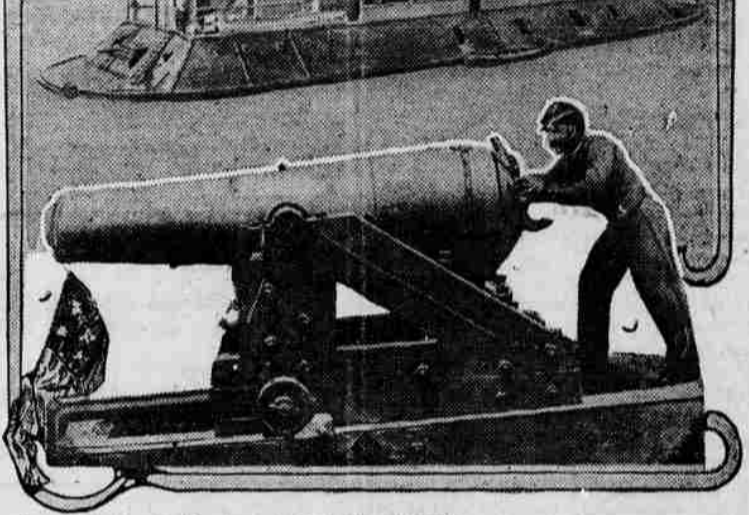
General Grant Closes In on Vicksburg--General Pemberton's Confederates Take Position on Bluffs East of the City--General W. T. Sherman's Federal Command Makes a Futile Assault on May 19--On May 22 Grant Directs a Grand Assault--Sherman's Men Again Checked--Iowa Troops In General McClernand's Line Cross the Ditch--The Federal Ironclad Cincinnati Sunk by Confederate Shots.

By Captain G. B. L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.
THE first assault upon the Confederate fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg on the east was made under General U. S. Grant's personal direction on May 19, 1863. After months of marching, countermarching and maneuvering, interspersed with fighting on land and water, the Federal army was at last face to face with the defenders of the great stronghold of the Mississippi.

It was just eighteen days since Grant had crossed his land force from the west to the east bank of the river. During that time his men had marched 200 miles and defeated the enemy in four engagements, ending with the affair at the crossing of the Big Black river, May 17. In this rapid campaign the Federals had disabled or captured enough Confederates to form a small army corps and now outnumbered the force confronting them by more than 2 to 1.

After the reverse at Big Black bridge on the 17th the Confederates under General J. C. Pemberton retired to a line of fortifications which had been built on the east of Vicksburg to face eastward as a defense against attack from that direction. Some of the works were still unfinished when the troops were called to defend them.

General Sherman's Futile Assault.
All day on the 18th the Confederate divisions of Generals C. L. Stevenson and J. H. Bowen labored to make the works secure, and at night there were in place over 100 guns. The immediate



Copyright by the Review of Reviews company. THE U. S. S. CINCINNATI AND "WHISTLING DICK," THE GUN WHICH SUNK THE IRONCLAD.

front of these pieces was protected against infantry by abatis of fallen trees and entanglements of telegraph wire. The line extended from the river bank above Vicksburg to the bank below and was about eight miles in length. At points where the roads from the east approached the works the fortifications were strongest.

The Confederate division of General M. L. Smith had long been stationed in the works at Vicksburg, and when Grant's army approached from the east Smith's line simply changed front to meet the advance of an enemy in that quarter. It was Grant's misfortune that his troops struck Smith's line on the 19th.

On Smith's line there was a strong earthwork called Fort Hill. It was situated on a ridge and commanded two roads leading in from the direction of Jackson. General W. T. Sherman's troops marched up on the roads crossing Smith's line and on the 18th skirmished with the Confederate outposts, behind which lay some fortified batteries. During the night Smith evacuated these batteries and retired all of his troops but a skirmish line to the ridge on which stood Fort Hill.

When Sherman's men saw that the Confederates had left their position of the night before they moved forward confidently on the 19th and seized it. With shouts and cheers they rushed for the main line, doubtless expecting an easy victory. In this they were mistaken for Smith's men were at home in the second line of intrenchments, prepared especially for the emergency. Twice Sherman's men charged up to the ditch and were driven back. In the two attempts about 1,000 men fell.

Bloody Assault of May 22.
Having failed to carry the Confederate outworks in the assault on the 19th, Grant devoted two days to getting his troops into position for another advance. A line of communication overland from the camp to the river

point it was barricaded with bottles. The line following the stormers tumbled from the fearful fire which greeted it at the gashy barricade and sought cover in a ravine. Taking shelter within a stone's throw of the fort, the troops poured a scathing fire upon the parapet, but did not advance beyond the ravine. The flag floated until nightfall just out of reach of the Confederates.

A Struggle on the Parapets.
In General J. B. McPherson's corps, on the left of Sherman, only two brigades started at the signal. General J. E. Smith's brigade rushed along the Jackson road toward the main fort of that part of the line until it struck a severe fire, then came to a dead halt. General J. D. Stevenson's brigade climbed the slope south of the road, and two regiments reached the ditch of the fort, where the Seventh Missouri planted its colors, losing six color bearers within a few minutes. Two regiments were finally driven back by the pitiless fire which greeted their bold charge to shelter 200 yards from the works.

ham grasped the flag and with about sixty followers crossed the ditch, planting the flag on the slope of the walls. Before the attack McClernand's batteries had bombarded Fort Beauregard and breached a wall in one of the bastions. By climbing upon one another's shoulders Sergeant Joseph Griffiths and a squad of thirteen men scaled the wall, which was twenty feet high, and crawled in through the breach. A party of Waul's Texas legion attacked the daring Iowans, and in a hand to hand struggle five of the Iowans were killed and seven wounded. After a time the sergeant and Private Trine emerged from the breach, driving before them thirteen Texans, who had been disarmed in the struggle inside.

The heroes of this gallant deed at the bastion were John Robb, M. L. Clement, Alvin Drummond, Ezekiel Drummond, W. H. Needham, E. L. Anderson, Hugh Sinclair, N. C. Messenger, William Griffin, Allen Cloud, David Jordan and Richard Arthur, besides Griffiths and Trine. The two Drummonds, Anderson, Griffiths and Arthur were killed. Colonel Graham declared that with support at the proper time he could have captured the fort. He hung to the ditch and bastion until dark, when he and his party were overpowered by the Texans and captured.

Grant Orders a Fresh Attack.
While the Iowans were fighting their way to the fort General W. J. Landram's brigade charged upon the flank, and the Seventy-seventh Illinois planted its flag alongside of that of Colonel Graham. When Colonel Stone went to the rear wounded he told his division commander that his men were inside the fort, as, in fact, they were, and that Landram's brigade and others had planted flags upon the Confederate works. He said that with support the works could be held.

When Grant heard the news from the front line he ordered the assault resumed at all points. Fresh brigades had held all the morning, but in every case met with repulse. As the troops were all in line and more or less engaged with the enemy, there were no reserves to draw upon to follow up the successes gained by the daring few. A division was ordered to re-enforce McClernand and follow up the success of Lawler and Landram, but did not reach the scene until nightfall. By that time the Confederates had rallied to the danger point, and this attack was also repulsed.

Grant's assault May 19 cost him about 1,000 men and that of the 22d over 3,000. McClernand's corps suffered most, and the loss of the Twenty-second Iowa was the heaviest of any regiment in the army. Of the 40,000 men present for duty all but 5,000 were engaged. The assaulted line actually covered but two and one-half miles and was held in the morning by two Confederate brigades.

Throughout the day the entire force of defenders did not exceed 13,000 men, but the nature of the ground was so difficult that the works could only be approached for assault at three points--that is, along the roads indicated leading to the forts. These points stood out like sentinels in advance of the main line and protected the intervals between. The forts assailed and the breastworks alongside would not hold over 4,000 men. The Confederate loss in repulsing the attacks of Sherman and McPherson was fewer than 150 killed and wounded.

Formal Siege Begun.
With the failure of the direct assault Grant began a siege of Vicksburg. He estimated the enemy's force greater than his own, which he put down at 43,000. The Federal navy controlled the river and during the assault of the 22d had bombarded the west front of the Confederate works. Vicksburg was doomed, for the besiegers reached from the river bluffs above the city to the bluffs below.

The Confederate line of defense was shorter than Grant's by several miles. When fully established the opposing lines were about 600 yards apart. The Confederates had the advantage of position, for the ground around Vicksburg on the east is admirable for defense. Their line followed the crest of a ridge and at its most easterly point was three miles from the city.

Still another advantage which counted against Grant was the presence, two brigades march east of him and in his rear, of a Confederate force commanded by General J. E. Johnston. Johnston's plan was to thwart the siege by attacking Grant in the rear.

A Federal Ironclad Sunk In Battle.
During the operations described the Federal mortar boats in the river were incessantly at work shelling the Confederate batteries near the beach and upon the bluffs. From time to time the ironclads joined in the bombardment. After the failure of the Federal infantry to carry the works on the 22d General Sherman requested Admiral Porter to rake lengthwise the enemy's batteries at Fort Hill.

On the 25th the ironclad Cincinnati engaged this strong work alone, while four other vessels attacked the batteries below. One of the powerful guns on the bill was known as "Whistling Dick" owing to the peculiar sound made by its shells. This heavy siege gun made what is called a plunging fire on the Cincinnati, and the ironclad was shot through and through, her armor offering little protection against shots coming downward upon her deck.

After taking the fire for half an hour the ironclad was in a sinking condition and five of her guns disabled. She was run ashore about a mile north of Fort Hill and sank in three fathoms of water within range of the Confederate guns. The loss of the ship was thirty-six killed, wounded and drowned. The vessel was a total loss.

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SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. Julia M. Raab, Plaintiff, vs. John C. Raab, Defendant. To John C. Raab, the above named Defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 29th day of August, 1913, said date being more than six weeks after the first publication of this summons, and for want of answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and the plaintiff, and for permission to resume her former name, viz. Julia M. Rambo. This summons is published by order of Judge J. A. Aiken, Judge of the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon. First publication July 17, 1913. Last publication August 28, 1913. M. J. McMahon

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas. Florence Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. Carl P. Johnson, Defendant. State of Oregon, County of Clackamas. By virtue of a judgement order, decree and an execution, duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled Court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 25th day of June, 1913, upon a judgement rendered and entered in said court on the 13th day of June, 1913, in favor of Florence Johnson Plaintiff and against Carl P. Johnson, Defendant for the sum of \$500.00 and the costs of and upon this suit commanding me out of the personal property of said defendant, and if sufficient could not be found, then out of the real property belonging to said defendant on and after the date of said judgement to satisfy said sum of \$500.00 and also the costs upon this said writ. Now Therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgement order and decree, and in compliance with the commands of said writ, being unable to find any personal property of said defendant's I did on the 28th day of June 1913 duly levy upon the following described real property of said defendant, situate and being in the County of Clackamas, and State of Oregon, to-wit: All of the defendant's Carl P. Johnson, interest in Blocks numbered 112 and 113 of Gladstone, in Clackamas County, Oregon. And I will, on Saturday, the 2nd day of August, 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Oregon City, in said County and State, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants, or either of them, had on the date of said judgement or since had in or to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said Execution judgement order, decree, interest, costs and all accruing costs. E. T. Mass Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon. By B. J. Staats, Deputy. Dated, Oregon City, Oregon, June 28th, 1913.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County. Hazel Bahnsen, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Bahnsen, Defendant. To Martin Bahnsen, the above named Defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court within six weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit: for a decree of absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff, pursuant to an order of Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered on the 14th day of June, 1913. Date of first publication June 20, 1913. Date of last publication August 1st 1913. SEITZ & CLARK Attorneys for plaintiff,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas County In the matter of the change of name of Elmer Arthur Pugh, Lizzie Willema Pugh, his wife, Cecil Arthur Pugh, minor son of above named husband and wife, and Juanita Violet Pugh, minor daughter of above named husband and wife-- Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the above entitled court by Elmer Arthur Pugh and Lizzie Willema Pugh for change of their names to Elmer Arthur Pugh and Lizzie Willema Pugh, also for change of the name of Cecil Arthur Pugh and Juanita Violet Pugh, their children, to Cecil Arthur Pugh and Juanita Violet Pugh, and the said Court has ordered that all persons may offer and show cause, if any they have, why the application of petitioners should not be granted, and has appointed the 21st day of July at the county court room in Oregon City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing of objections, if any, to said application.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation, Etc., Of the Oregon City Courier, published weekly at Oregon City, Oregon, required by act August 24, 1912. Editor, M. J. Brown, Oregon City, Oregon. Managing Editor, M. J. Brown, Oregon City, Oregon. Business Manager, A. E. Frost, Oregon City, Oregon. Publisher, Oregon City Courier Publishing Co., Oregon City, Oregon. Owners: M. J. Brown, Oregon City, Oregon. A. E. Frost, Oregon City, Oregon. Known bond holders, mortgagees, and other security holders holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, J. V. Murphy, Portland, Oregon. M. J. Brown, Oregon City, Oregon. Editor. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 8th day of July, 1913. John N. Sievers, Notary Public for Oregon

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. Effie G. Ball, vs. Charles C. Ball, Defendant. To Charles C. Ball the above named Defendant: In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint on file in the above entitled court and cause on or before July 18, 1913, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded by her said complaint, to-wit: A decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable. This summons is published by order of Hon. J. U. Campbell, judge of the above entitled court by order dated June 4, 1913. First publication of this summons being June 6, 1913 and the last publication thereof July 18, 1913. Dimick & Dimick, Attorneys for Plaintiff

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