

## Forest Grove Steam Laundry

Wood, Coal,  
Cold Storage  
and Ice.

MERTZ & LATTA

Cor. 5th Ave.  
and 2nd St.,

Forest Grove, Ore.

## W. F. HARTRAMPH

Feed Mill will run every  
day in the week.

Wholesale and Retail

Bran, Shorts, Rolled Oats, Ground  
Oats, Ground Wheat, Cracked  
Wheat, Cracked Corn, Whole  
Wheat and Corn, Middlings and  
several kinds of Hard Wheat  
Flour, Sack Twine and Sacks,  
Hay and Vetch Seed.

Give us a call when in need.

Ind Phone 50x Forest Grove, Ore

S. A. WALKER H. LIDYARD

WALKER & LIDYARD

SHOEMAKERS

1st Ave. N., near Main St.

We are prepared to do  
the very best of all  
kind of shoe work.

UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY

Special attention given  
to crippled feet.

## SURVEYOR

Civil Engineering  
and Surveying

A. A. KIRKWOOD,  
Abbot Bld'g  
Phone 482  
Forest Grove, Ore.

W. Weitzel L. L. Hollinger

WEITZEL & HOLLINGER

Tinning and Plumbing, Sheet  
Metal Work and Re-  
pair Shop.

North First Avenue, between Main and  
"A" Streets; phone 863.

## SURVEYOR

All kinds of survey-  
ing and mapping.  
Subdivisions a spe-  
cialty.

H. B. GLAISYER,  
Hoffman & Allen Bld'g  
Phone 806  
Forest Grove, Ore.

## UNDERTAKING

Embalming and  
Funeral Directing

FOREST GROVE UNDERTAKING CO.

J. S. Buxton, Manager

Phone No. 642 Forest Grove, Or.

The Forest Grove Press  
JOB PRINTING BEST

## The War Fifty Years Ago

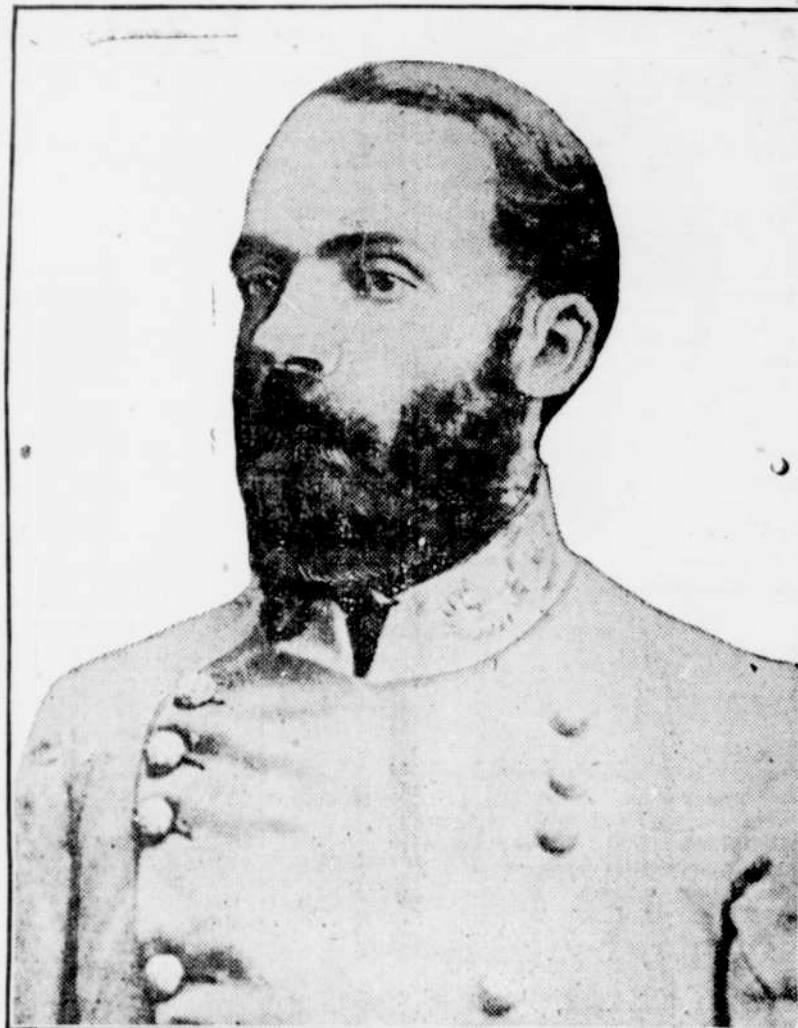
Confederate Attack at Fort Donelson, Tenn.—Bold Attempt to Recover Ground Captured by Grant in February, 1862—Cavalry Under General Wheeler and General Forrest Surround the Garrison—Gallant Defense by Troops Under General A. C. Harding. Demands to Surrender Refused—Hints of "No Quarter"—The Assaults Driven Off With Heavy Loss—Grant's Dilemma at Vicksburg.

By Captain GEO. L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.  
WHEN the first anniversary of Grant's capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862, drew near General Joseph Wheeler and General N. B. Forrest set out at the head of their cavalry bands to retake that valuable stronghold. The Confederates had never recovered from the chagrin caused throughout the south by the loss of the key to Tennessee.

As the campaign stood in the west at the beginning of February, 1863, the recovery of Donelson might reverse the whole military situation. General U. S. Grant was tied up with his Vicks-

trenches, but Harding safely withdrew his men and guns to a shorter line. To prevent the removal of the guns the Confederates aimed at the horses and shot down all but the wheel team of one piece. After seeing the other guns safe the cannoneers returned in the face of Wharton's onrushing line to recover the one in danger. Cutting loose the four dead animals, the driver mounted, but the off horse was instantly shot, leaving the gun helpless. The cannoneers fought with rammers and spikes until overpowered.

Meanwhile the Illinois men poured a biting rifle fire upon the charging ranks. Forrest's horse was shot and



Copyright by Review of Reviews company.  
GENERAL JOE WHEELER, C. S. A., LEADER OF THE CAVALRY ATTACK AT FORT DONELSON.

burg projects on the Mississippi, and General W. S. Rosecrans, the Federal commander in Tennessee, had his march in General Braxton Bragg, whose army wintered with striking distance of Nashville. Nashville was the base of Rosecrans' army, and its fate would follow that of Donelson.

Fort Donelson guarded the Cumberland river below Nashville and had originally been built by the Confederates to bar the river against Federal warships. After Grant captured it and Nashville fell with it, to become a Federal army base, the post was strengthened in order to protect the channel for supply ships going up to Nashville. The garrison consisted of the Eighty-third Illinois infantry, Flood's Illinois battery and Captain von Minden's company of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, about 800 men.

### Demand For Surrender.

During the forenoon of Feb. 3 a citizen brought word to Colonel A. C. Harding, commandant of the post, that the Confederates were coming. Harding prepared to fight. The position was surrounded by a ridge, which he crowned with four rifled guns and placed his men at the weakest points on his line of defense. The guns could sweep the outside of the breastworks, and he relied chiefly upon their execution to repulse a charge. At 1:30 p. m. a flag of truce came to the lines with the following ringing summons to surrender:

To the Commanding Officer at Fort Donelson:  
Having invested Fort Donelson with a force sufficient to take it and desiring to prevent the effusion of blood, we have the honor to demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort with all the forces, stores, etc. If you surrender you will be treated as prisoners of war; if not, you must abide the consequences.  
JOSEPH WHEELER,  
Chief Commander.  
N. B. FORREST,  
Commanding Cavalry Division.  
JOHN A. WHARTON,  
Commanding Cavalry Division.

The reply was couched in fewer words, but left no doubt as to the spirit of the writer. It read:

I decline to surrender the forces under my command or the post without an effort to defend them.

A. C. HARDING,  
Colonel Commanding.  
Forrest had with him 800 men, and Wharton's force numbered 2,000 sabers. Both columns attacked simultaneously. Three Confederate batteries rained shots upon the Federals raking the line lengthwise. In his first rush Forrest carried the outer

fell with his rider. Supposing their leader killed, the troopers turned and fled.

With the repulse of Forrest, Harding's men again occupied the old lines. A thirty-two pounder siege gun was brought to bear upon the threatened point and double shotted with canister. Forrest's men rushed forward, to be met with the canister at ten paces. Colonel McNair of Forrest's staff and several other officers, together with scores of men, fell. Harding had massed 300 men on the ridge near the guns.

### Forrest Sounds the Retreat.

Against this new line Forrest rode with a dozen men of his escort to within thirty paces. But his brigade had been wiped out. A second time his horse was shot under him, and the sturdy fighter, who all along had opposed the attack, reluctantly sounded the retreat.

Wharton's attack was not less desperate than that of Forrest, but owing to the formation of the ground and the lines in that quarter the defenders kept the assaults at a distance. After the loss of the gun Colonel Harding sent two more pieces into action against Wharton. His infantry in their rifle pits withstood the assaults of enemies outnumbering them ten to one. During the heat of Wharton's attack Colonel Harding stripped the line around the siege gun where Forrest had been checked with fearful carnage of its defenders and sent them to the points of danger. That was Forrest's opportunity, but his brigade was out of the fight for good.

So rapid had been the firing of the Federal infantry that their ammunition was nearly exhausted. The only reserve supply at the post was in a section that had been cut off by the charging Confederates from the main part of the garrison around the siege gun and near Colonel Harding's headquarters. Three out of nine of the Illinois companies were in rifle pits near the ammunition. Adjoining these were some rifle pits which had been abandoned early in the fight.

### Second Demand to Surrender.

Just at sundown the Illinoisans at headquarters arose from their pits with a yell and started at double quick for their ammunition. The Confederates who lay in the pathway ran from the field without an attempt at resistance, and when darkness fell the garrison held the same works as at the opening of the attack.

Soon after dark Wheeler again summoned Colonel Harding to surrender, saying that he had not yet put half his force into action and would renew the attack. Again Harding spurned the idea of yielding.

But the danger was not over. Forrest had penetrated within short canister range of the siege gun in his boldest charge, and the advance line of the enemy lay within 100 yards of the main rifle pits. The guns were short of friction primers, and the siege piece, being too heavy to remove, was spiked and abandoned.

A council was held in the Confederate bivouac which decided to suspend the attack. Later, word reached Wheeler that a fleet of transports was coming up the river loaded with Federal troops and conveyed by six gunboats which, toward the end of the fight, had aided the Federals. Warned by this and the stubbornness of the defense, he ordered a general retreat. Colonel Harding's loss in battle was sixty-four killed and wounded, a trifle in comparison with that of the Confederates. Wharton's command lost eighty-five killed and wounded and Forrest's over 200.

### Grant's Plight at Vicksburg.

The rainy midwinter fifty years ago overtook Grant's army in the low bottom lands of the Mississippi, the roads of which were submerged in places to such an extent as to prevent all movements over them. Vicksburg, in front, was unassailable by direct attack, and the problem was to turn its flank by means of canals, creeks and bayous.

By the Vicksburg canal and the Lake Providence route it was intended to turn the enemy's left flank; by the Yazoo pass route and a route subsequently attempted through Steele's bayou, both north and northeast of Vicksburg, it was intended to turn his right flank. The efforts of the Federal army and navy throughout the month of February were directed with unremitting and assiduous labor to these flanking projects over water.

The work on the canal across the peninsula opposite Vicksburg was prosecuted mainly by Sherman's corps. Dredge boats were brought to assist the labors of the troops, and it was planned to excavate a waterway sixty feet wide and nine deep. The excavation was nearly completed when the river rose suddenly, broke down the barrier at the upper end and flooded the whole peninsula, driving the troops on to the levee to escape drowning.

The direction of the canal was such, however, that this body of water simply flooded its banks, but produced no scour through it. After this, work was continued for about two weeks by the dredge boats, but the Confederate shore batteries soon got the range of the latter so accurately that they were driven off, and work on the canal was then abandoned.

### Opening Yazoo Pass.

The Yazoo pass project was the most favorable of all and for a time gave promise of definite results. Nearly opposite Helena, Ark., the distance from the Mississippi river to the Coldwater is only ten miles in a straight line, and along this line runs a winding bayou called the Yazoo pass. The Coldwater, Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers are all navigable for light draft boats, and through this pass in former times was the direct route of navigation from Memphis to Yazoo city. The bottom lands being, however, lower than the surface of the Mississippi in high water, some years prior to the war a substantial levee nearly a hundred feet thick and eighteen feet high had been built across the Yazoo pass in order to reclaim the overflowed land.

This levee destroyed the use of this pass as a navigable route. It was now



by Patriot Publishing company.  
GENERAL A. C. HARDING, U. S. A., COMMANDANT AT THE DEFENSE OF FORT DONELSON.

desired to restore it, and the problem was simply to cut the levee and allow the water to resume its former course. Colonel J. H. Wilson of Grant's staff accomplished this on Feb. 3, and the water immediately rushed through in a torrent.

On the 7th the current had so far subsided that a gunboat was able to enter the pass, when it was discovered that although the channel was deep enough it was greatly obstructed by overhanging trees, large numbers of which had been felled by the Confederates within the last few days. The pass as well as the Coldwater ran through a dense forest, and it had required but a few minutes' labor to cut down trees, forming obstructions which could not be removed in several days. Additional troops were at once brought over from Helena and set to work removing these obstructions.

## Absolutely Safe and Reliable The Bankers & Merchants Mutual Fire Association Of Forest Grove, Oregon

Conducted on Economic and Business Principles. The Home  
Company That Has Made Good. Insure Your  
Business or Dwelling in The  
Bankers & Merchants

GILTNER'S  
GROCERY

Phone Main 701  
South Main Street, Forest Grove, Ore.

## Fresh Vegetables Every Day

Log Cabin Bread  
Fresh Each Morning

Amber and  
Golden Gate **COFFEE**

## Neat Printing

is something every business man desires when he orders stationery. Neat appearing business letter heads, envelopes, statements, bill heads, cards, etc., are what can be had from the Press Publishing Co. Neat printing

## Is Our Motto

and we endeavor to live up to it at all times. When we fail to deliver a job of printed work which entirely satisfies, we are prepared to make it right. A job turned out of this office must be correct in every particular. Bring your work to the

## Press Publishing Co.

and be assured of securing something which is typographically correct, tasty in construction and neat in appearance.

# ELECTRIC POWER

Cheapest and Best

Washington-Oregon  
Corporation.