



The Bugle Call for December 2021



The Official Publication of
the Northwest Civil War
Council

John Hartman Editor

On the Cover: In late 1861, Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer guarded Cumberland Gap, the eastern end of a defensive line extending from Columbus, Kentucky. In November he advanced west into Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset and made Mill Springs his winter quarters, taking advantage of a strong defensive position. Union Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, ordered to break up the army of Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden (Zollicoffer's superior), sought to drive the Confederates across the Cumberland River. His force arrived at Logan's Crossroads on January 17, 1862, where he waited for Brig. Gen. Albin Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him. The Confederate force under Crittenden attacked Thomas at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19. Unbeknownst to the Confederates, some of Schoepf's troops had arrived as reinforcements. The Confederates achieved early success, but Union resistance rallied and Zollicoffer was killed when he rode into Federal troops without wearing his glasses, mistaking them for Confederates. A second Confederate attack was repulsed. Union counterattacks on the Confederate right and left were successful, forcing them from the field in a retreat that ended in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

In This Issue: the Chairman's column, the Confederate column, the Union column, the Editorial, tentative events, board meeting summary, Oregon, Mail Call, freebies, a fruit cake, a book review, and other cool stuff.

The Chairman's Column

Is taking time off to hunt turkeys.

The Confederate Column

Greetings, y'all,

Sharon and I got back from a GLORIOUS vacation in New Orleans a couple weeks ago.

What a fun place to visit! So much history and things to do there. We actually stayed in Marie Laveau's house on St. Anne street in the French Quarter. We spent most of our time in the French Quarter. Had an amazing time just wandering the streets looking at the local

architecture, eating great food at all the restaurants and sampling the adult beverages at places like Pirate Alley Cafe' and Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop.

We did manage to get out of the quarter to take a tour of the Oak Alley Plantation and made it over to the Confederate Memorial Hall Civil War Museum. What a fantastic museum that is! I highly recommend it to all reenactor, ESPECIALLY Confederate reenactors.

This month was my final board meeting. Definitely a bitter sweet feeling leaving the meeting. While I won't miss that long drive every month, I am already missing being a part of the NCWC Board of Directors.

We did manage to pass a budget for the 2022 season. With little revenue coming in from membership dues for '22, the budget shows a deficit for the year. Hopefully we are allowed to have a full season next year and we can start to rebuild the club.

December will be my final column for the Bugle Call. By then we shall know the results from the election and I'm sure I will have plenty to say. Until then, y'all stay healthy and have a GLORIOUS Thanksgiving!

General James Stanovich
Army of Northern Oregon

The Union Column

Is taking time off to hunt turkeys.

The No-Frills Editorial

I have never been a big fan of November. Yeah, we get an extra hour of sleep for one day, but then darkness really takes a bite out of the daylight that is left every day until late December. It's also cold and wet, and when I was still teaching full-time we had halftime shows to do in the rain, and an occasional parade to get wet in.

These days I look back and chuckle to myself about my lack of enthusiasm for November. I'd love to do a parade in the rain this year, but that isn't going to happen. Next year? Now that's a story for another time, as one of our favorite generals says.

A few changes are happening to The Bugle Call. We now have a functioning email address of our own (see next brief in the following box.) Starting with the January 2022 issue we will also be including noted events related to the Late Unpleasantness each month. Example: January 1, 1863, Lincoln signs Emancipation Proclamation; January 8, 1821, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, CSA, born. You'll get the hang of it quickly.

In the meantime, keep your heads down out there, Cheadle Lake is only six months away!

We've Moved!

Effective immediately, if not sooner, you may reach us at ncwcbuglecall@gmail.com. Submissions, including club announcements and invitations, as well as articles of interest to the reenacting membership of the NCWC, can be made directly to the editor at the address above. Publication deadline is the 24st of each month, and publication date is usually the 25th of the month, depending on breaking or pertinent news.

SPECIAL ELECTION ISSUE

A special edition of The Bugle Call will be sent out as soon as possible following the results of the NCWC elections for 2022-23. Watch that In-Box!

Board Meeting Summary

The meeting was opened at 7:04 after roll had been taken and a quorum established.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as presented.

The treasurer's report was read and approved as presented. We are expecting a check for reimbursement on porta-potty fees from Clatsop for approximately \$4,400, along with a rebate of insurance fees for the year. In the meantime there is a net loss for October of \$136. Total assets are approx. \$39,103.

Event Planning: Dates for Lebanon will include a school day. Specific dates for Oakland are still not set.

Equine Safety: No report.

Budget Committee: A proposed budget for 2022 was presented. An estimate of \$4,500 income from dues is used. A loss for the year of

approximately \$9,000 is estimated. Oakland will result in income of \$2,000. Costs for firewood will be removed from the budget, also costs for new computers will be removed. This will cut the proposed loss by \$3,000. The amended proposed budget was adopted.

Publicity: Nothing to report.

The cost of the webpage for the next two years has been paid by Don.

Civilian Battalion Report: Deb Martin reports that the NCWC did not receive a Heritage grant, but that the grant committee learned a great deal with this application, and will use that for future applications for educational and historical grants.

The Artillery battalion report was given, but due to poor acoustics could not be copied.

CSA battalion: This will be Jim Stanovich's last meeting as a board member, but he will continue to participate in all activities.

Union: John Leaton reported that the new dean at Linn-Benton Community College is enthusiastic about the NCWC, and may bring LBCC students to our first activity.

Unit reports: Nothing

Elections: A special edition of The Bugle Call will list the election results once the ballots have been tallied by the election officials.

There will be no December meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:52.

NCWC Tentative Events 2022

Cheadle Lake in Lebanon, May

Oakland Living History, June

Powerland, July 2-3-4

Clatsop Landing, Sept. 3-4-5

Colton, or TBA, Sept. 17-18

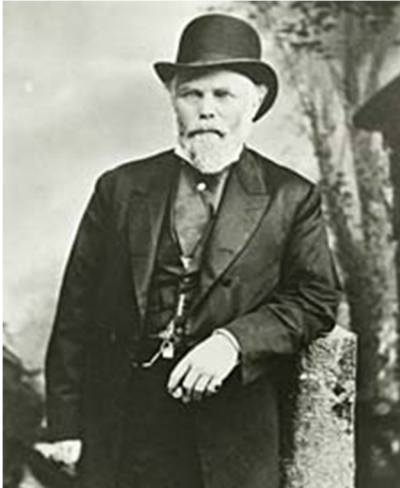
Albany Veterans Day Parade, Nov. 11

Oregon in the Civil War

Much of what follows is adapted from *Hidden History of Civil War Oregon*, by Randol B. Fletcher.

When Confederates fired on Fort Sumter in April 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers, and each state was given a quota of troops it was expected to provide. Oregon proved to be

problematic for Lincoln and the U.S. Army. While Oregon was a free state and had voted for Lincoln in the election of 1860, its governor was a pro-slavery Democrat from Eugene named “Honest” John Whitaker. The Whitaker neighborhood in Eugene gets its name from him. Whitaker was not thrilled about sending Oregon troops 3,000 miles away to fight against his fellow slavery supporters. Lincoln pulled the regulars from Fort Hoskins and Fort Yamhill, and replaced them with volunteers from California.



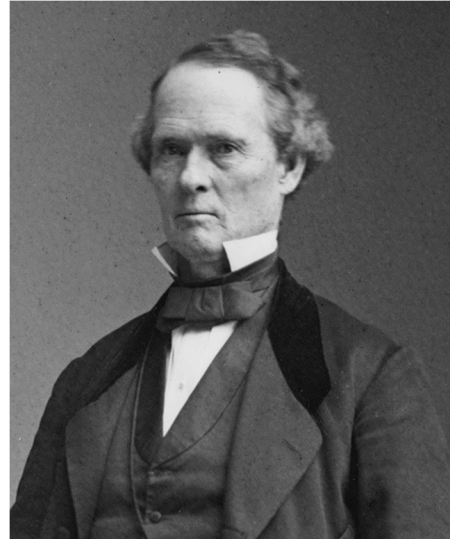
Gov. John Whittaker

Then, like now, Oregonians resented California influence. The Californians, who were excited about going Back East to see the elephant, got stuck in rainy Oregon weather keeping the local Native Americans from jumping the reservations. Duty for them was pretty boring.

Regardless of the Californians, Oregonians weren't exactly running races to the enlistment office, either. Part of the problem was that while Oregon had a small population of White pioneer men, many jobs were available offering far more than a private's pay of thirteen dollars a month, even with a signing bonus. Men just weren't beating a path to enlist. Also, the farther one travelled south in the Willamette Valley, Union support shrank, and pro-slavery support grew. The newspapers in Albany and Eugene had pro-slavery owners and editors. There were noticeable Copperhead populations in Roseburg, Jacksonville, and Ashland.

Governor Whittaker would have liked to control the Oregon Senate, because under Oregon's statutes at the time, the president of the Senate

appointed Oregon's U.S. senators. Pro-slavery and former first Territorial Governor (after Abraham Lincoln turned down the job) Joseph Lane was one of Oregon's first two senators, but when Lane lost the 1860 national election with John C. Breckenridge on the pro-slavery Democratic ticket as the Vice Presidential candidate, he resigned his senate seat and retired from politics to his ranch near Roseburg.

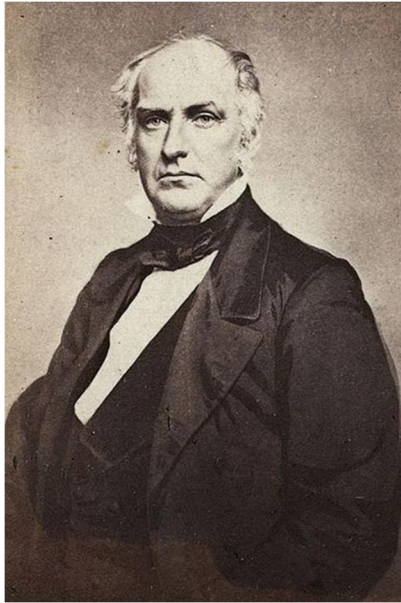


Senator Joseph Lane

The struggle to control the Oregon senate was eventually won by the Republicans, and Luther Elkins became Senate President. The Senate President wielded a great deal of power in state politics, so the Republicans got some leverage. Whoever controlled the legislature controlled who became senator. The stakes were high, since secessionism was the main topic of the day.

Joe Lane's U.S. Senate seat was then held by James W. Nesmith, also a Democrat. Nesmith was the only Democrat in the U.S. Senate to vote for the passage of the 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery in January 1865.

Oregon's other Senate seat was held by Edward Baker, a Republican from Illinois, former legal partner and close friend of President Lincoln. In 1861 Baker took a commission as a colonel in a Pennsylvania infantry regiment and was killed in the fiasco at the Battle of Ball's Bluff. He was the only active United States Senator to be killed in combat.



Senator Edward Baker

Democrat Benjamin Stark of Portland filled the rest of Baker's term. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and in 1852 became a member of the Oregon Territory's House of Representatives. In the legislature he was a Whig representing Washington County, which at that time included Portland. Stark was a colonel in the state militia, and served in the 1853 hostilities between settlers and Native Americans during the Rogue River Wars.

In 1860, Stark was again elected to the Oregon House of Representatives, now representing Multnomah County after its creation in 1854, and now as a Democrat. Governor Whitaker appointed Stark to replace Baker in the United States Senate and he served from October 29, 1861, to September 12, 1862. He was an advocate for slavery and originally opposed the creation of publicly financed primary schools. He did not run in the election for a permanent replacement and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Harding, who had been Speaker of the Oregon House during Stark's time there in 1860.

When Whittaker got reassurances from the Army that local troops would be kept in the Pacific Northwest, Whittaker commissioned state senator Thomas Cornelius a colonel, and ordered him to raise ten companies of cavalry.

NEXT MONTH: The 1st Oregon Cavalry and Infantry.

MAIL CALL

Our first letter is written by Daniel A Handy, Pvt. in the 2nd Rhode Island Infantry, Co. F to his sweetheart Jennie A. Raworth. The couple married just following the war. Spelling and punctuation are his.

Camp near Brandy Station Va

Dec. 2th, 1863

My Darling Jennie

I now set myself to write again to the object of my fondest loves, eleven long and wear days have passed and yet no glad tidings from thee the girl I adore. Jennie why is it something is wrong, I don't get the loving letters but I hope from the heart that yearns for thee to hear from thee to-night since my last writing not much has occurred worthy of note except day before yesterday 2 men were shot for deserting they belonged to the 2nd division of our Corps. God forbid I ever shall see such a sight again to see two brother soldiers brought out upon a lot and kneeled upon their coffins and shot to death is truly a heart rending sight, often upon the battlefield have I seen horrid sights but none so heart rending. The boys are in a terrible rage about it abut of course it amounts to nothing but again it is the only way to put a stop to deserting. They are bound to make an example in every ? and they have now I believe.

We expect to move to Warrenton again tomorrow but may not it is terrible cold here now. The rain storm cleared up night before last and set in cold as fun, the great changes in the weather here has caused many colds of which I am a participant but the soldiers mind not for colds they go and come as they please. Day before yesterday also yesterday they read of orders from Washington in regard to reenlistment, they give 400 dollars bounty and an immediate furlough for 30 days and if the 3/4th of the Regt or Company shall reenlist they shall go to their native state and recruit and an while ther to have the furlough aforesaid. Today the order from the Governor of R.I. was read to the Companies. He also give 300 dollars and urges us to reenlist but what do you say darling shall Daniel reenlist. I guess not love, ? I hear Jennie my Dearest don't enlist again now

loved one it is near time for inspection. 4 pm and I must close for this time. I shall not seal this before 8 o'clock at which time the mail comes and if I get a letter I will add a few lines too this and if not I shall drop this in the office now dear I bid thee for a showrt time adieu please write soon and relieve thy lover of this load of suspense.

From your lover
Daniel

The next letter was written by an obviously well-educated Confederate military man. Probably an officer, judging from the letter's content. The letter is as follows, spelling and punctuation are his.

Liberty Dec 22nd / 64
Dear Fronie

Your welcome answer to my last is before me and to make punctuality my jewel I must answer by first mail. I am indeed very much surprised at the course of the lilleputian (not sure of this word) Bettie, for after going to the expense of purchasing new coat and pants for the express purpose of complying with and accepting any invitation she might send me I find myself this the 22nd still without my necessary papers. How do you account for this? Why did she hold out the tempting bait only to leave me with a long face at not lasting. I think I shall bundle up coat and pants and ship them to her at once. Ye girls had best mind how you trifle with the sensitive nature of we of the opposite sex lest we cut our respective throats and leave you without husbands or friends. There you would be left in a deplorable condition as you must admit that you have no confidece in each other. I have been mad with Ellen and have not yet visited her. She didnt give me a third of the apples you sent me. I am therfore as th Dutchman "Sho mad ash fire" and would have her courtmarshalled but for the respect I have for her sister Fronie. You very much mistake the relation that exists between the Davis Mill banjo picker and myself if you presume that. We are at logger heads with each other. The lamp of love in each bosom out and

confidence diminished. Cupids darts are no longer hurled from one to the other. Forts are closed and peace & quiet once more restored. I dont consider myself much worsted although I unfurled the white flag first. Though I do not imagine that she is much weakened she has yet a full supply of ammunion and I shall guard against any further demonsrations. I am sorry to learn that Geo. T. Williams ghost is hankering about your secluded retreat. I heard some time ago that he was shot by military court for breaking girls hearts but never once imagined that his pale ashes would in the form of human revisit those who were placed by him "hors du combat" to make their congealed wounds bleed afresh. Please write to your precious little geni bettie and in words delicate yet piercing represent my case of injured innocence and tell her that if she has a "fitin representative" (as Artemus ward says) with not over one arm or one understanding them send him forward at once for I feel quite pugilistie when I look at my "flung away" coat & pants "what aint of no use". The Masons of whose "mystic tie" I am now an adherent having ridden the "Billy goat" succesfully last saturday night are making preparations for a grand supper to be given on Tuesday night next and the young ladies propose giving a Tableau some time during Christmas. With these exceptions I know of no expected festivity for that eventful week. To prevent another Geo. T. Williams hallucination I would advise you to change your headquarters from Franklin to Liberty. Goodby Fronie, May heaven smile on you,
Sammie.

Freebie Book Time!

It's always fun to get something for free, right? How about a free Civil War book?

Belle Boyd was a highly famous, or infamous young lady of Virginia who engaged in sometimes not-too-subtle espionage for the Confederacy, and along the way managed to get a captaincy from Stonewall Jackson and a free trip to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C.!

She was idolized by the Confederate press, and wrote a highly readable biography of dubious

veracity entitled: *Belle Boyd: In Camp and Prison, volumes 1 and 2*.

It is available for free, online. Just search the title, and click on the downloadable copy from the University of North Carolina at docsouth.unc.edu.



Free CW Videos and Fridays With Grant

Our friend Mike Movius, moderator of the Civil War Roundtable Congress, is making available a substantial amount of video presentations, including the popular Fridays With Grant, to be found on the CWRC website. To access them, go to the CWRC website, click on the three bars in the upper left, scroll down to Congress Videos, click on that, make your selection from five options, then enjoy!

Civil War Fruitcake

Originally printed in December 2020 issue

The subject of fruitcake rarely elicits nothing less than strong opinions. Folks either like it, or they regard it right alongside the Ten Plagues of Egypt, or Frankenstein's monster.

I happen to like fruitcake, and found a great recipe for one on the blogsite of Stephanie Ann Farra, who does Revolutionary War and Civil War reenacting. Stephanie found it in the June 1864 issue of Godey's Lady's Book. Apparently fruitcake needs one to six months to cure for the best flavor, hence the June issue.

Here is Stephanie's recipe:

Ingredients: - 2 Cups Butter - 2 Cups Molasses - 2 Cups Sugar - 6 Eggs - 2 teaspoons Baking Soda - 1 Pound Raisins, Chopped - 1 Pound Currants, Chopped - 1/2 Pound Citron, Chopped - 1 teaspoon Salt - 1 Tablespoon Nutmeg, Ground - 1 Tablespoon Cinnamon, Ground - 1 teaspoon Cloves, Ground ~ 6 Cups of Flour



Instructions: Preheat oven to 325°F. In a mixing bowl, cream the butter, molasses sugar, salt, nutmeg, and cloves. Add a little water to your fruits and mix in a little flour to coat the fruits. Alternatively add fruits and mix in flour to make a stiff batter. Beat your eggs and fold in at the end. Line your pans with buttered paper. Fill pans 2/3 of the way with batter and cover the tops with greased paper. Bake for 1 hour to 2 hours depending on pan size. Test the middle with a skewer. This made 6 3x6 sized loaves. I baked them for an hour and 15 minutes. The day after they were baked, the tops were hard. I used a skewer to poke holes halfway down into the cakes and spooned rum over. I left the paper on and wrapped the cakes in plastic wrap then put them in a plastic container.

Historically they would be wrapped in paper and kept in an airtight tin, but I couldn't find one big enough. Some people wrap them in alcohol-soaked cheesecloth first. I tried coating them with rum weekly unless they seemed soggy, then I skipped a week.

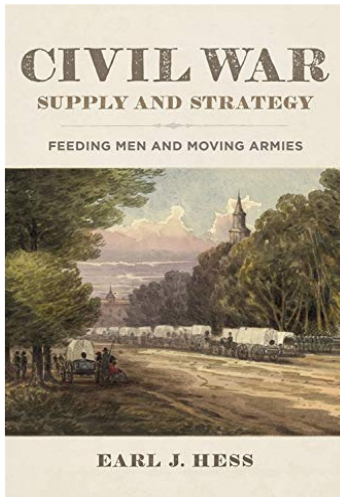
It is rumored you can keep fruitcake for up to 25 years by storing them in powdered sugar. They apparently do last forever. There was one found from Robert Falcon Scott's expedition to Antarctica in the early 1900s that still appears to be edible and one being passed down through the Ford family for over a century.

Hey! If anybody makes this recipe this season, drop The Bugle Call a line and tell us how it came out.

Book Review:

Civil War Supply and Strategy

by Earl J. Hess, 2020, LSU Press, Baton Rouge, 432 pgs., 21 maps, photos, notes, index. \$50 new.



Earl Hess is the author of more than twenty books about the Late Unpleasantness, including a biography of Braxton Bragg in 2016, and a study on logistics and transportation in 2017.

If you are looking for a fast-paced book with lots of battle descriptions and unique personalities, keep searching. This study is specific in its focus on how the army commanders used rivers, roads, railroads, and supply lines to feed, clothe and move thousands of men from north to south, or vice versa.

Hess is quite thorough in examining the problems faced by Grant, Sherman, Joe Johnston, John Pemberton, and John Bell Hood in the western theater, how anyone in the trans-Mississippi faced a nearly impossible task due to the geography, and how the Confederates hamstrung their own efforts by moving their capital from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond. This tethered Robert E. Lee to ground that became barren of foodstuffs after 1862.

I personally found the challenges of the western theater a bit tedious after several chapters, but was fascinated by the problems that Robert E. Lee faced trying to keep his army fed. Hess shows that some of Lee's difficulties were of his own doing.

Hess also pointed out that the Northern generals, commissaries, and quartermasters all readily cooperated with each other, as did the railroad companies and federal government. In the South things were just the opposite. Jefferson Davis, the Confederate legislature, and Lee could have forced the railroad companies to put shipping food to the armies as their first priority, but they

did not want to risk alienating the civilian population.

Civil War Supply and Strategy is now a welcomed source in my library, but be forewarned; unless you have a genuine need to access and use this material, you may want to put your time and money to a different topic.

The Chattanooga Gazette

James Rogers Editor

John Hartman Correspondent

November 25, 1863

*****Rebels Flee Tennessee*****

+++Grant's Army Sweeps Ridge+++
Bragg's Army Flees to Georgia

ON THE afternoon of the 23rd 14,000 men of the Army of the Cumberland advanced in perfect ranks on the eastern side of the city and captured Orchard Knob. The 600 rebel troops were routed, while many simply surrendered.

On the 24th 10,000 troops of General Hooker's command, including men from XII, XIV, and XV Corps swept across the Wauhatchie Valley and up the eastern side of Lookout Mountain. With the mountain covered in fog, only the dampened sounds of fierce fighting could be heard in the valley.

On the 25th General Grant made his move. Division after division came out in perfect marching order with the Army of the Cumberland, Howard's XI Corps, and Sherman's Army of Tennessee stretching in a vast blue line the length of Missionary Ridge. The sun broke through the clouds momentarily, to reveal the Stars and Stripes flying from the top of Lookout Mountain. General Hooker's men had taken it, and a huge cheer swept the length of the Federal line. On a signal of three cannon shots the thousands moved forward, mesmerizing the Confederates in the trenches on the ridge. The blue wave advanced in a full attack, and by dusk the top of Missionary Ridge was taken.

Bragg's army was swept before the blue tide as it rolled up the length of the ridge and over the other side. General Sheridan's division chased the rebels nearly all the way to Chickamauga Station, then called a halt due to darkness.

This is the first time a Confederate army has broken and run from the field of battle. Bragg's troops burned the supply depot at Chickamauga Station and marched south toward Dalton, Georgia as fast as they could. The route is strewn with broken

wagons and caissons, dead horses and mules, and wounded and exhausted rebel soldiers. General Hooker's troops are chasing them, and should Bragg be caught from behind on the march, his whole army could be lost.

A captured rebel soldier summed it up best: "We-uns thought you-uns were on parade. We-uns didn't think you-uns were gonna fight."

The ROAD from Anderson's Crossroads to Dry Valley over Walden's Ridge is nearly impossible due to continued rains.

In Chattanooga proper, many citizens have fled to safer points North and South. Those remaining are facing privations which are now being relieved by rations issued by the Federal Army.

The river is high, and those attempting to travel it do so at their own peril. Boats have been nearly always riddled by Rebel shot and shell, but that has changed since Bragg's army has fled south.

A DISPATCH from Atlanta on the 13th says that a fight between the rebel batteries and our forces before the city continued briskly up to that time, and that our troops have made a diversion from right to left, with a view probably to attack Lookout Mountain, or, to send troops to reinforce General Burnside.

DISASTER IN EAST TENNESSEE

THE RECENT attack on General Burnside's outposts, in which six hundred of his men and four cannon were captured by the rebels, occurred at Rogersville, fifteen miles from Knoxville. This fact is communicated in a dispatch from General Burnside himself, in which he says that his main army is in an impregnable position and in good spirits, awaiting the orders of General Grant.

The Gazette regrets that Confederate pay vouchers can no longer be processed.

A PROCLAMATION by the President For a National Day of Thanksgiving, issued Nov. 22nd:

The year that is drawing towards its close, has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature, that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to

foreign States to invite and to provoke their aggression, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense, have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship; the axe had enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American People. I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the Heavens. And I recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

(signed) A. Lincoln, President of the United States
November 22, 1863

THE CHATTANOOGA GAZETTE

428 Market Street

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| Half Year..... | \$7.00 |
| Three Months..... | \$3.50 |
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Due to the Current Situation, Judge Lindahl's
Court is currently in recess and will resume cases as
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AT THE CONCERT HALL

Due to the current situation the management of the
Chattanooga Concert Hall has cancelled all perfor-
mances until further notice.

We regret the inconvenience.

Auction and Sale

by B.F. Shields Auctioneers

All auctions are temporarily postponed for
ten days due to the current situation. Auc-
tions will return starting December 7th.

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