

UNION SAVINGS BANK

111 South 10th Street.
CAPITAL - \$200,000
Liability of Stockholders \$400,000.

STOCKHOLDERS:
J. JIMHOFF, JOHN R. CLARK, E. E. BROWN, RE. MOORE, J. D. MACTARLAND, K. K. HAYDEN, D. D. MUIR, C. E. YATES, HENRY E. LEWIS, C. M. LAMBERTSON, J. McCONIFF, T. CALVERT, L. MEYER.
JOHN FITZGERALD, A. S. RAYMOND, DAVID REMICK, FRED SCHMIDT, JOSEPH WHITMAN, CHAS. HA. IMOND, E. PINNEY, F. M. HALL, C. W. DEWESE, M. L. SMITH, O. W. HOLDREGE, J. W. BOWMAN, C. H. IMHOFF.

OFFICERS:
M. E. MOORE, President.
HENRY LEWIS, Vice President.
C. H. LEMORY, Cashier.
Interest paid on deposits of \$5 and upwards at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually. Your savings account solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN
For a long or short time on real estate or approved collateral security. Bank open from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 p. m.



FAST MAIL ROUTE.

2 - DAILY TRAINS - 2

Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and all points South, East and West.

The direct line to Ft. Scott, Parsons, Wichita, Hutchinson and all principal points in Kansas.

The only road to the Great Hot Springs of Arkansas. PULLMAN SLEEPERS and FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS on all trains.

H. G. HANNA, R. P. R. MILLAR,
City Tkt Agent, Gen'l Agent.
Cor. O and 12th Sts.



Owns and operates 5,500 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all the Principal Points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to nearest station agent or to H. G. HANNA, General Agent, or to any Railway Agent anywhere in the world.

R. MILLER, A. V. H. CARPENTER,
General Mgr., Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Agt.
J. F. TUCKER, GEO. H. HOFFORD,
Asst. Gen'l Mgr., Asst. G. P. & T. Agt.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Fremont Elkhorn & Mo. Valley RAILROAD

Trains leave 6:55 a. m. and 10:35 p. m.
THE ELKHORN VALLEY LINE.

To free homes in Northwestern Nebraska and Southwestern Dakota.

To the Black Hills and the Hot Springs.

To Central Wyoming coal and on fields and cattle ranges.

To Chicago and the East.

To St. Paul, the North and Northwest.

For further information inquire of
GEO. N. FORESMAN, Agent.

15 South 10th street, Lincoln
W. F. FITCH, J. R. BUCHANAN,
General Mgr., Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Missouri Valley, Iowa.

TAKE THE Missouri Pacific Railway

The Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to

Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City,

St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington,

Baltimore, New York and Boston.

RECLINING CHAIRS FREE ON ALL TRAINS.

For further information; Folders, etc., call on or address
H. G. HANNA,
City Ticket Agent, Cor. O and 12th sts.

P. D. BABCOCK, Depot Ticket Agent.
R. P. R. MILLAR, Gen'l Agent.

STREIGHT'S RAID.

A Federal Brigade Rode Into Northern Georgia,

BUT RODE NOT BACK AGAIN

'Twas a Quarter of a Century Ago Come This May Day.

Col. Abel D. Straight, of Indiana—A Brave Man, but Fate Was Against Him—Portraits of Generals—A Plucky Confederate Girl Guided Forrest's Cavalry to a Ford, Which They Crossed After Straight Had Burned a Bridge Behind Him.

In approaching the subject of Col. Straight's raid in northern Georgia in 1863, one is profoundly impressed that there is such a thing as fate, or luck, in the destinies of men.

Grierson's raid in Mississippi was undertaken about the same time Col. Straight began his trip to northern Alabama and Georgia. Both men had the sanction of their respective commanders in the tasks before them. Gen. Rosecrans, indeed, commander of the Army of the Cumberland at that time, himself planned Straight's expedition. Both were expected to forage on the country through which they passed. Very different were the closing scenes in the two dramas. Grierson, victorious, laden with spoils, brought news to the north that the Confederacy was "a mere shell."

He became a major general. Straight, over in northern Georgia, 200 miles to the eastward, was overwhelmed by Forrest and his cavalry, and after doing all that a brave man could, was compelled to surrender with his whole command.

The day after Grierson's victorious entry into Baton Rouge. His expedition ended in disaster. Himself and his officers were sent to Richmond, Va., to Libby prison. After making one of the most remarkable prison escapes on record in any time, a year later Straight rejoined his command with the Army of the Cumberland.

The failure to supply Rosecrans' army with proper cavalry horses was undoubtedly the chief cause of Straight's failure on the raid into Georgia. He was sent out with troops on foot, and was expected to capture horses enough from the Confederacy to mount his whole force. This he only partly succeeded in doing, hence the failure of his raid.

Col. Straight was an Indiana man, living in Indianapolis at the beginning of the war. At the first call in the north for three years' men, he formed a regiment of Indiana men and early went to the seat of war. His regiment was the Fifty-first Indiana. He took part in all the campaigning under Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee during the first part of the war. He was noted for his bravery, ability, and fine soldierly character.

Strait was at Nashville early in 1863. In connection with his raid appears another name invested for his countrymen with a pathetic interest—the name of James A. Garfield. "James A. Garfield, brigadier general and chief of staff," signed the order from Rosecrans directing Straight's course. The order said to Col. Straight:

"You have been assigned to the command of an independent provisional brigade for temporary purposes. * * * You will with all reasonable dispatch push on to western Georgia and cut the railroads which supply the Confederate army by way of Chattanooga. To accomplish this is the chief object of your expedition, and you must not allow collateral or incidental schemes, even though promising great results, to delay you so as to endanger your return."

In a later order Garfield tells Straight: "If you dress your soldiers in the costume of the enemy they will be liable to be treated as spies; you should not do this without the consent of the men, after they have been fully advised of the possible consequences."

One Illinois and part of two Ohio regiments, his own Fifty-first Indiana, in all 1,800 men, were placed under Straight's orders. "You will draw your supplies and keep your command well mounted from the country through which you pass," said the first order to Straight. To capture horses enough to mount 1,800 infantry, and then go with them and destroy two railroads, appears in the light of twenty-five years after like cutting out considerable work for Col. Straight.

If the reader will kindly observe a map of the southern states, it will be easy to trace out the route pursued by the ill-fated expedition. They left Nashville April 27, 1863. At Eastport, Miss., they were to join, and partially co-operate with a force under Brig. Gen. Dodge. His body of troops was considerably larger than that under Col. Straight.

Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge at that time commanded the Federal troops in northern Mississippi.

Gen. Dodge was a Massachusetts man, born in 1811. He received a soldier's training at a military academy in Connecticut, hence he went west as a railroad surveyor, in which pursuit he excelled. The war of 1861 found him in Iowa.

He at once enlisted in a regiment, the Fourth Iowa, and became its colonel. At the battle of Pea Ridge, 1862, he commanded the extreme right brigade, still plain colonel, and was wounded. After that he was promoted to be a brigadier general. During Sherman's Georgia campaign in 1864 he was promoted to major general, and commanded the Sixteenth army corps. After the war Gen. Dodge retired gracefully from military service and entered the civil service, being elected member of congress from Iowa.

Referring to the map again, the reader will see that the Tennessee river flows northwest. Straight and his men proceeded from Nashville to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river. There they took steamer and went up the river in a southeasterly course. The eccentric Tennessee flows through many states. It touches the northeast corner of Mississippi. On its left bank, about twenty-five miles southeast of Corinth, is the village of Eastport, Miss. There Straight's force united with that of Gen. Dodge. The two together then struck off eastward, into northern Alabama. They entered Tuscum-

bia and took possession of it, routing the Confederate force there.

Rosecrans' order through "Garfield, chief of staff," had said to Straight: "After having marched long enough with Gen. Dodge to create a general impression that you are part of his command, you will push to the southward."

At Tusculum, accordingly, the two commands separated. Dodge went southward, swept around through northern Alabama and returned to his headquarters at Corinth. His part of the raid had been successful.

Strait turned his eye eastward to Georgia. Once more, if the kindly reader will turn to his map of the southern states, he will note the important lines of railway that traverse Georgia and lead to Chattanooga, Tenn. Over these roads went the supplies that maintained the Confederate army in its stronghold at Chattanooga, which Rosecrans was trying to reduce.

Had Straight's raid been successful, it would have been followed with important consequences.

But it was not to be. Hardly had Straight left Tusculum when the avenger was on his track. The avenger was the combined Confederate cavalry forces of Col. Roddey and Gen. N. B. Forrest. They were 4,000 strong, well and powerfully mounted. The cream of the horseflesh of that region had been skimmed for their armies, leaving worthless animals and mules for Straight. His mount consisted almost wholly of mules.

Ere many hours Forrest and Roddey, on their fleet horses, were up with the Federal rear. Then began a fight which lasted four days.

Col. P. D. Roddey had been stationed four miles from Tusculum, Ala., with 1,400 cavalry. He was a brave and skillful commander, and kept the region alive with trusty scouts, who informed him of every one of the Federal movements as soon as it was made. Thus he found out immediately that Dodge had left Straight, and that Straight was proceeding eastward and southward toward Georgia.

Roddey sent a courier to Forrest, some distance away, with the information. Forrest at once caught the gravity of the situation, and hastened with all dispatch to frustrate the Federal movement. He rode night and day to overtake Straight. This was one of the most important and successful of Forrest's campaigns. One day his troops were quite worn out with hard riding and loss of sleep. It seemed impossible to urge them forward further. They were resting in camp.

All at once a company of southern ladies came in visiting the camp. Friends and relatives of some of them had been captured by Straight. The ladies wept and wailed, and urged the soldiers to recapture their lost ones. The jaded Confederates, roused up by the sight, were inspired to new effort, and swore to do so. The interview with the ladies sent them into the saddle, galloping onward again.

Col. Roddey had been in command in northern Mississippi with his cavalry brigade, but early in the year had been sent to join Van Dorn in Tennessee, and unite his force with that of Forrest.

Romantic incidents are told in Forrest's memoirs of his pursuit of Straight. There were day fights and night fights. Straight still following his orders to enter Georgia, he fought and de-

stroyed property as he ran, burning corn and army supplies in great quantities. Forrest and Roddey were close behind him. Forrest had divided his force into two columns. That under Roddey followed directly after Straight. The other made a detour to the northeast to cut off any attempt the Federal raiders might make to retreat and get back to their headquarters. This second column Forrest himself led.

The hottest fighting took place in the mountains of northern Alabama. At Day's Gap, Sami mountain, there was a sharp conflict April 30, in which the Confederate captain, W. H. Forrest, N. B. Forrest's brother, was killed. Straight repulsed Roddey's command, but dared not wait. He was up and away again, going toward Blountsville, Ala. Forrest instantly discovered the movement and sent a force off to the Federal left, on the north, to head Straight off and prevent his escape. The Union soldiers were speedily overtaken, and there was another battle the same day, April 30. Forrest was in the thickest of it, and one horse was killed under him and two others wounded. The second fight of April 30 lasted from 5 p. m. until 2 in the morning of May 1.

Strait hastened on toward Blountsville, Ala., Forrest close after him still. The Federals were soon overtaken, and there was a running fight from Blountsville to the Black Warrior river, which he reached May 1.

Strait crossed Black creek, a swift and deep affluent of the Coosa river. With the Confederates in sight behind him he burned the bridge over which he passed and planted a cannon on the bank.

Forrest came up and wondered how he should cross. Some women approached. One, a tall girl of 18, named Emma Sanborn, said:

"You are Gen. Forrest, I am told. I know of old ford to which I could guide you if I had a horse. The Yankees have taken all of ours."

Gen. Forrest rode to a log. "Jump up behind me, Miss," said he.

They rode thus to the ford, and reconnoitered it under a shower of Union bullets. Forrest explored the region on his hands and knees. Some balls passed through the girl's skirt. At that she stood up and waved her sun bonnet at the Union soldiers on the other side of the creek.

Forrest speedily finished his examination, found the ford practicable, and in two hours his army was across.

The Confederate legislature of Alabama voted a section of the public lands of the state and a gold medal to the plucky Emma Sanborn.

Strait took up the west side of the Coosa river in Georgia, Saturday, May 2, there was another sharp fight at Turkeytown, near the Coosa. That night Straight took to bed on Sunday morning, May 3, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the chase ended. Strait's ammunition and horses and men were exhausted. Forrest's command had by this time been diminished in numbers by his sending back a large force with prisoners and wounded. It is claimed by the Confederate authorities that his force was far smaller than that of Straight at this time. At any rate, he demanded Strait's surrender and obtained it. During the parley under flag of truce he kept detachments of cavalry moving in a circle, so as to impress Strait with the strength of his command.

The surrender took place at a point ominously called Straight Neck precinct, in the valley between the Coosa and Chattooga rivers, about twenty miles from Rome, Ga. Forrest marched his prisoners to Rome under guard of his staff and a single regiment, all the men he had immediately available, according to the Confederate account. He told Strait that, "as forage was scarce," he would send no more men along.

The common soldiers of Strait's command were paroled and afterward exchanged. The officers were, however, sent to Libby prison, at Richmond, under a Georgia law which charged them with liberating and arming negroes, some having been found with Strait's captured command. The charge was, however, denied by the Federal soldiers.

Ranson Carbon Light.



A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

This will Furnish the Consumer Twice the Light that is given by any other process and Saves Gas.

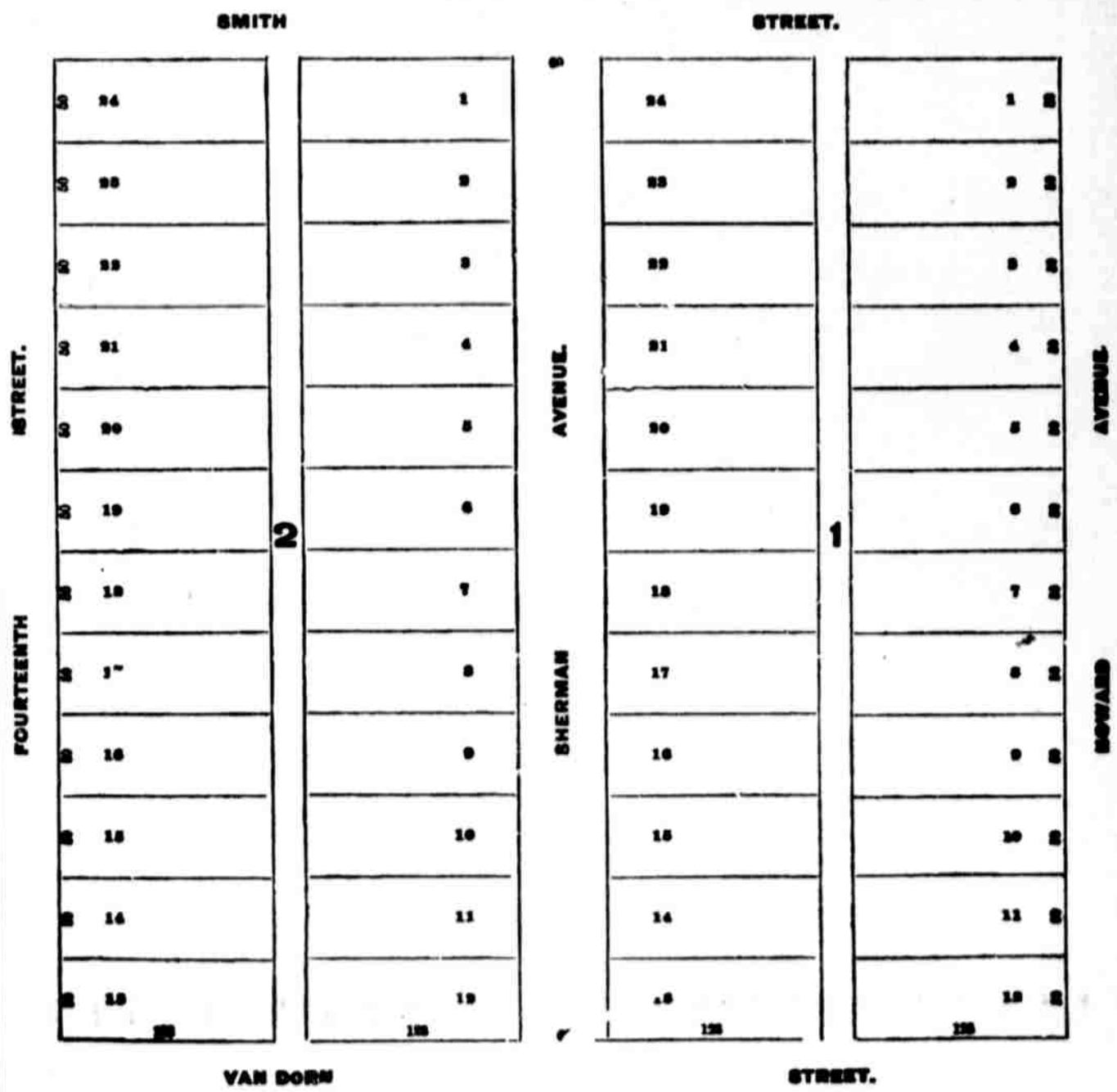
This light can be seen at our office 125 N. 11th St.

Where Full Particulars will be given regarding its operation e.c.,

L. WESSEL, JR. General Agent.

KNOB HILL.

Scale, 100 Ft.=1 Inch.



The foregoing plat shows the location of "Knob's Hill," the highest dryest and most beautiful building sites yet presented to the public. These lots are not high priced when their sightliness is considered; they are sure to be the homes of our best people, and will always be valuable property. Street cars, already handy, will soon run by the property. The terms are thus:

One-fourth Cash; balance 3 Equal Annual Payments. WITH INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

The lots will be advanced twenty-five per cent. when twenty-five are sold. Buy now.

MCBRIDE & MELONE.
ROOM 4, RICHARDS BLOCK