

THE PEOPLE'S PILOT.

VOL IV.

RENSSELAER, IND. FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

No. 11

"THE MODEL."

The Largest Display of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Cloaks, Hats and Caps ever displayed under one roof in this city.

Over **\$20,000** Worth of Merchandise.



There's no use Talking!!!
Bill Jones and me are the only fellers what looks decent. We gets
"KAST IRON" Combination SUITS
They are warranted to wear, have Double Seams and Riveted Buttons.
"KAST IRON" Combination Suit Consists of 1 Jacket, 2 Pair Pants, 1 Cap For Sale by
THE MODEL!



"KAST IRON" Clothing
For Sale by
THE MODEL

Yes sir!
that's all I paid for this suit—It looks as well as tailor made clothes and costs but half as much.
MY BOYS wear them. My wife says she never saw any clothing STAY TOGETHER and wear so well as



Boys of '61!

They sing Their Songs And Tell Stories of Days Gone By.

ONE GRAND RE-UNION

Of the 46, 48 and 87 Regiments, Ind. Volunteers.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Rensselaer Royally Entertains the Survivors of these three Famous Old Regiments and They are Pleased at the Treatment They Receive.

THE Boys in Blue have come to town. They captured the place and no resistance offered them. They have the keys to the entire village and are enjoying themselves in their usual jolly manner.

We welcome the survivors of the 46th, 48th and 87th Regiments Indiana Volunteers.

At the last regular meeting of these regiments they decided to visit Rensselaer and learn of the hospitality of her citizens and we know they will return to their homes feeling that they have been royally entertained, for Rensselaer never does things by halves.

There was no special attempt at decorations but our citizens were liberal in their display of flags and bunting on every hand. Washington street presented a beautiful and striking picture to gaze upon.

There were not as many of the old veterans here as was expected, but nevertheless we treated them just as well. They began to arrive on Tuesday afternoon, but on Wednesday they began to pour in from various parts of the country in goodly numbers and as fast as they arrived they were assigned to places where they would be entertained, of which the entire forenoon was taken up at this work.

The regimental meeting of the 46th Ind. was held in the G. A. R. hall and the usual routine of business was gone through. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. W. McCormick, vice-president, H. Robinson, secretary, J. C. Humerickhouse, treasurer, Thos. Casey.

The regimental meeting of the 87th was also held in the afternoon at the opera house and they elected the following officers: President, Col. Hammond; Vice-Presidents, Co. A, D. H. Yeoman, Co. B, S. Conn, Co. C, P. Keagan, Co. D, J. W. Elam, Co. E, P. S. Troutman, Co. F, H. C. Long, Co. H, I. S. Ramey, Co. I, A. Reitenour, Co. K, — Deacon; Treasurer, D. H. Yeoman; Recording Sec'y, J. A. Burnham.

Arrangements had been made for holding a grand camp fire in the opera house, but owing to

the warmth of the evening, it was held in the court house yard. At eight o'clock an immense crowd had assembled to listen to the interesting program that had been arranged. We have not time nor space to give each number special mention. The address of welcome was made by Capt. R. W. Marshall, and liberally responded to by Gen. Jasper Packard, of Evansville. Excellent music was furnished by the male quartette and choir, the 87th glee club comrade Newby, of Indianapolis, and the Rensselaer and Rose Lawn bands. The remainder of the program was made up of interesting reminiscences told by the boys. The meeting was held to late hour, and the interest of the audience was perceptible by their remaining until the last number of the lengthy program was completed.

On Thursday morning the 48th held their regimental meeting at the court house and the following officers were elected: President, Jonathan Pickere, secretary and treasurer, J. A. M. LaPierre.

The 48th and 87th regiments decided to hold their next meeting at Argos, on Sept. 19, 1895, which is the anniversary of the first engagement of the 48th, that occurred at Iuka, Miss.

The ladies of the W. R. C. held a public reception at the residence of Capt. J. M. Wasson and it was largely attended. The remainder of the day was taken up by the boys in having a general good time, and we are positive that they accomplished this without much trouble.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth Regiment was organized at Logansport on the 4th of October, 1861, with Graham N. Fitch as Colonel, and was mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861. It then marched to Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, where it remained until the 16th of February, 1862, when it marched to the mouth of Salt river, and thence to Paducah. It was then sent to Missouri and joined Gen. Pope's army at Commerce. From thence it moved with a column to the rear of New Madrid and Island No. 10, participating in the attack on New Madrid. With the 34th, 43d and 47th Indiana, it went to Riddle's Point, under General Palmer, to cut off the rebel communication with Island No. 10, and while there put up a battery at night, and sustained itself against an attack by five rebel gunboats for over an hour without being dislodged. After the surrender of Island No. 10, it started, on the 13th of April, 1862, with a large force under Gen. Pope for Fort Pillow, and laid beyond Osceola for five weeks, endeavoring to get below the rebel fort. On the 5th of June the flags of the Forty-Sixth and Forty-Third regiments were raised over Fort Pillow, and on the same day the Forty-Sixth moved down the river on the gunboat fleet.

On the 6th of June, after the gunboat fight, the regiment landed and occupied Memphis. On the 14th of June it left Memphis and went up White river with gunboats to meet Gen. Curtis. At St. Charles, on the 17th, it charged the rebel works, drove the enemy out, capturing his guns and a number of prisoners. It then moved up the river above Clarendon, and was there re-inforced by the Twenty-Fourth, Thirty-Fourth and Forty-Third Indiana. The whole force then moved up the river to Crockett's Bluff, where it landed and marched across the country, meeting the enemy and driving

him back, after which it joined the fleet at Clarendon, and returned to Helena. At Helena the Forty-Sixth was assigned to Gen. Hovey's division, and on the 4th of August marched across to Clarendon on an expedition, returning on the 16th.

On the 16th of November it went on an expedition against Arkansas Post, and on the 26th moved with the expedition down the Tallahatchie and Cold Water rivers in Mississippi. Returning to Helena it went on an expedition, on the 10th of January, 1863, under Gen. Gorman to Duval's Bluff, on White River, and captured some cannon. In February it assisted in clearing Yazoo Pass of obstructions, and then went on the Yazoo river expedition under Gen. Ross, participating in the engagements at Fort Pemberton. Returning to Helena on the 8th of April, it started for Milliken's Bend on the 12th, and took part in the movement to the rear of Vicksburg under Gen. Grant, serving in McGinnis' Brigade, of Hovey's Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

During this campaign it was the principal part of the engagement at Port Gibson, and was in the advance brigade at Champion Hills, suffering severely in the latter engagement, losing in killed and wounded one-fourth of the number engaged.

It was at the siege of Vicksburg, and was in the trenches there for forty-four days. On the 5th of July the regiment started, under Gen. Sherman, after Gen. Joe Johnston's forces at Jackson. After defeating the enemy and driving him away, the regiment returned to Vicksburg, from whence, on the 10th of August, it was transported first to Natchez and next to New Orleans. Here it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, under Gen. Banks, and on the 12th of September started on the Teche expedition through Louisiana toward Sabine river. The regiment was in the advance at Grand Coteau, and rendered material assistance to Gen. Burbridge at that point.

In December the Forty-Sixth returned to New Orleans, and on the 2nd of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On the 4th of March it moved with Gen. Banks' army on the Red river expedition, and marched three hundred and two miles to Sabine Cross Roads. Here it engaged in the battle of Mansfield on the 8th of April, 1864, in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 13th Army Corps, losing ten killed, twelve wounded and seventy-seven captured. Of this disastrous blunder an intelligent officer of the Forty-Sixth gives the following account: "This fight was brought on by the cavalry, under orders to push on, when the detachment of the 13th Corps was four miles in the rear, the 19th Corps ten miles and the 16th Corps thirty miles in the rear. The 4th division of the 13th Corps, about twenty-two hundred men, was thrown in and destroyed or broken up; then the 3d division, eighteen hundred strong, with the same result. The cavalry wagons were in front, causing a heavy loss of artillery. The scattered men retreated until the 19th Corps was met, near dark, when the rebels were brought to a stand. The next day the 16th Corps was met, and the battle of Pleasant Hill fought." The prisoners captured at Mansfield were tortured eight months in stockade prisons at Camp Ford and Camp Groce, Texas. In the battle of Pleasant Hill the Forty-sixth

was actively engaged, and marched with Banks' army in its retreat to the Mississippi, and, with the other portion of the 13th Corps, held the rebels back from Alexandria while the dam was being built.

The Regiment arrived at Morganza, on the Mississippi, on the 22nd of May, and from thence moved to New Orleans, which place it left on the 12th of June, for Indiana, on veteran furlough. When about to return to the after the expiration of its furlough, the regiment was sent out, first down the Ohio, towards Shawneetown, then through Kentucky to Lexington, to resist the invasion of that state by a rebel force. It marched, under General Burbridge, on an expedition to Saltville, and garrisoned Prestonsburg and Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Returning from this expedition, the Regiment went into garrison at Lexington, where it remained until September, 1865, and then proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out of service on the 4th of September, 1865. Proceeding to Indianapolis it was present at a public reception given to returned soldiers in the capitol grounds on the 6th of September, and, in a few days afterward, the regiment was finally discharged.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-Eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen on the 6th of December, 1861, with Norman Eddy as Colonel, and left for Fort Donelson via Cairo, on the 1st of February, 1862, where it arrived the day after the surrender. It then moved to Paducah, where it remained until May, when it moved up the Tennessee river and engaged in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth it was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Mississippi, and took part in the marches and counter-marches in pursuit of Gen. Price. On the 19th of September it participated in the battle of Iuka, losing one hundred and sixteen men in killed and wounded out of four hundred and twenty engaged. On the 3d and 4th of October, it was engaged in the second battle at Corinth, (under Rosecrans), and lost twenty-six killed and wounded. The regiment next moved down the Mississippi Central railroad as far as Oxford, Miss., and on its return marched to Memphis, where, in January, 1863, it was assigned to the First Brigade, Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. After remaining here two months it was transported down the Mississippi, and joining the army of Gen. Grant, marched with it to the rear of Vicksburg. During this campaign the regiment participated in the skirmish of Forty Hills, on the 3rd of May; the battle of Raymond, on the 13th of May; the battle of Jackson, on the 14th of May, and the engagement at Champion Hills, on the 16th of May, losing in the latter battle thirty-three killed and wounded. It was actively engaged in the trenches during the long siege of the rebel works at Vicksburg, and took part in the assault on the 22d of May, losing thirty-eight in killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Vicksburg it remained in that vicinity until August, and then moved up the river to Memphis, and from thence marched across the country to Chattanooga, and while in that vicinity engaged the enemy at Tunnel Hill. From

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

READ THIS!

Being convinced that the credit system of doing business necessarily works an injustice to both merchant and good paying customers, we have concluded to adopt the

CASH SYSTEM

on and after September 1, 1894. We invite all of our old customers and as many others as wish to save a good discount for cash to call and see if we don't do as we agree to.

PORTER & YEOMAN.

School Supplies. A complete line at B. F. Fendig's City Drug Store.