FIRST BLOOD AT SHILOH.

THE SIXTEENTH WISCONSIN IN THE ALL DAY FIGHT OF APRIL 6.

Wisconsin Fellows Opened the Battle and Gave the Alamo-Stubborn Stand Made at the Camps—Brilliant Work of the Regiment at Corinth and Atlanta.

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ONE was rently opened the battle at Shiloh, whether it was a surprise or simply an effort to feel the way by reconnoiter, and the Sixteenth Wisconsin was not far away from the spot where the first shot was fired at the moment it happened. The Confederate attack came so nearly on the morning of April 6, on the division of Gen. Prentiss, the extreme left flank of the Union Army of Grant's Army, that it was not left up to the right, hence he began on Prentiss. Prentiss, in turn, had to call upon Sherman for more to save. On the evening of the 5th, Saturday, he doubled his picket guard and sent out pickets a mile or more in front.

Along the pickets were four companies of the Sixteenth, under command of Lieut. Col. Allen, and Company C, under Captain Bingham, on Sunday, the 6th, the rebels reported some activity on the front, and the entire regiment was turned out in a body to prepare for fighting. Being some nearer at a column they moved toward them, but the skirmishers, or sniper, after a short fusillade, were driven in or killed by bringing the guard, a full line of Confederate troops only for battle. The Confederates opened on the right and early morning of April 6, by pounding of the Sixteenth was killed. The Confederate cavalry belonged to Chalmers' command, of Hindman's division of Bragg's army of Tennessee. The two companies of the Twenty-first Illinois (Yates) were posted with the Sixteenth, and may have participated in the skirmish. But the report is clear that the Wisconsin men suffered at the first fire in their whole thousand battle. They got in early, and they came home laden with and bore their loss in killed and wounded exceeded those of any other regiment in Prentiss' division.

On receiving the fire of the enemy Col. Yaryerd ordered his men back, and with some reconnoiter the enemy, who demanded in his own words, Prentiss gave his orders to fire to defend his camps. The Eleventh formed in line eighty rods in front of the tent and engaged the enemy and held fast. Prentiss ordered a change of front and then a retreat to a new position, forty rods in rear of his tent. The enemy continued was advancing in overwhelming numbers and keeping up a terrible fire. For the everything appeared upon the Confederate side, so that the attack began to extend from the Union line against Sherman.

After assuming position there from the Sixteenth great activity in front of the regiment came and made a desperate fight for its encampment. The Confederates Kling, fell on one side and down under him, and as he was about to mount a second it was killed as was blow. Lieut. Col. Allen was wounded at some time and carried from the field. The Confederates gained forward from the right, front and in the rear, and the Sixteenth had to fall back to the rear wherever it was feasible. The Sixteenth men, with the others of the division, made the end of Shiloh. Both the Confederates suffered heavily from their well aimed bullets, the artillerists especially being quite targets.

The Sixteenth men were quite loaded down with, so we can tell how long, for we can take with us then in such a whirlwind. Regiments and brigades became disrupted, but still the men fought. Colonel Allen was called Shiloh's soldiers, as the Twelfth was Shiloh's regiment, and we can tell individually and did their best, even if they did it locally.

Colonel Allen Prentiss said that further defense of his camps would be useless, and he ordered one by one to take to the woods with their arms and make their way as which they could, and he himself was in the rear. That position was reached by the rest of the men, firing as they quietly made for the concealed woods. When the Sixteenth reached there the cartridge boxes of the men were empty, and after these had been refilled it was no place to fight. Prentiss formed the men as he could, the main road of the region as it passed diagonally across the field.

They were soon driven from the enemy by a growth of scattered trees standing on the edge of a dense thicket of timber. The Confederates charged, firing rapidly and wildly, for their bullets went over the heads of Prentiss' men, who lay flat on their stomachs in the thicket. The entire Union line then went to the rear, and at Riverside the military was given play.

The first taste of this deadly fire the Confederates felt back. Very soon however reinforcements reached them, and for hours the battle raged about that thicket, and the Sixteenth men aptly named it the "Hornets' Nest."

All the energies of the south were concentrated there for the time, and the division would have to be wiped out before the Confederate line of battle could move forward. Gen. Sidney Johnston received his death wound while directing personal attacks on Prentiss' last stronghold. Grant visited the line there and carried the horses of his staff off to safety, with the enormous odds to the field against them.

In the first assault the Confederates scented hardly through the fringe of wood toward the thicket, and only turned back a moment or two, for dead men were piled there with the Union bullets began to zip and strike. Then, using what they had stored up, they rent out "Hornets' Nest" and retired. Again and again the assaults was massed, always with the usual yell—the "Rebel Yell" men call it—and then march through another part of the fortress to the barricade. These matches not counterattacks or one each hour. If they come out to an summon the hour of 4 o'clock, one within five to thirty min. At 3 o'clock the rebels for their prime, increasing until the hour fell the twelve hours the field gone, the four rocks leaving fresh fresh and pushing with their bayonets toward the dial of the clock.

When the house had been shot down on the afternoon retreat, willing hands drew the mission bell and placed them where the Sixteenth has enough gun in the infantry ranks. Finally, Prentiss was left by the finding of mounted dismounted, and with about 1,000 men he fell into the enemy's hands. This was late in the day, some thousands say 5 o'clock. The fight began at 5 o'clock, and ended in the morning.

After Prentiss was captured and his line of defense broken the Sixteenth was left out of action for the rest of the day. Allen and three companies having been engaged in defending the "Hornets' Nest." The brigade in which the regiment fought at first was not all killed and 125 wounded. Two thousand had 46 killed outright, 195 wounded and 25 missing, but the casualty in the Sixteenth was seemed bound to be among the dead and the number killed is 52, the highest casualty of any regiment in the division. The small number missing shows how bravely the regiment defended the ground, for it taught in every line of battle taken up by Prentiss during the day, for instance has was in the defense of the camps early in the fight.

The Sixteenth was four battles in the service, only three counting the home—Shiloh, Corinth and Atlanta—but it was a record in the blood shed in action. Company A was in the Pittsburg Landing Regiment. It first saw the enemy at Corinth. Company A in its ranks engagement, and there, for fifteen minutes, under a galling, rattling fire, it stood its ground and lost 20 men in casualties. This man 7 killed, 28 wounded and 9 missing, and of the wounded and missing 7 were Shiloh men. Company A lost 27 men in action at Atlanta, July and July, 1864. Shiloh, Corinth and Atlanta—but it was a record in the blood shed in action. The Twelfth Wisconsin, Company A, was the Twelfth Regiment. It first saw the enemy at Corinth. Company A in its ranks engagement, and there, for fifteen minutes, under a galling, rattling fire, it stood its ground and lost 20 men in casualties. This man 7 killed, 28 wounded and 9 missing, and of the wounded and missing 7 were Shiloh men. Company A lost 27 men in action at Atlanta, July and July, 1864. Shiloh, Corinth and Atlanta—but it was a record in the blood shed in action. The Twelfth Wisconsin, Company A, was the Twelfth Regiment. It first saw the enemy at Corinth. Company A in its ranks engagement, and there, for fifteen minutes, under a galling, rattling fire, it stood its ground and lost 20 men in casualties. This man 7 killed, 28 wounded and 9 missing, and of the wounded and missing 7 were Shiloh men. Company A lost 27 men in action at Atlanta, July and July, 1864.

ANGELS OF BATTLE.

for below range from the waves on the river. Finally the fatal was reached, and the Confederate line was forced back to the line each forward up to and, in place, some the hundreds. Then was the Sixteenth in the thickest scenes of desperate, frenzied action, there with bayonets and the hatred allies freely given and received.

The fatal was intense, as that officers on horseback were unscathed, and unscathed not one every gallant fellow was in the saddle. The Sixteenth was composed of Illinois, the adjutant and two captains were wounded in the charge. After dreadful Confederate attacks had been forced back, and before the day ended regained from distinct efforts on the part of Chalmers's men to obtain it.

The next day, July 28, when the Confederate cavalry, Hood, made its famous second attack, against Sherman's line, Forrest's cavalry was sent on the defensive to aid Hall Hill, as it is known to history. Strange to say, the defense was made by the Sixteenth men, the Wisconsin regiment that had fought at Shiloh. The Confederates broke through the lines of one corps and swept along the works lengthwise, leaving Hall Hill, some four miles and rear. In line reliled to their line, he said, the Confederates swarmed around the hill, surprised and bayoneted the men. When the Sixteenth reached there the cartridge boxes of the men were empty, and after these had been refilled it was no place to fight. Prentiss formed the men as he could, the main road of the region as it passed diagonally across the field.

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THE PICKETS' DISCOVERY.

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The sun was as daring as himself.

THE BICYCLE GIRL.

What the Rising Machine Promises to Do for Riders of Dress and Bubble.

One of the most, perhaps products of the wave of modern improvement is the bicycle girl. Not long ago the bicycle was a boy's plaything, and the girl who was not his brother was his sister, and nobody thought of her as capable of the wheel. Women's dress hampered them too much, the dress reformers have ever dressed, or in their most logical costume. She could give a university graduate points on a dissertation, and not equal him in mentality. She is a society belle, but is practically and useless. The girl who takes a long ride with her brother over Fort Douglas, and finds it to be second hundred degrees of the world-between of life.

The dress of the bicycle is standardized and women, she doesn't let her mind wandle and assert to the one side or the other any more than she does her mind. For the known is woman number. She is stout, erect, plump and healthy and rosy, and does not the quickness and energy of her brother. She is not, in fact, woman for some to her sweeter feminine meetings or pertaining to political work.

The first evidence of the character discovered due to the exercise will be a healthy appetite, and she will eat anything and everything that was ever consumed drink. It will only be a little time before she will be able to have her own way to feed the rest of the dress reformers and set her to talking along one line on the subject of wings. She will soon be very sociable, and finally does not fail to see some thing delicious and comfortable in the room of her friends.

Once get a woman's mind to reason from the premises thus laid the rest may be expected of them to follow. Some idea of the dress reformers and the new improvement principle of their reform is now in vogue. The idea, that the woman will be allowed with the three gown and little wheel with one dark and bare person. To the uninitiated it would seem that there would be a place when passing is demanded that you wear your best and know the reason why. Some day be found fault, and would be when the gown is worn in the place a street. But a sight is left, and one is left, and one is not one place.

The bicycle has come to stay, and women are that one only bicycle woman goes to or the same time other through to the colleges. The Wellesley girls have adopted it and it is quite the rage. If just at this point you are disposed to the fellow who swears your sister, wife and lover is a mere mass of heavy metal, and leaves it to stand in front of every saloon in the town, and leaves the bicycle between just long enough for the boys, and of the road, instead of your own. Remember there may be a good reason why the fellow, which may be of higher or lower order, which according to the number. Thirty lives of a day and the wheel is worn out your lost lover, and by giving a score with bicycle gone in the lives of the boys and lightness in the bicycle you will see a great deal of the world, and you are, and lesser grades of motion is concerned.

Cycle is the wheel without weather so gone that will be needed, and when weather is fair it warm, hazy, and easy to mount, but we don't care for the weather. The reasonableness with each month and neither increase or diminish on the outside from the accessories. Independent it seems not the same for the wheel, and the power which may be more or less heavy according to the day.

There is great discussion among the experts on the question of saddle. Which is now to be adopted, the man to be left behind, and the woman, and with saddle they must ride sideways, or, let it be a rising wheel, and ancient sway on the side with a free hand, and the chaste bound, and the wheel, and the wheel, and the front of all to impediment in the gown which is of hard cloth. Only but very sensible of the dress reformers, you fail more with the new perfectly the motion of the legs.—New York Sun.

WOMEN'S FEAT OF FEAR.

A distinctively feminine experience is the fear of fear. All women know what that is, and most have felt it, and have felt it in excess of unfortunate, but of the fear of misfortune. Fear is a dreadful emotion that makes one palsied—so dreadful that nothing else may it is confronted with, and, though neither may conquer the fear, yet a lady of which fear is but the mother and the reason. Fear is what makes the fear of fear. There is the fear lest one may fall or scream, but, rarely and a few the exception of women, the fear of fear.

If a woman wants to make her mount spontaneously, let her know that she is afraid, but, if she wants to be left, let her show no fear. Fear is a weapon, and women know how to use it.

In the rural fair you friend or wife flinks toward the unpainted horse? No matter what that horse is, the man can take his and stand and mount a mule the friend's horse at the station. He appreciates nice to action before it is half form, that the mount is made and leaving while the friend lies in her cars, and no fear come into the mind. The silent women manages herself to be the more or more than the grave cloth. This is when women make that fearless observation, the fear of fear.—Boston Congregationalist.

Long white tress be changed often to suit the style, so that the wheel will look fair and gleaming, and the old dress can pass through three lively. A clear flame was the extract if the white are coated in vinegar twenty four hours before boiling.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington's pair of ruby earrings are valued at $1,000, each stone weighing fifteen karats and being of perfect shape and workmanship. There are said to be the finest rubies in the United States.

The young Duchess of Newcastle is an enthusiastic lover of dogs in general, but particularly of Houndes and Hounds, of which she has had a pack of twenty.

One of the recent young women in Phila delphia is Miss Estelle Purdie, who is engaged to be married to a minister. She is a graduate of the University of Mr. Gilbert Purdie, a coal dealer, who is worth stock $1,000,000.

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ORANGE BLOSSOM.
Ladies suffering from any form of Female Weakness, will find a sure cure in "Orange Blossom." For full information call on the General Agent, 127 West Third South Street, Salt Lake City.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Fitzgerald, deceased.

Notice of intended sale of real estate, and petition for administration on estate of said.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE of Real Estate of said deceased, made by the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, in the case of the matter of the estate of Mary Fitzgerald, deceased, on the evening of the 4th day of January, A.D. 1892, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at the Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 16th day of February, A.D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,