

ATLANTA JOURNAL

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

A VALIANT SOLDIER.

WHO WELL DESERVED THE
SPLENDID FAME HE WON.

*Interview to the Late Gen. W. S. Hancock—
Interview with Gen. Rosecrans—What
Some of his Army Associates Say—
An Incident of Gettysburg.*

Special Correspondence ATLANTA JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Yes, I knew Gen. Hancock well when he was a cadet at West Point," said Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to a representative of the JOURNAL. "The papers were wrong, however, in saying that we were classmates. I graduated in '43 and Hancock in '44. I was serving as assistant instructor in civil and military engineering, and he was one of my pupils, during his last two years at the academy. It was in this capacity that I was associated with him. You know there is a good deal of exclusiveness among the different classes at West Point; at least there was at that time, and I presume it is very much the same now. The higher classes did not mingle with the lower ones, except as they might be thrown together while on duty. So, you see, Hancock being two years behind me, I knew little of him until I became his teacher.

"I remember him distinctly as a fair-haired, blue-eyed, bright boy—the youngest, I think, in his class. He was always good-natured and well-behaved, and was popular with everybody. He was full of fun, but he had a kind heart, and I do not think he ever indulged in practical jokes at the expense of others, as so many did. In his studies he was among the best, and yet not brilliant. He always seemed to take things sort of easy, and did not have to work as hard as most of the boys did, to attain equal proficiency. I remember that he was particularly good in blackboard drawing. There was no one in the class who could equal him in this. By the way, Hancock was of a Quaker family. You know the Quakers don't believe in war, and all his friends were dead against his adopting the military profession. I have been told that they made every effort to dissuade him from going to West Point, and that his father even threatened to disinherit him. But he was a born soldier, and nothing could turn him from his choice.

"It seems strange to think of it now, but it is a fact that from the time Hancock graduated, in 1844, we did not even see each other again until 1864—forty years. Our posts of duty were widely separated. In 1854 I resigned from the army, and from that time till the war broke out I lived in Cincinnati, and was engaged in civil engineering. I entered the army again in 1861, but my service was entirely in the West and his in the East, so that we never once met. About a year and a half ago I was in New York on business, and Gen. Hancock came to my hotel to see me. Our meeting, after so long a time, was exceedingly cordial and pleasant. I saw in him as a man and a veteran soldier, many of the characteristics that marked him as a boy at the Academy—the same gentleness of heart and kindly courtesy. I thought him one of the finest looking men I had ever seen. I only met him once afterward, and that was when I was a member of the Congressional committee to visit West Point. Gen. Hancock was there for two or three days, and I greatly enjoyed his pleasant and genial companionship. He was my ideal of a soldier and a gentleman.

"While I am talking about West Point I would like to say a word about the feeling that existed between the 'regular' and volunteer officers during the late war. We heard a good deal then, and do yet, about the jealousy of the West Pointers toward those who entered the army from civil life and rose by merit to high commands. Now, in my opinion, this is largely imaginary. There is a good deal of nonsense about it. I'm sure I never had any such feeling, nor did I ever see any of it worth mentioning. Of course there is a bond of fellowship between the graduates of West Point, just the same as there is between the alumni of any institution of learning. This is only natural, and I do not believe any further than that. It is no doubt true that as between a regular and an untried volunteer officer, other things being equal, there might be a preference for the former by reason of his military education; but whenever a volunteer officer proved under fire his courage and his ability to command, he was treated

politician. I do not think he took his defeat much to heart, after he recovered from the first chagrin and disappointment. No doubt he would have been glad to be President—who of us wouldn't?—but I think he was glad to get out of the worry of the campaign and the grip of the politicians, and go back to his quiet life on Governor's Island."

HE NEVER COMPLAINED BUT OBEY.

Said Colonel John G. Parke, corps of engineers, and a Major General of volunteers during the war: "General Hancock was one of the most obedient soldiers I ever knew. He evidently learned well at West Point this first duty of a soldier, and practiced it during the whole of his long military career. In whatever capacity he served he never questioned an order from a superior officer. No matter how difficult or dangerous the task imposed, his only thought was to obey. Few commanders had better success in accomplishing the desired end, and when he failed it was not for lack of the utmost effort. The only time I ever knew him to complain was while he was in command at New Orleans, during the troubles there soon after the war. He issued some order—I do not recall what it was—that President Grant revoked. General Hancock believed he was right, and the censure implied by the action of the President keenly touched his official honor and dignity."

AN INCIDENT OF GETTYSBURG.

I am reminded of an incident of the battle of Gettysburg, told me by ex Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota. The First Minnesota was the only regiment from that State in the Army of the Potomac. On the second day of the battle, near the Peach Orchard, it was thrown in at a critical moment to check the advance of a force ten times its number. Sickles had been desperately wounded and his corps, the Third, was yielding its position near Round Top. The enemy's confident battalions came on in triumphant shouts. It seemed inevitable that the line would be pierced and the left of the Union army perhaps hopelessly routed. A heavy brigade of Mississippians, under Barksdale, advanced at double-quick to assail a weak point. Gen. Hancock dashed up at a gallop and ordered the First Minnesota, which was the only regiment at hand, to meet and check this movement.

"Reinforcements are coming," he said, "but you must hold them a few minutes! Everything depends upon it!"

The order was obeyed with a gallantry almost beyond description. Marching bravely out to stem the tide that it seemed would utterly overwhelm them, the Minnesotians faced the utmost possible vigor from their fast diminishing ranks. Within ten minutes Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Adjutant were shot down. Men went down like grass before the scythe. But still the regiment held its ground with magnificent courage. More than two-thirds of its officers and men were killed or wounded. Of the 330 who marched out to face that storm of death only 89 returned unhurt. Sixty-one were killed where they stood, and 180 were wounded. Some of the companies had scarcely a man left untouched. It was a fearful sacrifice, but the object was gained. While this awful struggle was in progress other troops had been hurried forward. They opened upon the advancing column with musketry and artillery, and literally tore them to pieces. General Barksdale was killed. His shattered regiments reeled and retired across the plain, and the danger was past. No regiment in the Union army at Gettysburg suffered so great a proportionate loss as the First Minnesota. Its roll of killed was five times as long as the average of the regiments engaged.

Some time afterward Senator Wilkinson had a conversation with Gen. Hancock in regard to the important service rendered by this regiment. Said General Hancock:

"I had no alternative but to order that regiment in. We had no force at hand to meet the sudden emergency. Troops had been ordered up and they were coming on the run, but I saw that in some way five minutes must be gained or we were lost. It was fortunate that I found there so grand a body of men as the First Minnesota. I knew they must lose heavily, and it caused me pain to give the order for them to advance, but I would have done it if I had known every man would be killed. It was a sacrifice that must be made. The superb gallantry of those men saved our line from being broken. No soldiers on any field in this or any other country, ever displayed grander heroism."

FIXED.

NECROLOGICAL.

Special Correspondence ATLANTA JOURNAL.
Mr. and Mrs. S. T. McElroy are visiting

A CHEEKY SOCIALIST.

THE LONDON SHOPKEEPERS DEMAND INDEMNIFICATION.

The Disastrous Effect of the Riots on Business—The Prevailing Distress Underestimated—Hyndman's Pleas of Justification.

LONDON, February 15.—The actual extent of the distress which prevails in the metropolis has been very much understated, estimate of 50,000 idle workmen being too low by half. The moral effects of the riots is probably the heaviest blow which the disturbance has dealt to London. Official action, or inaction, has subjected her citizens to the suspicion of cowardice and shaken European confidence in the social strength of England.

The government has caused circulars to be sent to officials throughout the country, inquiring into the extent of the distress existing among the working people out of employment; and inviting suggestions as to the measures for the relief of the sufferers. The demand for Socialist Hyndman's arrest has not yet influenced the authorities to take him into custody.

He expresses himself as being quite ready to answer any charge that may be brought against him whenever it shall suit the convenience of the authorities to arraign him. He is confident that the government cannot make a case against him without involving Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, who he said, have habitually used in their public speeches language equally conducive to contempt of the laws for the protection of property with his own. Mr. Chamberlain, he declared, had often made speeches more violent in temper than those made in Trafalgar square by Burns and himself.

"If," said he, "certain members of Parliament and Cabinet ministers have not overstepped the limit of the law, I feel perfectly confident that I am safely within its pale."

The tradesmen are bringing a strong pressure to bear upon the Home Office, and with demands for indemnification, appeals for the protection of property, petitions for additional measures of security, and inquiries as to the government measures for the prevention of future disturbances, Sir Hugh Childer's lines are not just at present cast in pleasant places.

The mass meeting of the unemployed of the southeastern part of London, called to assemble in Deptford last night, has been postponed until to-day.

Six hundred police recruits have been engaged by the government for service in London. The new men will go on duty at once, and while waiting for their uniform will wear clothes with badges on the left arm.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Guy Hecker is still in the city.

Charles H. Morton, manager of the Nashville club, is in the city, the guest of the Kimball.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Manager Schmelz, of the Maroons, is expected here Tuesday.

It is said that Stemmeyer, one of the pitchers of the Boston club, will be released to Kansas City.

Manager Levis, of the Chattanooga, is here to attend the meeting of the schedule committee to-morrow.

At the special meeting of the League in March, a rule will be introduced giving the batsman his base when hit by a pitched ball.

Secretary Brown received from Memphis this morning the contract of Chas. Krehmeyer, who caught the latter part of last season for Columbus.

"A great many names that were once familiar in League and American Association ranks will next season grace score cards in the Sunny South," says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Brockton and Savannah clubs will probably have a wrangle over the services of John Moriarity, the left-hand pitcher, of Holyoke, Mass., both claiming to have signed him.

J. D. Shibe & Co., of Philadelphia, have offered to furnish the Southern League, free of expense, all the balls and bats it may require, and to publish the Southern League Guide, free of charge, furnishing each club with fifty copies.

Memphis has released Chas. Hamburg and will sign G. J. Davis, who played here

turn him from his choice.
"It seems strange to think of it now, but it is a fact that the time Hancock graduated in 1844, we did not even see each other again until 1884—forty years.
Our posts of duty were widely separated. In 1854 I resigned from the army, and from that time till the war broke out I lived in Cincinnati, and was engaged in civil engineering. I entered the army again in 1861, but my service was entirely in the West and his in the East, so that we never once met. About a year and a half ago I was in New York on business, and Gen. Hancock came to my hotel to see me. Our meeting, after so long a time, was exceedingly cordial and pleasant. I saw him as a man and a veteran soldier, many of the characteristics that marked him as a boy at the Academy—the same gentleness of heart and kindly courtesy. I thought him one of the finest looking men I had ever seen. I only met him once afterward, and that was when I was a member of the Congressional committee to visit West Point. Gen. Hancock was there for two or three days, and I greatly enjoyed his pleasant and genial companionship. He was my ideal of a soldier and a gentleman.
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GENERAL NEWTON'S TRIBUTE.
"I think Hancock, when he was a cadet, was the handsomest boy I ever saw," said General John Newton, chief of engineers. We were at West Point together, although he was two years behind me, and I did not become intimately acquainted with him during our academy days. During the early part of the war we commanded brigades in the same division. Although in this relation we were together in several severe engagements, I was never in his immediate presence under fire, as each of us was absorbed in the duties of his own command. But we all knew what a leader General Hancock was. He knew no fear when duty called. His very presence was an inspiration to his men. When Richmond was killed at Antietam Hancock succeeded to the command of his division, and was subsequently placed at the head of the second corps, in which position he made such a splendid record during the last two years of the war. After Gettysburg we drifted apart. I was sent West to command the Second division of the Fourth corps, in Sherman's army, and was not again associated with General Hancock.

"He was in all respects a model soldier. His military genius cannot be questioned, and his personal courage could not be surpassed. I do not know whether he ever aspired to the command of the army of the Potomac. That position carried with it a responsibility that few men would voluntarily seek. But I believe that if it had been placed upon him he would not have shrunk from it, and I believe he would have led that army successfully. I have always been sorry that Reynolds did not accept the chief command after Chancellorsville. I believe it was offered him but he declined it, and fell while leading the First corps at Gettysburg. He was another great soldier."

"While I was on duty superintending the engineering operations in New York harbor, a few years ago, my relations with General Hancock were pleasant in the highest degree. I shall always remember them with satisfaction. I used to go on Governor's Island, and he often used to come over and see how we were getting along with our job. He seemed to take a great interest in the work, and while not assuming to interfere or dictate in any way, he frequently aided me by suggestions, offered in the kindest way. I came to love and esteem him beyond the power of words to express."

"I remember that I went over to call upon him a day or two after the Presidential election of 1880, when it was known that he had been defeated. He met me very pleasantly, and I could see that he felt—well, disgusted—I guess that's about the right word. I suppose any of us would have felt about that way. He did not have much to say about it, but I think he felt that he had been betrayed by some of his pretended friends. The fact is Hancock was too square and guileless a man to be a good

politician faced a murderous fire, which was returned with the utmost possible vigor from their fast diminishing ranks. Within ten minutes Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Adjutant were shot down. Men went down like grass before the scythe. But still the regiment held its ground with magnificent courage. More than two-thirds of its officers and men were killed or wounded. Of the 380 who marched out to face that storm of death only 89 returned unhurt. Sixty-one were killed where they stood, and 180 were wounded. Some of the companies had scarcely a man left untouched. It was a fearful sacrifice, but the object was gained. While this awful struggle was in progress other troops had been hurried forward. They opened upon the advancing column with musketry and artillery, and literally tore them to pieces. General Barksdale was killed. His shattered regiments redealed and retired across the plain, and the danger was past. No regiment in the Union army at Gettysburg suffered so great a proportionate loss as the First Minnesota. Its roll of killed was five times as long as the average of the regiments engaged."

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Norcross Nips.

Special Correspondence ATLANTA JOURNAL.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. McElroy are visiting in Columbus, but are expected home very soon.

Norcross is noted for her handsome married ladies. They are indeed a charming coterie.

The hotel porter sports a new Norfolk, and a "here I am, boss," air, warranted to hold it own.

Mr. Lawrence Autrey, the well known sewing machine man of your city, and his interesting family are stopping at the hotel.

Little Miss Mabel Kennerly is the juvenile belle of Norcross. What a comotion she will create when she has turned "sweet sixteen!"

Miss Juule Flowers, a bright and piquant young lady from Buford, is on a visit to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli J. McDaniel.

Mrs. Dr. H. H. Mathews is doing a fine millinery business. Her goods will bear inspection with anything produced in the Gate City. Her prices too are most reasonable.

Norcross is noted for her fine schools. There are two at present; both in a most flourishing condition. Professors Cooledge and Simmons are to be congratulated upon their success.

The hotel at Norcross is on a boom, and **Miss Auston** is as serene and smiling as a May morning in consequence. He deserves success, for he is one of the best hotel men on the road.

The belle of Norcross at present is a gay young widow, whose fascinations are so irresistible that the young ladies are beginning to enter a protest. She knows how to hold her own, however, and does it every time.

Mrs. Eli J. McDaniel, who has been quite ill for some time, is now steadily convalescing. Her friends note her improvement with pleasure. She is a whole-souled, genial lady, a visit to whose hospitable home is a rare treat.

The Air-Line "Belle" is so popular the girls all rush to the doors and windows to see it (!) as it passes. Every now and then there is a collision, in consequence, not on the railroad, however, whereby a bump or two is raised. **WINTROP.**

February 12th, 1880.

Calhoun Happenings.

Special Correspondence ATLANTA JOURNAL.

Mr. C. O. Boaz, and Miss Susie W. Dickerson were married in Norfolk, Va., on the 10th inst., the Rev. H. F. Reese officiating. They arrived in Calhoun last Friday. Mr. M. J. Boaz, father of the groom, gave a reception at his residence last Saturday. Mr. C. O. Boaz is one of our cleverest young men, and has a bright future before him. We tender our best wishes.
Married at the residence of the bride's father in this place Sunday, Miss Annie M. Parrott and Mr. C. W. Johnson, of West Point, Ga. The bridal party left yesterday afternoon for West Point.
Tobe Jackson, the Cartersville dynamiter, was in our town one night last week. While he was in town our sheriff was organizing a posse to catch him, but Jackson escaped.
Mr. B. R. Bray has taken in Mr. F. A. A. partner in business. **SNAP.**

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The schedule committee of the Southern League meets at the Kimball House in this city to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The work of the committee will occupy two or three days. They have to provide for the playing of fifty-six games on each ground.

Every club in the Southern League wants to play on its own ground on the Fourth of July and are corresponding with the schedule committee to that effect. Fourth of July this year falls on Sunday and the schedule committee will probably fix upon Saturday, the 3d.

W. C. Bryan, manager of the Charleston; Charles Lewis, manager of the Chattanooga; W. H. Goldsby, manager of the Nashville; Charles H. Morton, manager of the Savannah, and J. G. Wilburn, treasurer of the Macon club, will be in the city to-morrow to attend the meeting of the schedule committee.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The Atlanta team next season will be made up almost entirely of well known Northern professionals, among the number being Purcell and Stricker, of the Athletics; Conway, of the Brooklyn; Lynch, of the Philadelphia; Munk Cline, of the Louisville, and Moore, of the Nationals. "Blondie" Purcell will captain the team, and he thinks he has the champion team of the Southern League.

A Residence Burglarized.

Between 9 and 9:30 o'clock last night burglars entered Mr. P. H. Bloodworth's residence, No. 200 Jones-street, and stole \$24 in bills and currency. The family were absent from the house at the time, but on their return Mr. Bloodworth saw how matters stood. He immediately went to the jail and telephoned to the station house for an officer. Patrolman Hilson answered the call. The burglars have not yet been arrested.

The Globe Rink.

On next Tuesday evening a most interesting event will occur at the Globe Rink, in the nature of a necktie carnival, on which occasion an elegant pair of skates will be awarded to the lady wearing the farthest, longest and handsomest necktie, and a season ticket to the gent. Good music will be in attendance, and the best of order is guaranteed. After 10 o'clock the floor will be cleared and dancing will be indulged in for the balance of the evening.

Fell Through a Window.

Yesterday Mr. H. F. Ewing, while standing on Whitehall street in front of a store window, slipped backwards, his head falling through the glass. He sustained two bad cuts on his head, but was not seriously injured.

Major R. B. Kirk left Sunday morning for Nashville, Memphis and other points in Tennessee and Kentucky to inspect national cemeteries in this section of the States.