

WAR STORIES.

Striking Contrast Between Baltimore's Reception of 6th Massachusetts in '61 and '98.

April 19 was the forty-second anniversary of the attack made by citizens of Baltimore upon the Sixth Massachusetts regiment while that command was passing through this city. During the trouble between the union troops and the Southern sympathizers four of the soldiers were killed and thirty-six wounded, while twelve citizens were shot to death and a large number injured.

In May, 1898, the Sixth Massachusetts regiment again passed through Baltimore, that time upon its way to the front in the Spanish-American war, and instead of receiving bullets, rocks and eggs, they were greeted with flowers, cheers and good things to eat, all highly appreciated by the soldiers at the time.

The original bloody passage of the command through Baltimore is still vividly recalled by many persons who were spectators of or participants in the trouble. Prior to the receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, on April 12, 1861, there was but little excitement in this city beyond personal encounters, but on April 18 the passage of some six hundred troopers from Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, gave rise to the first demonstration. The route of the march from the depot, at the intersection of Howard and Cathedral streets, to Mount Clare depot, was lined with an excited crowd, which hooted the soldiers, but refrained from violence.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of April 19 a train of thirty-five cars arrived at the depot of the Philadelphia railroad with 2,000 soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, the First and Fourth Pennsylvania and the Washington brigade, of Philadelphia, on board. Six rounds of ball cartridges per man had been furnished the Massachusetts men in apprehension of trouble, and the memorable trip to Camden station was begun. The first car, drawn by horses—then the means of all railroad transit through Baltimore—started off, and eight more followed. The crowd howled and hooted, and the soldiers threw themselves flat on the car floors. The nine cars reached Camden station in safety and the soldiers were transferred to the Washington train, but the tenth car had gone but a short distance on its route when it was delayed.

At Pratt and Gate streets a car load of sand was dumped on the tracks and stones were piled on top, and in several places the rails were torn up. Large anchors were brought from the adjacent wharves and likewise put across the tracks, and the crowd kept the police from removing them until the arrival of Mayor Brown, when, at his orders, these were taken away. One account of what followed is to the effect that paving stones were thrown through the windows of the car and those that followed, while, according to another story, the mob did not throw a stone at that time, the drivers merely turning the horses and drawing the cars back to the railroad station from which they had come.

Some 220 soldiers were cut off from their comrades, and the crowds on the streets, which had been singing "Dixie" and cheering for Jeff Davis and a Confederate flag—a palmetto tree on a blue background—carried by one of the mob, kept these troops from marching. Time after time the soldiers tried to march, only to be backed, until at last the police cleared a passage. As the soldiers marched along President street the turbulence increased. On Fawn street, according to one story, stones were thrown at the troops in great numbers, two men being knocked down and badly injured, while others contend that not a stone was thrown by the mob, which was boisterous, however, until Frederick street was reached and the active trouble precipitated by one of the soldiers accidentally discharging his gun.

Thinking that one of the crowd had fired the shot, the soldiers immediately opened fire on the mob about them, and more spectators than active participants were hurt. Missiles flew in every direction, and citizens and soldiers fell along the line as the troops hurried at double-quick toward the Camden station, firing wildly behind them.

Mayor Brown joined the commanding officer, coming from Camden station, where he had been, with Marshal Kane, holding a crowd in check. The mayor's presence had an effect for a short while, but the row began again, one soldier being killed at this point. At South street several citizens fell wounded or killed. Near Light street a soldier was fatally wounded, and a boy lying on a vessel in the dock was killed, and numerous persons on the sidewalks were injured

at the same time. Between Light and Charles streets Marshal Kane arrived with about fifty policemen, and, forming in the rear of the troops, they forced the crowd back with drawn revolvers, and the column passed on to Camden station without serious molestation.

At the station there was more rioting and confusion, but no very serious trouble occurred. Police Commissioner Davis objected to the soldiers sticking their guns out of the car windows and the blinds were closed. The train pulled out for Washington about 1 o'clock, amid the groans and jeers of the crowd. On the outskirts of the city shots were fired from the car windows and another citizen was killed. The band of the regiment and some Pennsylvania troops, who were unarmed, were panic stricken at the President street depot, but were finally returned by railroad to Philadelphia.

The second visit of the Sixth Massachusetts was as joyful as its first was tragic. Escorted by the local militia, not as a guard, but as an honor, the northern troops passed through Baltimore in May, 1898, on their way to join the troops gathered at Tampa for service in Cuba. They received a magnificent demonstration at Mount Royal station, and, marching through the city to Camden station by way of Charles street, Mount Vernon place, Cathedral street, Liberty street and Howard street, they reached Camden station, where another demonstration was given. All along the march flowers were thrown from windows at the troops, and gifts of boxes of dainties and trinkets of every sort were made to the marching soldiers. At Camden station each soldier received a luncheon in a box and a commemorative medal, and left Baltimore with many hurrahs and the band playing "Dixie."

The Candidates With the Hoe.

Up in Dee county the farmers have a most unique organization, the purpose of which is to make the candidates pay in hard labor for the support of pledges they receive. At a mass meeting of the farmers recently held in that county the following remarkable resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we purchase a supply of hoes to be used by the candidates in this campaign; and be it

Resolved, That when a district candidate appears on a farm we are to require him to hoe two rounds of 400 yards each; and be it

Resolved, That all county candidates be required to hoe 10 rounds of 400 yards each; and be it further

Resolved, That state candidates who canvass in buggies be given a double dose of work in the manner above outlined.

By this method the Lee county farmers hope to make up for the valuable time they lose each campaign year in talking to candidates, and if the plan is generally adopted over the state it will doubtless detract in a large measure from the strenuousness of the contests.—Jackson, Miss., special to Atlanta Constitution.

Happy is the man who can forget all the mean things he knows about himself.

THE MAN IN ARMOR

Was no match for the microbe. Giants he might slay but this microscopic organism defied him, and in many a campaign more men were destroyed by camp diseases than by the enemy's sword.

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The signs of impure blood are easy to read. Pimples, boils, and eruptions generally proclaim the blood to be impure. Scrofulous sores and swellings, salt-rheum, eczema, etc., are other signs of a corrupt condition of the blood.

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ROBBERS CONVICTED.

An Interesting Case in Federal Court.

Greenville News, April 30.

In the Federal District Court yesterday Tom Hamilton, William Oliver and Joe Bird were convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Atlanta prison for robbing the postoffice at Autun and Iva, Anderson county, on the nights of February 2nd and 3rd respectively.

The court began the trial of the case yesterday morning and the verdict of the jury was announced shortly after the noon recess. District Attorney Capers and Assistant E. F. Cochran had the case well in hand and avoided any unnecessary delay.

The court room was crowded with spectators who listened with eagerness at the testimony of the twenty-two witnesses examined by the government. The defendants, represented by the appointment of the court, by H. K. Townes, of this city, offered no testimony whatever.

The government, however, had spared no efforts to convict the defendants and witnesses were put on the stand who established a chain of evidence that proved conclusively the guilt of the parties accused. There were witnesses here from Georgia and Anderson county, besides experts in the employ of the government added strong evidence.

District Attorney Capers displayed marked ability in the prosecution of the case. He was ably assisted by E. F. Cochran. Each link in the evidence was noted by the government attorneys and put before the jury in a strong, effective manner. Mr. Townes, the defendant's attorney, did good work for his clients but was considerably handicapped by circumstances.

The robbery of Autun and Iva postoffices were handled separately, the government first concluding the testimony in the Autun robbery before introducing that in the Iva robbery.

The first witness sworn was J. C. Campbell, postmaster at Autun. He testified that on Monday night, February 2nd, the postoffice at Autun was entered through the front door and the safe blown open. Mr. Campbell stated that the property missed from

the postoffice belonged to the government was \$38.49 in stamps and \$18.02 in cash. The robbery was discovered about 1 o'clock, on the door of the safe was found soap near the cracks; and also was found lying near the wrecked safe a 16 inch pipe, two hammers, a wrench, a coal chisel and an other tools.

T. Winton, colored, owner and operator of a blacksmith shop at Autun, was the next witness sworn. He said that on the morning of February 3rd he found that his shop had been entered and missed therefrom a hammer and a chisel. He afterwards identified the above tools which had been found in the postoffice near the wrecked safe, three miles from his shop. The tools were offered in evidence.

John R. Porter, owner of a general repair shop, testified that a seven pound hammer and a pipe wrench had been removed from his shop, afterwards being found in the postoffice. Monday morning, February 2nd, Mr. Porter saw a strange man hear his house. He identified Joe Bird as the man. This concluded the evidence in the Autun case after which the Iva case was started.

W. P. Cook, postmaster at Iva, 24 miles from Autun, testified that on the night of February 3rd the Iva postoffice was entered, the front door being prized open. The safe was blown open and property belonging to the government found missing was \$28.50 in cash. Mr. Cook also missed from the safe a gold watch which belonged to his wife. A watch in charge of the prosecuting attorneys, having been found on Wm. Hamilton, one of the accused, was identified as the watch belonging to Mrs. Cook. A fuse was found on a nearby shelf, said Mr. Cook, and soap was smeared on the cracks around the safe door.

R. S. Yeargin, a jeweler at Iva, identified the watch submitted in evidence as the one he sold Mr. Cook, giving the number and its make. Shortly before the Iva postoffice was robbed, said Mr. Yeargin, a strange man came into my store, claiming to have been injured in an accident and asked me for assistance. I gave him 5 cents. Mr. Yeargin identified Wm. Oliver as the man.

J. D. McDonald testified that on

the night of February 3rd, a hammer, hatchet, wrench and punch were taken from his blacksmith shop. The tools were found later at the Iva postoffice near the wrecked safe. Hamilton was identified as a man he saw at Iva several days previous to the robbery.

James R. Simpson identified Hamilton as a man he met on the railroad track Sunday afternoon previous to the robbery which occurred on Tuesday night; also identified Oliver and Bird as the two men he saw at a camp fire on the side of the railroad on the same afternoon. Mr. Simpson said he had a talk with Oliver who told him that he (Oliver) was a molder by trade.

Will Heatherly and Sam McCue identified Joe Bird, while E. G. Simpson testified as to the identity of Hamilton and Oliver. Other witnesses sworn were J. D. Cochran, Jao. F. Kinler, W. A. Howard, H. P. Sisson, R. O. McKee, J. W. Simpson, J. W. Stovenson, B. A. Richards.

W. M. McCue, night watchman at Iva, testified that he heard the explosion in the postoffice; went to the rear door of the building and could hear the men on the inside talking and rattling money; that he saw two men come out of the postoffice and recognized them as Hamilton and Oliver; shot three times at them as they left the building.

T. C. Boswell, marshal at Talbotton, Ga., who assisted in the arrest of the defendants, testified that a store was entered in Talbotton and shortly afterwards two men were arrested on suspicion. On Hamilton was found a gold watch and a 44 calibre pistol. Bird ran but was captured in a barn, where it was found he had hid a bottle containing fuses; Oliver learned of the arrest of his pals and left the town but was afterwards captured seven miles away. Mr. Boswell identified the three men.

J. W. Gregory, postoffice inspector, explained the effects and manner of using nitroglycerine on a safe. One of the best tests of nitroglycerine was that of concussion said the inspector.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gregory's testimony the case was argued by H. K. Townes for the defendants and District Attorney John G. Capers for the government. After the judge's charge the jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendants guilty on all counts. J. F. Mitchell, foreman." As announced above Judge Brawley sentenced the defendants to serve five years in the Atlanta prison at hard labor.

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