

A RETROSPECT

This is the evening of the third day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one. I find that I am getting to be an old man, my head is frosted over by the snows of many winters, and in glancing backward, over the years which I have lived, I find that my life has been made up with many changes, ups and downs, though I believe more downs than ups. Through it all I have tried to keep a cheerful front, and have culled some sweets from every passing flower.

To-night I find myself in a thoughtful mood and feel like indulging myself in an old man's natural prerogative, that of fighting one's battles over again. Thoughts take me back into the past century in the days of the sixties, when this land of ours was torn and bleeding at every pore by devastating war. And in my mind's eye, I am once again the gay cavalier following the standard of "Little," Joe Wheeler. I can hear the bugle's call of "boots and saddles," the clang of the saber, the rattle of the carbine and the sharp command: "Forward." After months of hard service in the saddle, I wake up one morning and find myself in a hospital. The surgeon condemns me, I am no longer fit for active duty, am transferred to post duty, June 1864, "Andersonville." I am on the "staff" of the commandant of the prison, am kept there eight months. During my stay it was my fortune to be an eye witness to much of the sufferings and hardships incidental to military prison life. We had at that time not less than twenty-two thousand men in confinement; the mortality was great, especially for the months of July, August and September, the death rate averaging about one hundred and five per day, though they did not all die from disease; numbers fell by the hands of their own men. There was an organized gang known as "Raiders," who preyed upon their fellowmen for the purpose of robbery. It was a common event to find in the mornings dead bodies lying on the streets with throats cut. No one knew when his own time would be or when the blow would come. The natural outgrowth of such a condition was a reign of terror.

Now, in order that this narrative may be perfectly plain, I had best describe the prison itself and its internal arrangements. There were about twenty acres of land surrounded by a five foot ditch. Into this ditch was placed split pine logs, twenty feet long, which made a palisade fifteen feet above ground. At intervals, on the top of this wall, were sentry stumps. On the inside, twelve feet from the wall, were lead lines. Through the

two large gates, one on the east and west gate. Outside of the wall was a much smaller one.

Now that you understand the situation, I will proceed. All over the prison the cry was for help. Numerous petitions were sent out to the commandant. He promised all the aid he could give. An officer with a suitable force was sent in to make arrests. In about a week's time there were one hundred and sixty suspected men brought out. These were confined in the smaller prison and kept there until they could be tried by a military court. This court was composed entirely of their own men, an able body, consisting of a judge advocate, his assistants, and counsel for both sides. They were in continuous sittings unto the end. They did their work most thoroughly and every finding of this court was executed to the fullest extent. Of the one hundred and sixty seventy-four were found guilty in a greater or less degree. The balance were returned to the prison. The condemned were sentenced; sixty to run the gauntlet, eight to wear balls and chains, the remaining six to be hanged by the neck until they were dead.

I will now relate the manner in which these men received their punishment, taking them in the order in which they came.

First as to the gauntlet. The street, entered by the eastern gate, was selected for the run. On both sides of the street from one end to the other was a living wall of men, armed with sticks, or anything they could get their hands on, with which to strike a blow. Everything was now ready. The word was given, the gate was thrown open and sixty miserable devils were pushed in at the point of the bayonet. Now began a race for life. It was a thrilling moment. Not a single man reached the end of that street, though numbers broke through the lines and lost themselves in the crowd. Many were badly beaten. One poor fellow was killed outright with scarcely a whole bone left in him.

The eight who were condemned to wear balls and chains were soon rigged up in pairs with a ten-pound ball fastened to each outside ankle, the inside ankle was fastened by a chain to a sixty pound ball in the center. They were to have been sent home in that condition. I can't say whether that part of their sentence was ever carried out. I know that for weeks they were going about fastened up like a team of mules.

The remaining six were given a two weeks respite to prepare for their doom. In the meanwhile they were confined in the stocks with their feet fastened, lying flat on their backs on the ground. There was a large scaffold built inside the prison, and at the appointed time these men were hanged by the neck until they were dead. The hangman, his assistants, the court, and all who were connected with this tragedy, were paroled and sent north with the records so as to make a full report to their own government. For this and other alleged atrocities,

the Federal government required a victim. The commandant of Andersonville prison was executed November 11th, 1865, at the old capitol prison, Washington city, D. C. Old Confed.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at McMaster Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY GONE.

Death of Philip D. Armour, Chicago's Multi-Millionaire

Chicago, January 6.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home, 2115 Prairie avenue, at 5.45 o'clock this afternoon.

A muscular affection of the heart was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life.

Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. The millionaire retained consciousness until within an hour of his death.

During the day he had realized that death was near. To those around him he said:

"I know I am very sick and am ready for death when it comes."

Soon after luncheon, and just before the physicians forbade his taking more, Mr. Armour, in feeble tones, said that he would like to hear the Lord's Prayer read.

One of the trained nurses, who had been attending him, drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had asked. It was read sentence by sentence, and each was repeated by Mr. Armour. When the "Amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke, except feeble farewells to his family a little later.

Philip D. Armour, who was in his 69th year, made his own life on lines unique and wholly original with himself. From a not overrich Onondaga County, N. Y., farm to the position of

one of the largest grain elevators in the world.

He obtained the permission of the rents and started at the age of 17, bringing three or four companions from the same neighborhood. The almost incredible part of it was that the party walked nearly the entire distance from New York to California.

He made money from the start and at the end of six years he returned home with a fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet life of his native town he came West again and, together with a brother-in-law, established a large wholesale grocery house in Milwaukee. This venture was also successful, and in a year's time he purchased the largest grain elevator in Milwaukee. This led to more elevators and railroad stock. In 1868 he came to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago branch of a New York packing establishment. The result was that the Chicago house ceased to be a branch and the West gained the largest packing and provision plant in the world.

The property interests for which Mr. Armour stood are estimated at \$150,000,000. His personal share of this property is variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

In works of charity Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armour Institute, to which but a short time ago he gave \$750,000 in one remembrance. Asked once what he considered his best paying investment he replied "The Armour Institute."

While Mr. Armour's name was more generally associated in the public mind with the great packing and provision establishments in which he was interested and which do an annual business exceeding one hundred million dollars, employing twenty thousand persons and having representatives in every city of importance in the world, he was actively interested in many other big enterprises.

"Mr. Armour's wealth is a subject that may never be accurately known. It is estimated to be not less than \$30,000,000 and by some said to exceed \$50,000,000. The combined wealth of the Chicago Armours is fixed at \$60,000,000. In one sense the total is the wealth of Philip D. Armour, but just how much has been carried in his own name and how much in the name of his sons is unknown. He has not been a borrower. He has always been able to pay cash for his purchases and he has never asked a customer to discount a bill.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Those, Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by McMaster Co.

COLLEGE EDUCATION

President Carlisle of Wofford College in News and Courier

The press is a great educator, editors are very efficient teachers, whose large schools, conducted on the non-resident system, give no vacation. (In a parenthesis, let the wish be recorded, that the editors of dailies would give and take one day in the week.) When newspapers kindly open the way for their collaborators to give brief reports, such opportunities should be freely met. This best work of colleges cannot be displayed at an exhibition, or in the columns of a paper. When Col. P. M. Butler started for Mexico, with his fine Palmetto Regiment, he said, a good soldier should make few boasts or promises. It is so in the educational campaign. There are many unknown quantities in the problems which teachers meet. There are many dangers and possibilities of failure between the sowing and the reaping. Occasionally a few dates and figures may be given.

Wofford College began in 1854, and its exercises have never been suspended, except in the usual vacation. For four years (1861-65) a classical school was conducted for boys, when the young men were on duty elsewhere. The college has sent out more than five hundred graduates, and in addition, perhaps, three times as many alumni, who have taken partial courses. One-tenth of the graduates have died. On the register for this session there are enrolled one hundred and seventy-nine in college and fifty-seven in the fitting school on the campus. Nine young ladies are taking the full course.

Some readers may not have considered the great educational changes in our State that have taken place within the memory of men now living. A remarkable man lives in this city, whose diploma is dated "S. C. College, 1837." At that date there was only one other college in the State, Charleston College. Perhaps two hundred students may have been a good average of attendance on both. To-day there may be twelve hundred young men in the different stages of a college course in the State. While the white population has doubled, the number of white young men

are sent are not called to stay through the course. On one hand a year in college has often given a life-long impulse and direction to the student's character.

On the other hand, if by laboring day and night paths, it could be, that all the scholarships, the book knowledge, usually gained in a four years course, could be hurled into the mind in one year, it would not follow that the full effects of a ripe college course have been gained.

And yet the colleges now at work in this small State may be expected to send into the different walks of life some currents of good influence. Education, as the word is sometimes used, is no security against vice or worthlessness. The gigantic crimes that shake society to its centre are not the work of men who cannot read or write. They are chiefly the work of selfish, unprincipled, educated men. The higher their type of education, the wider is their sphere of evil influence. Some one has said it is one thing to decline and parse the noun virtue, but it is a very different thing to practice virtue. There is a knowledge for lack of which people and nations perish. There is also a knowledge which only hastens their perishing. The president of a great university has a motto, "Character above scholarship," but character above scholarship is rightly understood this is true. In some cases, in many cases, character may in some degree make up for want of scholarship. In no case can scholarship make up for the want of character.

May the schools and colleges of our State send out streams of young people whose scholarship has enriched and strengthened character.

Have You Any of These Symptoms?

Backache—Tired Feeling—Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Pains Across the Loins, or in the Bladder—Sleeplessness—Chills—Urine of an Unnatural Color or Scalding Urine.

They Mean "Kidney Trouble"

The most successful remedy for all forms of Liver and Kidney Complaint, one that has effected some remarkable cures, is

Vaughn's Lithontriptic

This is a purely vegetable preparation and the only medicine now in use that will effectually cure Dropsy and Gravel. Vaughn's Lithontriptic acts directly on the Liver and Kidneys, restoring them to their normal healthy condition and eradicating all disease.

READ WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT!

GENTLEMEN:— I have been suffering for three years from Anasarca or general Dropsy of the cellular tissue, caused from the liver and kidneys. My physicians said that I could last but a short time. I was unable to lie down except shortly after being tapped. Every tissue was completely filled and saturated with fluid. Three-quarters of a gallon was drawn from scrotum several times. I was completely blind at the time I began using Vaughn's Lithontriptic, perfectly helpless, legs terribly inflamed and exuding fluid. I was unable to get any rest or sleep except while under the influence of an opiate. I have used eight bottles of Vaughn's Lithontriptic and am now comfortable and able to attend to my business. I can now ride my horse a fair distance, had been unable to do for nearly two years. You may publish as much of my statement as you desire. I am glad to give it, as some poor sufferer may be benefited by it. Yours truly, R. J. BETSILL, Maj. 18th Reg. S. C. Vols., 1860.

Since then this gentleman writes under date of Aug. 11, 1900: "Vaughn's Lithontriptic has effected a permanent cure. I have had no return so far, and am now enjoying good health."

If you have any of the above symptoms write to the Medical Director of LYON MANUFACTURING CO., 45 So. Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. and he will advise you by letter in regard to your special case.

Of all druggists or sent on receipt of price to any express office, \$1.00 a bottle.

SENATOR TILLMAN SPEAKS

Pays His Respects to That "Bag of Beer"

Omaha, Neb. Jan. 7.—The tenth annual banquet of the Jacksonian club of Nebraska was held at the Millard hotel tonight. Wm. J. Bryan responded to the toast "Democracy," and Senator Benjamin R. Tillman spoke on "The Democratic Party, Its Duty and Destiny." There were 350 enthusiastic banqueters present.

Mr. Tillman paid his respects to ex-President Cleveland, whom he said was now trying to "come forward and save the party." He said he refused to compromise with Mr. Cleveland and that it was presumption to attempt to do that would be the duty of the Democratic party four years hence. He declared that no one could attempt to now say what should be the policy of the party in 1904. "Our duty," said he "must be defined by the principles which have guided the party since its foundation."—The State.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bugklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by McMaster Co., druggists.

INCREASE OF MONEY

According to Director of the Mint Roberts, the money of the world has increased nearly 200 per cent in less than a generation. In 1872 the total supply of money in the leading commercial countries was \$460,000,000, of which more than half was paper money not fully covered by metal reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about \$11,000,000,000, which but a little more than one-fourth was paper. The increase in gold money since 1873 has been about \$8,000,000,000, and in silver money about \$2,750,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place in the past seven years.—Columbia Record.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose. Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Elmhurst, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



May the schools and colleges of our State send out streams of young people whose scholarship has enriched and strengthened character.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she had constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

Notice to Voters

The Books of Registration for registering voters for the next municipal election to be held on Monday, April 1st, 1901, for Intendant and Wardens for the town of Winnsboro, S. C., will be opened at Mr. Jno M. Smith's store January 1st, 1901, and closed March 31st, 1901.

All voters for this election must register within this time. Each applicant for registration must produce his county registration certificate and town tax receipt for all town taxes due before he can register for town election.

J. E. COAN, Intendant. W. M. Cathcart, Supervisor of Registration.

Tax Returns

THE OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR will be open from the 1st day of January to the 20th day of February for the purpose of receiving tax returns. Returns to be made of all personal property. A penalty of 50 per cent will be added when parties fail to make returns within the above mentioned dates. All male persons between the ages of 21 and 60 are liable to poll tax, unless otherwise exempt by law, and are required to make return of same.

The Auditor or Deputy will be at the following places on the days specified:

- Ahion, Tuesday, January 15.
Backhead, Wednesday, January 16.
Wofford, Thursday, January 17.
Crosbyville, Friday, January 18.
Woodward, Tuesday, January 22.
White Oak, Wednesday, January 23.
Gladders Grove, Thursday, January 24.
Faint Hill, Friday, January 25.
Longtown, Tuesday, January 29.
Crenshaw, Wednesday, January 30.
M. L. Cooper's, Thursday, January 31.

Bethwood, Friday, February 1.
Ridge-way, Tuesday, February 5.
Foreh (C. Miller's Store), Wednesday, February 6.
Jenkinsville, Thursday, February 7.
Monticello, Friday, February 8.
J. L. RICHMOND, A. P. C.

THE MALLARD LUMBER CO.

(Limited) OF GREENLAWVILLE and GREENVILLE, S. C.

Furnishes Lumber, Building Materials of all kinds, and are contractors for brick and good lons. Their representative,

MR. J. M. McROY,

is now in Winnsboro doing work for the cotton mills and erecting several dwellings in town. Information will be given by Mr. McRoy at Winnsboro. 11 13 2m

MONEY TO LEND.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS to lend for clients on approved security. Call on or write to A. S. & W. D. DOUGLASS, Attorneys, Winnsboro, S. C.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

bought for cash or loaned. Apply to T. M. CATHCART, Winnsboro, S. C. 12-18-1 Jan. 1901.