

PRISON HELLS

In Which Captured Confederate Soldiers Were Confined

DURING CAPTIVITY.

The Personal Recollection of An Old Confederate Soldier, Who Spent Some Time in the Prison Pens of the North During the War, Published in Reply to Corporal Tanner's Tirade.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: I have read with feelings of disgust the article headed "Union Veterans Indignant," in The Sunday News of the 26 inst.

Corpl. Tanner said: "When the accursed soul of Capt. Wirz floated into the corridors of hell the devil recognized that his only possible competitor was there." This may be accounted for by the fact that Capt. A. Walker, provost marshal of the prison camp at Hart's Island, N. Y., was still living.

I can well remember, as a boy still in my teens, my arrival, at this pen in the month of March, 1895, after spending a time at Pollock Street Jail at New Bern, N. C. It was a fearfully cold, windy day, and when we reached the sheds, occupying three sides of a square and surrounded by the waters of Long Island, we were delighted to find large heating stoves known as self-feeders, allowing one to each hundred men, and beside the door a ton of hard coal. Imagine our disappointment when, after a night of comfort, the next morning the quartermaster came and tore down every stove and removed every lump of coal.

This was but the beginning, for in a few days we were ordered to fall in with all of our effects, then place them before us upon the ground. What then? A non-commissioned officer started, and every kepsake or any article of value, even to a pocket knife was stolen. This was the order of the commandant, A. Walker, not Major Wirz.

Every indignity was studied out that they might heap upon us. Push carts with pick and shovel were provided, and the men worked as convicts clearing stone from parade ground. All of this was done with the plenty to eat referred to by Corpl. Tanner. I will remember at daybreak one morning after being up all night with my friend, Aliek De Cholesey, Marlon Artillery, going to the well in the middle of parade ground for a drink of water, an old soldier, I forget his name, was a few steps in front of me. Without a word of warning we were fired upon and the old soldier fell dead. When I reached the barracks and offered the water to my friend, Aliek, I found him dead. Also, we had a hospital, but our poor fellows were allowed to remain in their bunks until they were so weak that many died in being carried to it. Corpl. Tanner says we gave them plenty to eat. He certainly must be an ascetic.

For his information, our bill of fare was, one-half loaf of baker's bread and six ounces of salt beef in the morning. At twelve o'clock pea soup, sometimes English split peas. I will give the prescription:

Take a drinking tumbler of warm water, add three teaspoonfuls of pulverized sulphur and stir it well; you have the soup.

The bill of fare was sometimes changed, and we received four hard-tack and a small piece of boiled beef, and at twelve o'clock Boston bean soup, they told us, but if you took a piece of gauze and strained it you could not find the skin of a bean to a gallon. This is the plenty that we were required to live upon, except on one occasion when an army wagon load of green mutton was hauled in which if eaten, would have furnished a few thousands of our brave boys, but our head doctor, who, by the way, was at Fort Moultrie before the war, and was a friend of the Rev. Whitford Smith, sent it out and we had no meat.

Compare Wirz with Walker. Why, if the devil knew Walker was coming he would have evacuated hell before he came in sight. Major Wirz let the Northern prisoners have their boxes sent by friends. None ever entered our prison without being filled or robbed, and few even then. I know this from the fact that I was at the provost marshal's office as a clerk with my friend, Jesse Colton Lynes, and saw it almost daily. Well, I think we left near 300 dead there in three months. I, at least, was not in the emaciated condition referred to by Corpl. Tanner, for I weighed 140 pounds, and when I reached home I weighed only 95. So much food did not agree with me. Mr. Sherman, no doubt, in his march and pillage, found sufficient food from the simple fact that he robbed women and children and left them to starve. If the one hundred and odd thousand emaciated Confederate soldiers that were so well fed in Northern prisons had been released he never would have disgraced this country by such a march and the noble women of the Confederacy could have placed any inscription on their monuments without giving offence to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Children unborn during the war

PROHIBITION KILLED

The House Refuses to Pass the Nash Prohibition Bill

W. C. T. U. Delegation Appears in Gallery Prepared to Assault the Legation With Hymns.

The Nash bill to provide for State prohibition was killed by the House Thursday, the vote being nearly two to one.

During the progress of debate on the bill a delegation of W. C. T. U. members appeared in the gallery and took seats. They had open hymn books in their hands and it was evident that they were prepared to sing hymns at the psychological moment. The attention of Mr. Nash was called to their presence, and at his request the Rev. A. N. Brunson, of the Main Street, M. E. Church, of Columbia, went to the gallery and suggested that it would be better not to make any demonstration.

Meanwhile Speaker Whaley had instructed the sergeant-at-arms to strictly enforce the rules and suppress any demonstration at once. The ladies, however, acceded to the suggestion of the prohibitionists on the floor and there was no expression whatever.

The vote on the motion to strike out the enacting words was as follows, the ayes being opposed to the Nash prohibition bill and the nays in favor of it:

Ayes—Speaker Whaley and the following representatives: Ayer, Baintline, Banks, Beattie, Boyd, Brantley, A. G. Brice, F. M. Bryan, Cannon, Carson, Carville, Cosgrove, Cothran, Cox, Croft, Culler, DeVore, Dick, Dixon, Doar, Dowling, Fraser, Frost, Gary, Glascock, Gyles, Hall, Harley, Harman, Harris, Harrison, Hughes, Hydrick, Kellahan, Lawson, Legare, McMaster, Miley, Miller, Nickols, McElson, Richardson, Rucker, Sawyer, Saye, Sellers, Shipp, Slaughter, K. P. Smith, Spivey, Stillwell, Stubbs, Thomas, Todd, Von Koinitz, Vanderhorst, Wade, Wallace, Wiggins—62.

Nays—Arnold, Bailey, T. S. Brice, W. D. Bryan, Carrigan, Clary, Clinkscapes, Courtney, Derham, Dingle, J. E. Dodd, Douglass, Epps, Gause, J. P. Gibson, Goodwin, Greer, Hardin, Hinton, Johnstone, Jones, Kershaw, Kliven, Lane, Lester, Leitner, McColl, McKeown, Mann, Morrell, Nash, Nesbitt, Niver, Norton, Parker, Paterson, Reaves, Richards, Robinson, Scarborough, Scruggs, Sharpe, D. L. Smith, J. E. Smith, Verner, Wannamaker, Wimberly, Woods, Wyche, Yeldell—51.

The following pairs were announced: Bethune vs. Garris aye; Gibson aye, Tatum nay; Major nay, Youmans ye; Aull nay, Tompkins aye. The clincher was then put on the motion to kill.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Alleged Safe Crackers Given a Preliminary Hearing.

J. T. Leonard, C. Frank Shaw, Jas. Scanlan, Charley Williams and Henry S. Hallon, the alleged safe crackers who have been in jail at Lancaster since the arrest at Van Wyck, a month ago, were given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Paul Moore Thursday. The charge was robbery of the postoffice at Dunn, N. C., on Dec. 28, 1907.

The examination was conducted by United States Postoffice Inspectors Gregory, Bulla and Mosby. A large number of witnesses in and near Dunn and Smithfield, N. C., were in attendance at the hearing.

The witnesses for the government were all cross-examined by the accused, the questions being mainly asked by Scanlan, who never took his right hand from his mouth to keep a snap shot picture from being taken of him. The evidence against them was that when shortly after the robbery at Dunn they had in their possession dynamite caps, fuse, soap and other articles used in cracking safes.

It was also found that they were all seen in and near Dunn a short time before the robbery. At the conclusion of the hearing the commissioner announced that he would send the case up to the United States Court for trial.

DANCED WITH JACKSON.

Dies at the Age of One Hundred and Twenty.

At Bristol, Va., Mrs. Mary Ramsey Wood, a native of East Tennessee, died Monday at the age of 120 years. In her youth Mrs. Wood saw George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and others of the early statesmen. It is said her best recollection of public men was that of Andrew Jackson, with whom she frequently danced when a girl.

The surest way to impoverish your heart to bond up your love. The man who is so wise that he never laughs is the greatest fool of all.

are men now. Let us speak the truth. Respectfully,

C. F. Steinfeyer, 106 Beaufain street, Charleston, January 27.

FARNUM WANTED

"The Beer King" Has Not Been Arrested, Yet But

WARRANT IS ISSUED

For His Arrest, and Has Been Out

Two Weeks.—His Present Whereabouts Is Unknown, But His Attorney Scoffs at the Suggestion That Farnum is a Fugitive From Justice.

Where is J. S. Farnum? Is he a fugitive from justice? Or is he out on a business trip? Is he a man of such unbusinesslike methods that his employers do not know where he is?

Is he aware that the dispensary commission has had issued a warrant charging him with conspiracy?

Has he seen no South Carolina newspapers in the last few weeks, has he received no statement from his wife, no notification from the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company?

If he did know of the existence of the warrant, then has he not treated the commission with contempt in evading service of the warrant?

These are the questions propounded hypothetically in the meeting of the dispensary commission on Thursday morning says The State.

It was published in newspapers circulating as widely as F. S. Farnum is known that the warrant was issued for him on the 16th day of January, and the officers of the law know not his whereabouts.

When the commission Thursday resumed its investigations, the case of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association was first on the docket. It had been stated that there would be a bookkeeper from that concern who would produce books of record. He was not in evidence at 10 o'clock. At 10:30 the commission was formally convened.

Three times the marshal, in regular court fashion, cried the name of the defendant. No response. Three times the name of J. S. Farnum was called. No response. It was reported that a lawyer, the same who had represented W. D. Roy, and others at a former meeting, had communicated with the Anheuser-Busch association, to inquire if they wished to be present to establish the validity of their claim. This attorney had not been advised to proceed with the case.

With something of mock distress in his tones, Col. T. B. Felder addressed the commission:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We were hopeful, though not sanguine, that Mr. Farnum would be present on this occasion. But he is not. However, I will assume the burden of proof in this case and will establish by documentary evidence that the plaintiff has no just claim against the State."

Continuing, Col. Felder said that he wished to go just far enough into the matter to show that this "Bad-welder claim" as he referred to it "is reeking with filth and fraud and is one of the basest conspiracies on record in all the annals of this country."

"Under the laws of South Carolina," he added, "this commission is as much of a judicial tribunal as the supreme court itself. This commission is vested with the right to serve writs and to compel attendance. If the parties who are notified by registered mail that the claims are to be examined fail to present their books, then this court may proceed against them as it sees fit."

In concluding his opening remarks Mr. Felder said that after consultation with the attorney general he might ask the commission to take this action. "Call a case in its order on the docket and when the plaintiffs are in default by not being present and when there is prima facie evidence of guilt as to graft and bribery, then the attorneys would record a request that judgment be entered on behalf of the State."

There being no answer when the names of the plaintiffs were called, Mr. Felder put in evidence a card, which he stated was the legal acknowledgment of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association that they had received the registered letter in which the claimants were notified to be here at this time with certain books of record and of expenses to show that their claims were just and valid. This notification not only authorized and directed and invited the Anheuser-Busch association to produce the books, but also ordered them to produce J. S. Farnum as their agent. Except for the card indicating the receipt of the letter from the South Carolina commission, there was no acknowledgment or other statement from the St. Louis brewers.

John B. Carr, deputy sheriff, who was sent to Charleston with the warrant then testified that the paper had been placed in his hands at 10 p. m. by Sheriff Coleman and that he had taken the train at 2.15 a. m. for Charleston, that being the most notorious place of abode and of business of the said Farnum. A visit was made to the abode of J. S. Farnum at the Charleston hotel. Farnum

THE APPELT BILL

To Impose a Tax of \$5,000 on Liquor Drummers.

Passed the Senate by a Large Majority—It Will Exclude Whiskey Drummers From the State.

At the night session of the senate Thursday Mr. Appelt's bill providing for a license tax upon liquor drummers passed a third reading and was ordered sent to the house, but not until it was amended by providing that the tax shall be \$5,000 instead of \$1,000 as proposed in the original bill.

The bill was taken up under the head of special orders shortly after the night session was convened. Before there was any debate, Senator Graydon moved to strike out the enacting words, the vote on that motion being as follows:

Yeas (to kill the bill)—Bass, Black, Clifton, Earle, Hough, Laney, Rayson, Stackhouse and Williams.

Nays (for the bill)—Appelt, Blease, Brice, Brooks, Carlisle, Carpenter, Crouch, Gibson, Griffin, Hardin, Harvey, Holliday, Johnson, Mauldin, McGowan, McKelthan, Oits, Sinkler, Smith, Sullivan, Talbert, Toole, Townsend.

Mr. Rogers wanted no \$1,000 license issued in any prohibition county. He did not want to license drummers because they may be debarred by federal legislation.

Mr. Appelt fought this and wanted his bill kept intact.

Senator Crouch was strenuous in his support of the bill and favored a \$5,000 license.

Mr. Carlisle said the courts have held that a license fee will stand the tests of the courts and he favored the bill.

Mr. Rogers' amendment to prohibit licenses in prohibition counties was killed.

Mr. Crouch had the license fixed at \$5,000 per county for soliciting liquor orders, which is deemed absolutely prohibitive.

Mr. Rogers was persistent and wanted Marlboro county excluded from the bill. No license to sell liquor has ever been issued in that county for 50 years, and he seriously opposed any and every license system.

Mr. Brice said a drummer could now solicit liquor orders in dry counties and as he saw it the proposition was simply to collect a license from outside drummers who now solicit orders without paying a cent and he felt the \$5,000 license would keep drummers out of the dry counties.

Dr. Black was opposed to any sort of license; he was not in favor of these drummers coming here at all. He felt that this license would give the semblance of authority to solicit business. He wanted them barred from the State.

Mr. Rogers' amendment exempting Marlboro county from the provision of the bill was adopted by a vote of 20 to 11. The bill was amended so as not to apply to Lancaster as well.

Mr. Rayson offered an amendment to make it a criminal offense to solicit orders. That he urged would avoid the objections as to a license system.

Mr. Otts thought this would not stand the tests of the courts. The Rayson amendment was killed.

The bill was finally ordered sent to the house providing for a \$5,000 license for drummers soliciting liquor orders for interstate shipment. This license is applicable in each county in which such interstate shipment may be solicited. Senator Appelt thinks his bill will do much to kill the promiscuous soliciting of liquor orders, which he declared had become a nuisance in his section.

Nothing makes wrong men seem innocent more quickly than to acquire an interest in it.

was not there. A second visit and search of the premises was made. Again no Farnum. The latter's wife stated that Farnum was away on a business trip.

Mr. T. Moultrie Mordcau, attorney for J. S. Farnum, called the State on the long distance 'phone Thursday night and stated that he had heard in Asheville the allegation that Farnum is a fugitive from justice. "The charge is ridiculous," said Mr. Mordcau. "The fact is that Farnum is on one of his regular business trips and on his return to Charleston will surrender and give bond, and I so stated to the attorney general, Mr. Lyon. "Any charge that Farnum has closed out the greater part of his business in Charleston and in company with his family, has left the State is absurd and I wish to deny it."

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We will sell our excellent \$80 Organs at only \$65. Our \$99 Organs for only \$75. Special Terms: One third now, one-third Nov. 1908, balance Nov. 1909. If interested, clip this ad, and enclose it with your letter, asking for catalog and price list. If you want the best organ on earth don't delay, but write us at once and save \$15 and make some harmonious. Address: MALONE'S MUSIC HOUSE, Columbia, S. C. Pianos and Organs.

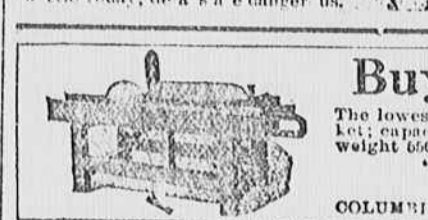
Eight Stores Burn.

Fire yesterday morning swept Fire early Wednesday morning swept the village of Girard, Ga., consuming eight stores, the hotel and several residences. Dr. F. G. Brigham, one of the most prominent physicians, rushed into a residence to save his medicine case. He was caught under the falling roof and burned to death.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

The cause of Rheumatism and kindred diseases is an excess of uric acid in the blood. To cure this terrible disease the acid must be expelled and the system so regulated that uric acid will be formed in excessive quantities. Rheumatism is an internal disease and requires an internal remedy. Rubbing with ointments, affords only a temporary relief, but they will not cure the disease. The proper treatment, and the only way to get a firm hold on you. Liniments may ease the pain, but they will not cure Rheumatism than pain will change the fibre of your blood.

Science has at last discovered a perfect and complete cure, which is called Rheumatism. Tested in hundreds of cases, it has effected the most marvelous cures; we believe it will cure you. Rheumatism gets at the joints from the inside, sweeps the poison out of the system, takes up the uric acid, regulates the liver and kidneys and makes you well all over. Rheumatism strikes the root of the disease and removes its cause. It is a general remedy, sold by druggists and others generally at 50c and \$1 a bottle. In tablet form at 25c and 50c a package. Get a bottle today; don't wait a day longer.



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The lowest priced power feed shingle mill on the market; capacity 8,000 to 15,000 shingles per day, 4 to 10 ft. weight 650 lbs. Carriage has automatic return motion. "BEST GOODS—BEST PRICES" Write us for close price quotations.



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D. Donaldson Meggett, S. C.

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INCLUDES GASOLINE AND STEAM ENGINES, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY BOILERS, SAWMILLS, EDGERS, PLANERS, SHINGLE, LATH, STAVE AND CORN MILLS, COTTON GINS, PRESSES, BRICK MAKING OUTFITS AND KINDRED LINES. Our stock is the most varied and complete in the Southern States, prompt shipment being our specialty. A postal card will bring our salesman. GIBBES MACHINERY COMPANY, Box 80, Columbia, S. C.

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Snowdrift

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