

HOW AN "OLD CONFED" HELD DEWEY A PRISONER.

Story of the Man Who Stood Over the Future Admiral When the Steamer Mississippi Burned at Port Hudson the Night of March 14, 1863.

Admiral George Dewey knows what it is to have met the enemy and become his, for on the night of March 14, 1863, when the steamer *Mississippi* was captured by the United States steamer *Albatross*, he was held by the crew of that vessel as a prisoner of war. The *Albatross* was the "father of waters" at Port Hudson, La., and it is said to have been the only instance when Dewey was a prisoner.

But Lieutenant Dewey was not long a prisoner on that occasion. He had then the same nerve, dash and coolness now recognized the world over as characteristic of the man, and made a brilliant and successful break for liberty, capturing his captives, including Smith and other officers of the steamer. There had sought safety on the Richmond, a short distance up the river.

TOLD BY A TEXAS EX-CONFEDERATE.

Dewey's capture is well remembered by J. J. McDonald, a cotton merchant now living in Abbeville, Tex. Mr. McDonald was with Dewey on the steamer, was serving in the Confederate army as a member of Company F, First Alabama artillery, which was engaged along the west river bank. He enjoys the distinction of having been one of the guard which covered Lieutenant Dewey and a small handful of sailors—less than a dozen—who fell into the hands of the enemy that dark night in March thirty-six years ago.

Mr. McDonald has given the order to the fleet to pass Fort Hudson for the double purpose of stopping communication between the river and the city on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and to communicate with the Union fleet and army above. Admiral Farragut was aboard the flagship *Hartford* and in his memorandum for commanding officers, which accompanied the general order for passing the batteries he stated particularly that special attention must be given to the steamer *Albatross*, in that these vessels be destroyed with the hope of setting the cotton on fire and destroying the boats.

ORDERED TO PASS FORT HUDSON.

"For some time the naval forces of the Union side had been endeavoring to pass Fort Hudson to open communication with the north. Mr. McDonald, the Confederate, made an equally determined stand against it, and to meet them had many strong batteries upon the river bank to counteract every movement of the northern fleet. The Confederate forces were under the command of General Gardner, while Colonel Steadman commanded the Alabama regiment of artillery. The batteries on the river bank were numbered from one to nine from right to left.

"On the night of March 14 an effort was made by Farragut's fleet to run the batteries, which was particularly successful. The success was won only after a terrific artillery engagement and the loss to the Union navy by fire and explosion of the steamer *Mississippi*.

"It was from the burning steamer, the *Mississippi*, that Lieutenant Dewey escaped in the darkness and smoke only to be taken by the artillerymen on the shore. The man Dewey who now is admiral of the United States navy, was captured by the crew of the *Albatross*, and many others escaped in three boats to the Richmond, which was farther up the river.

"The northern fleet was arranged in single file up and down the river, with the *Hartford*, carrying Admiral Farragut, leading with portholes closed. The *Switzerland*, which afterward was lost, passed the batteries in safety under cover of the *Hartford*. It was the night of the burning of the *Albatross*, with intense smoke hanging low over the river and around the banks. Both vessels were pelted with shells and with all lights out, the smaller vessel hid behind its mate, both were ordered to get through without injury.

REMARKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

"The *Mississippi*, a boat of 2,000 tons burden was open to fire. It was the first vessel to open fire on the batteries. Battery No. 6, a battery company under command of Captain Barr, promptly returned the fire. This was the first battery the *Mississippi* encountered, and, judging from Lieutenant Dewey's account when captured near the river bank, he doubtless displayed the same courage under our fire that he displayed when he distinguished himself in his country's service at Manila.

"Our battery fired four rounds, each of which did some damage to the vessel on fire and among the crew, which was doing its utmost to attain the same result. Along toward midnight all the batteries and all the vessels were engaged in a furious duel, while some thirty mortars lower down the river were contributing to the din of the fray.

"All on board the burning *Mississippi* were driven by the flames to abandon the vessel and get out for the opposite shore. A number took refuge in a sugar mill near by and were captured by a detachment of the Confederate forces. A few men sought safety on the shore. After all the prisoners were sent to the prison camp, where I was ordered to guard duty.

"The men from the *Albatross* and the dignified appearance of one of the prisoners attracted my attention. I made inquiry concerning him and learned that he was Lieutenant George Dewey, of the United States navy. Little did I know then that he was destined to become the most famous man-of-war man that ever lived the deck of a vessel of his or any other nation.

NOT LONG A PRISONER.

"Dewey was not long on our hands. He felt that he was needed with his fleet and he reached it, but he does not tell how he slipped away and returned to the *Albatross*. Lieutenant Dewey did not say as much as a prisoner belonging to himself from the *Albatross*. Everything was done in a hurry, and the steamer which he escaped from was not long a prisoner.

MUST STARVE TO LIVE.

The Only Folly to be Perished by the Contents Was.

London Mail.

Medical science has taken up the food question so closely during the recent years and gone to such trouble and expense to find out every deleterious quality in articles of everyday consumption that the man who studies hygiene attentively can only eat—if he believes all he reads—at the great risk of contracting disease or poisoning himself.

Bread is not to be thought of as an article of diet. It is a trophoblastic compound, consisting largely of alum and potatoes, and concocted in some insipid and totally unfit for food.

An careful analysis of the bread usually sold in the market. Mutton and lamb are also to be taken on similar grounds, and no one would think of touching pork for fear the late lamented piggy might have died of anthrax.

The vegetable chorizo to his joy and points out that some of these things, except beef, affects his style of diet. But the triumph is short-lived. Beef and vegetables are to be avoided because of the worms, tomatoes, radishes, cabbages may become poisonous by the application of improper fertilizers, and therefore, are best left alone, while in addition to the disease microbes which devote its attention to the potato, there is always the risk of damage to digestive organs.

Butter and milk are poisoned with boric acid and other noxious preservatives, to say nothing of the artificial coloring matter which is frequently added to them. It is dangerous because so many of them are dangerous to those who keep them, and recently too a French bacillus has found his way through the shell. In addition to other drawbacks, cheese helps to ruin digestion.

Raw fruit helps along cholera to a great extent. It also contains prussic acid round the skin, pips and stone. When cooked it induces dysentery.

Of tinned and bottled stuffs little need be said, except that the solder of the tins is not for lead poisoning, and bottled meats are really shown to be simply a mass of spoiled rotten filth and garbage.

Fish, although possessing highly nutritious qualities, should be avoided, owing to the large quantity which is sold in an unfit state for human consumption, and the difficulty of obtaining it really fresh.

With beverages the same difficulties present themselves to the careful feeder. Beer, wine or spirits are not to be thought of. They affect the brain and eyes, and set injuriously upon the coating of the stomach. The coffee may set up indigestion, but at least they are sure to induce dyspepsia. Water is full of disease germs, and if distilled becomes dangerous by reason of its lack of mineral matter in solution.

Poultry if fresh appears to be the most wholesome sort of dish, as there is only a vague, undecided sort of microbe to its account. Therefore, duck and green peas appear to be the dish to stand upon; but let the peas be fresh, and the lettuce sort are poisonous, owing to a solution of salts of copper being employed to give them a fresh bright color.

FOR CRUELTY TO CONVICTS.

Sumner will be dismissed for his inhuman treatment of convicts on the State Farm.

Sumner Journal.

The last legislature appointed a committee to investigate the State's prison farms. The committee has lately been at work and has unearthed a terrible story of wrong and cruelty inflicted on convicts for trifling offences by one Sumner, who was appointed by the fusionist legislature as supervisor of the Northampton farm. The committee has been in session at Halifax.

The most important witness was D. S. Russell, who was Sumner's steward in 1898, for a period of eight months. Russell is a half-brother of Governor Daniel L. Russell, and a full brother of former Warden Russell, and the penitentiary at Raleigh. From Russell's sworn statement it appears:

1. One man was beaten to death on Sumner's farm.

2. One man was beaten so he could not get out of bed for two weeks, and was left without food for three days, and was denied medical attention.

3. Numerous others were beaten in the most brutal manner and were, some of them, disabled for days.

The employes all stood in mortal fear of Sumner and dared not make complaint against him. Other witnesses testified to the character, truthfulness and lack of prejudice of Mr. Russell.

Governor Russell has ordered Sumner removed, and he will doubtless be prosecuted to the full extent of the law for his outrageous conduct. The Governor has also written to Solicitor Daniel and offered to employ counsel to help him prosecute Jim Sumner, the guard who aided Sumner in beating to death the convict Lows.

Running Out of Funds.

The war department is spending at the rate of \$500,000,000 a year, while the money appropriated by congress is only \$84,000,000 a year. At this rate the money intended to last until July next year will be gone by the 1st of November next, or one month before the meeting of congress and two months before that body can act on any appropriation.

He Who Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Florida, has lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever that ran into Pseumonia. My lungs became hard and 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 marvelous medicine is the secret and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry & Co's. Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

Key West, Fla., has been quarantined on account of yellow fever. Seven cases are reported.

GENERAL FORREST'S DISPLAY OF FEARLESSNESS.

He Once Braved the Fury of a Mob and Cut the Rope From a Man's Neck.

Nathaniel Bedford Forrest was born in Marshall County, Middle Tennessee, July 13, 1821. He inherited the sturdiness and dogged obstinacy of the English and the clan and dash of the Scotch-Irish. His paternal ancestors having been English, while his mother, Beck, was of Scotch Irish parentage.

William Forrest, his father, removed with his family to Tippah County, North Mississippi, in 1834, and died soon afterward, leaving the care and protection of his wife and six little children to her. Before "young Tennessee" William Forrest was the owner of a yoke of oxen, a wagon and a horse—nothing more.

After his father's death, Bedford was deluged from any further educational advantages, and simply learned to read and write. And thus deprived of the advantages of an education, he was forced to struggle for a scanty livelihood as was the case throughout all the periods of his life. He met the responsibilities and faced the duties and dangers without hesitation, and with such force and varied resources that by his twentieth birthday he had earned a competency for his mother's family.

During his boyhood and young manhood he had several hair-breadth escapes in personal encounters and was known before the war as a daring and determined man; but in all his life there was nothing more heroic than his conduct in the rescue of young Able from the hands of a mob.

In 1857 John and John Able, father and son, lived in Memphis and earned their living by gambling. The elder killed a man in a saloon and was obliged to flee in order to escape conviction.

Soon afterwards his son John and a man by the name of Everson became involved in a quarrel while standing in front of a tavern. Sudden! John drew a revolver and struck Everson in the face, and by accident (as it was subsequently proven) the pistol was discharged and Everson was instantly killed. Able surrendered himself and was put in prison. The news of the deed soon spread throughout the city. Other acts of the same character had been perpetrated within a short time previous, and coupling the reputations of the two Ables with such lawlessness, people began to congregated about public places and displaying the most violent and excited fanned the passion into a flame.

Several hundred men stood in front of the Wortham House talking about the occurrence. Several speeches were made, and soon the crowd began to cry "Let's hang him!"

Leaders were plentiful to encourage the purpose. N. B. Forrest was attracted by the crowd, and for some time was a quiet observer of events, but finding the people awayed by passion and excitement, and feeling that the law should be upheld, he made his way through the mass and into a room of the hotel, from whence he addressed the people, urging moderation, and without giving them time to object, announced that a meeting of citizens had been called at the Exchange building at three o'clock the following afternoon to discuss the matter and decide what should be done. The spectators thought the crowd, which dispersed to their homes and places of business.

At the appointed time great numbers of men and boys gathered, packing the exchange to its capacity, while hundreds crowded the streets near by.

Before the meeting had been called to order leaders on the outside were busy exciting the throng which soon took up the cry, "Let's hang him!" and before those inside the building were aware of it, the mob was making without a moment's delay. Soon a rope was put over his head and he was pulled and pushed towards the old navy yard.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, who has ever increasing confidence in the hands of a relentless mob, heated by excitement, and clamoring for his life. Reaching the desired place, sometime was spent in preparation, but the rope was finally thrown over a beam.

Forrest in the meantime, having heard of the fact followed, and determined to release Able and restore him to the proper authorities. Making his way through the masses he found Able in the position described. His mother and sister, standing by him, pleading for his life, which still further confirmed Forrest in his purpose to save him.

Forrest drew his knife, cut the rope, and taking Able by the arm announced in a loud voice his intention to restore him to the proper officers.

There has never been a mob more determined, or more generally animated by the same idea than that which Forrest stood before; and to snatch the victim at such a moment was supremely dangerous. No other man could have done so.

A few good friends rallied to Forrest and started with Able back to the jail. The move was so audacious the mob made no resistance for a moment, but still thirsting for Able's blood followed on. The rush of humanity soon swept the escort away, but Forrest still holding Able by the arm reached a lumber yard, through which he passed, fighting his way successfully and restored Able to his cell.

The mob began to close in on the building and shouted for their victim. Forrest stood before them with a revolver in hand, and announced his determination to protect Able with his life—and so apparent was the cool and reckless courage of the man the mob quailed and gradually left the place.

There is nothing superior to the desperate and sublime courage which Forrest displayed on that occasion.

In 1856 Professor O. B. Fowler, a leader in the science of phrenology, made a tour of the South lecturing wherever he stopped to large audiences. He spent several days in Memphis and on the occasion of his second lecture, stated, that if some prominent man, well-known to the audience, would take a seat on the stage, he would demonstrate the truth of phrenology. He asked that a committee thoroughly conceal his own vision in order that he could have an opportunity to form an opinion from the appearance of the man.

Mr. Fowler was blindfolded, and after much persuasion from his friends Forrest took his seat on the stage.

Professor Fowler, standing behind his chair, placed his hand on Forrest's head.

"He did not speak for several moments, but finally said, under evident excitement:

"I have never in all my life come in contact with such a head. I have no idea who the man is, but I tell you plainly, he is a great man. He may never have an opportunity to lead an army, but I stake my reputation as a teacher of phrenology that if he does his name will be spoken throughout the great world and powers I have never known; and, in all my travels and varied experience, I have never placed my hands upon such a head."

At the age of 18, without a dollar, N. B. Forrest assumed the responsibilities of raising and educating a large family. In the spring of 1861, and before his fortieth birthday, he was one of the leading business men of Memphis, was possessed of several plantations in Mississippi, which were well stocked in all respects and producing more than a thousand bales of cotton annually. He was also the owner of railroad bonds, stocks and other personal property.

Forrest was a strong Union man, but when war was declared he determined to give his services to the cause of his State, and in June, 1861, enrolled himself as a private in a cavalry company under Doctor J. S. White.

Early in July he was called to Memphis by a telegram from the Governor of Tennessee and commissioned to raise a regiment of cavalry.

While in the process of organization he was ordered to Louisville for the purpose of procuring arms and other equipments, which he purchased at his own expense and brought to safety to Tennessee. His regiment was soon organized and he reported for duty.

His first service was given to the protection of the border along the Kentucky line where he soon distinguished himself as a most brilliant commander of a regiment.

Soon he attached to the army at Fort Donelson and won for himself the greatest praise, not only for the part he took in the battle, but on account of having protected against surrender. He urged General Pillow and Buckner to fall back, assuring them of the opportunity and after having been advised that it was the purpose to surrender the army, he announced in strong and certain language his determination to take his men out. His judgment and wisdom was fully sustained by the fact that he joined General A. S. Johnson at Nashville without the loss of a single man.

JAMES DINKINS, Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1890.

NORTH AFRICAN NEGROES.

Like Conditions Produce Like Results. The World Over—The Degraded Blacks of Rhodesia.

New Orleans Pleasure.

People who only know by report the condition of affairs in countries where the negroes greatly outnumber the whites give little or no consideration to the subject, and fall entirely to realize the situation under such circumstances.

In all such countries, be it in America, Africa or elsewhere, the white race will maintain their supremacy by force and superior moral power, or they are driven out or brought under subjection to the blacks. This is the case in the British dominions of Cape Colony, Rhodesia and elsewhere.

For some time past a number of libertarians, from Africa, have been on exhibition at Earl's Court, London. These blacks are described as degraded and immoral in the extreme, and they are shockingly open in the exhibition of their depravity, and yet these creatures have attracted great attention from many white women of the higher classes.

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A Strong Fortification.

Verify the body against disease. Dr. Tut's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life." Dr. Tut's Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. If I had a new lease of life, I'd take Dr. Tut's, Platte Canon, Col.

Tut's Liver Pills.

Aug. 31, 1890.



The Coming of Baby

brings joy or pain, it's for the mother to decide. With good health and a strong, healthy organism, motherhood adds to a woman's attractiveness.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardul

takes away all terrors by strengthening the vital organs. It fits a mother for baby's coming. By revivifying the nervous system, it has brought chubby, growing young ones to thousands of weak women who feared they were barren. It purifies, heals, regulates and strengthens, and is good for all women at all times. No drugist would be without it. \$1.00. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving name, to "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. LOUISA HALL, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "I have used McElree's Wine of Cardul and it has done me much good. I have had my children. Nine months later I had a second child."

CAROLINA & NORTHWESTERN RY.

SCHEDULE AND CONNECTIONS IN EFFECT JUNE 4, 1890.

G. W. F. HARPER, President.

QUICK SERVICE.	No. 101.	No. 102.
Leave Charlotte	7:40 a.m.	5:25 p.m.
Leave Greenville	8:45 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
Leave Columbia	9:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Leave Spartanburg	10:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Leave Gastonia	11:45 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Leave Dalton	12:45 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
Leave Newnan	1:45 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
Leave Hico	2:45 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Arrive Atlanta	3:45 p.m.	5:10 p.m.

QUICK SERVICE.	No. 101.	No. 102.
Leave Atlanta	5:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Leave Hico	6:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Leave Newnan	7:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Leave Dalton	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Leave Gastonia	9:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Leave Spartanburg	10:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Leave Columbia	11:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Leave Greenville	12:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Arrive Charlotte	1:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

Trains No. 9 and 10 are first-class, and run daily except Sundays. Trains No. 100 and 101 carry passengers and also run daily except Sundays. For full particulars apply to the Ticket Office at any station on the C. & N. W. R. Co., or at the Ticket Office at the C. & N. W. R. Co., at Lexington with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Washington with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at New York with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Philadelphia with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Baltimore with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at New Orleans with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at St. Louis with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Chicago with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at New York with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Philadelphia with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Baltimore with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at New Orleans with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at St. Louis with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Chicago with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at New York with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Philadelphia with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at Baltimore with the C. & N. W. R. Co. at New Orleans with the C. & N. 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