

THE SENTINEL-JOURNAL.

Entered April 23, 1903 at Pickens, S. C., as second class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. XXXVI

PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

NO. 41

HOW MUCH FERTILIZER TO APPLY.

The question, "How much fertilizer should be used per acre?" cannot be answered definitely, but only in a general way. It is sometimes put in this form: "What is the most profitable amount that may be applied per acre?" Neither can the question in the amended form be exactly and accurately answered. The soil, its character, condition, preparation, etc., may be well known, or controllable factors, but we know not what the seasons may be, says Hon. H. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, in the Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

We know that some crops will bear larger amounts of fertilizers with reasonable assurance of profitable returns than may be expected of other soils. A crop that occupies the soil from the fall season until spring, or early summer, will bear heavier fertilizing than will a crop that is planted in the spring and ripens for harvest in midsummer. The first case is illustrated by oats, wheat, or other small grains, or grass, especially when sown in the fall of the year. Such a crop occupies the soil during the late fall and winter, and early spring—during which periods the rains are usually abundant—ripening for harvest in late spring, or very early summer, before the burning summer heat and possible droughts of June and July. Oats and wheat therefore are ideal crops for liberal fertilizing.

Corn is rather an uncertain crop on the ordinary dry uplands of the South. It has but a short period in which to develop its flowers—tassels and silks—covering but a few days. If very dry weather shall prevail when this critical period is approaching, and for some time after it is passed, the crops may prove a greater or less failure. There can be no second effort, no second period of blooming.

It is different in the case of cotton, which commences to bloom and make fruit in June (or even earlier) and continues throughout the summer until checked by a severe frost in November. It has a number of "chances."

Cotton is therefore another ideal crop for liberal fertilizing. A small amount of fertilizers applied per acre will no doubt yield a larger percentage profit than cost than will a larger amount. To illustrate: An application of \$2 worth of fertilizer per acre may cause an increased yield of cotton (at 10 cents per pound) of the value of \$8 to \$8, or a profit of 200 to 300 per cent, on its cost. I have frequently had such results. But it does not follow that twice as heavy an application will produce twice as large results, or that three times as much will cause three times as great an increase in the yield. In other words, the rate of increase in the yield of cotton will not be in proportion to the increase in the amount of fertilizers applied. Two dollars' worth of fertilizer per acre may yield an increase in the crop of \$8; but \$6 worth will not therefore bring an increase of \$18.

But careful observation has shown that an application of \$5 to \$6 worth of fertilizer (properly balanced) is a safe amount to apply per acre on cotton. Many farmers in Georgia have secured satisfactory returns from an application of so much as 500 pounds per acre. I think 500 pounds a perfectly safe amount on upland in fairly good condition, well prepared and properly cultivated in cotton. For corn, I would limit the amount to 300 pounds per acre on old uplands.

TURNED THE JOKE.

The Way a Bridegroom Got the Laugh on His "Funny" Chum.

Under the thin disguise of harmless fun many an unparadiseable ruse is played upon newly married couples. It is refreshing to hear of an occasional instance in which the "joke" reacts on the joker. A young man and his bride, who had just been married in a western town, were starting on their wedding journey. They had managed to reach the train in safety despite the showers of rice and old shoes.

Just as they had taken their seats in the car one of the bridegroom's chums came hastily in to bid him goodbye. As the young husband extended his hand the friend snapped a handcuff round his wrist.

The groom had been suspecting a trick of some kind, and before the practical joker could play a similar trick on the bride he found the other handcuff snapped round his own wrist. He was chained to the happy bridegroom himself.

"That's a good one on me, Harry," he said, with a sickly kind of smile, "but I'll have to ask you to come to the door with me and get the key to these things from the fellow outside that's got it. Hold on, conductor, just a minute!"

But the conductor, whose quick eye had taken in the situation, refused to wait. He gave the order for starting, and the train pulled out. It was a through train and made no stop for the next fifty miles. Before it stopped, however, the brakeman, with the aid of a sharp file and a hammer, succeeded in releasing Harry. The practical joker meanwhile had had to pay full fare for the fifty miles and still had his fare home to pay.

FRENCH SENTIMENT.

The Way It Classifies the Greatest Men of the Nation.

The Petit Parisien in 1906 conducted a very interesting plebiscite. The object of which was to ascertain who, in the opinion of its readers, were the ten greatest Frenchmen of the nineteenth century. More than 15,000,000 votes were given, and the result was that Pasteur came out at the top of the poll with 1,338,425 votes. The next were Victor Hugo, who received 1,227,103 votes; Gambetta 1,155,672; Napoleon 1,118,094; Thiers 1,039,453; Lazare Carnot 959,772; Curie 851,107; A. Dumas pere 830,002; Dr. Roux 693,941 and Parmentier 498,863. Immediately following were Ampere, the electrician; Brazza, the explorer; Zola, Lavaur and Arago.

It will be observed with interest how large is the proportion of scientific men in the number of those who, in the opinion of Frenchmen, occupy the highest places in the records of the

country. Napoleon is only fourth, though Pasteur heads the list, and Curie, Roux and Parmentier, the chemist who introduced the culture of the potato into France, are also honored, while Ampere and Brazza are not far behind. Literary men and statesmen dispute with the scientists for the highest distinctions, and the national sentiment of France is evidently eclectic.

Animals That Are Trained.

The animal trainer paused in his midnight supper.

"It is strange," he said, "how training increases an animal's value. I can buy a young lion for \$100, train it and sell it for \$500 afterward. Take the group I performed with tonight—three lions, three tigers, two leopards, four bears and four boarhounds. They are all young adults in the pink of condition, but untrained they wouldn't be worth more than \$1,500 or \$2,000 at the outside. Yet the boss was offered \$80,000 for them last week. The training sets the price, and no wonder. It took four years to train this group of mine, and though there are only sixteen animals in it now, no less than seventy had to be tried and discarded before we got together the sixteen we wanted."

Short Stay Neighborhoods.

A man who contemplated going into business for himself looked around for a good location. He rejected the advice of two friends who had suggested neighborhoods which they thought desirable.

"I don't like either of the places," he said. "Business can't be good around there. I have passed through those streets many times, and always I have been struck with the frequency with which the names on the shops are changed. That doesn't look promising. Wherever a man finds trade profitable he stays; contrariwise, he moves. None of the short stay neighborhoods fit me."—New York Post.

Causes of Headache.

People get headache because they do not take sufficient active exercise to keep the blood circulating actively, become excited and often about things that do not concern them at all, neglect daily action of bowels, bathe in cold water without wetting the head, sleep on a low pillow, take too much alcohol, allow the feet to get cold, take iron and quinine when these drugs do not agree with the system.—Pittsburg Press.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

New Zealanders Dig For Kauri Gum In the Ground.

Many New Zealanders find it profitable to dig for hidden treasure. That for which they dig, however, is not gold or Captain Kidd's ill gotten wealth, though it has a dull yellow color. It is kauri gum, a resinous substance which is the product of the kauri pine tree. The gum can be secured from the trunks of trees while they are alive, for it protrudes in lumps, but it is especially profitable to dig for it in the soil about the stumps remaining after the trees have been cut down. Sometimes chunks weighing as much as 100 pounds are taken up from the ground.

Digging for kauri gum is profitable, for the gum is used in the manufacture of varnish, and apparently it is one of those products of nature whose place cannot be filled by anything else which has yet been discovered. It has been found that it can be used in certain enamel paints, and this has had the effect of bringing the demand up to a point above the supply.

The kauri pine is a magnificent tree. It rises as straight as a needle to a height of from 150 to 200 feet and attains at times a diameter of fifteen feet. It is noted for its dark, dense foliage and is much used for masts for vessels constructed for the British navy.

The Word "Idiot."

"Idiot" is a word with a curious history. In Greek "idiotes" began by meaning a private individual, as opposed to the state or to a state official; then it meant a nonexpert or layman and finally an ignorant man or an awkward fellow. It was left for English to carry the meaning further to mental deficiency. In "Piers Plowman" an "idiot" is an ignorant person, and as late as 1608 it could mean a person who knew only one language. Wyclif and Jeremy Taylor used it in the sense of "layman," and the latter also in that of "private person." And a professional "fool" or jester was at one time an "idiot" too.

Killed at a Party.

West Point, Ga., Feb. 25.—Saturday night at Langdale, Ala., while attending a party at the home of Will Fuller, two young men became engaged in a difficulty which cost Ben Hannah his life. The young man who, it is alleged, killed him, Touley Breedlove, now languishes in the jail at LaFayette, Ala., charged with murdering his friend and companion. Grover Jennings was also wounded by a stray bullet during the shooting, but the wound will not prove fatal. Li- quor was the cause of the tragedy.

THE DETECTIVE STORY

Origin and Growth of the Clever Amateur Sleuth.

VOLTAIRE WAS HIS CREATOR.

The Great French Writer Introduced Him to the World of Fiction—The Genius of Poe and Gaboriau and Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes.

Most persons who read detective stories, and most literary critics, too, believe that this very popular form of fiction was invented by Edgar Allan Poe. They point to his story of "The Purloined Letter" as being the first of its kind—the first in which is introduced the man of keen mind, of close reasoning and of constructive imagination, who is able to piece together certain facts that are known and then by brilliant deduction to pass from them to other facts which are not known, but the truth of which he is able to establish beyond a doubt.

Poe himself had a mind prepossessing of this character—the mind of a mathematician, subtle, logical and capable of searching analysis. He once gave a remarkable illustration of what he could do as an investigator of mysterious crime. A young shopgirl named Mary Rogers was found murdered under circumstances which excited great public interest in New York. The police were completely baffled, though they advanced a theory which was plausible in part. Poe, taking the facts that were admitted, wove them into a story, the scene of which he laid in Paris and which he called "The Mystery of Marie Roget." Then from what was known he passed by deductive reasoning to what was quite unknown and worked out a solution to the puzzle which no professional detective had been able to explain. Years afterward the confession of a dying man afforded proof that Poe was right and that he had reconstructed accurately the whole series of events which led to the death of Mary Rogers.

This remarkable achievement fixed in the public mind the notion that the use of logic blended with imagination was original with Poe. As a matter of fact, it is almost certain that Poe, who was deeply versed in French literature, got the suggestion of the method from reading certain passages in the oriental tale called "Zadig," by Voltaire. In this book a young man is questioned as to whether he had seen a stray dog and horse that might have passed him on his journey. In reply he describes very accurately the peculiarities of both, though he had not seen them. He had deduced his knowledge from observing certain indications along the way—the nature of the footprints and many other signs which the ordinary person would either not have noticed or would have been too dull to understand. Here is really the germ of the conception which Poe so brilliantly elaborated in the story of "The Purloined Letter," where we find exhibited the striking contrast between the working of a usual mind and the achievements of a mind of exceptional power and training.

Poe's central figure, the amateur detective, was afterward caught up and elaborated with great effect by several French writers, of whom the chief was Emile Gaboriau. Gaboriau gave the world the character of M. Lecoq in the remarkable novel of that name. Lecoq is a professional detective, but appears in that book as a novice, inexperienced, but full of intelligence and enthusiasm and obliged to work out his clues against the secret opposition of his official chief, Gevrot, who is jealous of the young detective. In the background is the interesting figure of the real amateur detective, old Father Tire-au-Clair ("Bring-to-light"), a retired tradesman who studies crime from sheer love of the intellectual puzzle which it affords him and which he solves by purely scientific deduction.

Sir Conan Doyle in creating Sherlock Holmes openly acknowledged his great indebtedness to Poe. Like Poe's hero Holmes works apart from the official police and is consulted by them when they are wholly at a loss. Many of the incidents in the Holmes cycle of stories were suggested by the inventions of Poe. Yet it is only fair to say that Doyle has gone one step further than his master. Poe's characters are abstractions. They are like chessmen on the board and excite interest only because of the complexity of the problem which they are made to solve. Doyle's characters, on the other hand, are drawn with sympathy and a shrewd insight into human nature. They entertain us by their whims and individual traits no less than by the adventures through which they pass. Thus Holmes' addiction to the cocaine habit, his trick of smoking great quantities of shag tobacco when thinking out a problem, his dislike of women, his skill as a boxer—in fact, a score of traits all give him individuality and make us think of him as a fascinating character quite apart from his powers as a deductive reasoner. And it is with the minor personages as well—Watson, the somewhat obtuse chron-

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

La Grippe Is Epidemic Catarrh.

THE disease now known as 'grip' used to be called 'influenza.' It very closely resembles a cold, but is more tenacious in its hold upon the system and produces more profound disturbances.

Grip is in reality epidemic catarrh. When it once begins it spreads over the country very rapidly.

People do not catch the grip from each other, but each one catches it from the atmosphere.

"Most Effective Medicine Ever Tried for La Grippe."

Robt. L. Madison, A. M., Principal of Cullowhee High School, Painter, N. C., is chairman of the Jackson County Board of Education.

He is a writer of occasional verse and has contributed to a number of leading papers and magazines,—religious, educational and secular.

In speaking of Peruna, Mr. Madison says:

"I am hardly ever without Peruna in my home. It is the most effective medicine that I have ever tried for la grippe. It also cured my wife of nasal catarrh. Her condition at one time was such that she could not at night breathe through her nostrils.

"In consequence, an inflamed condition of the throat was brought about, getting worse and worse and yielding to no remedy until Peruna was tried."

Healthy Mucous Membranes.

Those who are fortunate enough to have perfectly healthy mucous membranes ordinarily do not catch the grip. The mucous membranes lining the nose, throat and lungs, when in a normal state, are an effectual barrier against the invasion of grip.

But, if there happens to be the slightest catarrhal derangement of the mucous membranes, then the victim becomes an easier prey to the grip.

This in part explains why some people get the grip, while others do not.

The rational thing to do is to keep the system free from catarrh. In attempting to do this most people have found Peruna to be invaluable.

Systemic Catarrh, the Result of La Grippe. Pe-ru-na Receives Credit for Present Good Health.

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Oak, Ind. Ter., formerly Housekeeper for Indiana Reform School for Boys, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe, which was followed by systemic catarrh."

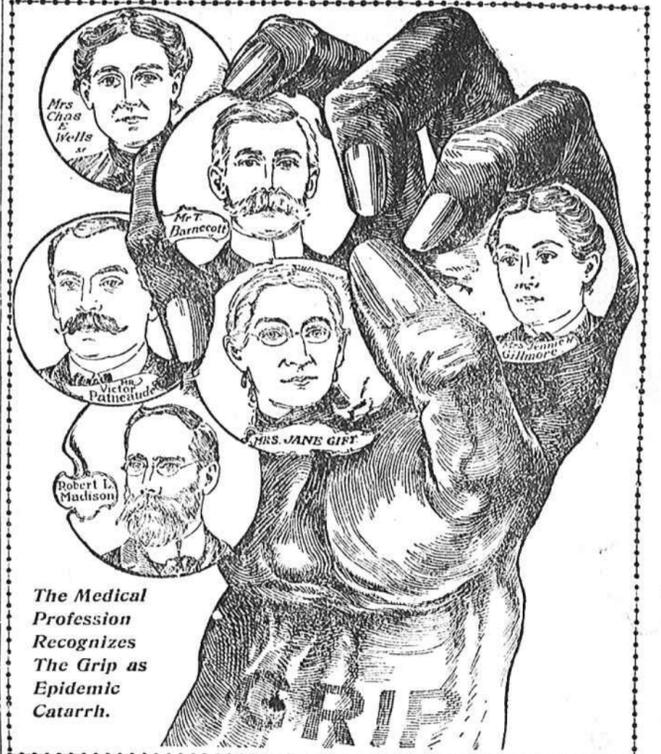
"The only thing I used was Peruna and Manalin, and I have been in better health the last three years than for years before."

"I give Peruna all the credit for my good health."

Wrightsville Is Fire-Swept. Wrightsville, Ga., Feb. 25.—Fire was discovered Sunday night in the store of W. M. Stewart. This store is connected with the Empire store, which is located in the First National bank building and had consumed three buildings before the firefighters got it under control.

The Return. "I believe," said the cheery philosopher, "that for every single thing you give away two come back to you." "That's my experience," said Phamley. "Last June I gave away my daughter, and she and her husband came back to us in August."

Shingling a House. And I looked and beheld seven carpenters shingling a house. They were hauling up bundles of shingles that had been lying in the rain for two days and nailing them on one by one. In a few days the shingling will be done. Then the painter will come along with his ladders and brushes and stains, and \$300 will be spent by the owner of the cottage to have it thoroughly dabbled. And in a little while the sun will shine, and all the shingles will buckle, some up, some down, until the cottage will resemble a frizzled chicken. And there will be leaks and cursings and lamentations. Now, brethren, why not be sensible in these small matters? Painters are not needed at all in a case of this kind. Keep your shingles dry; buy a few buckets of stain; soak the shingles in stain; lay them on the grass dry; then nail them to the eaves. They will never buckle, they never leak, and you have saved



The Medical Profession Recognizes The Grip as Epidemic Catarrh.

During an epidemic of grip Peruna should be used. The doses recommended on the bottle are sufficient.

After the grip has once been acquired, Dr. Hartman recommends the use of Peruna in teaspoonful doses every hour during the acute stage, after which the directions on the bottle should be followed.

Experience has shown that the people who use Peruna as a remedy for grip generally recover sooner and are less liable to the distressing and long-continued after-effects of the grip.

When Peruna has not been used during the course of the grip and the patient finds himself suffering from the after-effects of this disease, a course of Peruna should be resorted to.

Suffered Twelve Years From After-Effects of La Grippe.

Mr. Victor Patenaude, 328 Madison St., Topeka, Kan., member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health and strength—but grew weaker every year, until I was unable to work.

"Two years ago I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again.

"This winter I had another attack of la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out of my system. My wife and I consider Peruna a household remedy."

Pneumonia Followed La Grippe.

Mr. T. Barncoot, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes:

"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time at little expense."

Pe-ru-na—A Tonic After La Grippe.

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Delaware, Ohio, writes: "After a severe attack of la grippe, I took Peruna and found it a very good tonic."

Mrs. Jane Gift, Athens, Ohio, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe very bad. I read a testimonial of a woman who had been cured of grip by Pe-ru-na. My husband bought me a bottle of Peruna. I was soon able to do my work. I continued using it until I was cured."

IT'S A BIG CUT IN THE PRICE OF High-class Clothing.

Per Cent Discount 33 1/3 Per Cent Discount

And it is to your advantage to visit our store during this Semi Annual Sale and take advantage of the ONE-THIRD DISCOUNT ON CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

The values we are offering you are not shop-worn, out-of-style goods, but this season's goods. Right up in Style, and the workmanship is the product of America's foremost manufacturer, Schloss Bros. Co. Every article we have in this sale is richly worth the original price, and the one-third off is worth your consideration. It brings the price below manufacturers' cost for the same goods today.

No goods charged at Sale prices. Alterations must be paid for. No goods sent out on approval during Sale.

We Have Bargains. Come and Get Them H. Endel, 126 South Main street Greenville, S. C.