# The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY W. W. & W. R. BRADLEY. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1907. ESTABLISHED 1844



# NEW SPRING

## Goods

## *Arriving Daily*

**Come in and look them over and see if we haven't got what you want. We think we have.**

***Largest and Most Attractive***

**Stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes ever brought to Abbeville.**

# Philson Henry & Company


## EAST END.

WITHIN OUR CITY GATES.

Mr. Lawrence Parker and bride arrived in the city last Saturday and are at home to their friends at Mr. W. D. Barksdale's where they are boarding.

Mrs. Parker nee Miss Emma Harris is one of Alabama's charming young ladies and is well known to the people of our city by whom she is most cordially welcomed. Mr. Parker is one of our rising young men and is well, and most favorably known in social and business circles and has many friends who extend to him hearty congratulations, and wish for him and his happy bride long life and many years of unalloyed happiness.

The many friends of Mr. John A Harris are deeply concerned about his condition, and many prayers are offered in his behalf, with the hope that his life may be sparred, and that he may soon be able to return home.

Mrs. Claude Beacham after a pleasant visit to friends in this her home returned to Atlanta yesterday.

Mrs. E. E. Platt after a protracted stay in the city with her home people returned last week to her home at Summerton, S. C.

Rev. Roper of the Methodist Church preached a special sermon last Sunday morning to parents good congregation was present, and it is hoped treasured up his remarks especially those looking to the eternal welfare of the rising gentration.

Mr. Wallace Harris was summoned by telegram to the bedside of his father last week who was considered extremely ill at the hospital in Philadelphia, but on his arrival found to his great joy a change had taken place for the better which was good news to the people of this community who rejoice with the family.

Carriers No. 1 and 5 Mr. Andrew Pinney and Mr. Tilden Lomax are now sporting in brand new buggies which seemingly would indicate that they at least are making money out of the R. F. D. business.

We notice that Congress has increased the pay of city carriers, but as yet have done nothing for the rural carriers, who are however living with the hope of a brighter day coming and earnestly hope how soon it may come.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS ON ROUTE 3.

Route No 3 is about rained out everybody housed up and nothing doing on the farm.

Last week one of the many pretty young ladies on route 3 set "M" up to a red hot cup of delicious coffee which was greatly enjoyed as the day was cold. Another good lady presented him with a nice lot of splendid home made sausage and on last Monday the worst day of the winter a gentleman friend furnished hot coffee. Verily these shall have their reward.

Mr. Andrew Woodhurst has been at his trade in the Lebanon section last week. Mr. Woodhurst is the finest chimney builder in all this country.

Schools on route 3 were rained out last Monday.

The farmers are repairing old out houses and building new ones, giving to the country a look of prosperity.

All kinds of stock in the country look well which indicate well filled barns and plenty at home as it ever should be.


**All grades Fertilizers at Glenn's.**


There are myrads of twinkling stars, but precious few good cigars. There is one in Abbeville that's all the go, it is sold by Speed and is called Cinco.

## WHEN FERTILIZERS SHOULD BE APPLIED.

As a general rule, which has but few exceptions, the greater part of the fertilizer should be applied to the soil before planting the crop it is intended to benefit. This rule is not only in accord with theoretical considerations, but is also abundantly sustained in actual practice, as shown by carefully conducted field experiments instituted for the express purpose of ascertaining the truth, says Hon. R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, in Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac.

The theory underlying the rule is the fact that most of the ingredients composing a commercial fertilizer are not immediately soluble and available, but must undergo certain chemical changes in the soil before the plant food will be in the proper condition to be taken up by the roots of the plants. This is particularly true in regard to salts of potash, and in less degree to acid phosphate. It is a fact, also, that some forms of potash, notably kainit, cause chemical changes in the condition of the plant food already present in a soil, whereby the before insoluble and non-available plant food already in the soil, becomes available.

The organic substances which are largely used in the make up of commercial fertilizers for the purpose of supplying nitrogen to the plants—such as cottonseed meal, dried blood, fish scrap, tankage, etc., also require time in which to undergo chemical decomposition and such change of form as will enable the roots to appropriate the nitrogen. Even sulphate of ammonia, a highly soluble chemical salt, which sometimes enters into the composition of a fertilizer in a very limited amount, must undergo a complete chemical decomposition in the soil before the plants can make any use of the nitrogen, which it contains in the form of ammonia sulphate. This must be converted into nitrate, or nitrate of lime.

Nitrate of soda is the one chemical fertilizer salt that is immediately available, producing a very prompt effect when applied to a growing crop (and it should be applied to none other).

Acid phosphate and potash may be applied to the soil and bedded on from two to six weeks before planting time. It is claimed by some experts that potash salts may be applied with better results even several months before planting. A more practical and convenient rule, however, is to apply a complete fertilizer from one to three weeks before planting the crop, when the latter is a corn, cotton, tobacco, or other summer-growing crop, always taking care to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil of the open bedding furrow in which it shall be applied and then "listing," or throwing two furrows on it.

Experiments on the farm of the Georgia Experiment Station, projected for the purpose of comparing on the one hand the effectiveness of a complete fertilizer applied two weeks before planting, and, on the other hand, the effectiveness of the same quantity of the same fertilizer applied in the furrows with the seed, were followed by an unexpected and surprising result—viz., the cotton seeds planted on the plats in which the fertilizer had been applied and bedded on two weeks before, came up quicker and gave a more uniform stand of more vigorous plants than resulted on the plats in which the fertilizer was applied in the furrows with the seeds. While this result was not contemplated, it was quickly explained by the fact that the fertilizer that had been in the ground two weeks had undergone the chemical changes already alluded to, and its plant food was ready for the immediate wants of the young plants.

This result suggests that it may be expedient, in any case, to apply a small quantity—say 20 to 25 pounds—of nitrate of soda in the same furrow with the cotton or corn seeds, which may be done with perfect safety with cotton seeds, and without danger to corn if not placed in immediate contact with the seed.

APPLYING FERTILIZER AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

This may be understood to mean either applying the fertilizer, bedding on it and immediately planting the seed; or it may refer to the practice of putting the fertilizer in the furrow with the seed. In the latter case, there is always a manifest danger that the coming growing season may be unusually dry, in which event the fertilizer, being so lightly covered, may not be dissolved and properly disseminated through the soil. It may also follow that the fertilizer being so concentrated—en masse, as it were—around the tender rootlets of the young plants that the latter may be injured, or "burned"—a not inconsiderable danger. The plan is not advisable except when a very light application is to be made per acre. This caution is especially applicable to seeds that are planted in very shallow furrows and but lightly covered, such as cotton, and it is generally safer to interpose some soil, or, better, deposit the fertilizer in one furrow and plant the seeds in a furrow immediately beside; or, vice versa, plant the seeds first in the furrow, and then the fertilizer in a furrow close beside it. But the preferred plan is to bed on the fertilizer, and then plant the seeds, after harrowing down the beds.

I have often applied 50 to 100 pounds of a "complete" fertilizer per acre in the furrow with the cotton seeds; but it was "away back" in the late sixties and early seventies when fertilizers sold at $40 to $80 a ton, and very light applications were supposed to be in the interest of a wise economy. We did not know much about fertilizers in those days, and were afraid to "put too much guano on the cotton." That time has passed and gone, and the up-to-date farmer has found that 500 and 600 pounds of fertilizer for cotton, a properly balanced high-grade fertilizer, to each acre of cotton is not dangerous or excessive, but simply liberal and judicious. Indeed, it is a question of simple arithmetic. If 100 pounds per acre is profitable, and it costs no more labor to cultivate an acre with 500 pounds of applied fertilizer, then why not increase the amount invested in fertilizers, and, if thought advisable, reduce the area and the labor account?

Now, the well-informed farmer only wants to know if the fertilizer be properly balanced for the crop he wishes to grow, and is sold at a fair price, and he invests liberally, just as he would do in buying anything at such a price that he may sell at a profit of from 50 to 100 per centum and upward. A high-grade, honest fertilizer will meet this requirement.

There is another justification for the practice of applying fertilizers at the time of planting—viz., when the farmer has failed to put in his order at the proper time. He may then, according to the proverb—"better late than not at all"—put in the fertilizer with the seed, or at the time of planting.

## SALT LAKE CITY.

**Chat About People and Things Beyond the Rockies.**

In making observations on my trip, let the reader not forget that I took no notes of anything, except of the remarkable statements of the Baptist Missionary in Texas. For this reason the paragraphs may seem mixed. I write them down as they occur to me.

ADMIRING TILLMAN.

In going out I went by what might be called the upper route. In conversation with strangers, when I told them I was from South Carolina, they would almost invariably say something like this: "That is Tillman's State," or, "Tillman is from South Carolina?" or, "Do you know Tillman?" or, Tillman is a great man," or "Tillman is an honest man," and all, without exception, spoke of him in the most respectful terms and in expressions of great admiration.

THEY KEEP APPOINTMENTS.

One of the most pleasant things connected with Salt Lake City people is the promptness with which they keep a promise, or an engagement. If they set an hour to meet you you can rely upon their being there at the appointed hour.

RIDING IN A CARRIAGE.

On the next morning after my arrival in Salt Lake City I enquired of some men at work on the street the way to the County jail. Obeying instructions, I struck out afoot. In the course of time I arrived at the starting point, where the men were at work. Somewhat tired, with a brain that was addled. I went back to the hotel. I told the "runner" of that establishment that I wanted a carriage. He was very friendly, and kindly offered to hire one for me that wouldn't rob me. I thanked him, and in a little while the carriage appeared at the front. Telling the driver where I wanted to go, he struck out for the place, which was straight down the street a few blocks. Returning after spending a time when he waited, I asked the price, and he said three dollars. I was real glad that I did not fall into the hands of a robber. I walked every day after I learned the road.

GOING OUT TO SEE THINGS.

While I was in Salt Lake City I went out three nights to see things. The first night out was at a dance, which seemed free for all who might invest a quarter for admission. As far as I noticed there were no chaperones. The evening dresses—the trailing skirts, the V backs and the C fronts—were absent. I soon tired of the performance. I thought that there was room for missionary work, and I could not help from thinking of brother Galloway and his fidelity and zeal in the work of sending missionaries to show Mexican Catholics the right road to the celestial city.

Another night I struck out for a theatre, paying seventy-five cents for a ticket. The curtain was up when I went in. A young woman and an old man were on the stage before the footlights. Their efforts were reinforced by the presence of others. The old man had no coat. His trousers were in the legs of his boots, and his whole make-up had what seemed to be the appearance of a frontiersman. About the first word that I heard the young woman say was something about "Daddy," and something about a lover. I soon found that the play was neither elevating nor very interestingly suggestive of unutterable things. When the trap fell at the end of the first act, I left. On reaching my room at the hotel I asked a porter if he would like to take my ticket and see the remainder of the show. He seemed delighted at the suggestion, and he hurried off. It was not a premeditated act on my part. I had no grievance to settle with him.

Another night I went to a dance at another place from that to which I went the first night. It was in some respects not unlike the first dance. The doors seemed wide open to all who paid the entrance of 25 cents. The girls, as a rule, were young and in short dresses—(I mean that they were short in the bottom and did not reach the floor by inches.) They were long enough in the waist. After looking on for a short time, I thought a goodly number of the girls ought to have been at home with their mothers. A very little of that dance satisfied me.

THE NICEST PEOPLE.

The nicest and the best assembly of good looking people that I saw in Salt Lake City was in the Mormon tabernacle on Sunday afternoon, where an organ recital was given, and to which tourists and visitors to the city were especially invited.

LOOK LIKE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

The people of Salt Lake City have very much the appearance of Southern people. In their speech or tone of voice they are not different, though in a few instances I met strangers or others who were distinctive in their pronunciation. One man, when others were talking of the crops of Utah, put in and said the chief crop of Utah was "ruts," having reference to the sugar beet. Another man was a little fastidious in his pronunciation. It was he who conducted the car, "Seeing Salt Lake City." He was exceedingly careful about small matters, and seldom or never pronounced his words as do ordinary poor folks. For instance: He gave, "sev-en-ty-sev-en" as the year in which Brigham Young died. Afterward when coming home, the poorest and perhaps the most illiterate person whom I met, called it sev-en and e-lev-en and e-ven. The Standard Dictionary pronounces these words sev'n, elev'n, ev'n. But the makers of the Standard Dictionary, had no more right to offer a rule for our adoption than had the extra nice conductor of "Seeing Salt Lake City" or the illiterate traveler on a day coach of a passenger train.

SLEEPERS.

Speaking of traveling. On the route going out to Salt Lake City I rode on the sleepers, the three nights that I traveled. The sleeper tickets on different lines cost $2, $2.50 or $4 according to circumstances, or distance, or some other rule with which I am not familiar. Between Denver and Salt Lake City the price of a sleeper is $4. The cost of a regular ticket from Atlanta to Salt Lake City is $56—the price of sleepers being extra. Coming home I bought a sleeper to Denver with the regular ticket to Atlanta, paying for both, $60. One night I slept on one of the lean-back chairs. The other nights I stopped in towns, waiting for railroad connections. I stopped in Denver from about 8 o'clock one night until about 12 o'clock next day. Next morning after breakfast in Denver I thought to ride a little on the street cars. Denver is on the Rio Grande River.

SEEING DENVER

Without knowing anything about them or their schedules I boarded a car that was full of passengers. At different street crossings, passengers kept getting off until the edge of town was reached. I stuck to the car. I had then gave too far to expect to meet another car, and it kept going. I looked at my watch and became nervous for fear that I might not get back in time for the train. Looking ahead I clearly saw that the track went but a little further, and I felt better. When we got to the end where I thought the track stopped, it turned at right angles, and the car went scooting down the line at the liviest sort of rate. By this time the houses were out of sight but the farms were in full view. After awhile I saw a big establishment ahead directly on line with the track, and thought sure the end was there but it curved to the right and struck out over another stretch of farming lands. When the car was miles and miles out of the city it finally stopped and took the back track. We had gone by one hospital or sanitarium to another which was far removed from the "madding crowd." One of the hospitals was for consumptives and the other was known as the Jewish hospital—not to cure men and women of their mental Jewish qualities or propensities—but to cure patients of bodily ailments. To cure a Jew of his Israelitish religion or to induce a Catholic to renounce his faith is considered a hard task, and up to this time I know of few Christians who undertake to do so great a thing as this.

On the way back to the city I asked the conductor to put me off at the street where I got on, and very much to my surprise, he remembered the place.

Denver is credited with the 175,000 inhabitants. It is a busy place, as may be estimated by the fact that it was laid out, or established, less than fifty years ago.

ABBEVILLE THE BEST PLACE.

In my journey to the West and as I came back I saw no place that suited me as well as old Abbeville. It is, I believe, the best place on earth, and the Abbeville people are the best that will be at the judgment. But Abbeville does not grow like some other places. This can be accounted for in the reason that Abbeville does not advertise as do other towns. Abbeville county grows nearly all the crops, including cotton, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and other food crops. Our land is cheap. The purest and the best water is found within thirty to forty or fifty feet of the surface. Springs are almost everywhere. Streams run through nearly every small farm, while the plantations have water which might be utilized for irrigation. The climate is mild and pleasant. The health of the people is the best. The lands range in price from $6 to $10 and $12 per acre, and if we could run off all the negroes, so that we would have nobody to work it, it would be still cheaper.

If these facts were generally known, does anybody doubt that a great multitude of people would come this way to settle and be a part of this community?

Abbeville has stood the test of time, and its growth is steady, solid and permanent. When the Almighty goes to make a mushroom he does it in a night, but it takes him a hundred years to make an oak tree. If the other towns are mush rooms, Abbeville is the oak.

Hugh Wilson.


**Home-Made Cattarh Cure.**

Any one can mix right at home the best remedy of its kind known. The name "Cyclone" is given to the following prescription, it is supposed, because of its promptness in driving from the blood and system every vestige of catarrhal poison, relieving this foul and dread disease, no matter where located. To prepare the mixture: Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon and three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

This is a harmless, inexpensive mixture, which has a peculiar action upon the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys, assisting them to filter and strain from the blood and system all catarrhal poisons, which, if not eradicated, are absorbed by the mueous membrane, and an open sore or catarrh is the result.

Prepare some and try it, as it is the prescription of an eminent catarrh specialist of national reputation.

Clear up the complexion, cleanse the liver and tone the system. You can best do this by a dose or two of DeWitt's Early Risers Safe, reliable little pills with a reputation The pills that everyone knows. Recommended by C. A. Milford.

# COTTON.

## The Farmers Warehouse

is better prepared than ever to store your Cotton at reasonable rates.

The Farmers Warehonse at Abbeville is the only warehouse in the County built for the exclusive storage of Farmers' and Merchats' Cotton.

Warehouse Receipts accepted by all the Banks as collateral, if holder desires to borrow money on same.

Don't leave your cotton out unprotected; it is too great a risk; put it in a safe place where it is out of the weather and insured.

If you have any Cotton to store, remember the

## Farmers Warehouse at Abbeville,

## R. E. Cox, Pres.

**W. T. MAGILL, WEIGHER.**

# IF YOU WANT CASH

## *For Your REAL ESTATE Or Business*

## I CAN GET IT

**No Matter What Your Property is Worth, or in What Town, City, State or Territory it is Located**

If I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not afford to pay for this advertisement. This "ad" (like all my other "ads") is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties and make enough money in commissions to pay for cost of these "ads," and make a good profit besides. That is why I have so large a real estate business today.

Why not put your property among the number that will be sold as a result of these "ads?"

I will not only be able to sell it—some time—but will be able to sell it quickly. I am a specialist in quick sales. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment. I have branch offices througnout the country and a field force of men to find buyers.

I do not handle all lines usually carried by the ordinary real estate agents. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—or go out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find at the close of the year, that I have sold twice as many properties as I did the last year, but it will first be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and Sell it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business: it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry below and mail it to me today, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash and will give you my complete plan.

## Free of Charge

and terms for handling it. The information I will give you will be of great value to you, even if you should decide not to sell. You had better write today before you forget it.

If you want to buy any kind of a Farm, House or Business, in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

## David P. Taff, The Land Man, 415 Kan. Ave., Topeka. Kas

**If You want to Sell Fill In, Cut Out and Mail Today.**

Please send, without cost to me, a plan for finding a cash buyer for my property which consists of .....Town.....County.....State

Following is a brief descrip-ion.....

.....

Lowest cash price.....

Name.....Address.....

**If You want to Buy fill in, cut out and Mail Today.**

I desire to buy property corresponding approximately with the following specification:

Town or City.....County.....State.....

Price between $.....and $.....I will pay

$.....down and balance.....

Remarks.....

Name.....Address.....


**Miss McBride a Good Judge of flour.**

Willington, S. C.
January 16, 1907.

M. S. J. Link,
Abbeville, S. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to say in regard to the barrel of flour (Sylph) sent to me as a prize that we think it cannot be excelled and it meets all the requirements that go to make up a first class flour.

It affords me plearure to be able to commend it for its good qualities.

Yours very truly
Miss Isabelle McBride.


# Farmers' Bank of Abbeville.

## State, County and City Depository.

President: F. E. HARRISON. Vice-President: P. B. SPEED. Cashier: J. H. DuPRE.

**Board of Directors:** F. E. Harrison, P. B, Speed, G. A. Visanska, John A. Harris, R. M. Haddon, Lewis W. Parker, W. P. Greene, J. F. Clinkscales, C. C. Gambrell.

**We solicit your business and are prepared to handle it safely and conservatively.**

We are in position to make you loans, and to pay interest on deposits, when placed in

**Our Savings Department.**