

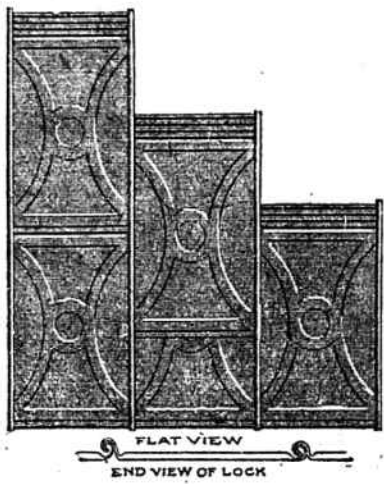
The Abbeville Press and Banner

BY W. W. & W. R. BRADLEY.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1910.

ESTABLISHED 1844

Some of the Best Citizens of Abbeville Are Using Burriss' Metal Shingles. Why not you, and help a Home Industry grow to be the Biggest Success in your State.



Anderson, S. C., May 22, 1909.

Messrs. John T. Burriss & Son, Anderson, S. C.
Gentlemen:—Some weeks ago the parsonage of the St. John's Methodist Church, Anderson, S. C., was covered with the Burriss Metal Shingles. The covering has been tested by rain and hail, and it stands the test. We are delighted with the covering.
P. B. WELLS,
Pastor St. John's Methodist Church, Anderson.

Jno. T. Burriss & Son,

Manufacturers of BURRISS' METAL SHINGLES.

ANDERSON, - South Carolina.
Abbeville Lumber Company local agents.

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To face anything that is needed to build a house. Let us make your plans and figure with you on your work. If we do your work your plans will not cost you anything, and if we don't get your work we will make the other man do it cheaper.

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No. of Trains.	
110	Leaves for Greenville and Columbia at 9:20 a. m.
112	Leaves for Greenville at 4:05 p. m.
114	Leaves for Columbia at 6:25 p. m.
111	Arrives from Columbia and Greenville at 11:05 a. m.
113	Arrives from Columbia at 5:20 p. m.
115	Arrives from Greenville at 7:50 p. m.

For full information as to rates, routes, etc., consult nearest Southern

Railway Ticket Agent, or

ALEX. H. ACKER,

Travelling Passenger Agent,

Augusta, Ga.

W. E. MCGEE,

Division Pass. Agent,

Charleston S. C.

CORN CONTEST.

Report for Year 1910.

Lowndesville, S. C., Nov. 11, 1910.
I have joined the corn club of Abbeville county for the corn contest of 1910, not for the largest yield, as I had no land ready for said purpose, but in view of ascertaining what yield of corn could be obtained, with some extra care, from one acre of our average upland in this north-west end of Lowndesville township.
I have selected for the experiment one acre of steep hillside, having four terraces and facing the southwest.
This land was in corn part of a larger body of wood; it has been cleared about twelve years, and subsequently terraced. The terraces having been neglected, have broken in several places, with the ordinary result of the washing of the soil to the clay at the broken places.
This acre, since its clearing, has been worked almost continuously in cotton, with an occasional corn crop; the average yield of the cotton being one-third of a bale, and of the corn eight bushels.
Said acre was in cotton last year, but did not bring its average of 1-3 of a bale. After the gathering of the cotton it has received no cover crop, has been tramped by the stock last winter and received no preparation for the coming year.
From said acre I have gathered:
472 bushels of fodder, valued at \$2.50 per 100..... \$ 11 80
1,760 lbs. of corn in the shocks. It took 79-20 lbs. to produce 56 lbs. of shelled corn. 1-4 angling 22.22 bushels of shelled corn, valued at \$1 per bushel..... 22 00
Amounting to..... 34 02

This crop has been done with the following work:
25th March, sprouting terraces and land, 1-4..... 25
25th March, plowing the terraces, 2h..... 30
30th March, hauling rows, five feet apart, putting 100 lbs. of guano 8-3,3, mixing with guano..... 1 60
14th April, breaking and harrowing, 1d..... 1 60
16th April, laying rows, five feet apart, putting 100 lbs. of guano 8-3,3, mixing with guano..... 1 15
25th April, planting Shaw's corn variety, one grain in the row, 1-3 d..... 60
1st June, replanting and hoeing, 1d..... 1 00
17th June, plowing with Roman harrow, 1-4..... 75
16th July, putting 300 lbs. guano 8-3,3, 4h..... 2 30
23rd July, putting 200 lbs. guano, 8-3,3, 4h..... 2 30
23rd July, One furrow in middle, with large sweep, 2h..... 30
29th and 30th August, Pulling and hauling fodder..... 1 60
17th October, Gathering corn..... 1 80
Rent of land..... 5 00
Amount of work and expenses..... 27 90
Net profit..... 6 12

Three causes can be assigned for the small yield reported above:
1st. The planting of one grain only has caused a loss in the stand of no less than one-fifth.
2nd. The replanting, after its coming up has been destroyed by stock (sheep), together with a large number of older plants.
3rd. The rainy season and the drought which followed have prevented the necessary work and reduced the crop accordingly.
It is not unconservative to presume that without the occurrence of these three unfavorable circumstances, the yield of the crop would have been larger by at least 8 bushels.
This would bring the yield to 32.22 bushels and the profit to \$14.12.
And from this experiment it can be concluded that this section of Abbeville county could easily quadruple the yield and the profit of its upland corn crop.
Maurice Meschino.

Account of Work and Expenditures on Acre of Prize Corn.

When I heard that a boys' corn club would be organized in my native county I wanted to join it. I wanted to make more and better corn.
After becoming a member I began to look about for a suitable place to plant my acre of prize corn. I decided to plant it in a branch bottom.
The work of preparing this piece of land was no small task. It had not been cultivated for the two past years. It was wet and soggy. I had to cut two ditches to drain it. It was partly set in burruses. During the month of March I spent my time out of school grubbing these burruses up. I then broadcasted three loads of stable manure on it. I then broke it with a large scoter and cut over it with a cut-away disc harrow. After this I bedded it in four-foot rows with a Dixie Boy plow and harrowed off the beds with a McCormick harrow.
On the twenty-fifth day of April I planted my acre in White Dent corn. It came up beautifully. The weather during the first part of May was cool, and the bugs sucked it and ruined the stand. I had to plant almost all of it over again. I planted it in home-grown seed this time. It came up a good stand again. This was the last of May. In some of the wet places it died out again but I decided to let it stand.
When it was about six inches high I ran around it with a sweep and scoter. I then hoed and thinned it to a stalk to one and one-half feet. I then dirted it with a scoter and small sweep. I did this with a large sweep and scoter, two furrows to the row, the last of June.
The following is my expense account:
1 pk. seed corn..... \$ 1 00
3 loads stable manure..... 3 00
Broadcasting same 1 team..... 50
1 boy..... 50
One-half day discing ground with harrow, one team 50c, one boy 25c..... 1 50
One day bedding, one horse 50c, one boy 50c..... 1 00
One-half day harrowing bed and planting, 1 horse 25c, 1 boy 50c..... 1 00
One day rebedding and replanting, 1 horse 50c, 1 boy 50c..... 1 00
One-half day running around corn, 1 horse 25c, 1 boy 25c..... 50
Two days hoeing and thinning corn, one boy..... 1 00
One-half day dirting corn, one horse, 25c, one boy 25c..... 50
One-half day dirting corn second time, one horse 25c, one boy 25c..... 50
One day hoeing corn second time, one boy..... 50
One-half day laying by, one horse 25c, one boy 25c..... 50
One and one-half days pulling fodder, one boy..... 75
One day pulling corn, one boy..... 50
Profits from one acre of corn:
150 bushels fodder..... 3 00
40 bushels corn..... 40 00
\$ 43 00

William Leslie's Report.

March 19th I broke the land twelve inches deep with a disc plow and ran a drag harrow over it. I broadcasted nine loads of stable manure 1st.
April 5th I laid off rows five feet wide with a middle "buster" and ran a harrow in the furrow bedding to the middle, then I ridged with a gofer and planted twelve inches in drill.
May 4th I ploughed close to the corn with a small gofer and ran a Joe harrow on the middle.
June 1st I ploughed about eight inches from corn with a large gofer and ran a spring tooth harrow over middle.
June 21st I put 300 pounds of a mixture of 2 sacks of acid, 2 sacks of meal, and a sack of kank in every other middle, and ploughed out with a 20 inch sweep and a large gofer. A week later I put 400 pounds in the other middles and ploughed the same way.
July 6th I put a sack of soda.
November 5th I gathered 75 1-4 bushels.
William Leslie.

A Letter From Germany.

Marburg, Oct. 10, 1910.
Editor Press and Banner:
The Christianizing of Germany, as we are told, was due in a large measure to the Missionary Boniface, who about the end of the seventh century and during the first half of the eighth century, was busy turning these worshippers of Woden and Thor from their heathenish ways. With his axe he cut down the sacred oak of Donar in the Hessian land," says Muller's history. After establishing various chapels here and setting the church on a firm footing, he went, about 750, to Holland, where he preached a short while, he was killed by the Frisians, in his seventy-fifth year.
Just where that sacred oak stood is, so far as I know, not settled. But at all events it must have been not so far from Marburg, which is near the center of Hesse. It is also near here that Boniface had a chapel and was accustomed to preach. Some say indeed that his headquarters were at Amoenaburg, a village about ten miles from Marburg.

Boniface could have found no prettier place for his headquarters than here. The students often walk out to this little town from Marburg, though on account of its greater distance, it is not so well known as the ruins at Fraenkenberg of which we have had something to say in an earlier letter.
There is a great wood-clad ridge between Marburg and Amoenaburg over which we have to pass. The broad meadow road winds it way up the steep hill, then straight across the plateau between the dense fir wood forests, then down again, through beech wood and out again into the open. While we are in the wood there is only a little band of sky for us to see, let in between the high walls of trees on either hand. When we came out from between these two forests the contrast is almost like that of coming from a cave out on a mountain top. Here one views passes over a mighty expanse of smooth meadow land, streaked here and there with rows of trees, which border the highways.

This meadow land is not perfectly level, but is rolling enough to hide a little village here and there snuggling down between the hills, were it not for the village church spire, a never failing part of all these little settlements, which always lowers up high enough to be seen, even when the highest red tile roof the most pretentious house is quite hidden, with its stork's nest on top. It is noteworthy that all the villages in this land are built in the low ground between two hills. There are perhaps as many as ten of them in sight from where the Amoenaburg road comes out into the open, but there is no doubt as to which one we are seeking. In the center, namely, of this wide sweep of land is a round, quite symmetrical hill, on the top of which, contrary to the usual rule that the villages are built in the low ground, is Amoenaburg. The church spire and indeed the whole church stands out against the hill, it looks quite queer when the air is clear, but one must walk two hours to get there. We never realize how high and steep this hill is until we begin to climb up it. It is a basal formation and doesn't wash away easily. The road winds around the hill, and goes up to the top. Not until we are on the plateau and are entering the town do we see why Amoenaburg is built on a hill. Here we see the ruins of a former wall that surrounded the town, with towers, now only the crowing towers, but one of which still stand and give an idea of the solidness and strength of the wall that was. By climbing up on one of these towers we get a view of the surroundings that is worth all our climbing. The smooth rolling land goes back for miles and miles perhaps, dotted over with patches of red roofs. The soft green is interrupted by squares of dark brown, which have just the soft tone of brown velvet. There is a light haze in the atmosphere here that casts a softening veil over the landscape, giving it a blue sfumato cast. If it is evening there will be a wagon load of hay coming up from the meadow, the last load of the day. Then there will follow a lone file of cows, and then one or two perhaps two or three women with a big bundle of hay each which they usually carry on their heads. Then comes a drove of hogs, and last of all, a great flock of geese, prattling quietly among themselves, now and then flapping their wings when their keeper tries to hasten them. Then as it grows darker there is a bugle call two or three miles away.

It was at Amoenaburg that I received a comforting reason in Germany, grammar. Upon my asking the Frau who brought my coffee concerning the gender of some German noun that happened to come into my head, she said, "You are a foreigner then?" The foreigners all have trouble with the gender, and don't know whether to say des die or das. Well, it is quite simple. Everything that you can see is masculine—like tree, table, chair, etc. Then everything that can't be seen is feminine. Therefore, the good Frau smiled complacently over having extended a helping hand to a fellow mortal in distress.
It is said that exceptions prove a rule. If so I am convinced that Jacob Grimm's own self could not make up a better proved rule than this same one of the good Frau Wirtin at Amoenaburg.

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We urge you to try Rexall's Remedies at our risk. Two sizes, 10c and 25c. Remember, you can get Rexall's Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store. C. A. Milford & Co.
A beautiful line of mirrors 10c to \$10.00 at Milford's Book Store.

Long Cane Irish Will Appreciate This.

Missoula, Montana, Nov., 12, 1910.
My dear Dennis:
I am enclosing you a little dissertation under my own name, spelled backwards, of this far-from-tau country, Montana. Do as you please with it. You may use it or turn it over to the tender mercies of the janitor, who, if he is like most janitors in newspaper offices, will spit tobacco wads on and let the large man bury it. What I am writing to you about particularly is to ask you to send me, or "put me on your list," (as they say) The Press and Banner. I am now getting The Greenwood Index, but I want something that has strictly the Long Cane, Big Rock and Little Rock Hole, flavor to it. I have told the bullies here to send you The Herald.
After you returned from the Philippines I recall that you spoke of having been back in the days of '90. It will take a good many "extras" to get anywhere out here. This is the darndest country for expanity I ever saw in my life. People out here run over to Spokane, in Washington, or to Butte in this state, and back to the States, and Billy Crosswell would attend a fair in Augusta. And yet the distance is much over a hundred miles either way.
But I didn't mean to write all of this mess. Put me your mailing list with the next issue. If you care for any more of my stuff, drop me a line and I shall be glad to send you an effusion every now and then.
With all good wishes to you and Wide, Sincerely,
E. P. Wideman.

Be the way, Red Buck Bryant who inveigled me into coming into this faraway clime, is a good friend of Congressman Aiken. He was a member of the House that was given him by Mr. Aiken one of those worn by some old lady in Wallalla. Tell Wide about this. Bryant had a letter from Mr. Aiken, a very cordial letter, some days ago.

Wyatt Aiken for Clark.

Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, Congressman from the Third District, spoke last night in city with his sister, Mrs. G. W. Taylor on Washington street. Mr. Aiken was re-elected in the primary without opposition and in the general election also. He is very popular in his district and has accomplished much for it during his service in the House.
Congressman Aiken was asked who in his opinion would be the Democratic nominee for president. He replied that in his opinion there was no doubt but that Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, would be the man. "If I was a betting man I would put up a hat on it," said the genial Representative from the Third District.
Asked whom he would support for Speaker of the House he replied that he would support Champ Clark. "He is sure to be elected," was his comment. Mr. Aiken does not think that the expected opposition to Clark will materialize. He thinks the Missourians have made a very able minority leader and expects him to fill the position of Speaker with credit to himself and to his party.
Mr. Aiken thinks the prospects for Democratic success in 1912 are very bright. He declares that the country has grown restless and discontented under Republican misrule and hails with delight the advent of the Democratic party to power.
Congressman Aiken left this morning for Easley where he will take in the gala week festivities.
Greenville Piedmont.

Not Sorry for Blunder.

"If my friends hadn't blundered in thinking I was a doomed victim of consumption, I might not be alive now," writes Dr. T. Sanders, of Harpersburg, Ky., "but for years they saw every attempt to cure a lung-racking cough fail. At last I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. The effect was wonderful. It soon stopped the cough and I am now in better health than I have had for years. This wonderful life-saver is an unrivaled remedy for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhages, whooping cough or weak lungs. 50c, \$1. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by F. B. Speed.

The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

In Probate Court.
Alice Hill, in her own right and as Administratrix of the estate of S. B. Hill, deceased, Plaintiff, against: William Hill and B. L. Morrison, Defendants.
—Complaint to Sell Lands to Pay Debts
I will sell at Public Outcry at Abbeville Court House, on Saturday in December, 1910, next, for the payment of debts, the following real estate belonging to the estate of S. B. Hill, deceased, situate in said State and County, to wit: All that tract of parcel of land, containing Sixty-two and one-half (62 1/2) Acres, more or less, and being in the State and County aforesaid, Situate on Turkey Creek, on waters of the Saluda River, being a portion of the 146 acres and known as the Basil Maddox tract, and bounded by Sallie Mattison, Mrs. Mary S. W. Davis and Henry T. Morrison.
Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.
J. F. Miller,
Judge Probate Court.

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Master's Sale.

The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville.

Court of Common Pleas.

Rebecca Hunter against Asbury Nance et al.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at public outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Saturday in December, A. D. 1910, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing One Hundred (100) Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Salena Davis, Frank Foster, Estate J. A. Reid, Mrs. Glimmer and others. This land will be sold in three separate tracts; plats of same will be exhibited on day of sale.
Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.
R. E. HILL,
Master A. C., S. C.

A Waterman or Parker fountain pen is almost a necessity. We have all kinds from 50c up. Milford's Book Store.

State of South Carolina,

County of Abbeville.

PROBATE COURT.

Wayman Dawson, Administrator of the estate of Squire Dawson, deceased, Plaintiff, against: Robert Cobb, Jacob Dawson, Eliza Dawson, Holy Dawson and James Dawson, Defendants.—Complaint to Sell Lands to Pay Debts.
I will sell at public outcry at Abbeville Court House, on Saturday in December, 1910, next, for the payment of debts, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Squire Dawson, deceased. All that tract or parcel of lands, lying and being in Lowndesville Township, Abbeville County, State aforesaid, containing Sixty-four (64) Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Andrew McMahon, Andrew Baskins and Thomas Cann and others, being the said tract of land conveyed to Squire Dawson by Robert Cobb on the twenty-eight day of January, 1907.
Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.
J. F. MILLER,
Judge Probate Court.

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