# CUBA.

## Bishop Candler Writes an Interesting Letter About Cuba.

Since the date of my last letter to The Atlanta Journal I have gone by railway over the island of Cuba from Havana to Santiago, besides making some observations on horseback and getting some "views" afoot in the province of Santa Clara.

I am more than ever impressed with the wonderful natural resources of the island; and I am thoroughly persuaded that its future will be one of great prosperity.

I saw stalks of wild cotton of extraordinary height, and white with "the fleecy staple." One stalk I took pains to measure, and I was amazed to find it having a diameter of over three inches at the ground and a height of above fourteen feet. It was said to be four years old and was still bearing fruit, although the staple was rather short. It had not been cultivated, but sprang up in a rich spot and grew without attention from human hands.

I met a gentleman who has already made a successful experiment on a small scale with cotton growing, and is so pleased with the results that he has bought a large tract of land and will enter at once into the business of cotton growing in Cuba.

He told me that on land which cost him from three to six dollars an acre he had gathered four bales from one acre, and that the staple meaured two inches. From observations of my own I was prepared to believe his story, though to many people it will doubtless seem incredible. This gentleman is now returning to the States to supply himself with implements for cultivating and ginning the product, and to hire hands to make his next crop. He is convinced that one planting in five years will make cotton of good staple and that then it will be necessary to replant in order to prevent deterioration. Of this I am not so sure. I think two or three years will be as long as the plant will grow and do well. But even if it runs a period of only two years, producing, as it does, so enormously this long staple lint, it will bring fabulous profits. Again I say, as in my former letter, that cotton of superior quality will be grown in Cuba at an early day, and it will be grown in large quantities.

Not far from the large cotton stalk which I measured I saw a coffee plant growing. Many years ago a French colony grew coffee on a large scale in the province of Puerto Principe, but the ravages of war broke up the colony and destroyed the industry. But now a few people are beginning to grow coffee again, and with years of peace the planting will increase.

Of course the great industries of tobacco and sugar will continue, as in former years, to engage much capital and labor.

The grazing lands are the best I ever saw. Before the war Cuba had over 3,000,000 head of cattle. At its close there were less than 400,000 head. Mr. Wilson told me that at the outset of the year 1899, when he was in in charge of the Mantanzas province, there were not 300 cows in the entire province. Riding yesterday from Matanzas to Havana I counted from the car window on one side of the railroad 943, and they were as fat as the richest pasturage could make them. A friend saw as many more in the fields in sight on the other side of the railway. It is estimated that there are now about 1,000,000 head on the entire island. But not less than 2,000,000 more are required, and the pasturage is sufficient to sustain 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. Here is room for another great industry.

Then there are the tropical fruits and the vegetables. Never bitten by frost nor blighted by drought, they can be shipped from Havana to New York in four days. The railroad now running from one end of the island to the other can carry them quickly to the north ports for shipment. Look out for Cuban vegetables and fruits in Savannah, Macon and Atlanta next winter. Do not expect strawberries, however, for none are grown in Cuba. The people say the strawberry does not do well here. I believe the raspberry would flourish, however. Of that the natives seem to know nothing.

The hard wood timbers will give rise to another profitable line of investment. The mahogany, rosewood and other such growths have scarcely been touched. And the reason of their neglect is not far to seek. Until the new railroad penetrated the region in which they grow most abundantly there was no means of hauling the trees out if they had been cut. All that will change now.

From all these sources of wealth it is evident that Cuba will soon be enormously enriched.

But some one may be disposed to discount these statements by asking some such questions as these: If Cuba has such resources, why did not the Spaniard find it out and enrich himself? And why did not Americans, always keeneyed to turn a penny, find all these things before?

To the first question I answer the Spaniard did find out what was here, and notwithstanding his want of skill and enterprise of the highest character he made his millions here. Else whence so many large and wealthy cities. Besides Havana with 250,000 people, I mention the following cities, none of which have less than 20,000 inhabitants, and some of which have above 50,000; Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago. A page of the paper upon which I write would not suffice for the names of cities and towns having 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. I write a few, as Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Colon, Placetas, Cruces, Ranchuela, Holquin, Caribarin, Neuvitas, Manzanillo and Guantanamo. Now be it remembered that Cuba lacks over 10,000 square miles of being as large as the state of Georgia. Could so small an island sustain so many cities of such wealth as these if it were not rich beyond all possibility of exaggeration. And it must not be forgotten that less than one-fourth of Cuba has ever been brought under cultivation. No wonder the Spaniard fought so hard to retain it; it was one of his best assets. No wonder he expended so much life and treasure in his defense; it was well worth defending.

And it is no wonder that Americans, since the barriers erected by Spain around their island (isolated as it was by barriers of commerce, government, religion and language) have been measurably removed, are rushing in from every direction. Senator Sanguilly, speaking in the Cuban senate on the treaty of reciprocity to-day, declared that since the war Americans had invested in Cuba over $80,000,000. If these figures of the senator are correct it is entirely within reason to predict that at the end of the next ten years American investments in Cuba will aggregate more than $300,000,000 or above the value of all the real estate in the island at the close of the war.

But I must end this letter now. In another communication I may give a treatment of some other phases of industrial Cuba.

W. A. Candler.

Havana, Cuba, March 10, 1903.

### Because of Hanna's Bill.

As a sample of what has followed the introduction by Senator Hanna of that bill granting pensions to former slaves, the circular of the ex-Slaves Mutual Relief, Bounty and Pension Association, with supreme headquarters in Washington, may be mentioned. This circular starts off with an announcement of the introduction of the bill by Senator Hanna, who is described as a "man of might and power", and as a natural consequence it is asserted that "victory is perched on our banners." Further on it is declared that certain moneys collected for the purpose of furthering such legislation have not been sufficient to meet all the necessary disbursements, therefore, each member is requested to forward $1, "with the exception of those in North Carolina, who have already contributed."

Many schemes have been floated since the introduction of the Hanna bill for the purpose of getting deluded former slaves to part with their money in a useless cause. Fortunately the Post-Office Department is alert, and it is declared to be not unlikely that fraud orders will be issued as they were two years ago, against similar efforts.—Buffalo Express.

### Cancer Cured by Blood Balm.

ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES CURED.—Mrs. M. L. Adams, Fredonia, Ala., took Botanic Blood Balm which effectually cured an eating cancer of the nose and face. The sores healed up perfectly. Many doctors had given up her case as hopeless. Hundreds of cases of cancer, eating sores, suppurating swellings, etc., have been cured by Blood Balm. Among others Mrs. B. M. Guerney, Warrior Stand, Ala. Her nose and lip were raw as beef, with offensive discharge from the eating sore. Doctors advised cutting, but it failed. Blood Balm healed the sores, and Mrs. Guerney is as well as ever. Botanic Blood Balm also cures eczema, itching humors, scabs and scales, bone pains, ulcers, offensive pimples, blood poison, carbuncles, scrofula, risings and bumps on the skin and all blood troubles. Druggists, $1 per large bottle. Sample of Botanic Blood Balm free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special medical advice sent in sealed letter. It is certainly worth while investigating such a remarkable remedy, as Blood Balm cures the most awful, worst and most deep-seated blood diseases. Sold in Anderson by Orr-Gray Drug Co., Wilhite & Wilhite and Evans Pharmacy.

### The Tobacco Crop of South Carolina.

The remarkable increase in the acreage, production, and value of the tobacco crop of South Carolina during the past ten years constitutes one of the most important factors in the development of this large and rapidly growing industry. Ten years ago South Carolina could hardly be considered a tobacco-producing State. According to the reports of the Eleventh Census there were in the whole State of South Carolina, in the year 1899, 394 acres of tobacco, upon which was produced a crop of 222,898 pounds valued at $33,908. According to acreage the State ranked twenty-first in that year, and contributed less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total tobacco acreage of the United States.

The wonderful development of the industry in this State becomes apparent when these figures are compared with the recent report of the Statistician concerning the crop of 1902.

Last year South Carolina devoted 34,912 acres to the culture of tobacco, producing a crop of 25,625,408 pounds which is valued at more than $3,000,000.

According to acreage the State now ranks seventh, having more than 3.3 per cent of the total tobacco acreage of the United States.

The acreage for the past year represents an increase of 28 per cent over that for 1901, while the number of pounds per acre has also shown a marked increase.

The quality of the 1902 crop is reported to be excellent, and the prices received by the farmer have been good. Under these conditions it seems quite probable that the acreage for the present year will be substantially greater than that of 1902, and that the tobacco crop of South Carolina will continue to grow in importance.

While tobacco has been grown on a small scale in nearly every county of the State for a great many years, the marked increase in its production has been confined to a limited area in the northeastern portion of the State, known as the Darlington District. The four counties, Marion, Darlington, Florence and Horry, produce about 80 per cent of the total crop of the State. Here has been found a loose sandy soil 8 or 10 inches in depth underlying which is a subsoil of clay, which seems particularly well adapted to the production of a fine quality of that bright yellow tobacco which has made eastern North Carolina and portions of Virginia famous in the tobacco markets of the world. The difficulties which were encountered by those who first undertook to produce this type of tobacco in South Carolina upon a large scale resulted principally from lack of knowledge as to the proper methods of culture and curing, together with the impossibility of securing experienced labor. The first crops of this tobacco produced in this section were found to have a disagreeable odor and taste, which injured its sale. As these difficulties were overcome and better tobacco was produced it was found that the undesirable reputation made by the earlier crops, seriously handicapped the market for South Carolina tobacco, and a great deal of it was sent to the established markets of North Carolina and and Virginia and was sold as North Carolina or Virginia tobacco. That these difficulties have now been successfully overcome by the planters of South Carolina is best shown by the fact that large and important markets have sprung up at Darlington, Florence, Mullins, Timmonsville, and other points in the district, where warehouses and redrying establishments have been built, and where every facility is afforded for the proper care of the crop. Only a very small portion of the crop is now marketed outside the State, South Carolina tobacco enjoying a most enviable reputation upon the domestic and foreign markets.

The growth of the tobacco industry in South Carolina has been attended with great financial benefit to the planters. In many sections where cotton has heretofore been the only source of revenue to the farmer, tobacco is now being grown to such an extent that the money value of this crop equals that of cotton. This result has been attained without materially lessening the volume of the cotton crop, hence the annual income of the planters has been practically doubled by the introduction of tobacco. The following statement made by a planter in Darlington County with reference to his own crop in 1902 well illustrates what some of the successful tobacco growers of South Carolina are doing:

1. Value of land per acre, $25.
2. Cost of fertilizer per acre, $12.
3. Pounds of fertilizer used per acre, 1,000.
4. Production of tobacco in pounds per acre, 1,100.
5. Amount realized per acre from sale of crop, $200.

This crop was planted early and was well cared for, and the price secured was therefore better than the average, but many other planters are experiencing results equally good in proportion to the labor expended.—Crop Reporter.

— There are friendships between men, between women toleration.

### Governor Heyward on Crum.

To the Editor of The Sunday News: Your telegram, asking my opinion on the reappointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, has been received. As an appointment made by the Chief Magistrate of our nation I consider this an indignity not only upon the City of Charleston, but upon the entire State, and one which should receive the condemnation of every right-thinking citizen of South Carolina and of the South.

Dr. Crum is in no sense a representative of the community in which he lives nor of this State. As a supposed representative of the business interest of Charleston he cuts a ridiculous figure in the office to which President Roosevelt has labored so hard to appoint him. This is added to by the fact that a Republican Senate, a body of President Roosevelt's own party, has twice refused to confirm his appointment.

As to any supposed influence Dr. Crum may possess, it belongs to that very dear to President Roosevelt—a political opportunity, which is now the President's only door of hope to succeed himself.

This appointment should be considered as an indignity to South Carolina. By it President Roosevelt has clearly shown that this action on his part is politics; nothing but politics, and in making it he has descended to a level of petty politics, which is degrading to the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

In this connection it is disappointing to reflect that nothing else could be legitimately expected, since the President has demonstrated more than once his very peculiar views upon this question. With Booker T. Washington in the dual role of a Social Equal and a Political Prophet, indignity to a sovereign State should not be greatly wondered at, but should rather be expected.

D. C. Heyward, Governor.

Columbia, March 21.

### Jolting Over Bad Roads.

With the same patience that the early settler waited for the railroad to be built must the advocates of good roads wait for any decided action to be taken for the betterment of our public highways, says the Whitewater, (Wis.) Journal.

For the last five years our roads have been the topic of the press, but we fail to see the good effects that this should have had on the minds of an intelligent people, and, strange as it may seem, the farmers are the very last ones with which this matter finds any favor. While our city cousins have long since protested against the slow, uncomfortable horse car and compelled the companies to build expensive electric lines with palace cars, we are contented to jolt along in cumbersome vehicles over nearly as bad roads as those our grandfathers traveled in early pioneer days, and farmers who read from time to time of the large sums of money spent by the government in making public improvements would vote against an equal amount being expended on our highways.

For a proof of this fact just see with what reluctance most farmers work on the road, even when well paid for their labor; better paid than they often are for the work which they do on the farm, and yet a greater proof is the fact that in many of the towns in this county they still cling to the old way of working out road taxes by allowing a man so much for his team, plow or shovel and giving him ten hours story telling.

At a rough estimate there is between $10,000 and $15,000 expended annually on the roads in this county. If part of this large sum of money was invested in machinery used in making roads, and then have the work done by a body of men working under a county overseer who had proved his ability as a road builder and civil engineer by passing a satisfactory civil service examination, we could get more and better work done. Such a man could be obtained for a moderate salary, and the work done would be more uniform and satisfactory than that done by pet overseers who are appointed regardless of ability, but because of some political pull at town meetings.

Of course there are exceptions to the general class of farmers who are working and talking to the best of their ability for good roads. It is to be hoped that success will in the end crown their efforts.

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### Complacent Cabineers.

High up on the side of the Cumberland Mountain I found a cabin situated in such a lonely place and so far from a neighbor's that I had a curiosity to know how the old mountaineer and his wife entertained each other. When we had talked for a little while I asked:

"Do you and your wife see many people here?"

"Skassly ever see anybody, suh," was his reply.

"Then you have to depend entirely upon yourselves for society?"

"That's it, suh."

"And what do you find to talk about?" I continued, having noticed that neither was inclined to conversation.

"What do we find, Martha?" he appealed to her.

"Heaps, I reckon," she said. "When breakfast is ready in the mawnin' I says to yo' to sot down to co'n coffee and hoe-cake."

"Yes."

"When it's noon and you are hangin' about I says that hoe-cake and co'n coffee is ready."

"Yes."

"And when it's candle-light I sort o' jerks my head and yo' hitches up to sorgum and hoe-cake and wants to know why we don't hev bacon. Ain't that talk 'nuff, stranger?"

"But there's the evenings," I suggested.

"Yes, thar's the evenings, of co'se, and I says I reckon it will be a fine day, to-morrer, and Jeb he reckons the same thing, and we wind up the clock and go to bed. Oh, I don't reckon we ar' sufferin' to death for the want of somebody to gab to."

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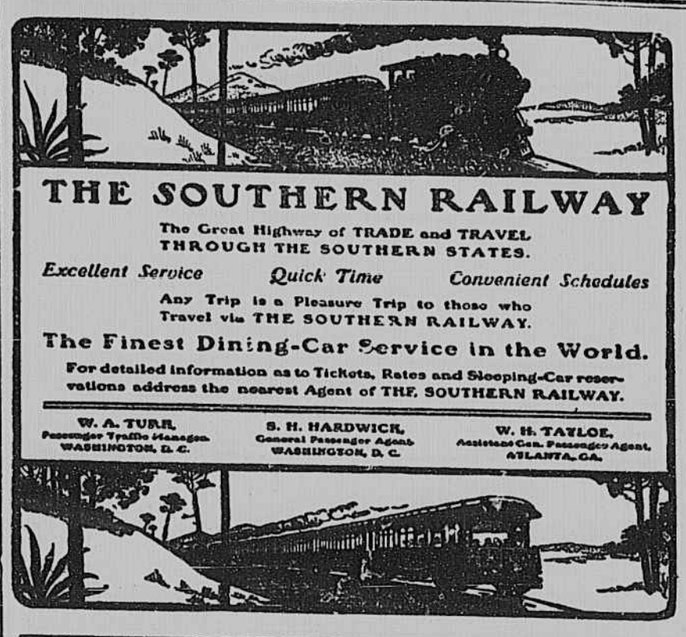

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