siat to The News and Courier. DARLINGTON, Feb. 10 .- The recital the advantages of South Carolina arming lands has for some years been ore than a twice told tale. No one enics the evident facts concerning the onderful productive capacity of these fertile acres, and yet but few do heed the oft repeated invitation to come and buy wine and milk almost withous money and without price. There are many reasons for this and each reason can be traced directly to one source That was a very smart little boy who "What is a farm?" that "A farm is body of land surrounded by a bart wire fence." Had he been a little wiser he would have added that they were frequently surrounded by mortgages also, and that innumerable crops of wasted moments and waste lands brought the inevitable harvest of barreo results. And, while he was telling unpleasant truths, he might have ad vantageously repeated the story of the old woman who was seen weeping biterly at a revival service. The evangelist approached her and to his query concerning sins and a repentant spirit culmly stopped weeping enough to tell the interlocutor that she

was crying over other people's sa.s.' Farming as a business has not kept step with the world's work in other fields of labor. The laborers truly are plentiful, but the harvests are few, se speak. What difference does i njake that lands here, which can and do produce almost any crop in abondance, are sold at from \$3 to \$10 per acre? It seems to make a difference only on the wrong side of the accounand the responsibility for this car easily be located. It is no part of the present article to go into the subjecconcerning this limitless aspect of the subjent, nor will the attempt be made bring the same old "wonderful adtages" to the drow and ever umbering interests of tose who ar simply losing opportunities. It is said to say that our advantages are understood now, or they never will be. Prec

tical results only will be here referred to and these have been accurately an carefulty obtained from most reliable Each one of the gentlemen interviewed farmed on strictly business principles. Complete sets of pook kept by expert accountants, recorded carefully the transactions of business men. The figures given are, in each instance, absolutely trustworthy and most reliable, and they can be verified by anyone wno cares to do so. Some general facts may here ed ones. On the books of one of the

briefly stated for the benefit of interest best banke in South Carolina I saw the mery recorded where a single check for \$34,814.05 had been paid to one farmer for a portion of his cott in cro of 1897. The man who thinks this a mistake will find upon the closest in vestigation that this is not the first time where temporary absence of mind located the error in the wrong direc tion. A "Tar-Heel" farmer wanted two bushels of onion buttons, and in ordering them he practically, but miguidedly, ordered "Union buitons. His dealer bought all of the brass buttons within reach, shipped one and a half bushels by express and notified the customer that this was all he could get A mistake generally turns out to be mistake, whether or not the fact be One of the fair maidens of Sumter County-of fine education and ancient lineage-is a most successful farmer. She farms, her feminine sel personally superintends all of the work and it would pay some lien-pay-whenyou-get-it farmers to borrow some money and buy an excursion ticket to this plantation.

Cheap lands can be found in any county in South Carolina, and cheap farming is unfortunately located in much of the same territory. Some or best farming lands and some of the best farmers in the world are also found within the borders of our State. and very many examples similar to the ones here recorded are found in every county of South Carolina. One of the largest and most fertile counties in South Carolina contains innumerable fine acres, which can be purchased or the installment plan for f om \$5 to \$5 per acre. These figures are about wha is paid for rent in many of our counties and they do not even approximate the

real value of the land. Producers and consumers figure with great importance on the economy of the world, and that this figuring is sometimes automatic does not help things. In no business do producerand consumers figure with a greater ratio of importance than where agricultural interests are concerned. The South is a great place, decidedly and distinctly one of the linest sections of the world, but it has its neglected opportunities, which are very politely termed "disadvantages." The great disparity between producers and con sumers is the mill stone here. It is this fact that paralyzes our recuperative power, and the need of this recuperative force is a poverty which no people can withstand beyond certain limits. Every farmer-every successful one-with whom I have conversed upon this subject urges the absolute necessity of raising all things on the farm that can by any possibility there be raised. And to him who properly undertakes this task-for it is a task-there will be no ] need of theories concerning "our great advantages." He will find that even as long and patient digging kills at last the nut grass, so will patience and de termination in the course outlined by the practical success of others kill

The accounts, notes and mort-Fine farming makes fine crops, and this makes fine lands; then other good things are harvested, and even a man's character may here be included. Mr. John N. Nexen, of Kingstree, one of the cleverest gentlemen and best farmers of his section, made nearly a bile of cotton and twenty bushels of corn per acre last year on his land. This was done with 200 pounds of fertilizers per acre, and some turf added, and those lands did not cost \$10 per acre. In this same county Mr. W D. Bryant prechased several thousand acres

of land at about twelve cents per ac and now his general average of successful farming ranks high. He has sold earingh crossties from this land to almost pay the entire purchase money, but it is best to add that his crop of crossiles did not grow ready-made. It is heat to be accurate, though it be known that this information will stop some prospective purchaser, even at

In this same county, only a year or two ago, was the celebrated acre of tobacco grown by the Hon. J. E. Brock-ington, of Kingstree. The yield of tobacco from this exceptionally fine was 1,750 pounds, the whole cost

ection of South Carolina. Especial from the dairy, poultry, garden, fout cause it is his preference I shall say noth care has been taken to prepare the fol- and other sources is not included, nor owing comparisons of actual results, and it is hoped that the information contained therein may be of value to hose who are interested in solving the from the previous year were used in

problem of "five-cent cotton." Last year Mr. John C. Fletcher, of famous old Marlboro County, won The of these now on hand is very much News and Courier's prize for diversi larger than for the corresponding fied farming. He was requested to keep account of his work for 1897, in order that the results 'might be pub lished for the benefit of others. This was carefully done, and below will be found brief and accurate statements concerning the work of this strictly "high grade" South Carolina farmer

Before giving the figures it may be well to make a few remarks upon Mr. Fletcher's methods. He has been farming for ever twenty years and has never purchased corn but one year, the year in which he commenced business. Since then he has annually sold corn. has never "run an account," pays cash for everything, farms every day in the year, has a special talent for not attend ing to other people's aff ars, and has never arrived at the conclusion that he is the best man i his "deestrict," for any and every effice in the gift of the ear people. He owns 170 acres of tand and wants no more. This was hay \$17 60. waste land" when he bought it, and now he says that he "would not take \$75 per acre for it." A visit here shows a perfect combinatin of home | and farm. A spaciou well-furnished and most comfortable home is the feature of a plantation that tooks like home fills all the wonderful meaning de letters. All of the comforts are here, every room is carpeted, books and pictures are here, a fine piano and organ, flowers and happiness and the rue hospitality of nature in man and his surroundings, greet you and abide with you in this home.

A telephone is here also, connecting with Bennettsville, McColl, Tatum and Gibson, and this is a combination of business and p easure-two things in which Mr. Fletcher and his family excel. In addition to talking with neighbors along the line, Mr. Fletcher -unlike many other club men-uses his 'phone as a means of staying at home. When he wants a doctor, when freight is expected at any of the adacent towns, when he wants cash orices on bagging, ties, fertilizers or anything else, his teams keep on loughing, he stops long enough alk over the 'phone, send in his orders and no time is lost. When a man loses time he loses money, as the record noweth.

A saw mill, grist mill, steam gin and ther accessories of real farmig are here and Mr. Fletcher has patented more han one successful farming implement. When I was last with him inishing a large two-story "shop," ight on his place, for the manufacture These and other utensils and he was his own architect, contractor and

Mr. Fletcher's methods are really methods. (I do not know his "persuasion," but he would make a fine Methodist.) He farms with a skilfull adaptation of scientific knowledge and and practical finish. He buys acid. neal and potash, and with surf and cotton seed neal added, he makes a ertifizer that makes cotton, corn, grain and money. His favorite compercial fertilizers seem to be those nanufacture I by the Darlington Phos hate Co. and these were used in 1897. Its mixture of fertilizers was 10 tons acid, 5 tons of meal and 11-2 tons of muriate of potash. He paid \$10 per ton for acid, \$20 for meal and \$45 or potash. The thirteen acres of cotton were

planted in checks of 4 by 3 feet, after thorough preparation of the land. The cut worms did not neglect so fine in opportunity as was this, and Mr. Fletcher replanted his cotton four times fore he secured a "stand." Th otton was thinned by hand, hoed once and then fast growing did away with the expense of the frequent hoeings, which are a costly and recognized feature of standard farming generally The other crops were given Fletcher cutivation according to the regular ohn C. Fletch r style, and this means nuch, as results show. In reply to my question Mr. Fletcher said that he had no idea that he pail his hands one-third of their wages in cash," as he supplied them from his "barns and smoke house with nearly all that they needed." The proceeds from a fine garden, orchard, dairy and poul ry yards are not included in the figures given below, though these are items of mportance. Two hundred and thirtytive dozen eggs were sold in six nonths and I saw 60 guineas and innumerable turkeys and chickens. Three hundred three pound cans of fruits and vegetables were put up by Mrs. Fletcher, one of the best housekeepers to be found anywhere. Mrs. Fletcher, among other attractions, showed me a revolving "green house," which had been made by Mr. Fletcher. This was of brick and cement, of octagonal shape, with a revolving stand for holding the plants. This stand was so arranged that it easily revolved at the light pull of a little girl of i years of

Mr. Fletcher cultivates only sixty eight acres of his land himself and rents forty acres to tenants The 101lowing statements show in condensed form the relation of his successfull intensive-extensive-Marlboro-Fletcher style of business farming.

RECEIPTS FROM SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES 13 acres cotton, 24 bales, 555
pounds each, cqual to 13,320
pounds at 54 cents a pound...\$ 732.60
35 acres corn, 25 bushels at
50 cents

800 bushels peas from corp land, land, at 90 cents per hundred

weight ..... weight..... 20 acres in oats, 800 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel..... 20 tons hay, from land planted in oats. 1,760 pounds pork at 6 cents per 3 pound ...... 222 00

COST OF FERTILIZING, CULTIVATING

Fertilizers used on 13 acres of cotton, \$6 per acre. ........... 78 00 Harvesting 13 acres of cotton, \$10 per acre.... Fertilizing 35 acres of corn, \$4.50 per acre..... Harvesting 35 acres of corn, \$1 Fertilizing 20 acres of oat and, 90.00 for hay crop..... Paid two hirelings \$13 per menth 26.00

Net profit from 68 acres \$1,738 60. These figures show an average yield

each, for six months...... 156 00

are thousaids of similar acres in every ence is even greater. The proceeds Gibson has done and is doing, but be- EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS is the large increase in the amount of cotton seed and corn on hand now and here may be of interest to some who

> PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT PER ACRE. 13 acres cotton, yield 13 320 pounds, at 5½ cents......\$732.00 Fertilizing \$78, harvesting \$130 Balance on hand. acres corn yielded corn, peas and fodder ..\$936.50

Fertilizing \$157, harvesting \$35

20 acres of oats, 800 bushels oats cost of labor \$52..... 168 00 Balance on hand......\$352 00

Net profit per acres on cotton \$36 31; net profit per acre on corn and peas \$19.77; net profit per acre on oats and This recapitulation shows, at the first glance that cotton is still king, but

a careful study of the hay figures may prove instructive. After having made 800 bushels of oats from 20 acres, Mr. Fletcher put fertilizers, valued at \$1.30 a well cultivated garden. And this in this application and did no more to be found in those four powerful lit- of hay, which he values at \$200, and work on it until he harvested 20 tons which cost him less than \$50. Before leaving Mr. Fletcher's record to the prayerful consideration of the

many weaker brethren, one other statement with be made. Mr. Fletcher rented forty acres to two share croppers and from these forty acres were hatvested 20 bales of cotton, each averaging 550 pounds. Five hundred pounds f Fletcher's compost and 20 bushels cotton seed per acre were used. Mr. Fletcher's work was done in a broad and progressive spirit. spends money to make money, but he utilizes tin e aright. He raises everything at home, but sugar and coffee he is a useful and honored citizen, a high type of man, and is an example of probity and u rightness to all who

Tobacco culture in South Carolina is not yet understood by many, nor are its results realized. Actual results from tobacco culture have been pubished from time to time, and in no nstance have the results been inaccurate nor carelessly gathered. Practical difficulties are here, but there is not one that cannot be surmounted. Po-sibly one exception to this may be noted. All soils are positively tot adapted to the growth of tobacco, and to this exception may be added the equally patent act that all farmers are not adapted to this business feature of farming. Tobacco is a white man's crop, and it certainly puts a white man to work. Ignorance upon this subject is born of fear and this is a most unfortunate combination.

As to the magnitude of the tobacco interests of South Carolina words, and figures are now unnecessary. South Carolina can point to tobacco towns and counties where the tobacco interests command the attention of the entire community and where the crop s decidedly recognized as a staple one. Some men have lost money in tobacco culture, and others are liable to do so again. So ne men have lost fortunes in other callings, while their next door neighbor made money at the same busness. The right way and the wrong way stands firmly in evidence where tobacco culture is concerned. The experimental stage has long since been successfully passed and again only object lessons in results will be referred

Capt. Paul Whipple, of Darlington, successful farmer and one of the best business men of the State, is a thorough believer in tobacco culture. Prior to the introduction of tobacco culture Capt. Whipple planted, each year, not less than 500 acres of cot on. He carefully tried tobacco culture and now not one acre of cotton is planted on his farm. Capt. Whipple's lands are very light and saidy, they are among the poorest in Darlington County and are not at all adapted for cotton. best tobacco crop ever made by Capt. Whipple was on a field of thirty acres, grown in 1896. This crop was soll at an average of 12 1-2 cents per pound. and nearly \$6,000 was made on th se thirty acres. Now one hundred acres of tobacco and various small grain crops are seen here, but no cetion is planted. Capt. Whipple says that on his poor, sandy soil he can make more money on tobacco at six cents per pound than can be made on cotton at the present prices, and he decidedly prefers tobacco, even at the same price. Thirty acres, of tobacco is amply sufficient for one man, and the linest sort of intensive farming can here be done. Plant beds should be prepared in January, but the principal work in tobacco culture is done be tween the 5th of April and the 1st of July, a very much shorter time than is

Capa. Whipple planted last year one hundred acres of tobacco, divided into four crep of twenty five acres each. The various crops were in charge of different overseers and a strict record of receipts and expenditures was kept. The total yield marketed from the one hundred acres amounted to 114,912 pounds, making an average yield per acre of 1,149 pounds. The net sales from this crop aggregated \$7,474.83, and, as figuring here is easy, it can be added that this shows a net profit of something more than \$74.74 per acre. The total actual expenses for the cultivating, harvesting, curing and marketing this crop amounted to \$3,953, and, deducting this amount the net total figures are \$7,474.83. And this to-bacco-and this money-was made on one hundred acres of the poorest, lightest, sandiest land in Darlington County. But I would not have ye think, brethren, that this money was made entirely because the lands were sandy and poor. The \$3,953 for expenses show to the contrary, and benind this amount is another force to which I shall again call your attention. The ability and energy of Capt. Whipple are even superior to the sandy acres, to the large amount invested and to the care in cultivation which is absolutely necessary, and which frig itens so many lazy men when they realize the difference between making tobacco and smoking and chewing this same

Mr. N. S. Gibson, of Winona, Florence County, is decidedly one of the most progressive and successful farm-These figures show an average yield of \$35.46 per acre and they show an average under was \$410. And yet, these rare independent of \$25.56 per acre. The difference between the receipts and expenditures is almost four to only the could be said concerning the magnitude and character of the work which Mr.

These figures show an average yield ods and accuracy mark every feature of his work, and at my special request he furnished me some very interesting figures for the article. Very much could be said concerning the magnitude and character of the work which Mr. ods and accuracy mark every feature of

weed.

ing in reference to the many interesting details of his work. The figures which at this time last year. Cotton seed accurately propared for me by his ac- Agriculture. The report shows total fertilizing this crop and corn from 1896 Hart, will certainly be instructive. was used also, but the quantity of 55th Mr. Gibson's plantation contains 4,200 beats all previous records. larger than for the corresponding lina acres. About 500 people live on had its origin in agriculture, a gain period last year. A little more figuring this fine reservation, and the pipe of over 1896 of \$115,356,929, or about 20 like others to do this work for them. the more important i ems which Mr. ducts. Gibson considers as being necessary to and one-third cost of labor \$52 260.00 the proper establishment of a well 000,000 over the record of 1896, and is .......\$472 00 ciated the intent of this article and de- credinary importations of raw sugar sired me to emphasiz the fact that and of wool in anticipation of the new farmers must, in order to succeed, tariff. Wool imports showed an inone-third cost of labor \$2.... 244.50 make everything at home that it is pos. crease of \$20,000,000 ove 1896, and ful farmers and that even renters who ricultural imports, because of the suc-.\$520.00 do this are making a living and saving cossful propagation here of certain pro some money. Rotate the crops, make everything that you can at home and on South Carolin I lands and with South Carolina climate there will be very little to buy. Mr. Gibson does not think favorably of "five-cent cotton," but says a farmer who rents land, works provisions can and will make money. There be many who will not believe this statement, not because they have tried it, but because they have not done so. Of course, those who cannot comply at once with all the provisions of the above bill will realize that a little time will overcome all obstacles.

In order to substantiate the above statement I have secured abundant proof in the following ecord of last year's farming, and this work was done by a colored man. Henry Moses is a enant on Mr. Gibson's plantation, and he is an honest, hard-working colored man. Ten years ago he began work on 50 acres, which his predecessor had abandoned because he could not pay his rent. Mr. Gibson's books show that Moses has paid for his fertilizers, rent, store account, a fine cak suit of furniture, a patter hanging lamp and other home comforts and has \$240.50 eash in his pocket. Moses has a number one pair of horses and a good buggy and wagon, has plenty of corn, meat, molasses and rice for another year, and made everything on his 50 cres of rented land. No one was hired, as Moses and his family did all of the work, and this is one man who is not complaining about "five cent cotton.

What does it cost to make five cent cotton? It seems to co-t almost any amount, five to ten cents per pound. Mr. Gibson prepared for me the followabsolutely reliable and include everything from tax receipts to hoeing the

Mr. Gilson has three distinct cotton plantations, "Longstreet," "Whita and "Wiggins Hill." The House." accounts for each place were kept separately and accurately and from the total figures were obtained the following resulta:

Longstreet Farm. One hundred and pounds lint cotton; cost \$1,481.50,or .59 cents for one pound. White House Farm. One hundred

nd thirty acres, yield 88 bales, or 45,-512 pounds lint cotton ; cost \$2,058.01, or 4.51 cents for one pound. Wigg as Hill Farm. Three hundred yield 207 bales, or 105,108 bounds lint cotton; cost \$4,342.44, or

4.13 cents for one pound. The total figures from these three arms make the following averages: Five hundred and forty-four acres,

cotton; average yield lint cotton per acre 329 1-3 pounds; average cost of nt cotton per pound 4.16 cents. Farming in South Carolina is per-

aps, as a rule, more profitable than an be found in other agricultural secfions. This is a free country, so some people think, and the right of way from Hawaii to the seal fisheries will not materially show a finer country than is our section of this territory, Cotton, corn, tob icco, hav, grain, vegetables, fruit, timber-even wild hogs and wild oars-all flourish here, and no finer stock country can be found in the world. The figures given in the example cited here are not only reliable, but they are all safely within the mark. J. E. NORMENT.

Darlington, S. C.

THE COTTON MARKET.

At last the cotton market at home and abroad begins to show some improvemen . In New York the price or this month has gone over 6 cents and runs to 6 1.4 ceats for future deiveries.

This advance is not so much a beneit as it is a warning to the planters of he South. The strike in the New England mills continues, and every one realizes that this strike will do nuch to develop cotton manufacturing in the South. To check this it is proposed to have a national law establishing uniform hours of labor. It will not ivail, but it will mark a change in a great industry.

This means much in a general way to the South, but the cotton planter cares little whether the raw material manufactured in New England or in North Carolina; with him the price is the thing. The price is in the hands of the producers of the South. Laws cannot control in this matter, and no ariff can protect the Southern farmer. But he can protect himself. The South controls the cotton markets of the world. The South by its crop fixes the prices. The crop this year is over 10,000,000 bales; eight millions would have brought more money in the South.

Will each planter agree to reduce the cotton acreage 10 per cent.? To plant 9 acres where he planted 10 in 1897? Better, will be make it eight? Let each neighborhood act and communicate with State agencies, and such a reduction leaving more land for corn and grass and cattle will give the planter 8 cents, where he has been getting but 4 1-2.

Iron and coal, lumber and cotton manufacturing in the South are all improving. The outlook for general prosperity in the South brightens. Southern ports are all increasing their com-

Now let the tarmers look to their own. Reduce cotton acreage one-fifth. Cultivate it better. Have better seed and better implements. Try reduced acreage and then plant in food products the acreage saved from cotton and the close of 1898 will find the Southern farmer in a Letter condition ers in South Carolina. Business meth- than he has known in a generation.

With a capital of \$600,000 the Buf-

A bulletin treating of the nation's foreign trade in agricultural products he has given and which were most has been issued by the Department of complished bookkeeper, Mr. R. L. exports for the fiscal year 1897 amounting in value to \$1,032,007.03. This acres and these are typical South Caro- total 66.84 per cent., or \$689,755,193, peace is smoked while the crops do per cent. The total imports for the grow. A, store, which does a safe, year were in value \$764,730,412, of large business, a saw mill, large grist which \$400,871,468, or 52.42 per cent., mill and a steam ginnery are some of was represented by agricultual pro-

This is an increase of nearly \$10, rounded business. Mr. Gibson appre- explained, the bulletin says, by extrasible to make. He says the men who sugar of \$10,000,000 over that year. ducts we were formerly compelled to purchase elsewhere.

Of the articles exported which show the greatest increase cotton is mentioned first. In 1896 the total export of cotton was 2,335,226,385 pounds. In 1897 it was 3,103,754,949 pounds, an with his own family and raises his own increase of 768,528,564 pounds. Wheat comes next. The record is 79,562,020 bushels, against 60,650,080 for 1896. The price also was better. The average in 1895 was 65.5 cents. Last year it was 75.3 cents. There was a slight fall ng off in the exports of wheat flour, but the price obtained for it advanced from \$3.56 a barrel to \$3.84 a barrel, and the total receipts show an increase

of nearly \$3,900,000. The total exports of Indian corn amounted to 176,916,365 bushels, an increase of more than 75,000,000 over 1896, and despite a decline in price from 37.8 cents to 30.6 cents, the amount received for the product showed an increase of about \$17,000,000. At the same time the export of corn meal was nearly doubled, the record being 475,263 barrels in 1897, against 276,885 in 1896. Of other cereals, the shipment of oats shows an increase of 22,000,000 bushels, of barley, an increase of nearly 13,000,000 bushels. and of rye an increase of nearly 8,000,-000 bushels. The total export of breadstuffs amounted in value to \$197. 57,219, against \$141,356,993 m 1896. an increase of \$56,500,226.

The exports of flaxseed increased sheet that put the manufacturers on the wrong side of the fence, which from 80,453 bushels, valued at 873,brought about a cut in their operatives' 207, to 4,713,747 bushels, valued at ed to make matters worse through cur-

The bulletin shows important gains in the export of cattle, horses, fresh beef, hams, butter and cheese. 1896 the export of cattle amounted to ing statement, which was carefully to 392,190. Horses, 1896, 25,126; 1897, 372,461 head. Last year it amounted made from his books. The figures are 39,532. The exportation of fresh beef increased from 224,783,225 to 290,395. 930. The exports of bacon increased from 425,352,187 pounds to 500,399,-448 pounds. The increase in the exports of butter and cheese was in about the same proportion.

The record of fruit exportations shows an increase in values from \$5,-585,783 to \$8,613,500. The bulletin shows reduction in ex-

ports of canned beef, salted and pickled ourteen acres, y.eld 76 bales, or 38,439 | beef, pickled pork, hides, skins and sheep

LITTLE FARMS .- Many farmers spread their labors over too large an area of land, doing nothing weil and being always burried and behind in are told the cotton operatives in the their work, with no time for rest or South are the sole cause of it. recuperation, says a writer in the We notice however, that if the work-Epitomist. By attempting to cover ing classes in the cotton mills in the too much ground, the work is only half North wages are cut down that the accomplished, with the result that the wages of the woollen sholdy and caryield is much lessened and the quality pet operatives have been advanced to yield 371 bales, or 189,159 pounds lint from the farm in many instances do the year that the tariff for revenue, not cover cost of production; while if gentlemen, demoralized the business there should be a small surplus large taxes and cost of repairs will swallow classes into universal ruin. it up, so that the hard-worked farmer also that the wages of the coal miners has nothing to show at the end of the foundry men and others generally year for his long season of tedious throughout the North have been adabor. Of course there are some men vanced, but of course, to take an, nopessessed of capital and exceptional tice of such small matters as that would farms pay ail expenses and yield a sions that the political writers task handsome prifit besides; but the ma- their brains to create. Some men are jority of farmers will secure better re- knowingly trying to ruin their country sults and obtain more real enjoyment to obtain their selfish ends, and these for themselves and family by adopting | ends are place, power and self.—Texa system of intensive farming.

> Washington's commission as com-INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL mander-in-chief of the United States army was approved by Congress June 17, 1775, and on June 21 of that year he set out on horseback to take comoldest American city.
>
> The estimated population of vireater mand of the forces encamped about New York is 3,350,000

In ancient times there was a supertition, that if the Christmas decorations in the churches were not cleared away before Candlemas, February 2, there would be a death that year in the family occupying the pew in which the leaf or berry remained.

The battleship Kearsage and Kenncky will be launched from Newport News (Va.) shipyard : bout March 10. Eight bundred shops are affected in New York city by the strike of about six thousand cloak and trousers makers.



There is a work of romance in the picture of a young girl reading he sweetheart's love-let sweetheart's love-let
ters. In a multitud.
of cases, if her future
could also be pict
ured, the pictur
would contain.
world of pathos
To the healthy
robust woman
marriage mean
happiness, the
supreme joy of

marriage mean happiness, the supreme joy of motherhood and the promise of a long, healthy life of helpfulness with the man of her choice. To the woman who suffers from disease of weakness of the delicate and important or gans concerned in wifehood and nother hood, wedlock means suffering and mater nity death. Dr. R. V. Pierce is an eminem and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hote and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During that time, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for thousands of women. The institute of which he is the head is one of the greates in the world. He is a regularly graduated physician and has practiced right in our place for thirty years. The esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is shown by the fact that they chose him for their represent ative in the National of ngress. The regard ir which he is held by those whom he has treated is shown by the thousands of letter printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, telling of the benefits derived from his treatment.

Dr. Pierce is the discoverer of a wonder

ical Adviser, telling of the benefits derived from his treatment.

Dr. Pierce is the discoverer of a wonder ful medicine for women, known as Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures all weakness and disease of the feminine or gans. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones the nerves Taken during the interesting period, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest druggist won't advise a substitute.

The profit side of life is health. The balance is written in the rich, red, pure blood of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and make the blood rich and pure. They never gripe. By druggists.

apart from the name there isn't a vesige of cork about it. The origin of the term comes, it is said, from the fact that nearly all great manufacturers of such articles used live on Cork Street, Piccadilly.

THE COTTON SEED INDUSTRY.

HOAVE BYKING BONDER CO., NEW YORK

wholesome and delicious,

Koyal makes the 'oed pure,

MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

the over production of any commodity

That can only be accomplished by the

curtail the production of the article

1897, the farmers planted in the South-

ern States every patch of land that

they were heir too with cotton seed,

than the people of the world had any

the pockets the great consumers, the

wages. That as a consequence, tend

tailing the purchasing power of the

consumers. Therefore, we find that

the consumption of clothing and the

commodities that sustain life is 25 per

cent, less to-day than they were 5 years

age. Naturally enough the poorer the

laboring classes are the less is con-

sumed, and no one, we think, can dis-

pute the fact that the laboring classes

have had a continuous spell of icleness

The hue and cry that one sees in the

papers about the cut down of the wages

of the operatives in the North is not

desire to ameliorate the working man's

they would have discovered before now

Yes, the wages of the cotton mill op-

The city of Cofon, Honduras, is the

An electric flame has been ere ted of

sufficiently intense heat to melt a dia-

In China horses are mounted on the

Cook County, Lilinois, which includes

The spoken language of China is

not written and the written language

The new ocean record-breaker,

Cyphering matches have taken the

In England, gas, water and electric

The temperature for December, tak-

ing the average for ten years, in the

There are 11,000,000 Jews in the

world to-day, of whom nearly one-half

The steam power of the world may

be reconded as equivalent to the

strength of 1,000,000.000 men, which

is more than twice the number of

Of the 51,000 breweries estimated to

be in the world, 26,000 are in Ger-

Georgia negroes are petitioning Con-

gress to grant pensions to former

A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still

Individual drinking cups for children

are to be provided for use in all public schools at Columbus, Indiana.

It is stated on German authority that

the astounding number of 2,000,000

glass eyes are made every year in Ger-

many and Switzerland, while one

French house manufactures 300,000 of

For a short distance a lion or a tiger

speed of a fast horse; but the animals

ose their wind at the end of about

The peculiarity of a cork leg is that

in operation, was established over 1900

Klondike is 40 degrees below zero.

plants are obliged to make financial

place of spelling bees in Missouri coun

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is the

Chicago, has an area of about 900

right side and ships are launched side

or tives have been cut down, and we

in the South.

tile Excelsior.

Ways.

square miles.

is not spoken.

argest steamship affoat.

reports to the government.

try school districts.

are in Russia.

slaves.

hem annually.

power.

workmen existing.

and poverty for the last four years.

which it seems produced a

restored among business men.

for years was freely loaned.

The extraordinary growth of the cotten seed industry in the South during the past decade constitutes one of Absolutely Pure the most striking features of our indus-POWDER trial progress since the war. Ten years ago the cotton seed was BAKING looked upon with contempt as something which could not be utilized except for planting or fertilizing purses; and on account of the vast quantity of cetton seed produced, most of the crop found its way ack into the soil. To-day the cotton seed is looked upon with admiring homage. On account of its increased value the farmer cannot afford to fertilize his soil with it as in times past, but prefers to haul it into market, where it becomes tribu-

tary to the cotton seed industry. Since the birth of the cotton seed industry in this a ction each year has enarged its growing area and increased the scope of its possibilities. At the present time the finest quality of salad oils, compound lard, butterine and other products are made from cotton There is no universal law that could seed; while the waste material resulte passed in this land of liberty to stop ing is used to fatten cows and hogs for market. If such results have been ac complished during the brief period of mutual agreement of the producers to only ten years, can anyone limit the possibilities which the future holds in over produced. It is well known that on account of the high prices given for store for the cotton seed?

cotton in the first part of the year of As to the present size and importfully equal to half the weight of the and the result of that uncalled for action landed into the markets of the cotton crop. This is something enorworld 1,000,000 bales of cotton more mous, as the weight of this year's cot ton crop, on the basis of 10,000,000 use for, thereby five cent cotton. Nor was that all, through McKinley having been elected President confidence was pounds. But there is still room for much greater expansion. On the authority of agricultural experts, it is stated that the total amount of cotton seed produced yearly is double the amount of cotton baled; and applying this ratio to t'e present crop, it makes the vaults of the bankers were unlocked and money that had been kept idle The cotton manufacturers among the rest took advantage of the chapged conditions and started up their mills all over the ountry, and that too, in the face of a flooded market, and at the same time working people, entirely empty. With all of that some of the mills kept running night and day until the money that was borrowed was used up. Then the time had come when they were compelled to sell their goods at figures lower than the current market prices,

Attorney at Law. LAURENS, - SOUTH CAROLINA Will practice in all Courts of this Stat

recorded because the writers have any H. Y. SIMPSON. C. D. BARKSDALL condition, for if their feelings flowed in that direction one would think that SIMPSON & BARKSDALE, Attorneys at Law. that they had an ample field to exercise their benevolence among the States

LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA S pecial attention given to the investi-B. W. BALL. L. W. SIMKINS, W. W. BALL

BALL, SIMKINS & BALL, Attorneys at Law, LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA. Will practice in all State and Unite States Court, Special attention gives collections

### DRINKING POISON.

Many a man who would be startled at the bare thought of sitting down and de-liberately drinking a dose of poison, al-lows himself to be regularly and system-atically poisoned day after day by accumulations of bile in the blood.

When the liver fails to do its regular work of filtering this bilious poiering this bilious poison out of the circulation it goes ing the entire constitution just as surely as if drinking is polluted.

is polluted. The unger-tive juices are suppressed and weakened. The kidneys and skin are clogged with impurities and the lungs and bronchial tubes over loaded with morbid secretions which eat away the delicate tissues, and bring about

bronchitis and consumption. All the diseases caused by this subtle process of bilious poisoning are cured by the marvelous alterative action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It directly increases the liver's natural exance of the industry, it is estimated cretive and purifying powers; gives the that the total weight of cotton seed digestive and blood-making organs power products manufactured in the South is to manufacture an abundance of red, rich, healthy blood.

It drives out all impurities, and vital-

izes the circulation with the life-giving elements which restore perfect nutrition and solid muscular power. bales, can hardly fall short of 5,000,- fresh, pure, tich blood. It brings back ap-000,000,000 pounds, making the total petite and nerve force and good healthy weight of cotton seed products manuflesh. No matter how far gone people factured not less than 2,500,000,000 seem to be, if there is anything left to

amount of cotton baled; and applying this ratio to t'e present crop, it makes the amount of cotton seed aggregate at the amount of cotton seed aggregate at least 10,000,000,000 pounds. As the products manufactured from cotton seed aggregate in weight only one fourth of this amount, it is evident that the industry as yet consumes only a small percentage of the cotton seed industry a small percentage of the cotton seed available.

Although restricted exclusively to this section, the cotton seed industry has made itself felt in Northern and time to stamp its impress apon international commerce.—Atlanta Constitution.

Bergen, Norway, boasts a paper of the building is rendered waterproof by a solution of quickline, curdled milk and white of eggs.

W. H. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law,

Attorney at Law,

beating pulsation in my neck, front and back. In three days I had four boils, so beating pulsation in my neck, front and back. In three days I had four boils, so situated on my neck that I could not turn either way. Then I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine together with Dr. Pierce's Pellets, did wonders for me.

After the first three bottles it was no new thing for folks to say: 'Hello Ed. I didn't

thing for folks to say: 'Hello Ed., I didn't know you;' or, 'Say, Davi of those pimples you u hat's become took about ten bottles of Golden Medical Discovery.'''
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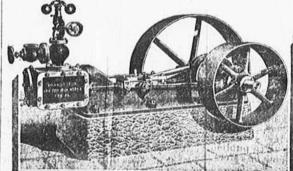
ily to have a copy of Dr. Pierce's splen-did thousand-page free book, "The Peo-ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser," explaining the laws of life and health in clear and interesting language, with many valuable suggestions and receipts for curing common ailments by simple home treatment. It has over three hun-dred illustrations and colored plates. A strong paper-bound copy will be sent ab-solutely free on receipt of 21 cents in onecent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Med-ical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. A handsome cloth-bound, beautifully stamped copy will be sent for 31 cents.

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