

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## HIT HOT AND HARD.

**Youmans Uses Tillman's Methods on Tillman—Caustic and Cutting Remarks Which Stung the Governor to the Quick—The Campaign Picking Out at the Beginning.**

[Special to Greenville News.]

It looks as if the campaign is picking out before it fairly starts. I counted 200 persons present, including men, women and children, a few persons of color and candidates. There may have been 350 altogether when the meeting was the biggest.

The platform had been handsomely decorated with evergreens and United States flags. The Rev. Mr. Dowling opened the proceedings with prayer. Maj. M. B. McSwain, county chairman, made a brief, strong and eloquent introductory address.

Lieutenant Governor Gary was the first speaker. He was received in dead silence. He proceeded to discuss the farmer's movement platform of 1890. He maintained that the Governor had carried out as far as he could the pledges of that platform. He urged that the people constituted the jury and had a right to hold the prosecutors of the present administration to the indictment drawn in the March platform and not allow them to go off on side issues. He began to review the platform of the conservative convention. He charged that the conservatives were responsible for not helping to fund the State debt. He was interrupted by a question whether in 1890 the Tillman party had not published things to the discredit of the State. There was nothing especially telling in his reply but it evoked the first evidences of enthusiasm. Gary said parties in Asheville had offered the preceding administration to pay the State debt if given Coosaw's exclusive rights. Governor Gary took up the conservative platform, plank by plank, analyzing each and ended in general charges of inconsistency against the conservatives. There was not a ripple of applause during the speech though there was some laughter now and then, and at the end there was a brief round of applause.

Colonel Orr was the next speaker. He was also received in silence. Before he had spoken long, however, a prediction of conservative success elicited a warm cheer from one wing of the gathering. He discussed the management of the Coosaw case and the Agricultural Hall case and claimed that both illustrated the fact that the trouble with this Administration is too much politics and too little business. (Cheers.) He also analyzed the bank cases and directed attention to the fact that Pope, formerly of this Administration, now on the supreme bench, supported the position of the banks. Governor Gary having brought up the question of reappointment of representation, Colonel Orr laughingly said he had started to acknowledge it in Hampton County, which had lost representation but he had always favored reappointment. The palliating circumstance in that matter was that some legislators had objected to taking representation from white counties to give it to negro counties. A man in the crowd interrupted Colonel Orr with a number of questions as to his holding office under a republican Administration. The speaker replied that he held the office of private secretary under his father and the Administration had nothing to do with it. He had been a democrat ever since he was born. (Cheers.) In reply to a question about voting for a negro, Colonel Orr said he did not remember doing it. His recollection was, he said, that he favored the reappointment of a negro jury commissioner in Anderson because the man had helped the democrats to carry the county for the first time in six or eight years. He was not ashamed of it and under the same circumstances would do the same thing again. (Cheers.) He referred at some length to the war on the judges and legislature. He protested against the three dollar poll tax and said the result would be that scores of men in every county would be put in jail for tax payers to support.

Governor Tillman was next introduced and was greeted with cheers, prolonged but not especially hearty. A large proportion of the crowd evidently determined to give the Governor every possible encouragement. He called for all who intended to vote for Sheppard to hold up their hands. About twenty hands went up amid much laughter. One anti called out that some of that side were modest. The Governor said he never knew a man on that side to be the only man with pluck and nerve and brains to lead and did lead. He reviewed with much sarcasm the call of the last March Convention. His victory, he said, had been a victory of the people. Thirteen men of the old school who believed the people lacked the intelligence to rule had called that convention. He ridiculed the failure to demand a primary, and directed a good deal of sarcasm against The Greenville News, The State and Orr and Sheppard.

He said the March Convention was three-fourths Democratic and one-fourth Haskellite. (A voice: "Was the March Convention of 1890 all Democratic?") Tillman replied that there might have been one or two ring, streaked and striped Republicans. He believed there was a man among them named Russell; who was a kind of free lance or crank. He made a heavy assault on the conservatives, claiming that they had the same spirit as the old ring, disesteeming the intelligence and character of the people. He said the State expressed their feeling when it said its editor could be induced to vote for Tillman only if a negro ran against him. He said the conservatives hated him because he was the embodiment of popular government. They tried to work the Alliance against him, had tried to make dickers, had offered the governorship nomination to half a dozen men of his side (voice: "None of them wanted it.") Tillman: "No, they knew as soon as they made a trade with Haskell they would have to go off with the sheep." A personal question arose between Tillman and Sheppard the former claiming that the latter at Greenville had compared him with Scott, Chamberlain and Moses and by consequence compared the people who supported him with negroes and radicals. Sheppard denied it emphatically. Tillman claimed that Sheppard refused to help him in 1888 and 1890 was for Earle against the farmers' movement and its candidate but in 1892 climbed on the platform and asked for office on it. Orr was in 1888 against Sheppard, who then represented the Agricultural College and in 1888 was against Earle, who represented it. His actions before his words. Tillman then proceeded to review Orr's comments on him and the work of the March Convention. He ridiculed Orr and Sheppard and the proceedings of the Convention which nominated them. Here he was in his element and walked up and down, grimacing, changing his voice to express sarcasm and amusement, and mimicking Colonel Orr. Orr, he said, had not patriotism enough to run for Governor but accepted the nomination for Lieutenant Governor just to go around and make stump speeches. He went for Sheppard fiercely and said he occupied the pitiful position of being the sixth man the anti offered the nomination to. He said half the things charged to him he was not responsible for because the other officers went ahead and did what they thought they should do without consulting him. So they had the right to do. He claimed as to the Coosaw matter that the State had proposed to allow Coosaw to work but urged that as a representative of the people and the State he had no right to barter and dicker and compromise with corporations. The commission, in its action, had obeyed the letter of the law. Orr had rebuked him for obeying the law in the Coosaw case and accused him of not obeying the law in the Agricultural Hall case. He introduced a humorous statement about Youmans, who was to follow him, being about to "bust" with a speech. He claimed that the State's sixes had been run down by speculators, who desired to profit by them. The four and a half were now at par due in twenty years. The State sixes were at ninety in March. (A voice: "You caused it by starting the agitation then.") Some confusion was caused by the persistent interruption of R. T. Causey, an enthusiastic anti, who stood his ground, asked questions and interjected comments. The Governor closed by a general ridicule of the cost tail swingers and asses in the legislature who had allowed themselves to be bamboozled and fooled by the newspapers.

Col. L. W. Youmans was the last speaker. He alluded to the governor's refusal to accept a glass of water and said water was not required to run a wind mill. He vigorously assailed Gov. Tillman for his failure to enter the army. Tillman answered that was only a gag sprung on him by Haskell; that when the war closed he was flat of his back, a paralytic from an injury to his eye. Youmans answered laconically and deliberately, with a deprecating bow, that it was very unfortunate, and proceeded to ask by what commission this man who was flat on his back at the most critical and dangerous time in the life of the State, when many who were younger than he, were giving their lives in his cause, had relegated to the rear men who were at the front in that time of trial. He then proceeded to use Tillman's methods against Tillman, only doing it more gracefully and effectively. He arraigned Tillman first as a political leper, then as a political perjurer, trying him by his own standards and records. He was very cool, very astute and very sarcastic and soon had the crowd cheering and laughing at the governor's expense. He said he would feel very gently with the governor for fear he would claim that he had been insulted, utter a whine and get up and leave as at Ridgeway. On one point the governor rose and said: "If you want to discuss that I will fight you on it at Laurens." "To Laurens?" answered Youmans, deliberately. "No use to stop at Laurens. I'll go over to North Carolina with you on it." (Cheers and laughter.) Youmans repeatedly reassured the crowd that "the governor and I are not going to fight. Don't be scared. There's no danger. I'll keep strictly within the limits."

But he did rub it in hot and hard.

He was followed by Farley in a warm speech in defence of Tillman and by Humbert in a brief practical talk to his fellow farmers in behalf of the conservative ticket.

He went to-night to address a meeting at Brunson, where he was greeted as he passed on the train this morning by a large assemblage, including many ladies and a number of handsome bouquets.

The Sheppard party are nearly smothered in flowers. The women seem to be solid for them and as the women go the State goes. The Greenville News has been honored both at Barnwell and here by several very beautiful and flattering floral compliments.

"Whither are we Drifting?"

[Greenville News.] "It is needless for enthusiasts to tell the farmers that all this agitation and reform movement emanates from men whose desire is to work up the feeling to advance their political chances, and that this country of ours is all right. If such was true, the exposure of such a gigantic conspiracy would be easy; and long ere this, such agitators would be receiving the condemnation they would have well merited. Such charges are often made, and we suppose there are a few so blinded by prejudice, and so credulous of the devilish machinations that are stuffed into them by the State and similar papers, that they really believe these stories.

That this movement was born, nurtured and reared in the homes of the common people of the country, no man who has studied it can deny. At first, it was quiet and scarcely perceptible, then gathered strength and a few ripples were seen, and not until the movement merged into a cyclone, sweeping all before it, did the leaders take their present places. In the sub lodges of the Alliance, where the politician neither suspected or feared opposition and never entered, did it receive its most beautiful nourishment.

The farmer had seen the mortgage enter his home and with sure but steady step gradually usurp a position from which he could not dislodge it. He kept his misfortune a secret from his neighbors, and the impression went abroad the country was prosperous and happy. When the grasp upon him became stronger, the farmer confided his trouble to his neighbors and asked aid, but was met with the intelligence that his neighbor was situated in just such a position. An era of investigation set in, and it was found, that while they thought the misfortune rested upon themselves alone, a blight had struck the country, and it was all mortgaged!

Then the storm gathered and its first effective work was performed—the agitation was carried to the ballot box: He had rested his dependency on his crop of cotton, and found that with cotton at 12 cents he could hold his own.

"But it dropped soon to ten cents, and he persevered.

When it fell to eight and remained there years, he found that it cost more to raise the staple than he could market it for, but with hopes that it would each year ago: go to its old price, he kept on raising it—his only dependence—and was each year disappointed in his receipts. The mortgage he had given enlarged and became darker in its import. But with this mortgage hanging over him he must raise a money crop.

Cotton has at last fallen to six cents, and who can predict where it will finally rest?

The reform movement is nothing but the instrument by which the cause of this universal misfortune is being sought and corrected. Who can blame the farmer? He only wants relief, but he must have that.

And until these are rectified—wherever they may be situated—so long will this agitation rage and be felt.

Their leaders may pass away and be forgotten, but Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son, Though oft deferred is ever won."

The Bride Wouldn't Have It That Way.

[New Haven Evening Register.]

A bashful and youthful bride couple from the rural districts had a painful experience at Danbury, circus day.

The young husband wrote his own name and his wife's on separate lines of the register, and the parol clerk assigned them to separate rooms. Each waited for the other to set the matter straight, but it was only after a terrible lonesome hour that the bride plucked up her courage and her marriage certificate descended to interview the clerk. She held out the document mutely, and the situation at last dawned upon him. The banished Benedict was summoned from his seclusion, and the curtain fell amid profuse apologies.

Happy Homes.

Thousands of sad and desolate homes have been made happy by use of "Rose Buds," which have proven an absolute cure for the following diseases and their distressing symptoms. Ulceration, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Ovarian tumors, Dropsy of the Womb, Suppressed Menstruation, Rupture at Childbirth, or any complaint originating in diseases of the reproductive organs; whether from contagious diseases, hereditary, light-lacking, overwork, excess of misadventures. One lady writes us that after suffering for ten years with Leucorrhoea or Whites, that our application entirely cured her, and furthermore, she suffers no more pain during the menstrual period. It is a wonderful regulator. "Rose Buds" are a simple, harmless preparation, but wonderful in effect. The patient can apply it herself. No doctor's examination necessary, to which all modest women, especially young unmarried ladies seriously object. From the first application you will feel like a new woman. Price \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. The Leverette Specific Co., 329 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

## "REFORM ADMINISTRATION."

**"A Letter from a Common Laborer of the Cotton Mills of Newberry."**

To the Editor of The State: Having never been interested in politics whatever, especially in the campaign of education, until two years ago; when we were told that we needed reform in our Government, when we were told that this Government was led by "ringers" of aristocracy who had bamboozled and defrauded the poor man out of his rights; and when we were told many other things with such firmness of speech and audacity of manhood we were led to believe it must be true—we have seen the success of the reformers, and we have come to the conclusion that it is an inevitable fact that there is a needed reform, and the cotton mill people of South Carolina will put forth an effort for the best men in the best place.

What does reform administration mean? It has always been a truism that there is a calm after a storm. Then does a stormy campaign mean a reform administration? We remember well the storm of nearly two years ago; and yet, while this storm of bitterness, envy and strife has swept South Carolina from the mountains to the sea, it now seems that peace and unity would be our lot. But already the storm has begun. "Reform, Reform, Reform!" not in the government, not in the present administration; it must be in the campaign; for while the taxes of South Carolina have been increased, while the State house clerk is still wearing kid gloves, we do not hear of immense charges of "perjury" and "leprosy" in our government. But we do hear the same old song: Boys, you are working hard. Ye sons of toil, you are still oppressed; your cotton mill people are working thirteen hours per day.

What's the matter? You have got to give me the right men in the Legislature! Fellow-laborers of South Carolina, to this one point especially I ask your attention, for here lies the secret of reform, or rather non-reform.

What does right men in the Legislature mean—right men for Governor, or right men for the people? Right men for the Governor under the present administration would mean a \$3 poll tax imposed upon every laboring man in South Carolina; but is this a tax upon the people who are working thirteen hours a day? Is this a tax upon the "sons of toil" who are oppressed? O, but some say this is a tax to reach the negro. Yes, it is a tax to educate his children, and it is a tax to make the white laboring class pay for it.

Thou farmer, the reformers, of the present age, search South Carolina over and find a white laboring man who is not able to pay for his children's schooling ten months in the year would be able to send them free. In the pinch of the day the honest laboring man is compelled to keep his children at home in order to maintain his honesty in the future; but the negro will go to a free school if he has to live on crumbs from the rich man's table. Thus, it is very plainly seen who will get the benefit of a ten months free school. Then, so much for the \$3 poll tax; so much for right men in the Legislature, and so much for reform.

But why all this talk of reform, and rings, and banks, and corporations? Every man in South Carolina knows that Tillman was put forth and elected by the farmers movement. They well know that the order of this movement is down on "rings" and corporations and yet, while Tillman claims to be the best part of this movement, he has come forth and said openly and above board that two years ago he broke the so-called old ring to atoms and formed another ring. Then it now seems that there are two rings, and more offices established under the existing order of the day. But while Tillman has formed a ring he may be able to form a bank, and perhaps in the not far distant future he may form a cotton mill, and when he does that I want to be among the first to get a job, it will be a soft place for the poor laboring people.

And now, why all this talk about poor people being oppressed? I am poor, yet it is of little fault but my own, and when a man or an office-seeker comes along and tells me that I am poor, and that he sympathizes with my condition in life, and the only hope for me is to vote for him in the next election, to help put him into office (and relief will come) I have more sympathy for him than he has for me. What do those men mean that the poor people shall get better pay for their labor, or do they mean that the honest laboring man shall not work at all—that he shall be supported by the Government the balance of his days? In this prosperous land of ours there are men of education, men of ambition, who would have us believe these things; but when it comes to the test they would have us just as we are, only a little poorer, because we cast the vote on the election day. If, on the other hand, the bank presidents and the cotton mill presidents and the richer class of people wielded the vote, the song would be sung in a different tune. There would not be so much talk of poor people being oppressed. It would not matter so much about cotton mill people working thirteen hours a day. But as bank presidents and cotton mill presidents poll but a few votes in South Carolina, under the ruling ring of reform, they are unobeyed and unsung.

Then does not the present attitude of things prove that these men, who claim to be in sympathy with the poor man, would not have him any richer?

## The Loves of Christopher Columbus.

**Among the earliest things learned at school is that "in 1492 Columbus sailed over the ocean blue" and discovered America; and every reminiscence of the event and of the great discoverer is being revived this quadri-centennial year. But with all we have heard comparatively little about Mrs. Christopher Columbus, the faithful wife who inspired and encouraged Columbus through all his trials and disappointments, and helped him to his life's great work. In Demorests Family Magazine for July there is an especially fine article, "The Loves of Christopher Columbus," which gives an interesting account of this phase of the life of the great discoverer, the numerous illustrations including copies of very rare old portraits, among them the most authentic one of Columbus himself. Mrs. Helen Campbell contributes one of her realistic papers, "Child Life in the Slums of New York," which is embellished with numerous characteristic pictures. "How to Row without a Teacher" is especially apropos; and with the plain directions, and about a score of pictures to look at besides, one would not be very apt who could not learn to manage a boat in a very short time. Every lover of his country will be interested in the article on "The American Flag," which, besides the historical information about our "star-spangled banner," gives the fullest direction for making one at home, which will reduce considerably the cost of it. In addition, there are excellent stories by well-known writers. The numerous departments are particularly interesting, and there are nearly 200 pictures, including a full-page oil picture, "Luscious Fruits," which is a brilliant and artistic picture of coloring. The subscription price to this magazine is only \$2 a year: single copies, 20 cents. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th st., New York City.**

Gov. Tillman in Repose.

[A. B. Williams, in Greenville News.] The governor is provided, presumably for the campaign, with a helmet of yellowish brown adorned at the summit with a knob, apparently intended for ventilation. It may be cooler than a wool hat, but it is not so comfortable to travel in and less becoming. Nobody can repose on a car seat in a helmet and the governor appears to be fond of reposing while on his travels.

He had the appearance of being rather bored yesterday and reposed by himself. It is not exactly, I judge, the repose that stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. It is difficult—and somewhat improper—to imagine Lady Vere de Vere in public seated upon her spine and observing the fleeting landscape with her feet looking from the car windows. That was the governor's customary attitude as he journeyed and, presumably, gathered from his memory and intellectual resources, new stores of rocks to be hurled against his antagonists.

The poor man cannot make a successful tool unless he continues his coming up with a poor mouth holding on to the cry of hard times is here and worse is coming. Is not this true? Is there no president in South Carolina who started in life as sweeper in a cotton mill? Are these men to be held up as opposing the poor? The president of this cotton mill would suffer himself, before he would see a people in his employ either oppressed or in a suffering condition. There are less people in the poor house and penitentiary from cotton mills than from any other source in South Carolina. Then why down on a people who have done more for the poor man and will do more for reform than any ring or rings in the union?

Our esteemed editor of the Newberry Observer truly said that poverty is necessary under the existing order of things. But the existing order of things is not necessary; and I beg to differ with him a little, and say that the existing order of things is necessary under the existing order of the people; but the existing order of the people is not necessary.

Poverty has always been in the past, and the future we'll have the poor among us. As I have already intimated, if a man hasn't got anything, it is surely because he does not want it. I have heard men say, and men of old age, that a nickel turned loose in their pockets almost burnt a hole in it. Then some people without money are happier than the millionaire with his millions. In this land of liberty every man has a chance to rise. It is true that poverty is a hindrance to the beginning, yet a safeguard for the future.

It is true that because some people are poor they have been wronged out of their rights; and it is true that because some people are rich they have cheated the poor, but when it comes to a ring or a class of men reforming this state of things, they must first sweep before their own doors. If Wall street and the millionaires of the world to-day would "go and sell what thou hast and divide among the poor," in less than ten years there would be another Wall street established, ten times greater than the Wall street of to-day, under the existing order of the people.

And now, in a word, if we would have reform, let every laboring man put up \$50 at the end of the year, or as much as he can for old age, and then we'll drain Wall street of her millions and bring about such a reform as no Government can produce.

Yours for reform,

M. G. BERRY.

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## COTTON AT THREE AND A HALF CENTS

**By Proper Cultivation It Can Be Raised at a Profit at Those Figures.**

[News and Courier.] In a recent interview in the Atlanta Constitution Mr. R. T. Nesbitt, the Georgia commissioner of agriculture, asserted that recent experiments had shown that "where land has been properly treated," a yield of one bale of cotton can be made at a cost of 3½ cents a pound. As authorities for the statement Commissioner Nesbitt named Col. R. J. Redding, director of the Georgia Experiment Station, and Col. Felix Corput, of Floyd County, "one of the most active and successful farmers in the State, and a business man of large experience." The statement of cost was challenged by Mr. S. M. Inman, on account of its probable effect on the cotton market, and he suggested that "some of the items of cost must have been left out," and asked for the figures so that they could be tested by the experience of others.

Commissioner Nesbitt in replying first reminds his correspondent that, in his original statement, he had said that "it is only after years of preparation of the land by other crops that the cotton can be produced at the low figure of three or four cents," and then gives Col. Corput's statement in detail, which is substantially as follows:

**COST OF CULTIVATION AND PROCEEDS FROM TWENTY-THREE ACRES IN COTTON.**

Turning land, 1 man and 3 horses, 24 days, at \$3 per day	72 00
Harrowing 3 g. with disc, 1 man, horse, 4 days, at \$3 per day	12 00
Laying off, 1 man, 1 horse, 4 days, at \$1.25 per day	5 00
Distributing fertilizers, 1 man, 1 horse, 5 days, at \$1.25 per day	6 25
Listing on fertilizers, 1 man, 1 horse, 8 days, at \$1.25 per day	10 00
Bedding with one-horse turners, 1 man, 1 horse, 9 days, at \$1.25 per day	11 25
Running out middles, 1 man, 1 horse, 4 days, at \$1.25 per day	5 00—\$121 50

**Planting.**

Harrowing down bed, 1 man, 1 horse, 5 days, at \$1.25 per day	6 25
Distributing fertilizers, 1 man, 1 horse, 5 days, at \$1.25 per day	6 25
Planting and covering, 1 man, 1 horse, 5 days, at \$1.25 per day	6 25

**Cultivation.**

25 bushels Oiler cotton seed at 35 cents per bushel	8 75
5 bushels Fruit variety cotton seed at \$1 per bushel	5 00
3½ tons acid phosphate at \$15.75 per ton	55 13
1 ton of cottonseed meal	17 75
Mixing above	2 00
For fertilizer and planter, 5 days, at 75 cents per day	3 75—\$111 13

**Harvesting.**

Harrowing cotton in sprout, 1 man, 1 horse, 4 days, at \$1.25 per day	5 00
5 ploughings, 2 furrows, 1 man, 1 horse, 4 days, at \$1.25 per day	50 00
Chopping to stand, 20 days, at 75 cents per day	15 75
Chopping through cotton, 4 weeks later, 9 days, at 75 cents per day	6 75—\$77 50

**Gathering, Hauling and Ginning.**

Picking 45,000 pounds of cotton at 25 cents per hundred	\$232 50
Hauling 30 bales of cotton to the gin at 60 cents per bale	18 00
270 yards of bagging at 7 cents per yard	18 90
6 bundles ties at \$1.45 per bundle	8 70
Toll for ginning 1-20th	50 13—\$328 23

**Total cost of production from 28 acres**

Total cost of production from 28 acres	\$638 36
30 bales of cotton, average weight 460 pounds, 13,800 pounds, at 71 cents per pound	\$1,000 50
Remnant, 645 pounds of seed cotton at 2 cents per pound	12 90
15 tons of cotton seed at \$11.50 per ton	172 50—
Total income from 28 acres	\$1,185 90

**Contr.**

Total net profit from 28 acres	\$547 54
The foregoing shows that each acre costs:	
For the preparation of the land about	\$ 4 35
For planting, seeding, fertilizing, etc., about	4 00
For cultivation about	2 75
For the gathering, ginning, hauling, etc., about	11 72

**The entire cost of crop per acre \$22 82**

**The gross earnings of each acre \$42 35**

**The net profit from each acre \$19 53**

The land on which the crop was raised, Col. Corput says he has owned for seven years and produced half a bale to the acre the year he bought it. Its subsequent record is described as follows:

Next spring I seeded part of it to oats, and planted balance in corn, with the result of about twenty bushels of oats and fifteen bushels of corn per acre. That fall I trenched the land, turned it with three horses, and sub-soiled in same furrow with two horses, at a cost of about \$5

## per acre. In the following, or second

spring, I planted it in corn and peas; gathered something over twenty-seven and one-half bushels of corn to the acre, and saved about one hundred and fifty bushels of peas. That fall and following spring seeded it to wheat and oats, and sowed it in clover. No account was kept of this year's crop, but from then until turned last fall has averaged a yearly cutting of two tons of clover hay per acre. The field is now in wheat, and will be brought back to clover the coming spring. In the last seven years have used about five loads of barnyard manure to the acre.

This statement places all the conditions of making the 3½ cents crop fully before our agricultural readers, and will enable them to form their own judgment as to the significance of Commissioner Nesbitt's showing, which is receiving a great deal of attention just now in all parts of the country. Those who are interested in studying the question will find further information regarding it in Bulletin No. 16 of the Georgia Experiment Station, and also in the April number of the Southern Cultivator. Commissioner Nesbitt also says that Mr. Truitt, of Troup County, Ga., who, we believe, is one of the chronic prize-winners in all agricultural competitions in his State, claims that "his cotton never costs him over 4 cents," and the commissioner has a neighbor "who last year 'made eight bales on four acres that have been gradually brought up to a high state of productivity,' and who made a good deal of money even with the low price of cotton."

It should be carefully noted in all these instances that the yield of cotton per acre is very high. Col. Corput's crop on twenty-eight acres averaged more than a bale per acre and in the last instance cited the crop was two bales per acre. Taking these facts into consideration with the well known fact that the average product per acre is about one-third of a bale, and there is really no reason, we think, to fear that the publication of Col. Corput's accounts will effect the price of cotton in the slightest degree. It would not matter much if he could raise cotton at half a cent a pound so long as the secret of the process remained with him; and as the secret of raising it at three or four cents a pound appears to be confined to him and two or three, at the most, of fellow farmers, their success can only have a purely speculative interest of the country at large.

**WHAT A CONTRAST.**

**A Georgia Railroad and a Bale of Cotton Fifty-five Years Ago.**

[Flowerly Branch (Ga.) Journal.] Some fifty-five or sixty years ago a charter was granted to a company in Georgia called the Monroe Railroad and Banking Company.

They started to build a railroad from Macon in the direction of Atlanta. They succeeded in grading the road to where Griffin is now (there was