

41st Year.

THE GREAT COMMANDER

Stonewall Jackson, as Capt. L. M. Grist Remembered Him.

Miss Mary Johnston's latest novel, "The Lone Roll," is getting a lot of valuable advertising because of the author's alleged ignorant and mendacious misrepresentation of the character of Stonewall Jackson.

We have not read Miss Johnston's book, but understand that the row has been raised because represented the famous general as a boorish, unbalanced fellow, fond of display, and dissatisfied because he did not get the measure of recognition to which his merits entitled him.

Although the present editor of the Enquirer has no first hand information to offer, he feels as well qualified to deny this impression as if he had served under Jackson himself.

This remark is based partly on the fact that he has read hundreds of honest pages about this redoubtable soldier, but more particularly on the testimony of the late L. M. Grist, the writer's father, who was captain of Co. A, 12th S. C. Vol., who belonged to Jackson's command, and who was in contact with him on several occasions.

The first time I ever saw Gen. Jackson," the writer once heard Capt. Grist say, "was on the occasion of the capture of Manassas Junction in August, 1862. The Junction was a depot of supplies belonging to the Yankee army, and our men were almost famished, not having had a satisfying meal for days.

"It was very well understood that we were to remain at the Junction but a short time, and it devolved upon me personally to see that my company got a share of the captured provisions. "Under the circumstances the most practical way to get what was wanted was to find Gen. Jackson himself. I did this, coming upon the General by the side of a long train of freight cars.

"There were about him, coming and going, a large number of officers in full uniform, and, as far as appearance went, he was the most inconspicuous man in sight. He did not even have a sword. I saluted and told him what I wanted. Immediately he pointed to a commissary house a hundred yards away, and told me to go there and get my supplies.

"Accompanied by a half dozen men I did as directed, repeated Gen. Jackson's verbal orders, and got everything that the members of my company needed.

"There was a plenty for everybody, and to spare, but so far as the provisions were concerned, we did not get the benefit of more than two square meals, because almost everything had to be thrown away in the march to Manassas Plains. "Jackson looked to me like a very ordinary kind of a fellow until he spoke, and when he spoke, you not only felt, but knew, that you had the law.

"The feeling of the men was, and I shared it to a greater extent than I ever shared with any other man I had ever seen before or have ever seen since, that Gen. Jackson was the living embodiment of righteous duty. There was no selfishness in his make-up. He knew no master except Almighty God, and considered Gen. Lee's orders as coming from the Master.

"There was never a minute that Jackson was unwilling to take any risk or share any peril that he required of the humblest common soldier, and he never spared himself any more than he spared his soldiers. "There were thousands who thought Jackson should have been commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, but there is no good reason to think that he ever aspired to or desired such a position.

"He had absolute confidence in admiration for Gen. Lee, and even if the authorities had desired to place him over Lee, the probability is that he would not have been willing to submit to the change. "Had Lee been killed during

Jackson's lifetime, there was no question as to who would have been his successor.

"It is not to be expected that the general public will be impressed by all this as the writer was impressed, but so far as we are concerned, that is our estimate of Stonewall Jackson, and no writer of novels or history, living or dead, can change that impression in the slightest particular."—Yorkville Enquirer.

Destroy the Pine Beetle.

One of the most important things we have at present is the destruction of the pine beetle. This beetle has been in our Southern states for years, but there was more damage done to timber during 1910 than there had been in six years. Therefore it is very important that every owner of pine timber make a strong effort during this winter to destroy the beetle entirely. This may be done by examining the bark on the dying trees and locate just what trees have the little black beetle in the bark. Cut these trees down and use them for fire-wood or cord-wood, and be sure it is burned before March 1st. By doing this the beetle can be destroyed.

The Carolina Timber Company who own large tracts of timber in Pickens and Oconee counties, are going to start the work of destroying the beetle about the 10th inst., and would be glad to have every owner of pine timber to assist by destroying the beetles on their holdings.

All who do not receive information as how to destroy the beetle can get same by writing the Forest Insect Station No. 7, Spartanburg, S. C. This bureau was established by the government for our benefit, and it is very important that we take up the work at once and all work together and destroy every tree that has the pine beetle in them. If the timber is located in places where it cannot be used for fire-wood, then it can be cut and the bark burned.

We hope that the different papers over the state will take up this matter and give full instructions and get every one interested, and that South Carolina may take the lead in stamping out the pest. **

Potash Find in America.

A discovery by the scientists of the department of agriculture that is expected soon to bring about an annual saving to the country of about \$12,000,000 is announced by Secretary Wilson. The Secretary states that several rich potash sources have been located in this country, and that he expected that they will be yielding enough potash soon to supply the needs of the nation.

Heretofore, Secretary Wilson said, the country has been buying its potash from Germany, spending for it about \$12,500,000 annually. Recently an appropriation was asked for to be used in the work of searching for potash deposits in this country. Only a few thousand dollars was secured for the work, but the money was used to excellent advantage.

Secretary Wilson said that he is not yet ready to go into details as to the mines. He said, however, that most of the deposits had been located in the West.—Washington Post.

A Grand Confederate Mother.

There has been more or less said recently about living mothers of Confederate soldiers. According to a press dispatch, there are several mothers of Confederate soldiers still living in Oconee county, S. C. Mrs. Elizabeth Bearden, who resides at Oakley, and is now hale and hearty in her 104th year, not only had several sons in the Confederate army, but also one grandson, William M. Brown, who later served Oconee county for two terms in the legislature. Is there another in this state?

One plug of PENN'S CHAMPION tobacco bought from S. R. Kelly, Central, S. C. will convince you it is the best loc plug on earth. Bring us your Job Work. We will treat you right.

300 Mormons From Salt Lake Visit the Joseph Smith Farm at Palmyra.

Lyons, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A party of 300 Latter Day Saints from Salt Lake City arrived at Palmyra this morning in a special train over the West Shore Railroad and held special religious services on Mormon Hill. The pilgrims were under the personal direction of G. P. Poyer of Salt Lake City and the tour was arranged by G. Albert Smith, a grandson of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter Day Saints.

The weather was inclement when the party arrived, but every automobile and hack in Palmyra was in line and the pilgrims were taken out to Mormon Hill. Arriving there at 10 o'clock, the Tabernal choir of 200 voices sang several selections and prayers were said, with other exercises.

Returning from the sacred mount from which Joseph Smith dug the Golden plates from which the book of Mormon was written, the party viewed the Chapman farm, which was the boyhood home of Joseph Smith. This farm was purchased recently by the Mormons and it is said that a memorial building is soon to be erected there. After inspecting places of interest the pilgrims were taken to Grange Hall, where they were received by Pliny T. Sexton, president of the First National Bank, who brought out for inspection the original proof sheets of the Mormon Bible, in the handwriting of Joseph Smith. These sheets were purchased years ago by Banker Sexton from Major Gilbert, who set up in type the first Mormon Bible for Joseph Smith.

These sheets are priceless in the eyes of the Latter Day Saints. Even to this day when questions of doctrine come up the disputants have recourse to the original handwriting of the founder and lawgiver of the sect. Banker Sexton keeps these sheets in the bank vaults. He refused a fabulous sum of money for them.

The visitors were close mouthed and would have nothing to say about contemplated buildings upon the Chapman farm. It is understood, however, that the Mormon church is negotiating for the purchase of Mormon Hill, which is owned by the Sampson family, and contemplate erecting a temple upon the property.

Improve Hogs of South Carolina.

The South Carolina Berkshire Breeders' Association met in the council chambers last night at 8 o'clock.

B. Harris, of Pendleton, acting president, presided. Permanent officers were elected, R. E. Shannon being chosen president; J. E. LeConte, vice-president, and T. F. Jackson, secretary and treasurer.

A number of new members were admitted and definite plans were discussed for increasing the usefulness of the association. A number of instructive talks were delivered. Especially impressive was a short address by Prof. A. Smith, of Clemson College.

It is certain that this association will do a great deal to improve the hogs of the state.

It is the expressed hope of members of the association that every person in South Carolina who wants to see the hogs of the state improve will write the secretary, T. F. Jackson, at Clemson College, and assist in the work by becoming a member of the association.—The State.

Nickels of 1910 Are Good.

Hundreds of inquiries from all sections of the country are being received at the treasury department at Washington City from those persons who have believed recent reports that all nickels dated 1910 are counterfeit. There are 30,000,000 nickels of 1910 in circulation, and so far as the treasury knows all are genuine.

PENN'S CHAMPION is a rich man's tobacco, but you can get it at a poor man's price from S. R. Kelly, Central, S. C.

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TEMPERANCE.

Condemn! Eradicate! Exterminate!

These are three strong words, but none too strong when applied to the liquor traffic. The strangest thing in all the world is that Christendom does not rise en masse, and do all that the three words signify. The supreme enemy of the working man is the liquor. It robs him of his hard-earned wages, and give him nothing in return. When the leaders of the labor unions open their eye to the facts in the case, they will find that the grasping avarice of the worst combinations is not to be compared with the injury wrought upon labor by the malignant liquor traffic. It may well be conceded that the time is not far distant when organized labor will demand the condemnation, the eradication, the extermination of the liquor traffic, and may God speed the day.

Again, this abominable traffic is the enemy of the home. There is enough of wretchedness and sorrow incident to a world where none are exempt from hardship, suffering, pain and death, but the misery brought into millions of homes as the result of drink is the supreme misery that crushes and breaks weary hearts and turns these homes into gloomy, grief-filled, hopeless caves of death.

Then, again, the liquor traffic is the most persistent and deadly enemy of the church of the living God. It is the mission of the Church and of Christianity to alleviate human woes, to improve the condition of life, to elevate the human race, to enrich mankind, with all good, to open before the poorest, the weakest, the most forlorn and sinful, the doors of immortal hope. Who is there so utterly blind and insensible as not to see and know that the liquor traffic increases and embitters human woes. Drink is the source of the most aggravated woes that afflict humanity. If it were not for drink, half the woes of earth would be done away with.

Surely, it is the grandest work of the church to lay hold of those who wander from the paths of righteousness, and lead them back to virtue and peace. Or better than this, in the very beginning of responsible childhood, to hold them with the hand of love, and guide their feet in the way of holiness and save them from the folly of sin.

But, alas, and alas, the saloon, the liquor traffic is the foe of all this! It is the liquor traffic that ruins more precious lives, and turns more men and women away from the paths of life unto the path of death, than any other agency. Why not exterminate this outrageous business? Why not sweep it from the face of the earth? Why not rise in the name of our God and make and end to this source of destruction?—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Do you know that the money spent for drink in the United States would meet all the net expenses of the government, and not only pension the disabled soldiers and give old age pension of twenty dollars a month to all persons over sixty years of age, but would also provide for the education of each child in the United States from five to eighteen years of age?

Do you know that license fees do not meet the cost to the government for the liquor business? The liquor business of Chicago pays to the city seven million dollars in license fees; but it costs the city nearly seventy million dollars to maintain the traffic. Massachusetts spends nearly two and a half million dollars a year for expenses incurred from the liquor traffic, and receives only \$866,774 from the saloon.

Do you know that three presidents of the United States—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—were assassinated by men on fire with whiskey? The murderer of McKinley was born in a saloon, spent 14 years in a saloon, and when he went to Buffalo to do his awful work he stayed in a saloon.—Youth's Instructor.

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THE PRICE OF COTTON AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Significant Relation Between Tariff Activity and Losses of Cotton Growers Across the South.

In the appointment of a delegation of cotton growers at the North Carolina state fair recently, with instructions to attend the meeting in New Orleans having for its purpose the holding by farmers and others of a considerable proportion of this year's cotton crop and the curtailment of next year's acreage, is to be found one of many indications of dissatisfaction existing over the present political relationship to the price of cotton.

It is said that President Taft's recent tariff campaign and the Underwood tariff bill not only adversely affected general business during the year 1911, but specifically caused the cotton manufacturers to lose, by shrinkage and decreased volume of trade, between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Crippled and with a prospect of more tariff agitation in 1912, cotton manufacturers have naturally been unable to make purchases of cotton in the usual way, with the result that with a full crop, political agitation has created a decline in the price of the staple far from 14 cents per pound to 9 cents per pound, with many predictions from well posted quarters that a much lower range will be experienced.

It is further claimed that without the extra session for the discussion of reciprocity the Underwood tariff measures would not have been introduced and in consequence there would have been but little probability that cotton would have declined under the force of a full crop lower than 11 cents per pound instead of registering in price the low water mark for years, as it does today.

The farmers in the south and the manufacturers of cotton generally are charging up a loss on this year's crop of not less than \$175,000,000, which loss they claim is directly traceable to political influence.

Winthrop In Luck.

Rock Hill, Nov. 2.—A telegram received this morning from President Johnson of Winthrop College, who is now at New York City, announces that Winthrop college has been awarded \$90,000 by the Peabody board, "absolutely without any conditions whatever."

This action was taken at a meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon, when it was expected that a final distribution of this big fund would be made.

Winthrop had already been awarded \$5,000 by that board toward the building of the model school, and for years has been receiving \$3,000 per year from the Peabody fund.

This is cause for congratulation to Winthrop, and it is but another testimony to the fine work of President Johnson.

Sunday School Convention.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the Liberty Township Sunday School Association at Enon Baptist Church Saturday, Oct. 21 enjoyed one of the best Conventions that has ever been held in this Township. The following speakers were present:

Devotional Exercises conducted by the president Mr. M. A. Boggs.

Address of Welcome by Mr. H. D. Singleton.

A talk on "The influence of Sunday School on life," by Prof. D. W. Daniel.

"The Bible as Literature," by Rev. J. C. Bailey Jr.

"Why Sunday School is a Necessity" by Prof. W. S. Morrison.

"The Study of Child Nature," by Miss Grace W. Vandiver.

"The Making of a Teacher," by Rev. C. A. Waters.

Lecture on temperance, by Hon. E. P. McCravery.

The next Convention will be held next spring at Ruhamah Methodist Church.

Closed with song, and prayer by Rev. W. A. Christopher.

Demand Lower Fertilizer Prices. At a meeting of the Farmer's Union association of county business agents held in Columbia on the 1st inst., a resolution was adopted unanimously recommending to the members of the Union and farmers generally throughout the state not to buy any fertilizers at the price now being quoted.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

News and Opinions From Various Sources.

A True Prophecy.

A year or two ago, Secretary Wilson of the agricultural interests of the country, said that in a few years from that time land in the south would be worth \$100 an acre. It's up to \$500 an acre now.—Abbeville Press & Banner.

Cheap Religion.

It costs according to the Atlanta Journal, only \$75 to save a soul in that city, as against \$15 in New Orleans, \$395 in Chicago, \$45 in Boston, \$345 in New York and \$920 in Indianapolis. This is a pretty good advertisement for cheap salvation in one sense, but the real question is, will it wear? The Journal should produce some testimonials on that point. Salvation in Indianapolis at \$920 might be cheaper than in Atlanta at \$75. We feel a little dubious about Atlanta salvation anyway. Its more than apt to be near-salvation at best.—Keewee Courier.

A New Paper at Central.

The first issue of the Pickens County Messenger, of which Mr. P. W. Smith of Central, will be editor, will appear Friday morning. The people of Central have been wanting a newspaper for some time. The Messenger will start off a six column four page sheet and will be neatly printed. Central offers a good field for a small paper and we hope for the Messenger the greatest of success.—Farm and Factory.

Mr. Taft Has The Blues.

Mr. Taft has the blues, as the end of his long campaigning trip draws near he is fairly radiating with pessimism, and speaking in Chicago Monday evening to a large and intensely partisan Republican audience he did not conceal his belief that the Republican party is likely to be defeated in the next Presidential election. Of course a hasty effort was at once made to explain away what he had said upon the grounds of his physical weariness, but the country knows that Mr. Taft is despondent because he sees the handwriting on the wall. His party is split and neither faction enjoys the confidence of the people.—News & Courier.

Gentleness of Blease.

South Carolina ought to be genuinely proud of its Governor, Coleman L. Blease. He is a gentleman of the old school—real old school, say of the cave dweller period—and as full of courtesy, amiability and gentleness as a jug of molasses. "If I were not in politics," said this good and gentle man, "I would whip the newspaper editor who lied about me." Perhaps not the same words as The Admirable Crichton would have used, but how expressive! Moreover, "if I were not man enough to do it," this suave and Gallant Governor added, "I would get a double-barreled shotgun and shoot him." What a pleasant person Mr. Blease would be to meet, and what a privilege it would be to introduce him to one's family.—Rochester D.ocrat and Chronicle.

South Carolina Farm Figures

Interesting statistics on the agricultural conditions in the State of South Carolina have recently been issued and indicate most pleasing results for the past year as well as promise for the future.

To begin with, the State jumped from twelfth to thirteenth in the ranks of the agricultural States by the announcement of the agricultural figures. Value of farm products increased by 28.4 per cent, from 1909 to 1910. In 1910 value of crops was \$140,000,000, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in a decade.

As to value of crops per square mile of area, South Carolina ranked second of all the states, with \$4,518. Illinois led with a crop value per square mile of \$5,122.

In 1910 there were in South Carolina 170,180 farms, an increase of 13 per cent over the number in 1900. Value of lands and buildings increased 162 per cent, implements and machinery, 112 per cent, lands, 169 per cent; labor bill, 76 per cent. Owners of farms increased from less than 50,000 to over 64, and tenants were shown to have increased at a lower rate than in the preceding decade.

Another fact brought out by these figures is that in 1910 a bale of cotton was valued at \$27.15, while in 1898 the average value of a bale was \$30.22. Cost of production has also increased, but not nearly in so great a proportion.—Southern Field.

Carnival of Crime

There has never been so much shooting and killing in South Carolina within the memory of the writer. It is not confined to negroes either, but many whites are killing and being killed. And there are other crimes that are more rampant than usual, especially such as are connected with the illegal sale of liquor. In these two respects the State is in bad fix. Two towns, Union and Dillon, have found conditions so bad that they have held citizens' meetings to take some action; though these towns are probably no worse than others. What is the matter?—Newberry Observer.

\$50,000 Fire At Laurens.

Laurens, Nov. 3.—A careful canvass among the merchants and owners of the buildings burned in the fire here last night shows that the total loss will amount to between \$40,000 and \$50,000. No clue has yet been found which would lead one to make a guess as to the fire's origin, though it is generally believed to have been caused by a defective fire or rats.

Job Work neatly executed in this office.

CASTORIA advertisement featuring the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.'

Heart to Heart Talks advertisement by Edwin A. Nye, including a table of tax notices and a list of school taxes.

Advertisement for S. R. Kelly, Central, S. C., selling a brand of tobacco at a dime per plug, with a list of names and addresses.

CASTORIA advertisement for infants and children, featuring the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

P.P.P. advertisement for a medicinal product, including the text 'Prompt Powerful Permanent' and 'Makes rich, red, pure blood—cleanses the system—clears the brain—strengthens digestion.'