

Reducing Acreage and Reducing Fertilizers.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

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WALHALLA, S. C.: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905.

A Simple Old Truth.

There is walking the streets of one of the cities in this State to-day a man who is out of a job. He is down and out.

Yet he is a good business man in his way. He understands every detail of the business he has followed; he is intelligent and clear headed, and he is temperate and enjoys good health.

But he has built up a reputation for being "tricky." He is not a man whom his employees or his associates can trust.

He has been in several good positions, but, somehow, he doesn't stay long in one place. He is soon found out, and as soon as he is found out he is unplaced and some other man succeeds him. More than once he has been succeeded by a man less competent than himself, but always by a man who could be trusted, who could be depended on.

Each time he loses a position it is harder for him to get a new one. He has just about reached the end of his row. He is pretty generally known now, and people are afraid to have anything to do with him. We heard of him a little while back begging for a place that paid only half as much as the one he held two or three years ago.

It is a pitiful case, this, but it is not an unnatural one. We have all seen cases like it.

Boys and young men ought to learn this lesson as they start out in life. It is worth more than anything else. The man who cannot be trusted cannot succeed. He cannot hold any position of trust or honor or responsibility for himself or for others. He will be found out just so surely as he lives.

It does not pay to be tricky or uncertain. It has been tried time and again and has never yet brought enduring success or profit or satisfaction to any man.

A man's ability or capacity depend in a large measure on heredity. Those things must be born in him, although they may be developed by his environments and his own efforts. But a man's character—his reliability—depend upon himself and upon himself alone. Any man can command for himself confidence and trust if he will do so.

A trustworthy, reliable man of ordinary ability is more sought for and is more successful in all the walks of life than the brilliant or unusually capable man in whom there is a lack of confidence.

These are truths that are so plain and so old that there should be no necessity to argue them. But old people forget and young people are easily deceived. Every young man about to start in life and every boy growing up should have these things impressed upon him so there can be no excuse for him if he goes on the rocks.

The race is not to the swift, but to the sure. It is the man who can be trusted, who will longest hold his place on the track.—Anderson Mail.

The Old Time Way.

Our grandmothers gave us powders and teas because they knew nothing of modern medicine and methods. In this age of progress and discovery, nicely coated, compressed tablets are fast superseding the old time powders and teas. Rydale's Liver Tablets are compressed, chocolate coated tablets, easy to swallow, pleasant in effect, always reliable. They contain ingredients that cannot be used in powders and teas; ingredients that have an effect upon the liver that is never obtained from the so-called liver powders, etc. A trial will prove their merits. Walhalla Drug Company.

Last season's cotton crop in Beaufort county, South Carolina, was the largest in six years, with the exception of the crop for 1902. It is roughly estimated that it brought into the county between \$300,000 and \$325,000. Last spring's truck crop was sold for about \$125,000. It is thought that if the acreage of the truck crop continues to rapidly increase cotton will not long remain king in that county.

The contribution of one thousand dollars by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and of smaller but liberal sums by other fertilizer companies to the Cotton Growers' Association, at first blush, appears remarkable. One of this Association's avowed objects is to cause a reduction in the amount of fertilizers used by Southern cotton planters.

The fertilizer companies, however, take a broader and wiser view. The Southern farmers are their chief customers, not only this year, but in all years. Unless they have ability to buy, the fertilizer men cannot expect to sell. The farmers are striving to gain the position where they will have a voice in fixing the price of their commodity. Other producers occupy such a position now and the farmers believe that as a condition precedent to reaching it, intelligent restriction must be placed about production. The logic in this is irresistible.

The fertilizer companies understand further that the education movement implies no fight upon them. Curtailing fertilizers has no other object than to curtail the cotton crop of 1905. There is no disposition to lessen the amount of fertilizers used for wheat, potatoes and other crops.

While the fertilizer companies have exhibited good business judgment in thus co-operating with the farmers, they show a liberal spirit. They make it clear that they keep in mind their mutuality of interests with Southern farmers and give to the latter assurance that they may be depended upon as allies when the Southern farming industry is menaced.—Charleston News and Courier.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sign no Papers.

Just now when there is much money in the hands of the farmers, adroit agents will be on the road. They will have the best and only clocks, sewing machines, steel ranges, improved churns, and other useful articles, all of which can be bought at home. The writer saw two negroes a few days ago who had just finished the last installments on \$60 sewing machines, which could have been bought for \$20 or less. These agents make an ignorant man feel that the last chance has come to secure the article they have for sale and then by giving two or three years time they deceive the purchaser completely. They have chattel mortgages which are iron-clad, and once signed there is no way of evading payment. Those agents generally demand the cost of the article the first payment. Never sign any papers of that sort. The price asked by these agents are generally three times as much as your local dealer will ask. Those mortgages printed in such small type that the ordinary farmer cannot read them, are dangerous and deceptive.—Progressive Farmer.

For Coughs—Murray's Horehound, Mullein and Tar. 25c. for large bottle.

RYDALE'S TONIC

A New Scientific Discovery for the BLOOD and NERVES.

It purifies the blood by eliminating the waste matter and other impurities and by destroying the germs or microbes that infest the blood. It builds up the blood by reconstructing and multiplying the red corpuscles, making the blood rich and red. It restores and stimulates the nerves, causing a full free flow of nerve force throughout the entire nerve system. It speedily cures unstrung nerves, nervousness, nervous prostration, and all other diseases of the nervous system.

RYDALE'S TONIC is sold under a positive guarantee.

MANUFACTURED BY The Radical Remedy Company, HICKORY, N. C. FOR SALE BY WALHALLA DRUG COMPANY.

Washington, February 28.—Relative to the bill pending in Congress for increasing the salary of the President to \$100,000 and a pension of \$25,000 after retirement from office, Congressman Aiken said to-day:

"The President of the United States is underpaid and the salary ought to have been raised long ago. No President we will have or have had for many years more richly deserves this increase than Mr. Roosevelt. I sincerely hope that the persons having the present bill in charge in the House will go to work on Monday and not rest until it has passed this body. There ought not to be objections from a single man and it ought to go through by unanimous consent. I believe it would do so, too, only somebody seems to have neglected pushing it up to this time. There is much economy talk in the House, but no one wants this to apply to a man who is pleasing so many people by his courtesy in the White House. As I understand it, the measure providing for the increase must be passed at this session or it will not apply to President Roosevelt at all. The next administration would not be qualified to make an increase in salary, and the President will be excluded from participation in the benefit of any readjustment of salaries. The work ought to be done and can be done if the right persons get back of it. Of course, the matter is too delicate a one for President Roosevelt to permit being mentioned to him, but I am satisfied that if action were taken by Congress in a unanimous manner the President would not feel that he was justified in interfering by a veto." W. W. Price.

A Twice Told Tale.

We wish to repeat what we have said once before in these columns, that Elliott's Emulsified Oil Liniment is the best Liniment ever produced for use in the family and on animals. Best for rheumatism, lameness, stiffness and soreness of joints or muscles. Best for bruises, contusions, sprains and swellings. You get a full half pint for 25c., and get your money back if it does not do all it is recommended to do. Walhalla Drug Company.

Making Wastes to Bloom.

The sanitary and drainage commission of Charleston county, South Carolina, in its report to the Legislature, shows that its total receipts have been a few hundred dollars more than the expenditures, and more sanitary drainage has been accomplished than in any year since the commission has been created. Three-fourths of the territory known as Charleston Neck has been made healthy for the white man, and it is expected will be occupied by white farmers, and it is anticipated that such a settlement will add to the prosperity of Charleston. Out of about 400,000 acres of land in the county not more than 50,000 acres are under cultivation, but the drainage is fully expected to add greatly to the cultivated area. Landowners appreciate the importance of the work of the commission and are readily paying the cost of making their land sanitary. The drainage has resulted in a great advance, in some cases amounting to 300 or 400 per cent. in the assessed values of land. The work being done in Charleston county is of value to other parts of the South. In that section are vast stretches needing only intelligent handling for drainage and irrigation to become garden spots of productivity. There is so much fertile land still untouched by the plow and needing only ordinary cultivation to bear great crops that the waste lands are not receiving the attention they deserve. With vast additions to the population of the South, these vast waste places will be made to bloom, and the successful experiment in the neighborhood of Charleston will be a valuable guide in development.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Heart of Girl Pierced by Shot.

Miss Mary Dodson, of Pooler, Ga., was found dead in the woods near her home on March 1 at 10 o'clock in the morning with a wound through her heart from a double-barreled gun, which lay beside her. She had left her home about an hour before with the gun, saying she was going shooting. As she was a good shot and accustomed to hunt alone, nothing was thought of it.

The position of the gun and the girl looked like suicide, though no cause for such an act is known. The young lady was very popular, though she did not have any love affair which seemed to affect her. Some think the gun was accidentally discharged.

Interesting Facts Gleaned from an Old Diary of James A. Doyle.

Bowerville, Ga., February 27.—Editors Keowee Courier: Looking recently through an old diary kept by my father, James A. Doyle, I noticed some things that might possibly interest a few of your readers, especially the older ones. It is for the young generation to figure out in their minds the contrasts between then and now. Among other things I find the following:

"No house on the road between Pickens' Ferry and Walhalla the first time I traveled the road. The first house was at the upper end of what is now Walhalla, where lived an old man named Houston. This was in 1828. Land along this road would hardly bring 25 cents an acre. Of the McElroy place Dave Sloan and Overton Lewis said it would not do to buy this land at 25 cents per acre for speculation.

"J. A. Doyle bought Lewis Moorehead's place for a colt in 1835.

"Tract of 100 acres near Double Springs was given as boot in a horse trade about 1829. Common thing to trade a horse or colt for a tract of land. A gun also was a big item in a land trade.

"When I was tax collector of Pickens District (1840-1848) land was divided into three classes or grades and taxed as follows:

"First Class—Bottom land, tax 36 cents per 100 acres.

"Second Class—Good upland, tax 18 cents per 100 acres.

"Third Class—Included the balance and was taxed 6 cents per 100 acres. Most of the land given in in this class.

"The first licensed physician in Pickens District was Dr. Robert Maxwell, who lived near Fair Play, on the Beavercreek. This was in 1840.

"In 1848 I knew personally every taxpayer in Pickens District.

"William Doyle, father of James A. Doyle, was born near Hagerstown, Md., about 1784, of parents whose ancestors were among the first settlers of that State. His parents moved to Pendleton District, South Carolina, when William was quite a boy. My grandfather on my mother's side was an Irishman named Alexander, who was a soldier in the American Revolution.

"Richard Lewis, father of Overton J. Lewis, bought Tamasssee place from son of Gen. Andrew Pickens. At death of Richard Lewis Tamasssee was given to Andrew Lewis as his part of Richard's estate. Overton J. Lewis swapped even the Denny place at Richland for Tamasssee, which in 1832 was valued at \$2,500.

"I was tax collector of Rabun county, Georgia, in 1830. Amount of taxes in that year did not exceed \$700 for the county."

These events happened in the long ago. But few, if any, now living can recall a knowledge of these things. The first house on road "at upper upper end of what is now Walhalla" was located in all probability near the Weibens' spring. Lands were cheap because of the sparse population. Horses were scarce and relatively more valuable than now because they were the principal means of transportation. Guns were accounted valuable assets. They were manufactured in the old country and, in consequence, were scarce and dear. A gun in those days was also highly valued on account of the abundant game. Most lands are given in for taxation in the third class to-day just as they were in 1840.

"Times change and men change with them." I am not, however, one of those that believe the times have changed for the worse. We are in the midst of the most progressive and prosperous years the country has ever seen. The people of this generation compare favorably in every way with those that have gone before. But it is a duty we owe to some times look backward and honor the memory of the sturdy pioneers who did so much in the past to insure the happiness of the present. F. B. Doyle.

My Breath.

Shortness of Breath Is One of the Commonest Signs of Heart Disease.

Notwithstanding what many physicians say, heart disease can be cured. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure has permanently restored to health many thousands who had found no relief in the medicines (allopathic or homoeopathic) of regular practicing physicians. It has proved itself unique in the history of medicine, by being so uniformly successful in curing those diseases.

Nearly always, one of the first signs of trouble is shortness of breath. Whether it comes as a result of walking or running up stairs, or of other exercises, if the heart is unable to meet this extra demand upon its pumping powers—there is something wrong with it.

The very best thing you can do, is to take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. It will go to the foundation of the trouble, and make a permanent cure by strengthening and renewing the nerves. "I know that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a great remedy. For a number of years I suffered from shortness of breath, smothering spells, and pains in my left side. For months at a time I would be unable to lie on my left side, and if I lay flat on my back would nearly smother. A friend advised me to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which I did at once, and after taking several bottles of the Heart Cure the pains in my side and other symptoms vanished. I am now entirely well. All those dreadful smothering spells are a thing of the past."—P. P. DRAKE, Mt. Vernon, O.

If the first bottle does not help you, the druggist will return your money. FREE Package of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, the New Scientific Remedy for Heart Disease, also Symptom Blank. Our Specialists will diagnose your case free. Write to Dr. Miles Medical Co., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

The work of the recent Cotton Growers' Convention at New Orleans deserves, in its main features, the hearty approval and endorsement of the farmers all over the South. The action of the committee since the adjournment in formulating a constitution and by-laws as a basis and bond of union for the continued existence of the organization is also worthy of all praise for its comprehensiveness and adaptation to the objects sought to be promoted. It is an able document and should be the means of consolidating and unifying the interests of the cotton growers and manufacturers in the future. Whether its effective influence shall outlive the present emergency and promote the cotton growers' best interests in the future will depend largely upon the good judgment and sound discretion of those in active control of the organization, backed by the loyal and voluntary support of the great mass of the farmers themselves.

But many of the most intelligent and up-to-date farmers, supported by those who are themselves only sincere friends of the farmers, are unable to see the wisdom of the advice to reduce the amount of fertilizers to be used by the growers of cotton.

It is all "well and good" to cut down the acreage in order to curtail the size of the coming crop. It would have been better to have cut the area to one-half the acreage of last year. It would have been still better to have advised and argued upon a horizontal cut to 10 acres to the plow, assuming that such a reduction would amount to about one-half, taking the entire cotton area into account. The effect of such a reduction would practically have resulted in such a large decrease in the aggregate cotton output that even a very much larger increase in the per acre application of fertilizers than is at all probable would not suffice to produce more than a 10,000,000 bale crop, under most favorable conditions.

For what does a farmer use commercial fertilizers if not for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre and at the same time, as an inseparable incident, to lessen the cost per pound of producing the cotton? If the fertilizer does not enable the farmer to produce a bale of cotton at a less cost than it could be produced without the fertilizer, then what good office does the fertilizer perform? If a farmer who has been growing cotton without the aid of fertilizers at a cost of 7 cents per pound of lint, what is the use of applying fertilizers if such use does not lower the cost to 6 cents or to 5 cents per pound of lint?

Suppose a given farmer has usually planted 100 acres in cotton and that the average yield, without fertilizer, has been about forty bales, which is about the general average. Will any one claim that such a yield has cost less than 7 cents per pound of lint? Will it cost him any less by simply reducing the area to 75 acres, and continuing to abstain from fertilizer, or apply only an insignificant amount per acre? Not much, if any, and if any less, it will be because he will be able to throw out 25 acres of the most unproductive land.

But instead of reducing the area to only 75 acres, suppose he shall cut it down to 50 acres and apply 200 pounds per acre of a well balanced, home mixed fertilizer. Will he not thus increase his yield per acre by at least one-half, so that he will get thirty bales from 50 acres? The "fixed charges" in labor, interest, superintendents, etc., will be no greater per acre on the 50 acres than they were formerly on the 100 acres, or just half as much for pro-

Office to be Opened.

[Columbia Record, February 27th.]

The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association will open an office in the National Loan and Exchange bank building next Wednesday. It is planned by the officers of the association to have a stenographer in the office during the day, and the officers will always be either within call or in the office. The office will be used as a distributing point for literature of interest to the farmers, and it is expected that as soon as the township chairmen communicate with the State officers, giving the names of all who have signed the reduction pledge, to issue a weekly bulletin.

"We are not going to run a regular newspaper," said one of the officers, "but we do want to have a regular publication which will give the farmers facts and figures as to cotton and other crops. It will take some money to do this, but it is one of the things absolutely necessary to the success of the movement."

F. H. Hyatt, treasurer of the association, said that his idea was to have a publication similar to that mentioned above, and to issue it regularly, so that the farmers might have a knowledge of what the association was doing, and to keep them posted on any movement for the disposal of the crop. The association will have from time to time articles contributed by prominent members of the association, and the publication will be used for official bulletins for the farmers, which the association believes is the best way of giving out the matter.

For Coughs—At our druggists or direct from Murray Drug Co., Columbia, S. C.—"Murray's Horehound, Mullein and Tar." 25c. for large size bottle.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$500,000 to the University of Virginia on the condition that the authorities of the institution raise a similar amount from other sources. His offer, it is stated, was made several days ago and will be accepted. Efforts will be put forth immediately in behalf of the university to secure donations to make up the fund. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty.

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Table with 4 columns: Fertilizers, Yield, Cost per lb., Acres. Per Acre. Bales. Cents.

The above is suggestive, not absolute; but it is well within the limits of probability. You will say that there would not be much money profit even in the last stated case, with cotton at 7 cents. Well, no; but it is very much better than making 40 bales on 100 acres at a cost of 7 cents and selling it at 7 cents. The truth is, land that with good cultivation and without fertilization will not produce more than 40 bales on 100 acres is hardly fit to plant in cotton, even if it be liberally fertilized, unless there is an assured prospect of selling it at 9 or 10 cents a pound. Such land ought to be planted in oats, cowpeas, sorghum, or Bermuda grass, which cost but little to plant and cultivate, and the product of which may be consumed on the farm.

What about the hundreds of thousands, yea millions of acres planted annually in cotton that average very far less than 40 bales to the 100 acres—say not more than 15 or 20 bales to 100 acres? If all such be retired from cultivation in cotton or corn, and put into less expensive crops, or pasture, the problem of the "cotton situation" aided by a common sense system of rotation, diversification, liberal manuring and fertilization, would be completely and permanently solved.—Hon. R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, in the Atlanta Constitution.

A Benefaction Sustained.

Nashville, Tenn., February 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided the famous Goodwin will case, by which the Goodwin Institute at Memphis will get about five hundred thousand dollars.

W. A. Goodwin, a Nashville capitalist, formerly of Memphis, decreed in his will that at his widow's death the bulk of his estate go to the founding of the Goodwin Institute at Memphis, in memory of their dead children. Relatives of Mrs. Goodwin after her death sought to break the will and have a distribution of the estate. To-day's decision sustains the will.

Take Murray's Horehound, Mullein and Tar and stop coughing. 25c. for large bottle. Your druggist or Murray Drug Co., Columbia, S. C.

Wood's Seeds.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats.

The earliest, most prolific and surest cropping of spring oats; far superior to the ordinary spring or rust proof oats for spring seeding.

Wood's Quarter Century Seed Book gives full information about this valuable new oat, and all seeds for the Farm and Garden. It's mailed free for the asking. Write for it and Special Price List of Farm Seeds.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsman, RICHMOND - VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S SEEDS Awarded GRAND PRIZE - ST. LOUIS, 1904. GOLD MEDAL - PARIS, 1900.