

# The Barnwell People.

W. H. HOLMES, Editor & Prop.

## RECENT COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.

### SAME OLD SON.

President Taft finished the delivery of his inaugural address about half past one o'clock on the 4th inst. In less than five hours we were reading it, five columns in length, in Hoyt's Live Columbia Evening Record.

The language of the address is good English, as might be expected from a graduate of Yale. That is the only stator's compliment we can pay this exhaustive exposition of the policies of the new administration. Barring the advocacy of tariff revision every word of the address might have been said by any one of the Republican Presidents since the end of the war, the death of Abraham Lincoln. There is in him as compared with his predecessors no broadening of mental scope, no better understanding of the basic principles of free government, no clearer foresight, no weakening in the worship of the Republican party for the ideas of its own making, the settling up of the war and reconstruction amendments to the constitution over the articles adopted by the fathers of the republic, which were the corner stones on which the happiness and real prosperity of its people have been built.

We can find in all his five thousand words no reasonable ground for hope that the administration of Mr. Taft will bring back a real and lasting prosperity, or promote a better domestic tranquility or assure a peaceful future to the world relations of the United States. The trend toward centralization, toward the utter oblivion of state rights, the larger power of the Nation and the less liberty of the individual appears as fixed, predicted, as the flow of the Gulf stream from its tropic sources or the drift of the ice bergs from the altitudes of the frozen seas.

There is the hope, the chance, that President Taft, a civilian to all his past experience, may be under the weight and pressure of responsibility more elastic in mind and initiative than the soldier Presidents who were such creatures of drill and habit that they were ever on dress parade and with their eyes gazing steadily on the ground fifteen paces to the front.

That Mr. Taft means well is an absolute truth, but he labors under the delusion that narrows every man born or reared or educated above Mason & Dixon's line in the last half century, and that is the inherited, ingrained, unquestioning assumption that the North has been right in all that it has done, and the South all wrong, and that the "States lately in rebellion" must accept the republican confession of political faith and pass under the yoke from the Southern Democrats can have any respectable representation in the administration of the government other than as tax payers, soldiers in the army or sailors in the war fleet.

That is the essential spirit under and behind Mr. Taft's waving of the olive branch.

### COSTLY COURTS.

At Bamberg last week Judge R. C. Watts declared his purpose to clear the docket before the Court adjourns. The Bamberg term continues two weeks.

Barnwell county is about twice the size of Bamberg, has twice as many lawyers and probably twice as many cases for trial. Its term of court is also twice as long. Now, will the Barnwell Bar, Jurors and witnesses help Judge Watts clear the Barnwell Calendars?

Courts are expensive not only in the payment of jurors, witnesses, bailiffs &c. but in taking people away from their work and business. So all concerned should get busy, the lawyers by having their cases well prepared and the witnesses by being present with promptness. Jurors are generally willing to work over time to get through. The lawyers who are read-just with proof and presentation of their cases are likeliest to make most friends and win most future clients.

If the attorneys for plaintiffs and defendants in civil cases would confer they might approximate the time in which each case could be tried and so arrange the presence of clients and witnesses that there would be no gaps in the proceedings of the court—no waiting that waste time and money.

When the office of stenographer was created, relieving the presiding judges of the tedious work of taking notes of the testimony in long hand, it was promised that the courts then existing would be able to keep their calendars clear, yet since that time there have been many special terms and six new circuits have been added, and the calendars are still crowded.

We are told that there is a judge in Chicago who tries in a day as many civil cases as a Carolina Judge does in a week.

After hearing the complaint and answer read he tells the attorneys that they should complete the case in a specified length of time, say an hour, two or three hours, and the lawyers knowing his way, have fully studied their cases, settled in their minds the exact issues and arranged their evidence and their arguments accordingly.

### RODON AND GOMORRAH.

William Dean Howells is a "literary critic" of considerable popularity in the North. In a recent article he says

that Americans do not assimilate immigrants, but are assimilated, and that New York is more an Italian city than Rome, the capital of the boot leg kingdom. He it appears that the immigrant brings old world bad ideas and worse ways of our shores and the northern native catches on and mixes them up with his own original and acquired meanness. Howells makes the rather startling statement that many immigrants are better Americans than many natives. He probably knows what he is talking about and his picture of conditions is no doubt approximately correct as far as his range of vision extends. He knows nothing of the South by actual contact. Taking his expressions in connection with the introductory report of the Congressional Immigration Commission the conclusion is that the European Rodon and the American Gomorrah are being united to make a future Gehenna.

### HIS FREEDOM COME.

That Col. Theodore Roosevelt is happy, cutting down trees behind his house on Sagamore Hill, Long Island, when he was presidential retirement and was guarded from the wicked by pistol armed secret service men, is sure. He has ample cause to be happy. All his life has been a long streak of good luck. A sickly kid in his early years he grew strong enough to carry the big stick, developing a weather proof constitution and untiring dynamo energy. He came on the public stage at a time ripe for a man of his type and he has played the game well. He had enemies, but their opposition was so ill advised that his trumps won every time. As he climbed the ladder they helped him rise, as did the chapter of accidents, and for seven years he has stood on its top round.

He has held a large place in the public eye—and ear. His name is associated with the chief historical events of his time, and he gets out before luck turns, before there is the shifting of uncertain breezes of popular favor. Now, fifty years of age, in the health, having ample store of this world's goods, and the content to color every word that he chooses to write into a silver dollar, he quits his mother country for a couple of years, with the same anticipation of pleasure that the school boy welcomes the summer vacation, and the Colonel's vacation from office holding is a sine die one.

He has looked forward to an afternoon of freedom. It has come, and Americans have no consuming desire to harness him again.

President Taft has hypothesized many business people of the North with the hope of returning and increasing prosperity.

He has also possum footed numerous Southern real and would be public men with the expectation of a fair shake and a square deal. His failure to deliver the goods will be followed in 1912 by another call for Dr. William Jennings Bryan.

The political pilgrims and expectant sight seers who congregated at Washington last week had disappointing experiences. The weather was wretched with leaden snow clouds above head, over the slush under foot, biting winds all around and no where to sleep for thousands. For the safety of the President's health the oath of office was taken and the inaugural address delivered in the Senate chamber. The great triumphal procession that was promised to surpass all precedents was a fizzle, and only the robbing hotel keepers were happy. Numbers died from the exposure and the sick were too numerous to be named.

Mr. Taft has been President a full week, but the promised prosperity has not bloomed out. It has been once more put off until the special session of Congress to meet next Monday shall have finished tinkering with the tariff. This last delay is the fourth postponement of boom times since the planning of the panic of 1907. Legan so silently and secretly to combat Mr. Roosevelt's trust busting policies. Prosperity was to come after the nominating conventions were held, then after the election and thirdly after the inauguration. Times have been fairly good for the capitalists, speculators, stock and cotton gamblers, but after they get their shares of prosperity there is little left for the people who make things, the farmer and factory worker.

Drought in Texas delays the coming up of the cotton.

Seven negroes were legally hanged in Louisiana last week.

It was a cold day when Mr. Roosevelt left the White House.

All the cotton seed mills in this State have sold out their stocks of meal.

A seven seat automobile to cost over \$6,000 is being fixed up for President Taft.

President Taft starts with the excellent purpose of making Sunday a day of rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt on Sunday walked three miles through snow and slush to church.

Half the expenses of the United States are for the support of the army and navy, in spite of peace.

President Taft's first day's White House work was shaking hands with 6,000 people, many of them having the itch—for office.

Gen. M. C. Butler was 78 years old on Monday. On that day he was confirmed as a member of the Catholic Church by Bishop Northrop.

### BARNWELL LODGE 16 K. OF P.

Barnwell, S. C., March 5, 1909.

WHEREAS, in the infinite wisdom of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, our friend and brother, Dr. Edward E. Patterson, has been called from earth to glory; and whereas, the Supreme Lodge above, and WHEREAS, the exemplary life of Dr. Patterson was an illustration of the pure doctrine of practical benevolence, cherished by our Order, therefore be it resolved:

1st. That in his death our town and community have lost a public spirited gentleman of sterling integrity, and that our Lodge has lost one of its most beloved and cherished Pythian Knights; a man whose benevolence, lovable and helpful life was a benediction to those with whom he came in contact.

2d. That while we feel keenly the loss of our brother we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

3rd. That our heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to his bereaved family and that a page be inscribed to his memory (in our minute books) that a copy properly engrossed be sent the family; that the County papers be furnished with copies, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning, for thirty days.

Jno. K. Goode,  
H. L. O'Bannon,  
C. J. Hay.

### ENTERED INTO REST.

After a long illness of many weeks borne with sincere Christian patience and resignation Mrs. Cynthia Reed, the devoted wife of Mr. Pickens Reed, departed this life at their home near Mt. Beth church, on Monday night, February 25th, aged about 35 years. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Givens of New Forest, and is survived by her sorrowing father and mother, loving husband, six affectionate sisters, three fond brothers and a large circle of sympathizing relatives and friends. Her body was laid to rest on the following Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. Rev. J. D. Peacock conducted the last touching service, taking for his text the thirteenth verse of the eleventh chapter of the First Epistle of John, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," and the hearts of all were softened and saddened in tender sympathy. Mrs. Reed was a consistent member of the Baptist church.

May she rest in peace and all sorrowing ones and sustain them in their great grief as life alone can do, and in His good time give them a glad reunion in the better land where she awaits their coming.  
A Friend.

This is the seventh week of the trial of Duncan Sharp, his son Robin, and ex-sheriff Sharp at Nashville, Tenn. for the murder of ex U. S. Senator E. W. Carmack. The lawyers, six in number, began speaking on Monday and may finish in a day or two. A week ago the jurors, who are farmers, begged the presiding judge to hurry up proceedings so that they could get back to their plowing.

Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, puts a bad mouth on Col. Roosevelt's trip to Africa, says that the ex-President will never come back alive, but will die of the fatal fever that prevail in the dark continent. Prof. Starr has visited Africa nine times and had the fever there of which he speaks. He recovered but thinks a man of the Roosevelt temper and temperament will succumb.

### THE PRODIGAL FATHERS.

Congressman Tanner says that at the end of the current fiscal year the government deficit will be \$150,000,000. In other words the expenses of the government will exceed its income by that immense amount.

Comptroller General Jones says that the appropriations made by the Legislature of the State at the recent session are \$15,000,000 more than the taxes to be collected this year.

It would be a bad beginning for any business man to agree and bind himself as the commencement of the year to spend more than he can possibly make. But that is what the government has done. It has borrowed money and if he chose to squander it why only he and his family would suffer at Christmas time. But the federal and State governments are liberal with the money of their citizens, exacted by tariff and tax requirements.

### BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the District Court of the United States.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF S. C.

In the Matter of Maggie E. Ellis, Bankrupt.

No.—In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Wm. H. BRAWLEY, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina:

Maggie E. Ellis of Allendale in the County of Barnwell and State of South Carolina in said District, respectfully represents that on the 7 day of December last past, she had duly admitted Bankruptcy under the act of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that she has duly surrendered all her property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the Court touching her bankruptcy.

Wherefore she prays that she may be discharged from all debts provable against her estate under said Bankrupt Act, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1909.

Maggie Eliza Ellis.

### ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

DISTRICT OF S. C.—S. C.

On this Sixth day of March A. D. 1909, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

## Home Course In Modern Agriculture

### VIII.—Corn Growing

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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SINCE corn is the principal crop grown over so large a section of the United States it is important that we learn as much as possible regarding the best methods of producing it. The average yield of corn in the United States in 1907 was only 23.7 bushels per acre. Many of the best farmers are able to obtain an average yield of sixty to seventy bushels per acre year after year. There is no secret in their methods. They are simple enough to be applied to every farm in the corn belt. There is no reason why the average yield per acre should not be fifty bushels or more instead of less than half that, as at present.



FIG. XV.—ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO HANG UP SEED CORN.

ably the more important. We have already learned how the plant obtains food and water from the soil. The first step in preparing the soil for a corn crop, then, is to see that there is a plentiful supply of plant food on hand. This we can do by using barnyard manure liberally and by following a consistent system of rotation that will equalize the demands made on the soil and keep up the supply of nitrogen and humus.

The next point is to see that the soil is in such condition that the roots will have little difficulty in branching out to secure the needed plant food and water. Thorough plowing, disking and harrowing will make the soil fine and mellow, so that the roots will have little trouble in obtaining all the plant food they can use, provided it is there at all.

The water supply can be regulated to a considerable extent by the drainage and by keeping the surface loose to check evaporation. The temperature of the soil is also an important factor in hastening germination and early growth. Drainage, cultivation and the maintenance of a plentiful supply of humus will aid greatly in securing a warm seed bed by planting time.

With a warm, well prepared soil containing sufficient quantities of plant food and water the next question that comes up is regarding the kind of seed to put into that soil. Almost any kind of seed will grow and produce a fair crop under favorable conditions. What we are after, however, is not a fair crop, but an extra good one.

The seed of different strains of corn varies greatly in its ability to produce yields. In the spring of 1905 the Iowa experiment station gathered seed from nearly a hundred different sources and planted it on the station grounds. Under conditions that were as nearly alike as it was possible to make them the yields from the different strains varied from thirty-one to eighty bushels per acre. This variation shows that a large share of the improvement in corn production must come through the breeding of high yielding strains.

It is not safe to slip in seed corn from a distance. Corn is very sensitive to changes in climate and soil. To obtain the best results the work of breeding must be done for each locality and to some extent for each farm.

A method of improving seed corn that will surely result in some improvement and one that has simply to recommend it is that of selecting a number of the best ears each year and planting them in a field by themselves or in one corner of the main field. By selecting the best ears from this breeding plot each year to plant next year's seed you will be sure to improve the seed. The weak point in this plan, however, is that the yielding power of an ear cannot be told from its appearance. Neither is it possible to prevent inbreeding by such a method.

To avoid these difficulties the "individual ear" plot has been devised. This should preferably be at least forty rods from the nearest cornfield. Where this is impossible a strip along the south side of a field of the same variety may be used. As the prevailing July and August winds are from the south, very little pollen from the main field will blow over on the breeding plot.

Each row in the individual ear plot is to be planted with the kernels from a single ear. As any fair sized ear will plant a row forty rods long, this is a convenient length for the plot. Select from 50 to 100 of the best ears you can find among forty seed corn and plant them in as many rows across the plot. The work can be done with a planter if care is taken to clean the seed boxes out thoroughly each time across. The cultivation given to the plot should be the same

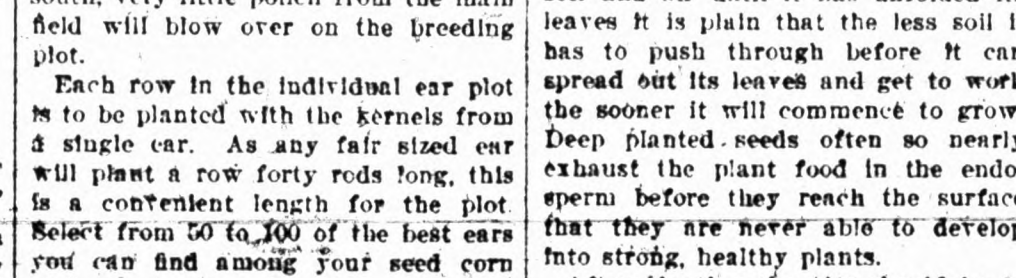


FIG. XVI.—A GERMINATION BOX SHOWING THE RESULTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL EAR TEST.

than an inch or two, so much the better. Since the plant cannot begin to digest and use the plant food of the soil and air until it has unfolded its leaves it is plain that the less soil it has to push through before it can spread out its leaves and get to work the sooner it will commence to grow. Deep planted seeds often so nearly exhaust the plant food in the endosperm before they reach the surface that they are never able to develop into strong, healthy plants.

After planting the aim should be to keep the soil in the same fine tilth it was in at planting time in order to provide large feeding ground for the roots and prevent the escape of capillary moisture.

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