

The Barnwell People.

JNO. W. HOLMES, Editor & Prop.
LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION
THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

After all this lending money by insurance companies at 6 and 8 per cent. may affect home capitalists. The Legislature may revise the rate of interest downward.

News comes from Texas, via New York, of a great increase in the cotton crop acreage of the lone star State. Drought is said to have finally ruined the Texas crop and instead of letting the land rest farmers have planted more cotton.

Turkey, long and well called "the sick man of Europe," took a turn for the worse on Monday. The new cabinet, which had been in office less than a week, resigned, probably to save its members from another revolution and an ending of their earthly careers on the popular gallows.

Tuesday was the last day for the whiskey creditors of the old State dispensary to file with the United States Supreme Court their application for a rehearing. The signs were that they would ask that last chance, which would stop further proceedings until the fall term of the Court.

President Taft has promised to help the North Carolina Republicans in the next campaign.

Senator E. D. Smith thinks that the President is courting the South because lots of Republicans up North are seeing the error of their ways and are nightly inclined to hike into the Democratic camp.

It is said after J. A. Patten, the very devout Chicago church member cleared several million dollars by his wheat speculation his good wife became saddened by the rise in the price of bread and the fall in the size of the loaf and prevailed upon her husband to get out of the game. But her curtain lecture has not been followed by any big gift to charity or church.

One reason, and a sufficient one, for the prosperity of the middle West States of the North is that products of their farms are live stock and things to eat. Last week, after supplying the markets of their own towns and cities they shipped a daily average of 8,000,000 eggs to New York City. That great city could not use all, but put many in cold storage for a future scarcity.

There is one good Shurman, but he spells his name with an U instead of an O.

In a Saturday night speech in Chicago he told how heavily the expensive preparations for war among the civilized nations bear in times of peace with tremendous weight on all classes, disorganizing industries and enormously raising the cost of living. Though only the head of Cornell University Jacob Gould Shurman has the head and heart to be a world teacher.

The commission of Senators and Representatives created at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the management and status of the State Hospital for the Insane has entered upon the inquiry in a thorough going painstaking and impartial manner that is creditable to the good sense, clear judgment and fair play feeling of conscientious public servants, who will do their full duty to the State and give strict justice to the executives of the commonwealths noblest charity.

The beginning made promises an investigation that will sift to the bottom, and while thoroughly thorough it will be absolutely faithful and fair.

President Taft is predicting the early breaking up of the Solid South Democracy. The wish is father to the thought. But if some Southerners become apostates at this late day more than their number of Northerners will take their places in the better political line.

The Republican party, based on wrong principles and prospering by worse practices has flourished like the green bay tree, but its winter is near. It has led the country into all sorts and degrees of troubles, plunging its industries into a panic hole from which all the pricing of its big men can not lift it to the old time level. They have fooled some of the people all the time, all of the people some of the time, but they can't fool all the people all the time.

It's a good rule in war to find out what the enemy wants done, then don't do it. In business that policy holds equally good. Last week the bull gamblers of the New York Cotton Exchange sent out broadcast telegraphic dispatches declaring a considerable decrease of cotton acreage in all the States and predicting a short crop for this year. As planting time is not over the presumption is strong that these New York thinkers expect and intend that this news of their own creation will cause an increased acreage among the farmers who are eager to get rich.

An honest speculator, if there is such a personage, will not tell the game he is playing, and judged by their past successes the New York cotton manipulators are at the head of their class and have never been and never will be spotted down for long.

TO BARNWELL COUNTY BOYS.

Now that vacation time draws near we want to say something to you; or some of you, that we have been thinking about a good deal.

As to your aims to make good in business life we take it you are all right, but the boy we are now hunting is of a different make up from the many whose ambition is to get rich. We don't know whether the one we are now specially interested in is alive, or has ever lived, but if there is such an one we want to find him.

We want one who has in him such elements as Joel Chandler Harris of Georgia combined in his personality. When a lad of thirteen years of age—before the war between the States, Joel read in a county paper a little advertisement of about these 16 words:

"Wanted, a healthy boy, over 15 years of age, to learn the printing business." He applied for the place, was employed and learned to set type on the plantation of a well to do country man of education and scholarly tastes. Joel learned more about birds and animals than any one else knew and the book that he wrote in later life have given more pleasure than all the speeches of all the politicians of his time. He became a great newspaper man but preserved the youthfulness of head and heart until the hour of his death. Getting rich did not spoil him.

Now, we think that farm life is the best life for the average boy, but there are many boys, as well as men, of many minds, and most who make failures in life do so because they miss their callings in the beginning.

Should there be, among our readers one boy or a dozen who would like to learn to be an editor, not altogether for the money in it (for that's not much) but because he is, in his opinion, built that way and may be of some good service to his country in the future, we invite one or all to write us personally and freely. We will not give them away and we may be able to help one or more, for there are some where openings for the right sort of boys.

If your constitution is not good and your disposition is cross grained, your habits lack industry and your appetites run to cigarettes and strong or soft drinks don't write us.

But if you are healthy and morals are good, if you are not afraid or ashamed of work and really desire and intend to be somebody write us as freely as you would talk to yourself, or to your best boy friend.

We make no positive promise, but if we find good ground for hope in the future of any one or more we will try to help the worthy along.

Don't come to see us. Write to Drawer A, Barnwell, and the letter will come right.

IS THIS A TRUE BILL?
(Collier's for April 17.)

Does it sound sensational to declare that American law, to a very large extent, makes for injustice? The facts are as sensational as the sound. The American Bar Association has admitted it; leading judges have admitted it; and President Taft once framed a pointed amendment that no judgment, civil or criminal, should be set aside unless it appeared affirmatively that the error of the complaint had resulted in miscarriage of justice. Americans often blather about lynch law. Not always do they take into account the part played by the law's delay in encouraging rough attempts at justice. In England procedure is swift, and punishment follows with certainty. For seventy five years, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British colonies all over the world, there has not been one case of lynching. We have recently pointed out that the lawyers succeeded in beating simplification in Missouri. In an admirable article in the Kansas City Bar Monthly for March, Prof. John D. Lawson, of the University of Missouri, recalls the fact that when the Missouri Legislature passed a law simplifying procedure the supreme court of that state upset it. Judge Lawson believes that our civil procedure is immeasurably behind the age and that in criminal procedure we have not advanced a step since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Judge Anderson, of the federal bench, has stated that if a man has the means to keep up the fight he can, in a majority of cases, escape punishment for crime.

As our rules are now, the main concern is not a search for truth. Lawyers struggle to get errors into the record. Witnesses are bullied and judges are afraid. Those complicated technicalities, which the English judges invented long ago to protect the individual from cruelty and oppression, have been retained and exaggerated by us. The English threw them away when the days of cruelty and oppression were at an end. An indictment in England now states, in perhaps forty words of utmost simplicity, that a certain crime was committed by a certain person. We fill pages of foolscap with most righteous language, and then upset convictions if some one of the unnecessary words can be strained into a failure to observe some minor rule. The conviction of a man for murder is upset because the foreman of the jury having spelled first "fust." Another conviction for murder is upset because the indictment charged that the victim died instantly, instead of then and there; another, because breast was spelled without the "a"; another, because the record failed to state the fact that the prisoner was present at his own trial, although the court could readily have determined that he was. These things truly sound incredible. We need a Jeremy Bentham to goad us into making legal justice a reality.

We need a novelist to do what Dickens did in "Pickwick Papers" or what Goldsmith did in "Citizen of the World." We need a John Wesley to point out that our attempts at justice would have brought discredit on any court of centuries ago in Greece or Rome.

A PREACHER POISONED.
Rev. P. P. Kilgo, one of the foremost Methodist Ministers of the State, has been very critically ill at Cheraw from taking a headache powder containing strychnine. On Monday his condition was still serious.

The largest pin factory in the world is at Birmingham, England. It turns out 37,000,000 pins every day.

Spartanburg wants the 1016 sixths reunion of Confederate veterans to be held there.

Col. Roosevelt evidently did not carry his church credentials to Africa, for he killed another lion on Sunday.

Western Pennsylvanians had a heavier snow fall on Thursday than in last winter. New York State was also blanketed with the fleecy flakes.

Col. Roosevelt's quickness with his rifle in last Sunday's hunt saved the lives of some of his mounted escort, who had very narrow escapes from the infuriated lion that T. R. slew.

The Southern Railway on Saturday cut the working hours in its shops at Columbia from nine to eight hours a day. No reason was given the workers for the reduction in time and wages.

Killing frosts were reported on Friday morning from the east end of Lake Superior to New Mexico. That misfortune to the apple growers should boom the prices of cantaloupes and watermelons.

Col. James H. Tillman returned to Edgefield last week from Tucson, Arizona where he passed the winter and early spring for the benefit of his impaired health. He looks stronger and better than when he went away.

At the funeral of Miss Alda Cooley, who died at the home of her parents, at Cooley Springs, Spartanburg county, last week, eight ladies, schoolmates of the deceased, acted as pallbearers. All of them were dressed in white.

School trustee Charles Halthrook of the sand hill section of Richland county has a ten thousand dollar suit on hand for saying that Roach Williams' children had negro blood in their veins, thereby causing their exclusion from school.

The Charleston official dog catcher began his summer hunt on Monday, rounding up 35 curs before quitting for the day. He might be a good one to chase the abounding blind tigers in the King and Meeting Streets and adjacent jungles.

Voters in Minnesota who smoke cigarettes will have a hard time "getting even" at the next election. A republican leader has proposed a law which makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture, sell or give away cigarettes or cigarette papers, and Governor Johnson, a Democrat, has signed it.

Confederate veterans who attend the great reunion in Memphis next month can have a double trip. On the 11th June one can go by rail road from Memphis to Vicksburg, witness the unveiling in the national cemetery of a monument to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and return to Memphis, for only 33 the round trip.

Bamberg County, now about 13 years old, had its first legal execution on Friday when Willie Carter, a young negro man, was hanged for the murder of a colored man last Summer. He admitted his guilt, professed to have obtained forgiveness for his crime and manifested no fear of death or of the future. His neck was broken by the fall.

On Friday, foulest day of the week, cyclones and tornadoes of terrible intensity swept through the middle South West. Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi were the greatest sufferers, over 100 persons being killed and several times as many injured. Millions of dollars worth of crops and buildings were destroyed.

The Aiken County prohibition campaign had a large beginning on Monday, 215 men attending the court house meeting. Col. C. E. Sawyer was elected campaign chairman, G. L. Toole Secretary and H. P. Rice Treasurer. To help them 14 vice presidents were chosen. An aggressive fight will be made to vote out the dispensary in August.

The Bank of Gaffney, which last week gave a good money prize to the Cherokee county farmer making the most corn to the acre, is now encouraging cattle raising, by offering a nice sum to the most successful contestant. The washed hillsides and overflowing bottom lands of the up country will be more profitable as pastures than if crop raising thereon is attempted.

New York is the greatest city on the Western continent, yet it has its disadvantages. The municipal debt is about a billion dollars, as much as the federal government owes. It must also, lead in wickedness, for in a Sunday night speech District Attorney Jerome stated that the city had a hundred thousand criminal cases had passed through its office.

Andrew Carnegie agrees to give \$150,000 toward building the model school at Winthrop College. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for this purpose, with the understanding that President Johnson would raise \$25,000 more. He has exceeded expectations, having raised \$65,000, and will keep on raising until he gets \$100,000 with which a model school will be established second to none anywhere.

Capt. George A. Shields of Columbia must be a man of wonderful constitution. He is now in his ninth year. On Wee-wee's day of last week his right leg was amputated after coming to his bed for several weeks. On Friday he was well enough to be given an airing in a roller chair on the piazza of the hospital. During the war between the States Capt. Shields cast the heavy stone gates for the Confederate army.

First accounts of distress as ocean wrecks are generally overhead, but that was not the case with the wide spread storm of Friday. The cyclones and tornadoes that swept through the South were offshoots of the general storm conditions of the North. The number of the killed and injured may never be totally known. The most terrible rains that fell in the upper part of our State must have washed the rolling lands disastrously, while the overflow of creek and river bottoms will force replanting or abandonment for this year at least.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

On the 13th inst. the State Board of Health will choose a physician to have charge of the Laboratory and Pasteur Institute to be established in Columbia.

At this benevolent institution all infectious and contagious diseases will be diagnosed without cost to the patient. There will be no charge for administering the Pasteur treatment to persons who have been bitten by dogs. When one is bitten by a dog supposed to have hydrophobia the dog should be killed and its head sent to Columbia for examination. If the physician finds that the dog was mad the patient can go to Columbia and receive without cost the same Pasteur treatment that is paid for in Baltimore or Paris. For the near future the patient will have to pay for board and railroad fare.

Home Course In Modern Agriculture
XV.—Breeding Live Stock
By C. V. GREGORY,
Agricultural Division, Iowa State College
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The science of breeding is very complicated. But there are some points that should be understood and followed by every farmer. No matter how well stock may be fed and cared for, if they do not have the inherited capacity to transform their feed economically into milk or beef or power they will always be "scrubs." On the other hand, poor feeding and care may make a scrub out of an animal which has the inherited ability to develop into something much better. To attain the best results breeding, feeding and intelligent care must go hand in hand.

Pure bred stock not only have the ability to make much more profitable use of the food given them, but they also add greatly to the appearance of the place. A pasture dotted with well bred, uniform calves, colts or sheep marks the owner as a progressive farmer. There is a great deal more pleasure, too, in caring for good stock than there is in vainly trying to get unprofitable animals into market condition.

The first thing to consider in starting in with pure bred stock is what

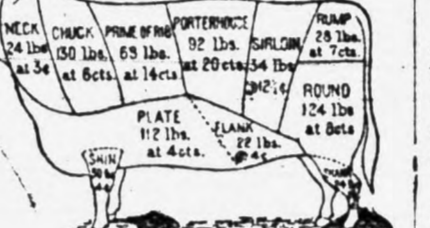


FIG. XXIX—THE WAY A FAT BEEF ANIMAL IS CUT UP.
[Note the high prices of the back and loin.]

breed to select. Do not make a hasty choice, for nothing will ruin your chances of success more certainly than frequent changes from one breed to another. Select your breed with care and then stick to it. All the leading breeds have good points, and the matter of selection is more a question of individual preference than anything else.

In beginning with pure bred stock the best plan for the average farmer to follow is to purchase a pure bred male of the desired breed and proceed to grade up his herd. There are two principles of breeding that should be kept in mind in this work. The first is the old law that "like produces like." In the main this law holds good, and other things being equal, the offspring will resemble the parents. The second is the law of "atavism," or the tendency of the offspring to take after some remote ancestor. This is where the value of the pure bred sire comes in.

His ancestors for generations have been animals of the same type as himself, and hence there is little chance of his progeny differing from this type to any serious extent. This long continued breeding along a certain line gives to the pure bred animal an ability to reproduce his type that the grade sire lacks. This ability is called prepotency.

Because of his great prepotency a pure bred bull when mated to grade cows has much more influence over the characters of his offspring than the mother has. This is most strikingly shown when a polled bull is mated to horned cows. Nine out of every ten of the calves will usually be polled. It is the same with other characteristics—the ability to quickly turn corn into high priced beef or to use the feed for profitable milk and butter production.

Of course if the cows are pure bred also there is less chance of the calves resembling some inferior ancestor on their mother's side, and improvement will be more rapid and certain. The cost of an entire herd of pure bred is very great, however, and profits will come more surely by the grading up plan. After this has been carried on for a time, so that the farmer has some experience in breeding and caring for high class stock, a gradual start in pure bred females may be made by buying a cow and calf or a few yearling heifers. As the offspring of these increase the number of pure bred in the herd the grades can gradually be disposed of until an entire pure bred herd finally results.

In the selection of a sire to begin grading up a herd it is important that he of the type which it is desired to reproduce in the offspring. The most important thing to look for in a beef bull are constitution, form, quality and thick fleshing. Of these constitution is probably the most important, as a bull that is strong in this point will have the ability to sire a large number of rugged, healthy calves. Constitution is indicated by a deep, wide chest; large "barrel," giving plenty of room for the digestive organs; good sized nostrils and a large, clear eye. A point that must go with constitution if the best results are to be obtained is prepotency. Prepotency means the ability of a sire to reproduce his good points in his offspring. It is indicated by a heavy crest and a masculine looking head. A bull that has a fine, feminine appearing head will not be at all certain of producing good calves, even though he is a good individual himself. Constitution and prepotency are of

FINAL DISCHARGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, May 31st, 1909, the undersigned will file with Hon. John K. Snelling, Judge of Probate for Barnwell County, his final return as Administrator with the final annexed of the Estate of Mrs. Weta I. Low, deceased, and apply for Letters Dismissory.
R. M. Mixson,
Adm'r of C. T. A.
April 23rd 1909.

little account, however, unless the bull has the proper form. The back and hind quarters of a beef animal are the parts that produce the high priced meat. Great width all along the back, especially over the loin; good spring of rib, plenty of depth and short legs are points that should be looked for. Long legged bulls are usually narrow and rangy. The legs are of little value as meat, so the shorter they are the better.

Quality is shown by fineness of hair, pliability of hide and not too much coarseness of shoulder, head and bone. An animal with good quality will furnish a better grade of meat, and there will be less waste in killing. Thickness of flesh is one of the most important points to look for. By this is meant not fat, but the natural covering of lean meat. Fat can be put on during the feeding period, but lean meat cannot. An animal that is thickly muscled at the beginning of the feeding period will furnish a carcass that will be well marbled with streaks of fat and lean, while another on the same feed will put most of his fat on in the form of tallow.

These same points are the essential ones to look for in the selection of a ram or boar. Strong constitution, wide, deep, blocky form, fine quality and thick fleshing are just as important in these animals as in the bull. Of course it will be impossible to find an animal that is perfect in all points. If the females in your herd are badly lacking in any particular point be sure to select a male that is especially strong there. On the other hand, a slight weakness on the part of the sire in a place where the females are especially strong may be overlooked. An animal that has any serious faults, however, should not be considered for a moment.

Dairy bulls lack the fleshing and compactness that characterize beef animals. Low setness and extra width of back are not so essential. Constitution, as shown by a deep chest, wide on the bottom and a roamy barrel, is important. A clean head, smooth shoulder, fine limbs and pliable skin show the quality that is so necessary in a dairy animal. The most important points in prepotency. A strong chest, masculine head and large rudimentary teats are all indications of this. The best way to forecast a dairy bull's prepotency, however, is to look up the milk and butter producing records of his dam and granddams. A bull out of a high producing cow will almost certainly beget heifers that will be high yielders.

The most important points to look for in draft horses, which are the most profitable kind to raise on the farm, are power and endurance. Power is indicated by size, compactness and heavy muscling, especially in the hind quarters. Endurance is shown by a strong constitution and fine quality, especially of limbs.

Strict observation of these points in the selection of a sire of any kind will give you an animal that will in a few years bring about a great improvement in your herd. Pedigree should not be neglected entirely in picking out a sire. Its chief value is in showing that the animal is pure bred and that his ancestors were of the type which you wish to develop in your herd. To determine the latter point, however, requires a longer study of herd books than most farmers have time for. If you put the chief stress upon the individuality of the animal and file the pedigree away in a drawer where it can be referred to when necessary you will not go far wrong.

When you have found an animal of the desired type do not hesitate too



FIG. XXX—A TYPICAL DRAFT HORSE.

long over the price. A hundred and fifty dollars may look like a big price to pay for a bull, but an increase of \$2 a head in the value of the calf crop will pay for him in two or three years.

In many cases you may be able to join with two or three of your nearest neighbors in the purchase of a bull, thus not only saving money, but also obtaining a better animal than you would be able to secure otherwise. This applies with still more force to the purchase of a stallion. In many communities it is impossible to secure the services of a first class horse of any breed. In such a case if fifteen or twenty farmers will agree upon a breed and subscribe \$100 each a horse can be procured that will almost pay for himself in the increased value of his first crop of colts.

FINAL DISCHARGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the tenth day of May 1909 the undersigned will file with Hon. John K. Snelling, Judge of Probate for Barnwell County, their final report as Executors of the Estate of L. A. Bush, Sr., deceased, and apply for Letters Dismissory.
J. Cresland Bush,
L. A. Bush, Jr.,
Executors.
6th April 1909.
Plant May advertisements this month.

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Harness and all parts of Harness to be sold CHEAP
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Bank of Barnwell
The Oldest and Strongest Bank in Barnwell County
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