

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

VOL XXXIII

BARNWELL, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909

NO. 9

FALLEN ASLEEP

Dr. Jas. H. Carlisle Passed Away at Spartanburg Thursday Morning

FUNERAL HELD FRIDAY

Fall of Years and of Honors, South Carolina's Grand Old Man Lays Down His Burden and Enters Upon a Higher Life in the Heavenly Land.

Dr. James Henry Carlisle died at 7:45 o'clock Thursday morning at his home on Wofford College campus in the city of Spartanburg. The end came quietly after several days critical illness.

Last Monday morning early he was taken with a fainting spell, but after medical attention by the attending physician, Dr. H. R. Black, he quickly rallied. Tuesday he took a turn for the worse and Tuesday night he was not expected to live through the night. Wednesday morning he showed signs of returning consciousness and about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning he was partly conscious.

Early Wednesday afternoon he became delirious and continued to grow worse. Wednesday night Dr. H. R. Black left Dr. Carlisle's bedside at 8 o'clock, leaving his patient in charge of a skilled trained nurse; medicines were administered to soothe the delirious mind and bring rest. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning Dr. Carlisle was reported by the nurse to be resting under the influence of anesthetics, but that he was growing apparently weaker.

The end came so quietly that no one could tell just when life was breathed out. At 7:45 it was announced that Dr. Carlisle was dead. The wonderful strong constitution that had never known abuse either by dissipation or unwarranted exposure had made a stout fight against death. Several times he had rallied from attacks that were thought to be final, but the harvest of a well spent life was full with the ripening of the years.

Funeral was Very Simple. The funeral, which took place at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, was very simple, and was held in Wofford College chapel in the presence of a very large crowd of people from all over the State. There was no speech making or tributes from eminent men. The life of the grand old man spoke more eloquently than the lips of any man could have spoken in his praise.

Two members from each of the classes in college and two from the fitting school were chosen as active pallbearers, as follows: Senior Class—Leon Keaton, Keaton, W. E. Klugh, Greenwood, Junion, Class—M. S. Lively, Waynesboro, Ga.; D. T. Outz, Johnston.

Sophomore Class—G. M. Crum, Orangeburg; C. R. Mosely, Laurens; Freshman Class—B. M. Keller, J. T. Moore.

Fitting School—J. H. Anderson, W. C. Moore. The honorary pallbearers were: T. Hodges, R. A. Child, C. A. Wood, J. L. Glenn, Marion Dargatz, W. E. Burnett, J. B. Cleveland, H. P. Williams, J. A. McCullough.

BANKS. The banks were closed for business on Friday, October 29, in honor of the late Dr. Carlisle.

He sure that you read the article in this column of second page from the Progressive Farmer. All except the last paragraph of it is as true as gospel. The exploiting of the South is the immediate purpose of Northern promoters and soldiers of fortune.

So satisfied are the farmers of Western townships that a first class flour mill will be established at Dunbar or May's Mill that they continue sowing small wheat acreages. But they select the best suited, gravelly lands, and will fertilize sensibly.

Mr. H. A. Ray and family moved to Blackville this week, where they will take charge of the Southern Hotel. They have been residents of Bamberg for a number of years, and their many friends regret their leaving. However they have the best wishes of us all for success.—Bamberg Herald, 2nd inst.

The Baptist State Convention met in annual session at Anderson on Tuesday. Five hundred delegates and visitors were expected to attend. From this territory the following were delegates: Geo. W. Boylston, W. G. Britton, J. R. Cullon, O. J. Frier, J. K. Hair, J. H. Hair, W. M. Jones, R. M. Mixson, C. H. Turner.

The Court of Common Pleas made rapid progress last week as the General Sessions did the week before. All the cases on the roster for the week were disposed of by Friday afternoon. Under such conditions several more cases by trial and several were continued because of the absence of witnesses. Hereafter one jury case has been the average day's work. This expedition allowed Judge Gage to go home Friday evening. The court entered upon its third and last week Monday morning.

Without owning a work horse, mule or plow Mr. J. H. Eassey has cleared \$350 this year on a 45 acre corn and pea crop. The land was unrented and in April he concluded to plant it, hiring all the work of preparing, planting, working and gathering at the rate of \$1.50 per day for man, mule and plow. After deducting all expenses from proceeds of sales of corn, peas and fodder he is \$370 better off. The land is so much improved that he has rented it for seven bales of cotton next year.

The Baptist Christians at Anderson and the Methodist Christians at Blackville are this week battling against two congresses in Washington.

WILL DO THE WORK

NEW COTTON PICKER SAID TO BE AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Claims That it Will Pick a Thousand Pounds an Hour Without Injury to Bolls or Plant.

The practical working of the Price-Campbell cotton picking machine was demonstrated on the plantation of Senator John L. McLaurin, near Bennettsville one day last week in the presence of a large number of planters and other citizens, and if what is claimed for the new machine is true, it can be truthfully asserted that the days of hand-picked cotton will soon be a thing of the past. It is asserted that the machine picked cotton at the rate of a thousand pounds an hour, without injury to the plant or unopened bolls. About 90 per cent of the open cotton was obtained at the first picking, and by running the machine over the same rows again, it got about 99 per cent of the balance, making 99 per cent. There was a considerable amount of trash in the cotton picked, but many practical farmers said they had seen more trash in hand-picked cotton.

A hundred-acre field of cotton was bought last summer by Senator McLaurin by Theodore H. Price of New York for the demonstration of the machine. No cotton had been picked in the field, and the bolls which opened early in the season had been damaged by dust and smoke in the field, and the foliage had become dry and rotten, so that the cotton naturally made a poorer appearance than if it had been picked soon after opening. Some of the cotton was ginned and submitted to buyers here, who classed it as low middling to strict low middling. They said they had bought a great deal of cotton this season which was not as good as that picked by the machine.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Price, a number of Northern capitalists came down and witnessed a private test of the machine. They saw a bale of cotton picked in an hour and then ginned. The party included V. Ernest Macy, Marshall P. Slade, W. H. Loftus, N. F. Carpenter, Geo. W. Baxter, Rudolph H. Kissel, George C. F. Aser and Elwood Hendrick, of New York; Herbert E. Wamsley, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass.; Stephen C. Low, F. P. Sheldon, Frederic S. Goodwin, C. L. Hathaway, F. W. Perkins and O. D. Hammond of Boston, S. H. McKibbin and George P. Gordon of Pittsburg, and Joel Hurt of Atlanta. They were fully convinced that the machine is a success.

The machine is driven by an automobile engine, and the driver sits in front and steers the machine astride a row of cotton. It moves over a row as fast as a man can walk, picking about an acre an hour. The projecting "nose" run ahead of the machine, on each side of the row, and lift up the limbs that are all gathered up and pressed into a space about a foot wide. While the stalk is thus held, small steel spindles reach through it from both sides, reaching every inch of space. On one side of the spindle is a row of small teeth which cut the cotton from the stalk, and the other side is a row of teeth which cut the cotton from the stalk, and the other side is a row of teeth which cut the cotton from the stalk.

HOW TO MAKE HENS PAY IN WINTER. A farmer had some Leghorn hens running about his place during the spring and summer, and the women folk in the house raised a number of pullets. Down at the barn he had a sort of side loft, in which he had stored a lot of oats in the bundle. The hens and the pullets, as they mated, and side forage was cut off, took to working in the oats up in the loft, for their daily bread. They had kept this going for some time before our friend noticed it. He had noticed collections of eggs in the nests in various troughs at the stable, and was wondering what had stirred the hens up to laying so.

He was a sensible and practical man, and putting this and that together up in the oat loft, and seeing them about the nests, thinking, laying and cackling, he soon came to a conclusion. "The eggs are worth more than the oats," he said to his wife. "I'll keep them at it I can."

And he did. He had a stack of oats outside the barn lot in the center of the field, and so he just fed that loft with fresh oats along as they were worked down, and he kept those hens busy all the winter.

It was in February—nearly March—when he told me about it, and he declared that those hens and pullets had been the greatest source of profit during the winter, that he had.

Now, this is no fancy sketch, neither does it necessarily take a bunch of Leghorns to lay at a good profit in winter. Under such conditions any good, healthy lot of hens or pullets will do it. The farm flock will do it. Your flock and mine will, and they need not necessarily be out either. But the hen, and the incentive to scratch for the grain, and be happy contented under such conditions.—H. B. Geer, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

Dr. J. W. ... Superintendent of the State ... for the insane at Columbia. ... newspaper reporter ... pneumonia ... had been treated ... March 1909 there have ... Charleston, ...

A USEFUL LIFE

Dr. James H. Carlisle Passes Away Surrounded by Loved Ones.

WAS TRULY A GOOD MAN

Brief Sketch of the Distinguished Educator's Life and His Great Work for the Young Men of South Carolina as President of Wofford College.

James Henry Carlisle was born in Winnsboro, Fairfield county, South Carolina, May 4, 1825. His father, Dr. William Carlisle, was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1818, settling at Winnsboro, where he was a practicing physician for many years. Young James Henry Carlisle received his primary schooling in his native town. Later on his parents moved to the historic town of Camden, where the young man was prepared for college, being taught by Professors McCandless, Hatfield and Major Leland.

He entered the sophomore class of the South Carolina College February 1, 1842. During his course at the college he was under Dr. Robert Henry, who had charge of the department of languages, and Dr. Leiber, who was in charge of the department of economy and civil law. Dr. Carlisle graduated in 1844; he was the second honor man in the class, the first honor man being Gen. P. H. Nelson, who was killed in the battle of the "Crater."

Being the second honor man it fell to his lot to deliver the English oration. His subject was "Shelley," the poet. It is said that this oration elicited much favorable comment and many predictions were made of his future career, but his achievements have surpassed the most sanguine hopes of his most ardent friends.

The real teacher, like the poet, is born, not made. Young Carlisle immediately passed from the school room as student, to the school room as teacher, being elected principal of the Odd Fellows' Institute in Columbia, which position he held for four years. In 1848 he was elected to a position in the Columbia Male Academy.

In December, 1850, Benjamin Wofford died. He left by his will one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing and endowing a college for literary, classical and scientific education, to be located in his native district, and to be under the control and management of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of his native State. A charter was duly secured and the trustees held their first meeting to organize under it at Newberry, November 24, 1853.

This was established the institution which was destined to be the center of the intellectual life of South Carolina Methodism, and which was to be a potent influence in the production of the highest type of citizenship for the State of South Carolina. One of the United States Senators from this State, one of the Supreme Court judges, several circuit judges and many other officials of the State are graduates of Wofford College.

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TEACHING FARMING

SCHEME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS' UNION TO

Establish in Each State a School to Teach Actual, Practical Farming Means Much.

The movement recently broached by President Charles S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union looking to the establishment of schools in each State of the Union as purely practical farming—in other words farms and school conjoined—is the most novel and radical movement of the kind ever conceived by anyone.

In discussing the matter W. M. Sherrill, of Denver, Colo., says: "I have recently read in The Atlanta Constitution a lengthy article by Mr. Barrett, giving his idea of the possibility and practicability of such schools and I must say his idea, while novel and radical, as before said, seem to me both sure and practical."

For instance, his idea that there shall be one great national training or farmers' school centrally located and subsidiary small feeding schools to not only teach, but practice sure enough old-time farming (not plodding) is certainly a movement, if carried out, would mean an absolute revolution in farms and farmers everywhere—especially in the South.

Mr. Barrett, as is well known, is a practical, cultured, sane man; and he says his idea has been in his brain many years; that he is going to work the scheme, and promulgate and carry it out in every detail.

It is known that so many farmers in the South, say in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, are dragging not a living, scarcely, but a hand-to-mouth existence on old worn-out red gully hill sides and dales. It is his aim and determination to show those worthy men (none more worthy on God's green earth) that these conditions are wrong, need not be so; can be changed by actual training schools for young men, making farming what it surely and really is—a study and a science.

All we know, if once some of the dear old-time farmers could be got to see that "book-farming" is not nonsense, not a bugaboo, but a necessity, if farming is to be rightly done, I say if these schools can be run so as to show them, through training their sons in farming schools, transform with high intelligence and intensity and to "bring up" the so-called worn-out farms (not worn out, as supposed all too often), if the farm school can do any such work as this, their establishment will surely mean more for us all, whether in town or country, than any movement I have heard of in a great time.

Mr. Barrett is already at work; says he has money and support behind him; is not talking as a visionary; has studied the situation, and is going to do what he has long felt and desired and ought to be done. In what I write I do not mean to place the farm head and shoulders above other occupations. We are to consider the thousands of wage-earners and all other classes. I do mean that, so much depending on right farming, that the farmer of all men, needs schooling—just as the lawyer or the doctor or the minister must.

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FOUND GUILTY

Bigham and Avant Convicted of Man-slaughter and Sent Up for

THREE YEARS AND A HALF

It Will be Remembered That Avant and Bigham Shot and Killed Bigham's Wife on the Evening of September 4 Last, at Murrell's Inlet.

Three years and six months imprisonment in the State penitentiary was the sentence passed by Judge Wuttts Friday afternoon at Georgetown upon W. B. Avant and G. C. Bigham, for the killing of Mrs. Ruth Crisp Bigham, the jury having rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter after two hours' deliberation. Thus ends the story of a deed that has shocked the people of the entire State.

The correspondent of the State says the majority of the people are inclined to think the sentence extremely light. In spite of the verdict, though, the killing of Mrs. Bigham has not been explained, mystery still enshrouds the affair. The fight for the accused men centered around the fact that they considered the "object," which proved to be Mrs. Bigham, a trespasser and that there was reason for suspicion. This was ably combated by the State, although the prosecution was at disadvantage in not having reply to Mr. Ragdale.

Considerable surprise was created when the defense permitted the case to go to the jury without offering any testimony.

The State touched another phase of the case when in the testimony of M. J. Pearce of Waterloo, Laurens county, it was shown that Mrs. Bigham while on a visit to her old home in August had received a letter and telegram from her husband, the contents of which caused her to weep. The matter of unhappily married relations was merely hinted at in this manner. Mr. Pearce had seen this letter and the tears of the deceased woman.

Mr. A. C. Leonard, one of the State's witnesses, was on the boat to Georgetown, with Mr. and Mrs. Avant, after the killing. Avant had told him "it was a sad occurrence, but I believe any one else would have done it under the excitement and 'right. Dr. Bigham doesn't blame me," he told me to shoot." That word "excitement" played a great part in the argument by counsel, particularly in that of Mr. Ragdale. Attorney J. W. Wingate opened 10 minutes, dealing largely with the duty of jurors.

He was followed by Solicitor Cooper of Laurens, who spoke for 30 minutes. Mr. Cooper dealt somewhat at length with the law on trespass. Mr. Cooper pointed out that according to the testimony Mrs. Bigham was sitting on the beach when shot, that there was no suspicious action or movement, that the moon did not fall but as she passed the house. He argued the complete absence of any circumstances that would warrant suspicion; he showed an intention on the part of the defendants to shoot and contended that the bullet was scattered over the beach.

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WANT HIM FREE

FOOLISH, SENTIMENTAL WOMEN IN ATLANTA PETITION

Governor Brown to Pardon a Double Murderer Because He Claims a Change of Heart.

A dispatch from Atlanta says Gov. Brown is being besieged by a delegation of Atlanta women, interested in religious work, who made an earnest and tearful plea for the life of John Harper, convicted of the murder of Sheriff Ben Keith in Murray county and sentenced to die.

The delegation included representatives of the King's Daughters and active workers in some of the leading churches of Atlanta. They urged that since his conviction, Harper had experienced a decided change of heart and if given a chance to live would be an entirely different man. However, they were not hopeful of securing his release but would be satisfied with having his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

In connection with the governor's action on this case, it should be borne in mind that Harper, although public sentiment seems to have changed towards him in his own country recently, was reputed to be a desperate man and it was for a homicide that Sheriff Keith was seeking to apprehend him at the time he was killed.

The case has been before the courts and the pardon board in various shapes for several years. At one time after his conviction Harper succeeded in making his escape and was at large for about six months before his recapture. Since then he has been confined for safer keeping in the Tower in Atlanta, where he has been visited almost daily by religious women who have greatly interested themselves in the man.

Harper's case has been before the supreme court twice and before the pardon board several times. When all hope seemed to be lost the defense would assert that new evidence had been discovered and secured, a respite in order to have it heard. In this way, Harper has escaped from the very shadow of the gallows six or seven times. His tether has played out, now, however, and his last die has been thrown.

In its report on the case, it is understood that the prison board was divided, there being two for extreme punishment and one in favor of commutation of sentence.

A JOKE THAT LASTED. Conductor Gave Exhibition of Working in Handcuffs.

A dispatch from New York says Constable Bloescher of Leonis, N. J., is a practical joker of the first water, at least he was until he had an experience the other day, which may have soured him on practical jokes for a while. The other afternoon he went down to Fort Lee with a pair of handcuffs in his pocket. He was fairly itching with a desire to have his little joke and at last the opportunity came. Coming back on the Hudson River trolley line he playfully snapped the steel bracelets upon the wrists of the conductor of the car. The conductor did not enjoy the joke so much as the constable and the other passengers, but he laughed good naturedly with them, while he asked Bloescher to free him. The constable, still shaking with merriment, showed out his key, put it in the lock and made a dash for it.

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