

The Barnwell People.

W. W. HOLMES, Editor & Prop'r

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1911.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.

At noon on the 4th of March, 1911, two notable men will leave the seats they have held in the Senate of the United States for other thirty years. Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Eugene H. Chas. of Maine became members of that august body about the same time, and they go out together. They retire of their own free will, having declined to be candidates for another reelection.

A Republican team mates they have pulled together harmoniously and their judgment in shaping national legislation has been of the compelling sort. The burden of more than three score years and ten has grown too heavy for their stooping shoulders, and they go to their friends for the remainder of their days.

And this suggests the question of the right retiring time. By a law of the United States when ever an officer of the army or navy reaches the age of 62 years or completes 33 years of service he is placed on the retired list, and the strenuous activities of his chosen life work are all behind him. In case of special need or fitness he may be required to do easy duty, but no more continuous living by army or navy law and regulations for him.

This retiring rule is not adopted as a reward for merit or service for distinguished and the commonplace officers are measured by the same yardstick of years or service and served accordingly. At 62 or after 33 years of service it is considered that the officer ceases to be as effective through the weakening of physical energy, and endurance as the needs of the government may at times require. The elasticity of youth is gone, there is no bringing it back and the man who chock full of life and enthusiasm and a human dynamo when he first put on the uniform has become a teacher or a martinet. He lacks the touch and sympathy of the younger recruits and so goes.

His intellectual strength may be as great as ever, his fore-light as clear, his grasp of circumstances and conditions as unweakened but the animal element of vigor is lacking. He has passed the quickness that leads a winning charge on the field or scores a desperate victory on the sea. Where mental ability and equipment are in demand age is no disqualification. It is honorable rather and an accepted guarantee of strength and straightness. In the courts of the United States the justices hold their positions during life or good behavior. Their work is purely intellectual. There comes to their call from the full storehouses of past study and experience the principal and reasons that underlie issues and questions and young undergraduates relieve them from the worry of detail and the fatigue of gathering authorities and the balancing of decisions and precedents in the scales of a newer intelligence summarizes their tasks.

Both great captains of industry as Carnegie and Rockefeller, specialists in business, can easily transfer their business interests and activities to younger hands and heads trained in the grooved routines of their counting rooms, but those with many years in the fire, the Morgans and Goulds of finance must keep to the constant grind even past the allotted limit of activity, or their enterprises will go down as irretrievably as the play houses of children give way to the summer cyclone or the blizzard of winter. Carnegie and Rockefeller are in their ripe years philanthropists and philosophers, Morgans and Goulds continue prospectors in finance and battling with ever continuing emergencies.

Men of the types named above are the real makers and masters of the republic. They have established the character and fixed the standards of the composite American people. To others more eloquent of speech and more magnetic in personality the appliances of the changing political machinery may be given but these lords of the hour are merely pawns on the chess board of the game of the centuries, the see saw of parties, the alternate defeat and victory of clashing policies and interests.

The power and popularity of the Carnegie and Rockefeller class continue, because the Almighty Dollar has become in this commercial age as much a man created god as was the first golden calf fashioned at the foot of Mt. Sinai. The light of their success will have no eclipse or darkness of night until history shall repeat itself as in the ruins and ashes of the dead empires that once held the world in subjection.

The game of the Morgans and Goulds type grows more engrossing with every winning of the stake from a check-mated, helpless and broken opponent, and only time can measure the length of the trial, the magnificence of the victory to the one and the completeness of the downfall to the other. For to all such effort and endeavor there is in keeping in the viciated future a day of judgment beyond which is an exile in which no whisp'er of hope or foot fall of escape is heard.

To the school of the politician, the Aldrich and the Hale mind moulders, there comes the inevitable vacation, their pupils in state craft have outgrown them and new and irreverent lawmakers have come into their places. The world of the politician is drifting

way into strange channels and teachers and text books are being changed.

Not we wander from our text inquiry. Let us get back to and through with it.

After thirty years of continuous and controlling service in the upper house of Congress Senators Aldrich and Hale retire of their own motion. The causes and reasons influencing them are not given, but it may be safely assumed that they go out of the limelight because its glare has become unpleasant to their falling eyes, the burdens they bear too heavy for their shoulders slowly will bent under the weight of multiplying years. They are the best judges of the proper quitting time for them and the example they set is good.

The country will soon forget them as it has forgotten (there once as prominent and instead of lingering superfluous on the stage they accept the practice of the ages and pass out like men, content that they have had their chances, perhaps regretful that they have not accomplished more, but perhaps envied by the Morgans and Goulds & Co. whose prolegs continue and who seem content. If long labor in the gathering of cotton fruits that will at the last turn to insipid ashes on their silent lips.

And it may be that the interest of all realization, the knowledge has come to them too late for repair and repentance that they, senators of the Senate, have steered the ship of State from the safe moorings of the Democratic chart into the shoals of financial quicksands and close approaching the rocks on which all republics of the past have been hopelessly wrecked.

NEW AND OLD FARMING.

Since gathering time has been said to us by a number of our readers, who have "made good" at farming, and whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that "people are just beginning to learn how to farm." The making by school boys yet more knee breeches on an acre of land more corn than their fathers gathered from a whole field and the production by young grown-ups of two bales of cotton on an acre where a dozen years ago a half bushel was a wonderful yield were the moving causes of their enthusiastic opinion.

Yet the few fall timers still living remember history that the younger have not heard of or have forgotten. In the earlier years of Barnwell District farming was not an unprofitable occupation. True there was not so much money in circulation, but there was not so much need or use for it. The farm was then self supporting, each making its own food supplies and it was a reproach to one who had to buy corn or other provisions from a thrifter neighbor. Hill work was then generally done by slave labor with crude implements but the tasks that Uncle Tom and Aunt Dinah did were more in size and results. Life lacked then many of the comforts and conveniences now enjoyed, but there was a happy ignorance of debts and mortgages, bills of sale and notes withcurities as securities for borrowed money.

Good fortunes were then made by farming. It is said that one of the leading men of his time, whose name was a household word as legislator and afterwards preacher, could ride in a straight coach all day from the Savannah River to the Edisto—on land of his own accumulated by his ancestors and himself by farming. Since then there have been others in the sections now known as Buford's Bridge, Georges Creek, Bull Pond, A Lendale, Four Mile, Red Oak, &c. Townships, who making ground starts in life as farmers left estates to their children exceeding in value any now held by individuals.

The old times are gone and there is no need to lament their departure. The new ones are come and their greater worries must be met and conq'erred, but let justice be done to the pioneers who blazed the way through the untouched forests. A I should feel proud of the records of these heroes of conflicts with the harsher conditions of the past, fast vanishing and being forgotten.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1911.
Will it be a full or a short one?
Will the making of it be cheap or costly?
Will the price it will bring be a paying one?
The foregoing questions, if not already asked and answered to the satisfaction of the individual farmer need to be considered carefully before the extent of acreage and the cost of fertilizers, labor and implements are decided upon. For the results of hasty and inconsiderate going ahead may spell ruin and embarrassment, where it was hoped in the beginning of the year prosperity would be written in large and luminous letters.

From the most reliable information that we have been able to gather we conclude that one of these things must come and stay:
1st. Cotton must be cheaper, or
2nd. The prices and demand for manufactured cotton goods must get better, or
3rd. The mills will curtail the production of goods and if that reduction in output does not raise prices and increase the demand they will
4th. Cut down the wages of their operatives.

With few exceptions the cotton mills of the United States paid the usual dividends to their stock holders last year. There has been no let up in the improvement of old plants and the building of new mills, so that to the outsider 1910 will seem to have been a fairly profitable one for the mills.

With the very beginning of the ag-

riculture manufacturers seem to be more unlet than ever before, and they give plain warning of what their colley will be. They are strictly business men, with no special sympathy for those who grow the cotton in the field or spin and weave it in the factory. The controlling capital is held abroad and it expects a constant continuance of the high profits of past years. And if they lose or do not make one year as much as they counted upon they will be sure to make up the deficiency the next, and something over.

It would be much pleasanter for us to indulge in platitudes about present prosperity and rainbow predictions of the future but we prefer being criticized as being a klicker early in the year rather than to be condemned later as a short sighted prophet who has not looked upon both sides of the picture.

There is one thing that all business men, farmers especially, should keep in daily and nightly remembrance, and that thing is the sure coming of the bill weevil. The best scientists of our government and the clearest headed and best informed plain men say that it will be here in a few years. Our people should diversify in time and learn other things.

POPULETTES.
The graded School Plan has been adopted in the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church of Columbia.

Judge Meminger was to open the Court of General Sessions for Caloun County at St. Matthews last week, but the prisoners had broken jail and given leg bail, so there was nothing to be done.

Governor John A. Dix, the new Democratic chief executive of New York State, begins his administration by calling on the Legislature to help him out down the government; expenses a million dollars a year.

In quitting Spartanburg, "the city of success," and going back to their former homes in the hill town of Woodruff three prominent Spartans may be the pioneers of a back to the farm movement that may better both town and country prosperity.

At Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday discussing Statewide prohibition, which has been in force in North Carolina for two years, Gov. Kitchin in his annual message to the Legislature, said: "Business has experienced an increase rather than a decrease in prosperity, morality, industry and fertility have increased and the State and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences."

Louisiana farmers are hugging "the tobacco" the delusive phantom of hope that has frozen out the boll weevils so that they can this year go back to cotton planting on a large and profitable scale. If the model of the tobacco crop is the rigors of the Arctic winter, will not the hibernating boll weevil come out of its well protected winter quarters next June hungry for the long fast and rested by months of comfortable sleep?

In his inaugural message to the Indiana Legislature the new Democratic Governor, Thomas R. Marshall, wanted the members to be careful of the bill in the way intended to show that a good bill the day after he had been introduced. The fellow who wants to show you a good time has an axe to grind, and he intends to cut his own wood with it. There is no money in honest publicity, and the man who has his light in the office has some one holding the string to his kite.

Secretary of State R. M. McCallum is said to have been in the line of the term and corporations in the State, their total capital exceeding even million dollars. These new enterprises are of many different sorts, all with the same purpose of making money for their promoters and organizers. Old corporations already working had their capital stocks increased by as many millions.

Where did these twenty odd million where did come from and to whom will the profits go?
Governor elect and Mr. C. J. Blaise will go to Columbia on Monday after the inauguration. They say they will live in the executive mansion. They have no children but will entertain extensively. During his term or terms Governor Blaise will be his own legal adviser. His law library is one of the best in the State, will be kept in the Governor's mansion on the river for use of the executive mansion. He expects to have Columbia a better lawyer than he goes there.

Governor Ansel is to return to his Greenville home and take up again the practice of the law.

PA'S FAILING FACILITIES.
Pa paid six dollars for a hat; ma thinks he's lost his mind;
It's lined with silk, and one of those brown, softish, wooly kind;
He brought it home the other night and kept it on his shoulders;
Before she found out what it cost ma kind of liked its style;
But when pa told her what he paid she sank down in the chair;
And said: "Pa, every day you get more for fish, I declare."
"I shouldn't think," she said, "that you would waste your cash like that."
Nobody but a fool would pay six dollars for a hat!
The children need new overcoats; their shoes are shabby, too;
Sometimes you make it hard for me to keep respecting you;
Think of the many ways I try to save day after day;
And here you go and waste the cash in such a foolish way!

"If I had millions, I should be the first one to complain;
But here we live from hand to mouth — it's just a constant struggle;
I must do my self the things I often wish I had;
And then you buy a hat like that—it simply is too bad!
Six dollars thrown away! It fills me with the blues—
Six dollars for a hat! Enough to buy two pairs of shoes!"
Pa sat and listened for awhile as though he felt ashamed,
And pretty soon he says: "Well, I'll admit I should have bought a better hat for a hat's too much; I'll take it back—but say,
How much did that one cost that you brought home the other day?"
Ma left the room and we could see a tear run down her cheek;
She's worked her head and thinks his mind is getting better;
—Chicago Record Herald.

NEBULA HYPOTHESIS.

One of the Most Interesting Propositions of Science.

WHAT IT ACTUALLY MEANS.

That the Sun, Planets and All Matter Were Once a Vast Mass of Incandescent Gas All Jumbled Together in an Enormous Chaotic Cloud.

Everybody has heard the phrase, the nebula hypothesis, but what is it? In a few words this is the meaning of "nebula hypothesis": That the sun, the planets and all that is in them were at one time in the inconceivably remote past a vast mass of chaotic, incandescent gas all jumbled together in an enormous nebula, or cloud.

To begin with, the first conception that science has dared to make, however, takes us some step further back. Without mentioning the origin of matter itself science conceives that in the beginning all matter was uniformly distributed throughout space—that there were no stars, no planets, no satellites, but that all space was filled with the matter we now have divided up into very fine particles some distance apart. The consistency of such material was performed very thin indeed, much more rarefied than the highest vacuum we can obtain now by air pumps. From this state to the nebulous state the theory has a missing link, one that can only be satisfied by supposing divine command, for it assumes, in the words of Professor Todd, that "gradually centers of attraction formed and these centers pulled in toward themselves other particles. As a result of the inward falling of matter toward these centers, the collision of its particles and their friction upon each other the material masses grew hotter and hotter. Nebulae seemed to fill the entire heavens were formed—luminescent fire mist, like the filmy objects still seen in the sky, though vaster and exceedingly numerous." This process is supposed to have gone on for countless ages, faster in some regions than in others. Many nebulae were formed and set in rotation around their own axes. This rotation can be explained by science. Whenever particles are attracted toward a center and are kept from falling directly to this center a whirlpool is formed, rotating in one direction. An example of this, though on a smaller and not exactly analogous, is the rotation of water in a basin when the stopper is pulled out of the bottom. Gravity attracts the water immediately above the hole, which starts flowing out, thus leaving a space to be filled. The rest of the water rushes in from all sides to do this, and the whirlpool is the result.

Now each of these whirling nebulae became exceedingly hot, and each formed what is known as a star or sun, our sun being one. The earth and other planets had not then come into separate existence of course, as it is supposed that they were blown off later from the sun.

Our sun in the nebulous form and rotating rapidly on his axis gradually flattened out as a disk or a center of centrifugal motion. This phenomenon is entirely familiar to those who have seen a ball of clay on a potter's wheel gradually flatten. The matter was as soft and the mass so nebulous that the sun to be took the shape of a disk. As time went on the outer part became cold and somewhat rigid, while the inner part continued its cooling and contracting. Thus the outer part drew away from the center, leaving a ring of matter whirling around on the outside. This breaking off of the ring is supposed to be hastened by the inability of the outside to keep up the swift motion of the central mass, both on account of the slight cohesion and of the centrifugal force. But this particular part of the argument has nothing to stand on if the first law of motion is true.

In the successive stages of the sun's contraction this process was repeated over and over again, until several rings were whirling around the central orb. They would necessarily be in the same plane. Now, these rings, not being uniform in mass or thickness, would each gradually accumulate toward the densest portion until they, too, would form a ball which would subsequently flatten, and if the substance continued nebulous and the ball was large enough they would also draw rings.

Of course the rings the sun discarded have become the planets, which, if required by the theory, are all very nearly in the same plane. The rings that the planets formed have become moons or satellites. So we are driven to conclude that our sun at one time filled all the space from his present position to the farthest planet in the solar system.

From this theory there is another thing that we have to believe, and that is that every star in the heavens has gone through this same process and has a family of planets sailing around it, just as our sun has. It would be impossible, to see these planets, of course, for it is impossible to see a star, even with the greatest telescope, except as a mere point of light.

As regards the proving of this nebula hypothesis, of course it cannot be done. But everything points to its accuracy. Many nebulae are seen even now among the stars that seem to be going through the delayed process of world forming. Around one of the planets of our own solar system, Saturn, are three rings, which are probably destined in time to become moons. In the opinion of some scholars—A. T. Hodge in New York Tribune.

NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE.
Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, February 4th, 1911, the undersigned will file with the Hon. John K. Snelling, Judge of Probate for Barnwell County, his Final Return as Administrator with the will annexed of Angus Owens deceased, and apply for Letters Dismissory.

M. W. Bush, Administrator with the will annexed of Angus Owens, deceased. Milledgeville, S. C., Dec. 23th, 1911.

GOOD SEED.
You must have good seed to make good crops. I have a few hundred bushels of the best improved Tool Cotton Seed for sale at one dollar and ten cents per bushel, F. O. B. Order now and get the best. J. H. K. Millhous, Hicksville, S. C.

FOR SALE.
Wanted, to sell 165 acres of land known as the Maria J. C. Creech place, four miles and a half from Allendale, three miles from Seigling and three miles from Sycamore, Seaboard Air Line Railroad.
Will sell for half cash, balance on time.
H. L. Creech, Agent, Barnwell, S. C.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.
The municipal election for the town of Snelling will be held February 7th, 1911, to elect one Alderman and four Wardens.
The following gentlemen have been appointed managers of the election: J. F. Sanders, J. J. Snelling and E. J. Rawls.
J. M. Hill, Clerk. Dec. 20, 1910.

PENSION NOTICE.
I will be in the Auditor's office every Saturday during the month of January, 1911, for the purpose of writing up and preparing applications for all Confederate soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers who wish to be before the County Pension Board which meets on the first Monday in February, 1911. Those already on the roll will report in person or by letter.

G. E. BIRT, Pension Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The Auditor will be at the following places on the dates named below for the purpose of receiving tax returns for the year 1911.
Hartsville, Jan. 2nd to Jan 7th, 1911. Allendale, Monday Jan. 2nd, .. 10th, .. Fairfax, Tuesday .. 10th, .. Jarvis, Wednesday .. 11th, .. Sycamore, Thursday .. 12th, .. Limes, Friday .. 13th, .. Barnwell, Saturday .. 14th, .. Blackville, Monday .. 16th, .. Williston, Tuesday .. 17th, .. Elko, Wednesday .. 18th, .. Mercers, Thursday .. 19th, .. Snelling, Friday .. 20th, .. Hartsville, Saturday .. 21st, .. Limes, Monday .. 23rd, .. Barton, Tuesday .. 24th, .. Sam's Store, Wednesday .. 25th, .. Appleton, Thursday .. 26th, .. Baldoe, Friday .. 27th, .. Barnwell, Saturday .. 28th, .. Barnwell, Monday .. 29th, .. Ashley's Store, Tuesday .. 31st, .. Brabban's, Wednesday Feb 1st, .. Milledgeville, Thursday .. 2nd, .. Hilda, Friday .. 3rd.

Only personal property must be returned this year. All returns sent in for mail must be properly signed and prepaid and sent in by the 20th of February before they can be accepted. The law directs that 50 per cent penalty shall be added after February 20th.

C. W. Moody, A. B. C.

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On Improved Farming Lands. Long Time! Easy Payment!
Borrower pays actual cost of perfecting loan.

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John B. Palmer & Son
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LANDS FOR SALE.

Now is the time to buy. Lands will never be cheaper, and sure to increase in value.

BUY NOW.
568 Acres, Rich Land Township, Barnwell County.
One half in cultivation balance woodland.
Two miles from Seigling Station on Atlantic Coast Line Road.
Buildings and improvements.
A bargain in this place.
Terms easy.
680 Acres, Buildings and improvements, 300 acres in cultivation, 300 acres in woodland.
Three miles from Snelling Station, A. C. L. R. Four miles from Dunbarton A. C. L.
Terms easy.
480 Acres in Barnwell Township, Houses and improvements, Four miles from Barnwell Court House.
300 acres in cultivation balance in wood and timber.
Terms easy.
50 Acres three miles from Barnwell Court House. Houses and improvements, 30 acres in cultivation balance in wood and timber.
Terms easy.
Come and see these properties.
J. O. Patterson & Son.

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We Solicit Your Business.
Pay 4 Per Cent on Time Deposits
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With sixteen years' experience and square dealing in horses, mules, buggies, wagons, etc. to my credit. I am free to say that at no time in my career have I been in a better position to serve my friends, old and new, than at this season.

I have just returned from the West, where it was my good fortune to get the cream of the markets. My new shipment of stock, consisting of

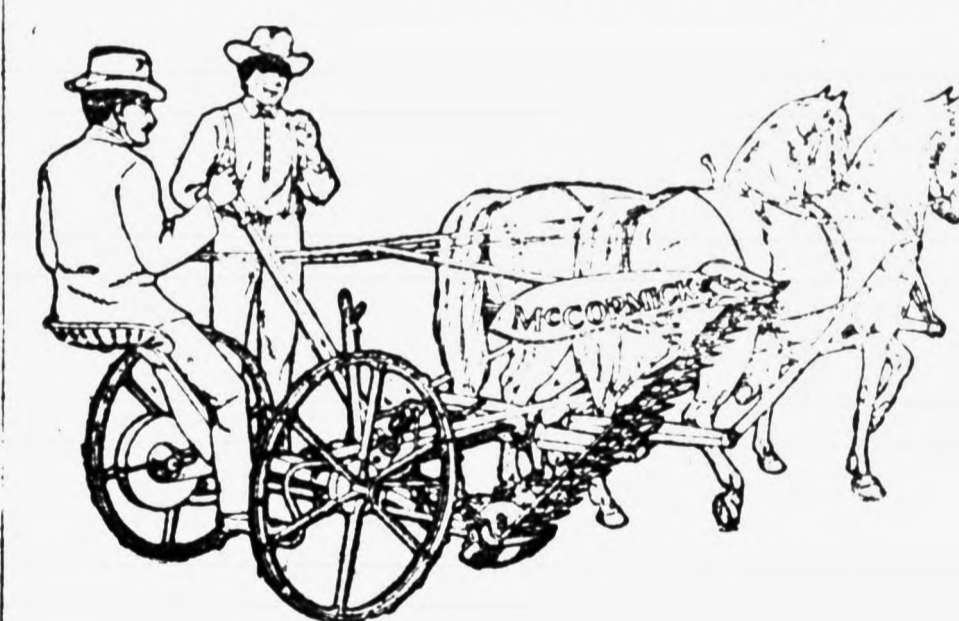
47 MULES AND 7 HORSES

will reach Barnwell on Monday, November 28th, and a cordial invitation is extended to all buyers in Barnwell and adjoining counties to visit me at my Hill Top Stables, where courteous treatment and the square deal are watch-words. If it is

A Nice Buggy, a Serviceable Wagon
a strong set of Harness, a first class Lap Rope or a good whip that you need, you will find it here. No better line anywhere.

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As Manager of the Allendale Live Stock Company I have just arrived with a car of Kentucky raised and Kentucky broken High Class Horses and a car of Tennessee Mules, all young, sound and ready for work of any kind.

We will sell at reasonably low prices for cash or satisfactory paper.

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