

The Barnwell People.

JNO. W. HOLMES, Editor & Proprietor

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911.

THE SOUTH COMING MOST RAPIDLY NOW

The Financiers of the World Have Their Eyes Upon Us For the First Time in Years.

Under a heading similar to the above we find in an esteemed exchange an article most laudatory of the South. It started from the mouth of the president of a Northern biscuit making company who had made a tour of the Carolinas and Georgia. It is a fair supposition that this visiting praise giver had both eyes wide open for business as he journeyed through this part of Dixie. Without such leavening the hours would have been tedious and tasteless to him.

It is another as fair supposition that the financiers of the world have their eyes upon the South for the reason that they have worked out all other fields within their reach and are stretching their grasping hands in this direction to gather its best for their own betterment. And they will find here in the blushing South many of the same mind as the little old man of the olden time, who in their innocent homely ways with their visitor small friends would say:

"Here I stand on two little clumps, Come and kiss my sweet little lips."

But if our esteemed exchange will take an imaginary airplane ride over the north western corner of the State and inquire into the ownership and control of the cotton mills that flock the landscape, the frequent railways and the water powers harnessed to machinery it will find that foreign financiers have already, while home folks were napping, scooped the present property and clinched the future fruit.

At the 15th annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Richmond, Va., last week President D. Y. Cooper in his address urged the necessity for the South to raise in production to meet the increasing demand of the manufacturers. The crop of 1910-11 will be worth \$1,000,000,000, he said, "or twice as much as the output of all the gold mines of the world combined for the same year. Groups of 12,500,000 to 13,000,000 bales annually are necessary for legitimate demands at remunerative prices to the growers. Less than this amount means manipulated markets and unsatisfactory trade conditions. While the number of spindles and acreage have increased enormously the production of American cotton has declined." President Cooper deplored friction between cotton growers, manufacturers and representatives of the exchanges relative to the methods of exchange. It would be to their mutual interest, he said, if the exchanges themselves would revise their laws and methods.

FLEES AND FEVER.

An article worth reading and thoughtful consideration by medical men, municipal officials and the general grown up public is that which we republish today from the Abbeville Press and Banner. Some doctors hold that the deadly typhoid germ cannot originate in the sand soil counties of this State and such rare cases as may occur are, we believe, of a milder type than the near-epidemic plentifulness that at times prevails in the clay land sections.

Still the fly is a mischievous insect and may be here as effective a spreader of milder continued fevers as of the severer typhoid of the hills and mountains.

To get rid of its annoyances is well worth a trial of the Abbeville suggestion.

Last week brought the good news of an assured present peace in Mexico, but how long it may be allowed to continue by that merciful people is a problem that only time can answer.

The absolute surrender of President Diaz, for so many years the strong ruler of the Mexican republic, to the demands of the younger revolutionists was as pathetic a picture as is paged in history. Old in years, broken in health his only desire is said to be the wish to spend the shortening remnant of his days in the birth and home land where he was for almost a generation the master and pilot of its destinies and to rest in the last sleep in the soil he loved so well.

According to the department of agriculture at Washington South Carolina made last year the largest increase 28.4 per cent or \$140,000,000 in the value of wealth produced on farms, surpassing all her sister Southern States. If with her present population she does that well why the need for immigrants from Southern Europe or anywhere else?

To a backwoodsman it looks rather strange that the boosters of the department of agriculture and of city and town growth and prosperity never make any mention of the expenses of crop making. They do not seem to know that it costs money to grow cotton on any other crop.

Judge William H. Brawley forwarded his resignation as United States District Judge to the President last week and a happy afternoon of life is before him. He has held that position for seventeen years, having been appointed during Cleveland's second term. Now three score and ten years of age, in perfect health of body and mind, he

gave on the retired list with full pay of six thousand dollars a year for the remainder of his life. He purposed to soon travel extensively in Europe.

The United States is generally a slow but sure house builder. It seems in something of a hurry to get work started on the immigration station at Charleston. Bids will be received next month and construction commenced in August. The People has had its say on that important matter and sees no use in giving it further attention. Not a word we have written is retracted.

FREEDOM FROM FLIES.

(Abbeville Press and Banner.) A prominent physician of this State made the remark here this week that it was little less than a disgrace that house flies existed at all. He further stated that were the stables of this city cleaned twice a week the house fly would cease to exist.

We take it for granted that the learned Doctor meant what he said and said what he meant. Being only a layman we do not profess to know with any degree of certainty about such matters but take all information on faith. But we do undoubtedly take the stand that if the doctor's statement is in accordance with facts, and we have no reason to believe otherwise, then we are doing ourselves a great harm by allowing the fly to exist another week.

It is established fact that the fly is one of the most prolific sources of typhoid fever, than which few diseases are more to be dreaded. But if it were only to end a source of annoyance it would be worth while to take steps to put the fly on the list of extinct insects.

The directions for ridding the town of flies is simple. It is not at all impossible or even difficult thing to do. Just clean out the stable twice a week and the fly stands no more chance of propagating its species than has the dreaded and dangerous mosquito of existing without stagnant water.

The Board of Health, the City Council, the Abbeville County Medical Association, the Civic Club, the Business Men's League—either organization has an opportunity to cover itself with glory. Just rid Abbeville of flies and your reputation is made forever and ever. The time of the future three citizens will point back to the organization of Abbeville the first successful in ridding a city of flies.

Think of this while you are fanning the pests away. Dream of it while taking your noontide siesta and feel the tickle of his hairy foot over your face. Just think of it! Only clean out the stable twice a week and the fly is a gone. Why, it is little less than criminal negligence not to see that the thing is done. If it were that much money were necessary, or that the outcome were doubtful there might be some reason to hesitate, but if it is only necessary to clean out the stable twice a week we would not get busy, not tomorrow or next week, but right this minute.

The thing sounds almost too good to be true. We respectfully ask the physicians of the city if the thing can be done in the way mentioned. If it can be done in this way we will do it, that is all; we will get busy and for the first time since Moses drove the flies from the face of Pharaoh we will swooze in peace and tranquility and say a long goodbye to the bacillus typhoidis and other bits of the most deadly germs which we now live in constant fear and dread.

Naaman, Captain of the hosts of Assyria, had leprosy. One of the servant girls in his house informed his wife that there was a prophet in Israel that could cure him. Naaman promptly went to the prophet Elisha and introduced to the King of Israel the King of Assyria asking that Naaman be cured. One reading the letter of the Assyrian King the King of Israel tore his clothes, suspecting that some trouble was brewing, but the prophet Elisha heard of it and ordered Naaman sent to him. Naaman drove up to Elisha's gate and Elisha simply sent a servant out to tell him that if he would go down to the River Jordan and wash seven times he would be cured. The thing seemed too simple to Naaman and he left in a rage, but his servant prevailed on him saying: "My father, if the prophet had told thee so some great thing, would he not have done it? How much rather then, when he saith to thee, wash, and be clean?" So Naaman took his servant's advice and was cured.

If the fly can be chased off of another earth by the method proposed let us not do like the Assyrian Captain, conclude that the method is too easy, and not try it, but rather we should get busy and exercise faith in the method proposed.

VACANCY AT THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Congressman James F. Byrnes has just been called upon to fill a vacancy at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., by the nomination of a principal and three alternates for examination at the Naval Academy, June 20th, 1911. For the purpose of filling this vacancy, Mr. Byrnes will have a competitive examination held at Abbeville, S. C., on Saturday, June 23rd, 1911.

Candidates must have been actual bona fide residents of the 2nd Congressional District for the past two years, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty years on June 20, 1911. Candidates are required to be of good moral character; physically sound, well formed; and of robust constitution, and must stand a thorough examination in all the ordinary English branches including algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's Geometry, or an equivalent). All persons interested should communicate with Mr. Byrnes at once at Washington, D. C. 25-22.

SENATOR TILLMAN LOST \$1,349.96

The Columbia Record of Saturday published a lengthy letter from Senator Tillman confessing the loss of the above amount in feeding 108 steers bought in Tennessee last October and sold in Washington in March. He bought the cattle when the price was high and sold when the price was low. He admitted making many hundreds but will try again. He does not believe cotton seed hulls worth over \$4 a ton, with a short haul, but is enthusiastic over ensilage of corn, peas, vines, crab grass and especially sorghum. He values the compost at \$1,000, leaving his total loss \$919.96.

4000 FOB FIRST CAR.

The first car of Florida watermelons was shipped on Thursday from Candler to New York, selling at the starting point for \$400. The melons were planted in January and the vines covered during cold weather. This was the earliest car ever shipped from Florida.

MAKE THE OLD PEOPLE HAPPY.

There should not be any unhappy old people. Age should bring its compensations of serenity and philosophy. As a matter of fact, however, the average old man or woman is far from content. The problem which confronts sons and daughters in caring for their old ones is a grave one. Old age is stressful, and the feelings of uselessness fill many an active soul with restlessness and discontent.

Perhaps the greatest mistake that is made by young people is that in their eagerness to relieve father and mother, grandfather or grandmother of burdens, they take away everything that makes life interesting. Those who have for a lifetime been eager workers, do not want to sit with their hands folded, and so it often happens that after "butting into" his own business affairs, and mother "meddles" with her daughter's house-keeping that they desire no interference, cannot understand their rebuffs, have needed the souls of the anxious, active old people.

It is always well, if possible, to provide something for the aged to do. If they can be made to feel that they are helping, their satisfaction will be complete. If father has been a wise financier, it surely cannot hurt his son to talk over the affairs of the store or office. If mother has been a practical house keeper, her daughter need not be too "snippy" to take advice.

I knew one dear lady whose daughter insisted that she should sit with folded hands. Then when the old face took on unhappy, haggard lines, and the frail little body drooped, the anxious daughter asked the doctor, "What's the matter with her?" He was a bluff old person, and he thundered, "Give her something to do; she is pining for action."

"But the maids don't like to have any one around the kitchen," the daughter said.

"Then let her go there when they are on the floor," suggested the doctor.

So on Thursday afternoon, the dear old lady cooked the dinners.

The whole family learned to look forward to them. And the satisfaction that mother got out of that one day in the week lasted her through the other six.

She made chicken-pies, and she baked beans, she concocted sauces and soups and gravies of all kinds—old recipes and when they were served, she beamed across the table.

"Should I be put on the shelf when I can cook like this?" The duty of children toward their grandparents often forms a great problem, but I believe that if there is any question of preference, it is the grand parents who should have their final say. No child can be hurt by being made to have an attitude of deference toward age. Often, if any old people are eccentric, the children's sympathies will at once be aroused if we tell them "grandfather has borne so many trials and sorrows," or "grandmother has had sorrow," or "grandfather is a peevish," or "grandmother is fussy," will foster a contempt which will be evident by the child's manner.

To the father of us who grow up impatient with the faults of old age, there will come a day of reckoning. Some day all of us will be old. Do we wish our children to treat us as we are treating our parents? Would you be happy under the circumstances with which we have surrounded our father and mother? —Reformed Church Messenger.

THE GOAT COMING BACK.

In the Old Testament times flocks of goats were among the best wealth assets of the rich and the mighty. In fact, the goat had been long a favorite with the great majority of flesh eaters who preferred mutton chops and best beef to kid. But the breaking up of the great cattle ranges of the West by the plowshare and wheat drill and reaper are restoring the popularity of the hairy creature in country places and city tables. Lands too rolling or rocky for cultivation in grass crops have been wire fenced and converted into good pastures, large and small, with profitable results to the raisers of the animals.

The Angora, for centuries an eastern favorite, is growing in the eastern of the western world. It is valuable for its fine fleece as well as its totemic flesh. A few sturdy goats pastured with a herd of timid sheep are said to be sure protectors of their associates from the bites of wolf wolves and canine midnight dogs. It is also a belief of many that hogs that keep company with goats are exempt from attacks of cholera.

As a land clearer the goat is a success everywhere, its persistent appetite for the growing weeds being satisfied until the useless underbrush is exhausted and dies.

A former friend of the goat who lived in Barnwell for a number of years argued that there was enough grass wasted in unused streets and lots to also grow enough to supply the population with all the summer fresh meat needed.

There is much land in lower South Carolina better fitted for goat raising than for the growing of any field crop.

FIND FAULT.

The Abbeville Medium says: It is easy to find faults. Very few faults finders have any remedy so offer for the practice they condemn or criticize.

It is common to hear men criticize the methods of jurists, but it is rare that a better plan is suggested than that which is in vogue.

It is common to hear criticism of the present public school system; but few persons who criticize the system have ever offered a better to the suffering public.

To criticize the preaching of ministers of the gospel is a clean common place; though we venture the assertion that the preacher who is criticized preaches better sermons on an average than the utterances of his critic, in point of morality.

Many people find fault with the city council, but few, if any, ever suggest better methods for the government of the municipality than those in practice.

It is a cheap thing to criticize newspapers; but an experienced newspaperman rarely, if ever, lifts his voice in fault finding in this respect. We are finding fault with a large class of people in the editorial utterance, and we offer a suggestion for the betterment of the habit of those to whom we refer: praise more the virtues and speak less of the faults of men and institutions. Do this and all will be better off and happier.

WELL AGAIN.

Hon. James F. Byrnes has entirely recovered from his recent attack of mumps and is attending regularly to his congressional duties.

TAKING A LAW CASE

By DAVID WATERS.

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"Here is a letter from a client of ours, a Mme. Dubois," said the bond of the firm, "asking us to send a man to her at L. about litigation as to real estate she is interested in. Take the afternoon train. She'll meet you." It was Saturday, and I feared to get caught in a country town over Sunday, but I was not accustomed to make suggestions to my chief and did not dare propose a delay. I arrived at L. just before the dinner hour, and, passing out of the station, I saw a lady about twenty-five years old sitting alone in a buggy and keeping her eyes on the throng of arrivals. It occurred to me that she might have come to meet me, and I stopped before her. The moment her gaze was fixed on me a sudden look of joyful wonder came into her eyes.

"Are you Mme. Dubois?" I asked. "Yes." "I am Edmond Boyer, with Twining & Twining, attorneys."

"Ah, c'est vous (it is you) I have been expecting."

I got into the buggy with her, and she drove me to her home. As soon as we alighted she began to stare at me. Then she said to me in broken French:

"Pardon. You are the image of my late husband. When I saw you at the station I thought for a moment you were his risen from the dead: You bear a French name, I see. You must be of French extraction."

"My father came to America from Dijon before I was born."

"From Dijon! My husband's family live there. I came from Paris a few months ago. I am here to secure some property that was owned by my uncle, who came here years ago."

Mme. Dubois showed me her husband's likeness, and my resemblance to him was astonishing. It was evident that she had sprung from the same stock. His widow must have loved him very dearly, for she could not disguise her feelings at meeting one who resembled him, and she treated me as though I were he who had returned to her.

My feelings at this treatment were singular. While it was pleasant to be coddled by a pretty woman, my amour propre was ruffled at being the recipient of special attentions as the representation of another—a dead man.

At one moment I would experience a delicious gladness, at the next would knit my brows at the thought that I was being worshipped as a wooden idol. Then when Mme. Dubois saw that I was troubled she would give me a piteous look from her big black liquid eyes, and I was in heaven again.

My widow spoke but little English and I not a word of French. The consequence was that we fell into pantomime, and pantomime is often more expressive than words. Indeed, love can be better indicated by one look than by a dozen languages. I soon got used to representing another and discovered that any omission of a display of affection for the dead had a harrowing effect on the living.

Of course I did not get a proper knowledge of the business Mme. Dubois wished to intrust to the firm of Twining & Twining before the last train had left Saturday night. She declined to take the matter up on Sunday. She was very methodical. Her first inquiry was what would be the amount charged for legal services.

I had been instructed to ask for a retainer fee of \$50, but declined to name any future amount. Next she gave me an account of how the property had been acquired and lastly a statement of claims made upon it by bullies and others.

I had been looking into the case of Mme. Dubois three days when I received a note from my employer asking when I would return. I replied that, since our client spoke very little English, much time must be spent in getting the facts. Two days later I received a peremptory order to return at once.

I was standing in the hall bidding Mme. Dubois goodbye when she said to me:

"Ze retaining f'argent? Must I pay now?"

"My firm usually collects that before taking a case."

"Combien—how much did you say it was?"

I had forgotten that I had given her an amount and replied that it would be \$100.

"Cent dollar!" she exclaimed, surprised. "You are dearer to me than when we were first engaged."

In love effects are as likely to be produced by blunders as by properly expressed ideas. Love's may be separated or united by mistaking the meaning of a word. I knew full well the widow meant that my charge was greater than when I had first named it, but I refused to put any such interpretation upon her statement. Chattering her in my arms, I cried:

"And you are dearer to me than my life!"

It mattered not to her that I had apparently mistaken her meaning, and it mattered not to me that I was to stand not for myself, but in the place made vacant by her late husband. She yielded to my caresses, and before leaving for the train I was "engaged" not as an attorney, but as a lover.

"Mr. Boyer," said my chief sternly when I next stood in his office, "you have been away an interminable while. We have needed you greatly."

"I am—I mean we are engaged," I stammered.

"Big case?"

"Immense. I'm going into it heart and soul."

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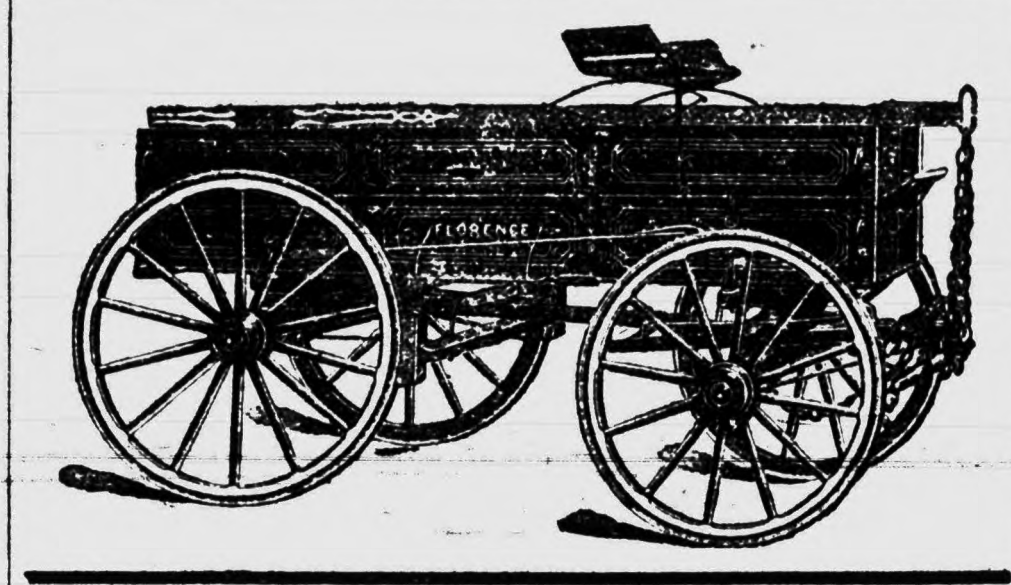
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