

The Marlboro Brand

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.

OF CROP.
Is Worth by Yield Per Acre.

SELLING PRICE
Be Misleading as to Value. An important Distinction. The South Carolina Weather Bureau's Report for November Contains Startling Data.

The November report of the South Carolina section of the weather bureau service, just out, contains much that is of interest to farmers and all others who keep up with crop conditions.

The most interesting and valuable portion of the report is in the nature of a reminder, or advice, to farmers as to what makes the value of the cotton crop, and this is especially timely just now when there are so many barren notions as to how to increase the price. The report shows that the return on the crop to the individual farmer is represented not by the price per bale, but by the price per pound, and some comparisons between South Carolina and Texas are made which illustrate the point.

The report says on this line:
"It is the common opinion that the selling price of an agricultural product is alone the measure of its profitability. Theoretically, this is true, but in actual fact it is not wholly true, and in some instances is not even the most important factor, when productiveness is compared with crop prices."

"By far the greater part of what the average farmer receives for his crop and consumption of his farm, and the residue is the surplus on which alone the selling price has any effect so far as the farmer's finances are concerned. The case is different with the cotton farmer, for the entire production of this staple must be sold, and none can be profitably consumed on the farm, and yet a series of comparisons would indicate that the selling price of cotton is less important than the productiveness per acre, in calculating the profitability of this crop."

The statement that more money is received for a small than for a large amount of money received for the smaller crop represents a loss to the cotton planter, in comparison with the smaller crop, is a view which is less common, and it is based, of course, on the larger yield per acre of a large crop than a small one. It may be assumed as an approximate fact that the cost of cultivating an acre of cotton varies but little from year to year, far less than the price per pound or the yield per acre, and it may also be assumed to be constant in the same locality, however widely it may vary in different localities.

Illustrate all of the foregoing points in the value of the crop, calculated for the total cotton crop of South Carolina and Texas for a number of years, selected to represent the conditions briefly stated above. In the value per acre, in South Carolina, was \$14.20; in Texas, \$22.50; the price per pound was 12 cents in 1895, the value of the South Carolina was \$14.30; for Texas, \$21.50; the price per pound for 6.9 cents. In 1896 the values were, for South Carolina, \$15.90; for Texas, \$10.90; the price per pound 7.9 cents. In 1898, the year of greatest production for which values are available, the values were, for South Carolina, \$11; for Texas, \$18.80; the price per pound 5.9 cents.

The limits of this article will not permit a full discussion of the weather conditions revealed, and the acreage cultivated in connection with the value of the crop, but it can be safely said that the yield per acre is the valuable, and the value per acre is the profitable factor in the matter of raising cotton, large yield at the price per pound. A high and high price would be the most profitable combination, but the supply and demand as a result of the weather, and the effect of the weather on the growing crop is, after all, the main factor in the profitability of raising cotton."

PROGRESS OF FARM WORK.
As to the progress of farm work during November the bulletin says:
"The weather conditions throughout the month were favorable for the raising of crops remained in the field are available, and the late, scattering snow of the first of the month, gathering during the picking period, picking sweet potatoes, digging and planting crops such as turnip, radishes and other roots.

General killing frost, except along the coast, where it was a heavy frost, on the 15th, with freezing temperatures and thin ice over the upper parts of the State, stopped all further growth except of the very hardiest vegetables in the coast track regions, and ended the growing season of 1904. The temperature during the month below normal, but was never cold enough to afford safe opportunity for wintering farm hogs, have in the eastern portions where many meat hogs are raised and packed.

The killing was delayed by drought, and the fall early in the month the crops were in the hands of the farmer, and permit the acreage of both grains and legumes during the month. Generally, owing to the prevalence of drought, but was in the

WHAT BEAT BRYAN

Some Inside History of the Campaign of 1896.

A CORRUPTION FUND
Of Five Million Dollars Raised by the Trust Magnates a Few Days Before the Election for Special Use in Five Doubtful States.

Thomas W. Lawson charges that Henry H. Rogers, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company and one of the leaders of the Standard Oil group, directed the raising of a \$5,000,000 fund to buy five doubtful States for William McKinley in the 1896 election. The charge is made in the January issue of Everybody's Magazine, the aim of which Mr. Rogers tried vainly to stop by threatening criminal proceedings against the American News Company, which is the general distributing agent for periodicals and magazines.

Lawson makes the charge in connection with his exposure of the secret of the Bay State gas fight between J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, and Mr. Rogers. Lawson for Addicks had arranged a settlement with Rogers by which the latter was to be paid \$60,000 on a specific date for his rival gas plants in Boston and other important concessions. The money was to be raised by a new issue of Bay State Gas stock.

Everything was running smoothly, when Roger Foster, a well known New York lawyer, acting for a client, threw the Bay State Gas Company into receivership. Dwight Braman being appointed receiver. The receivership proceedings were put through with such a rush in the Delaware courts that Addicks only knew of it after the receiver had been named.

DISASTER FENCED SPECULATORS.
Unless the receiver could be discharged and Addicks regain possession of the company all hope of raising the money necessary to perfect the gas plant would be abandoned; the war would be continued, and Lawson, Addicks and all of their following crushed.

Lawson says he went to see the Boston broker to learn if the receivership could be ended. He asked the broker: "What's the price?" and the latter, he says, replied: \$150,000 for the lawyer's fees, \$100,000 for the receiver's fees, \$150,000 for himself and those behind him. Lawson said he told the broker receiver that the only hope of getting the money was from Mr. Rogers, saying: "The question is how to get Rogers to advance so large a sum, and it is a ticklish business. He does not want to get mixed up in a matter in which any one man's treachery might mean State prison."

Lawson then visited Mr. Rogers. Rogers refused absolutely to be a party to any payment that could be traced back to him. He canvassed the sources of his riches; first, through treachery on the part of Foster, Braman or Addicks, he might be accused of bringing a court officer, the receiver; Addicks might blackmail him by disclosing his large sum of money; a conspiracy charge might be brought by Bay State stockholders and he would be put in prison. He refused to put himself into any such trap. He put forward a dozen ways to meet the emergency, but he would have none of them.

ROGERS' ALLEGED PLAN.
"Finally he suggested a method by which the money could be raised. He began by letting me into the secret that the chances of a McKinley victory in the election the following week looked pretty bad, and that the latest canvass of the States showed that unless something radical was done, the election would surely go to Hanna. He then proposed that he should call into existence a special fund of \$5,000,000, which he would place in a trust, and that he would have the trust pay for the election expenses of the McKinley campaign. He said that he would have the trust pay for the election expenses of the McKinley campaign. He said that he would have the trust pay for the election expenses of the McKinley campaign.

AWARING RESCUE.

Brave Life Savers Take Twenty-One Men from Ship.

VESSEL TOTAL LOSS.
The Large Oil Steamer Northeastern Pending to Pieces on the Treacherous Shoals of Cape Hatteras. Crew After Great Peril, is Saved.

After being imprisoned on the wrecked oil steamer Northeastern for 36 hours, Capt. Wilder and his crew of 21 men were taken ashore at noon Thursday by the crews of Kinnebeck, Greig Hill and Hatteras life saving stations.

The large steamer is plying Diamond Shoals under a terrible sea and is given up by the crew as a total loss.

The vessel was on her way to New York with a cargo of crude petroleum, when she ran aground on the treacherous shoals of Cape Hatteras, and was wrecked on the night of Wednesday.

The force of the wind and tide threw her on her port beam and the flood of water extinguished her fires before the crew could get to the life boats. The vessel was in a perilous position and the crew were in a state of great anxiety.

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THE GOSPEL OF THE CORN.

One Scientist Worth Millions to the Farmers of Iowa.

One single scientific brain, studying on the subject of scientific corn raising, has earned in the last year for Iowa State the sum of \$10,000,000, and this is only a beginning.

Professor P. G. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in Ames, is the man. He began as a school teacher, teaching about "rain as a side issue. Now he is known as an agronomist who preaches the "gospel of the corn" from special cars drawn throughout the rural districts.

The farmers of Iowa once laughed at the idea of a professor with such a title teaching them, the best corn growers in the world, anything about raising corn. In any year of this corn this year has been a heavy one, and they expect to add to other one hundred million bushels to their crop next year.

Professor Holden became an agronomist—that is, an expert in grain raising—by accident. When he was a young man he was engaged in a corn growing contest among his neighbors. He induced the boys to pick out the earliest, biggest and most perfect ears from the fields, save them and plant from them the best and best of the best. The result, aided by scientific knowledge, was that the boys raised more corn on their little patches than any body had ever dreamed of.

Professor Holden worked on his system until it was perfected. His name spread, and a farmer in Illinois, who owned a 25,000 acre farm, offered him a big salary to go to Illinois. He planted 20,000 acres of corn a year for them, and added to their yield more than one hundred thousand bushels the first year. The State of Iowa thought he was a good thing and engaged him to occupy the chair of agronomy in the Iowa Agricultural College, in Ames. The chair was created especially for him.

Professor Holden made the farmers believe after a time that he knew more about corn raising than they did. He traveled all over the State in special trains last spring and winter, making "tail end" speeches and getting better crowds than any Vice-Presidential candidate saw later in the season. He told the farmers how to select their seed corn, how to plant and cultivate, how to use the soil, and how to handle it under different conditions.

The results are that in the crop reports on Iowa's corn yield this year, the average crop of Iowa corn for 1904 is 60 bushels per acre. For nine years it has been 27 bushels. This year's crop will aggregate 350,000,000 bushels, or about 125,000,000 more than last year. The crop is worth about \$30,000,000 more than a year ago, and Professor Holden is universally credited with a third interest in the extra yield.

A BAD LUCK.

In the Price of Cotton on Account of Ginners Report OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Bureau Indicates a Yield of Thirteen Million Bales for This Year.

A dispatch from New York says the cotton market broke 30 to 35 point on the census bureau's ginner report, indicating a crop in excess of the government's estimate. There was very heavy trading on the decline. The bears contend that the ginner's report probably forecasted a crop of nearly 13,000,000 bales. Following the report prices, which had shown weakness since the opening, broke sharply, with January selling around 6.66, March 6.81 and May 6.96, or a net decline of 22 to 25 points and a break of practically 80 a bale in two weeks' time. The market was very active during Wednesday afternoon with big shorts interests covering while large orders were being filled. Cotton is disposed to withdraw their orders and sell more cotton figures reached in the lowest point in three years.

The ginner's report, which was issued Wednesday, was a report giving the quantity of cotton ginned in 737 counties in a December 13 list to have been 11,986,614 running bales, which is the equivalent of 11,848,113 commercial bales. The commercial bales reported for the period for 1903 amounted to 8,747,669.

In arriving at the number of commercial bales, round bales are counted half bales.

The report to the same date for the year covered 812 counties as against 737 in the report for the present year. The report for 1903, however, covered 29,527 ginneries, while 29,527 were included in the report for 1903.

Product of the different states, in running bales, reported for 1903 is as follows:

- Alabama.....
- Arkansas.....
- Florida.....
- Georgia.....
- Indian Territory.....
- Kentucky.....
- Louisiana.....
- Mississippi.....
- Missouri.....
- North Carolina.....
- Oklahoma.....
- Texas.....
- Virginia.....

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WHAT BEAT BRYAN

When everything had been arranged for the quashing of the receivership of the Bay State Gas Company, Lawson went to Boston with Mr. Rogers' attorney and the directors of the Boston companies. Legal transfers were to be made in Boston immediately upon telephonic news from Wilmington of the retirement of the receiver. Another party, headed by Addicks and including the lawyer, the receiver, a representative of Mr. Moore and counsel for Mr. Rogers, left at the same time for Wilmington. This latter contingent, Lawson says, was to carry the money. Mr. Lawson writes:

"Before I took the train for Boston, just after the last deal had been signed, I had come to a complete understanding in my mind as to the course the proceedings should be followed. It was understood that no one should take another word for anything, and consequently that no money should pass until specific performance of all the requirements was secured."

Immediately after the release of the receivership Foster and Braman were to be paid their "fee," and they asked that the \$150,000 cash coming to them should be arranged in separate piles of bills. The two packages containing the money were to be put in a trunk and carried by a messenger to the Bay State Gas Company. Lawson says he went to see the Boston broker to learn if the receivership could be ended. He asked the broker: "What's the price?" and the latter, he says, replied: \$150,000 for the lawyer's fees, \$100,000 for the receiver's fees, \$150,000 for himself and those behind him. Lawson said he told the broker receiver that the only hope of getting the money was from Mr. Rogers, saying: "The question is how to get Rogers to advance so large a sum, and it is a ticklish business. He does not want to get mixed up in a matter in which any one man's treachery might mean State prison."

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AWARING RESCUE.

The Northeastern is a steel ocean steamer, built in Chicago in 1901, and is owned by C. Cussimann of New York. She was chartered by the Port Arthur, Texas, and was on her way to New York with a cargo of crude petroleum, when she ran aground on the treacherous shoals of Cape Hatteras, and was wrecked on the night of Wednesday.

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As a result, in large part, of following his advice, they have raised about one hundred million bushels more corn this year than in any year of this century, and they expect to add to other one hundred million bushels to their crop next year.

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A BAD LUCK.

Three persons lost their lives in a fire which totally destroyed the farm residence of Chas. McMillan at the head of Onesus Lake, N. Y., on Thursday.

The fire broke out on Thursday afternoon, and the fire was caused by a gas stove. The fire spread rapidly, and the house was completely destroyed. The fire caused the loss of three lives, and the loss of a large amount of property.

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At a meeting of a number of ginners of Georgia and Alabama at Atlanta, Friday, two vice-presidents were named from Georgia to attend the next convention of cotton ginners to be held at Dallas, Texas. President J. A. Taylor of the National Ginners' association was present at the meeting and made an address urging the ginners to retain information regarding cotton prices. Among the speakers were Charles McMillan, who was named from Georgia to attend the next convention of cotton ginners to be held at Dallas, Texas. President J. A. Taylor of the National Ginners' association was present at the meeting and made an address urging the ginners to retain information regarding cotton prices. Among the speakers were Charles McMillan, who was named from Georgia to attend the next convention of cotton ginners to be held at Dallas, Texas.

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