

TO THE FARMERS.

APPEAL OF PRESIDENT SMITH TO THE COTTON GROWERS.

To Reduce the Cotton Acreage and Raise Their Own Food Crops This Year.

Mr. E. D. Smith, organizer for the Southern Cotton Association and president of the South Carolina division, has given out the following statement:

"This is the first time that I have been able to see my return from the West. I am glad to report from Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas a very encouraging outlook of the association. Wherever I have been spoken the people have been ready to accept the idea that this is a simple business proposition and that the power to control their crops entirely within their own hands.

"Throughout the State of Texas there is quite as much enthusiasm and determination as there is in any other State in the Union. They did not hold their cotton as other States have done; practically because some of their leaders, not Col. Peters, advised them against planting their cotton for 15 cents a pound, on the contrary advised them to plant it at 10 cents per pound. The consequence was that the Texas sold her crop.

"The conditions for this State for another year, so far as my observation and opinion are to be depended upon, are these: Last year in March and April the cotton was planted in the best of the season, but the spring was so backward that the time for corn and oats planting had passed before any planting could be done. The consequence was that as cotton could be planted as late as July and still make a fairly good yield, the grain lands of the State were in cotton last year. This year, these two months, February and March, being ideal for putting in small grain and corn, the farmer, having an account of last year's failure to be buying corn now will be apt to increase their grain crop for this year. It is likely that a large voluntary reduction for various reasons, principally among which is the organization of the Southern Cotton Association and the practical sense of those who will adhere to its teaching.

"In northern Louisiana there will be possibly an increase in acreage precipitately through the opening up of new lands. In Arkansas I find, much to my astonishment, that State saying the least and doing the most, so far as standing by the association is concerned. They not only have not sold their cotton but have provided themselves with warehouse facilities and ample means, and are not going to sell it until it reaches the price for which they have pledged to hold. I saw no indications that without this State that there would be any practical increase of acreage, but a determination on the part of those to whom I spoke. And from the general impression gathered from this State, I think that a greater amount of determination will be practiced this year than ever before.

"In Louisiana the conditions are such that no one can predict what the outcome may be. For the first time last year the boll weevil got in his destructive work, and with the bad season, Louisiana made practically no crop. Neither has she made any crop.

"The price of cotton is unusually high. The prospect before them of having to buy an entire year's supply, with the knowledge that their land will make corn, and on account of the boll weevil, the disposition seems to be rather to increase their food supply crop.

"These are three States that I covered in my absence and where I worked night and day. I have not for the moment lost faith in the movement; and in the ultimate vindication of the fact that we have created. These who have not cotton who have not held it in the face of all organized effort to force them to sell at other than their figures have a brighter prospect of victory today than ever before.

"The ginners' report of linters, set last week, the amount of cotton which should be produced in the last year's crop, and the difference in the weights of bales this year and last, all deducted from the total, will make the crop practically 10,000,000 bales. With the world's consumption requiring at least 12,000,000 bales out of the present crop, by the first day of September next the condition of the spinners can easily be figured out and the statistical report of cotton easily appreciated.

"The prospects are that we will begin the first of next year with practically the stock depleted, and if the farmer will exercise good common sense and reduce their food production, increasing their food products, there will be no need to hold cotton another season for any length of time, because the world will be clamorous for it from the beginning.

"It has been of great benefit to me to be able to print to South Carolina as standing wholly by her pledge. It is no idle boast, nor is it said in the spirit of a boast, but rather to show the responsibility that is upon us, when I declare that the eyes of the other cotton growing States are upon us, and South Carolina this year will determine by what she does largely the fate of the Southern Cotton Association.

"One word before closing this interview as to the faint-heartedness of some of our people. Because the mills had bought sufficient cotton to enable them to stay out of the market for a short while the bears took advantage of this and became frightened. A great many people have been misled and threw their cotton on the market. The speculators, realizing the strategy of the statistical position of cotton, bought the surplus, and from now on they will reap the reward of high prices instead of those whom it would most benefit.

"Surely after so many repeated lessons, the people of the South will learn their strength and not allow themselves to be mislead servants of the gambling speculators.

"We will celebrate another jubilee this year. I sincerely hope that as many will join as did last year when we celebrated the 10 cent victory.

TO ALL THE COTTON GROWERS OF THE STATE.

REBUSSION OF ACREAGE.

What a New York Business Man Says About It.

Superintendent William V. King, of the New York Cotton Exchange, has addressed the Southern Cotton Association on the subject of over-production. His letter says in part:

"In my opinion the coming planting season will prove to be the most trying if not the most critical in the experience of the cotton growers of the South. This is because there are many who believe 10 or 12 cents will prove so serious a temptation to the planter that he will put every available acre in cotton. This cotton is not the cotton of this section of the country, but is endorsed by many of the good people of the South, not planters of cotton, I am glad to say. It will indeed prove a critical season for the planter and for the entire South should the temptation to over-plant in cotton be followed to the point where the work of your association, together with that of others who have cooperated, will be swept away, and a condition of servitude for the planter will be re-created with its consequent six or seven cents for cotton. This is not an idle speculation. It is certain to occur unless the planter stands up to the temptation and for his own protection diversify the planting, putting in a moderate acreage only in cotton. If the planter will not protect himself in a matter of survival interest, to whom can they look for help? It is not to be forgotten that for seven cents or for twelve cents, is entirely in the hands of the planter. In a brief interval of time the world will know whether he has shown faith in himself or has had the courage and manliness to resist the temptation which now threatens to wrest from him the control of the situation."

"The Columbia Record of the 21st inst. said 'a party of about fifty Columbia sportsmen organized to make a trip to Fort Minto last week to shoot birds, apparently unmindful of the fact that the last legislative session of the game law, so as to provide for a closed season from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, instead of from the 1st of April, as heretofore. A similar mistake was made in 1904, when the game law was amended. A state official's secretary received an invitation to go on a day from a Yorkville party to go to a bird club for the season, but he wired his regrets, saying that the law had already closed. The new game law provides:

"It shall not be lawful for any person in this state between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of November to hunt, kill, or export any bird, or to put up with another person the birds named in this section; nor shall any person or persons destroy or kill the nests of any said birds. And any person so doing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than thirty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the importation for sale of any said birds. Provided, further, That the own handling, possession, control or ownership of any of the said birds, offered or exposed for sale, or shipped or exported, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this act, and the burden of proof shall be upon any person so handling, possessing, controlling or owning any of the said birds, to show that they were imported from another state or territory."

"Snow Slide. A dispatch from Alamogosa, Cal., says not since the terrible snow slide and blocked off the winter of 1884, when the Denver and Rio Grande branch road between Alamogosa and Durango was impassable for week, has there been such trouble experienced in this region as at the present time. No trains have arrived at Durango for seven days and every available man is being taken to the large snow slide on Cumbres hill. Six dead engines are snowed in between that place and Durango, also one of the big rotary snow blowers. A rotary snow plow was sent from Saltillo, Texas, pushed by three engines. It has been snowing continuously for seven days in the mountains west and south of Alamogosa and the canyons are full of snow and in many places the tops of tall trees are just visible. Coal and supplies have been sent from here to the working crews and goods are being taken to the snowed in train on Cumbres hill to keep the people there from starving.

"Echoes of the Storm. Four sailing vessels lay wrecked on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts Tuesday. The vessels are the three-masted schooner Rayburn, T. Maul, Capt. Higbie, from Georgia to Philadelphia, which lies beached on Gull Shoals, N. C., south of Hatteras; the three-masted schooner Harland W. Houston, Capt. Gaskins, from New York to Beaufort, N. C., which was wrecked at Hatteras; the British brigantine ship Cliver, Capt. Evans, from the South for New York and Calcutta, which is stranded south of Cape Hatteras, and the four-masted schooner Harry T. Hayward, Capt. O'Connell, which was beached in sight of Cape Henry following her collision with the German steamer San Miguel.

BLIND TIGERS.

A PROHIBITION FIEHD AGENT CLASSIFIES THEM.

The Number in Each County That Have Obtained State Revenue Licenses.

A St. I. correspondent of The Associated Press, who has made an investigation of the liquor traffic conditions in this State and a special study of the blind tiger situation in Charleston makes an interesting report on "the fruitage of lawlessness and corruption in the wake of the State saloon system." He says:

"There are 499 Federal tax receipts of 'retails liquor dealers' and 'retail dealers in malt liquors' now in force in South Carolina.

"Including those that have been voted out during the past year, there are 107 regular and thirty-six beer dispensaries in the State. This leaves a total of 326 'blind tigers' in the State that hold a Federal tax receipt for selling liquor. There are, therefore, nearly two and a half times as many 'blind tigers' in the State as legal saloon establishments.

"These 143 dispensaries in the State represent but ninety-one towns and cities where liquor has been legally sold during the past year. In twenty-five of these, the people have voted out the gringos, so that there are now but seventy-one towns and cities where intoxicants are legally sold.

"A most striking fact comes to the surface of this blind tiger situation: Of the 326 blind tigers of the State, only twenty-nine are to be found in prohibition districts. The balance of 297 are all located in dispensary towns and cities. In this connection, it is interesting to compare with the above, the dispensary cities of the State and their condition as to blind tigers.

"Blow is given a list of the towns and cities of the State, where there are more Federal tax receipts than there are dispensaries, or have been dispensaries during the past year. The number noted as 'blind tigers' represents the excess of tax receipts over dispensaries.

Table with 2 columns: Dispensary Cities, Blind Tigers. Rows include Anderson (2), Aiken (4), Abbeville (5), Bamberg (6), Charleston and environs (213), Columbia (22), Charleston (23), Edgefield (2), Florence (1), Georgetown (1), Greenville (6), Laurens (1), Marion (1), Moultrie (18), Newberry (1), Oconee (1), Pickens (1), Port Royal (5), Spartanburg (3), Sumter (1), Union (2).

Total, 297. "The official records of the collector of internal revenue and of the State dispensary show, therefore, that there were during 1904 more than ten times as many blind tigers in the State as there are dispensary towns and cities as in all the rest of the State combined."

"While this may be true as this correspondent states, it is interesting to note that if the 297 blind tigers located in the dispensary territory 239 of them are located in Charleston. M. H. White, Mayor of Pleasant and John's Island. The three last named places are near or adjacent to Charleston, where the authorities, like those of Charleston, wink at the illicit sale of liquor. It will be further noticed that 48 of the 58 blind tigers that are located in Charleston and vicinity are located in Columbia, Anderson, Darlington, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry, Spartanburg and Union, all of which place except Columbia has voted out the dispensary. This would leave only 10 blind tigers in dispensary counties not including Charleston and vicinity and Columbia. This is not as bad a showing as the correspondent makes out for the dispensary counties, which are trying to enforce the law. The correspondent goes on to say:

"The habit of the tax receipt blind tiger is chiefly in the larger cities. The rural majority of blind tigers is but with the deputy marshals as best he can without giving up to the government the price of the tax receipt. In Columbia, the capital city, the tiger is far less arrogant than he was a few years ago. There are now twenty-two blind tigers in Columbia, which pay the tax receipt, most of them being located within pistol shot of the capitol building and lying in the territory between it and the main State dispensary building."

"Concerning Charleston, the point from which he writes, the correspondent says: 'But it is in Charleston and environs that the blind tiger principally thrives. Here he abides and does his business with but little serious interference. In 1902, in gathering some evidence for the Department of Justice in the case of South Carolina vs. the United States involving the right of the government to tax dispensaries, which was affirmatively decided in the United States Supreme Court last month, I had occasion to prepare a blind tiger map of Charleston. This map shows the location of 28 'blind tigers' in the principal part of the city. I have just completed a new map of the city, which shows 20 blind tigers in the same territory as the last day. As the previous map was made during the Charleston expedition, there were naturally a larger number of blind tigers than there are now alleged to have been by Mrs. White to Manfred Cook, 23 years old, her alleged accomplice in the poison conspiracy."

"A comparison of the two maps shows that the greater portion of the blind tigers of 1902 are still in existence after a period of four years."

"One Thousand Killed. A dispatch from Tokyo to The London Daily Telegraph says: 'Advices from Taihoku (capital of Formosa) state that by the earthquake on that island, in the prefecture of Kagil alone 1,400 houses were destroyed, 1,014 persons killed and 425 injured. The war department has been using the following: 'One-half of Kagil has been destroyed. The garrison was marched outside, where they are now camping. All the soldiers are safe. We are sending them to Taiwan. Trains between Kagil and Toroku have been stopped.'

SENATOR TILLMAN.

AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A REPUBLICAN.

As A Prophet He Predicts That the Blind Money Worshipers Will Fail.

The New York Press, which is strongly Republican in its sentiment, says 'the eternal principle of opportunity for men is the object for which Senator Tillman contends in his report to the United States senate on the railroad rate bill. Arguing in support of the American people, he rebukes the ranting demagogue, alarmed with pitifork and blustering, a blasphemous tirade. This Ben Tillman is the cool logician, the calm controversialist who writes an earnest, dignified and unanswerable brief for the American people, the people of the highways that should be their own. Ben Tillman of the wool hat slips out of the mind's eye; in his place looms a statesmanlike figure.

"The fate that intrusts the representative of a discredited minority with the leadership of a momentous legislative battle, on whose outcome the fortunes of both majority and democracy are staked, reveals to us the shining worth of this human diamond in the rough. Omit wonder at his performance in that the railroad rate bill, in the hands of a man who would assassinate the quarter of a century and having relinquished the majority, duty to the minority in order to better to ply their knives should have appointed as chief mourner a very Antony to make the stones cry out in mourning."

"Senator Tillman, once the most rampant of radicals, is here a platform which the younger generation will live to marvel for its moderation. We have here the most frenzied of the Bryan agitators preaching the doctrine of conservatism as the only escape from political and social revolution. The breaking down of party lines in the senate on this issue in the strange manner he describes, is only one of the unprecedented features of the struggle between people and privilege. In the new alignment of forces on the side of the radicalism, the lone and lonely urging immediate government ownership or outright socialism, now heretofore known for their militance on caution. On the other side, pleading for the minimum of effective government supervision, are the 'moderate' radicals, the non-conformists, the brandishers of the 'burn your cities' hoax of the secondary campaigns. You gentlemen's relatives of today, the leaders who stand for reasonable redress of existing wrongs as against these who are not only convulsive remedies to which they are ready to resort, but who are the Tillman's Bryan's, and even the Tom Watson's of yesterday."

"There is not a line in the Tillman program to which the supporters of the Roosevelt Republican policy cannot subscribe. Reasonable returns to railroad, but always and only on actual capital invested, and not on speculations. Prohibition of railroads from treating the freight in competition with their shippers in addition to carrying mail. Confirmation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to abolish extortionate rates. Prison stripes for rebate criminals."

"To these just provisions some things need to be added. No man can be taken away without continuing the usual justice which railroad and their creatures Standard Oil, beef trust, coal trust and a hundred private monopolies, are enacting daily upon the people.

"With his prophetic eye the champion of a American freedom from economic shackles can deny the disaster that the blind and blundering knaves will not see. Standing almost solitary in this wilderness of strata zems and spilis, with Lincoln-like simplicity and Tillman-like fearlessness he utters his warning of the east of the dome the American judgment holds over the traitors and of the wreck American wrath will make of their odious scheme.

"The citizen who is not struck by the import of the Tillman message misses the meaning of the prologue to the most stirring drama since the War of the States.

"Pay Small Bills. There is far too much negligence everywhere in the small amount of money. It is not the small amount of money that men will have a small amount charged when they have sufficient money in their pockets to pay it, and subject the creditor to the trouble of sending it for collection. He needs it, taking the chances of losing it inside out, and he is away from his place of business, from home and perhaps subjecting him to the imputation of being in a needless hurry for payment. More attention to this point, and especially by those to whom the payment is immaterial, who can pay one time as well as another, and who are not dependent on the present mode of many persons in doing business. The prompt payment of small bills is a matter of more importance than is generally attached to it.

"A Bad Woman. At Rayville, La., charged with poisoning her husband with strychnine, in order to be free of marital ties and to marry a younger man, Mrs. Bettie E. White, 38 years old, of comely appearance, has been convicted of manslaughter in the district court here by Judge W. J. Gray, who sentenced the woman to a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary. The most sensational feature of the trial, which lasted a week, was the testimony of Mrs. Mary Bassett, of Rayville, elder daughter of Mrs. White, who identified the hand-writing of her mother in numerous places on the envelope which was sent by Mrs. White to Manfred Cook, 23 years old, her alleged accomplice in the poison conspiracy."

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"MAKES YOU WELL ALL OVER."

RHEUMACIDE goes right to the seat of the disease, sweeps all the germs and poisons out of the blood, cleans up all the plague spots in the body and sets all the organs to work again in Nature's way. Purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, it is yet the most powerful of cleansing medicines, and at the same time regulates the liver, tones up the stomach and builds up the entire system. RHEUMACIDE is the only remedy that cures rheumatism to stay cured.

MOST POWERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.



CURES DISEASE BY REMOVING THE CAUSE.

RHEUMACIDE has cured thousands of cases after all other remedies and famous doctors had failed. Austin Percelle, of Salem, Va., spent \$200 in medicines and hundreds of dollars for physicians' fees, and at last he was cured by half a dozen bottles of Rheumacide. G. Dietrich, of 2120 Ramsay street, Baltimore, says it has "made him a new man." Mrs. S. A. Combes, 114 S. Gilmore street, Baltimore, says it cleansed her blood, took away her pains, and made her "feel like a new woman." Your druggist sells and recommends Rheumacide.

CURES AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL.

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FALLS ONE HUNDRED FEET AND LANDS SAFE AND SOUND

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When He's Blown from Fall.

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THE SOUTH'S DEAD.

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Early Cabbage Plants Guaranteed to Satisfy Purchaser

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