

The County Record.

KINGSTREE, S. C.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE COUNTY RECORD.

"In men whom men condemn as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom MEN pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot—
I hesitate to draw the line
Between the two—where God has not."

KINGSTREE—THE GATEWAY
TO OPPORTUNITY.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1911.

Keeping the Streets Clean.

Apropos our remarks last week anent the efforts of the Civic League to keep the streets clean and their apparent discontinuance thereof, one of the leading members of the league has explained to us why the work could not be carried on any longer. In the first place the man employed to look after the side-walks had more work attend to than he could manage and do justice to each of his several avocations and was therefore released from his employment by the league, partly because he did not do the work satisfactorily and partly because the depleted treasury of the league did not justify them to continue hiring a man to do the work that should properly come within the province of the town council. An appeal has been made to the new council by representatives of the league and they have promised that arrangements will soon be made to keep the side-walks in better condition by the council, thus relieving the ladies of a burden that they never should have felt it necessary for them to assume. As one of the members remarked, the funds of the league should be applied to beautifying the town after the city fathers have had the streets cleaned sufficiently to give the ladies a working basis and encourage them in their efforts to make the town pretty and attractive.

We thought all the while that the ladies were doing more than their share in undertaking to keep the side-walks clean, but as one of them put it, it seemed that unless they did this work it would not be done at all.

Now, the thing to do is for the city council to have the drudgery work done for the Civic League, whose members will then be able to expend their energies and finances in making us a city beautiful.

The Cotton Picker.

Despite the many reputed successful cotton-picking machines that failed to meet the requirements of practical work, we cannot but believe that many people who have

witnessed a demonstration of the Price-Campbell machine honestly think that this problem has been solved and if their opinion be well founded the invention will bring about a revolution in industrial conditions throughout the South. As one man remarked when he saw its work, the invention of this machine ranks next to that of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney.

Assuming that the cotton-picker is a success, we would not advise our farmer friends to rejoice prematurely, for in our opinion such an invention, if perfected for practical work, would create a monopoly of cotton production among large landowners, with thousands of acres under cultivation. Moreover, the production of cotton heretofore restricted in the larger States of the Cotton Belt by inability to harvest the crop, would probably be increased from fifty to a hundred per cent, and the price would naturally vary in inverse ratio to the increase in bales produced.

How many farmers in Williamsburg county could afford a Price-Campbell picker costing eight or ten thousand dollars? We have no idea that the machine when placed on the market could be bought for less.

Again, in Texas and several other States we are told that the natural soil without any fertilizer will yield a bale of cotton to the acre, and that these States could supply about enough cotton to meet the world's demand if they could get it picked. If this be true the cotton-picker will play right into these farmers' hands, as it will mean the undoing of our cotton farmers, some of whom to make a bale of cotton per acre use twenty-five to thirty dollars worth of fertilizers.

With these things in view we are inclined to hope that the Price-Campbell machine, or any other cotton-picker, will never be successful, as long as such an invention would enrich one part of our South-land at the expense of the other. Bad as it is to see the cotton wasting in the fields when it is worth eight cents a pound on the market, would it be any better to pay from sixty cents to a dollar and twenty-five cents a hundred to have it machine picked and get from three to four cents a pound for it? We have always believed that the invention of a cotton-picker would put the cotton producers of South Carolina out of business, and if the picker is really here it behooves our farmers to look out for some other staple crop.

Two Notable Editions.

Two notable editions among the many newspapers of the State came to our desk last week. The sixty-four page Sunday State eclipses any similar achievement even on the part of that enterprising journal for just a regular Sunday issue. In point of the quantity and excellence of the contents this issue of the State would do credit to any newspaper published in the United States.

None the less meritorious in its restricted field is the forty-eight page Industrial Edition of our esteemed contemporary, the Darlington News and Press. Editor Spears and his readers are equally deserving of congratulation and commendation for this admirable paper, the composite work of

many a head and hand, for after all, it is a paper's responsibility or inferiority depends primarily on the support accorded it by the people of the county or State wherein it circulates. Darlington is one of the leaner counties of the State and Editor Spears evidently means to give its people a paper deserving of their liberal support.

If the cotton farmers of the South had reduced their acreage this year one-half they would not need a cotton picking machine and every one would be prosperous and contented. Why make two bales of cotton to sell for the price of one?



STATE and GENERAL TOPICS

Howell W Cooper, a prominent young merchant of Salley, Orangeburg county, was shot and probably fatally wounded Friday night by Henry H Carley, another merchant of the same place. The shooting grew out of a previous quarrel between the young men.

The town of Dillon has sold to a Chicago banking house its issue of bonds for water works and sewerage amounting to \$77,000. The bonds were sold at par, bearing interest at five per cent. They are to run for forty years with the option of retiring them in twenty years.

A negro named Andrew Singletary is in Florence county jail charged with firing a shot gun through a window into another negro's dwelling and wounding five members of the family; one, a daughter, is not expected to recover. The deed was committed near the Hymanville section of Florence county.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do not sicken or gripe, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or the youngest child. The old and feeble remedy for aiding and strengthening their weakened digestion and for regulating the bowels. For sale by all dealers.

5 or 6 doses "666" will cure any case of Chills and Fever. Price, 25c. 5-4-1yr

FIRE!

1866 1911.

I am pleased to announce to my old patrons and the public at large that

After the 10th inst.

I will be fully prepared to carry on the practice of

DENTISTRY in all its departments.

Call on me if you want

First Class Work at

Prices to Suit. Respectfully,

A. M. Snider.

Office over Gamble & Jacobs' Drug Store, Opposite The Record Office. 9-7-tf

BUILT THE FIRST PAVEMENT

Cordevo, in Spain, Was First City to Improve Its Roads—Streets of London Not Paved in 11th Century.

The oldest pavement of which there is any record in modern cities is that of Cordova, Spain, which was paved with stones by the Moors in the middle of the ninth century. The Moors caused water to be conveyed to the city in lead pipes.

Paris was the next city to pave its streets; but this civic betterment did not take place until the year 1184, on which occasion, says Rigard, the historian of Philip II, "the name of the city was changed from Lutetia which it had been previously called on account of its fithiness." These old streets must have been very bad indeed, as it was the general practice of the citizens to keep swine, which roamed at large and wallowed in the mire of the public way.

The streets of London were unpaved in the eleventh century; and it is uncertain just when the work did begin. Richard was not paved until 1417, though it was frequently impassable from the depth of its mud. During the reign of Henry VIII, many of the streets were "very foul and full of pits and sloughs very perfidious and noxious, as well for all the king's subjects on horseback as on foot, and with carriage." Smithfield was without pavement until 1614.

The now beautiful Berlin allowed its streets to go without even a clearing or cleaning until the middle of the seventeenth century; and until 1681 it was a popular practice to place pig pens immediately beneath the front windows of the houses. Every kind of filth and dirt was thrown into the streets of Berlin up to the comparatively recent year of 1838.

A Wendor Worker.

"Your own baby, if you have one," advertised the enterprising photographer, "can be enlarged, tinted, and framed for \$9.75 per dozen."—Metropolitan Magazine.

Island Well Named.

"Laymeca," a combination of two words signifying water and wood—from which the name Jamaica is derived—describes exactly the characteristics of the island.

Died From Bad Writing.

German handwriting attains a degree of illegibility unknown in Latin script. A tragic instance of this fact was afforded by the death of Johann Bacher, an Austrian musician of the last century. Bacher spent most of his leisure for fifteen years in compiling a history of the Viennese opera. When the manuscript was completed he submitted it to the Imperial academy, which had promised to publish it. In three months it was returned with a statement that no member of the academy could decipher it. Bacher then sought to have it copied, but no copyist capable of deciphering it was to be found. As a last resource he determined to dictate his work to an amanuensis only to discover that the greater part of the manuscript was illegible even to himself. The thought of his wasted years of labor untinged his brain, and in a fit of depression he committed suicide.

Going Back a Long Way.

Pick up any pedigree book and you will find it bristling with ancestral names whose presence is much more difficult to explain than that of the fly in the amber. And as you descend in the social scale the fictions multiply—from the pedigrees of the landed gentry to the family trees proudly cherished in hundreds of middle class homes. But these lineages, aspiring as they are, are of mushroom growth compared with many that are claimed with seeming honesty. At Mostyn hall you may see a vellum roll, seven yards long, headed by no less famous an ancestor than "Adam, son of God." Another pedigree at the college of heralds starts thus modestly with Adam and the garden of Eden, and Wales has many a family tree which traces descent with unerring hand from the same remote origin.

What Became of the Trousers.

Of Judge Parry's many stories of the Manchester county court that about the comely of a man's Sunday trousers is one of the best. In the plaintiff's box was a woman, in the defendant's an elderly collier. The plaintiff stated her case: "I lent you mon's missis my mon's Sunday trousers to pay 'is rent with, an' I want 'em back." The defendant at first replied, "There's nowt in it at all." Pressed for a more definite reply, he scowled at the judge and protested, "Why, the 'ole street knows all about them trousers." But Judge Parry was not the "ole street," and he patiently encouraged the defendant to talk until he got the explanation, "Why, yon woman 'an my missis drank them Sunday trousers."—Westminster Gazette.

Catching Cuttlefish.

Cuttlefish require deft handling. The bait, which consists of a rough chunk of fish fastened to a hook or even tied to a string, is not dropped over the side to be swallowed, but to excite the gustatory organs of the cuttles and to be slowly pulled up until those mollusks have reached the surface in a vain attempt to embrace it with their long arms. Then in a moment a gaff is plunged into the leathery mantle of the would be diner, and the creature is ceremoniously flung into the boat.

It isn't very long before the good fellow is a poor fellow.



See What You Buy

Buy What You Need

Do you buy fertilizer under a brand name like medicine, or do you buy what your land needs? There are no magic qualities possessed by certain brands. It is only a question of how many pounds of plants they contain.

By mixing your fertilizer yourself, you can portion of quick acting and gradually available ric Acid and Ammonia to your soil, and you

Know What You Buy

The best farmers, those who produce the most for the least money, and make their lands more productive each season, all find that

Home Mixing Pay

Our formula book sent free

Fertilizer Materials for Home Mixing

- Thomas Phosphate—Total Phosphoric Acid, 17 to 19%; Lime, 35-50%
- Muriate of Potash—Potash, 49%
- Sulphate of Potash—Potash, 48%
- Kainit—Potash, 12%
- Nitrate of Potash—Ammonia, 15%; Potash, 44%
- Imported Ground Fish Guano—Ammonia, 10 to 12%; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 15-20%
- Nitrate of Soda—Ammonia, 18%
- High Grade Dried Blood—Ammonia, 16%
- High Grade Tankage—Ammonia, 9 to 10%; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 15%

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Kingstree, South Carolina.