

Cotton Seed Industry in the South.

The magnificent opportunities which exist at the South for the making and buildings of homes by immigrants, for the profitable investment of capital, and the practical application of the arts and sciences, are now so well known to reading and observant men that it is almost a waste of time to call attention to detailed conditions in the South.

If any one is skeptical on the subject, he need only look at the small population per square mile, the fertility of the lands, the climate, the small cost of living, and the numerous natural advantages and resources of the South to see that a condition must necessarily exist there more favorable for comfortable living for the frugal and industrious poor, for accumulation of wealth for the intelligent small capitalist, and for the doubling of fortunes for those already wealthy, than in any other part of the United States to-day.

Instead of dealing, therefore, with the general subject, I wish to give a practical illustration of one of the lines of future development of the South, which is characteristically Southern with which I happen to be very familiar from a long business connection.

In short, I wish to point out where a practically inexhaustible source of wealth exists in a product of which the general public outside the South knows almost nothing. I allude to what is familiarly known in the South by the name of cotton seed hulls. The name itself belittles the character and value of the product to such an extent that one is almost tempted to turn away from it in disappointment, without investigation, on simply hearing it mentioned.

"Hulls" is a term we associate in our minds with husks, or the outer covering of some valuable nut, fruit, or grain, which serves the purpose nature intended it for, of protecting and preserving the kernel, but which in itself, for all purpose of commerce, is worthless.

While such in part is the definition, such is not the character of "cotton seed hulls." It bears more the relation of bran to wheat than of husk to kernel; but even this description is not adequate; for the hull of the cotton seed both in weight and value bears a much more important relation to the kernel of the seed than bran does to wheat.

The hull comprises 45 to 50 per cent. of the weight of the seed. As turned out by the oil mills, this article consists of little capsules, more or less broken up, of which the outer or convex part consists of a closely adhering short cotton fiber, comprising about 25 to 33 1-3 per cent of the weight; and the inner, or concave part, of a tough, dark brown shell of mucilaginous matter resembling the covering of apple seeds. This is not quite all, for these fiber-covered and broken capsule capture and retain, during the oil mill processes of hulling and separation, however well performed, a portion of the kernels in a finely divided state. The proportion of the kernel thus caught, and forming a real portion of the hulls as marketed, varies from 1.1-2 to 5 per cent, and is rich in oil and nitrogenous matter.

In the dry, loose and somewhat matted condition in which the hulls are usually seen, they present a very unpromising appearance, but years of experience have demonstrated conclusively that they form a perfect and entire feed for cattle. It is only for the purpose of rapidly fattening cattle that other more highly concentrated feed stuffs, generally cotton seed meal, are added to the hulls.

There are now annually "crushed" in the oil mills of the South about 1,500,000 tons of cotton seed, giving a product of hulls of about 675,000 to 700,000 tons. There are annually grown and passed through power gins, to obtain the 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales of cotton which are annually marketed, and additional quantity of 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 tons of cotton seed which are not as yet hauled out to the oil mills, which are generally located at some distance from the gins and plantations.

The total seed crop is by weight twice as great as the cotton crop. If all these seed were manufactured, the weight of the hulls might be taken, speaking roughly, as equivalent to the weight of the cotton, or if put up into 500 lb bales like cotton, as 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales of hulls—the same quantity as the cotton crop. This gives the present productive limit of this useful article and makes it pretty certain that, with such a large seed and hull supply, not now worked, available as new mills are opened, no great or rapid advance in the price of hulls need be expected.

Owing, as already stated, to their unpromising looking appearance and unfortunate name, for long years no attempt was made to dispose of the hulls commercially; and until about ten years ago, when the experiment was made of feeding them to cattle, they were literally thrown away or burned for fuel at the mills.

This article has had the hardest kind of a fight against ignorance and prejudice to find its way into profitable consumption; but such intrinsic merit has it that to-day, out of 300 or more oil mills in the South, I do not know of a single one that is burning its hulls. A considerable

supply of crude potash, in which the hulls are rich, was taken away when these ashes were no longer obtainable.

In many States, particularly Texas, many thousand head of cattle are annually fed, and with the addition of cotton seed meal are fattened upon cotton seed hulls. Much of the Chicago dressed beef shipped all over the country in refrigerator cars is simply concentrated cotton seed hulls. The price at which hulls sell is far below their intrinsic value as a feed stuff and varies from \$2.50 to \$5 per ton at the mills, though as high as \$10 per ton has been paid for it in some cases when the demand unexpectedly exceeded the supply, when the mills were not running, and this is about its real value. I believe that every dairy in or about the cities, like Memphis, Atlanta or New Orleans, is now feeding its milk cows on cotton seed hulls.

Competent chemists figure that 90 per cent of the value of the hulls is available for fertilizer after being used for feed. Hulls are little known or used outside the South, but there is a new enterprise at Memphis, the Tennessee Fiber Company, working under letters patent, that is successfully taking the hulls from the oil mills and concentrating, in more suitable for shipment, the nutritious portion of the hulls, which is termed "cotton seed bran," and separating the lint for use of paper makers and packers, which is turned out in small compressed bales.

Having now shown what cotton seed hulls really are, their value, their great actual and numerous possible production, we are prepared to consider the merits of this article as a wealth producer. It will first be necessary to say something in regard to the location of the cotton oil mills. Though some of the large cities, like Memphis, Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans, have more than one mill each, they are, as a rule, very widely distributed over the Southern States, and generally in the towns which vary in population from 2,500 up. The average price at which cotton seed hulls can be obtained at the mills is about \$3.25 per ton. Their intrinsic value as a feeding stuff is about \$10, say \$8. The average freight from the South to the New England and Middle States is about \$6 per ton. It could hardly be possible, therefore, unless under exceptional circumstances, to use cotton seed hulls in their ordinary form outside the South.

From the fact that the oil mills are located in the towns and cities, and that the lands near them have been cultivated longer and more closely than those at a distance, thus being more in need of fertilizers, it is evident that the most profitable use to be made of the hulls is by farmers or stock raisers on the lands near the oil mills. A farmer, therefore, located on land which needs fertilizing, near an oil mill, who also raises cattle or keeps a dairy, and who has a market ready to his hand for his farm products, is prepared to make an astonishing profit upon this article.

Estimating the cost of freighting to the farm at 75 cents per ton, the average cost of the hulls at the mills at \$3.25 per ton, and the intrinsic value of the hulls as compared with other feed stuffs or fertilizers as only \$8 per ton, the farmer will make a profit of \$4 per ton on every ton of hulls he consumes. If we add to this 90 per cent of the intrinsic value, which percentage the chemists allow for it after feeding, he would have \$11 per ton as the total profit, or \$7.60 per ton as the net profit over and above other feeding stuffs and fertilizers. It is difficult to conceive of any situation in which a farmer could be placed in populous territory in the United States where he starts out with conditions so favorable to success, or where he has a finer opportunity of producing wealth from using an undervalued product which can be had in practically unlimited quantity. Add to this that such lands as have been described can be had at a very low price, because of their more or less worn condition and also because of the present general depreciation in real estate, the probability of a large profit from the enrichment of the land, and the unearned increment from the probably rapid growth of all Southern cities in the near future, and it is scarcely possible to point any better illustration which the South offers of her many and great opportunities than is contained in this long despised and still greatly undervalued article cotton seed hulls.—Edwin Lehman Johnson, in Scientific American.

RALEIGH, Nov. 19.—At Shaw university (colored) here to-day, interesting exercises were held before a very large audience. The principal address was on negro education by Dr. J. L. M. Cerry, agent of the Peabody and State funds, who was introduced by President Chas. F. Meserve. Brief addresses were made by President Edwin Alderman of the State university, ex-Chief Justice James E. Shepherd, and Josephus Daniels. There are 370 students at Shaw, one of them being a son of King Kama of South Africa.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Stitches, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or Haemorrhoids, or any other itching or painful eruption. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. De Lorms.

Final Figures.

Votes Cast for State and Electoral Tickets.

The State board of canvassers has completed the tabulation of the returns from the recent election as sent in by the several county boards of canvassers. While the results have not been declared there are no contests for the offices named below and the figures will beyond question stand as they have been tabulated. As will be seen below the total vote cast for governor was 66,636, of which the Democratic nominee got 59,424 and the Melton Republican candidate 4,432, against 2,780 for the Webster candidate. For the electoral ticket 68,938 votes were cast. The total vote for Republican electors of both faction was 9,313, while in the State election the nominees of both factions got only 7,212 votes. The Palmer Buckner vote was ridiculously small—only 824 for the entire State, the bulk of it being in Charleston. But the figures are given below. Here is the electoral vote by counties, the vote for the first man on the Bryan, Palmer, Webster and Melton Republican tickets, respectively, being given:

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.				
	Coop	McMas-	Lati	Dun-
	er	ter	mer	can
Abbeville,	2,473	1	212	125
Aiken,	1,819	11	26	111
Anderson,	3,109	17	307	61
Barnwell,	2,355	3	83	156
Beaufort,	289	—	73	371
Berkeley,	513	9	27	116
Charleston,	1,659	549	281	931
Chester,	1,254	10	76	—
Chesterfield,	1,464	—	115	105
Clarendon,	1,450	—	157	50
Colleton,	1,646	6	48	295
Darlington,	1,625	21	147	54
Edgefield,	1,532	7	190	26
Fairfield,	1,078	—	11	43
Florence,	1,530	35	42	84
Georgetown,	459	36	31	703
Greenville,	2,718	35	214	74
Hampton,	1,072	—	—	25
Horry,	1,372	—	—	196
Kershaw,	1,191	2	130	9
Lancaster,	1,557	—	177	—
Laurens,	1,943	—	107	4
Lexington,	1,672	—	3	194
Marion,	1,936	11	313	—
Marlboro,	1,232	3	164	73
Newberry,	1,528	9	35	29
Oconee,	1,392	—	104	95
Orangeburg,	2,729	—	235	79
Pickens,	1,261	—	138	32
Richland,	925	29	95	373
Spartanburg,	4,234	—	134	113
Sumter,	1,550	24	202	124
Saluda,	1,241	—	45	15
Union,	1,279	2	113	45
Williamsburg,	1,590	4	58	297
York,	2,020	4	142	—
	58,801	824	4,215	5,097

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.			
	Eiler-	Wal-	Pope
	be	lace.	
Abbeville,	2,487	202	109
Aiken,	1,756	9	110
Anderson,	3,061	205	31
Barnwell,	2,349	79	151
Beaufort,	407	17	325
Berkeley,	633	18	159
Charleston,	2,809	61	710
Chester,	1,262	21	0
Chesterfield,	1,465	22	171
Clarendon,	1,266	33	146
Colleton,	1,730	27	215
Darlington,	1,620	147	54
Edgefield,	1,534	116	—
Fairfield,	1,078	15	39
Florence,	1,464	69	133
Georgetown,	563	18	493
Greenville,	2,688	75	50
Hampton,	1,063	7	26
Horry,	1,292	0	162
Kershaw,	1,213	82	13
Lancaster,	1,574	153	2
Laurens,	1,858	97	29
Lexington,	1,670	1	153
Marion,	1,935	280	0
Marlboro,	1,226	97	80
Newberry,	1,511	44	53
Oconee,	1,333	64	71
Orangeburg,	2,622	133	96
Pickens,	1,245	98	9
Richland,	804	52	241
Spartanburg,	4,066	103	117
Sumter,	1,570	147	105
Saluda,	1,230	36	15
Union,	1,453	98	38
Williamsburg,	1,526	31	294
York,	2,150	83	0
	59,434	2,780	4,432

On Monday morning next the State board will meet to hear the contests in the several congressional districts. In the meantime the vote is being held back until the contests are disposed of.

The Columbia Register is responsible for the statement that Governor Evans will remove the metropolitan police system from Charleston before he goes out of office. The system has not only proven very unsatisfactory to all citizens regardless of politics; but it has also proved very inefficient.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—The East St. Louis Packing House company, which has a plant valued at \$400,000 in East St. Louis and also maintained a large establishment in this city, have closed up their packing house on the east side and are selling off their property. There has been very little margin in the pork packing business for the last year, and D. L. Quirk, Sr., the president and principal stockholder, concluded that the small profits at the present time did not justify the risk it incurred.

Tom Watson to Butler.

ATLANTA, Nov. 19.—The Constitution will print the following to-morrow:

Tom Watson has been rubbing more red pepper into the wounds of Senator Marion Butler. In his paper, of yesterday, he publishes his answer to Butler, and it is without any appearance of conservatism. In his reply, Mr. Watson says in part:

"You did not dare to publish it (the first letter) because you felt its arraignment of you to be unanswerable. Mr. Washburn's telegrams (to which I was no party) did not control you then in not publishing the letter any more than they control you now in suppressing it. The truth is, Senator, you feel yourself to be a deeply guilty man—as, indeed, you are. Instead of managing this great campaign in a spirit of broad patriotism and of courageous loyalty to your nominee and your party, you have allowed your personal ill-will toward me to divert you into a tortuous, narrow, jealous and disloyal policy which has shipwrecked the People's party and brought the success of Mr. Bryan to a crisis of extreme peril. You now plead with me to pull you out of the hole. I shall do nothing of the kind. You pecked your way into it, and you must peck your way out."

"Senator, you were selected as chairman to help me with this campaign. You were expected to act with me and for me. You have not done so. You have acted without me, and you have acted against me. In nothing have you consulted me. At no time have you told me of your plans or your purposes. In all this you may be right and I may be wrong. The committee called off by you to one side at Chicago has sustained you and censured me. Therefore, my position is most painful. The Bryan-Swall committee is against me and the Bryan-Watson committee is against me."

"I stand alone. But senator, I was a Populist while you were still camping with the Democrats, and I have always been a middle of the road Populist, while you never have been. A fusionist you have always been and you bargain with the Republicans in one campaign and with the Democrats in the next. In this campaign you have bargained with both Republicans and Democrats. God only knows which bargain you intend to keep."

"As for me, I turn from you and appeal to the real, true-hearted Populists. If I have sinned against principle and right in demanding that our party and its nominees and its creed be respected by the Democrats who had come to us for help—then I want the party to say so, and I will bow to its decree."

"But I do not recognize your right to put me under the heels of the Democratic tricksters and bosses and I shall continue to claim the privilege of speaking and writing for the national nominees of the People's party."

"I do not believe that the time has yet come when Populists will say it is treason to be loyal to the Populist ticket. It is unnecessary for me to say that my letter of acceptance must stand just as it is written. Yours, etc., THOMAS E. WATSON."

Cubans Move to Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 19.—A number of prominent Cubans arrived by the Olivette from Havana this evening and will make their homes in Jacksonville and Ocala until the conflict ends. They declare that no honest man who has any respect for his family can live under Spanish law as it is administered on the island.

A prominent Cuban said relative to the engagement reported between Mason and Weyler, that important battles had been fought and that Weyler had been defeated. Owing to the surveillance of the government definite news has not been received in this country, but that it was true all Cubans in Havana knew through their official sources. He stated this information could be given the American people with every confidence. They further stated that Port au Prince, Cascora and Guaimaro were all in the hands of the Cubans under Calixto Garcia and his aides.

It is reported that Weyler is wounded and the rumor is believed to be well founded.

Gold and Silver Papers for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

Can't

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. **Eat** They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

We are Ready.

OUR FALL STOCK

Is now complete in every department, and buyers will do themselves an injustice, if they fail to see us before making their winter purchases. It is impossible to do justice, in the limited space allowed us, to the different departments of our store, and we feel that we are well enough known in the territory tributary to Sumter, not to require us to enter into a detailed description of it. Our annually increasing business has warranted us in buying

The largest stock we have ever bought,

And should we be so fortunate as to enjoy as liberal a patronage from our friends this season as we have in the past we will have no reason to regret our purchases.

Our buyer paid particular attention to the purchase of

Hosiery.

Having bought in all nearly **10,000 Pairs.** In which there are some excellent values.

We would call particular attention to one case, 750 pairs, of Misses narrow ribbed, full regular made at 10c. per pair. These are regular 15c. to 20c. goods.

One case, 900 pairs, of Boys' extra long and very heavy woven seam, at 15c. per pair. These goods retail everywhere at 25 cents.

One case, 1200 pairs, Ladies' fast black, full regular made at 10c. per pair. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Our Dry Goods Stock

Is complete in every department.

Our line of Dress Goods at 25c per yard in all wool fabrics, are worthy of special mention. Will be pleased to send samples on application

Blankets.

Those who were fortunate enough to secure a pair of our celebrated all-wool Tarheel's last year will bear testimony as to their worth, but they are better made this season, and our large contract for them warrants us in selling them at **\$3.90 pr pair.** If these are too dear we will sell you a pair from 45c. up.

CAPEES.

Well we have a few of them, about 1,000 we should say, and the lady who buys without seeing our stock will have reason to regret it, for she will pay more money. We can sell a good Beaver Cloth in Black or Navy neatly trimmed in fur and braid for One Dollar—goods that sold last season from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

SHOES.

Our stock in this line is better than ever. We carry no shoddy shoes. Every pair is warranted solid or money refunded.

CLOTHING.

Judging from the way our tables are piled we must expect to do some business in this line.

If your boy wants a suit we have them from 65c. up. If your husband wants a suit we have them from \$2 up. Our all-wool black Cheviot at \$4.50 cannot be duplicated for less than \$6.50.

HATS.

This is the line we have made our reputation on, and we are bound to sustain it. Our competitors may advertise sample hats and Job Lots, but shrewd buyers who want the best goods for the least money seek us.

We will say nothing about our GROCERY STOCK—they are so cheap they are not worth advertising space.

Every man, woman and child in Sumter County will need something for the Winter, and we extend to all an invitation to come and see us. Our salesmen will take pleasure in showing you through our stock, and if they cannot sell you, they will make it very interesting for those who do.

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Sept 23

Hardware. **Hardware.**

Let us Sell You!

We have had years of experience in the business, and think we can satisfy you in quality and price. For

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COME TO US.

For Buggy and Wagon Material

WE KEEP IT.

For Best Cook and Heating Stoves

OUR STORE IS THE PLACE.

For Engine Supplies, Farm or Shop Tools, House Furnishing Goods, Harness, Razors, Scissors, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Etc.,

Come right here.

Rubber and Leather Belting, Paints and Oils are Specialties.

CAN'T WE FURNISH YOU WITH SOME?

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Oct 9