

GROWING COTTON IN AFRICA.

Abstract of Report Made by Supt. Calloway of the German Experiment Station.

Atlanta, Ga., March 28.—The German Colonial Economic society of Berlin has issued an elaborate report of the work of the experimental cotton plantation in Togo, West Africa, managed by J. N. Calloway and three young negroes from Booker Washington's school at Tuskegee, Ala. The following is an abstract from Superintendent Calloway's statement to the society, which is included in the report:

"Our planting covered six months' time, but can be divided into two periods—from March to June and from July to August. The rainy season began in March, but was very light at first. On March 27 we planted our first American cotton, about one and a half acres. This sprouted quickly and grew nicely. After one month it was a foot and a half high. April brought frequent, light rains. It was a good month for planting. During this month we planted twelve acres of American cotton. In May, twenty acres were planted. The rain during May was very heavy but did not injure the growth of the plants. In the first days of July very damaging rains came. The bolls of the early crop were entirely destroyed. The plants rusted and the bolls rotted without opening. Only two bales of cotton were harvested from seed planted before July, much more perished in the field.

"In the months of July and August twenty acres were planted with American and Egyptian cotton. September and October had less rain, but clouds and fog continued. By the end of October there was more sun and a higher temperature. Seed planted in July and August produced in December what would in America be called half a crop. A small area was planted in October, but with little success, as rain ceased to fall soon after. In these experiments we used native, American (upland and sea island) and Egyptian seed. Next year Peru seed will be tried. The large part of the seed sown was American. I believe that by planting the seed in late summer, and thus avoiding the heavy rains, good results can be obtained with American cotton. It is probable too, that better results can be obtained by using cotton seed or artificial fertilizers. I am of the opinion that by crossing native with American cotton a variety adapted to the colony can be secured.

"One hundred acres of land in all were cultivated. Up to the end of December 25 bales of cotton were in readiness to ship. Thirteen of these were from native seed, nine from American seed and one from Egyptian seed. The natives grow cotton as a secondary product with yams. There is sufficient good cotton land. The expedition intends to distribute good cotton seed to the natives. In native cotton the proportion between lint and seed was 1,800 pounds of seed cotton to a bale of 500 pounds. The crop from American seed showed the same proportion as in America, i. e., 1,500 pounds of seed cotton to a bale.

"The natives must be taught to cultivate more cotton on the same ground with the same labor. If possible, they must be furnished with draught animals. Although it was known that no animal could resist the climate, 20 horses and 20 oxen were brought from the interior. The tsetse fly soon began its fatal work, and by September all the animals were dead. Experiments should be continued with native horses. After our animals died it was necessary to depend on native labor for everything, and natives drew the bales of cotton to the coast in lumber wagons. Portable engines should be introduced to furnish power for ginning and baling, and a railway should be built from the coast inland. Our experience has given us every reason to believe that in a few years it will be possible to export many thousand bales of cotton from the colony of Togo. This will not have any effect on the markets of the world, but it will be of advantage to Germany, and especially to the two and a half millions of natives in the colony.

Under present conditions the cost of a 500 pound bale of cotton delivered at Bremen, including ginning, pressing and moving to the coast by native labor, shipping expenses, sundries, insurance, is 225 marks (about \$63.00.) If crossing native with American seeds makes it possible to get a bale from 1,500 pounds of seed cotton and the introduction of steam power for ginning, baling and hauling lowers the cost to equivalent expenses in America, it should be possible to produce a bale of cotton of the same quality to be laid down in Bremen for 190 marks (about \$47.00)."

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

It is none of our fight, but we wish to go on record as endorsing everything the Nashville American has said about Gen. William T. Sherman and his march to the sea. There is not in the whole annals of civilized warfare, if such an expression may be used, a record that for brutality, incendiarism, slaughter, devastation and general barbarism that comes anywhere near the one that Sherman cut across the bosom of the South on that march. His path was strewn with ruin, cities were burned, women outraged, farm property ruthlessly destroyed, defenseless people robbed and, in fact, if there was any possible crime that Sherman's army did not commit we do not know what it was. Possibly it will do no good at the present time to discuss that black page in history, but the time will never come—it ought not to come—when self-respecting Southerners will quietly listen to defense of Sherman and his march to the sea. The men who are responsible for the discussion are the ones who are rushing to the defense of Sherman. When a man's own brother would not defend him, others ought not to try it. There will be no reconciliation in this country if we do not endorse Sherman to bring it about.—Chattanooga News.

Jacksonville, Miss., March 27.—All the motormen and conductors in the employ of the Jackson Street Railway company went on strike this afternoon because the manager of the system sent a negro out as motorman with one of the cars. It was an extra car but the employes ran their cars into the barn. The negro was discharged an hour later and the men went back to work.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Activity Changes From Wholesalers to Retailers—Effect of the Holidays.

New York, March 28.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade activities have shifted from first to second hands this week. Wholesale and jobbing distribution of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, millinery and shoes has been rather quieter, as was only natural in view of the culmination of the spring demand before Easter. Retail distribution, favored by spring weather, has been very active east and west, with a fair business at the south. Among the industries, new demand for iron and steel has on the whole been less active, but production and shipment have gone forward at undiminished speed. The building trades have taken a decided spurt in activity. Lumber is active at all markets, at higher prices than ruled a year ago. The edge has rather been taken off cotton and cotton goods prices by the reaction in the raw material and the talk of further labor unsettlement, but values as a whole are steady.

Aggressive strength in prices is chiefly manifested by hog products, which, it is declared, have been manipulated by packers. A more reasonable explanation, however, is that the high prices for beef and mutton have largely diverted consumption to hog products. Milder weather has relieved the strain on the coal trade somewhat, but strike talk has prevented weakness in prices.

Rather less activity in iron and steel is noted, but no loss of price firmness is observable. The peculiar situation of the foundry product market is shown by the fact that prices of that grade are \$1 higher per ton than Bessemer. Finished iron and steel has been active, implement and wagon manufacturers buying heavily of steel bars, which are nominally \$2 per ton higher. Despite the fact that tin plate mills are booked for five months ahead, the leading interest continues to take orders at \$4 per box. Testimony to the activity in hardware is well nigh unanimous. Chicago reports demand active beyond all precedent. Jobbers in cutlery and builders' hardware at New York report inability to secure supplies fast enough.

The analysis of the cotton market, given a week ago, to the effect that the market was on a dead centre and that the position appeared to be overbought was confirmed this week by the sharp break of nearly one-third of a cent in futures and of one-fourth of one cent in spots, brought about by tired, long liquidation. A more cheerful tone developed at the decline, however, and covering in anticipation of the holidays recovered a portion of the loss.

The leading cereals are irregularly lower after an apparently futile effort at bulling prices. Last week's decline brought in considerable export business in wheat, and some revival was reported even in corn. Steady buying and talk of a squeeze in corn were reflected sympathetically in wheat. The talk of a corner in July corn was aided by the small supplies of contract grades, but the tendency to take profits in anticipation of the holidays weakened prices, which generally closed lower than a week ago. Wheat crop advices have on the whole been very good, though insulated reports of damage in Kansas and Oklahoma have been received. These, however, do not agree with Bradstreet's reports of liberal rains in the southwest and the improved feeling in business circles generally in that section.

Business failures number 183, as against 189 in this week last year. Failures in Canada number 22, as against 23 a year ago.

The Message of Easter.

A living hope "by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead," is the message which Easter morning brings to us. Not without reason therefore Christians celebrate Easter Sunday with thanksgiving and praise to Christ "who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." It ought to be a day of rejoicing. Indeed, if we could fully apprehend and rightly appreciate the glorious life beyond, which the resurrection of Christ announces and demonstrates as an absolute certainty, we could not repress the emotions of gladness and joy which would thrill our hearts. The resurrection of Christ is a monumental fact whose base rests on earth and whose top reaches into heaven. With grateful hearts, with simple faith, with fervent prayer, with holy love, let us, on Easter morning, unite with the thousands of Christians throughout the world in weaving around this monument a garland of praise.—Christian Advocate.

New York, March 27.—Mine workers and mine owners of the anthracite fields debated their differences for four hours today in a conference arranged by the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, but the meeting was without result save that the workers agreed not to strike on April 1 as decreed at the Shamokin convention. There is to be further friendly discussion between the two interests and Senator Hanna, as chairman of the industrial department of the federation, was empowered to call another conference at any favorable time within the next 30 days. The workers asked for an increase in pay, a shortening of the working day and the adoption of a scale for the entire district. The operators declined to grant the demands as to time and pay and refused to permit the complete unionization of their properties. The operators offered to meet employes with grievances at any time but insisted that there be no distinction between union and non-union men. They also asserted that present market conditions did not warrant any increase in wages or decrease in working time.

Washington, March 27.—Surgeon General of the Navy Rixey has gone to Charleston, S. C., to look over the grounds for the naval station at that city, with a view to the establishment of a naval hospital. He will also visit Port Royal to inspect the naval hospital there and see what can be done in the way of increased accommodation.

VALUE OF COTTON SEED.

Formerly Considered Waste, it is Now a Valuable Product.

Compiled by the Boston News Bureau.

To a fuller understanding of the importance of the merger in process in the cotton industry the following relating to cotton seed and its products and to fertilizers for cotton production, is necessary.

Formerly cotton seed was thrown away. Stringent laws were in force in most cotton producing States requiring its destruction to avoid the poisoning of streams, or the destruction of cattle or of agricultural lands.

In 1870 practically all the cotton seed oil that was made was exported, and its total value was under \$15,000. In 1880 there were 45 mills, exporting nearly 7,000,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$3,225,000.

In 1890 there were 357 mills, crushing 2,479,386 tons of seed, producing 93,325,729 gallons, valued at \$21,390,674, besides by-products, that brought up the value to \$42,411,835. These are the value at point of production. Of the above, the exports of oil alone were 49,356,741 gallons, valued at \$16,541,321. The amount of seed crushed was barely one half of the available supply and in a "short-crop" year.

The vast increase of the business has not kept pace with the increase in the demand for this pure vegetable oil, which is rapidly becoming an important to mankind as has become the lint or "cotton," and there seems to be almost no limit to the uses of and needs for it. So, too, with the ever increasing by-products.

Some figures will illustrate this. One ton (2,000 pounds) of cotton seed results in:

Table with 3 columns: Pounds, P. C., and Cotton seed oil (37 6-10 gal.)

Total, 2,000 100

The 93,000,000 gallons of oil are utilized as follows:

Exported 49,000,000 gallons; To France, 300,000 barrels, for making soap and olive oil; Netherlands, 200,000 barrels, for making butter; Belgium, 45,000 barrels; Great Britain, 65,000 barrels; Austria, 75,000 barrels; Germany, 55,000 barrels; Italy, 60,000 barrels; Mexico, 40,000 barrels; South America, 30,000 barrels; South Africa, West Indies, etc. 100,000 barrels.

The balance is consumed in the United States in the form of lard compound, soap, oleomargarine, salad oil, cooking oil, burning oil and sardine packing. Four hundred pounds of the cotton seed meal added to one ton of the hulls makes an ideal cattle food. Some hundreds of thousands of cattle are so fattened for the market and at great increase in value.

Over 57,000,000 pounds of lint (the short lint) recovered are used as filling for cheap cotton fabrics and carpets, for wadding or batting, twines and mattress making.

A United States agricultural bureau publication says that the meal and hulls, after the extraction of the oil, contain 100 per cent of all the original value of the seed as either a fertilizer or a cattle food; while if fed to cattle, the ground receives from 80 to 95 per cent of all the original value as a fertilizer.

The claim is often made that cotton is the most useful to man of all the plants that nature produces. The United States produces two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton.

Casper, Wyo., March 28.—Charles Francis Woodward, the condemned murderer of Sheriff Wm. C. Ricker, was hanged early today by 24 masked men.

Washington, March 28.—The State department will take no steps to bring to the attention of the Danish government the charges against the integrity of American statesmen preferred by Capt. Christmas and yesterday brought to the attention of the house of representatives. The department regards the charges as unworthy its attention, by reason of insufficient evidence and obvious error in statement of alleged facts. The department is perfectly aware also that the Danish government does not intend to pay one cent of the \$50,000 claimed by Christmas as his commission, so that, of course, none of that money could be used to corrupt American statesmen and newspapers.

Miss McClintock will succeed Dr. Pell as president of the Pres. College for Women in Columbia.

Mr. James Campbell, the popular treasurer of Richland County, died Saturday, March 22, at his home in Columbia.

The South Carolina State Medical Association will meet in convention at Spartanburg, April 17, 18.

A New York man has invented a process of distillation and compression by which whiskey can be compressed into pills that can be carried in the vest pocket.

Williamson, the Greenwood County man who whipped a neighbor nearly to death a few months ago, was convicted yesterday and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Charley Snow the negro who assisted in the beating also received a five year sentence.

Frank Bemis, of Columbus, O., cannot keep warm, though he wears 5 suits of underclothing the year round and sleeps in an ulster and woolen cap. He usually carries about forty pounds of clothing, besides \$30,000 life insurance, and says he can pass a better medical examination than most men. Physicians do not know what is the matter with him.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Burden of Bad Roads.

In a country as large as that in which we live, with the greater part of its producing regions widely separate from the markets which they serve, the matter of transportation is one of vast importance, writes Hon. Martin Dodge in Forum. This applies particularly to our agricultural products; for, while a great portion both of our manufacture output and of our farm growth must be moved long distances by rail or water before reaching a market, practically all of the latter must also be transported for greater or less distances over the public highways. The question of marketing these agricultural products, amounting in the United States to \$1,000,000,000 annually, on terms that the dealer can afford to pay and the grower to accept, often reduces itself to a question of cheap and quick delivery; in other words, to a question of economical transportation.

As far as the railways and steamship lines are concerned, this problem has been dealt with very intelligently and satisfactorily. Skill and money have been applied without stint to the provision of enlarged means of conveyance, improved ways and increased power. These influences, under the stress of strong competition, have reduced long distance freight rates to a reasonable level.

There is one phase of this transportation problem, however, which has approached no satisfactory solution. That is the matter of wagon road haul. As has already been said, while the greater part of our farm products travel by steamship, canal or railway for a portion of the journey to market, virtually all of them are conveyed for some distance over the public highways. It is unfortunate that this is often the most expensive part of their journey. It has been shown by mathematical demonstration that it costs more to move a bushel of wheat or a ton of hay ten miles over the average country roads of the United States than to transport the same burden 500 miles by railway or 2,000 miles by steamship. It has happened many times in different parts of the country that farmers have let crops go to waste because the cost of hauling them to the nearest market or railway shipping point over wretched and ill kept roads amounted to more than could be realized for them afterwards; whereas, if good roads on which heavy loads could be hauled had been at hand, the same crops could have been marketed at a small profit to the producer, while the economic gain resulting from their application to useful purposes would have been very considerable.

A terrible storm swept over Southern Alabama and Mississippi Thursday and Friday. In some localities eleven inches of rain fell within forty-eight hours. Railroad travel is suspended, tracks bridges and public roads washed away and an immense amount of property lost.

DISTILLED WATER.

It is the Purest, Best and Only Absolutely Safe Water.

Boil a gallon of water until there is but a quart left, and the quart will contain all the impurities of the gallon and be nearly four times as impure as before. Continue the boiling and all the impurities—animal, vegetable and mineral, except the gases thrown off—will be reduced to one solid mass. The water which is evaporated and passed off as steam is very nearly pure. But you will say, it kills the dangerous germs. We will suppose it does, but their remains furnish material for bacterial life to feed upon. Do you relish the idea of eating in food or drinking their dead and decomposing bodies, which poison the water by their decomposition? The fact is scientific investigation has proved that boiling only kills the feeblest, the least injurious germs.

Try a simple experiment. Put unboiled city water in one bottle and the same that has been boiled for half an hour or more in another, cork tightly and keep in the sun or in a warm place for a week or longer and note the difference. The unboiled water will show a marked depreciation in looks, taste and smell, but that which has been boiled will be so much worse in these respects that no one would think of using it. In comparison with these you can submit a properly sealed bottle of pure distilled water to the same conditions, and at the end of a year it will be found to be as pure, sweet and perfect as when first bottled.

The purest and best and the only absolutely safe water to use for drinking and the preparation of all foods and artificial drinks is that produced by distillation, but the most imperfect one produces a water far superior in purity and healthfulness to the very best spring waters under their most favorable conditions. The nearest approach to it in purity is rainwater, which is distilled water of nature's own production, when collected on clean surfaces, in uninhabited sections, where the air is pure and uncontaminated by smoke, dust, city and factory gases, etc.—Sanitarian.

What He Saw. An Irish teamster went to his parish priest in a great fright and told him that he had seen a ghost on the church wall as he passed it in the night. "And what was it like?" asked the priest. "It was like nothing so much as a big ass," said Patrick, wild eyed. "Go home, Pat, and be easy," replied the priest soothingly. "You've only seen your own shadow."

Salt Lake City Water. There is flowing water in all the streets of Salt Lake City, and little creeks and rivulets run through many of the yards of private houses. At nearly every street corner there is a flowing fountain. The city's water supply tumbles down from the snow capped mountains into streams of crystal white, shining and cold as ice.

Wealth does not make a home. It takes thoughtful, sympathetic comrades to make a home.—Ladies' Home Journal.

SHAM DIAMONDS.

They Are More Common Than Is Generally Imagined.

A point in favor of the diamond is that its imitation is more or less easy of detection. A real diamond cannot be touched with a file, and a false one, though it can be made to scratch glass, will not cut quartz. Its brilliancy also fades, while the real diamond is absolutely permanent. It reflects all the light falling on its posterior surface at an angle of incidence greater than 24 degrees 13 minutes, but its counterfeit only reflects half this light.

But the imitation of the diamond may be more common than is imagined. There is a good story of one of the famous M. Bourguignon's customers. A lady went into the well known Paris atelier of sham gems and asked the price of a parure in exact imitation of the one she produced. "Was M. Bourguignon sure that the imitation would be perfect? Had he observed the peculiar beauty and purity of the stones?" The reply came: "Be calm, madame. The same workman shall have the job. You may rely upon an exact counterpart of his former work."

Pulverized quartz is used for these stones, and it is supplied in the sand from the forests of Fontainebleau. Hundreds of men and numbers of women and girls are employed in the Bourguignon business, and they make not only diamonds, but pearls, emeralds, rubies and sapphires. The girls line the false pearls with fish scales, and wax, polish and color with mineral the other "stones."—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Gloomy Outlook.

She could not forbear asking him after the refusal if he were of the belief that he would never love again.

"I dunno," he said sadly. "It is an even chance that I will have another attack next spring."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Reminder.

"Yes," Mrs. Starvem was saying at the breakfast table, "it's a splendid book. It certainly is strong and"— "Ah, that reminds me," remarked the absentminded boarder. "Please pass the butter."—Philadelphia Press.

The specter of unpaid bills never haunts those who buy only what they can afford.

The greatest of all pleasures is to give pleasure to one we love.

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Atlantic Coast Line. WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND A GUSTA RAILROAD. Condensed Schedule Dated Dec 20, 1901.

Table with 4 columns: TRAINS GOING SOUTH, No. 55, No. 35, No. 21, and times.

No. 53 runs through from Charleston to Central P. R., leaving Charleston 6.40 a. m. and 8.15 a. m., leaving 9.06 a. m.

Table with 4 columns: TRAINS GOING NORTH, No. 54, No. 52, No. 50, and times.

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C. by Central P. R., arriving Morning 6.06 p. m., leaving 7.40 p. m., Charleston 9.20 p. m. Trains on Conway Branch leave Charleston 2.01 a. m., arrive Conway 2.20 p. m., return leave Conway 2.55 p. m., arrive Charleston 5.20 p. m., leave Charleston 5.35 p. m., arrive Elrod 8.10 p. m., returning leave Elrod 8.40 a. m., arrive Charleston 11.27 a. m. Mail except Sunday.

R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMBERTON, Traffic Manager. J. W. BRON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SOUTHERN RY. SCHEDULE.

Trains leave Sumter, S. C. for Kingville, etc. daily except Sunday, No. 80, 6.40 a. m.; No. 82, 10.20 a. m.; No. 84, 3.30 p. m.

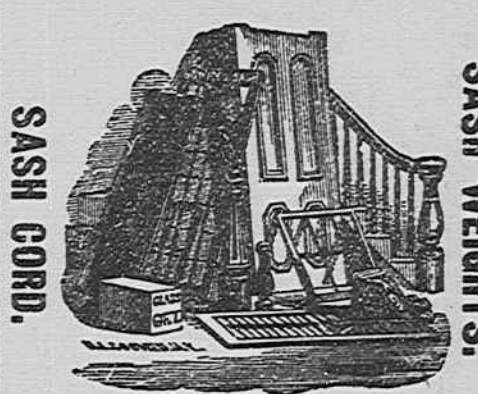
Trains arrive Sumter from Kingville, etc. daily except Sunday, No. 81, 9.10 a. m.; No. 83, 11.45 a. m.; No. 85, 5.00 p. m.

Close connection at Kingville for Columbia and Charleston and intermediate points, trains carrying through sleepers Kingville to New York, via Columbia, Charlotte, etc. Kingville to St. Louis, via Asheville, Knoxville and Louisville.

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Nov 13 v

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Going West. In Effect Nov 24th, 1901. Going East.

Table with 4 columns: Train No., Destination, Time, and Class.

\*Daily. †No. 52 and 53 solid trains between Charleston and Greenville, S. C.

H. M. Emerson, Gen'l Passenger Agent. T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager.

J. R. Keely, Gen'l Manager.