

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1864. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

If Orangeburg can afford a modern hotel costing \$100,000, why can't Sumter build one costing something like that amount?

Congressman Lever told the wholesome truth about Clemson College in his speech at Batesburg.

The President of the State Fair Association announces with a straight face that there will be no charge for reserved seats on the day President Taft speaks on the Fair grounds. In view of other things this reckless neglect of an opportunity to fatten the gate receipts appears peculiar.

Solicitor Stoll had entered on the docket Thursday a nol pro in the case of the State vs. M. H. Boykin, Jr., and W. L. Gregg, Jr., car-breaking and larceny. We must confess to an inability to understand this disposition of the case. The parties named in the indictment were white men in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line, who were charged with breaking into the cars of the railroad company and stealing a considerable quantity of goods. The alleged crime was committed while the accused were in a position of trust which aggravated the offence. They were arrested and gave bond in the sum of \$500 each for appearance for trial at the Court of General Sessions. When the case was called for trial, neither defendant appeared, having, according to common report, fled the State. A rule to show cause why the bonds should not be exonerated was issued. To this rule Mr. H. T. Edens, surety for Boykin made a return alleging, that the bond was improperly drawn, defective and not binding. The rule was therefore dissolved and Mr. Edens was relieved of responsibility. The matter for Gregg, Messrs. C. M. and H. C. Gregg settled their bond by payment of \$200 instead of \$500. Now on top of all this comes the opinion—the Solicitor wipes the case from the docket by marking the indictment "nol pro."

The price of chicken and eggs, and in fact, practically all country produce is at a parity with 18 1-2 cts cotton. The farmer who utilizes their opportunities have no cause for complaint this year. If they do not pay their debts and put money in the bank they will never do it.

The conviction of R. M. Barwick gives the lie to the often made charge that it is impossible to convict a white man for killing a negro. Barwick was marshal of the town of Pinewood and shot a negro, who died within a few days from the effects of the wound inflicted by Barwick. Barwick was put on trial on the charge of murder at the last term of court and a mistrial resulted. He was tried again this week and a verdict of guilty of manslaughter was returned by a jury composed entirely of white men. His attorney will make a fight for a new trial and the case will probably go to the Supreme Court, but the fact remains that a white man has been convicted by a white jury. This is not the first case of this kind by any means—hundreds of similar cases can be found on the court records of the South—but those who delight in slandering the South and pretend to believe that the negro receives nothing but injustice ignore all such cases. There is room for improvement in the administration of justice, we well know, and we also admit that white murderers too frequently escape scot free, but the white people of the South are not altogether without conscience or honor in the enforcement of the law. All things considered the negro in the South comes about as near receiving fair treatment and justice in the courts and without, in business and in all their dealing with the Southern white people as they receive in the North, or as any inferior race receives in any land.

Everything points to higher prices for cotton than now prevail and mills may shut down and curtail as much as they please without seriously affecting the market. The crop is short, the demand for cotton goods is increasing instead of diminishing and the cotton farmer is in the saddle and will remain there until another big crop is made and harvested. All the farmers have to do is to market their crop judiciously and their control of the situation will be absolute. They have obtained a fair and profitable price for the part of the crop already sold and have been able to liquidate the most pressing of their obligations, consequently they are in a better position than ever before to sit steady in the boat and let the other fellows do the worrying. If the cotton mills

## Farmers' Union News

—AND—

### Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union of Sumter County.)

The Watchman and Southron having decided to double its service by semi-weekly publication, would improve that service by special features. The first to be inaugurated is this Department for the Farmers' Union and Practical Farmers which I have been requested to conduct. It will be my aim to give the Union news and official calls of the Union. To that end officers, and members of the Union are requested to use these columns. Also to publish such clippings from the agricultural papers and Government Bulletins as I think will be of practical benefit to our readers. Original articles by any of our readers telling of their successes or failures will be appreciated and published.

Trusting this Department will be of mutual benefit to all concerned,  
THE EDITOR.

All communications for this Department should be sent to E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

#### Some Random Thoughts.

The promised article on shocking corn not having been received, I am still holding the other article. This week we have some pictures of thrift in Georgia as penned by the editor of the Southern Cultivator. Sumter county farmers can do as well or better, if we only go about it in the right way.

I want to call special attention to the statement about Bermuda hay. I regard it as the very best pasture grass from April 1st to Dec. 1st. But the yields of Mr. Wing in Cobb county, Georgia, and of Mr. Hinson on James Island, S. C., indicate that under some conditions it may be more valuable for hay than pasture.

The circular letter of President Ferritt in regard to the meeting on Nov. 5th, I should have wide publicity. I trust our membership will be well represented, and that this meeting will mark the systematic consideration by other farm topics than financing cotton on borrowed money. We desire the aid of every thoughtful union man in formulating a series of 12 lessons in practical farming for the monthly meetings of the local unions during 1910. These lessons to be gotten out in leaflets like the In-

ternational S. S. Lessons. One reason some of the meetings of the unions are not as helpful as they should be, nor as well attended is the lack of some live subject of farm management for discussion. We can not hold the interest of our membership, if we spend our time on impossible schemes of finance, or in "cussing out" the "other fellow;" but we must have live issues of a size that we can handle. Matters of crop rotation; the use of fertilizers; the making of composts; preparation of the soil; etc. etc., things which each farmer can work out for himself whether he runs one plow or a dozen. This does not for a moment minimize nor belittle co-operation in buying and selling, but it would put each farmer in better shape to co-operate. In other words we must be educating ourselves along all the lines of farm economy. And to be better citizens in every sense of the word.

A Model Farmer, a Real and Not a Fancy Picture. Some of our readers are familiar with the humorous and burlesque character sketches written by General Longstreet and entitled "Georgia Scenes." We are going to give you a few "Georgia scenes" of a better type. We have cast off our "backwoods" customs and habits and are now here and there coming up to a higher standard of farm life. While down at Lutherville, Ga., in Meriwether county, we saw a farm home that struck our attention, from the view received from the car window in passing. We decided to get a closer and better view of the farm home and live stock, so we got Mr. Culpepper, a friend of ours, to drive us out to the place. As you come out from the village of Lutherville, some two miles on the Nweman road, you reach the farms of Mr. J. C. Trammell and his brother, one on the left and one on the right of the right of the road. Here is what we saw: In front of the house and sloping down to the road is a well set Bermuda pasture of some eight or ten acres. Near the road is a beautiful little fish pond covering an acre and surrounded with a border of trees. In this pasture five pretty Jerseys were grazing and as many sheep, an animal as valuable as it is rare on our Southern farms. We turned in along the

business interests of the South should combine to fight the mills with their one weapons. When the Southern mills take the lead in the game so long played by the New England mills to the injury of the cotton growing section it is time for the other business interests of the South to line up on the side of the farmers and give the mills a lesson that they will remember for years to come. Cotton warehouses and 6 per cent. money are the remedies and the time is ripe for the farmers to declare and prove their independence.

Columbia's "Dutch-treat" luncheon in honor of President Taft would be ridiculous were it not that the unenviable notoriety it has attained is not to the credit of South Carolina. It is a most unfortunate and regrettable occurrence for which Columbia and Columbia alone is to blame. If the people of Columbia did not wish to make the entertainment of President Taft a Columbia affair they should have said so at the outset and called upon the people of the whole State to make it a State affair in management as well as finance; but having assumed full responsibility for it without consulting the balance of the State it was peculiar and unusual for each invitation to be accompanied by a demand for a \$10 check. Charleston and Florence are both entertaining President Taft and he will be as much the guest of South Carolina in those towns as he will be while in Columbia, but Columbia and the balance of the State would have viewed a levy for expenses on citizens of other towns in much the same light as Senator Tillman views the Columbia performance.

While down in Coffee county we met Mr. H. W. Andrews, of Rockingham. In speaking of South Georgia and her crops this year he said: "With one mule and only the help of two little boys eleven and thirteen years old, I will make plenty of corn to do me and sell \$1,500 worth of cotton. Have sold already \$750 worth and will have as much more." This shows what a farmer can do by his own labor. If a man can earn \$100 per month in the cities he is doing well. His expenses are double those of a farmer. It seems to us no farmer has room to complain when he can make such earnings as this. What Mr. Andrews has done others can do.—Southern Cultivator.

State Union Meeting. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 19, 1909.

Dear Sir & Brother: There will be a Farmers' Union Mass Meeting in Columbia, S. C., during the State Fair, on Friday, Nov. 5, 1909, at 7:30 p. m. The Richland County Court House will be used, unless otherwise engaged at that time. If any change of place is necessary due notice will be given.

All the County Presidents are requested to attend this meeting, and the invitation is also extended to all members of the Farmers' Union who expect to attend the Fair. It is desired to have as many members present at this meeting as possible. The newspapers will give full information as to reduced rates to the State Fair.

This meeting is called to consider what can be done to improve the work of our organization; to set in motion some definite plan to build warehouses to be ready for use by next season; to take up the fertilizer question and the planting of legumes; to consider the advisability of establishing an experimental station in some one of the counties of the coastal plain belt under the auspices of Clemson College.

We hope that you will attend this meeting and try to bring some other Union members along with you. By order of the President,  
J. Whitner Reid, A. J. PERRITT, Secretary. Pres. S. C. F. U.

curving road that made a semi-circle up to the dwelling and back to the public road. On the left was a fine field of corn that would yield some 35 or 40 bushels per acre. Then farther up on the hill was cotton that would make a bale per acre. Now we came to the barn and lot, where we saw two good-sized mules walking around and some hogs which feed upon the waste and run out into a Bermuda pasture in rear of the lot. Then comes the home, a neat, painted five-room cottage, surrounded with an attractive flower yard filled with roses, shrubs, and other flowers. The lady of the house sat on the front steps at the gate feeding her feathered tribe and it was a sight to see them—some hundred brown leghorn hens, and then to the right of the yard some fifty Plymouth Rocks in an enclosed pen. Twice a week Mr. Trammell goes to Newnan to dispose of the butter and eggs and their revenue from this source alone would pay all the household expenses. On beyond the premises was a field that had been sown to grain, now well dotted with stacks of peavine hay. The whole scene presented the combination of thrift, diversification of crops and good cultivation. It was a scene such as the rich might envy and yet that the poor might imitate. It was not so pretentious but that any farmer could reproduce it; yet good method and industry are required. To us it presented one of the few model farms we had seen in Georgia. Dost thou like the picture? Then go and do likewise. The farm and home of his brother, Mr. R. N. Trammell, were equally attractive. He had more cows and better bred hogs. Homes like these will make any State great, and we want to see more like them, not with one feature of good farming, but with a dozen or more.—Southern Cultivator.

Nine Tons of Hay From One Acre.

Nine tons is a large yield of hay from a single acre and few would expect this yield from Bermuda grass, yet such is the case, or at least from an acre of vetch and Bermuda.

Mr. J. B. Wing, who lives at Roswell, in Cobb county, has an acre of rich red land in the rear of his home. For years it has been sowed to Bermuda, and has made remarkable growth. A year or two ago he seeded it with vetch seed. Last year he cut from this acre nine tons of well cured hay. While this is a remarkable yield considering the nature and quality of the hay, yet Mr. Wing does not consider this the limit. He says if he would seed this acre to oats in the fall and cut them as hay he believes the yield can be increased to twelve or fifteen tons of hay per acre. Here is a higher standard for you, but it is not the limit.—Southern Cultivator.

\$1,500 For One Farmer's Labor in 1909.

While down in Coffee county we met Mr. H. W. Andrews, of Rockingham. In speaking of South Georgia and her crops this year he said: "With one mule and only the help of two little boys eleven and thirteen years old, I will make plenty of corn to do me and sell \$1,500 worth of cotton. Have sold already \$750 worth and will have as much more." This shows what a farmer can do by his own labor. If a man can earn \$100 per month in the cities he is doing well. His expenses are double those of a farmer. It seems to us no farmer has room to complain when he can make such earnings as this. What Mr. Andrews has done others can do.—Southern Cultivator.

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## Are Drugs Necessary? Do Drugs Cure Disease? Can Nature be Assisted?

If people were born right and afterwards lived right, there would be no use for medicine. Every doctor knows this. So do other well-informed people. One thing more. When a person lives wrongly, or acquires bodily weakness by heredity, medicine can do only very little. Medicine cannot cure him. Only charlatans claim that medicines will cure disease. Medicines may palliate symptoms. Medicines may urge the powers of Nature to resist disease. Medicines sometimes arouse the efforts of the human body to right itself against derangements. This is the most that medicine can do.

A man accidentally puts his finger in the fire. Instinctively he wets his finger in his mouth, then blows on it for the cooling effect. This is no cure. He knows it very well. But it makes it feel better for the time being. People eat unwisely. This produces dyspepsia or indigestion. The only rational cure is to eat correctly. Yet if a palliative is at hand the pains of indigestion can be mitigated, the throes of dyspepsia assuaged. The medicine cannot be said to have cured. It simply palliates disagreeable symptoms. The cure must come through right living.

Take Peruna, for instance. No one claims Peruna is a cure for dyspepsia. But Peruna will stimulate the stomach to perform its function properly. Peruna will increase the flow of digestive fluids, without which digestion cannot be carried on at all. It will increase the relish of food, the appetite.

It is admitted that all this can be accomplished by right living, but there are so many people who either will not or do not know how to eat correctly that a tremendous amount of good can be done by the wise use of Peruna.

A stomach that has been frequently abused performs the function of digestion very feebly. Such a stomach allows the food to remain undigested for some time after it is swallowed. This leads to fermentation of the food. Sour stomach is the result. This goes on week after week, until the blood is poisoned with the products of fermentation. This condition is very apt to produce rheumatism.

It is not claimed that Peruna will cure rheumatism. Nothing will cure rheumatism but correct living. But it is claimed that Peruna will assist a badly abused stomach to perform its work.

If a person would correct his habits, persist in right eating and temperate ways, undoubtedly the stomach would right itself, the blood would rid itself of the poison, and everything would be right. But as said before there are a multitude of people who will not or cannot adopt right methods of living. To such people Peruna is a boon. A dose before meals will assist the stomach to do its work. This prevents fermentation of the food, brings about normal digestion, and all the train of ills that follow indigestion disappear.

In other words, Peruna is helpful to those who live badly, or those who have acquired some chronic weakness. Peruna does not cure, but it assists the powers of Nature to bring about a cure. The whip does not increase the power of the horse to pull a load, but judiciously used it stimulates the horse to use his powers at the right time, without which he could not have pulled the load.

This illustrates the effect of Peruna, or any other good remedy upon the system. Taken at the right time, it calls forth the powers of the human system to meet the encroachments of disease, and thus cuts short, if not entirely ends, the diseased action.

No one should ever attempt to substitute medicine in the place of right living. In the end such an attempt will prove a disaster. But an occasional use of the right medicine at the right time is a godsend, and no reasonable person will undertake to deny it.

Those who know how to use Peruna find it of untold value. By and by the world will get wise enough so that through correct living no medicine at all will be needed. But that time has not arrived. In the meantime, while the world is approaching that perfection in which all medicine will be eliminated, Peruna is a handy remedy to have in the house.

Slight derangements of the stomach; slight catarrhal attacks of the liver, the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs or bowels; these attacks are sure to lead to grave diseases, and can be averted by the judicious use of Peruna.

Wouldn't you like to read a few unsolicited testimonials from people who have used Peruna, and who stand ready to confirm the above statements concerning it. If so, address the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, and we will send some prepaid.

New Buildings. Messrs. Johnson & Platt, architects of this city have completed plans and specifications for a handsome colonial residence for Mr. G. A. Lemmon of this city. Mr. J. W. McKiever has been awarded the contract and will begin work in a few days. Plans and specifications have just been completed by the same firm for a large colonial residence for J. B. Johnston, M. D., of St. George. This contract has been awarded to Mr. C.

H. Deal, of this city. Mr. H. C. DesChamps of this city is having plans and specifications prepared by this firm for a modern two-story residence to be erected on Warren street. Johnson & Platt have just added the engineering feature to their business, with Mr. W. K. Tavel in charge of this department.

The Horse Show is coming along nicely and it promises to be as great a success as it was last year.

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