to. The bill was then ordered to be PALMETTO

Mr. Cooper moved to reconsider the vote whereby the house killed the concurrent resolution relating to the leasing of convicts. This was agreed to.
Mr. Cooper withdrew all his opposition, stating he had learned that the penitentiary authorities wanted an expression of the general assembly on this subject. The resolution was then adopted.

The house receded from its amendments to the bill relating to the boards of health and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

# LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

GLEANINGS FROM MANY POINTS.

Important Happenings, Both Home and Foreign, Briefly Told.

#### Southern News Items.

his rivers are overflowing in Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas.

Work has been begun on the new Tennessee penitentiary near Nash-

Mr. Geo. Nicholson, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, died of pneumonia.

An effort is being made to remove the capital of Mississippi from Jackson to the city offering the greatest inducements.

The lower house in the South Carolina General Assembly has passed the bill allowing the State treasurer to

Scuator L. B. Morgan, at Nashville, Tenu, was shot by a man named Laport, but his life was saved by an Atlanta Constitution which was folded up in his pocket.

In Montgomery, Ala., the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis Railroad was sold and was bid in at \$300,-000 by Col. H. C. Tompkins for the bondholders. There are outstanding 3869,000 in bonds.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected W. O. Tatum, of Orangeburg, S. P. H. Garris, of Colleton, and J. H. Brackwell as members of the penitentiary board. Willoughby's successor was elected, but Willoughby's name was not mentioned for the place.

## Northern News Notes.

At Lincoln, Neb., President Mills, of the State Bank of Republican City. was arrested for embezzlement.

At Whiting, Ind., Hungarians and Poles, embitterred by troubles of five years' standing, engaged in a riot, which was quelled after three had been killed and two injured.

The Cashier of the Standard Oil Company at Kansas City was held up by a highwayman on the street in daylight and robbed of \$545. The high-wayman was captured and the money recovered.

### Washington.

Secretary Carlisle rejected all the bids for the marble work, etc., of the Birmingham, Ala., public building as being excessive.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has declined to make a ruling prohibiting the enclosing of pictures, etc., in eighrette packages.

### Foreign.

The Liberals in the next session of the British Parliament will, it is said, favor arbitration of the Anglo-United States Venezuelan trouble.

Panador through her minister at Washington urges a congress of representatives of all the American republies to be held in Mexico on August 10th to perpetuate the Monroe doctrine on this continent.

The London Chronicle learns from good authority that a partial settlement between Great Britain and Venezucia has been effected or is on the verge of being effected. It adds that the settlement refers to the Yuruan dinir.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided that the President of the Confederation may cominate an arbitrator in the Bering Sea dispute between lireat Britain and America, in accordonce with the agreements between the covernments of those countries.

The question of admitting an Ameriwn dispatch beat into the Bospherus s still pending. The Porte does not contest the right of the United States to have a vessel there but regards the present moment as not fitting for its idmission. It is remarked that since Minister Terrell's vigorous action in behalf of the American missionaries the court circulars have mentioned him is the sole guest at court dinners.

### Miscellaneous.

Orange growing in Arizona is dedured to have passed the experimental dage, and will become an important udustry in the Territory. This year's rop in the Salt River Valley, where most of the experimental groves are situated, is large and of excellent qualty. The Arizona oranges ripen somewhat earlier than those in southern Uninformin.

### Chapman Sentenced.

Elverten R. Chapman, the New York broker, recently convicted in the Criminal court of the District of Columbia for refusing to answer questions propounded to him by a Senate committee of investigation as to al-teged an emilition of United States Senators in anger trust stock, has been successed. The court executed a motion for arrest o judg-ment and motion for arrest o judgment ever the data motion for arrest o judg ment and sent east Chapman to thirty days impressment in the district jail and a fine of \$100. Notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was at once given and Chapman was released on bail pending the result of the ap-iped,

# POINTERS

INTERESTING FIELDS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

A Somewhat Singular Accident to

Young Man. Recently Mr. Geo. Mackey, a young man who resides on his father's place about two miles east of Orangeburg, met with a very distressing accident. With the intention of putting a stop to frequent raids upon his fowlhouse, Mr. Mackey loaded his gun with No. 8 shot and fixed it inside of a house op posite to and a short distance from the fowlhouse, the muzzle of the piece bearing upon the fowlhouse door and the trigger attached to the latter by the string. It was so fixed that opening the door would discharge the piece. Every morning it was Mr. Mackey's habit to half cock the piece and remove the string, which being fastened to the inside of the fowlhouse door could not be removed without partly opening the door. In trying to accomplish the latter the piece was discharged, filling him with shot. Fortunately the shot were small. As it is, their penetration was so deep, that it was thought best not to make any attempt to extract them. From all reports Mr. Mackey will be confined to his bed for some

#### Save Southern Song-Birds.

The following letter has been received by Governor Evans:

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1. Hon. John Gazy Evans, Columbia, S.

My Dear Sir: - A movement towards lend the State sinking fund as he saw the preservation of the song-birds of the South will, I am sure, receive your hearty sympathy and active aid. If the necessary laws towards this end are not enacted, the mocking bird will soon be exterminated. Will you please do me the kindness to read some comment on this subject in the January and February numbers of the "Confederate Veteran," under the tithe of "Southern Songs" and "Southern Scutiment?" If the attention of the various legislatures of the southern States is drawn to the matter, I am sure that proper and desired legislation will result. Will you not lend your high authority in this movement?

A brief reply, which may be published in the Veteran, will be highly appreciated.

#### Yours truly, Daniel Bond.

Governor Evans is in sympathy with the above letter and wrote Mr. Bond that he would recommend what was contained in the communication to the legislature.

#### The Summerton Postoflice.

Representative McLaurin called at the postoffice department in behalf of James E. Tennant, postmuster of Summerton. It appears that Postmaster Tennant is short \$150 in his accounts, and an order for his removal and prosecution was decided upon. At the instance of Mr. McLaurin the case was held up for further investigation on the ground that Postmaster Tennant claims that his assistant or clerk, Keels, is the guilty party. Mr. McLaurin assured Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell that Postmaster Tennant is an innocent man of good reputation among his neighbors and besides his bondsmen are willing to make good the amount supposed to have been abstracted by the dishonest clery. Upon this statement Gen. Maxwell concluded to grant a further stay of proceedings against Tennant.

### Metropolitan Officers.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Charleston have appointed the following officers:

First lieutenant, E. A. Mollenhauer. Second lieutenant, John G. Grad-

third lieutenant, W. M. Ogilvie. Chief detective, W. J. McManus. Orderly sergeants, E. M. Whaley, Jr. and Samuel Alexander.

### Imported Bass.

Governor Evans has issued requisition papers for one Silas B. Bass, & white neet, who is confined in the county juil at Tampa, Fla it is alleged that Casastole 700 cans of fruit from a Darlington fruit company. Bass was a discharged employe of the company, and left shortly after the

### A Real Soldier.

The following order will be read with interest by the military of the

"Second Lient, Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth United States Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Governor of South Carolina at Columbia, for duty with the militia of that State.

### New Ocieans Cotton Exchange State-

New Orleans cotton cropstatement for five months to January 31: Port receipts 4,024,-440 against 6,301,437 last year, 4,870,016 year before last and 4,003,393 for same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada 594,311 1893; Overland to mins and Canada 59,341 against 832,632; 650,987, and 635,483. Interfor stocks in excess of September 1st, 447,583 against 447,695; 324,824; 323,623. Southern mill takings, inclusive of consumption at Southern outports, 484,265 against 459,690; 408,345 and 393,708. Crop in sight at close of January 5,559,599 against 8,011,479; 6,254,779 and 5,456,997, brancht into sight for the 172 and 5,356,207; brought into sight for the month of January 618,729 against 1,090,179; 788,088, and 565,752. Weekly movement January 25th to 31st, inclusive, brought into sight for seven days, 132,920 against 242,570; 160,505 and 115,179.

#### ---Detrothat of King Alexander.

It is announced that King Alexander, 64 Servia, has been betrue ed to Princess Helenothird daugh or of the Prince of Montenegro. King Alexander is in his twentieth year, and Princess Belone is just past twenty-

#### AWAY WITH DRINKING.

An Outline of the Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Gospel Temperance union, The through its State executive committee. has had Senator Archer to introduce in the Senate a bill to amend the present dispensary law, which it had prepared, so as to do away with liquor drinking and the profit feature of the law, and prevent the sale of crates of beer. The same bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Whit-

But few changes are made in the present law, yet they transform the whole system.

For the benefit of those who have copies of the law and wish to see exactly what changes the bill provides

for, the following summary is given: Amend section 1 on the 18th line of the section by inserting after the word "except" the words "for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes."

Amend section 5 by striking out the 'proviso" beginning on the eighth line, down to and including the words

'premises" on the 13th line. Amend section 10 by striking out the paragraph relating to profits, beginning on the 24th line down to and including the word "treasury" on the 32d line. Also in same section the paragraph beginning with the words "on the same day," on the 38th line, down to and including the word "lo-atted" on the first line. Also in same cated on the 42d line. Also, in same section, strike out the paragraph beginning with the words "the mayor" down to the end of the section.

Amend section 11 by inserting in the the 6th line, after the word "required," the words "the purpose for which it is to be used."

Amend section 21 by striking out the proviso respecting hotels where tourists or health seekers resort, on the 15th line, down to the end of the section.

The first mendment confines the sale of all liquor in the State to cases where it is "for medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes The second amendment does away with the provision allowing malt liquors to be shipped or sold in cases or bottles or in barrels, being aimed at the sale of beer by the case.

All the provisions allowing any profits are knocked out, confining the prices to be charged merely to the paying of expenses.

Another amendment requires the applicant to purchase a bottle of liquor to state on oath for what purpose the liquor is to be used.

Then the section relating to the sale of liquors in tourists hotels in knocked out entirely. No other changes are proposed.

#### TOBACCO IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The News and Courter Devotes a Spe-

cial Edition to the Industry. The News and Courier has published a special edition devoted to the tobacco-growing industry of South Carolina. About ten years ago the News and Courier undertook the work of establishing a new crop in this State as a relief from the curse of too much cotton. It distributed tobacco seed and tobacco literature among the farmers of the State and succeeded in arousing great interest in the new crop. In its review of the industry the

Nows and Courier says: From the statistics gathered it is shown that there are 11,865 acres actually reported as having been under cultivation, making a total crop at the average yield given at 11,865,000 pounds. Actual sales reported to the 15th of January are within a fraction of 4,000,000 pounds, showing that nearly \$400,000 has been paid for the tobacco sold to date from something over

11,000 acres of light lands. For instance, tobacco men who really know-farmers, warehousemen and buyers-estimate the total output from the Darlington market at not less then four million pounds, and the facts amply and accurately confirm this statement. Tobacco was sold in Darling. ton in large quantities, much was shipped direct from that depot and from other railroad stations throughout the county by farmers and not less than one-third of the entire crop is in the hands of the planters to-day. Ten million pounds, and probably not one onnee less is what the infant tobacco crop of South Carolina is today. It is still in its infancy, for as a State crop it is just one year old. In addition to the other considerations mentioned above, some of the tobacco growing sections were of necessity only, not included in this article. Many pounds were grown in these sections, and the indications are that many more acres will be added to the present number. It must be remembered that only a very few years ago South Carolina's crop of tobacco was simply nothing. Not one acre of ground, not one solitary, silver trade dollar's worth of tobacco was cultivated or sold. Today large and rapidly increasing figures tell their own story. Tobacco farms, barns, pack-houses, prizeries, warehouses, buyers and factories are becoming a strong and representative part of our liveliest towns. The basiness is already of large and dignified proportions and promises to rapidly increase. The future has golden opportunities. Taking the estimate and report of Darlington-and these were made by absolutely reliable and well posted topacco men-the value of the South Carolina crop for 1895 was not less than one million dollars.

#### Murdere ! by Calife Bustlers. Colonel Albert J. Fountaie, of Las Cruses

low Mexico, a prominent lawyer, and Spouter of the New Mexico Territorial House a Paprennial syet, his hern murdered, with his nine-year-lid hay, by entile rustlers on no deser, between Tularous and Las Cruces. The cause was his activity in prosecuting the pattle triaves.

#### LIQUOR COMES HIGHER.

A New Dispensary Price List Put Into Effect.

A new price list for the sub-dispersaries has gone into effect, and in consequence the cheaper grades of liquors in small packages, which constitute the great bulk of the sales of the dispensaries are henceforth to be sold at higher prices. No change whatever is made in the prices of the 80 per cent. corn.

The half pint packages of 80 per cent. rye and bourbon heretofore sold at 13 cents go up to 15 cents. One X corn goes up from 13 cents a half pint to 15 cents; from 25 cents a pint to 30 cents; and from 50 cents a quart to 55

cents. One X rye, bourbon, rum or gin gees up from 15 cents a half pint to 20

cents; from 30 cents a pint to 35 cents. The XX rye, bourbon, corn, rum or gin goes up from 20 cents a half pint to 25 cents; from 35 cents a pint to 40 cents; from 70 cents a quart to 75

The XXX rye or "Old Velvet" is raised from 25 cents a half pint to 30 cents; from 50 cents a pint to 55 cents.

XXXX rye and Scotch whiskey are reduced from 65 cents a half pint to 35 cants; from \$1.25 a pint to 65 cents; from \$2.50 a quart to \$1.25; from \$10

n gullon to \$5.

Thompson rye is reduced from 45 cents a half pint to 35 cents; from 85 cents a pint to 65 cents; from \$1.70 a quart to \$1.25; from \$6.80 a gallon to

Mount Verner rye is reduced from 45 cents a half pint to 35 cents; from 85 cents a pint to 65 cents; from \$1.70 a quart to \$1.25; from \$6.80 a gallon

Eaker rye is reduced from \$1.50 a quart to \$1.25.

Jamaica rum is reduced from \$1 a pint to 20 cents. Sherry wine is raised from 25 cents a pint to 35 cents; from 45 and 50 cents

a quart to 60 cents. These are about the only changes in the price lists. It is a noteworthy fact that the high grade goods have all been reduced in price, while the cheap goods, the goods to which the bulk of the sales are confined, have been raised. It can be easily seen that the reductions made will be easily over-

#### TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS COM-PANIES.

come by the increase in the price of

the lower grade of goods.

#### An Effort Being Made to Put Them Under Control of State Railroad Commission.

A measure to this effect has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature. It is a bill to put the telegraph and express companies under the control of the state railroad commission. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section i. That from and after the passage of this act, all companies or persons owning or controlling or operating or that may bereafter own, control or operate, a line or lines of express or telegraph whose line or lines of express or telegraph whose line or lines is, or are in whole or in part, in this State, shall be under the control of the railroad commissioners of this State, who shall have full powers to regulate the prices to be charged by any company or person or persons owning, controlling or operating any line or lines of express or telegraph, for any service performed by such com pany, person or persons; and all the powers given to said commissioners over railroads in this State and all the penalties prescribed against railroad companies or persons operating railsection of the code of 1893, from section 1,515 to section 1.619, both, inclusive, are hereby declared to be of force against corporations, companies of persons owning controlling or operating a time or lines of express or telegraph, doing business in this State. whose line or lines is, or are wholly or in part in this State, so far as said provisions of the code can be made applicable to any corporation, company or person or persons owning, controlling or operating a line or lines of express or telegraph. The said commissioners shall also have power and authority to require said companies to locate agencies at railr ad stations.

Sec. 2. De it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That that power of the commissioners to regulate charges by corporations, companies and persons berein referred to shall apply only to charges by express for transportation from one point to another in this State, and messages sent by telegraph from one point to another

### Public Debt Statement.

The monthly statement of the public debt, ssued by the United States Treasury Department, shows the public debt on January 31 1896, less cash in the Treasury, to have been \$953.046,237, an increase over last menth of \$5,747,975, which is accounted for by a dereaseduring the month of 6,435,422 in the cash in the Trasury. The deat is classified is follows: Interest-bearing debt, 8747,362, 829; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,673,190; debt bearing no inter-est, \$375,602,001; total debt, \$1,121,633,015, which noes not include certificates and Tr asary notes outstanding amounting to \$562. 342,77%, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is recapitulated

The cash in the Freazury as recapitation as follows: Gots, 829,623,532; silver, 559 [22],818; paper, \$153,279,225; distinction dieters' balances, etc., \$16,169,324, matrice operagate of \$774,553,725, acadest whithere are dismand involvings a nounting 002.961,917, leaving a casa balance of \$171.

recommunities statement of the Govern

the comparative statement of the course of the course of the course of the distance of the course of here \$3,2529, MD, a more \$31,533,117 and the series \$3,252, MD, a more \$31,533,117 and the factor of the more than the factor of the seven months of the present fiscal year the dedeit was \$18,-

#### THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both

Houses. THE SENATE.
In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Morrill, In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, reported back from that committee the House bill, "to temporarily increase revenue to mee the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency," with an ameadment to strike out all after the enacting clause to insert in lieu thereof the free coinage substitute adopted by the Senate last Saturday. Among the aumerous bills reported and day. Among the aumerous bills reported and substitute adopted by the Senate last Saturday. Among the numerous bils reported and placed on the calendar were the following: Granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Thomas Ewing; also a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of the late Walter Q. Gresham; the military Academy appropriation bill; the general pension appropriation bill; the bill to provent the desceration of the national flag. Mr. Turpie introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by a direct vote of the several States. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

wednesday.

During the morning our in the Senate, when reports of committees were called for, when reports of committees were called for, Mr. Morgan reported from the committee on foreign relations a substitute for the concurent resolution reported from the same committee on the 29th of January in relation to Cuba. The substitute was read as follows: "Resolved by the Senate(the Pouse of Bepresentatives concurring), That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict near-ality between should mediatain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of beligerouts in the ports and ter-ritory of the United States."

The deplements appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

The joint resolution as to seeds was then laid before the Senate. It was reported from the committee on agriculture on the 16th of January, and it directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the appropriations set for the current fig. of the appropriations act for the current fis cal year for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds and for the printing, publica-tion and distribution of farmer's builetins. The joint resolution went over without action and the rest of the day was spent in the dis-cussion of the res lution to distribute the ap-propriation bills among the several committees having charge of the subject matter. The

tees having charge of the subject matter. The resolution did not reach a vote.

THURBLAY.

The matter of greatest public concern in connection with the proceedings of the Senate when it met Thursday, was the disposition to be made of the resolution to rescommit the House taria bill, with the free comage substitute, to the finance committee with in-structions to report them, back as separate propositions. After some debate the resolution

wa agreed to.

The Senate passed without division, debate or amendment, the bill passed by the House Wednesday to prevent prize fightings

House Wednesday to prevent prize fightings in the Territories.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered, and agreed to, in relation to the bond bids opened at the Treasury, and in relation to discrimination against American catte, ment, and other aggiralized products by the governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Donmark. The remainder of the day's session was given to the consideration of the resolution for the distribution of the general appropriation bills. The matter went over without final section.

PRIDAY

Friday's session of the Senato presented one interesting features. Senator Frye, of Maine, was chosen President not bear.

lent pro tem. The resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among several committees was practically defeated by being referred to the committee on rules with instructions to re-port it back on the first Monday in December

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE. THE HOUSE.

In the House Monday the army appropriation bit for the coming fiscal year was reported. A bill was passed granting right of way through the Choctaw nation to the Arkansas & Ch etaw Railroad Company. The Senate free coinage substitute for the House bond bill was received and referred, under the rules, to the committee on ways and means. A messa of from the President asking a reasonable appropriation for the families of sonable appropriation for the families of four Italians killed last spring in Colorado was referred to the committee on appropria-tions. A bill was offered amending exiting law so as to permit national banks to is ing law so as to permit national banks to issue currency to the par value of bonds deposited. When currency is issued to the banks the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to redeem and car cel a corresponding amount of legal tenders. Should no legal tenders be presented for redemption, then the Secretary directed to redeem roads by existing laws, embraced in and cancel notes issued under the Sherman and cancel notes issued under the Sherman act. To carry out the provisions of this bill the Secretary is authorized to issue a 3 per cent. gold bond, payable in 20 years, to be sold as occasion requires. The bill also reduces from 1 per cent, to one-fourth of 1 per cent, the tax on national bank circulation.

On Tuesday the ways and means com-

on Tuesday the ways had means committee in the House reported, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in the Senate substitute therefor, the bill passed last December authorizing the issue bonds to protect the gold reserve and to provide against temporary deficiencies in the revenue. Mr. Crisp stated that the report was not a unanimous one—that the report was not a unanimous one—that the minority of the committee urged the House to accept the Senato's free silver coinage substitute. No action was taken By unanimous consent a number of measures were considered and passed, among them a House bill authorizing the appointment o commissioners to treat with the Shoshone, Arapaboe and Bannock Indians in Wyoming and Idaho for the surrender of any rights elaimed by them, under treaties with the United States, to hunt upon occupied public lands. This bill grew out of the outbreak at Jackson's Hole last summer. The following bill was favorably reported: "That section 3:19 of the Revised Statutes be amounded so as to read as follows: Whenever any person knowingly selts or keeps on hand for sile, ships, transports, or removes any splittaness or fermented liquors or wines, whether foreign or domestic, in bottles, easks or other parkingos, under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade as designating the kind and quality of the contents of the bottles, easks or other parkinges containing the same, or causes such act to be done, he shall forfeit the said liqcommissioners to treat with the Shoshone net to be done, he shall forfeit the said liq ours or wines and bottles, casks or other pastages and be subject to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned six months and to be imprisoned six months for he first offense; and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and be imprisoned one year for the second offense. The rest of the day was spent in further consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The consideration of the bill was completed in committee of the whole bulk and a columbia appropriation by the consideration of the bill was completed in committee of the whole, but a vote was not taken.

In the House the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and the amend-ments made in committee of the whole were strike out the item of \$1,800 for the German

strike out the item of \$1,800 for the German Orphan Asylure. The bid was recommitted. Mr. Henderson reported the bid presented carrier in the day, modified to meet objections then made to prevent prize and fault thatfart in the Territories and District of Common, which was passed. As amended it flues the remain at impresentment for tree one to have years in the description of the search resultances. lights and promiters, www.comiderable.debate on the report of the complice of wave and meaning on the property of the pro

Thursday's session of the House was devoted exclusively to the further consideration of the bond bill and the Senate's free coinage substitute therefor. It was the understanding, when the House adjourned, that general docate on the bill would continue throughout the rest of the week and next Monday, and that the five-minute rule should prevail.

In the Heuse Friday the discussion of the sliver bond bill was continued, and a unanimous agreement was entered into to close general debate at the close of the legislative day of Monday next, with a night and early morning session until then.

Consent was asked and granted for the judiciary committee to sit during the session of the House.

The entire time of the House on Saturday was devoted to the discussion of the Senate free silver amendment to the House bond bill. The discussion will be continued Mon-

#### SOUTHERN PORK CROP.

#### Where Shall We Use Our Home Made Manure to Best Advantage?

With the beginning of the era of

real farming in connection with cotton culture, the keeping of live stock on the farm assumes an importance it never could attain under the old planting system. It is not merely the making of meat for our home supplies that should interest us, but the making of the stock a source of profit, for weare firmly convinced that profit, financial profit, should be the nim in all the crops we grew, and that we should at once and forever get away from the idea that in cotton only can we look for cash. With the great diversity of crops that can be grown for feeding in the South, we ought to be able to com-pete with the West in the production of pork, for it has been demonstrated time and again that hogs can be raised more cheaply here than elsewhere. We should then not be satisfied with the making of the meat we expect to consume, important as this is; we should look for the profit in the reising of hogs as a surplus growth of the farm, and for a further profit in the manure accumulations. But we should not stop at hogs. One of the most successful cotion farmers I know, a man who has gotten as far away from the old planting idea as any man in the South, not only grows the heaviest crops of cotton per acre in his neighborhood, but keeps the most improved breeds of cattle, sheep and horses, and has a permanent grass pasture for

But it is of the pork crop that I

propose to treat in the present article.

I have said that we can make pork in the South as cheaply as the Western farmers can. With a cow pea pasture in summer and a permanent grass pasture for them when the peas are not ready we can make the pork with little expense for corn, and have the hogs more healthy than on a corn dist. But there are other crops that can be made to aid the pork making, such as chufas and artichokes, but I would prefer to confine myself to the peas, with the possible addition of peanuts for them to gather late, and which will andoubtedly give an extra flavor to the meat. But some will say: "How about the cholera, which is at times so bad here among our hogs?" Well, I feel sure that the prevalence of hog cholera in the South is largely due to carelessness with the hogs and too exclusive a corn diet. Hogs with plentiful diet of green food in hot weather will seldom be plagued with the disease, if kept from infection. If every farmer would tury deeply all dead animals, so that the buzzards and dogs could not get at them, there would be less cholera, for the disease is generally spread by dogs and buzzards and by dead animals being thrown in streams to infect all below them. Do not allow anything on the place to attract the buzzards. If the infection is not brought to the place, and your hogs are not allowed to run at large with other hogs, you will have little reason to dread the cholera. The use of nitrogenous food, like peas and goobers, will not only make the hogs more healthy, but will make the lean meat on the carcass thicker, and make the hams rounder and more plump. Then in getting away from the old practice of raising hogs in the woods, we can get away from the old razor back, and use a breed of hogs that will fatten at any age. As a rule no white hogs should be kept in the South, for the black breeds are better suited to the climate. But we must ever keep in view the fact that if we would have the land feed us and our stock, we must teed the land. The crops that we grow to feed the hogs are the ones we mainly depend on for the improvement of the soil, such as While these will gather nitrogen for us, they need-in order to do this best and to produce the greatest amount of feed for the hogs-that the elements which they cannot get from the nir, but which they themselves use largely, such as potash and acid

phosphate, be supplied liberally. A big crop of peas means a big lot of hog feed and a big lot of fertility stored in the soil for the succeeding crop. The peas are the keynote of all successful soil improvement in the South and of all successful stock feeding as well. A beggeriy dose of fer-tilizer applied to the cotton crop may give you an improved crop of cotton, and there is the end of it and the land is worse than before. But a liberal dressing of these cheap forms of plant food on the renovating crop will at one pay in the food for stock pro-

disced, and the soil is enriched for the following eron. W. F. Massey. North Carolina Experiment Station, Laleigh, N. C.

Inclining of Property and The Later and brandwhile mentionary of the cutable

for a Sate exposition.