

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From
All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

Columbia Cotton Market.

Columbia Sept. 10.—The cotton market was steady. New crop cotton: Low middling... 1-2 Strict low middling... 1-2 Middling... 1-2 Strict middling... 1-2 Good middling... 1-2

Charlotte Produce Market.

Chickens—Spring... 12 to 25 Hens—per head... 25 Ducks... 21 to 22 Eggs... 80 Corn... 73 to 75 Cotton Seed... 12 to 15 Oats—Feed... 47 to 50 Oats—Seed... 55 to 57 1-2

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat: Weak; spot contract 69 7-8 to 70; Southern, by sample, 50 to 66.

Corn: Weak; spot 54 1-2 to 5-8; Southern white 58 to 59. Oats: Barely steady; No. 2 mixed 34 1-2 to 35.

Rye: Firm; No. 2 Western 63 to 64.

Butter: Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation 20 to 21; do creamery 25 to 26; do lard 15 to 20; store packed 15 to 16.

Eggs: Firm, 23.

Cheese: Active and unchanged, 13 to 13 1-2.

Negro 102 Years Old Attempts Murder.

St. George, Special.—Magistrate J. W. Cummings of Harleyville, committed to jail Friday Caesar Sheppard, colored, aged 102 years, charged with attempts and threats to kill Mr. J. W. Infinger a respectable white citizen of the Harleyville section of this county. This old negro has already served five terms in the penitentiary for various offenses, including hog stealing. He has already expressed a willingness to be sent to the penitentiary, and upon his return each time expresses himself as being highly pleased with his trip, and on his way to jail Friday he told the constable in whose buggy he was riding, to please drive a little faster as he was anxious to get there, and that on his last trip he was made a (trustee) "trustee" at Clemson college, where he cooked and waited on the "boys."

Young Lady Accidentally Shot.

Greenville, Special.—Miss Lucile Haddon, a beautiful young woman about 19 years of age, daughter of Mrs. Sarah E. Haddon, met death in a most shocking and tragic manner early Thursday afternoon. She was shot through the heart by the accidental discharge of a pistol which evidently fell to the floor while she was removing several articles of clothing from a trunk. Miss Haddon had only a few minutes before returned from shopping and while out she bought a bottle of gasoline to clean a skirt. She went to her room and a few moments later the report of a pistol was heard. When the members of the family reached the room the young woman was lying on the floor gasping for breath. She never spoke.

Advertising Columbia.

Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce E. B. Clark has received so many applications for the "Condensed Facts About Columbia," which the chamber has been issuing, that about 2,000 copies have been distributed. The distribution has not been broadcast in a worthless sense, but has covered ten States and the pamphlets have been sent to bona-fide inquirers. The next advertising book "Columbia as a Tourist Hotel Resort," has been prepared and will be issued shortly.

Death of Mr. Parrott.

Scranton, Special.—Mr. B. Parrott died Tuesday at his home, a few miles from town after several days' illness. He was about 73 years of age, and served faithfully in the War Between the Sections. The remains were buried at High Hill cemetery with Masonic rites. A widow and several children survive him.

New Enterprises.

A charter was issued to the Madison Lumber company of Madison, Oconee county, the capitalization to be \$5,000. P. P. Sullivan is president and treasurer and J. S. Rice, manager.

A commission was issued to the corporation of the Garren Electric company of Columbia, capitalization to be \$10,000. These interested are Luther Garren, U. R. Brooks, Jr., and S. T. Carter.

A charter was issued to the McCormick Land and Lumber company, with a capitalization of \$100,000. J. E. Britt is president and treasurer and J. Q. Stillwell, secretary. The directors are the officers named and T. J. Britt, W. H. Britt, R. F. Morris, B. F. Manning, F. G. Brown, A. S. Farmer and R. E. Ligon.

The Scott Lumber company of Sumter, with a capitalization of \$250,000, was given a charter. Alex Scott is president, F. S. Speece secretary and George Burchill treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Condition of South Carolina Crops For Week Ending Monday, Sept. 3, 1906, as Given Out by the Department.

Early in the week the weather was generally cloudy and sultry, but the last three days had ample sunshine.

The mean temperature was above normal, although there was no excessive heat. The nights were comparatively cool during the middle of the week, but were again hot as the week ended. The State range of temperature was from a minimum of 60 degrees at Liberty and Walhalla on August 28th, maximum of 94 degrees at Blackville, Bowman and Summerville on August 31st. The temperature conditions were quite favorable.

Excessive precipitation was noted early in the week at widely separated places, with the heaviest rainfall in the northwest and north central counties, while the central counties had the lightest rainfall. Heavy local rains fell in Abbeville, Orangeburg, Pickens, Spartanburg, York and Union counties; Calhoun Falls received 6.64 inches, Bowman 5.61 inches, Liberty 3.54 inches, Spartanburg 6.52 inches, Yorkville 4.31 inches, Rock Hill 5.38 inches, Santuc 3.32 inches. These heavy rains covered comparatively small areas and the average precipitation was below normal, although the soil continues to have ample moisture in all parts of the State.

Cotton Damage in York.

Rock Hill, Special.—There is no doubt of the fact that the cotton crop in this section has been greatly damaged by the excessive rains for the past week. The wet weather is causing the green bolls to rot. Especially those that are beginning to open. As soon as the bolls begin to crack open they turn black and great quantities of them are dropping off. Mr. W. S. Thomason, who lives near the city, was showing a number of full developed and matted bolls on the streets that he took from his field. They had turned black and would have dropped off the stalk in a few more days. Mr. Thomason reports that his entire crop is affected in this same way and the same reports come from all other sections of the county.

Dies For Want of Medical Aid.

Anderson, Special.—Baxter Hayes, the little boy who was refused medical attention by his parents on the ground that they could cure their son by divine healing, died here. The case has excited great indignation in the city. Hayes is an itinerant preacher. He believes in the doctrine of faith cure. He refused to let a physician attend the suffering boy, seeking to save him by means of prayer. The statute law provides no remedy for cases of this kind, but prosecutions will probably follow, as it is believed that the common law provides adequate punishment under the general head of "neglect and illegal treatment."

Two White Men Arrested.

Laurens, Special.—Will Kern and Julie Gillespie of Youngs township were landed in jail on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Sam Burnett, also of Youngs, charging the two men with grand larceny. Both the accused men are white and they are charged with stealing a mule and a buggy from Mr. Barnett in the upper part of the county last Sunday night, during services. The men and team were captured near Hendersonville by a party of fox hunters. It is said that Kern and Gillespie showed fight when caught up with and some shots were fired. The sheriff was with the fox hunters and took charge of the men, who were brought to Laurens.

Hon. R. E. Allison Dead.

Laurens, Special.—Hon. R. E. Allison, the eldest member of the Lancaster bar, died at his residence at this place. Mr. Allison was one of the ablest civil lawyers in the State. He was born in York county, but has lived in Lancaster since 1856. He was a member of the legislature for several terms in the 80's. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, living up to his profession, and was active in church work most of his life. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and will be greatly missed. He was 76 years of age.

Negro Ground to Pulp.

Spartanburg, Special.—Elbert Roland, a negro from Roebuck, was run over by a shifting engine in the Charleston and Western Carolina railroad yards here and was literally ground to pieces. The man was mutilated in such a manner as to make it a hard job to collect his remains. He was ground beyond recognition as a human being and resembled a mass of sausage meat.

Drowned in Catawba.

Fort Mill, S. C., Special.—Joseph Vaca, a Spaniard working at the Charlotte Brick Company's plant, was drowned in the Catawba river there. He was sitting on a limb over the water fishing when the limb broke and precipitated him into the water. He was unable to swim. Four Germans were near in a boat and tried to rescue him, but his body has not been recovered yet.

Negro Shot and Killed.

Greenville, Special.—Jim Blassingame was shot and killed by Tom Whitmire at the Southern passenger station in the heart of the city. Both negroes were employees of the Southern. Whitmire who was a cook for a train crew made his escape after the shooting. The fight was over a dispute about a woman. The authorities are now in search of Whitmire.

ARRESTS ARE MADE

Developments in Connection With Trust Company Wreck

PROSECUTIONS WILL FOLLOW

Promoter Segal and Two Officials of Wrecked Real Estate Trust Company, Treasurer North and Assistant Treasurer Collinwood to Be Arrested, States District Attorney.

Philadelphia, Pa., Special.—District Attorney Bell is authority for the statement that warrants were prepared for the arrest of William F. North, treasurer of the Real Estate Trust Company; M. S. Collingwood, assistant treasurer, and Adolf Segal, on charges of conspiring with Frank K. Hipple, the suicide president of the institution, to loot its treasury. Segal is the promoter who borrowed more than \$5,000,000 from the bank on flimsy collateral to finance his enterprises. Horace Hill, the aged auditor, will not be arrested. He is 75 years old and broken in health. The district attorney says he was a figurehead and a tool used by the looters.

Public interest in the investigation of the defunct bank's affairs now centers in the warrants which District Attorney Bell says will be issued for the arrest of the men implicated with Frank K. Hipple, the suicide president, in looting and wrecking the institution. Abundant evidence of the culpability of others besides the dead president has been obtained, the district attorney says.

Two of the most prominent figures in the investigation appeared before District Attorney Bell and were William F. North, treasurer of the trust company, and Horace Hill, the auditor. Mr. Hill, who is an aged man, was on the verge of collapse when he arrived at the bank and nervously inquired of the newspaper reporters assembled outside as to why the district attorney should send for him. Neither he nor Treasurer North would consent to be interviewed. Receiver Earle announced that Adolf Segal, the promoter, whose extensive borrowings were mainly responsible for the failure of the trust company, had turned over his entire interest in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery. The plant is heavily encumbered, however, and Segal's interest will be of little benefit to the depositors.

The investigation of Receiver Earle and District Attorney Bell has established the fact that President Hipple was a partner with Segal in a number of the latter's enterprises, and that F. Wharton Hipple, his son, a clerk in the bank, was the "dummy" for his father.

Suit Over Ostrich Farm.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Suit was docketed in Superior Court Saturday entitled Karl von Ruek vs. the Asheville Street Railroad Company, J. E. Rankin and H. W. Plummer, Merriam & Barnard and Merriam & Merriam, according to the summons docket, represent the plaintiff. The suit has to do with the ostrich farm that was once located in Asheville and which proved a dismal failure. While the complaint in the cause has not yet been filed and although the attorneys representing the litigants are reticent on the subject it is said that damages in the sum of \$20,000 or \$25,000 will be demanded.

New York Prohibitionists Meet.

Binghamton, N. Y., Special.—The State convention of the Prohibitionists of New York will open at the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal church here. It will be called to order by Chairman J. H. Durkee, of Rochester, and Mr. Homer L. Castner, who made a remarkably good run as candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania and whom the Prohibitionists of that State expect to elect this year will be the principal speaker. A full ticket will probably be nominated.

Found Dead in Room.

Halifax, N. S., Special.—A man registered as "J. Jones," United States, and who is thought to be from Richmond, Va., was found dead in his room at the Halifax Hotel with a bullet in his head and a revolver clutched tight in his right hand. Medical examiners report the case suicide. The man has been at the hotel for two weeks. He was about 40 years of age.

Savannah Labor Day.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—An added interest was given the Labor Day celebration in Savannah by the presence of several hundred delegates to the annual convention of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. The convention held a brief session to formally organize and then adjourned until Tuesday morning to permit the delegates to review the parade and enjoy the Labor Day festivities.

No General of Society Yet.

Rome, Italy, By Cable.—Delegates from the Jesuit order throughout the world, assembled here for the purpose of selecting a general of the Society of Jesus, in succession to Father Martin, deceased, took a number of ballots, but so far without result. The Pope, it is stated, is using his influence for the elevation of Father Freddi, an Italian, to the office.

TO ENFORCE FOOD LAW

Bureau of Chemistry Plans Increase of Its Laboratory Facilities at Chief Ports—No Money Yet Available.

Washington, Special.—As the result of the new pure food law, which goes into effect January 1 next, the Department of Agriculture is making preparations for the increased labor and equipment involved in its enforcement. The working forces and the appliances of the laboratories at Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans will be largely increased, while at the ports of New York and Boston there will be erected new laboratories in which to conduct the necessary examinations of all food products coming into this country. Plans for these latter buildings have been approved by Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Secretary Wilson doubtless will coincide with the ideas of Dr. Wiley. There is no money available for the construction of these buildings, but the Secretary of Agriculture has been assured that it will be forthcoming at the next session of Congress.

Furthermore, assurances have been given that the money necessary to execute the pure food law, through the employment of inspectors, and the necessary clerical force, will be provided.

Stensland Tells of Looting.

Chicago, Special.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Tangier says: Stensland's confession clears up much of the mystery surrounding the events leading up to the crash which involved the ruin of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank. He took much of the blame upon himself, but declared that Cashier Hering was a forger and that Hering got most of the money. He exonerated his son, Theodore, and the bank directors. He pronounced it a lie that he had spent the money on Leone Langdon Key or any other woman. He declared he never spent more than \$5,000 a year himself, and that all the money he stole he put into real estate or investments in the hope of "making good" before leaving Chicago. He hesitated some time between suicide and flight.

Nab Mexican Revolutionists.

Tucson, Ariz., Special.—Collis Humbert, a Frenchman, and Leonardo Villareal and Bruno Trevino, Mexicans, were arrested at Mowdy and Patagonia mining camps, where many miners are employed. The arrests were made by Immigration Inspector Murphy and Rangers Olds and Clark. It is charged that the men are agitators who were attempting to organize a force of Mexican miners to attack Nogales, Sonora. Letters found on the prisoners show that their plans were directed by Mexican revolutionist leaders at St. Louis. The letters also indicated that the revolutionists have organizations in 40 cities and that they will become active as soon as they can secure arms. The alleged agitators are in jail at Nogales, Ariz.

Bryan to Visit Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Final arrangements for the reception of Mr. Bryan have been completed at a joint meeting of representatives of the Iroquois and Jefferson Clubs. Mr. Bryan is expected to arrive at 8:30. At noon he will be the guest of the Iroquois Club at luncheon and is expected to make a short address. In the evening he will attend the banquet of the Jefferson Club where his principal address will be delivered.

Fatal Explosion.

London, By Cable.—Four men were killed and eight seriously injured by an explosion on the Russian armored cruiser Rurik, building at Vickers Maxims Works at Barrow. The accident was attributed to contact of a lighted naphtha lamp with inflammable gases in the tank where the men were working.

Minnesota State Fair.

Minneapolis, Minn., Special.—The Minnesota State Fair opened with a satisfactory crowd for the first day. The exhibits in the agricultural, horticultural, manufactures and other departments are of the finest, and in the stock department the pens are crowded with prize-winning animals. An excellent race track, large strings of horses and purses aggregating as much as is usually offered for a grand circuit meeting insures excellent entertainment during the week.

Good Roads Convention.

Chillicothe, Mo., Special.—Many delegates are attending the Interstate Good Roads Convention which opened here. Practical demonstrations in good road making were the feature of the opening day. Governor Folk, Senator Stone and President Jesse of the State University was slated to address the convention later in the week.

Tobacco Exposition.

New York, Special.—Secretary Taft has sent a letter to the management of the Tobacco Exposition now in progress, in which he wrote that it should be shown "to the members of the trade at the exposition what I think can certainly be shown that the passage of a proper Philippine tariff bill will not in substantial way interfere with the tobacco trade in the United States."

How is This For High.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, was once showing a constituent the sights of the National capital when the Washington Monument was reached. "What do you think of it?" carelessly asked the Senator, as the constituent stood gazing in awe at the stately shaft. "Senator," responded the Georgian, gravely, "that the darnedest, highest one story building I've ever seen!"—American Spectator.

GOOD ROADS.

Congressional Interest in Roads.

The closing hours of Congress were enlivened by a number of good roads speeches. In the course of which the necessity for government aid in improving the public highways was brought out in no uncertain manner, writes the Washington correspondent of Automobile. Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, in a very able address, declared that to his mind the condition of the wagon roads, over which ninety per cent. of all the commerce of the country is transported, presented a problem for legislation by Congress far more serious and important in its results than that of railroad regulation. There is no necessity, he said, for making an argument to prove the value of good roads. They save worry, waste and energy. They economize time, and labor and money, and enhance the value of property. He pointed out that it has been estimated that every time the sun sets the American farmers have lost \$1,500,000 because of the condition of the roads. Representative Bankhead produced a set of figures, showing the cost of hauling per ton, horse power, over dirt roads five miles, was \$1.25, and that sum will pay the freight for 250 miles on a railroad, or 500 miles on a river and 1000 miles on the lakes. These figures prove conclusively the enormous tax levied by the bad roads on the farmers, and how much of their legitimate profit is consumed in hauling from their farms to railroad stations and river landings.

The speaker declared that the question of governmental road construction had been successfully tried for many years in other countries.

Representative Lloyd began his speech by saying that he endorsed the statement of a prominent citizen who said that he could tell the intelligence and progress of the people by the condition of their roads. The wag on the streets said in reply: "Then judge our people when the weather is dry." He then went on to call attention to what the Federal Government has done, is doing, and what it may do to encourage road improvement. In his judgment the Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture is one of the most important branches of public service, and from it incalculable benefit may come. This great service thus far has been somewhat overlooked, and its work has not been fully known or properly appreciated. One step in the onward movement to give the country better roads is to encourage the development of the road department of the Department of Agriculture by enlarging the scope of its labors, increasing its force of expert engineers and specialists and bringing it more in touch with people, so that they can receive more of its benefits by practical demonstration of its real value.

Interesting Road Figures.

Believing that improved highways are necessary for the continued prosperity of automobilism, the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association will provide for a department having road matters in charge. Information received at the headquarters this week from Logan Waller Page, director of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives some interesting figures of the amount of new roads which have been recently built, together with the total number of miles. The major portion of the States have less than ten per cent. of their roads improved, a wretched showing for a civilized country.

Tennessee has 48,989 miles of public roads, or one mile for every forty-one inhabitants, of which only about nine per cent. has been improved. Virginia has 51,812 miles, of which 1600 miles are improved, giving but one mile of improved roads to every 1158 inhabitants; North Carolina has 49,763 miles; Oregon, 34,258 miles; Iowa, 102,488 miles; Arkansas, 36,445 miles; Arizona, 5987 miles; Alabama, 50,089 miles; Washington, 31,998 miles; New Hampshire, 15,116 miles. In most of these States there is one mile of ordinary road for every twenty-five to thirty-five inhabitants, but of improved roads, only one mile for anywhere from 471 to 1255 inhabitants, a discouragingly small proportion.

A Crying Need.

One of the greatest needs of this country is good roads. The countries of Europe have better roads than we have. Thousands of wealthy Americans go to Europe every year to run automobiles over the good roads there. This is not a pressing reason why we should have them, but it is a pointer to our condition. We need good roads most especially for the sake of the farming community. They would enable the farmer to get to market better. He could save money and time by drawing in this respect, the country over, would amount to millions of dollars every year. Good roads would bring us practically closer to our neighbors. They would add to our convenience and comfort in many ways, besides increasing the value of our lands. Some sections now have fairly good roads. Others are wretchedly provided. All could make decided improvement. Nothing tells more for an agricultural community than good roads.

How is This For High.

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SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

The Clover Crop.

It is not advisable as a rule to cut a crop of clover seeded in the spring for hay. In a very wet season it will sometimes be the better practice to do this, but as a rule light pasturing late in the fall after it has become well established will be the better practice. Grazing helps to keep the growth in check and throws more strength into the roots, and of course if you can get a good strong root development, the chances are that you will maintain the stand through the winter and get an exceptionally good crop of hay the next season.

One can certainly damage his ground by plowing it too wet. The soil is very much like a sponge. You observe that when the rainfall is abundant the ground becomes wet and soggy, as it were, and if you plow it in this condition, the particles of rock of which it is composed are run together and form a hard lump or clod. It takes a great deal of work to break this lump of soil up, though of course severe freezing will help to pulverize it. But you can never count on getting a freeze to do the work just at the right time, and by plowing your land wet there is great danger of putting it in bad mechanical condition, and we all realize that a soil in good tilth will certainly grow larger crops because it is easier to cultivate, and the plant roots and moisture can penetrate it with greater ease. Land should never be plowed when so wet that it will not fall in a flaky condition from the moldboard as it is turned over. Winter plowing where the water follows along in the furrow is a great mistake. You are simply sleeking over and compacting the subsoil and making a hardpan, as it were, at a depth of 6 or 8 inches through which the roots of plants can hardly penetrate, and your soil is so shallow that instead of making a great reservoir for water to supply the needs of the growing crop next season, you only have a little shallow surface, say from 6 to 8 inches deep, from which the plant must draw by far the larger part of its supply of moisture. Deep thorough tillage and the opening of the pores of the soil is the proper policy to pursue and wet plowing will never favor the development of these very desirable conditions in your soil.

If your ridge woodland is at all fertile why not try a mixture of orchard grass, blue grass and white clover. This will make you an excellent pasture if it does well. The trees and underbrush should be thinned out before seeding and the seed cover with a light harrow. No grazing should be permitted during the first season. If your land will not grow these tame grasses the next best thing you can do is to try Bermuda, though it will not prove satisfactory in a semi-shaded pasture. Bermuda will at least cover the ground in the course of time, will prevent erosion and will furnish a good deal of desirable grazing from four to six months of the year in your locality.

Potash and Phosphate Essential. According to tests made at the various Southern experiment stations and by farmers themselves who have bought high grade fertilizers of known quality from reliable firms, potash and phosphates are especially valuable to the Southern farmer when land is well supplied with vegetable matter through the medium of barnyard manure or green crops. The fact that fertilizers frequently prove unsatisfactory on the farm is directly due in nearly every instance to the farmer buying something which is not what it is represented to be. For example, he frequently buys acid phosphate which is said to contain twenty or twenty-five per cent. of phosphoric acid, but of this amount probably only twelve or fifteen per cent. is available, the remainder being reverted citrate soluble or insoluble, etc. But as he is unfamiliar with the terms used in an analysis of acid phosphates, he is not in a position to buy intelligently and so is deceived. He finds the fertilizer unsatisfactory and therefore concludes that acid phosphate is of no service on his soil. He might possibly have the same experience with potash or with nitrogen, and yet in every instance his conclusions would be entirely wrong. It is to the interest of the farmer to inform himself on these points and only to use high grade goods of guaranteed quality and put up by the most reliable firms. Cheap goods with a low percentage guarantee of plant food are always unsatisfactory on the farm and it is the general use of these that causes so many people to be dissatisfied with commercial fertilizers. All soils of the

South respond more or less freely to the use of fertilizers. On all the soils nitrogen is needed, though more in the form of cowpans and barnyard manure, that is something that will give humus to the soil and put it in condition to respond to the use of potash and phosphates. The sandy, lighter soils of which there are large areas, respond freely to the use of potash, and to phosphates as well. All soils cultivated in orchards and gardens should be liberally supplied with potash in particular.

Three Abominations.

There are three things on farms that are abominations. The three are mean teams, rusty tools, and crooked rows. These three evils are the farmer's own fault. A good team can be had at any price. If you have a "run-away" team you have yourself to blame. They show their "raisin." Treat them kindly and they will treat you right. A team that you cannot trust is not a team for the farm. Get rid of "runaway" horses.

Get first-class tools and keep them in first-class condition. You have seen while out in the country a plow here, a harrow there, and a cultivator yonder, and mowers and binders in the shade of a tree.

Won't there be a happy time when the farmer who left his tools and machinery out in the weather starts to farm? Won't his old plow "shed" the soil rapidly?

Won't his cultivator shovels work smooth? Well, I guess not. It will take several days' scouring and in that time he has lost more religion than he can get back in a year's time. Keep tools in the shelter.

Some farmers make rows so crooked that they cannot follow them, and they blame the team, the tools "the old boy" and all things on earth except the man who laid off the rows.

Straight rows tell the world you love to farm and you love it enough to give your best attention to keep the rows straight. Keep your rows on a bee line on a level piece of land or comparative, so. If land has terraces follow them.

Three points more and I am done. Get a good team. Get good tools. Make straight rows and see how much easier it is to farm.—R. D. Martin, in Gastonia Gazette.

Wheat Land For Cowpeas.

D. F. D., Boxwood, writes: I want to follow twenty-five acres of my wheat land with peas and four acres with alfalfa, and would like to know what would be the best fertilizer to use.

Answer.—Fertilize the wheat land intended for peas with 200 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds muriate of potash per acre. The land intended for alfalfa should be sown in peas and fertilized like the balance. The peas on this land should be turned under as deeply as possible about the first of September, and if the subsoil is very close and compact it would be well to break it up. Prepare a fine seed bed by thorough surface tillage, and compact the soil with the roller. Inoculate the alfalfa with soil or with an artificial culture. If alfalfa is growing successfully in your vicinity, 100 pounds of soil per acre from an old field will be enough to insure inoculation. The soil may be mixed with the seed, which should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds per acre. Before seeding the alfalfa, broadcast or drill in 300 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. If the land seems acid, which you can determine by testing with blue litmus paper, apply lime at the rate of twenty-five bushels per acre. The lime could be applied to good advantage before seeding the peas, though it may be put on after the peas have been plowed down. Purchase the unslaked lime in suitable boxes and drill in with the grain drill, or distribute through a manure spreader.

Useful Machinery For the Home.

Almost any farmer is always glad if he can purchase any kind of machinery that will in any way lighten his labors. Now, this is all right, and we commend it in every way, but we do not want the women folks to be slighted in this matter. There are many of little contrivances that are gotten up with the idea of doing away with at least a part of the labor in the farm home. Look these things up and if you can see anything helpful in any of them take advantage of it, for the women folks appreciate, fully as much as the men, anything which will in any way serve to lighten their labors.

Current Happenings.

The peach crop on the Maryland-Delaware Peninsula is said to be 2,000,000 baskets short.

Vice-President Fairbanks made an address at Osawatimie, Kan., at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Osawatimie, in which John Brown was a central figure.

A number of vessels were driven ashore and wrecked on the Great Lakes.

There is a prospect that Rev. Rudolph Meyer, of St. Louis, may be chosen General of the Jesuit Order at the approaching convention in Rome.

The funeral of General Vonliarski took place in Warsaw and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent disturbances.

Alabama held primaries to nominate candidates for Chief Justice, two United States Senators, two alternate Senators, three Congressmen and a full State ticket.

Current Events.

William Jennings Bryan was given a tremendous reception on his arrival at New York, and in a speech at Madison Square Garden he gave expression to the sentiments which will guide him if he becomes a candidate for the Presidency, the chief being the extermination of the trusts and the relegation of the money question to the rear.

The suspicion that Frank K. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, committed suicide was confirmed. He blew out his brains.

A monument was unveiled at Camden, Maine, in honor of William Conway, who refused to pull down the United States flag at Pensacola at the beginning of the Civil War.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, in an address before the American Bar Association at St. Paul, advocated the limiting of lawmaking.