### MODEL EXPERIMENT STATION

Uncle Sam's Farm on What was Formerly Gen. R. E. Lee's Estate at Arlington.

One of the most famous farms in | war the rooms of the mansion the United States is being conducted by Uncle Sam, a genuine horny-handed farmer, on a portion of the historic | many of which were brought from estate formerly the home of Gen. Mount Vernon. They consisted of Robert E. Les. Two hundred acres portraits, pictures, silver table ware, are set apart for farming operations, household furniture and ornaments. the remainder of the estate being the | Some of these are now on exhibition National Military Cemetery, where are | in the National Museum, while others buried 16,000 Union soldiers, who have been returned to their original lost their lives during the war be- place at Mount Vernon. Mr. Custis tween the States. A few of the Custis | was a talented man and much of his and Lee ancestors are also buried in time was employed in painting battle an obscure portion of Arlington, scenes of the Revolution. The old Uncle Sam is not engaged in farming | well, from which Gen. Washington's for his own profit, but for the benefit table was supplied with sparkling of the farmers of the entire country, water, has been preserved, and visiwho will be given the results of the tors to this historic place are permitmost expert agriculturists in the ted to lower the bucket and drink of country, who are in the employ of the refreshing water. After the death

the Government and who manage the of George Washington Parke Custis. For more than a year laborers have the younger Custis, occupied the estate. been engaged in clearing the land and Gen. Lee left Arlington April 22, preparing it for crops. Modern build- 1861, to take the field at the beginings are in course of construction and ning of the civil war. After the dewithin a short time the farm will be parture of Gen. Lee and his family in full operation. All branches of the Federal troops took possession of this important industry will be con- Arlington and the precious mementos ducted at the Arlington farm. The fin- with which the mansion was filled est cattle will be bred and a model dairy | were dispersed and many of them have will be in operatior. Butter of the never been recovered. The home of best quality will be manufactured and Gen. Lee is now occupied by the if it is possible to do so better grades superintendent of the grounds. In than are now on the market will be the room on the left of the hall, formade. Breeding of superior wheat, merly the main drawing room, is kept corn and oats will also be attempted. Diseases of cattle will be studied. New fruits will be introduced and Federal troops the mansion was conthose already grown in this country verted into headquarters for the will be grown to perfection. Diseases officers and the grounds into a camp. of pears, peaches, plums and other As the war progressed and the woundfruit will be studied with a view to ed increased in number a hospital was stamping out the troublesome ail- established. When other cemetery ments of fruits and making fruit grounds no longer sufficed for the growing more profitable. Experiments, burial of the dead the level plateaux for the purpose of determining the best and grassy slopes of Arlington were, forage crops to grow and the most by order of Quartermaster Gen. Meige, economical plans for feeding cattle devoted to the purpose of a military will be some of the features of this cemetery. By the irony of fate the interesting place. Great results are first grave prepared was for a Confedexpected and Secretary Wilson is tak- erate prisoner. Before the close of ing great pride in directing this work. | the war the property was sold for de-That portion of the Lee estate which | linquent taxes and the Government has been set apart for farming pur- purchased it, paying \$26,100. In 1877 poses is about the poorest piece of George Washington Lee, heir under land in this section of the country, the Custis will, instituted suit to rehaving been worn out. It was entirely cover the estate. He succeeded in unfit for agricultural purposes and it establishing his legal title to the was necessary to fertilize and improve | property, but was barred by the Unitit. The experts of the agricultural ed States Courts from further action department expect to demonstrate to secure possession. The claim was that the poorest land in the country adjusted, however, to his satisfaccan be profitably utilized for success- tion by the payment to him by the ful farming operations. Gen. Lee's | United States Government of \$150, former home is one of the most beau- | 000. George Washington Parke Cusfeet below. The view from the portico of the old mansion has been famed for a century. When Gen. Lafayette was a guest at Arlington he pronounced the prospect from the porch one of the most beautiful he had ever looked upon. Since Gen. Lafayette's visit the view has been cha ged, new beauties being added, while some of the old ones were destroyed by the ravages of war. The completed Capitol, with its imposing dome, the symmetrical Washington monument, the beautiful Congressional Library and other architectual features have taken their places in the picture, while a grove of majestic trees which graced the slope below the house were utterly destroyed during the greatest civil conflict ever waged. Arlington House was built in 1802 by George Washington Custis, the son of John Park Custis, whose widowed mother became Mrs. Martha Washington. When Col. John Parke Custis died, at the siege of Yorktown, Gen. George Washington adopted as his own the two children, George Washington, Parke Custis and Eleanor Parke Custis, who lived to be considered one of the most beautiful women of her day. Thenceforward Custis was a member of the Mount-Vernon household until after the death of Mrs. Washington from the North, South, East and in 1802, when he removed to his Arlington estate. The portico of the mansion, with its great Doric columns, was modelled after that of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. At the rear of the mansion are the original ser-

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want's quarters and the stables, in

which is one of the coaches used

by Gen. Washington. Before the

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were stored with a rich and valuable collection of mementos and memorials, Gen. Lee who married the sister of a register in which visitors record their names. With the advent of the

tiful spots in the vicinity of the Na- tis and his wife are buried at Arlingtional Capital. The mansion stands ton. A marble shaft marks their on the brow of a hill, which slopes graves, which are in a retired spot away half a mile to the Potomac, 200 near the limit of the southwestern plateau. Gen. Lee and Mary Custis were married in the drawing room of Arlington, where visitors to-day register their names. Many of the leading Federal generals are buried at Arlington, and one of the most interesting spots in this historic place is a monn-

ment to the unknown dead. Their

names, their friends, and their homes

were all unknown. The simple and

dramatic story is told in the letters

chiselled on the monument's granite face: Beneath this Stone Repose the Bones of Two Thousand One Hundred and Eleven Unknown Soldiers,

Gathered After the War from the Fields of Bull Run and the Route to the Rappahannock.

Their Remains could not be Identified. but their Names and Death are Recorded in the Archives of their Country and its Grateful Citizens Honor Them as of their Noble Army

> of Martyrs. May they rest in peace. September, A. D., 1866.

Soldiers are buried at Arlington every day. By far the most interesting section of the cemetery is located on the southwestern slope. It is where are buried the "boys in blue" West, who gave their lives to their country during the Spanish war, when the South attested its loyalty to the Government and comented the Union with blood shed on the battlefields of Cuba and made the nation a world power. No other country on the globe can boast of such an historic farm. A short distance from the graves of dead Confederate prisoners and Fedeal officers and of the descendants of those who were the blue and the grey can be heard the busy farmers at their labors, the result of which will be given to all alike. It is the hope and wish of the Secretary of Agriculture that North and South. East and West, will benefit from the work being carried on within the confines of the historic estate which has figured so largely in the nation's des-

- The darker a plazza is the easier it is to find a girl sitting there.

tiny .- News and Courier.

Justice Jones' Oat Crop.

Lancaster, S. C., June 20.-Some fine yields of oats this year have been noted recently in this correspondence. In this connection the result of an experiment made by Mr. Geo. W. Jones, manager of Judge Ira B Jone's farms, is well worth mentioning. Judge Jones made a practical test of a theory in regard to oat planting that Col. Redding, of the Georgia experiment station, has been exploiting for several years, a leading feature of which is the non-covering of the seed by ploughing or harrowing, as is usually done. For the purpose of the experiment Mr. Jones selected ten acres of very oridinary upland. The ground was first broken up with ploughs and then harrowed. breaking was done uiagonally across the terraces and the harrowing parallel with them. Then, with a four-inch grab, furrows eighteen inches apart were run, along with the terraces. throughout the field. Thus prepared, seventeen bushels of oats were sown broadcast over the ten acres. Nothing whatever was done to cover the seed. The preparation of the soil and the sowing were done in the month of October. Judge Jones but his manager was so confident of proved to be a failure.

Some two or three weeks ago the oats on the land were cut and harvested; and, notwithstanding the fact that this has been a very unfavorable year for small grain, the yield turned out to be 523 dozen bundles. The total expense, cost of seed, ploughing, harrowing and harvesting, was \$39.85. leaving, at present price of oats, a net profit of over ten dollars per acre. No fertilizers of any kind were used. Similar land planted in the ordinary way did not make a third as much.

One of the advantages of the furrows referred to was the protection they afforded the oats from the damaging effects of freezes. Every freeze, in fact, Judge Jones says, instead of doing injury, acted as a "working" to the crop. - News and Courier.

Cotton and the Negro.

New Orleans, La., June 26 .- The Chronicle says: "It is notorious that nearly all the cotton is the product of negro labor now, as it was in the days of slavery. If it is true, then, as the Southern whites allege, that the employment of negroes are now more diversified than they formerly were, the inference regarding their comparative efficiency as free men is obvious."

The Chronicle is wrong in its facts and mistsken in its conclusion, as you will find, if you turn to the United States census or inquire of the United States department of agriculture.

The biggest cotton producing ty of the South is Williamson County, Texas, which produced 89,237 bales, according to the census. Its population 1s 33,736 white and 4,392 negroes. The negroes constitute only 15 per cent of its farm labor and raise less than 15 per cent of the cotton. The second biggest cotton producer is Ellis County, also in Texas, with 86,639 bales; population, 42,216 whites, 4,841 negroes. The negroes furnish 12 per cent of the farm labor and about the same percentage of the cotton crop. And so on down the list.

Of the nineteen biggest cotton Counties in the South sixteen are overwhelmingly white and nearly all the farm work is done by whites. This tendency has been marked for years and the production of cotton in most of the Southern States is shifting away from the black belt to the white sections.

The increase in the cotton production of the South in the last two decades is due mainly to the labor of the whites. The crop of ante-bellum days was the product almost wholly of negro labor. The Chronicle is mistaken in supposing this to be the case today. The negro Counties generally produce less cotton than in slavery days .- Chicago Chronicle.

Horses Scarce and High.

"I have not known a period when horses were so scarce or so high, said T. E. Gilbert, of Cincinnati, at the Hotel Barton. "I am in the business and have of late been scouring Kentucky and Ohio with a view of purchasing a good-sized bunch, but had very poor success. More people want to buy than sell and prices are at a point where it is imporsible for dealers to make any profits. The country was drained of horse flesh during our war with Spain, and further depletion was caused by the Boer war. It will take several years to make up the deficiency and high prices will continue. The automobile craze has had no perceptive effect on the demand for high make people indifferent to the delight of sitting behind a pair of high step-

Stops Cough and Works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a celd in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents. Cotton Mill Loss.

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

Spartanburg, June 23 .- The directors of the Clifton mills have issued a circular to the stockholders setting forth the losses and present condition at these mill towns in concise, accurate manner. The loss on mills Nos. 1 and 2 is estimated at \$300,000, and when these factories are again put in shape for operation, the company will have 50,000 spindles and necessary dom accompaniment at work. At Mill No. 2 four warehouses, along with 1,794 bales of cotton were totally destroyed. Sixty cottages and a number of lives were also lost at this mill. An inspection of the property of the Clifton company entire, on Pacolet river as it now stands, places an estimate of its value at \$1,000,000 by the directors. This will provera solid basis on which to reestablish the mills. About 9,000 bales of cotton were also saved from the flood and no manufactured goods lost; so with quick assets in hand to convert into cash, an amount more than sufficient to cover all indebtedness is realized.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the D. E. Converse Co .- the Glendale mills-the coming semi-annual dividend due on July 1, was rehimself was sceptical as to results, scinded. The loss at Glendale Nos. : and 2, is estimated at from \$60,000 to success that he volunteered to pay \$65,000. The capital stock is \$300,all expenses in-case the experiment | 000, which will be increased to \$500, 000 in July.

A meeting of the central relief committee was held this morning at which reports from sub-committees at the Cliftons and at Pacolet were heard, and various matters discussed. There are a number of sick people at Clifton who are being carred for by the committee, through the sub committees. A number of flood sufferers in the county have been aided by the committee. At Pacolet mills the company and the sub-committees have taken the matter of caring for the deserving in hand, with knowledge of the amount of the relief fund, and they have, as yet, made no report. As near as practicable in the future the central relief committee aims to have an itemized statement published of all moneys received and disbursed.

\$145,000,000 Worth of Eggs.

George Fayette Thompson, of the gricultural department, has written treatise upon the modern hen which contains information of interest. In the first place Mr. Thompson declares that the average get-rich-quick concern stands in about the same relation to an up-to date hen as does an ice wagon to an automobile. As a rapid accumulator of financial resources the hen is in the same class as oil wells and gold mines. The thoroughly hatching eggs. She leaves that work entirely to the incubator, while she

Consequently, Prof. Thompson has discovered that there is a proportionately smaller number of fowls, but by the adoption of labor and time saving machines the lesser number has been able to produce a constantly increasing output of eggs. The treatise contains so much interesting information about the hen and her product that Secretary Wilson has determined to incorporate it in the forthcoming year book of the department of agriculture.

Prof. Thompson, who is also a statistician of reputation, has discovered that in the city of New York each family of five persons consumes on an average four eggs a day. In Chicago, if it is accepted that the city has reached a population of 2,000,000, the ratio of egg consuming is higher and every person in the city manages to consume on whole egg each day in

The production of poultry and eggs s the most profitable of all industries. Mr. Thompson estimates that a thoroughly modernized hin can realize 400 per cent. profit for her owner. In thirty-three states and territories the value of eggs exceeds the value of the poultry product. The egg product in the United States amounts to more; when measured by dollars and cents, than the combined gold and silver production. This does not take the poultry into account at all.

The value of the combined poultry and egg product would be nearly double that of the precious metals. The self." value of the industry is just six times that of the wool product. Still, eggs have taken only an inconspicuous place in tariff debates. Protectionists and tariff reformers are in a perpetual row over wool, but the hen makes no clamor for protection from cong ess. Neither has there been any protest against the introduction of machinery. Prices did not fall with the introduction of the incubator. Instead, the poultry raisers of the country devoted themselves to the education of the hen so that she would lay eggs during the class animals, and I do not believe time the old-fashioned fowl spent in that it will ever get so violent as to sitting and tending to her broad of The grand total value of the annual

output of eggs is now \$145,000,000, while that of poultry aggregates \$139,000,000. Iowa leads the states in the production of eggs, the yearly product of that state being 100,000,000 dozen. Ohio comes next with \$1,000,000 doz ou.-Chicago Daily News.

One Way to Sufficate a Frog. A frog cannot breathe with his mouth open. The conformation of his breathing apparatus is such that when his mouth is open his nostrils will be closed, and, paradoxical as it may seem, all you have to do to suffocate a frog is to put a stick in his mouth so he cannot shut his jaws. It is a strange phenomenon, probably unparalleled in animal history, but nevertheless any one who pleases may make the experiment, though it certainly will be disas-

treus to the frog.

Most meadow larks migrate to the south. A few remain in the New England and middle states during the winter. This bird and our bobolink are the best two singers of the lowlands. "The bobolink mood is one of care free happiness; the meadow lark's suggests the fervent joy that is akin to pain," says Flor-ence Merriam Bailey. The meadow lark's song has been well translated as "a clear, piercing whistle, spring o' the y-e-a-r, spring o' the year!"— St. Nicholas.

Beyond Endurance. An Englishman, walking down a London street, met another, to whom he said:

"Sir, but three days ago you slap-ped my face. Yesterday you caned me in the street and spat in my face. Only last night you pulled my nose and thrashed me in a ballroom in the presence of ladies. Now, sir, I wish to say that if this thing continues much longer you will arouse the sleeping lion in my bosom, and I will not answer for the conse-

- The best capital to begin life on is a capital wife.

- If we knew at forty what we thought we knew at twenty this would be a wise generation.

-- The world judges us by our achievements; God judges us by the carnestness of our efforts.

- The woman who wears feathers on ler hat won t let her little boy rob birds' nests because it is cruel. - If you hide your sius in the cel-

lar they will be sure to make themselves known in the parlor .- Ram's

- The person who says the best things about a dead man is the one who never could say anything good of him when he was alive.

- When a woman goes into a room and doesn't walk up to the looking glass to gaze at herself it is a sign that there isn't one there.

- The man who says he does not care what the world thinks of him may want you to believe it, but he does not believe it himself ..

- The church member who wears a face long enough to eat oats out modern hen no longer wastes her time of a churn has yet to learn the first lesson in Christian living.

- Chances come to every man, but devotes the time thus gained to the nearly every man asks them to sit more profitable labor of producing down and wait till he is ready to tak them, and they move on to the next.

-So remarkably perverse is the nature of man that he despises those that court him, and admires whoever will not bend before him .- Thuoydi-

- Woman is the genius of compromise: she begins by wanting her son to be president, she ends by being satisfied to have him pass the plate in - Did you ever notize that the

man who is most ready to advise others to "arise with the lark" is usually the man who will not do it himself? - "I thought Dolly had decided to

embrace the profession of law?" She had, but a profession of love came her way and she deci ! - to embrace that." - He-"What! Another dress?

Gracious, woman! Don't you ever think of anything but new dresses?" She-"Ohl yes; often I think of those diamonds you promised me.'

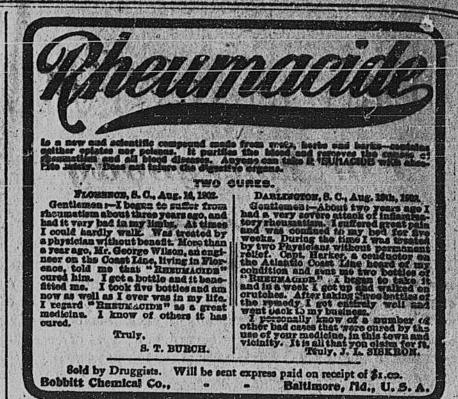
- Just as children are fooled into believing that the drumstick is the best part of the turkey, so that they will cry for it, grown-up people are taught that two persons can get more out of an income than one.

- "I suppose that if you marry my daughter you will expect me to pay your dehts?" "Shouldn't think of putting you to so much trouble," answered Earlie Byrd; "you can give me the money and I'll pay em my-

- What is probably the biggest locomotive in the world has just been completed as Schenestady for hauling freight over the Rocky Mountains. It measures seventy feet and on a level track out haul a train of cars a mile and a half long.

- A curious medical fact was elicited lately at an inquest on a man who died from injuries received from falling out of bed in Hoxton House Lunatio Asylum, London. The bones of a lunatio, stated a doctor, are far more brittle shan those of a person of strong mind.

- In New Holland age women out thomselves with shells, and, keeping the wounds open a long time. form scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another mark of beauty consists of having finger nails so long that geasings of bamboo are necessary to protect them from in-



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