EHEGANTE.

An Indian baby of the Umatilla tribe in Oregon crouched, wailing, in a tepee, while outside waged a lifeand-death fight between his father's people and a war party of Snake Indians. The Snakes overcome the Umatillas, killing every man of them. As the conquerors were about to resume their march after plundering the camp of their victims a warrior heard the baby's cries, snatched the little chap from the tepee, slung him across his horse's back and rode away. In time the warrior fired of carrying the scared baby on his horse. dropped him at the door of a Plute

There the youngster was cared for and was adopted as a member of the inmates' family. He was named "Ebegante," a title the white man afterward shortened to "Egan." And by the latter name he is best known to history. Egan grew to be a mannificent specimen of manhood. From early youth he showed himself a ruler of men. At twenty he married the daughter of a chief, and soon afterward became leader of one of the Plute tribes. He won fame in a series of fierce campaigns against neighboring Indians and later fought with desperate valor against the white frontiersmen and Gen. Crook's troops.

Stolen Child Becomes Chief. In 1872 he led his wandering tribe to the reservation near Malheur, in Eastern Oregon, where about a thousand Bannock, Plute and Snake Indians were already gathered. There Egan met Major Parish, the local Indian agent. The two men became warm friends. At Parish's request Egan laid aside all ideas of future warfare and taught his people to become farmers. So great was his influence with the Plutes that he actually got them to drop their wandering life and take to agricultural work. The Indian department at Washington looked on this as a triumph, and praised Egan to the skies,

Egan backed Parish's authority in everything. When Oytes, a Plute "medicine man," urged the tribe to throw away the hoe for the rifle and declared himself proof against any bullet, Egan seized the medicine man by the throat, dragged him before Parish and bade the agent test the boast by firing a bullet at Oyte's heart. The medicine man wilted at this unexpected calling of his bluff. Confessing himself an impostor, he agreed to stop preaching war and to go to work at

Then in 1876 came trouble. Parish was removed from the Malheur agency by government orders and an agent named Rinehart was sent out to take his place. By this time most of Egan's tribe were working industriously and their children were going to school. Egan was angry at the new man's appointment as agent. He had heard that Rinehart secretly sold. whisky to Indians, that he was a grafter and a slave-driver. And the new agent apparently did little to remove the distrust and hatred with which the Plutes received him. He broke his promises to them, treated them cruelly and unfairly, in a dozen ways made their lives a burden, and quite destroyed the pleasant, friendly relations between the natives and the local white men. Egan pleaded for his people's rights. Rinehart retorted: "If you don't like my ways you can get out."

The Plutes took him at his word. They decamped. Leaving Malheur they went to Stein mountain and there ran across a band of Bannock Indians who had taken to the warpath. The Bannocks urged the Plutes to join them against the white men. Egan refused, and implored his people to keep the peace. But they were too much enraged at Rinehart's injustice to obey him. When he still held out for peace they deposed him and made Oytes their leader. This was too much for even so loyal a friend of the government as Egan had proved himself to be. He changed his mind and consented to act as war chief for his people.

Ehegante Goes on Warpath.

Then the Plute-Bannock confederacy swept down upon the settlers, Egan at the head of his once peaceful tribe. In battle after battle he led his warriors, fighting valiantly against the white men, but more than once saving the lives of soldiers and frontiers. men whom his braves had captured. The Plutes followed their adored chief as eagerly in battle as they had in peace. And his name became a terror along the frontier. Finally the Indians were beaten and the war was at Just as peace had again an end. dawned, an Umatilla scout. Umapine by name, went to the Plute camp in the Blue Hills of Oregon and killed Egan. Dr. Fitzgerald, an army surgeon, who had long known Fgan and had admired his brain pover, sent the dead chief's head as a specimen to the medical museum at Washington. To the Plutes this act seemed " terrible of insults.

The government, by sending the wrong man to rule the Malheur agency, had turned a powerful chief and tribe from trustful friends to bitter foes. By taking the head of Egan instead of allowing him ceremonious native burial, the authorities committed one more of the countless acts by which they widened the breach between white man and savage.

ALL IN THE DARK.

"Mr. Best Selier, I represent a delegation of reporters now camped on

"What can I do for you boys?" "We understand that you are under contract to bring out a new novel by the first of September."

That is true." "In fact, the press notices are in print and orders are now being tak-

"Now, we reporters are anxious to know what your new book is to be

The great author sighed. "You'll have to wait a while," said "I don't know myself."

Calling Pa.

"Ma put over a good one on pa, all right, all right."

What was it?" 'He was putting up a shelf in the pantry and accidentally hit his thumb with the hammer. While he was dancing around, saying a lot of awful things, ma rushed into the kitchen and said; 'John, stop that language right away. Just remember you're not at a baseball park now."

JUST LIKE A MAN.



Mrs. B.- My husband isn't a success when it comes to shopping. Mrs. W.-Isn't he?

Mrs. B.-No. He can't get 98 cents' worth of anything for less than a dol-

Stayed in Town.

The seaside damsel fumed and raged at, dearth of men. The city damsel got engaged to nine or ten.

The Gift Horse. Hostess (after preesnting fan to prize winner at whist drive)-Really, I'm afraid it's hardly worth accept-

Winner (appraising its worth)-Oh, thank you so much for it; it's just the kind of fan I wanted-one that 1 shouldn't mind losing.-Punch.

Her Charlty. "She is very liberal in her chart-

ties," said one woman. "Yes," answered the other; "liberal, stance, she wanted to send alarm clocks to Africa to aid sufferers from the sleeping sickness."—McCall's Magazine.

A Sure Sign. "So he took you out auto riding the other evening?" 'Yes, what of it?"

"Do you think he is in love with

"I think so. I know that every time I spoke to him the auto tried to climb a tree or jump a fence."

Good for Business. "Every man in your office is in love with the stenographer,"

"What of it?" "I wouldn't have that sort of thing going on."

'Why should I object? Not a man has lost a day this year. Not even baseball attracts them."

SAFEST WAY.



Higgs-I never want to see him

Diggs-That's easy done. Lend him

This Often Happens.

There was a man in our town Who thought himself a prince; Alas, the neighbors with a frown, Declared he was a quince.

A Good Reason. "Yes, he married her because her first husband left her."

"That's hardly a good reason for marrying a woman "It was in this case. He left her SILAGE

At a farmers' institute not long ago the question was asked: How many housewives have sllos? You can very easily guess the nature of the replies to this question, for none of these present had much of an idea what silo really is. After a short explana tion it was agreed that nearly every one present in reality had a sile of some kind. Some of these were up for saving fruits, corn, and others for preserving cabbage for future use We don't really speak of these a siles, but the effect on the saving o these beds when placed in fars is the same as it is with corn when stored in the silo; in other words, silage green corn preserved by storing in a air-tight structure.

There probably are very few farmer boys that do not remember some rain; day or evening when all hands got busy preparing the cabbage to fill the kraut jar. Probably no thought wa given the subject because it was yearly task, and no one realized that in effect the saving of the cabbage by making it into kraut is the same a making corn silage. It undoubtedly served a good purpose in keeping the family in a healthy condition during the winter months when other greet food was not available. The same is true of silage, which affords a succulent and nourishing feed for the live stock.

There may be a question as to whether all stock will eat the sour corn silage, but give them a chance and this thought will be quickly dispelled, for all stock eat silage very greedily, and the returns in the form of milk and meat will amply pay for all the trouble and expense.

Yours very truly, I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

VEGETABLE OILS

L. O. Miller, Bernardston, Mass. writes as follows: "Could you kindly give me some information about vegetable oils that are used as substitutes for linseed oil? Where, in your opinion, could soy beans and sunflowers be most profitably grown?"

There are various oils to adulterate linseed oil, but we are not aware of any oil that will take its place, or even add anything to its value. It seems that linseed oil is the only one that has ever been found that possesses the proper drying qualities to secure the results desired. Whatever is added to it seems merely to be a detriment:

Soy beans and sunflowers may b profitably grown under some conditions. There are a great many regions where they will grow satisfactorily and we believe that the middle west or west would perhaps give the best returns, all things considered. In Colorado the Russian sunflower makes a wonderful growth. It is grown quite extensively for feeding chickens.

The soy bean is a crop that will stand a great deal of dry weather, hence is profitably grown on rather dry soils, although it responds to moisture as well perhaps as any other ence of farmers in the heavy, waxy crop. It is grown extensively through, soils of Iowa shows that the tile lines The Rev. Irl K. Hicks 1913 Alma- II. out the south; also some of the hardy varieties are found in the central sec-

If you are thinking of coming west with a view to taking up such work as growing these crops, you can get information by addressing any of the state colleges in the west.

You may be able to obtain further information as to vegetable oils by addressing the Indian Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. or the Union Petroleum Co., 35 South Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Yours very truly.

I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

#### LAT D DRAINAGE A NECESSITY

Well Drained Soll Will Give Best Returns-Care Should be Exercised in Laying Tile Drains.

Reply to J. C. Tally, Stevenson, Ala. Drainage comes first, if the land needs it, and tile drainage is the modern and sensible way of draining. If the soil is low in humus, stable manure or vegetable matter must be added; if it is lacking in one or more of the elements of plant food, these must be supplied in commercial fertilizer stable manure and legumes; if it is cour, an application of lime is necessary; if the soil is compact and there is a hard pan, deep plowing must be done. But if it needs drainage, stable manure, commercial fertilizer, vegetable matter, lime, and deep plowing will be of little avail.

There are many thousands of acres of land that are dry enough to induce farmers to try to farm them and are wet enough to soak all the profit out Drainage or of cultivating them. such soils is very urgent.

Drainage may be very simple or a very complex problem. It may require exact engineering so that every avail able inch of fall may be utilized or the location of the tile may be so apparent that the average practical farmer can easily locate it with the eye. Between these two extremes there are cases requiring varying degrees of skill.

If it is a complicated proposition the services of a reputable engineer should be secured; if there are merely wer spots in your field, or if your field is wet with plenty of fall, you should be able to locate and lay your tile with no difficulty by following the methods outlined in the Uniontown, Alabama, Canebrake Experiment Station bulletins, Numbers 3, 5, 6, and 10. Be sure that no mistake is made in tiling your land. Tiling land is expensive and should be done right.

Yours very truly, I H C SERVICE BUREAU. Handsome Trophy for East Corn.

The American Land and Irrigation Exposition company, whose general offices are in the Singer building, New York city, is offering a handsome trophy, valued at \$500, to the farmer growing the best 30 cars of Indian corn of any variety with the larrest yield per acre. The corn must be grown by the United States. Rules and shipping instructions and partieulars for making entry for the privilege of competing in this contest can be secured by writing Mr. Cillert McClurg, General Manager of the Exposition, Singer building, New York

GUMBO SORS

O. J. Berger, of Eudora, Kansas writes: "I am on gumbo land, and it is not very well drained. I am told this land would improve if properly drained, and some say it can't be tiled, for a paste forms around the tile and the water can't get through it. How would concrete tile do? Can you give me any information on this subject?"

What we usually refer to as gumbo soil is a very heavy type of soil. In some localities is is very dark in color, while in other places it is slightly grayish in color. In the state of lowa the gumbo soils are very dark and usually very heavy, while in parts of Kansas, also other parts of lowa, the gumbo is of a light color, often of a reddish cast.

One of the first steps to take in attempting to handle gumbo land is to see that it is well drained. The very close grained, finely textured gumbo solls of Iowa have been drained suc-



Proper Treatment for Gumbo Soil cessfully both by using open ditches and by using tile drain. In fact, some of the gumbo soils that have been tile drained often sell as high as \$200 per acre The experience in handling the heavy, sticky soils indicates that it is not necessary to place the tile, as one would naturally think, close together and as shallow as first consideration might indicate. The experiare often placed ten to twelve rods apart, which is ample distance even in some other types of soil. The best way to settle this matter, inasmuch as veniently and watch the effect, or use only one tile line and note the distance it drains on either side. This would take but a short time for the effect can usually be noticed on close observation.

After the land is well drained, the next important step is that of tillage. It has been found that for all kinds of conditions fall plowing is the best for gumbo soils. The action of freezing and thawing during the winter months to Word and Works Publishing Co., renders the seed bed much more friable and reduces the clods in a way that cannot be accomplished by mechanical means. Care should be exercised not to plow or to cultivate this type of soil when it is unusually wet for if puddles very quickly, forming clods which can be reduceed only by freezing and thawing.

One of the objectionable features of gumbo soil is the tendency to shrink when drying out, thus injuring the crop materially. The time that this occurs is usually during the summer months. This objection may be overcome by surface tillage, using the spring-tooth, peg-tooth or disk harrows, together with cultivators, or any mulch to a depth of three or four

Gumbo soils when well drained and in a good state of cultivation, which may be maintained as stated above, give splendid yields; in fact, better than some other kinds of soils in the corn belt. A frequent application of stable manure is also beneficial to these soils, inasmuch as it supplies vegetable matter, thus rendering the soil lighter and putting it in a better physical condition. Some claim that the cement tile are

more porous and thus permit a freer movement of the water than the clay tile, but in reality there is very little difference. As far as the pores of the tile becoming filled is concerned, one would probably fill up about as quickly the other. A large percentage of the water that enters the tile goes through the joints and does not soak directly through the tile, You will find that well vitrified tile or carefully made cement tile will serve your purpose satisfactorily. In cases where the trouble from alkali is exceptionally severe, it may be best to use the clay tile in preference to the cement.

> Yours very truly, I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

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Fifty acres of land, two miles

from Bethune, 42 acres cleared and balance in woodland. Price \$35.00 Work guaranteed to gi per acre. Apply to Lock Box 315, Bethune, S. C.

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The Rev. Irl. R. Hicks Almanac for 1913 is now ready. It is the these soils vary considerably, is to put most splendid number of this popuin as many lines of tile as you can con- lar Year Book ever printed." Its value has been more than ever proven by remarkable fulfillments of its storm, weather and earthquake fore casts this year. Professor Hicks justly merits the confidence and sup It is highly important that you have port of all the people. Don't fail good outlet in attempting to use tile, to send 35c for his 1913 Almanac, or only One Dollar for his splendid Magazine and Almanac one year. The best one dollar investment possible in any home or business. Send \$401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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A tract of land containing ninetytwo (92) acres, situated five and one-half (5 1-2) miles Northwest of the City of Camden. There is a four room house on this property, also a good spring of water. About other means of maintaining a surface one-half of this land is cleared up-For terms apply to I. C. Hough or L. A. Wittkowsky.

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