### THE STATE

# FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL SESSION AT CLEM. SON COLLEGE.

Address by Prof. W. J. Spillman, Agrostologist of the United States.

Clemson College is the Mecca of the South Carolina farmers, and during the month of August in each year they make a pilgrimage to the old home-stead of John C. Calhoun and for one week are inspired by the great work now being done by this institution in the interest of agriculture.

The State farmers' institute of South Carolina, held under the faculty of the college, met in the college chapel last night, Professor J. S. Newman presid-The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, editor of The Southern Cultivator.

Professor Newman gladly welcomed the farmers and pointed out the many benefits to be derived from such gathering of the tillers of the soil. Here farmers can both teach and learn, and such interchange of ideas is educating and very profitable.

During the past decade there has been an advance in agriculture in the South and this section should become the greatest agricultural region on the globe. Here is found an unexcelled climate, and here can be grown not only the crops common at the North but also those that belong peculiarly to this section. Here the wheat overlaps the cane, and during most months of the year the farmer can furnish his table with fresh vegetables and fruits grown in his own garden and fields. Let the farmers improve their methods and thus aid in the development of our common country. The purpose of the experimental work at Clemson College is simply to ask questions of nature and then by bulletins give her answers and report results.

T. C. Hamer responded in behalf of

the farmers and voiced their appreciation of benefits derived from these in stitutes. Prosperity will come to the farmer when he avails himself of scientific investigations and adopts approved, up-to-date agricultural methods.

The first regular lecture of the in stitute was delivered by Professor W. J. Spillman, agrostologist (or grass man) of the United States department of agriculture. Professor Spillman is a native of Missouri, where he was educated and where he taught for four vears. He then taught two years in Indiana, three years in Oregon, seven and one-half years in the State of Washington, and since January 1, last, has been with the department of agri-

Professor Spillman's subject was "Improvement in Southern Agriculture." He said that there was really but one industry in America, and that was agriculture. In comparison all other enterprises were mere side shows. The invoice of agriculture footed up twenty billion dollars. Poultry raising, in South Carolina. a mere feature of farming, was compared with railroads. In 1897 poultry and its products aggregated in value \$297,000,000; in the same year rail-roads were valued at \$273,000,000 showing an advantage of \$24,000,000

In the South farmers endeavor to produce an exclusive crop, and hence fail of attaining permanent success and profit. Here cotton is an almost universal crop and has proven to a large extent a curse. No country can prosper on a one-crop system. This was illustrated by exclusive wheat growing in Oregon in the past and at present by cotton growing in a portion of Texas. The results were the same in each State

-ruination to the farmer. To improve conditions in the South we must encourage immigration to this section. The next wave should and will come to the South and not go towards the Pacific, as that section offers no longer such inducements as this Southland. In South Carolina the farmers must feed the operatives in the mills, and to do this must engage in

trucking and gerdening.

The Southern farmer must diversify his crops and engage in feeding live stock. Other than live stock farming no system of agriculture is possible for any great length of time. Everything grown should be fed back to the land either directly or indirectly, through live stock, and thereby land can be permanently improved. On every farm one acre in ten should be planted in Bermuda grass. This is the best grass known and is better in this section of the South than blue grass is in Kentucky. One acre in Bermuda grass is worth more than three acres in cotton The Southern farmer has the finest live stock country in the world, and principally because the stock can be fed on cheap feeds. It is not profitable to use feed costing more than \$20 per

ton, as does cotton seed meal. Let the farmer grow grass on his own farm at a cost of \$3 to \$15 per ton, feed this as hay and sell cattle. Beef cattle today is higher than ever known before, and there is no reason ever again to expect cheap beef. Years ago the Northwest was stocked up with cattle, but not so today. Capitalists began to graze cattle on the plains and beef was produced cheap, because of unlimited range. The live stock in sections of the Northwest have consequently been reduce 1 50 per cent. The Western range on the plains is now being exhausted, and it takes today 50 acres, where a few years ago it took but 10 acres, to graze a cow for a The Southern farmer can ever find sale for his beef cattle and at profitable prices. To grow beef successfully, two things are essential, first, never let the steer get hungry, and, second, the steer must be fed

Dairying is most certain to bring profit, but requires constant work and study. Dairying around the cotton mills, which are springing up all over the South, should become very profit-able. For dairying in the South the breeds should be the Jersey, crosses octween Jerseys and native scrubs (which latter are really akin to the Jerseys,) the Holsteins and the Guernseys (which are equally good with Jerseys, but not so popular.) For beef purposes the breeds recommended are:

Poll Angus. The dairy animal is not thereby getting his stock cheap. He should not buy rare breeds. In live stock farming one should buy as little front veranda and settle up the front machinery as possible. As a feed there is nothing better than pea vine hay. To succeed in the live stock industry one must familarize himself with its

details and requirements; dairying especially requires much work, much study, great care, good local market. For pastures in spring and summer up since the rain and needed a good Bermuda supplies the demand, in win- washing. So this morning I turned ter grain, rescue grass, hairy vetch and burr clover.

As a rolation of crops on a stock the following: (1.) Corn and peas sown at laying-by. (2.) Winter grain, followed by peas. (3.) Cotton, and (4) sorghum and peas. One-fourth of

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

South Carolina is located on the divid-Hill homestead of John C. Calhoun. This is an ideal site, on a high ridge in a grove of magnificent native oaks, having an elevation of 900 teet above sea level, and commanding on all sides inspiring views of nearby plantation scenery and to the North and the West the picturesque Blue Ridge mountains. Here and amid such surroundings a half century ago lived the great ex-pounder of the constitution. Here today are gathered more than 500 young men from all parts of South Carolina, who are taking courses in scientific agriculture, in the mechanic arts, and in theoretical and practical textile processes.

Year after year much valuable information of a practical character is furnished to the later of the State. The State experiment station, which is maintained and operated under the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Hatch act, occupies a portion of the college farm, and the officers in charge gladly furnish free of all cost advice and information on any topic pertaining to general agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, veterinary science, dairying, stock breeding, feeding, etc.; also, analyses of fertilizers, mails, waters and other substances, assays of ores, determination of rocks and minerals, tests of bricks, cements, building stones, illuminating oils, calibration of electrical instruments, etc.

Further, the officers of the experiment station have already prepared and published seventy-two bulletins, and these are sent free to all citizens of the State requesting them. Many of these bulletins are very valuable and should be in the hands of every farmer

son College do not end with the college term, but for the past two or three years, during the summer months, farmers' institutes, embracing usually a two-days' course of lectures, have been held by members of the faculty in those counties of the State desiring same. The purpose of these county institutes is to bring practical information to the farmers and to give them the results of scientific investigation in the interest of agriculture.

Further, a special State farmers' institute of one week's duration is held in the college chapel during the month of August in each year, and, beside the faculty of the college, many prominent speakers and agriculturists from other States participate in the pro-

## BILL ARP ROASTS F .. SLEDD. HE MUST HAVE A DISEASED IMAGINATION.

The Creator Made the Negro Inferior and So He Will Remain. not contented, but sometimes

the sun and it comes out in print sixthe rabbit had a slit under its nose. It I write that I walked out into the garden to let my choler down, meaning my anger, the typo thinks I meant my shirt collar, and so changes the spell ing to suit his own idea. But since I read an editor's defense in a New York

are made in the great dailies that have to be rushed through with lightning speed. The constant pressure on type setters and proof readers is tremendous, but they rarely make any serious blunders, and the intelligent reader can generally correct them in as mind. And so I will not worry

any more about it. There are some other little things that are of more consequence just new. Our cook has quit, and so has the house maid-gone off to Rockmart for a week or two—gone to a house party, I think. That is all right, for the cook has been faithful a long time and needed rest. She is a good ser-vant and keeps a clean kitchen, and we have had a house party ourselves

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a beef animal, and vice versa. Fat on family of five and have but little to the beef animal, when the animal is cook and can get along on two meals a slaughtered, can be sold as beef, while day. My wife arranged it for me to on the dairy animal it must be cut off fire up the stove and fill up the kettles as tallow. In starting in the live stock business the farmer should buy the breed most plentiful in his section, thereby getting his stock cheap. He breakfast. She said that if I felt like it I might sweep out the hall and the

Well, of course, I had to split up

some kindling and bring in the stove wood, but I am getting along fairly well and my wife thinks the exercise is doing me good. Last night she hinted that the verauda was badly tracked washing. So this morning I turned loose the hose pipe on it and she praised me right smart, and I brought her some roses from my garden. We let her arm Professor Spillman recommended sleep until breakfast is ready, for she cleans up her room and makes up two beds and then sews all day for the grandchildren. But I want that colored house party to break up as soon arm each year sown in each of these as possible, for I don't hanker after his morning business as a regular job. Mrs. Mimms says she likes it, and I The Clemson Agricultural college of think she does. She has a good room in the back yard and good furniture don't know of any colored woman Southern railway. The college build- that has a better time. In fact, I ings have been erected on the old Fort know of lots of good negroes in town Hill homestead of John C. Calhoun. who are contented with their situation and will continue so if they are let alone by the Northern fanatics and Southern cranks.

> What craze has come over that man Sledd to cause him to write such a fool tain from 5 to 30 acres each, and in piece for the Boston magazine? What turn are subdivided by diches into good can it possibly do, even if it was bed, usually about thirty-five feet true? But it is not true and only the product of a diseased imagination. I square. Each of these squares has a are to go to schools provided by the I would write hard things about him, but for his family connections. For their sake he had better have smothered to the field. The trunks are from 30 his feelings and his pen. The Atlan- to 40 feet long, from 3 to 12 feet wide, tic Monthly has never shown any love and about sixteen inches deep and are for the South, and why he should select that as his organ passeth comprehension. Professor Sledd says the nether the field the outer door is raised and gro is an inferior race. Then why does the inner closed. As the tide rises

It was the work of the Creator that made him inferior, and he will remain so-and neither education nor miscegenation will ever change it so far as social equality is concerned. Moses violated the law of God when he married that Ethiopian woman, and he had to discard her, and Aaron and Miriam chided him for it long after-wards. Numbers, xii. The story goes, according to Josephus, that the Egyp tians were at war with the Ethiopians and had suffered defeat in every battle until Pharaoh was advised that no one could command his army successfully but Moses. So Moses was given command and he marched with the army to the borders of Ethiopia and met the enemy and defeated them and marched on to Saba, the royal city, and daughter of the king, saw Moses from the window of her tower, and he was so handsome she fell desperately in love with him and sent a messenger to him to say that if he would marry her she would surrender the city and army to him. Moses agreed to this and their marriage was at once consummated. Then Moses returned with his victorious army to Egypt. He did not take with him his Ethiopian wife, but not long after he married Zipporah,

the daughter of Jethro, the Midianite. So we must suppose that Moses married the Ethiopian princess as a war measure and with no idea of keeping his promise. At any rate it caused trouble and shame in the family, and so it has done ever since whenever a white person mates with a negro.

What a monstrous falsehood to say that the Southern negro is dehumanized. Right here in our town every negro mechanic is employed at good wages. Blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, painters, draymen are all busy. Cooks, nurses and washerwomen find constant employment-and they are to be merry and laugh. Where did Sledd get all that rot about kicking Little things fret us more than big and cursing and beating the negroes? ones. If I write that Neptune is six-teen hundred millions of miles from this region. Mr. Milam, a truthful gentleman, whose business keeps him on teen millions it worries me. If I write the street, told me the other day that that the doctor sewed up hare lips he had heard but one oath uttered and it comes out hair lips, I don't by anybody within a year, and that like it. The typo didn't know that was by a Northern man towards a negro who asked him a civil question. Dehumanized, indeed! Ask Tribble and Brown who give their shops the most patronage. What ridiculous folly to demand seats in our churches for the negroes. They have churches of their own that were built mainly by the paper I feel better, for he says it is charity of the white folks. They don't amazing how few of these mistakes want seats in our churches. They have charity of the white folks. They don't schools of their own that we support. and they have excursions and basebal and watermelons and funerals and

Daughters of Zion. Oh, for shame on Sledd! . I pity his family and his kindred. He thinks he has found a mare's nest, and for lack of something fresh has raked up Sam Hose again. He laments the lynchings, but not the outrages, and he pro-poses a remedy. Mr. Sledd can set this down that the lynchings will not stop until the outrages do. When a negro dehumanizes himself and becomes a beast he ought to be lynched, whether it is Sunday or Monday. Let the lynching go on. This is the sentiment of our people, and let Boston and The Atlantic Monthly and Sledd howl. We are used to that. Not long ago we had a lynching in Rome that was to my notion. The beast was strung up in Broad street in the daytime and shot to pieces and nobody was disguised. The judge lived there and the sheriff and the town marshal and policemen and a military company, and the Governor wasn't far away, but not a soul said nay. That suits me exactly.

Gov. Crane, of Massachusetts, dislikes public speaking and, though he is always interesting in his addresses, he considers the necessity for their delivery one of the most trying features of public life.

BILL ARP.

Census Report Describes Irriga

tion Methods in South Car-

The census bulletin on agriculture in South Carolina has the following

The beginning of irrigation in South Carolina was contemporaneous with the introduction of rice growing, the irrigation systems being similar to those now in use. Rice was first planted in 1700, and from that time until 1861 South Carolina ranked first among the States in its production. Changed labor conditions since the war, and the great expense of maintenance, due to the destructive dikes,

and the total loss of crops by floods, which are frequent since the deforestation of the mountain slopes, which operated against the growth of this industry and rice culture has not made the progress here that it has in a few other States. Rice is irrigated in South Carolina

by manipulating river waters through trunks built in the dikes which protect the low marsh lands from the rivers The delta lands are selected with reference to the possibility of flooding from the rivers with fresh water at high tide, and of draining them at low ing line between Oconee and Pickens and a good lamp to read by, and her high tide, and of draining them at low counties and within one mile of Callittle grandson lives with her, and I tide. The reclamation of these lands necessitates the building, parallel with the river, of costly dikes, capable of resisting the force of the flood tide, and also that of the river in time of freshets. After the dikes are built, the is divided into sections and squares by similar banks, called

'check" banks. These squares con-

wooden trunk with a door at each end, through which the water is admitted he insist that we give him a space in the water comes in through the our own churches and hotels and rail-trunk, pushes the field door open, and passes through the ditches to the field. When the tide falls in the river, the pressure of the water in the field closes the inner swinging door against the muzzle of the trunk, thus holding the water. In draining the field this method is reversed, the field door being raised at low tide and the outer door dropped. The unlimited supply of fresh water and its perfect control by

> account for the superior quality of rice for which South Carolina is famous. The practice of dumping the harbor dredgings into the river above Savannah has injured the system of drainage, causing the abandonment of a number of rice plantations along the the fields can not properly be drained. The pumps, which are mounted on flats or lighters, are operated by steam and shifted on the river from field to field. The suction pipe is dropped over the dike into any desired field and

this system of flooding and draining,

the water pumped into the river. Rice is grown inland on low, swampy lands, which are flooded from reservoirs or small streams. The cultivation of upland or "Providence" rice is attempted in many of the interior counties, but owing to the low viold and an occasional total failure the results are not satisfactory. Orangeburg County has the larges. crop of upland rice, and in 1899 produced 2,266,162 pounds, an average yield of 309 pounds per acre. The rrigated crop is sure as compared with hat of the uplands, the average yield per acre being much higher, and the quality of rice far superior.

Tide water irrigation is generally practiced in Beaufort, Berkeley, Colle on, Charleston, Georgetown, and Hampton counties. In 1899 the rice acreage of these counties, irrigated and upland, was 70.0 per cent. of the total, while the production, 40,651,664 pounds, was 86.0 per cent. of the total rice crop of the State. The average yield per acre was 748 pounds. The total product of all other counties was 6,708,464 pounds, an average of 288

pounds per acre. It is impossible to ascertain the exact cost of reclaiming these delta lands. Rice irrigation was reported on 648 plantations; the average was 29,690, and the yield, 33,467,191 pounds. trunks, check banks and ditches, is esin use represent a total investment of used in the United States.

# FACTS AS TO CHILD LABOR.

How the Conditions in This State Have Been Exaggerated by Northern Writers.

The Columbia Daily Record has received an advance sheet from The Tradesman, Chattanooga, on the subject of child labor in the cotton mills of the South, in which this journal undertakes to tell the truth about existing conditions in a specific and not s

general way. In so far as South Carolina is con cerued it will be no doubt a great sur-prise to people to learn how few children under twelve years of age are emoloyed in the mills. The Tradesman's facts were obtained this summer, when none of the children of mill operatives are at school, hence their number in the mills is greater at this season than at any other.

The following are some of the facts: Lewis W. Parker, president of the Victor Manufacturing company, says that there are 380 operatives in the mill, of whom there are twenty-seven children under twelve years of age. Mr. Parker regrets that the number is unusually large at this time, which

The Kind You Ham Always Bought

Shorthorn or Durham, Heresford and for several months. I have been sick, THE CULTIVATION OF RICE. is due to the fact that the school THE CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS closed July 1. This mill operates a school nine months in the year, paying three teachers and the expenses of the

school generally out of its own funds. John A. Law, president of the Saxon mills, Spartanburg, says he has 275 people on his pay roll. Of these, nine are children under twelve years old, and they will be put out as soon as school begins, he says. There is a free school in the village running eight for the public schools. The report i

months in the year. Arthur T. Smith, of the Langley Manufacturing company, says that mill has 900 employees at work, of whom fourteen are under twelve years old. This corporation runs a free school four months of the year and the county five months, making nine in all. Mr. Smith states that every one of these children will go to school on

the reopening.

James L. Orr, president of the Piedmont Manufacturing company, says that there are 1,423 names on his pay roll, of which fifty-six are between he ages of ten and twelve years. All of these are sweepers and jackers and are children of small families who are dependent upon them for a living. There is not one under 10 and only thirteen under eleven. There is a regular graded school, with a principal and seven teachers, and running ten months in the year, and all of it is paid criticisms may have been made against for by the company.

Ellison A. Smyth, of the Pelzer and Belton mills, says in the Pelzer mill ferent remedies. Opposed to election of board and appointment of superintwenty-six are under twelve years old, and in the Belton mill there are 541

operatives, of whom thirteen are less than twelve years old. He says: "At both Pelzer and Belton we by the head of every family we employ mills every day the schools are open and children over twelve are to be employed in the mill. Our school runs for nine or ten months and will reopen on the 1st of September. I find that during this holiday time some of the children under twelve years of age do get into the mill to work, through they are not wanted and their employment forbidden, but often the children want to work and make their wages. Of course, there are special exceptions made to our twelve year rule in individual cases, owing to the poverty and needs of the widowed mother or invalid father, or, in the case of orphans, to the condition of want in which the grandparents are found to

J. I. Westervelt, of the Brandon mills, Greenville, says there are 207 employees in the mill. Nine are males under twelve and three are females under twelve, although they are just a few months removed from that age. These are more than usual on account of the school being closed, which is

run ten months.
Thomas F. Parker, president of the years. There is a school open for nine months.

P. C. Poag, superintendent of the Goldville Manufacturing company, twelve years. R. T. Fewell, president of the Ar-

there are one hundred and eighty-nine operatives, of whom twenty are under welve years. He declares that there is not a mill man in the State who wants to employ children under twelve, but it is sometimes done from kindness of heart and sympathy. This is the record for South Caro ina so far as it goes, as it shows a surprising state of affairs when one considers the many "investigations" made of conditions by Northern writers. They have greatly exaggerated the situation, with an object in view, and succeeded in arousing the indignation of many of our own people who have accepted their statements as truth. According to the showing made, says the Columbia Record, ther is no need for any legislation on the subject in this State, for the mill owners themselves do not want to employ children under twelve years of age, and they do not do so except when they believe they are doing good to the children themselves and their families.

· Only one characteristic distinguishes the little village of Strong, Me,. from the thousands of others that are scattered all over New England. That is the peculiar industry which serves The average first cost per acre for to support the entire community. preparing rice lands for irrigation, in- Strong is famous for nothing bu lusive of cost of construction of dikes, toothpicks, but it is known in the trade as the place from which come the timated to be \$28.68, and the systems majority of the toothpicks that are

Labor-saving machines introduced in the canning factories at Quimper Britany, led to a strike and ultimately o a riot, in which the workmen march ed to the factories and smashed the new appliances.

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The State Board of Education

Make a Statement in Justice to Superintendent McMahan. At the campaigu meeting in Kingsree on the 16th inst., the most noteble feature was the introduction of a letter from Governor McSweeney chairman of State board of education relative to the change in text books

Mr. McMahan was first introduced coming forward amid applause. Mr McMahan's thoughtful words on government and education were heard with closest interest. Having by inherent right, best types of manhood and womanhood, careful training of children should make South Caro lina even more glorious in the future County school superintendents should be skilled school men, appointed by boards elected by the people, superin-tendents to be retained as long as their services were satisfactory. Applause and five bouquets of flowers with renewed applause.

Mr. Martin next, was reminded of couplet suggesting sleeping beneath the flowers. Mr. Martin saw no work more important than school work, had work ed in this field and his interest in this would always be great. Whatever opponen' came from conscientious mo ives. Different conditions require diftendents. Opposed to wholesale change of books. Some books are good in new ones, others should have been retained. Reading editorial from The State of July 13, thought the editor of The have a contract book, which is signed State should attend to his own busi ness. Mr. Martin was interrupted with applause. Closed with cheers and hurrahs for Martin,

At the conclusion of Mr. Martin's emarks, Superintendent McMahan asked to read a letter from Gov McSweeney and other members of the board. Gov. McSweeney's letter to members of State board reads as fol-

"In view of comments made in present campaign in reference to adop-tion of text books, I deem it but justice that we sign and send to the Hon. Jno. J. McMahan the enclosed statement of facts, to be used as he sees fit. I have signed one and mailed it to him. I hope you will take the same view that I do and will sign statement and forward it to Mr. McMahan. an. (Signed) M. B. McSWEENEY.

"Gov. and Chr. State Bd. of Education.

The letter addressed Mr. McMahan reads as follows: " In view of the unjust attacks made upon you with reference to the adoption of text books, it is but justice that we-as members of the State board, responsible for the changes in the text books, come forward and make follow-

ing statement:
(1) You are in no sense responsible Savannah River. On many plantations, which formerly were readily there are 388 operatives in the mill, made the adoption. The Governor drained at low tide, pumping is now resorted to when the rivers are high, as constitution and appointed the seven members without regard to your pre-

(2) You are not responsible for the ays there are sixty-nine operatives in changes made in the books. You this mill, of whom eight are under strongly opposed the adoption of some. changes made in the books. You A board of nine men selected the books by a majority vote in such cade mills, Rock Hill, reports that cases, and no one man could control the result or can have praise or blame for what was done. All acquiesced loyally in the result and to you, as State superintendent of education, is due the credit that the uniformity of

text books so much to be desired has or device will be immediately arrested. become a fact and is not a dead letter. (3) The county schools were in conusion from the great diversity of books that had been permitted. hest teaching could not be done when the teacher had to use any and every book that each pupil brought. Therefore any serious effort to improve the county schools necessarily involved great changes in text books. After such changes have been made and the people have acquiesced, it is unforunate for a candidate for the high of fice of State superintendent of education to come before the people and try to make them dissatisfied with the change that has already been made that cannot be undone, and that al intelligent school men must know is may be mentioned the State house for the betterment of the work in the county schools. asylum, penitentiary, cemetery, factories, colleges, graded schools,

(4) It is false to say there "have been frequent changes." The changes were ordered in 1900, to take place Nov. 15, 1901. The contract forbids any more changes before July 1, 1906. and there will probably be little reason for many changes then.

forcement of the use of the adopted books you have done your full duty. Regardless of the opposition you would incur, you applied yourself with letermination to having the law and the contract carried out. It is therefore due chiefly to your efforts that South Carolina enjoys the lowest prices and exchange rates."

(Signed) M. B. McSWEENEY. In response to the Governor's letter Supt. McMahan has received pleasant and cordial letters on this subject from Dr. J. I. McCain, of Erskine College, Prof. H. P. Archer, superintendent of city schools of Charleston, and T. M. Raysor, now State Senator from Orangeburg-members of the State board. Personal assurances from three of the four other members make Mr. McMahan confident of receiving similar letters from them.

Among these Mr. McMahan included Prof Cook, of Furman University, where Mr. Martin was educated.
Mr. Martin made vigorous response
to this. Couldn't help it if the Governor and others said this. Makes no difference where they stand. A motion should have been made to keep some of the old books. We need a plain country school teacher on this board, instead of some who know no more about it than a lawyer does about practicing medicine. Insists upon his issue, regardless of what every Governor or any one else has to say.

Bears the Charlet Have Always Bought Bignature Charlet Hitchies

# BAKING

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## THE THIRTY-FOURTH

# ANNUAL STATE FAIR.

Facts About the Show to be Held in October Next-Announcement by the Secretary.

thirty-fourth annual State fair, which s to be held in Columbia beginning on Tuesday morning, October 28 and ending Friday, October 31, has been assued and is being distributed by Col. Thos. W. Holloway, secretary of the society. This year the following announce-

nent is made as to a commercial dis-

"For the best installed and most andsomely decorated commercial exhibit a premium of \$100 will be paid. Not less than 15 to exhibit. Five dollars for floor space (15 feet front) from every exhibitor. Score points: Instalation 40 : decoration 60-100." This s provided to induce the merchants of the city to make displays.

All entries in all departments will The annual special announcement

reads as follows: "The thirty-fourth annual South Carolina State fair will be held in Columbia, from Tuesday, October 28th,

to Friday, October 31st, inclusive. "Entries are absolutely free, except where otherwise stated and all remiums regularly awarded are paid n full. No part of the premium money is retained by the society on any account or pretext whatever.

"The management seeks to encourage the exhibition of only such animals and products as are really meritorious and are of utility and profit to the people of the State. This is one of the great objects of the fair and the society is imbued with an ambition to add a new zest and a new dignity to agricultural and mechanical pursuits and secure increased influence and greater remuneration to those engaged in them.

"The premium list has been carefully revised, and the society wishes to . 'l attention to the inducements offered that will certainly attract the best exhibits that can be shown in every class.

"The achievement of the State agricultural and mechanical society in premoting the development of agriculture and its allied industries have never been fully appreciated by its best friends; its possibilities for future usefulness in suggesting and disseminating ideas that will materialize in improved crops, live stock and farm practice cannot be over-estimated.

" Not unmindful of the entertainment of its patrons, the management is endeavoring to secure a number of new and novel attractions that will both instruct and amuse. These will be announced later. All immoral shows and devices for gambling under any form whatever will be excluded from the grounds of the society; and any person caught violating any law of the Sate by practicing any gambling game

"Realizing how large a part of the successes of the past exhibitions has been owing to the work of the fair women of the State, the society earnestly requests exhibits in the several departments.

"The large attendance at the fair offers a splendid inducement to manufacturers to make claborate displays of their works. On all the leading railroads of the State entering Columbia excursion rates will prevail during fair week, thus extending facilities for visiting the fair to the people of every quarter of the State.

"Visitors to Columbia will find much to entertain them besides the fair. Among the places of interest churches, etc.

"Every effort is made by the city to entertain her visitors, who are assured that they will receive a cordial reception and spend a pleasant time. The fair is conducted for the benefit of the public at large, and their moral sup-(5) Although you were opposed to some of the adoptions, you accepted the result in good faith, and in the enfourth annual fair the grandest in the history of the agricultural and mechanical society."

Every effort is to be made to make the fair this year a great success, and the people of Columbia may be relied upon to do their part.

The nutmeg tree and the manner of preparing the famous nut for market are little understood, says the Grocer, but we give a few interesting facts on the subject from remarks made by a grocer who has lately visited the East Indies and witnessed the handling of the nut: "The nutmeg tree," said the grocer, "is found in the East and West Indies; also in the Philippines, Singapore and Mauritlus Islands. It bears all the year round, but most plentifully in May and De-cember. When ripe the outer shell splits open on one side; the pod is emoved, after which the mace is care fully stripped from the inner shell. The nutmegs are then dried for about two months with artificial heat. They are turned every day until dried, when the kernels will rattle in the shell. The shells are then cracked with wooden mallets. The imperfect or worm-eaten ones are cast away, and the good ones rubbed in slacked lime, to give them a better appearance. They are ready now for sale. best nutmegs average 70 to 80 to the

Bears the Signature Charff State Always Bought of Charff State Sta

nound.

OYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

A Former South Carolinian Killed in Texas Last Week.

FATAL WOUND ON A TRAIN.

The Dallas (Texas) News gives the particulars of a deadly shooting on a railroad train which was going to Houston. The parties to the fatal encounter were Capt. Wm. Dunovant and W. T. Eldredge, who had a quarrel previously. Eldredge got on the train at Eagle Lake and Dunovant took the train at the next station, Simonton. As he entered the coach which was occupied by Eldredge the latter stood and the shooting started. The men were close together and the first ball took effect. The Sheriff or Deputy of Bexar County was near by, and when the pistol was pulled for the second time he knocked it up and the ball went wide of the mark. Four other cartridges were discharged and were treated in the same way. Only one shot took effect. Capt. Dunovant was then struck over the head with the pistol. The officer placed Eldredge under arrest

and started with hun to Houston. Mr. Eldredge stated that when they met Capt. Dunovant attempted to draw his pistol and that brought the shooting on. On the 19th of July they had a little trouble. At Galveston during the State convention they also had son e trouble.

On the arrival of the train at Houston Capt. Dunovant was taken to an infirmary, where several doctors made an examination of his wounds. It was found that the wound was very similar to the one that proved fatal to President McKinley. It entered in front of the stomach and passed through his body. He died in a few hours after reaching Houston.

All statements agree that there were no words between the men at the time of the shooting. After it was over Capt. Dunovant stood up in the car for a time until a seat was prepared. He then sat down and later had to be laid down on the mattress upon which he was carried to Houston. He was rational after his arrival there.

Mr. Eldredge immediately after the shooting was taken into Manager Miller, of the Houston and Texas Central. He remained in that car until the train reached Houston, and shortly after the death of Capt. Dunovant he was taken to jail. The excitement in the passenger coach was so great just after the shooting that several ladies became hysterical and later were taken into Mr. Miller's

private car. Eldredge was at one time receiver of the Cane Belt Railroad and was a friend of Capt. Dunovant at one

Capt. Dunovant was a large sugar and rice planter near Eagle Lake and was one of the best known men in the State. He was owner of a large rice mill, a sugar mill and an irrigation plant near Eagle Lake. He was a gallant Confederate soldier and lost one arm in the Confederate war. His home was in Houston, where he lived with his sister, Miss Adelia Dunovant, who holds a high position in the State organization of the Daughters of the

Confederacy.
Capt. Dunovant was a native of Chester, S. C., a son of Col. A. Q. Dunovant, a signer of the ordinance of secession of that State and an officer on the staff of the Governor. His grandfather, Dr. John Dunovant, was for many years a State Senator and on the side of Capt. Dunovant's mother the ancestry reaches back to the colonial days of South Carolina and to

Gaston de Foix, of France. Capt. Dunovant was a member of Dick Dowling Camp Confederate Veterans in Houston. He went from Texas into the war. The deceased was regarded as a benefactor to his race and a valuable citizen of Texas, and a promoter of the welfare of the State. His sister, Miss Dunovant, was with him at the infirmary up to the time of

A Madrid correspondent denies sensational stories which have been printed regarding the alleged poverty of Admiral Cervera and his neglect by the Spanish government. He lives in Puerto Real, a small town near Cadiz, respected by all who know him, be yond the range of political turmoil and without ambition for renewed prominence. He receives regularly his vice admiral's half pay, which, with his private means, is sufficient for his simple necessities.

Prof. Edward S. Holden, United States Military Academy, '90, has accepted the appointment of librarian of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The library now contains about 45,000 volumes. Congress has provided a much increased appropriation for the present fiscal year, and its collections are likely to grow rapidly. The interior of the large li-brary building has lately been remod-

eled at a cost of \$85,000. The empire of Turkey possesses an extensive system of agricultural banks under government management, the purpose of which is to furnish small oans to farmers. The capital is provided by a light annual tax on agricultural prosperity.

John Pierson, of Swedesboro, N. J. who was a member of the New Jersey Senate during President Lincoln's term, is 97 years old, and has lived in his present home for sixty-five years.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Gart H. Witches