

FARM AND GARDEN.

Destroying the Cutworms.

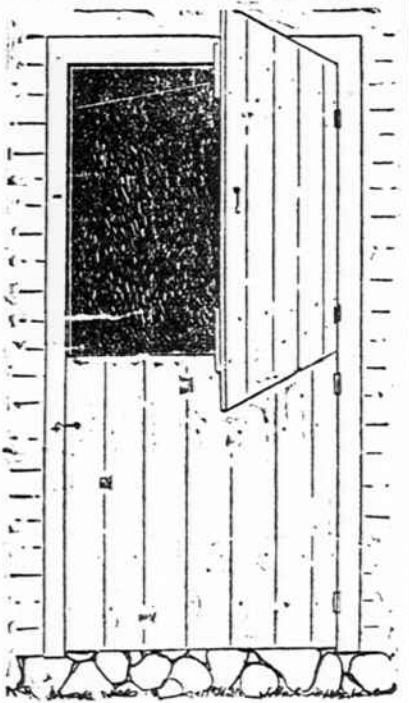
During the cool nights the cutworms are at work cutting down the newly transplanted cabbage, tomato and other plants. The cutworm eats only at night, going into the ground just before day, usually at the root of the plant that it has cut down. By going over the garden and digging for the worm wherever a plant has been cut it can be found and destroyed. It will hardly be possible to go over a field every morning, but they can be materially reduced in a garden by destroying them in the places of their depredations.

To Plant Trees.

As soon as the ground is dry enough to be in good working condition plow it deep and harrow. Then take a two-horse plow and a steady team, set a stake at the opposite end of the field where you want the first row and at the other end set the plow to where you want the row; measure off from the plow to where you want the second row and set a stake to come back on. Then start the team and plow straight and deep to stake at opposite end of field, and so on until the field is marked out. Then turn and plow a furrow back, settling the clevis on the plow so it will run right when the horse on the landside of the plow walks in the furrow, so it will plow a deep wide furrow. Then take a chain, tie a knot in one end and drag it by stakes crosswise of the furrows till you have marked it all out. This will make a mark plain enough to set trees by. Take as many trees as you can easily handle wrapped in a piece of carpet to exclude air. Pack quite well around roots as tree is set.—The Epitomist.

A Poultry House Device.

In the summer season the fowls should have a chance to get out upon the ground by 3 or 3.30 o'clock in the morning. It is then light, and the birds are anxious to leave their roosts and get out into the fields, where their instinct tells them the insects are now most abundant and most easily captured, as the cool air of the night has rendered them somewhat dormant. But the average poultry keeper cannot get up at this unseasonable hour,



THE DOOR ARRANGEMENT.

nor can he leave the door of the house open the night before, since this would admit skunks, foxes and other enemies.

The cut shows a way out of the difficulty. The large door to the poultry house is divided after the Dutch fashion, and the upper half is hooked open and left so all night. No prowling animal can now get in, but the hens can easily get out. If the fowls are large, and not inclined to jump up even to the top of the lower half a box can be set just inside the door to assist them. There is no need for the fowls to return to the house before the owner gets up in the morning, for hens rarely lay before 7 or 8 o'clock.—New York Tribune.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Medicine should not be given to nursing ewes, as it mostly goes into the milk, and the young lamb may get too much of it and be lost.

Sheep are tender things, and a very little exposure to cold or wet, or even heat, which is uncomfortable to a shorn sheep, must be guarded against.

The nursing pens are for weak ewes or ewes with weak lambs. Many losses will be prevented in cold weather, or of weak lambs, by putting the ewes in these pens, one for each ewe.

A ewe which disowns her lamb persistently may be confined in a narrow stall in which she cannot turn around, and after she has been held a few times she will become as motherly as may be wished.

Watch the ewes closely when the lambs are coming. Some of the inexperienced young ewes will, as may be thought viciously, kill their lambs by pawing them. This is only done in motherly interest to see the lambs on their feet. Set such weak lambs

on their feet at once, and the young ewe will be satisfied.

Speaking about crossbreeding, the Sheep Breeder has always upheld both the theory and practice of one cross for raising a feeding lamb, but no more. Experience in indefinite and promiscuous crossbreeding in the West has not been satisfactory in a single instance, but has been well nigh universal in loss of fleece and flock character.

Cuts on a shorn sheep are a very common source of serious injury, and are scarcely to be avoided by ever good hand shearers. The machine never cuts a sheep, nor does it ever undercut the fleece. It is a very easy thing to save the cost of a machine in the shearing of quite a small flock. It will pay to have one if only for a score of sheep.

There is no necessity to suddenly increase the food of the newly lambed ewe. The ewe has been supporting the lamb previously and now she is doing the same, but by milk instead of by her own blood directly. As the lamb grows it will need an increase of the ewe's food. Milk increases in a ewe as in a cow, gradually, as the young animal grows. Thus the increase in feed of a ewe should be made only after the lamb is a few days old, and after this gradually added to cautiously, as the lambs draw on the ewe for more milk, which is provided by nature, or by the feeder really, who is nature's servant. Over-feeding a ewe either in quantity or kind is surely a cause of disease. The condition of the udder should be watched by the shepherd, and if it is not healthful, attention should be given at once.—American Sheep Breeder.

HORRORS OF JOURNALISM.

Conundrum Bout Between a Brace of Editorial Sharps.

"If you haven't anything else to do," suggested the information editor, with a yawn, "you might tell me what you conceive to be the difference between shaving around a mole on your chin and carving a roast rabbit."

"One is a rather particular shave and the other is a choice hare-cut," retorted the exchange editor. "What is the difference?"

"Nothing of the sort. In the one case you have a care and in the other you carve a hare."

"Merely a hair-splitting distinction. What's the difference between a properly cooked Hudson River fish and a beginning in the stock market?"

"That's easy. One is a pickled shad and the other is a cooked goose."

"Not at all. You are losing your grip. The other is a gudgeon on the board."

"Scaly. There's a better reason than that. They leave all the bones of the one and they take all the bones of the other. Eat more fish. It's brain food and you need it. Speaking of food, what did the squeezed shad eat the other day?"

"Mum! Bull pie."

"No. Saw Sage."

"If you don't like it you can slump it."

"Don't get in a flurry. What's the difference between chicory and square dealing?"

"One's bogus coffee and the other's honest tea. Why is a current report like the inmate of a boarding house?"

"Because it's a rumor. But here's a big difference. One flies but can't kick and the other kicks, but can't fly. Why is an ancient Mexican chef—"

"Like a hot tamale maker of to-day? He was an Aztec cook. Awful! When was the first prize fight?"

"When the lion and unicorn fought for a crown. What is—"

"No! No! It was when Lucifer went down to avoid punishment."

"Well, he didn't avoid it, just the same. What's the difference between an ice peddler—"

"And a custom house officer? One's an iceman and the other's an excise-man. How would you get up a church trust?"

"Start an amen corner. Why is a skeleton in a closet—"

"It's the Anatomy of Melancholy. What's the reason why Englewood—"

"Because David Ward Wood. How does Governor Yates—"

"He Yates with his fork."

It was at this point that the railroad editor threatened to sit down on them if they didn't quit.—Chicago Tribune.

Restaurant is For Justices Only.

The Justices of the Supreme Court have their own private restaurant in the basement of the Tweed building in City Hall Park. It is probably the most exclusive resort of the kind in the city. Only the Justices or those invited by one of their number are permitted to dine there.

Justice David McAdam is the only member of the Supreme Court bench of this judicial department who does not patronize the restaurant. He visits a Park Row place during the noon hour daily.

While sitting in Special Term, Part II, of the court Justice McAdam adjourned court from 12 to 1 every working day, instead of from 1 to 2, as is the custom of the other Justices, in order that he might get his lunch at a time when he might meet some of his business friends.—New York Mail and Express.

A HISTORIC HOME.

GEN. SHERMAN'S HOUSE TO BE TORN DOWN.

It Was Given to Him by the Citizens of St. Louis, but the General Never Enjoyed It to a Great Extent—Left the City in Anger.

The old mansion of General William Tecumseh Sherman, at the corner of Garrison and Bell avenues, St. Louis is to be converted into a family hotel Eastern capitalists have obtained possession of the historic old residence about which cluster so many memories of the great men whose presence made the abode sacred in the minds of the public.

But the ruthless hand of commercialism which leveled the Indian mounds, from which St. Louis derives the name mound city, is not to be stayed by memories of former greatness and historic associations. The old house is one of the best known in the city, and in the country for that matter, having often been the abode temporarily of some of the most distinguished citizens of America.

The house and lot were donated to General Sherman by the citizens of St. Louis shortly after the civil war. It was built at a cost of \$20,000, which was raised by popular subscription General Sherman first took up his residence in the house in 1867 and lived there with his family for seven years and they had a dispute with the city officials over the payment of his water taxes. It was not so much the payment of water rates than Gen. Sherman objected to as the high rate imposed on him. Ultimately he paid the taxes, but he was offended with the incident, and this, coupled with the attacks of an editor whom he had drummed out of his camp as a correspondent, caused him to leave the city.

Upon the general's death the G. A. R. offered the heirs \$15,000 for the house, to be used for headquarters, but



OLD SHERMAN MANSION.

the offer was declined. Since then it has been rented to various families but is still pointed to by St. Louisians as the Sherman mansion.

Fitzhugh Lee at West Point.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee confesses to a decided weakness for pranks when he was a cadet during the years 1852-'56 at West Point. "I am sorry to say," he confesses, "that I was one of the wild boys at West Point; did not study much, but could always be relied upon to join in hazing or any other pranks. I admit, too, I frequently went down to the well-known Benny Havens' of that day, and one night, owing to the dummy which I dressed and put in my bed to represent me while I was absent not showing some life and a little animation when the inspection officer came around about midnight and threw the light of a lantern on the bed, I was court-martialed for being out of quarters between taps and reveille, and sentenced to walk ten extra tours of Sunday guard duty, ten extra Saturday afternoon guard duty during the time cadets were allowed to be out of barracks, and to be confined to the plain of West Point for one year.

One of the embarrassments to which the philanthropist is subjected results from a wholly illogical idea that because he is rich and generous he is, as a matter of course, able to make a good speech.

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CASH

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- Ladies' 8c Undervests for 5c.
- 10c Ties and Bows for 8c.
- 25c Ties and Bows for 15c.
- Initial Handkerchiefs, H. S., embroidered, 3 in a box, for 19c; 25c goods.
- 15c Men's Black Initial Silk Handkerchiefs for 10c.
- Men's large White Figured, Drawn-Stitch, Japonet Handkerchief for 15c; worth 25c.
- Six Large White Fine H. S. Handkerchiefs for 60c, in fancy box; cheap at 75c.
- Three Large White Fine H. S. Handkerchiefs, in fancy box, for 40c; worth 50c.
- Black-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs for 12c; cheap at 15c.
- Good Mourning Handkerchiefs for 4c.
- Handkerchiefs for 1c.
- Handkerchiefs for 2-1-2c.
- Handkerchiefs for 3c.
- 35-inch Madras for 7-1-2c; worth 10c.
- 35-inch Madras for 6-1-2c; worth 8c.

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Shirt Waists for much less than it cost to make them.

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- 98c Crash Skirts for 81c.

All Summer Goods are being sold at reduced prices.

NEW GOODS.

- One case Longcloth 5c; no starch.
 - Fine Black Henrietta at 50c.
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- 10 piece Walnut Suits \$75 to \$100.
- 10 piece Solid Oak suits \$18, \$22, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$55.
- Oak Hall Racks, French Plate Glass, \$7, \$8.50, \$9.50.
- Wardrobes \$8 to \$25.
- Bed Lounges \$8 to \$15.
- Bedsteads \$2.25 to \$10.
- Iron Beds, Iron Crib.
- Parlor Suits \$36 to \$50.
- Baby Carriages \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50.
- Floor Oilcloth 30c.
- Matting 10; 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27 and 30c.
- 10-piece Chamber Sets \$2.19 to \$8.
- Window Shades 11, 15, 30, 35, 40 to \$1.25.
- Trunks \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10 to \$15.
- Trunks \$2.50 to \$6.50.

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It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago.

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	No. 35	No. 23	No. 53	No. 51
	A M	P M	A M	P M
Lv. Florence	3 00	7 55		9 40
Lv. Kingstree		8 54		10 56
Ar. Lanes	4 11	9 11	P M	11 16
Lv. Lanes	4 11	9 11		11 16
Ar. Charleston	5 40	10 55	8 50	1 00
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78	No. 32	No. 52	No. 50
	A M	P M	A M	P M
Lv. Charleston	6 45	4 45	7 00	4 15
Ar. Lanes	8 17	6 10	8 35	6 00
Lv. Lanes	8 17	6 10		6 00
Kingstree	8 33			
Ar. Florence	9 30	7 20		7 30
	A M	P M	A M	P M

*Daily, †Daily except Sunday.

No. 52 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C.

Trains Nos. 78 and 32 run via Wilson and Fayetteville—Short Line—and make close connection for all points North.

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Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a. m., Bennettsville 7 15 a. m., arrive Darlington 8 15 a. m., leave Darlington 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 15 a. m., Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 4 10 p. m., Cheraw 5 15 p. m., Hartsville 7 25 a. m., Darlington 6 29 p. m., arrive Florence 7 00 p. m., Leave Darlington 8 50 a. m., arrive Florence 9 15 a. m.

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Registration Notice.

The office of the Supervisor of Registration will be opened on the first Monday in every month for the purpose of the registering of any person who is qualified as follows:

Who shall have been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county one year and of the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months before the day of election, and shall have paid, six months before any poll tax then due and payable, and who can both read and write any section of the Constitution of 1895 submitted to him by the supervisors, of registration, or can show that he owns, and has paid all taxes collectable during the present year on property in this State assessed at three hundred dollars or more.
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