



### Codfish Baked With Cheese.

Bake into flakes two pounds of salt codfish and soak one hour; change the water once; make a white sauce with two level tablespoonfuls of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of milk; salt and pepper to season; butter a baking dish; put in it alternate layers of fish and sauce, sprinkling grated American cheese between each layer; then spread over the top buttered crumbs and bake in a quick oven over half an hour.

### Potted Chieken.

Boil the chicken in as little water as possible till very tender and well done. Season while boiling to suit the taste; then while hot separate the white meat from the dark, and chop both very fine.

Place the white part of a bowl, in any design wanted, as a circle or a cross; fill up with the dark meat, pour over it enough of the liquid left in the kettle to thoroughly moisten it; then lay a small board over it and press with heavy weights. After a few hours turn it out on a platter and ornament with sprigs of parsley.

### Celery With Cream Dressing.

Wash and cut celery in inch pieces or smaller; put in a cool place until wanted; grate one cocoonut; pour over it one pint of boiling water; allow it to stand until the water is cool; then with the hand squeeze the cocoonut in the water; take it by the handful, press it tightly, and throw away; strain the mixture through a piece of cheese cloth; stand this aside until cold and the cream comes to the surface; at serving time put the celery in a glass dish, sprinkle over it one tablespoonful of grated onion, a little cayenne pepper and a little salt; skim the cream from the top of the cocoonut milk and pour it carefully over the celery; then add two tablespoonfuls and serve at once.

## HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Always keep your celery roots and dry them. They are good for seasoning soups and sauces.

An attractive way to prepare macaroni au gratin is to bake the macaroni in a shell of Edam cheese.

Cut flowers will last much longer if a little carbonate of soda be added to the water in which they are stood.

If the bread knife is hot new bread can be cut as easily as old. But, if you would not spoil your knife, do not make it too hot.

One reason that an omelet is so often a failure is the use of too many eggs. The more eggs the more difficult the matter of turning and folding. Four eggs are all that should ever be used at one time.

After rice or macaroni is cooked, place in a colander and drain off the water, then quickly turn cold water through and you will find that the stickiness which is so undesirable will be prevented.

A good general rule always to remember in the use of gelatines is to soften the gelatin in cold water, then to dissolve in boiling water. Neglect of either part of the process will cause trouble in making jellies.

The coffee pot should be washed as regularly as other cooking utensils, but should not be put into the water in which other dishes have been washed. It should be cleansed with fresh, hot water without soap, and then thoroughly scalded.

To cook fish in water, do not boil it. Plunge the fish into the boiling water to sear the surface and retain the juices, then reduce the heat so as to keep the water below the boiling point—180 degrees Fahrenheit is the desired temperature if one uses a thermometer in cooking.

Tinware can be kept bright indefinitely if it is washed in soap suds, to which a few bits of washing soda have been added, and placed for a few seconds either on the stove or in the sun after being wiped lightly with the dish cloth. When warmed through it should be dried with a domet flannel towel.

Glasses which have been used for milk and eggs should never be plunged in hot water. Immediately after using, fill with cold water and allow them to stand. Next wash them in lukewarm water, then in hot suds, and rinse. The result, especially if linen toweling be used, will be glassware that sparkles as if it were cut.

To clean agateware put the ware on the stove filled with water and into the water put a tablespoon of salsoda (washing soda) and then after a while use a scouring soap and you will be pleased with the result. Also put your bean pot on the stove and a good generous tablespoon of soda and it will wash as easily as a cup. A little soda put in your greasy baking pans and keeping them warm while washing your other dishes will help along that most disagreeable task.

## DEPOT AT SANTUC BURNED

### Firebug Caught Red-Handed and Immediately Landed in Jail.

Union, Special.—Lee Carter, a negro, was arrested and placed in jail on a charge of having burned or had part in robbing and burning the Southern depot at Santuc Friday night. It is said that Carter left here at 9.05 for Santuc Saturday morning Mr. Wm. Neeson, the night operator at the Southern here, as soon as he found out that the negro had gone to Santuc started walking down the railroad and met him several miles below the city and arrested him. Carter lives at Monarch Cotton mills, and after being arrested admitted that he got up about 4 o'clock and went down in that section of the country. The burning and robbing occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock. As to how much money was taken and the total loss by fire could not be learned, as the telegraph office was in the depot as well as the Southern express office. On account of it being in the dead of the night it is said very little, if anything, was saved. For several weeks past robberies of different classes have been committed in Santuc and community. The last was when some one broke into the store of Mr. L. B. Jeter, taking about \$50 or \$100 worth of goods. Just a little further down, at Carlisle, the store of Mr. K. D. Bailey was broken into and many goods taken.

### Negro Was Fatally Wounded.

Union, Special.—At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Neals Shoals one negro was fatally wounded while picking out some rock and another may die. Previously dynamite had been used to blow up the rock and dirt but on this occasion one of the sticks failed to discharge and while these negroes were picking the point of the picks struck the dynamite, exploding it directly in the faces of the two pickers. The head and face of one was badly mangled and there is no possible chance for his recovery, but it is said there is some hope for the other. The names of the wounded negroes could not be learned but they were from Columbia. The gentleman who gave the story said he had a very narrow escape himself, being only about 10 feet away. He was one of the bosses and was overseeing the work.

### Palmetto Briefs.

The State Democratic executive committee held a meeting in Columbia Thursday. It was decided that there should be no county to county canvass where candidates have no opposition. It was also settled that the campaign should open on June 21st. When it came to the nomination of the presidential electors the following nominations were made for electors at large: T. J. Cunningham of Chester, George Johnstone of Newberry, D. S. Henderson of Aiken. On the first ballot Mr. Cunningham was elected and there was a tie between the other two candidates. Mr. Henderson's name was withdrawn and the election of Mr. Johnstone was made unanimous. The following electors were named from the congressional districts: M. P. Howell of Colleton, E. W. Crouch of Saluda, H. H. Watkins of Anderson, W. T. Jeter of Union, W. M. Shannon of Camden, Olin Sawyer of Georgetown, A. W. Summers of Orangeburg.

An interesting case was brought up in chambers before Chief Justice Pope last week. This was the case of W. S. Mason vs. Hampton county and C. J. Gray as county supervisor. The plaintiff as tenant on a farm, brought an action against the defendants, the county of Hampton and the supervisor of Hampton county, for damages to his crop in opening a public road over the land of his landlord, and applied to the chief justice for an injunction restraining the county authorities from working and operating said public road. The application for injunction raises interesting and important questions as to the powers of the county authorities and the rights of minors under the statute regulating proceedings for condemning private lands for public uses.

A special from Chester to the Columbia State says: "Two more soldiers of the 'thin gray line' of Confederates have joined the silent majority." J. H. Ashford, aged 73 years, died on 22nd inst., and William Carter, 68 years old, died on the same date. Both of them served through the war, and both were wounded during the battle of Seven Pines.

The State board of equalization met on the 31st inst. and revised the factory taxation and the board of railroad assessors meets on June 3rd for the purpose of going through the railway assessments. Both of these boards will hold second meetings in order to hear any complaints which may be made.

### Did Not Travel on Sunday.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—Although the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adjourned sine die Saturday night, those members who found it impossible to reach their homes by midnight Saturday will remain in Mobile until Monday, as the Assembly is on record as opposing traveling on Sunday. The visiting ministers supplied the Protestant pulpits of the city Sunday.

### To Fight Against Fever.

Mexico City, Special.—The superior board of health reports that only two places are infected with yellow fever, Merida, capital of the State of Yucatan, and Tehuantepec. The latter has three cases and Merida nine suspected cases now under observation. Active operations have begun at Contzacoalcos, the Gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway, to prevent an outbreak of yellow fever.

## PALMETTO POINTS GIVEN IN BRIEF

### COL. JAMES A. HOYT DEAD.

#### Well Known South Carolina Editor Passes Away.

A special from Greenville, S. C., says: "Col. James A. Hoyt, editor and proprietor of the Greenville Mountaineer, died Friday afternoon, at his home here after a brief illness. Col. Hoyt has been prominent in South Carolina for many years. He served gallantly throughout the civil war, rising from private to colonel of his regiment. He was once wounded badly but refused to leave the field, and remained in command of his detachment to the end. In 1885 Col. Hoyt was elected president of the State Baptist Convention, and was re-elected nine successive times. For twenty years he was a trustee of Furman University, and was once president of the Southern Baptist Convention. In 1900 he was a candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, and was defeated by a small vote. At the recent Democratic State convention he was elected a district delegate to the St. Louis convention. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son, James A. Hoyt, Jr., city editor of The Columbia State.

### South Carolina Gleanings.

An unknown white man, supposed to be John Sheehan of Augusta—from a letter found in his pocket addressed in that way—was killed by Southern vegetable freight train No. 72 at 3 o'clock Thursday morning on the Walker station siding, a small station a few miles north of Blackville. He was said to be a trespasser and at the time of his death was beating his way out of Savannah toward Columbia along with three others. Conductor McCoy put the four off the train at Hardeeville, again at Allendale and again at Blackville. At Walker he ran them away from the train into the cornfield while he was waiting for train No. 29 to pass. In attempting to board the train again as it pulled out of the Walker siding the man fell under the wheels, both arms and both legs being so badly crushed that he died in 30 minutes without regaining consciousness. The other three trespassers did not stay to see the finish of their comrade.

At Chicago College commencement at Greenville last week the following young ladies received diplomas: Baccalaureate of arts, Annie Hunter Farmer, Grace Graham, Bessie Belle Penner, Nellie Gaines, Ruby Eline Hammond; baccalaureate of science, Lella Devine Crowe, Lela White Thompson, Mittie Lee Shaver, Extra branches—Sarah Cleveland Beattie, Sarah Annette Pack and Ethel May King, expression and physical culture; Ada Lee Graham, art; Lois Amanda Smith, piano; Susie Graham, art; Jessie McHugh, china painting and physical culture. Graduates in special schools—Marie Elizabeth Cheatham, Ella Blanche Clinkscales, Susie Graham, Ethel May King, Janie Marie McWhirter, Annie Augusta Cunningham, Rosa Pauline Davenport, Elizabeth Caldwell Kay, Mildred Lindsay, Anna Barron Spann, Kate Murphy.

It is rumored that the Southern Cotton Oil Company will dismantle its Greenwood Mill No. 2, which was purchased from the Farmers' Cotton Oil Mill Company last year. The machinery will be used to enlarge the company's Greenwood Mill No. 1 at Greenwood and its mill at Newberry. In case this is done it is stated that the power and buildings of the dismantled mill will be used for a large fertilizer factory, and Greenwood will not be a loser by the operation but will gain another enterprise.

The Secretary of State has chartered the Vaughn Furniture Company at Darlington, capitalized at \$1,000. The officers are: Smith T. Vaughn, president; Arthur Erwin, vice president, and Eugene Vaughn, secretary. Mr. J. M. McAdams, who lives near Antreville in Abbeville county, suffered a severe loss by fire Wednesday morning. About 1 o'clock fire was discovered in one of the outbuildings and two barns, two cribs, 200 bushels of corn, 4,000 bundles of fodder, buggy and wagon, four or five tons of hay, farming tools, etc., were destroyed. The loss is \$1,500 or \$2,000 and it is not known here whether there was any insurance. It was suspected at once that the fire was incendiary origin.

A Charleston special of recent date says: The Sea Island Telephone Company was sold by order of Judge Dantzler of the Circuit Court, the property bringing \$8,200 at auction. The property was bought by Broker Gibson, probably for some party or corporation which will undertake the management of it. The line extends through a number of the Sea Islands and was formerly operated in connection with the Independent Gordon Company, recently purchased by the Bell Company.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees, Miss Mamie Hill, of Ninety-Six, was elected teacher of the primary department of the Batesburg graded school and Miss Carrie Lou Harmon, of Greers, was elected to take charge of the music department.

It is now pretty certain that ex-Governor John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, will be in the race for Congress from the second district this summer.

The Fun-Flower Carnival at Columbia last week was largely attended and is reported to have been quite an enjoyable occasion.

The strawberry season is now closed and many millions of crates of berries were shipped to Northern markets, bringing much money into the State.

## WEATHER AND CROPS

### The Weather Has Been Warmer and Favorable for Growth.

The week ending 8 a. m., May 23rd, had a mean temperature of 71 degrees; the normal for the same period is 74 degrees. The day temperatures were normal, or above; the nights were unseasonable cool, with light frosts in Union county on the 15th and 16th and in Greenville county on the 18th, doing no damage. The lowest temperature was 44, the highest was 87 degrees. The relative humidity was unusually low and the sunshine excessive. The winds were generally light yesterday.

Showers occurred on the 17th and 18th, with amounts ranging from 1.10 inches at Florence and Lugoff down to trace. In general, the northeastern counties had beneficial rainfall; it was light, insufficient or none fell, in the north central, northwestern, western, central, southeastern counties and throughout the Savannah valley, in which districts the drought is becoming severe.

The weather was favorable for farm work, which is well advanced, and cultivation keeps pace with the needs and growth of field crops, that are free from grass and weed. There is widespread complaint of the scarcity of laborers, and their unsatisfactory services.

A general, though slow, improvement in corn is indicated for all sections, except on bottom lands where worms continue to destroy stands. Its color continues yellow in the dry districts. Some corn is yet to plant, and some that was replanted is slow in germinating.

Improvement in stands, color and growth of cotton is noted in all sections where the rainfall was most copious. In other sections stands continue broken and irregular, with much not up, particularly in stiff, clay and red lands, and replantings. The cool nights are detrimental to the growth and vitality of cotton; some places report plants dying from this cause and the drought. Lice have appeared in Bamberg, Hampton and Marlboro counties. Chopping made slow progress; cultivation is thorough. Sea-Island cotton is dwarfed, has poor stands and is suffering for rain.

Tobacco suffers from the cool nights and remains small. Rice needs fresher water for flooding, although its general condition is fairly good; sowing continues. Oats improved in the eastern counties, and are poor in other sections, with spring oats practically a failure. Harvest is under way. Wheat looks well and its appearance indicates an average crop. Peaches are ripening and shipments have begun. Minor crops and truck are generally poor, except where the rainfall has been fairly constant and sufficient since planting time.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

### Another Arrest Made.

Newberry, Special.—An important turn in the baby murder case was taken when a warrant was sworn for Lottie Spehl, a young white woman living on the outskirts of the city, charging her with being the mother and murderer of the child. A preliminary trial has been held before Magistrate J. H. Chappell, only a few witnesses being examined. Frances Franklin, a negro woman, who, it is thought, knows something of the case, was re-arrested and was present at the hearing. There being practically no evidence against her, however, she was released from custody. The hearing of the Spehl case was continued for a few days until a further investigation is made and more witnesses summoned. In the meantime the defendant was allowed to return to her home without giving bond. This is the case which has baffled the police for two weeks, and involves the placing of a dead infant, with its head crushed and neck broken, in a cheap valise, and putting it aboard the east-bound Southern passenger train, which passes Newberry at 11:40 p. m. The case has attracted no little attention in this community, and it is hoped that the guilty parties will soon be found. The Spehl woman was represented at the preliminary by Fred H. Dominick, Esq., and Lambert W. Jones, Esq. George Johnston, Esq., represented the Franklin woman.

### Dragged to Death.

Westminster, Special.—Alex Mason, a white man living between here and Oakway, with his aged father, was going to mill Saturday afternoon and while going down a slant one of the holdback straps gave way, causing the horse to become frightened and unmanageable, overturning the wagon and throwing the old gentleman out unhurt. The younger man was dragged a short distance under the wagon and died a few minutes later. The dead man was about 45 years old and unmarried. He was a farmer and a well-to-do and respected citizen.

### Barn Burned.

Iva, Special.—The barn belonging to Mr. W. T. McGee, near here, was destroyed by fire Saturday evening. The origin of the fire is unknown. When the flames were discovered several head of stock were in the building, but all were gotten out except one mule, which perished. Besides the barn and mule, a reaper and a quantity of corn, fodder, etc., was destroyed. Mr. McGee's loss was some \$500 or \$700, and he had no insurance.

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

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

### The Cotton Problem.

A study of the situation just now for cotton culture is that it should be a crop in a rotation of crops, and that failure will inevitably attach to the plan of trying to have cotton follow cotton on the same ground year after year.

The winning plan in this matter now is to make a part of that intensive farming which calls for high culture and abundant fertilizing.

Under this plan the fertilizing of soil is not done for the cotton only; and so a mixture highly recommended for the service is acid phosphate, 1200 pounds; cotton-seed meal, 600 pounds; kainit, 200 pounds. It is advised that about 700 pounds of this mixture be applied per acre.

Voorhies, an authority on fertilizing, in discussing the subject, recommends that this soil-enriching mixture should be used "in the drill at the time of planting, and at a depth of not more than three inches and well mixed with the soil."

"In most cases it is best to allow all of the fertilizer in one application rather than fractionally, though if the land is in superior condition application may be made again at the second plowing."

The preparation of the ground should be of the most thorough character, with the plowing done in the fall, if possible; so that the harrow will be able to accomplish all that is needed in getting the soil right for the reception of the seed in spring.

The harrow ought to be given very free use here, because if it is the ground will be put in just the right order for promoting early and vigorous growth and for maturing the crop; and at the same time this harrowing will lead to the germination and also the destruction of the weed elements in the earth.

In no event are weeds to be allowed if the best outcome is to be expected. Stir and stir, for thus the growing will be helped; and the dryer the season so much the more will this be true; and at any rate never let a crust remain after a rain beyond the time when the surface is in a condition to be stirred.

It should be remembered that some one point neglected or overlooked may be ruinous to the whole business.

Make sure of good seed—seed the vigor of which is in no way impaired. And get the variety of seed most likely to secure early maturing of the crop, and this along with that which gives the best quality of fiber. See to it that no point of importance is neglected.

It is certain that out of the present insect peril for cotton will come a better agriculture and better things for cotton growing generally in the South.

We notice with great pleasure that the cotton growers are thoughtfully aroused on this whole subject; and we confidently believe that out of the situation as it now exists will come better things every way for the growers of this leading product of the Southern country.

The many letters that come to Home and Farm are fully in support of the view that whilst cotton will still be the staple product of the South, it will not be allowed by the planters to be this to its injury any longer, but that from this on the system will be to reduce the acreage, and yet by increasing the amount per acre not lessen the aggregate amount of cotton produced.

This, we urge, can be done by a judicious system of rotating the crops; and from each rotation will be secured a decrease insect depredation and an increase of kinds of crops which will make it possible not only to utilize all the available soil elements without destroying their proportion, but at the same time make the Southern planter independent of outside reinforcing as he has never been before.—Home and Farm.

### More Horses and Mules.

According to the report of the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture there were, on January 1, 1904, some 16,736,059 head of horses and 2,756,916 head of mules in the United States. These figures show an increase of 178,686 horses and 29,323 head of mules over the totals given out in 1903. The good demand for horses and mules at the present time and the small increase indicated shows the importance of the farmers of the middle South giving more attention to the breeding of animals in the immediate future than has been done in the past few years.

The mule breeding interest is confined to a comparatively small area of the United States, centering chiefly in the middle South, including the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The largest number of mules are found in Texas, with Mississippi and Missouri second.

### News of the Day.

A recent event in the animal kingdom, says a Paris cablegram to the New York Herald, the first of its kind so far as France is concerned, has been attracting scientific as well as popular interest at the Hippodrome. This was the birth of two baby hybrids, the proud father being a magnificent lion and the mother a large Indian tigress. Strange to say, the she-cub takes after the father, so far as coloring is concerned, while the little brother favors the mother.

and third. The high price of cotton at the present time insures a good market for mules for some time to come, and it would take several years of systematic breeding to overstock the market, judging from the present demand for good animals. In fact, the market will not soon be overstocked with good horses and mules. It is overstocked all the time with scrub animals, but the farmer who has foresight enough to breed the draft type of mule for the Northern trade will find his animals in good demand in that direction, while the man who breeds mules of a lighter type and finer bone, but with plenty of substance, will find them in good demand in the regions lying to the South.

What is needed in both the horse and mule breeding business is a better type of mares in much larger numbers and then the use of only the choicest coach or hackney sires for the production of the roadster or coach type of horses that is in general demand everywhere, and the employment of only the best bred jacks of fine quality in the breeding of the character of mule that the market now seeks and for which a profitable cash price can be obtained any day. The middle South is well adapted for the production of the class of horses and mules that are in greatest demand at the present time. Are our people fully alive to conditions as they exist today, and are they taking full advantage of the present situation?—Southern Agriculturist.

### Harrow Reduces the Labor.

The Southern soil tillers are now wisely selecting the best implements to aid them in destroying weeds and pulverizing their lands. The harrow is not found on every farm, and yet it will accomplish more work in one day in putting the crop in good condition than the plows they are using will in two. The harrow is of special benefit in being passed over the Irish potato plants, and even when an inch high in tearing the surface of the soil and yet not injuring the plants. The harrow with teeth sloping backward at an angle of forty-five degrees will do no harm to corn two inches high or wheat four inches high. Try it on a small plot of corn or half the field and observe the difference in thirty days thereafter with the part now harrowed.

The heavy rains after the corn has been planted pack the surface soil, and that prevents the spring suns from warming the soil to the depth of four inches, where the young corn roots are too cold to perform their natural functions. The sloping teeth of the implement will tear up the coating, and the corn plants will put on new life. The harrow will greatly reduce the farm work in keeping the young crops clean. A harrow with seventy-five teeth will clean up the young weeds or grass on fifteen acres in one day. The young plants may be laid down on the soil for a day, but it will more than make up for the time lost while down. Friends, get out of your old ways and put into your crops better implements and they will increase the yield of corn more than the cost of the new implement.

### Level Planting.

Bedding for cotton is a distinct error. As our correspondent says it necessitates cutting too many roots in cultivating. But that is not all. Where the roots start out vigorously hunting for food and water, they soon strike dry soil and hot sunshine. They must stop or turn down or grow into the hot air. While the roots are settling this question the plants are suffering for food and water and throwing off squares.

These cotton beds have cost millions of loss to the cotton crop. Cotton does not form squares and bolls simply for the purpose of throwing them off later. They should have stayed on and made cotton. Generally it is our fault if they shed. Our mistakes have forced cotton to shed until we have concluded that it is its nature to shed. This is a mistake. Cotton rightly cultivated will not shed. Give a cotton stalk plenty of water and food and it will not shed unless you cut off the roots. This does not necessarily increase the width of the rows. The fertility of the soil mainly decides that. Usually four feet is best. But as to the plowing there need be no point to cut deep in the row anywhere. Use plows so adjusted as not to cut more than an inch.—Southern Cultivator.

### Best Ammonia.

Farmers in the South should not buy ammonia. They can raise it cheaper in stable manure, cottonseed and rotting vegetation. We raise the very best form of ammonia in our cottonseed and sell it very cheap and then buy it in less desirable forms and pay very high figures for it.—Southern Cultivator.

### News Items.

One of the most remarkable men in France today, says a Paris dispatch to the New York World, is the Rev. Charles Wagner, a modest Protestant pastor, who was an humble shepherd in Alsace some forty years ago. He left his flocks of sheep to preach the Gospel to the lowly people of France and now the good shepherd may not even count his flocks of men, for they number in the hundreds of thousands.