

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

FIRST MEETING TO BE IN SUMTER.

Itinerary Starts on June 22—Break Made in August on Account of Reunion of Red Shirts at Spartanburg.

Columbia, May 31.—The State campaign will open at Sumter on Wednesday, June 22. It will close on Saturday, August 27, at Newberry, and the first primary will be held on the following Tuesday, August 30. This was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of a sub-committee.

Pledges of candidates for State offices and for congress must be filed with the State Chairman, Gen. Wille Jones, before noon, Tuesday, June 21. The sub-committee consists of State Chairman, Wille Jones and A. W. Jones and D. J. Griffith.

The itinerary consists of the following:

- Sumter, Wednesday, June 22nd;
- Blahopville, Thursday, June 23rd;
- Darlington, Friday, June 24th;
- Bennettsville, Saturday, June 25th;
- Chesterfield, Monday, June 27th;
- Camden, Tuesday, June 28th;
- Lancaster, Wednesday, June 29th;
- Chester, Thursday, June 30th;
- Yorkville, Friday, July 1st;
- Winnsboro, Saturday, July 2nd;
- Lexington, Wednesday, July 6th;
- Saluda, Thursday, July 7th;
- Edgefield, Friday, July 8th;
- Alken, Saturday, July 9th;
- Bamberg, Monday, July 11th;
- Barnwell, Tuesday, July 12th;
- Hampton, Wednesday, July 13th;
- Beaufort, Thursday, July 14th;
- Waltherboro, Friday, July 15th;
- Charleston, Saturday, July 16th;
- St. George, Tuesday, July 19th;
- Orangeburg, Wednesday, July 20th;
- St. Matthews, Thursday, July 21st;
- Manning, Friday, July 22nd;
- Monks Corner, Tuesday, July 26th;
- Georgetown, Wednesday, July 27th;
- Kingstree, Friday, July 29th;
- Florence, Saturday, July 30th;
- Dillon, Tuesday, August 2nd;
- Marion, Wednesday, August 3rd;
- Conway, Thursday, August 4th;
- Columbia, Saturday, August 6th;
- Union, Monday, August 8th;
- Spartanburg, Tuesday, August 9th;
- Gaffney, Wednesday, August 10th;
- Greenville, Thursday, August 11th;
- Pickens, Friday, August 12th;
- Walhalla, Saturday, August 13th.

Week off to attend reunion of Confederates and Red Shirts at Spartanburg if desired on August 17 and 18.

Anderson, Monday, August 22nd;
- Abbeville, Wednesday, August 24th;
- Greenwood, Thursday, August 25th;
- Laurens, Friday, August 26th;
- Newberry, Saturday, August 27th.

It will be observed from the above itinerary that the sub-committee has made a break from August 13 to August 22, at the request of Mr. J. C. Stribling, commander-in-chief of the Red Shirt men of '76; in order that the candidates may attend the reunion of the Red Shirt Men and Confederate soldiers at Spartanburg on the 17th and 18th of August.

After the meeting at Manning on the 22nd, the candidates may attend a gathering of the surrounding counties at Olanta, Florence county, on July 23rd. This break in the schedule was made at the request of a member of the State executive committee. Olanta may be reached by train most conveniently from Manning.

The last day for filing pledges and paying assessment will be June 21, 12 m. The assessments for candidates for governor is \$75, for other State offices \$50, for congress \$125.

The happy never say, and never hear said, farewell.—Landor.

It is said that 100 persons drop dead every day in the United States. This record will be greatly swelled on day that Billy Lorimer resigns from the Senate.—Houston Post.



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FIERCE BLIZZARD IN NORTH-WEST.

Cold Northerly Winds, With Heavy Snow, Carry Winter Back Into Lap Of Spring.

Detroit, Mich., May 30.—A special to the Detroit News from Calumet says that Lake Superior and the surrounding country are in the grip of a fierce blizzard, with northerly winds and a heavy snow. All boats are seeking ports of refuge from the gale. A heavy sea is running all along the southern coast. No boats are reported within reach of the wireless. Wire and train service are practically demoralized.

COTTON TARE CASE HEARD.

Decision Expected From Judge DeVore This Week.

Columbia, May 30.—Judge DeVore has not rendered a decision yet in the cotton tare case, which was argued before him this afternoon. It is expected that the decision will be announced in the next few days.

Under habeas corpus proceedings the Cotton Tare Act of 1910 is being attacked. It is constitutional rights and that it should not be enforced. The Act requires that 6 per cent. tare be deducted from cotton bales instead of 20 pounds, as was the case in this State before the Act of 1910 was passed.

Cotton men are contending that the Act violates trade customs, for in other States the 20-pound deduction is maintained. It is also stated by them that if the Act is declared constitutional it would affect the price of cotton in this State. It is probable that the case may go to the Supreme Court later. Thurmond & Nicholson, of Edgefield, and Solicitor Cobb, of this city, appeared in behalf of the Farmers' Union, and Messrs. Lyles & Lyles appeared for the defendant, W. G. Mullins, who has been technically under arrest in this case.

Mr. A. J. A. Perrit, president of the Farmers' Union, came here to confer about the matter today, as the Union is very much interested. Secretary Reid, of the Farmers' Union, says in connection with the case: "The Union does not want pay for anything except what the buyer gets, but under the present plan it frequently occurs that the buyer causes an arbitrary forfeit to himself of 50 cents a bale on cotton, because more than six yards of bagging is put on. The prevalent opinion that the Union wishes to take advantage of the buyer is erroneous, simply fairness is sought."

CHURCHES ARE GROWING.

Rate of Growth Exceeds Rate of Population Increase.

Washington, May 30.—Church growth in the United States has been greater than the increase in the population between the years 1900 and 1906, according to the special census report on the census of religious bodies for 1906, now in press. In the principal cities of the country the growth both in number of religious organizations and communicants was greater in the years mentioned than the increase in population, while in the area outside the principal cities the rate of increase in the number of new churches established was approximately the same as the rate of population increase, although in the number of communicants the increase in area outside the cities, was in excess of that in population.

Out of every one thousand people in the 160 principal cities of the country—that is, those which had a population of more than 25,000—there were 469 church members, while for the area outside these cities there were 391. As compared with 1890 the report shows a gain of 90 communicants in each 1,000 and a gain of 51 outside of them.

Female members in 1906 outnumbered the male members by 32 per cent. in continental United States, while in the principal cities the excess of female members was proportionately less, being 966,526 or 23.5 per cent.

Widows should remarry, said the Charities Conference delegates, which is just what the widows have always maintained.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fortune has rarely condescended to be the companion of genius.—Disraeli.

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SIBERT'S DRUG STORE.

Pheasants for the Farm.

According to Prof. W. H. Olin, industrial commissioner of the Denver, Laramie and Northwestern railway, pheasants, especially the Chinese ringneck and the English varieties, are the most valuable insectivorous birds, as well as the most attractive and eagerly sought game birds of all the species that can be reared in captivity or in a semidomestic way and kept in the district in which they are propagated. The great majority of the insectivorous birds are migratory, while the pheasant, especially the varieties named, becomes attached to a locality and will breed and remain there as long as it is protected and can secure food.

The pheasant is naturally an insectivorous bird, and where insect food is obtainable it will eat comparatively little else. The variety of the insect food of the pheasant is larger than that of any other bird, so far as is known. Investigation shows that over 130 species of insects and earthworms are eaten by the pheasant, and doubtless many more will be found on its menu.

In addition to this it is fond of small rodents, such as field mice, young gophers and small snakes. In England pheasants have been found choked to death in the attempt to swallow worms larger or longer than they could manage, and several pheasants have been found dead, choked by small rodents. Fred Barnett, superintendent of the pheasantry at City Park, Denver, says that a pheasant hen will catch and destroy a mouse as quickly as a cock pheasant or a cat.

Among the insects destroyed by the pheasant are included smelly bugs that most insectivorous birds will not touch. Prominent among the pests destroyed by the pheasant are the Colorado potato beetle, the squash bug, the cucumber beetle, the bean leaf beetle, tomato worms, cut worms and the millers which deposit the eggs of the wire worms. The pheasant also digs for and eats the wire worms, as it does all ground worms and bugs, and practically all kinds of ground beetles. Most birds avoid the potato bugs on account of their obnoxious odor.

Southern people are importing the pheasant to eat the cotton boll weevil and its larvae, and it is reported that one pheasant will eat as many of these pests as several quails. Many of the insects that are injurious to the corn crop are destroyed by the pheasant, and the pheasant will not attack the grain or ear of the corn until late in the season after insect food is scarce. It is said that the chinch bug, which destroys \$100,000,000 worth of wheat a year, is hunted by the pheasant both summer and winter.

One difference between the pheasant and the ordinary fowl in eating insects is that the pheasant is continually hunting for the eggs and larvae of insects. In the grain fields and meadows the insect eggs are usually laid on the under side of the leaves of the plants. The pheasant as it passes through the growing grain keeps its head near the ground and turns one eye up and the other down so it sees the larva and eggs on the under side of the leaf.

It takes hold of the leaf with its bill throws its head up and clears the plant of the eggs and larvae without injuring the leaf. Thus at one stroke it destroys four or five or possibly 100 embryo insects and in a single meal often destroys many thousands of insects in the egg and larval form. The pheasant destroys the pests before they do any damage to the farmer's crops, the turkey and common poultry afterward.

Pheasants are fond of grasshopper eggs and especially fond of those of the locust, which deposits eggs in the earth in dry places. Pheasants in captivity have been known to dig up light ground where there are many larvae to a depth of four inches.

The pheasant chooses the dandelion and the bulbs of buttercups as two of its greatest vegetable delicacies. It eats comparatively few buds from bushes and trees, excepting in severe winters. In this way it is different from the grouse. Of the grasses it has a liking for white and red clover, alfalfa and red and yellow sorrel, but when there are plenty of dandelions and buttercups it will make the latter its principal vegetable diet.

In winter pheasants can be seen turning over forest leaves, examining them and picking off the larvae of different tree insects deposited on the under side of the leaves, also picking over the top soil around bushes and trees for the bugs and larvae.

Along streams and in wet grounds the pheasant finds many snails and crustaceans for food. The pheasant being a terrestrial, it eats mostly from the ground or within 12 inches of the ground when food is abundant, and seldom eats grain, such as wheat, oats and barley, until late in the season after it has been harvested and threshed, when insect life is scarce. It cleans up the grain stubble fields, being especially fond of buckwheat, mil-

when hungry will eat almost any kind of grain.

Tegetmeier is cited by Prof. Olin as let and common ordinary wheat and saying: "The value of pheasants to the agriculturist is scarcely sufficiently appreciated; the birds destroy enormous numbers of injurious insects—upward of 1,200 wire worms have been taken out of the crop of a pheasant; if this number was consumed in a single meal the total destroyed must be almost incredible."

"There is no doubt that insects are preferred to grain. One pheasant shot at the close of the shooting season had in his crop 726 wire worms, one acorn, one snail, nine berries and three grains of wheat. From the crop of another pheasant were taken 440 grubs of the crane fly and the daddy longlegs—these larvae are exceedingly destructive to luscious vegetables. From the crop of another pheasant 48 snail shells were taken. Eight young vipers, weighing about one-quarter of an ounce each, were taken from the crop of a hen pheasant."

"An instance is reported in the London Field of a pheasant which when found had swallowed about six inches of a viper, while about eight inches of the tail part of the reptile was protruding from the mouth of the bird; both the bird and the viper were dead."

"Another instance is recorded of a pheasant which on being killed had not less than 1,225 leather jackets, a most destructive larvae in its crop."

The pheasant is also fond of many of the wild weed seeds, such as legumes, thistles, especially the burr thistle; wild carrots, sunflowers, wild lettuce, mayweed, marsh elder and mustard seeds.

The home of the Chinese ringneck is largely in the mountains, as well as in the valleys of China. It is accustomed to very severe weather, as it inhabits the high altitudes and yet adapts itself to the lower altitudes as low as sea level. It is a thoroughbred bird and has been imported into England in considerable numbers to breed up the English pheasant. Chinese ringneck pheasants liberated in the mountains of Colorado are doing well up to 9,000 feet altitude.

The Feathered World, London, says: "The Chinese pheasant, like his human fellow countrymen, is very hardy and will thrive anywhere, bearing the cold of a United States winter and the heat of a Bengal summer quite well. It is also a good breeder and bears confinement well."

At the last annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society \$60,000 was appropriated for the study of pheasants and the best methods for propagating the pheasant and other insectivorous and game birds.

Prof. Olin thinks that if every farmer, land owner and bird lover in the country would secure a setting of pheasant eggs and hatch them under a common hen and rear them like young chickens, or buy a pair of the birds, the problem of how to destroy insects would soon be solved.

These Southeastern ocean storms are the things that keep the Weather Bureau guessing.

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10 IN ALASKAN LOBBY.

Accusers Review Records of Five Alleged Guggenheim Chiefs.

Washington, May 29.—In the starting brief filed before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating charges against the Alaska Syndicate, involving bribery, corruption and even murder, a vivid pen picture of the "Guggenheim lobby" at Washington is drawn by the protesters, who are trying to prevent the confirmation of John Rustgard as United States District Attorney and H. L. Faulkner as United States Marshal, upon the ground that they are "Guggenheim tools" and will be subservient to the interests of the syndicate.

The hearing of this case, the developments in which have aroused intense interest will be renewed Tuesday. Pending the hearing the leaders on both sides are straining every effort to strengthen their case and enlist the influences that count. It is said here that the biggest expert lobbyists in the country have been employed by the Guggenheims to look after their interests. One well-posted man is authority for the statement that there are in Washington today not less than 40 persons directly or indirectly in the employ of the Alaska Syndicate, and that this pending investigation represents only a small portion of the field they cover.

The brief and exhibits filed with the committee single out a few men, whom it charges as being among the "gentlemanly lobby" from Alaska employed and allied with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests.

Here are some heretofore unpublished extracts of the brief which is being jealously guarded by it to prevent publication. Five of the men named in the brief and pictured as Guggenheim lobbyists are L. P. Shackelford, Thomas R. Lyon, ex-Gov. W. B. Hoggatt, Capt. D. H. Jarvis and Walter E. Clark, the present Governor of Alaska.—Baltimore Sun.

Probably this wasn't a good year for an economy investigation, anyhow. It would have a tendency to disturb politics.—Indianapolis News.

A sufficient number of Ohio Republicans stood pat at the primaries to renominate nearly all the old guard congressmen. Now we shall see what November will bring forth.—Chicago Daily News.

ACREAGE AND CONDITION.

Cotton Estimates Compiled by New York Journal of Commerce.

New York, May 31.—In its tomorrow's issue the Journal of Commerce gives its final estimates of cotton acreage, compiled from 1,845 replies of special correspondents of an average date May 22. These show an increase of 3.6 per cent over last year, representing an area planted of 33,448,090 acres, Virginia excluded. This is the largest acreage on record, exceeding slightly the year 1908.

At the average date of these reports percentage condition as 80.2 as compared with 82.1 last year, 79 in 1909, 69 in 1907, and 83.5, our nine-year average.

The acreage compared with last year and the percentage condition by States compared with previous years follows:

State	Acreage Per Cent.	Condition 1910	Condition 1909
North Carolina	105.6	84.7	86.4
South Carolina	102.3	77.3	83.4
Georgia	101.7	79.3	83.0
Florida	107.3	76.7	92.3
Alabama	101.0	81.2	82.0
Mississippi	99.0	75.7	75.4
Louisiana	98.4	71.5	70.0
Texas	105.3	82.7	83.1
Arkansas	102.0	78.6	83.5
Tennessee	102.0	79.6	86.7
Missouri	116.4	81.6	88.7
Oklahoma	116.8	85.1	87.7
Average	103.6	80.2	82.1

The only States showing decrease acreage are Mississippi and Louisiana, which decrease is attributed to the fear of the boll weevil, and a larger acreage going to corn and small grains, owing to the higher costs of foodstuffs.

In nearly all States high prices of foodstuffs caused farmers to diversify crops to some extent, but the attractive price of cotton has shown its counter effect in the above results.

Arkansas has partially recovered from the boll weevil scare, and starts the season with an increase of 2.3 per cent. Important gains are shown in Texas and Oklahoma, respectively, 5.3 per cent and 16.8 per cent. Much new land was thrown into cotton in Oklahoma and to some extent in Texas.

Church White says that over in Hainesville, Mo., where he lived as a boy, people lived until a great age; if a man died as young as 90 it was generally said he died of cholera infantum.—Atchison Globe.

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