

Sherman and Sheridan's Vandalism.

If the purpose of some people in the North is carried out in erecting a monument to Gen. Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley it would be adding insult to injury to the Virginians now living in the beautiful country once so completely destroyed by the vandal soldiers under Gen. Sheridan. The Richmond News-Leader joins the people of the valley in protesting against the erection of such a monument in their country. A subscriber of the News-Leader, who signs himself "Yankee," becomes indignant because the paper protests against the erection of the monument, and defends the records of both Sherman and Sheridan.

He assures the News-Leader that the memory of both these barn burning, woman insulting and children starving vandals is warmly cherished "in the hearts of the Northern people" and that "no better type of man, no better or braver soldiers ever lived." And finally "Yankee" gives it as his opinion that "you know perfectly well that many Southern generals would have done exactly as Sherman and Sheridan did if they had had a chance in Northern territory."

Naturally the News-Leader takes advantage of the opportunity presented by "Yankee" to call his "attention to some of the records to illustrate the difference in methods pursued by some of the Southern and some of the Northern generals while operating in the enemy's country. As a starter the News-Leader calls attention to Gen. R. E. Lee's order, issued only three days before the great battle of Gettysburg, when Gen. Lee was occupying the hostile territory of Pennsylvania. After complimenting his troops for their previous good conduct, Gen. Lee said:

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own. The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetuation of the barbarous outrages upon an innocent and defenceless, and the wanton destruction of private property that has marked the course of the enemy in our own country. It must be remembered that we make war only on armed men and that we can not take vengeance for the wrong our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongs, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain. The commanding general therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain from most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

Against this order of Gen. Lee's the News-Leader sets this portion of a dispatch sent by Gen. Halleck to Gen. Sherman, dated Dec. 24, 1863, and which may be found on pages 223-228 of Gen. Sherman's Memoirs. Here is the hint, amounting to an order, that Halleck sent Sherman:

Should you capture Charleston I hope that by some accident the place might be destroyed, and if a little salt should be sown upon its site it might prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession. Gen. Sherman was no doubt delighted by this hint, as the suggestions was in keeping with his well-known vandalism on his march through Georgia and South Carolina. Here is the reply of the famous barn burner to Gen. Halleck:

I will bear in mind your hint as to Charleston, and do not think salt will be necessary. When I move on, the fifteenth corps will bring them naturally into Charleston first; and if you have watched the history of that corps you have remarked that they generally do up their work pretty well. The people of Orangeburg and surrounding country can testify that the fifteenth corps did "up their work pretty well" while passing through this section. Small wonder, says the State, "after this interchange that Charleston was 'accidentally' pillaged and that Columbia was 'accidentally' burned by this horde of uncontrolled ruffians. Small wonder, after this given and accepted hint, that a swath a hundred or more miles wide of ransacked and burned homes with their burning chimneys marked the passage of this vandal army through South Carolina."

The fourth document presented for the consideration of "Yankee" by the News-Leader is taken from the official records "War of the Rebellion," volume 37, part 2, page 300. It is part of a message from Gen. Grant to Gen. Hunter, telling him to allow his troops to:

"Eat out Virginia clear and clean as far as they could go, so that crows flying over it, for the balance of the season, would have to carry their provender with them." These orders were executed faithfully. The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia is one of the fairest, most fertile and most prosperous regions on this continent. After Hunter and Sheridan had finished with it they reported with satisfaction that they had obeyed Gen. Grant's instructions and that a crow flying across the Valley must carry his rations with him. In the light of these facts, is it surprising that the people of the Shenandoah Valley should object to having a monument to a vandal like

Sheridan erected in their beautiful country. The incident quoted by the News-Leader are true, and they cannot be denied or justified by the good people of the North. These acts of wanton destruction by the Shermans and Sheridans were not necessary to the success of the armies they commanded, but were simple vindictive acts of vandals, aimed at defenceless women and children.

Senator Tillman's joke about putting a tariff tax on tea shows up the whole protection fraud.

THE TRESTLE BRIDGE.

Metal Superseding Wood in Building These Structures.

Uncle Sam is the father of the trestle bridge. When a census was taken twenty years ago it was found that there were 150,000 wooden trestle bridges, extending in the aggregate 2,400 miles, for single line railways. The longest, over Lake Pontchartrain, measured twenty-two miles. One of the highest wooden trestle bridges measured 211 feet in height and 751 feet in length. Steel is now displacing timber because the latter, although less costly at first, requires frequent examination and renewal.

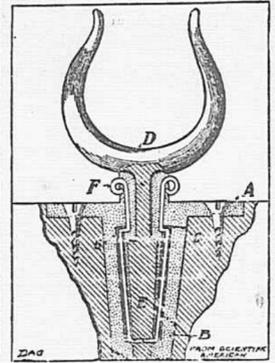
The first of the large metal trestle structures was built over thirty years ago, and some of these have a height of over 300 feet above river level and are made to carry on one span the concentrated load of two locomotives, each of 130 tons weight. The factor of safety is less than in the wooden structure, but it suffices. The trestle design is among the oldest and simplest of engineering structures and has developed to great proportions in its simplest form.

The germ idea was a trestle with two end supports of inverted shape and a connecting bar on top. As the distance to be spanned increased vertical posts were put between the legs of inversion and the top flattened by a cross timber or cap. In the development of new countries where timber abounded bridges were thus easily and quickly built up of wood. Spans of fifty feet could be erected in a few days, but where the height, as in deep gorges or canyons, was great the logs became immense spider webs of vertical, transverse and diagonal posts, frames and bars.

IMPROVED OARLOCK.

Device Permits Easy Insertion and Removal From Boat.

The accompanying engraving illustrates an oarlock of improved construction which is provided with resilient means for fastening it to the gunwales of a boat. The construction is very simple. A plate, A, is secured by screws to the gunwale and is formed with a depending socket piece, B, which constitutes the keeper of the oarlock. The socket, which is tapered, is constricted at the upper end to provide a annular shoulder, C. The oarlock proper is indicated at D and is formed with the usual shank, E, in which recesses are cut at opposite sides to receive a pair of springs, F



SPRINGS HOLD OARLOCK.

The lower ends of the springs are bent inward to engage an opening near the bottom of the stem E. The springs near their upper ends are bent to form shoulders adapted to engage the shoulder C of the keeper. The recesses in the stem E are deepened near the upper end of the stem, as indicated at G, to make room for the springs F. When it is desired to remove the oarlock the springs F are pressed inward to clear the shoulder C. When inserting the oarlock the springs are automatically compressed until they snap out under the shoulder C. They then serve to hold the oarlock in its socket and prevent it from being accidentally withdrawn. Charles Bestman of Friday Harbor, Wash., has received a patent on this improved oarlock.

Pipe Lines For Oil.

The first pipe line used for oil in the United States was a small affair an inch in diameter. This was in 1805. By 1879 there were lines five inches in diameter and a hundred miles long. Today the line from Oklahoma to New York by way of Chicago measures nearly 1,500 miles, and our enormous annual production of petroleum is transported chiefly through these lines. The price of this transportation from the oil fields to the Atlantic coast is only about 3 cents a barrel, or, if interest and cost of replacements every fourteen years be taken into account, 11 cents a barrel. Pipe lines are now common in other petroleum producing countries, notably in the neighborhood of Baku, where one line across the Caucasus range is nearly 600 miles long.

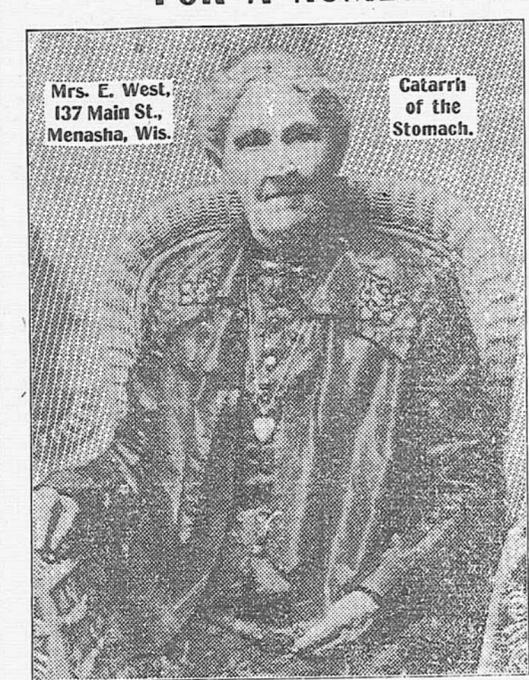
Year is Shortening.

Many eclipses are noticed in the records of all ages. Astronomers can determine accurately when eclipses must have occurred, and the eclipse records are proving valuable to historical students as a means of determining the dates of important events. From these studies P. H. Cowell has found evidence that our year has decreased within historical times.

Soldering a Hole.

If a large hole is to be soldered in tin or enameled ware hold several sheets of paper over the hole on the opposite side from where the soldering is done and the solder will bridge over and cover the hole.

WE HAVE USED PE-RU-NA IN OUR FAMILY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.



Mrs. E. West, 137 Main St., Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Pe-Ru-na in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. 'I have taken it every Spring and Fall for four years, and I find that it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. 'A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. 'I am very much pleased with Pe-Ru-na.' Catarrh of the Stomach. Robust and Strong--Splendid Appetite. Bowels and Stomach. Catarrh of Internal Organs. Her mother, Mrs. John Housworth, says: 'I feel as though I ought to praise Pe-Ru-na above every and any medicine in the world for what it has done for my daughter. She seems to be completely cured.' A Medicine for Women. Mrs. E. T. Gadulis, Marion, N. C., writes: 'Before I commenced to take Pe-Ru-na I could not do any hard work without suffering great pain. 'I took Pe-Ru-na and Manalin, and can say with pleasure that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever taken. Now I am as well as ever. I do all my own work and it never hurts me at all. 'I think Pe-Ru-na is a great medicine for womankind.' A Household Remedy. Mrs. J. R. Walker, 512 Chestnut, Kansas City, Mo., member United Presbyterian Church, writes: 'I have been married eight years and have two children, and have never in my life found any one medicine as valuable as a household remedy as Pe-Ru-na. 'My husband took it seven years ago for a cold and catarrh of the throat. I use it every year as a tonic and give it to the children when they take cold or have any of the ailments which children are addicted to. 'I found that it is the only medicine that we need, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a splendid household remedy.' Could Neither Eat Nor Sleep. Mrs. N. P. Lawler, 423 1/2 N. Broadway, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: 'Pe-Ru-na is a sovereign remedy for catarrh. 'Last spring I caught a severe cold, which developed into a serious case of catarrh. I felt weak and sick, and could neither eat nor sleep well. 'A member of our club who had been cured of catarrh through the use of Pe-Ru-na, advised me to try it and I did so at once. In three days I felt much better and within a week I was well. I continued taking the entire bottle, and within two weeks I was in fine health.' Now Well and Hearty. Mrs. Caroline Daft, Route 1, Bryan, Ohio, writes: 'I can testify to the merits of Pe-Ru-na. I have taken considerable of it, and one bottle of Manalin, and they both are most excellent remedies. 'I am as well and hearty as I ever was in my life and give the credit entirely to your medicines.' Now Has Good Appetite. Mrs. Selina Tanner, Athens, Ohio, writes: 'I cannot find words to express my thanks for your kind advice. I never once thought I had catarrh of the stomach. 'I commenced taking Pe-Ru-na as you directed. My stomach continued to hurt me for about two weeks after I began the medicine, and then it stopped. 'I now have a good appetite, while before I was nearly starved.'

Just What You Need

TO FIX UP THE COMMENCEMENT DRESSES. Val Laces—Pretty patterns, extra value 5c Irish Crochet Lace and Insertion, new 5c 32-inch Persian Lawns, wears well 10c and 12 1/2c 45-inch French Lawns, special value 15c to 35c Beautiful Organdi, splendid quality, 15c and 25c Lovely Ribbon to make sashes 25c yd We have some very special values to offer you this month. 30-inch Colored Lawns, fast colors 5c 10 pieces of Plaid White goods, worth 12 1/2 and 15 cents; we offer them at 10c Dotted Swiss, splendid quality 10c and 15c Silk Gloves, heavy quality, white and black 50c We have some very special values in Dress Lawns we offer at . . . 10c Good formerly sold up to 25 and 35 cents a yard. Good quality of Bleaching, 36-inches wide, 15 yds for \$1

MOSELEY'S

Notice of Examination. The regular Spring teachers' examination will be held on Friday, May 14, beginning at 9 o'clock. White teachers will be examined at the Court House, colored teachers at the State College. L. W. LIVINGSTON, Co. Supt. Ed., O. C.

Take Notice. Council Chamber, City of Orangeburg, S. C., May 4, 1909. To all whom it may concern:

The attention of the public is hereby called to the following section of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Orangeburg and notice is hereby given that its provisions and penalties will be strictly enforced from this date forward: Section 65. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive any animal of any kind, to ride any bicycle, velocipede or wheel of any kind, or to drive or cause to be driven any machine which may be propelled by steam, electricity or other motive power of any kind, on or through any of the streets or ways of the city at a gait or speed greater than six miles per hour; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction before the Mayor or acting Mayor, be fined not exceeding thirty dollars, or be sentenced to imprisonment, with or without labor upon the streets and ways of the said city not exceeding twenty days, for each and every offense. By order J. W. H. DUKES, Mayor. Attest: L. H. WANNAMAKER, City Clerk and Treasurer.

The State of South Carolina. County of Orangeburg. By Robert E. Copes, Esquire, Probate Judge. Whereas Amelia J. Barrs made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of John J. Barrs, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said John J. Barrs, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Orangeburg, S. C., on May 21st, 1909, next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 4th day of May, Anno Domini, 1909. (L. S.) ROBERT E. COPES, Judge of Probate.

For Sale—One hundred bushels Tule Cotton Seed, raised in Orangeburg County. This stood a high test at Georgia Experiment Station last season. Avers & Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.

Winter Cabbage Seed. The L. W. Dantzier winter cabbage seed for sale at PRESCOTT'S.

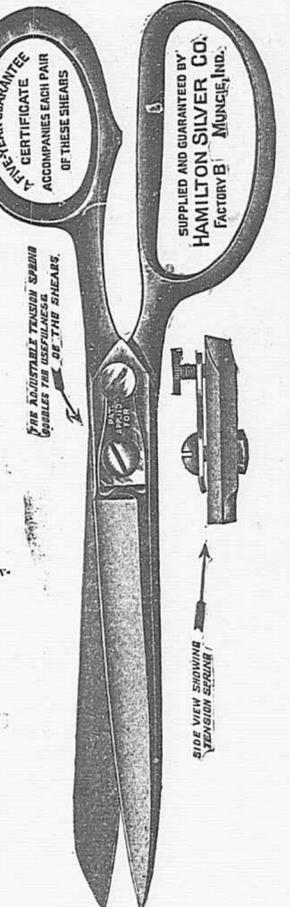
Notice to Creditors. All persons having claims against the estate of Harry Woodward, deceased, are hereby required to prove their respective demands before the undersigned at Springfield, S. C., on or before June 10th, 1909, or be debarred payment. J. McB. BEAN, Executor of the Will of Harry Woodward, deceased. May 11th, 1909.

Notice. We beg to announce to the public that we will run the sale and feed stables formerly run by the Wertz Mule Company, and we call special attention to our feed department. All stock left with us for feed will have the best attention and care. VERDERY & WERTZ.

EIGHT-INCH PATENT TENSION STEEL SPRING SHEARS.

The shears are manufactured of the very highest grade steel, perfectly tempered and heavily nickel plated on a highly polished surface. The patent tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet so that the cutting edge will never wear dull. A simple turn of the little thumb screw will adjust the blades to cut anything from the thinnest and most delicate fabric to the heaviest material. Every woman who has had the exasperating and trying experience of attempting to cut with a dull pair of shears will appreciate the value of this new invention. The cutting edge on these shears is indestructible and will never wear dull. They will cut anything and everything, from wet tissue paper to a heavy horse blanket. Note the Patent Spring. It does away with resharpening entirely. Eight inches in length.

TO ANY PERSON WHO WILL GET US THREE YEARLY CASH SUBSCRIBERS WE WILL GIVE A PAIR OF THESE PATENT TENSION STEEL SHEARS



Subscriptions May Be Taken from Old or New Subscribers.

Notice of Discharge. On June 11th, 1909, I will file with the Judge of Probate, for Orangeburg County, S. C., my final account as Executor of the Will of Harry Woodward, deceased, and will thereupon ask for my discharge as such Executor. J. McB. BEAN, Executor. May 11th, 1909. Notice. We beg to announce to the public that we will run the sale and feed stables formerly run by the Wertz Mule Company, and we call special attention to our feed department. All stock left with us for feed will have the best attention and care. VERDERY & WERTZ.

"IT'S WRITTEN RIGHT IF ZEIGLER & DIBBLE WROTE IT." THERE IS A SENSE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY in the possession of Policies of insurance issued by Zeigler & Dibble, that proceeds from the fact that ample assets and efficient experience doubly guard interests involved. No other Policies can so surely satisfy. See us and get the Best Insurance (if you have not already done so). Zeigler & Dibble, Orangeburg, S. C.