

The Brave Soldier After Whom the Southern Cruiser Was Named.

(From the Indianapolis News.)
Throughout the South yesterday the hundredth anniversary of the death of Raphael Semmes, who bore the title of admiral in the Confederate navy, was generally observed. That he was a man of high character and a skillful seaman is a fact of which there is no question, as is also the fact that he was the commander of the *Sumter*, afterwards of the *Alabama*, which was finally pounded to pieces off Cherbourg, France, by the old Kearsarge, did greater credit to Northern shipping than any other man that ever sailed a privateer.

The name of Sumter, that of his first vessel, was as familiar to the North perhaps as was that of the famous privateer, the *Bonne Homme Richard*, commanded by John Paul Jones, of Revolutionary memory, but most readers probably the name of Sumter was given to the Semmes vessel in recognition of Fort Sumter, in Charleston, S. C., harbor, the first United States stronghold to fall into the Confederates. The name of Sumter, however, is that of a Revolutionary hero, who, with Francis Marion, may be named as the most distinguished sons of South Carolina in that struggle. In the North the name of the first-named hero is comparatively an unfamiliar one, while the name of Marion has been given to counties, cities and towns in many States, North as well as South.

Thomas Sumter called "the Carolina Game Cock," as Francis Marion was called "the Carolina Swamp Fox," was born in South Carolina in 1734 and died June 1, 1832, having lived to the extreme age of 98th years, outliving by ten years stout old Brig Gen John Stark, of New Hampshire, who died May 8, 1822, at the age of 94 years. Stark won great honor by defeating Baum, who commanded a force of Hessians, on August 16, 1777, at Bennington, and afterward defeating a force under Breyman, victories which led to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, which in turn brought France to the aid of the colonies as an ally.

Thomas Sumter, after the capture of Charleston, S. C., by the British in 1780, took the field as a brigadier general at the head of a body of light horse and immediately became one of the most active and able partisan leaders of the South. His bravery, endurance and unvarying cheerfulness and determination caused him to be adored by his followers. The war, over, political honors awaited him. He was repeatedly elected at Congress was minister to Brazil and served several terms in the United States Senate. And this was the hero whose name was given to the fort in Charleston harbor, where the flag was fired upon, rousing the North to action, and this the name of the commerce destroyer commanded by the Confederate admiral whom the South remembered yesterday.

Worry.

"I'm going to consult a doctor about our boy," says the mother.
"Our boy?" echoes the father.
"Why, he seems to be a perfectly healthy rugged lad."
"But we have asked the doctor again what he wants to be when he grows up and he never has said that he wants to be a railway engineer."—Life.

At Pee Dee church services will be held next Saturday at 11 a. m., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Buckner and again Sunday morning at which time the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

Men can be found who are willing to go to Africa as missionaries who are not willing to take care of a cross baby for the tired wife for half an hour.

MISS MABEL McKINLEY

The American Soprano

Important among Theatrical Engagements in Dillon is the coming of Miss Mabel McKinley favorite niece of our martyred President (William McKinley) on which occasion she and her company of artists will present Grand Opera in concert. The Organization will give 60 concerts between New York and Cuba and will come direct from New York to this city. Miss McKinley will appear here by popular vote of the public, a personal subscription having been made which includes the leading citizens of this city. Miss McKinley is now conceded by the most severe critics to rank with such artists as Meibla, Schuman Heink and others and her appearance is always hailed with delight and with as much enthusiasm and applause as Nordica and Calve who have sung before her on previous occasions and the *Buban Star* at Havana has styled her as the American Melba and one of the greatest singers of modern times. I trust my efforts in securing this attraction will be appreciated, and I wish to thank the public for their liberal subscription, thus showing that such great artists are appreciated in this city.

No one admitted between acts. Reservation of seats at Brunson's Drug Store—50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Performance given at Dillon Opera House.

Doors open 7:15; Curtain 8:15; Respectfully yours, C. T. O'FERRALL, Mgr. Dillon Opera House. 10-7-3t.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPER ARRESTED

Young Man in Spartanburg Accused of Holding Young Cousin in a Cave.

Spartanburg, S. C., October 4.—Special: Charged with kidnaping Joe Chumley, his cousin, Frank Chumley, son of a well-to-do farmer, living near Woodruff, this county, was arrested and bound over to the Court of General Sessions. The alleged kidnaping occurred last Thursday while young Chamley was driving through the country in a buggy enroute to school. It is said that Frank Chumley pulled the boy from the buggy, tied him with rope, and carried him to a cave which had been dug out in a deep gully, and then barricaded with heavy boards, where Joe was held prisoner day and night. It is said that a grave had been dug in the cave and when pointed out to the boy he was told he was going to be buried there. Some time during Friday young Chumley was taken out for his last walk, so the story goes, and while he was taking what he thought was his last exercise, the boy made his escape, and reached home in safety. He told his story to his father, which resulted in a warrant being sworn out for Frank Chumley. It is said that others are implicated in the charge.

The absence of Chumley from his home caused his parents and friends great concern. Searching parties were organized and the woods were searched without success. It is rumored that sensational features may develop in connection with the kidnaping, for it is said that there has been ill feeling among members of the Chumley family for some time about some cotton and a cotton gin.

At the Hamer church Dr. Buckner will preach at the usual hour on Sunday p. m., 10th. inst., and will hold communion services there embracing the fourth Sabbath of October.

TO PITTSBURG, PA. AND RETURN

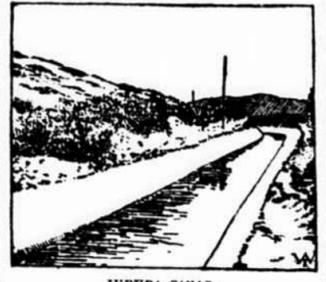
Via ATLANTIC COAST LINE Account Centennial Celebration International Christian Society Churches of Christ in America October 11th-19th. Round trip rate \$25.85. Tickets on sale October 9th, 10th, 14th, and October 15th, final limit returning, October 25 1909. For further information, call on Ticket Agent or write. W. J. Craig, T. C. White, Pass. Traf. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agt. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Farm and Garden

DITCH LININGS.

A Glimpse at Some of Their Phases in Southern California.

A dependable water supply that can be drawn upon whenever needed is one of the ideal conditions of agriculture and almost a necessity to the truck farmers. This consideration explains the undoubted interest in irrigation schemes and their progress to some extent, at least, in humid regions. One of the irrigator's problems everywhere is the waste water which sinks into the soil from ditches and reservoirs. The loss sometimes amounts to more than half the total flow. The water which escapes is often worse



JURUPA CANAL. (Lined with cement mortar.)

than wasted. It collects in the lower lands, fills the soil, drowns the roots of trees and plants, brings alkali to the surface in some regions and is very generally a prolific breeding place for mosquitoes.

On large storage works linings of cement, concrete or asphaltum may be employed without the expense being prohibitive. But on lateral ditches and small storage basins simpler and cheaper methods of making the surface impervious to water, such as can be carried out by farmers or unskilled laborers, must be found. Muddy water soon silts up muddy ditches, but where water is clear, as from wells or reservoirs, seepage losses are likely to be permanent, and some sort of lining to stop this becomes an important matter.

Southern California affords one of the great fields for studying irrigation. B. A. Etcheverry of the State university, tracing the progress there, says that canals were first paved with river boulders or cobblestones. This paving was then improved upon by paving and cementing. Plastering with cement mortar from one-half to one inch thick and the use of concrete for linings from three to six inches thick were introduced afterward. The use of steel or cement pipes has become much in favor in southern California. Where the volume of water to distribute is not large they have to a great extent replaced the smaller open ditch. The advantage of lining a canal is not alone the decrease in seepage. Other factors should be considered. First, the prevention of growth of vegetation is an important item and is quite an expense when in most cases the ditch or lateral must be cleaned out several times during an irrigation season; second, the resistance to scouring, on which depends the velocity which the water can be given, and, third, the prevention of squirrels and gophers from burrowing into the banks and bottoms of ditches.

The cement mortar lining is reported by Professor Etcheverry to be probably used more extensively in southern California than all the other methods combined. It has proved very efficient, and its cost is small. The Jurupa canal, in the vicinity of Riverside, as shown in the cut, is lined in this manner, the lining, however, being only one-quarter to one-half inch thick. Thin plaster lining is subject to rupture from burrowing animals and from storm water washing out some of the back filling. It is probable that this kind of lining would not resist the climate of a country subject to very cold weather.



UNLINED CANAL. (Showing vegetation.)

Heavy road oil has been experimented with and found very effective in preventing growth of aquatic plants. Puddling with clay is said to be a good preventive of seepage, but it does not hinder vegetation.

Soil Sterilization. The results of tests at the Vermont experiment station show that soil sterilization is an effective means of preventing or controlling some of the worst enemies of greenhouse plants. Professor Stuart considers it "one of the most important of the more recent developments of greenhouse technique" and believes that "on account of the severe injury so frequently caused by nematodes to tomatoes and cucumbers when grown under glass the sterilization of greenhouse soil has become almost a necessity when the soil is thus infested."

Farm and Garden

FORCING RHUBARB.

It Can Be Successfully Grown During the Winter Months.

It is possible and practicable for every farmer to supply himself with rhubarb during the winter months. In many instances it will be found profitable. The essentials for the successful production are good strong roots, at least three years old, and a suitable place for forcing.

The methods of handling roots and crop during growth are simple and inexpensive. For location of the forcing bed select any place where a temperature of 40 to 60 degrees can be maintained and from which the light can be excluded.



A GOOD STRONG ROOT.

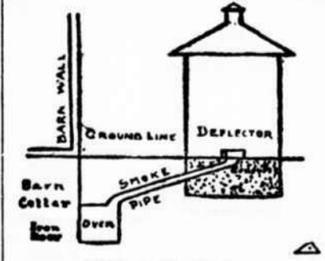
A corner of the house cellar is often the most accessible and desirable. Curtain off the desired amount of room and put in about twelve inches of medium loam. This soil should be in good workable condition and fairly moist. It is essential that this room should be frost proof. The necessary heat for such a place can usually be obtained by use of a lantern or lamp if the amount of room is not large. When it is large some other method of heating will have to be devised. A furnace in the cellar will furnish the necessary heat.

The main requisite is that the roots be thoroughly frozen before being put into the forcing bed. Roots can be thawed or not before planting, as desired. It is not necessary that the roots be thawed when set. They may be put as close together as possible in the bed without injury to their growth if there is sufficient soil present to keep them moist. The amount of soil must be enough to cover the roots. If the plants are in a large bed it is advisable to place them so that there is room enough to walk between the rows. Very little watering is needed, and the growth in darkness induces the production of a large proportion of stalk with small leaves. The rapidity of growth and coloring of the stalk are largely controlled by the temperature. The higher the temperature the more rapid the growth and lighter the color of the stalk, explains New England Homestead.

The plants may be forced any time during the winter months. For commercial production about Jan. 1 seems to be the time for the setting of plants. This brings the crop into the market during the latter part of the month, and a continual supply is maintained until the outdoor crop comes into the market in April.

A Smokehouse.

The diagram shows the plan of a smokehouse found satisfactory by one of our readers. In this case the smoke oven connects with the barn cellar, but it could be readily built out of doors. The oven shown in cut is three feet square, with sheet iron door. The pipe leading from it to the smokehouse



PLAN OF SMOKEHOUSE

is ten inch glazed tile, with an elbow at each end. Over the end of the pipe in the floor of the house is a deflector, a flat square stone laid on four pieces of brick, which causes the smoke to fill all parts of the house. This arrangement is much superior to the old plan of building a fire in the smokehouse, as it supplies cool smoke and does away with the danger of fire, says Rural New Yorker.

Forest Fires.

In many localities there still exists an idea that burning over the forest floor is not injurious, but even beneficial. It is difficult to imagine upon what basis this idea rests, for certainly anything which will destroy the rich accumulation of leaf mold, the tender seedlings and young trees as a surface or ground fire will do cannot fail to seriously retard the natural reproduction of the forest.—H. D. House.

Actress (angrily)—Did you write the criticism which said that my impersonation of "The Abandoned Wife" was a miserable failure? Critic—Ye yes. You see, you looked so irresistibly beautiful that it was impossible to fancy any man could abandon you.—London Ungrated Bits.

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