Weeds Rob the Soil of Moisture.

here is probably nothing, ex- ration, that will do so much to help op resist droughts as frequent but low cultivation. This cultivation ents a great waste of moisture destroying the weeds as well as king evaporation, although some rs would not believe this to be ase. that weeds are a detri- by increasing rops and in that would the ulti- another detri- he wat- h is al- g crop. ing dry land free k, putting water upon with a great the water were

ds All Winter.

a question as it at whether we may be s with us quite freely to increase the number at will give up migrating. at it is pretty well under- birds do not leave the account of the climate, so because of a decrease of the Those s of birds of in- ed

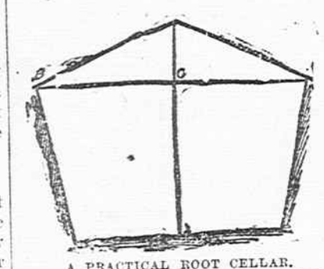
to weather in ker. There are the reach of every better n and Fireside. one.—

g Root Crops.

d practical way cellars is shown in th This method of con- commonly used in the owing sections of the by means of a p the retaining s at the sides ing placed The im-

A building illustration struction is great potato country. Excavate scraper, and then set walls. The upright piece should be two by four studding not more than four feet apart floor may be of plank, or may be ply of earth. If no planks are used the studding should have the lower end imbedded in the earth to prevent it from slipping.

The siding may be of inch boards



A PRACTICAL ROOT CELLAR.

and should be nailed to the studding before they are raised into position. The joists (B, O, C) should be of two by four, and the supports for the roof should be of the same material. The space above the joists may be filled with straw or leaves, or hay, to prevent freezing in the cellar. The plates, which are secured at the top of the

above the ground. Part removed in e banked up agai the roof, so that ground will be awa

Doors may be plac the roof so that roots cellar. At one end of the pit there should be solid double doors, so that entrance may be had to the cellar in cold weather without permitting the cold to enter. The upright centerpiece (A, I) should not be more than five to six feet high, and the length of the cellar may be as great as desired. The width may be from eight to ten feet. If this can be constructed on a slight slope of land it will be all the better.—Country Gentleman.

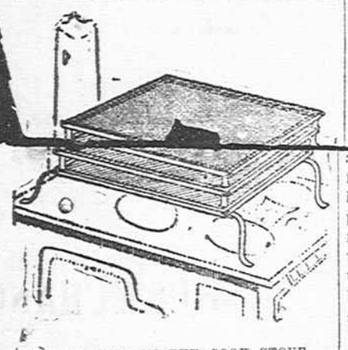
Orchard Culture.

A large apple crop such as we have this year always encourages the planting of more orchards, and we suppose this year will be no exception. In setting an orchard a man has many years to wait before he can receive any return from his investment, and during all those years he should give good cultivation, fertilization and care in the way of pruning or training, which is the better word, because it expresses the better way. When this has been done properly and the trees begin bearing he has an investment which will give good returns for many years if the care is kept up. It is then false economy to take any chances in the start by purchasing cheap trees, or by carelessness in preparing the ground for them. Thoroughly decide on the varieties to be set, selecting such as are adapted to the soil and climate from among those that are in demand in the market. Buy only a reliable party, who can be depended upon to furnish healthy, vigorous trees, true to name, and see that they are taken up with care. To obtain such it may be necessary to pay a little more than some would sell for, but scrub stock in an orchard is as bad as elsewhere on the farm.

Do not commit the mistake of making the land too rich, or of putting manure into the hole before setting the tree, but have the land in good condition, say as good as for a corn crop. Give it good cultivation while the trees are growing, avoid the small grain crops, but growing corn, beans or peas, roots, tomatoes or squashes between the rows to get some pay for the use of the land and for the labor of working it each year. It is easy from the above list to make a rotation that would last until the trees well filled the ground, or if it does not there are others, like small fruits, which might be added, or even a crop of chickens. The fertilizer used for these hoed crops would feed the trees also, and it would be placed just where the trees most needed it, beyond the extremity of the branches, to tempt the feeding roots to extend out after their food. Whatever crop may be chosen do not crowd the trees with it. While the ground will need working clear to the trunk of the trees, it is better that there should be space enough to work there after the crop has grown too large to cultivate among. He who does this will probably guard against borers and other insect pests, and will have an orchard that will give both pleasure and profit.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

A Cook Stove Evaporator.

An evaporator is a luxury few farmers can afford unless they intend going into the fruit business to quite an extent. The illustration shows a cheap and handy evaporator within the reach of all. The frames are made of any size desired, 3x4 feet being handy dimensions if the stove is large enough to accommodate it. Over the frames,



EVAPORATOR ON THE COOK STOVE.

which should be made of two and a half or three inch strips of board, screen wire netting is firmly tacked. For the legs to be fastened on the bottom frame, take four pieces of strap iron from a foot and a half to two feet long. Through one end of each iron drill two or three holes for screws. Fasten these to the bottom side of the frame with inch screws and then with a wrench or some other tool bend the legs in such a way as to leave a space of from a foot to eighteen inches between the frame and surface of the stove. On the upper side and near the corners of the frame, drive in small nails so that they penetrate the wood deep enough to leave an inch in length sticking up. Over these slip four thread spools. By driving corresponding nails into the bottom side of the second frame to slip down into the spools, it is held in place. The third frame is fastened in the same way and as many more as desired can be added. The frames are high enough above the stove so as not to interfere with cooking. The fruit dried in this is of a good quality, and the be done as rapidly as in a evaporator.—J. L. Irwin, Agriculturist.

consider increase I find that the thrushes mountain ash, drop down in north or south. ame trees. It is uch food a single And yet almost any find room for a half trees. For the pine high-bush cranberry is I suggest the planting of windbreaks, and the larger the trees and shrubs that named as an experiment. I ad robins with me all winter. her winter birds have been more e than usual.—E. P. Powell, in w England Homestead.

lark vis are the favorites. An- modesty which basks in the s of favor is the blue clover om.

s. Mcby dislikes yellow as ally as admires the heavenly Once a time, the beds be- the drooms were gorgeous heavided Marechal Niel and le marigolds. Now langu beauties are banished re disfields, and tiny violets. st helles and waving blue- queen ithout rivalry in the garadhich Mrs. McKinley rs and for unfailingly each —Succe

An Architect.

Bistr Siebenburgen, the ting of ge residence for the ial foremissioners has been ided by ustrian Government lady, lein Erika Paulas, is thored, obtained last er her a as architect, and been from many candi- s for portant work. She mencedenteen the study of itecture ng, then passed the Fons with success at usem ined her diploma archi nter at Budapest. has a much opposition pers her profession. A tatio ed with the build- rade petitioned the Min- for orks to prohibit Frau- Paul entering herself for exam This petition re- med and she passed unrilliancy. Twenty dings lady been intrusted er, ans in every case af- ed sat to her employers. he conf the Bistritz Gov- ment is the intention of lein enlarge her expe- ce by in the interests of profes eign countries.

rnamesparent Enamel.

anspanel is the very st stylry designs. The and b is set behind the gn, w dull gold, and a effect when the object eld up.

or a bn in filigree dull l is se of enamel: lie- this lies appear, with rls on esent dewdrops. dants el are diamond- ed, Device or small

Frug shaped.

ed that the ear- riarch Isaac sent Re- of red cornelian six with heavy gold caps is now claimed that elian was a red and plied to solid gold, king which enamel d by a Russian, who ing it to forks and st ten years. This en- parent, as is that now hich is produced by

ry Frocks.

ks which will be orn all winter parties, are very elaborately made, with much lace insertion and trimming, and should be worn over a silk lining. The most economical way in the end is to have the lining separate from the white material. With a fitted petticoat and waist, the muslin can then be put over it, and of course two or three different frocks may be worn over the same lining. A further advantage is in the matter of renovation, for made this way they may easily be pressed, and, if necessary, washed or cleaned. The latter process, by-the-way, is generally wisest with a muslin frock that is at all elaborate. The fancy ribbons that are so fashionable this year are seen on some of the muslin frocks, but plain colors in peau de soie or satin are considered more youthful.—Harper's Bazar.

The newest muff is long and flat without stuffing.

Sleeves are a trifle larger than they were last season.

Scarlet gaiters for golfing are shown, but find few wearers.

Machine stitching is even more in evidence than it was last season.

French batiste in black and trimmed with lace makes a fashionable corset.

Pretty little fancy jackets with sleeves of all kinds of heavy laces in cream or in dull colors.

Dame Fashion demands trimmed sleeves. But the trimming should be allowed to increase the size of the sleeve.

The newest sleeve for a house reception gown reaches barely to the elbow, and it is not relieved by a ruffle, but is finished by a slight drapery or a band.

Tailor gowns of black-faced cloth with bright-colored cloth boleros, braided so closely with black that the color back of the arabesques in soutache is only just visible, are very popular this season, and red is one of the favored shades used for the jacket.

East Indian silk handkerchiefs are being utilized by fashionable women as shirt waists, and are exceedingly bright and effective. They are made with narrow vest and collar of solid color, frequently black, or it may be of the tint predominating in the handkerchief.

Gold, at least, a touch of it, is a feature of the smartest models. Narrow gold braid frames tucked waistcoats of mousseline de soie. Again, wide belts of cloth encircle slender waists, and gold buttons and buckles enrich blouses. Satins are seen embroidered with gold knots and woven with gold dots.

As many cloth jackets and jacket bodices are made without collars as with them. Sometimes the neck is shaped in a short point at the centre back, and then is open a little way down the front to show the vest or waistcoat. In some cloth jackets the edges are bound in Persian lamb, with perhaps a fine thread of gold at the edge of the binding.

by soft satin stripes in white te shades, pink, blue, or lav- hile other varieties show less wool and have tiny insertions cuciennes lace.

There is an increasing demand for the traveling shawls. There is no cape or traveling wrap which will quite take the place of the shawl. Of these the Himalayas are the softest and warmest. A single shawl of this kind is as warm as a big double shawl of the smoother, more serge-like materials. These Himalaya shawls are used much in country homes. They come in all the various tartans, they are attractive golf wraps, and they are always at hand in any emergency for the hostess or her guests. The other shawls also come in the different tartans. The beaver shawl is heavier and less expensive, and will range in price from perhaps $5 to $15. It is to be found in the solid colors, browns, grays and tans. These shawls answer a variety of purposes. They are warm for driving and are sometimes placed in the bottom of the carriage to keep out the wind.

The little handkerchief shawl, which is always in demand, is a revelation to many people. It reveals the fact that in these days of eternal youth there are still dear old ladies, for whose cold shoulders the is nothing so satisfactory as these little square shawls. They are plain, little old-fashioned woolen shawls, a yard square, with fringe, and coming in all varieties of shepherd plaids and Scotch tartans. There are the soft woolen Himalaya shawls among these, and they all have a wonderfully homelike expression. There are also pretty woven or knit shawls of the handkerchief size, which come in the plain colors, grays and blacks and browns.

The honeycomb shawls are pretty, warm and practical for house and room wear, and come in white, mixed grays and delicate shades. The pretty little Saxony shawls of silk and Shetland wool, with a woven border and fringe, are charming.—New York Times.

Mrs. McKinley's Favorite Color.

It is well known that Mrs. McKinley's favorite color is blue. The walls of her bedchamber, the hangings thereof, and all her personal belongings, as far as it is possible, are of the same heavenly blue. But every one does not know that the mistress of the White House has a tiny garden where only blue flowers are cultivated and watched with most tender care.

This garden occupies a sunny nook of the private corridor during inclement weather. One of the great southern windows of the Executive mansion lights this pleasant retreat during the months when the northern blasts overcome the genial sun. During the balmy days of spring, summer and autumn these flowers are transplanted to the gallery in front of the great bow window which opens on the spreading lawns and fountains stretching down toward the Washington Monument. Fragrant heliotropes and

Good Roads Notes

Aid to Rural Highways.

NEW YORK wants good roads. This fact has been demonstrated in no uncertain way by the number of petitions for road improvements which have been presented since the passage of the Highbie-Armstrong law. These petitions were from all parts of the State, and speedily showed that the appropriation of $50,000 for State aid would not meet half the demand.

In the law are incorporated the most desirable features of the State aid laws of other States, while the objectional ones have been eliminated.

The following notes of explanation are by William W. Armstrong, who introduced and helped to secure the passage of the law.

The Highbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill is the result of several years of hard work and earnest discussion, and from year to year has been altered and modified to meet criticism and opposition. On account of the changes so made from time to time there seems to be some confusion about the provisions of the act which was finally approved. An intelligent consideration of the subject, therefore, requires at the outset a brief statement of the provisions of the law.

The act provides that any board of supervisors "may" adopt a resolution declaring that public interest demands the improvement of a certain piece of highway not located in a city or village, and that upon a petition of the owners of a majority of the lineal feet fronting upon such a highway it "must" adopt such a resolution.

A copy of this resolution is then to be transmitted to the State Engineer, who shall first determine whether the piece of highway indicated is of sufficient public importance to receive State aid; if so, he shall map the highway, cause plans and specifications for the improvement and an estimate of the cost to be made, and transmit copies thereof to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors, with these facts and figures before them, "may" then adopt a second resolution, declaring that such a highway shall be improved, or it may refuse to go any further with the matter if it so chooses.

This plan was adopted after a most careful consideration, so as to preserve the principle of home rule to the counties of the State; so that no county could be compelled, if unwilling, to improve any portion of its highway; and so that no county should be permitted to do so until it had all the facts and figures before it.

If a county, therefore, desires merely to know how much it will cost to improve a certain piece of highway, it need only adopt the first resolution and get the plans and estimate the cost, free of charge, without going any further. If it chooses, after ascertaining the cost, to adopt the second resolution, it may, but it cannot be compelled to do so.

If, however, the Board of Supervisors adopts the second resolution, it must transmit a copy of it to the State Engineer, who then advertises for bids for the work. If no responsible bid is made within his estimate, he must make a new estimate and transmit it to the Board of Supervisors; and, if the Board of Supervisors then adopts a new resolution, based upon the new estimate, declaring that nevertheless such highway shall be improved, the State Engineer must advertise for bids as before.

When a responsible bid within his estimate is made the State Engineer awards the contract; but if the town or county desires to do the work itself it has the preference over all bidders. This provision enables localities having scrapers and other appliances for improving their roads to utilize them in doing their own work under this act, and so keep all the money expended at home.

Each Board of Supervisors has, under the general highway law, the power to elect a County Engineer. If it has elected such an officer the State Engineer must act through him. If it has not he must supervise the performance of the contract himself.

When the work is completed he must draw a warrant upon the State Treasurer for one-half the cost of the work, and certify the other half to the Board of Supervisors, which must levy thirty-five per cent. of the whole cost of the work upon the county. The other fifteen per cent. is payable in one of two ways, namely: If the Board of Supervisors adopted the first resolution for the improvement without a petition from the adjoining owners, the Board of Supervisors must levy the fifteen per cent. upon the town in which the improved highway is; but if the first resolution was adopted after such a petition, the Board of Supervisors must cause the Town Assessors to levy the fifteen per cent. upon the property owners on the improved highway.

Such, in brief, is the plan which has finally been approved by the Legislature for affording aid in the improvement of rural highways.—New York Journal.

Value of Good Roads.

It has been figured out in New Jersey that land values tend to rise thirty per cent. in value wherever good roads are introduced, irrespective of other natural benefits. They are invariably the forerunners of other improvements, such as the electric railways, free mail delivery, increased demand for country residences and so on. They create far greater social unity, they spread intelligence, they give to the isolated citizen a political significance not otherwise attainable.

Placed at Disadvantage.

The farmer who is compelled to use bad roads when he is able to get to market, generally finds it forestalled and himself obliged to ship to some distant point, while the farmers along the railroads of the Far West or on the good wagon roads of Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and Canada are supplying his home market.

In Milwaukee recently during a rainstorm several trees were set on fire by diverted electric currents.

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

See your nearest Agent for the low rates home on Christmas Holidays, via the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

From Virginia to Florida through snowflakes to sunshine, low rates and all kinds of a Christmas, by the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The question of the hour—"What time is it?"

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLES. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE's signature on each box. 25c.

Pennsylvania has more national banks within her borders than any other State. The number is 436. New York has 327.

Wanted--Sufferers From Stomach,

Liver, kidney and intestinal disorders to write Rev. ALPHEUS WINTER, Tryon, N.C. to learn about remedy that cures. Enclose stamp.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Berlin has 63 public monuments and is making ready for some more.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

Orientals as Soldiers

No European nation has succeded in holding or controlling tropical possessions without the aid of native troops. Moreover, these can be maintained at a much smaller cost than white soldiers, not to speak of the great expense of transportation. Two-thirds of the Dutch army in Java is composed of native troops; Spain, before the insurrection, had over 13,000 natives doing military service in the Philippines, and England's success in converting the Egyptian fellahs into good soldiers is another example of how apparently poor material can be utilized

Queer Conceit.

"Snaggs has a queer idea of college life," said one university man to another.

"So?"

"Yes; he said yesterday, when I told him to get ready for the cane rush that he came to study and not to mix up in riots."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers

Will eat Libby's Plum Pudding for Christmas dinner. The U. S. government has just purchased a large consignment of Libby, McNeill & Libby's famous plum pudding, which will be supplied to American Soldiers in the Philippine Islands and Cuba.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

"The people who tell you that marriage is a failure," says the Manayunk Philosepher, "have never exerted themselves to make it a success."

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The Mother—"My son, when people tempt you you must learn to say 'No.' Now, will you?" The Son—"No."

The Best Prescription For Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simple iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

Beginning August 14 all letters from Finland to foreign countries must bear Russian stamps.

There will be one fare for the round trip for the Christmas Holidays, by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, between points in the State of Florida, and one and one-third fares between points in other States.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

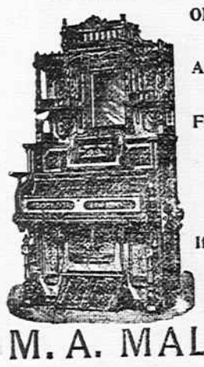
USE CERTAIN CROUP CHILL CORN CURE. 25 50 15

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION is facilitated if you mention this paper when writing advertisers. So.51

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.



ON ORGANS AND PIANOS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

If desire Catalogue clip this Notice and send to

M. A. MALONE,
Columbia, S. C.,

and he will quote you terms and prices. A chance to get a fine

ORGAN or PIANO cheap.

Please give your name and P. O. address when send this ad.

SAW MILLS, CORN MILLS, CANE MILLS, RICE HULLERS, PEA HULLERS, ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANERS AND MATCHERS, SWING SAWS, RIP SAWS,

and all other kinds of wood working machinery. My Sergeant Log Beam Saw Mill is the heaviest, strongest, and most efficient mill for the money on the market, quick, accurate. State Agent for H. B. Smith Machine Company wood working machinery. For high grade engines, plain slide valve, Automatic, and Corliss, write me: Atlas, Watertown, and Struthers & Wells.

V. C. BADHAM,
1326 Main Street, COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE CAN'T Well mention here all we handle but we do

SELL EVERYTHING
In the MACHINERY & MILL SUPPLY Line

The Murray Cleaning and Distributing System, Lane, Chase, Hege, Liddell and High Point saw mills. Liddell Automatic and Plain engines, Bundy traps, "NEW SOUTH" Brick Machinery, Erie City engines and boilers, Disston Saws, "Queen of the South" Grist Mills.

W. H. GIBBES & CO.,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

We make a specialty of mince meat—employ the best skill—use the best materials.

We stake our fame on it. We use it to advertise the many other good things that we make.

LIBBY'S MINCE MEAT

A package makes two large pies. Your grocer will furnish it if you ask him. You will find it better than home-made—better than any mince meat you ever tasted. You'll eat Libby's foods thereafter.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Our book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," sent free.

Two hundred bushels of potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. Unless this quantity is returned to the soil, the following crop will materially decrease.

We have books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

FREE! CATALOG OF SPORTING GOODS. RAWLINGS SPORTING GOODS COMPANY,
620 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Saw Mills
$129 TO $929.00
With Improved Rope and Belt Feed.
SAWS, FILES and TEETH in Stock.
Engines, Boilers and Machinery
All Kinds and Repairs for same.
Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Injectors, Pipes, Valves and Fittings.
LOMBARD IRON WORKS & SUPPLY CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA

WANTED: AGENTS FOR THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.
Use your influence and earn a machine for yourself or make a nice profit by selling a few machines among your friends. We sell on installments and take other makes of machines as part payment.
Send for Catalog and Terms.
J. E. CRAYTON, Gen'l Agent,
ANDERSON, S. C.

DR. W. W. PUCH,
FEMALE SPECIALIST
and Chronic Sore Limbs. Adress him at present at JASPER, TEXAS.