

RED SHIRT SCENES

But This Time the Democrats Used Rotten Eggs on Each Other

Mayor of South Carolina Howled Down at Spartanburg and Pebbled With Stale Eggs When He Tried to Speak Against Governor Bleese—Police Simply Look On—Says Governor Should Be in the Penitentiary.

A special from Spartanburg, S. C., to Sunday's Charlotte Observer says: Efforts made to-night by Mayor John P. Grace, of Charleston, to speak to a crowd of 1,200 representative voters in this county, and one hundred hoodlums who poured into the balcony of the theater, were marked by proceedings most disgraceful and loyal citizens are absolutely ashamed. With the police force doing nothing to keep down the scouts of the 'rough necks' with every man on the force in apparent sympathy with the yeling in certain parts of the hall, with the fumes of whiskey, the gritty little mayor stood on the floor from 8:30 to 10:30 and during this time spoke about fifteen miles all-told.

On one occasion the hoodlums in the balcony threw an over-ripe egg on the stage. This was quickly followed by another, a second dared the 'nigger' who threw it to stand up. No one stood up, and Grace then apologized to the few negroes who were present for alluding to the monster who threw the egg as a member of their race.

Mayor Johnson, some say, was in the city, others say he was not, at any rate it was said that he would not be here and Alderman Leonard, mayor pro tem, attempted to preside. He made a miserable failure.

On one occasion during the thick of the riot, Grace stated that he wished he was mayor of Spartanburg for five minutes. "What would you do?" meekly asked Leonard. "If I were you I would resign," hotly responded the mayor. "I would resign to-night. Such a thing as this could never happen in Charleston." Mayor Grace then proceeded to condemn the police force and said the men were even worse than the New York force in every particular, and they are the worst in the entire world.

At one time efforts were made to induce the officials to have one hundred citizens sworn in as special officers and the stage was crowded with volunteers. The police force stood back and sympathized with the hoodlums and rough-necks. Then the sheriff of the county appeared and promised to keep order, which he did for ten minutes, and during this time Grace did his only real speaking. Soon, however, the hoodlums reappeared after a conference outside, and after taking on more drinks. Then the meeting was pandemonium for half an hour and the mayor quit trying, after saying he would have Bleese arrested, tried, convicted and put behind the bars of the State penitentiary.

Several fights occurred on the outside of the theater, but few arrests were made.

Democratic Platform Deception. Union Republican.]

The Democratic platform states "that in the highest protected industries, such as cotton, wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are lowest." This statement is in the line with a statement made by Congressman Edward W. Townsend, Democrat, of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey. When he was campaigning for his election he denied Hon. Wayne Parker's statement that the protective tariff was the means of good wages to the working men and women. Mr. Townsend's statement was that it was not true, and gave as proof that locomotive engineers, bricklayers, masons, plumbers and carpenters, who have no protection, get better wages than the trades that are protected.

You will notice the trades Mr. Townsend mentioned have no competition from abroad. They are naturally protected. They cannot ship houses from foreign countries here, but the wool, cotton, the steel and iron industries have to compete with the low-paid laborers of Europe. The locomotive engineers have no competition. This Democratic tariff plank is formed to try to fool the people. Will the people be fooled?

Defeated Officeholder Commits Suicide.

A press dispatch from Waynesville, Haywood County, August 5, says: J. M. Noland, Register of Deeds for Haywood County, committed suicide early Sunday morning following his defeat for renomination in the primary held Saturday. He shot himself in the head with a revolver about 3 o'clock, death being almost instantaneous.

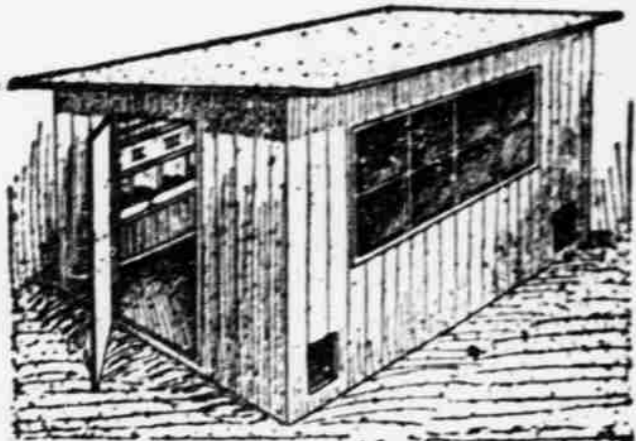
Saturday night Mr. Noland was in the crowd around the court house listening to the returns from the primary, and it was noticed that he was very much depressed and admitted his defeat. No inkling of his suicidal intention was given, however. He had been register of deeds for six years.

POULTRY

SUMMER HOUSE FOR POULTRY

Coop Shown in the Illustration Will Provide Comfortable Place for Hens in Hot Weather.

Good poultry quarters are needed, and for warm weather the house shown in the accompanying picture will answer the purpose exceedingly well. It is built eight feet wide, 12 feet long, seven feet high in front and 4 1/2 feet at the rear. It should have a light framework, consisting of 2x4's, for the sills and caps, and siding of inch stuff, preferably matched,



Summer House for Hens.

nalled on perpendicular as indicated, writes Fred O. Sibley in the Farm and Home.

The front, which is to face toward the south, has a good-sized window, and at each corner are two openings, 12x16 inches, for the hens to pass. In the end opposite the door there is a wooden shutter about two feet square for air and ventilation, and this, as well as the window, should have strong, fine meshed wire nailed on the outside.

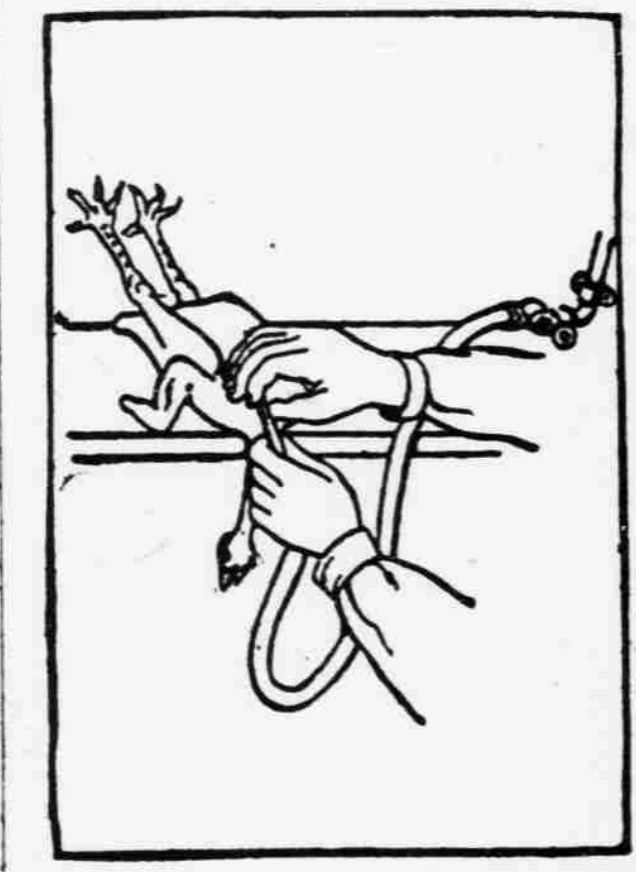
The roosts are located in the rear, up under the roof, with a platform below to catch the droppings, 3 1/2 feet wide, extending the whole length of the house. Beneath this is another platform, three feet wide, for the nests. For hens on the range such a house is just the thing, and needs no floor if the location is well drained and dry. It will shelter from 50 to 60 fowls comfortably. The interior ought to be kept well whitewashed, and if the house is set in the shade of a large tree it will be all the more pleasant for the hens to go into on a hot day.

The cost of building this kind of summer "cottage" will be from \$12 to \$15. It pays to use good lumber, and two or three good coats of paint should be applied.

PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

Apparatus Invented by Indiana Men for Injecting Water into Body After Killing.

Experts have discovered that fowls and animals are better fit for food if about 8 per cent. of their weight in water be injected into their bodies just after they are killed. This must be done before the animal heat has left the body, and the water, which



Pipe Pierces Fowl's Breast.

must be at a temperature of between 50 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit, is kept there for an hour or more. Two Indiana men have invented an attachment for a water spigot, or which may have its own pipe leading into it. The attachment consists of a length of hose with a sharp, hollow metal point on the free end. This point can be thrust through the breast of the chicken or whatever fowl or animal it may be, and the requisite amount of water injected into it in this fashion.

System in the Feeding.

Fowls should have empty crops in the morning and the crop should never be quite full until it is time to go to roost. For the first feed grain scattered in the litter in the morning is preferred, the sooner the better. This induces them to exercise. In the middle of the day a warm, moistened mash should be given, about what they will eat. And at night before they go to roost a liberal feed of grain should be scattered in the litter. Fowls should be kept busy.

Oyster Shells for Fowls.

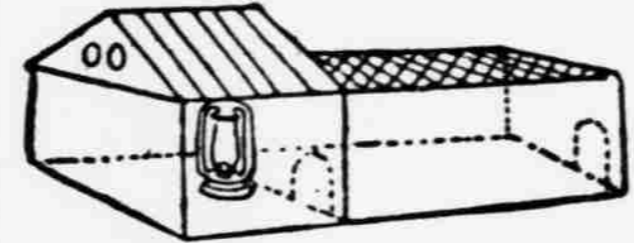
The feeding of oyster shells is claimed to supply the birds with grit, but experiments show that under circumstances in any other manner oyster shells may be utilized by the hens to supply shells for the eggs. It is not necessary to feed shells, however, when the fowls are supplied with varied food, as the food of poultry contains lime sufficient for all purposes.

BROODER FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Illustration and Directions Given for Constructing Comfortable Place for Youngsters.

This fireless brooder will accommodate 25 to 50 chicks, according to the weather. If the hoyer is removed it makes an excellent brood coop for hen and chicks. Make the bottom of brooder 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 10 inches of boards, nailed on 2 by 2-inch scantlings. For the upper part use 3 by 2-inch posts for the uprights, those in front 17 inches long, and the rear 11 inches. Make the coop 2 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet wide, 18 inches high in front and 13 inches at the back, writes Arthur S. Wenger of Dayton, Va., in the Missouri Valley Farmer. This will allow the coop to set down over the floor, the posts resting upon the floor boards. Make two openings in front, one 8 by 8 inches, the other 12 by 20. For the smaller opening make a sliding door, and cover the other with fine mesh wire netting. Make a frame and cover with muslin to slide over this netting during cold or stormy weather. For the roof take two pieces of 3/4-inch board 2 inches wide and 3 feet long, and three pieces of the same dimension 2 feet 2 inches long. Notch the long pieces at end and center to 1 inch wide, so the crosspieces can be nailed in—to make a flat frame. Cover this frame with three-ply roofing stretched tight and nailed around edge and through center. Hinge the cover to back of coop and put a small hook in front to hold it shut.

For the hoyer make a box 18 inches square and 8 inches high with a hole 4 inches square in one side for chicks to go in and out. Put in a bottom but no top. Make a wooden frame to fit rather loosely in this box and tack



Exploratory Sketch.

muslin on one side of frame with a pleat in each corner so it will sag about 2 inches. Put a nail in each corner of box 4 inches from bottom for frame to rest upon. Have about 1 inch of fine hay chaff in bottom of box. Put in chicks and cover top of muslin with burlap sacks or any soft material. In warm weather they will need very little cover.

BEDBUGS IN CHICKEN HOUSE

Roots and Nests Should Be Removed From Building and Whitewash Spray Thoroughly Applied.

Many poultry houses are infested with bed bugs and it is not an easy matter to dislodge them.

Some people say that turning the sheep into the poultry houses will induce the bugs to attack the sheep where they will be lost in the wool, but this is a poor remedy. Remove all the roosts and nests from the house and spray with boiling hot whitewash to which has been added a pint of turpentine to a pailful.

Another good remedy is to burn the interior of the house with taroline mixture which can be bought at any drug store. Another effective remedy is half a pint each of turpentine, ammonia and kerosene to which add about four ounces of gum camphor. If more is needed double the quantity. Apply with a brush.

The nests should be burned out over a blazing fire and the roosts should also be held over the fire and all should be thoroughly whitewashed and painted before putting them back.

Insect Powder for Fowls.

Here is a receipt for an insect powder and it can be made a great deal cheaper than it can be bought.

Take one pint of crude carbolic acid and three pints of gasoline. Mix in an earthen crock or granite ware dish. Sprinkle in plaster of Paris and thoroughly stir so that every particle of it will be wet. Use enough plaster of Paris to absorb all the liquid. Spread out on a paper for extra gasoline to evaporate, then run through a sieve and the powder is ready for use.

POULTRY NOTES

Don't raise scrub chickens. Don't use too heavy a cock bird with your females.

Poultry constitutes a very good minor source of farm profit.

Early turkeys are what pay and these can only be had from early laid eggs.

Condiments that stimulate egg production are very much like anything that stimulates a human being.

Some tell the sex of the guinea fowl by its wattles. Those of the male are double the size of the female.

A chicken's stomach is not made of iron, and the same diet day after day harms them as much as it does a human.

Running the incubator is like most other things, we get results largely in proportion to the work we do ourselves.

Ventilation in the chicken house is a very important consideration, and the health of the fowls, in a great measure, depends on it.

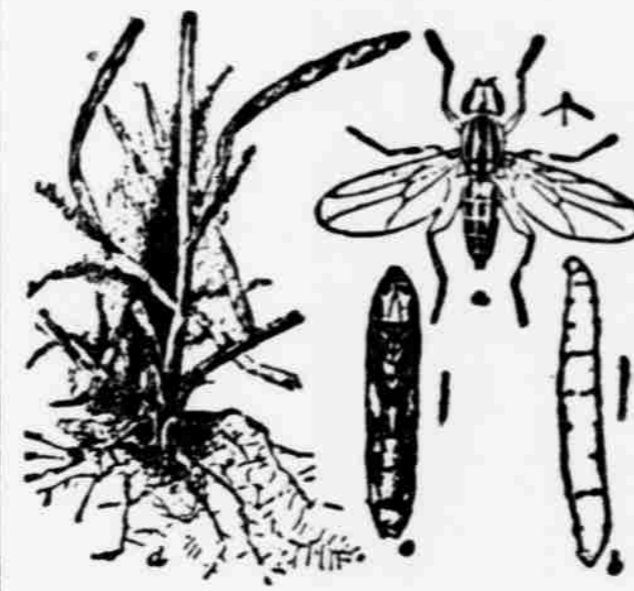
The breast of the Indian game is very much like that of the pheasant or the prairie chicken. The best of the meat lies on the breast.

BULB WORM OR STEM MAGGOT

Little Pest Works Its Way Down into Crown of Wheat Plant and Causes Much Damage.

The wheat bulb worm or stem maggot causes much damage in the wheat field. These little green worms change to a pupal form in April and May, becoming little yellow flies, much resembling a small housefly, in June. These flies lay their eggs on the upper wheat leaves. The eggs hatch into the little greenish-white worms with the small black feeding hooks at one end. These worms crawl down the wheat leaf and feed on the stalk, causing the part of the stalk above where they are feeding to turn white. This brood of worms stays in the straw till July or August, when it changes into another brood of flies. The flies, by laying eggs on volunteer wheat and on grasses, produce another brood of flies by September or October. It was this third brood that laid the eggs which hatched into the little green worms we speak of. This brood of worms does damage by working its way down into the crown of the wheat plant, often cutting off the central stem and in this way causing considerable damage.

If it were not for the numerous parasitic enemies of this wheat pest, it might become more dangerous than the Hessian fly, which it resembles very much in its general habits. In one respect it is even worse than the Hessian fly, in that it can feed on many other grasses beside wheat. There are few practical measures of controlling the pest. Rotation of crops and late planting of winter wheat are not as effective as with Hessian fly.



Wheat Bulb Worm or Stem Maggot.

The most practical thing which man can do to control wheat bulb worms is to burn the straw and stubble after harvest, destroying the worms of the second brood before they come out of the straw to change into the fly form. The Nebraska station suggests that wheat planted in October is less liable to trouble, although not entirely free.

COUNTRY ROADS OF CONCRETE

One That Cannot Become Muddy and at All Times Provide Secure Safe Footing is Desired.

It is becoming more and more evident to farmers and those interested in good country roads that a more lasting material than earth or the ordinary macadam must be used. Near Coshocton, O., two concrete roads have been built which have successfully withstood one severe winter and show no wear either from traffic or weather.

The first view shows a 10-foot concrete strip laid on the old roadbed. The second shows an 18-foot strip of the full width of the road. The latter joins the macadam road which is deeply worn and rutted. Concrete in the first case replaced a block stone road, which had given away under heavy floods and travel, and the other, a limestone macadam road, whose life was only one year, due to heavy traffic. At present the 18-foot strip road carries all travel from the concrete road and also from another brick road and shows much less wear than the brick.

A country road which cannot become muddy, which will give at all times a secure footing for horses and which will need little or no repairs, would be the greatest improvement in farm conditions that has been made in recent years. Concrete seems to be the only material combining these qualities with low cost. A decade from now, our country roads of concrete may equal our city pavements in efficiency under all conditions of weather.

Good Roads & Farm Notes

Don't forget to plant a few pumpkin seeds.

A weedy pasture is an unprofitable piece of property.

A weedless cornfield is the sign of a farmer who is proud of his calling.

Alfalfa may be put into the silo, and it produces a fair quality of silage.

Celery may be transplanted to the garden any time from May 25 to July 1.

Rape is one of the best annual forage crops for temporary spring and fall pasture.

Hen manure is an excellent fertilizer, but it is not the thing for the potato ground.

The hired man who gets up in the morning without being called is worth hanging on to.

A fanning mill will more than pay for itself in one year on any 160 acres of land farmed. The main thing is to decide to build a silo. After that you can begin to think about the kind. Rape or rape with the small grains for pasture offers an opportunity to save manure and fodder.

Some Democrats say that the country is so prosperous now that the Democratic administration couldn't hurt much anyway. But that's exactly what Bradstreet & Dun said in the fall of 1892, just a few days before Mr. Cleveland was elected, and in less than thirty days after he was inaugurated, he issued his first proclamation calling Congress in extra session to provide ways and means to tide over

the worst panic this country ever knew. If Woodrow Wilson is elected, history will repeat itself. Now, see if it doesn't.—Clinton News-Dispatch.

Tammany, it appears, contributed ten thousand dollars to the Bryan campaign four years ago, and perhaps it feels that it got the whole worth of it at the recent Baltimore Convention.—Union Republican.

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