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PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

NO. 24

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEWS FROM EASLEY.

Items From This Thriving Town and Community.
Personals and Other Matters.

Easley, S. C. Nov. 9.

We haven't had a chance to hustle for much news this week, but will give what we have caught.

We are sorry that the Rev. D. W. Hiott and his excellent family will leave us shortly. They go to Williamston, their future home, with the regrets of our people here, but they carry with them the best wishes of our entire community.

The Anderson and Easley Railway seems to be an assured fact. The first "train" over this road came in yesterday at 11:30 a. m. It was an automobile bearing a placard "Easley and Anderson Railway." By the way an automobile service would pay on this route until the steam road was put in operation. We hope some of our enterprising citizens will think favorably of this scheme.

Mrs. Malinda Harper died on the 11th instant, at her home three miles southeast of Easley and her remains were interred at Eon Baptist church the day following her death.

Miss Elsie Jones visited friends in Greenville last week.

A pretty home wedding occurred at Easley on the evening of the 6th instant at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hagood, when their lovely and charming daughter, Miss May Gertrude, was led to Hymen's altar by Dr. Albert Boardman Mathews, of Elberton, Ga. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Matheson. Dr. and Mrs. Mathews will spend their honeymoon at the North and will make their home in Elberton, Ga., to which place they will carry the best wishes of their many friends here.

Dayton, Va., Oct. 29th. Editor Sentinel-Journal. If you will give space in your valuable paper I will give you my readers a few dots from this part of the country.

I arrived at this place (Dayton Va) Sep. 18th to enter the Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and school of music. The school opened with a large attendance, there being 200 names on roll and still more coming in. We have a faculty of twelve teachers, South Carolina has nine representatives in school. This is a very old town with only 900 inhabitants. It has two good schools and seven churches of various creeds. On my way here I had a stop over at Mannassas, remembering this to be the place where the rebels fought and died I decided to visit the cemetery while it is well cared for at the same time I was made to feel very sad indeed to see so many patriots graves. Dayton is in the Shenandoah valley one of the most productive counties in the state, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Irish potatoes Clover and Hay are the chief products corn yields from 40 to 75 bushels per acre some farmers make as high as 2500 bushels of wheat, wheat sells at 75 cent corn at 50 cents apples at 40 cents per bushel chickens never die in Dayton, a small fryer will sell for 35 cents, I see cattle and sheep pass by from 50 to 500 in a drove, I haven't seen a Mule since I left South Carolina farmers use very large horses for their draying and farming the average weight is about 1200 lbs. The weather has been very unsettled we had a light snow yesterday, the 28th. If this letter fails to reach the waste basket you may hear from me again with best wishes to the Sentinel Journal and its many readers.

McD. Weams.

A Letter From Texas.
Gainesville, Tex., Oct. 28, '06.

It is with great pleasure that we try to send a bit of reading matter from this part of Texas again.

We are having light frosts these beautiful moonlight nights.

Those boll worms did not get all our cotton; we will get a bale per acre on part of our crop; we sell in the seed and think that the nearest route to the money, as we got \$3.50 to \$3.60 per hundred.

Corn is selling at 40 cents but meal is 75 and 80 cents so you see Mr. Roller Miller is doubling his waist cut here.

Our nearest neighbor, Mr. Sorrels, died of consumption last week and was laid to rest by the Old Fellow brethren.

The big shows have come and gone and took their part of Cook county's money with them.

The county commissioners are grading some nice roads around Gainesville this month. They work thirty days in each precinct during the year if possible. We have thirty head of fine mules for road work in this county.

Well, the wheat farmer is very busy drilling in the big wheat crop again.

Cotton picking is in full blast. We thank the Lord for health, fine weather and The Sentinel-Journal every week.

Simple and Safe Method to be Followed at Home.

Pasteurized milk is that which has been heated to a temperature of between 155 and 170 degrees and kept at that temperature from ten to thirty minutes before being rapidly cooled and put on ice, says Good Housekeeping.

It may seem strange that a lower temperature than the boiling point should be the one selected, but bacteria which cause milk to sour are killed at 155 degrees and the disease germs which are likely to be present are destroyed at 170 degrees.

For the mother who wishes to pasteurize at home, the simplest and (with care) a safe home method is to place the milk in glass jars, fill a pail with boiling water and place the jars in this. The water should come nearly to the top of the jars and above the milk. Set the pail in a warm place and stir the milk occasionally. The milk is heated to the desired degree before the water is lowered to the pasteurizing temperature. Lastly and most important, cool the milk by running cold water into the pail, then stopper quickly and set on ice.

Remember that pasteurized milk may easily become contaminated again, and only proper care can insure its remaining sterile.

The Narcissuses.

These old time flowers are a general favorite in the garden, as they are well suited to partially shaded places and will grow and please wherever good taste will place them. They are fragrant, bright of color and easily managed—growing among shrubbery and in places where other flowers would refuse to grow.

They should be planted in clumps or masses, setting the bulbs from five to eight inches apart, according to size, and three or four inches deep.—Ballety.

Potting Carnations.

Carnations in the open ground should be lifted, leaving a ball of earth on the roots. In potting this ball should be reduced to fit the pot by means of a pointed stick. Try to retain all roots. Firm good soil in between the ball of earth and the pot. Water the plants well and set them in the shade for a week, sprinkling them frequently. Afterward gradually accustom them to more light and sun.

Transplanting Rosebushes.

Hardy roses may be planted in autumn by those who understand transplanting operation if strong field grown plants are used. The best time to set them out is just after the bush becomes bare of leaves. The soil should be rich.

How to Polish New Boots.

It is often very difficult to get new boots to polish brightly, but if rubbed over with half a lemon and left till dry they will generally clean very easily. The process should be repeated if necessary.

JUVENILE MODES.

What the Smart Little Maid Will Wear—A Romney Frock.

The small girl's skirts are fitted as carefully as her mother's. They are gored and made to flare. The plaid skirt is a favorite, the circular cut being in vogue.

A smart little jacket for a girl of twelve is built on the "pony" lines, and the Norfolk styles are as popular with her as the gallop suit.

Boys' coats, full or three-quarter length, are made of rougher material than they were last year.

Buttons figure very largely upon clothes that girls of all ages wear.



SIMPLE SCHOOL HAT.

from the tiny lot with great fur buttons on her coat to her debutante sister, whose self has its greatest beauty spots in them.

Pretty school frocks are made with the French waist. These bodices are double breasted, with yokes of red silk, and are finished with red soutache braid and narrow white platings. The skirts are side plaited, with a deep hem stitched several times with red.

Scarlet plaited satin is a conspicuous shade among the best train coats, while bright blue, tan and brown are more fashionable than black or navy blue. Plaid in silk and wool or all silk with rubber fastenings are made up in a host of striking styles.

Among the new models is a "Romney" frock in the new blue. The short skirt has a few gathered tucks on the bottom, differing in width and grouping. The top is gathered into a wide shaped girle fastened exactly after the style seen in Romney pictures and finished at the back with butterfly ends.

Jaunty little hats with "tam" crowns have sea gulls' wings at the left side. The bandeau is covered with a narrow ribbon crossing at the back and the two ends falling in sailor fashion over the hair.

The hat illustrated is a simple model carried out in tan beaver, trimmed with a large brown velvet bow.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION STRAWS

Mary Stuart Collars Revived—Two Popular Colors—Petticoat Hints.

A new tulle collar has come to light. It is made of five fluffy rows of tulle shaped very like the Mary Stuart collar.

Every season brings at least one popular color. This year there are two



A NEW BODICE.

royal purple and sage green. Neither color is universally becoming, but it is to be feared that this will make little difference. Only the wise woman studies the effect of colors and clings to those which suit her coloring. The reign of a particular color does not trouble her at all.

For short walking skirts that demand a distinct flare at the bottom silk petticoats cut to provide this fullness are in order, but often the cut of the outer skirt, whether the model is fitted to

soft material or gored in firmer stuff, affords the desired flare, and little is left to the petticoat.

No Frenchwoman would think of buying a ready made petticoat and wearing it just as she finds it. The cumbersome drawing at the back must be done away with, and a snug fitting waistband takes its place. The skirt must be fitted smoothly over the hips and abdomen. Just what shall be done with the back fullness depends upon the figure of the wearer.

The bodice pictured is a smart winter model that carries with it some of the bolero characteristics, but is fitted into the waist line. The sleeves are very pretty and odd. JUDIC CHOLLET.

How to Remove Tan and Freckles.

Seasonable materials for bleaching the hands are the acid fruits and the acid vegetables; likewise tomatoes, lemons and lime. Washing the face in buttermilk takes off freckles, moves tan and makes the skin fine and soft again, says the Household.

It seems to me that the hairdresser called by the dust and the winds of autumn—Billings. A good buttermilk bath is thus described by a London beauty specialist:

"Take enough buttermilk to fill a two quart tin, stir into it a tablespoon of finely powdered oatmeal and a teaspoon of borax. Mix well and apply to the skin thickly. Let it remain upon the face for fifteen minutes. Wash off with hot water. Rinse the skin well. Dry by sprinkling the face with the palms of the hands. And when through go over the face with some good powder to fill up the pores. Do not go out for fifteen minutes or half an hour after treating the face in this manner."

How to Cure the Cough in Children.

Keep your child's chestnuts going steadily ahead. This is done by repeating the old ope, by the liberal use of some good fertilizer and thorough watering, says a writer in Outlook.

In hot weather it may be necessary to apply water to the roots twice a day. Always keep the soil quite moist. Be on the lookout for the black beetle. This is the most dangerous enemy of the chrysanthemum. My remedy is white soap melted and mixed with water in the proportion of a small sized cake to fifteen gallons of the latter. Apply with a sprayer all over the plant. Do this repeatedly once or twice a day until not a beetle is to be seen.

How to Clean Kid.

Rub with very slightly damp bread-crumbs. If not effectual, scrape upon them dry French chalk when on the hands and rub them quickly together in all directions. Do this several times. Or put gloves of a light color on the hands and wash them in a basin of spirits of hartshorn, says the Boston Traveler. Some gloves may be washed in a strong lather made of soft soap and warm water or milk, or wash with rice pulp or sponge them well with turpentine and hang them in a warm place or where there is a current of air and all smell of turpentine will be removed.

Nursery Stock.

Most of our fruit plants may be set in the autumn as soon as the leaves fall naturally, provided the ground is in good shape and the work is carefully done. In transplanting in autumn it is very important to pack the soil firmly around the roots. In Massachusetts autumn transplanting should be done by the middle of October, which will leave about a month before the ground freezes hard. It is also a good plan in the case of autumn planting to mound up about the trees and to stake them so that they will not be blown down in the winter.

Cap raspberries should never be set in autumn, as they are very liable to tail when set at this time. Rubarb is one of the plants that I think should be set out in autumn, as it does much better when set at this time than if set in the spring. In the case of peach and plum trees it is somewhat doubtful if autumn planting should ever be practiced with them in Massachusetts, as they are somewhat tender and are liable to winter injury when thus planted.—S. B. Green in Farm and Fireside.

How to Mend Amber.

In mending amber cover all parts but the fractured surfaces with soft paper wrappings. Smear the surfaces to be united with linseed oil and warm them before a clear fire; then press together and hold in place till cold. The joint may afterward be polished with whiting and water and will then be invisible. Useful for the mouthpieces of pipes.

How to Make a Perfect Mucilage.

A mucilage that will keep well and will remain elastic even when it has dried may be made by dissolving one part of salicylic acid in twenty parts of alcohol and adding three parts of soft soap and three parts of glycerin. This mixture should be shaken well and then added to a paste of gum arabic and water.

AN OLD TIME HARVEST.

While highly developed farm machinery has robbed harvest time of the bulk of its hard work and immensely simplified its operations, there seems to have been lost in this rapid substitution of inanimate machinery for human hands much of the sentiment which used to be attached to the old time harvest, with its service of praise and thanksgiving to an all wise God for his goodness in sending bountiful crops to cheer the tillers of the soil. Such a service as the one mentioned is quaintly portrayed in Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," one of the best and sweetest stories of country life ever written. Here is narrated how, when the grain was ready to cut, a profession composed of the leading farmers of the neighborhood, each accompanied by the members of his family, his hired men and maidens, and led by the parson, wearing gown and cassock, with the parish Bible in his hand and a sickle strapped to his back, marched to the field first to be cut. Here after the gate was opened the parson uttered a brief invocation and read appropriate verses from the parish Bible, after which he laid the Bible down and "three good sweeps he cut of corn and laid them right and onward." When this was done the proprietors of the farm entered the field, and both united in the following: "Thank the Lord for all his mercies and these the first fruits of his hand." After a second reading of the psalms by the parish clerk the men with sickles began the real harvest operations. Thus the work progressed, accompanied by much feasting and drinking, until evening, when there was a special harvest supper. At its close all joined in the Exmoor harvest song, of which the following stanzas are the first verse and its chorus:

The corn, oh, the corn; 'tis the ripening of the corn!
Go into the door, my lad, and look beneath the moon.
Thou canst see, beyond the wood rick, how it is yellow.
'Tis the harvesting of wheat, and the barley must be shorn.

CHORUS.
The corn, oh, the corn, and the yellow, yellow corn!
Here's to the corn, with the cups upon the board!
We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn.
And fetch it home to moor yard, and then we'll thank the Lord!

Similar verses dedicated to the wheat, barley and oats are also sung, each having a chorus of its own. In such manner centuries ago did these simple minded English folk celebrate their harvest time and render thanks for its bounties.

A WORD TO HOME SEEKERS.

A precaution that would save home seekers many trials and great loss of time and money would be a careful investigation into the meteorological record of the new country in which he contemplates settling—in other words, the record of temperature and rainfall. While there are rare instances where the temperature and rainfall of a country may seem to have undergone a permanent change, it is quite safe to assume that drought, heat and windstorms which may have prevailed in any portion of the country in the past may prevail again, and it is but exercising good sense to count upon a recurrence of such conditions as not only within the limit of possibility, but quite likely. To be somewhat more explicit, we seriously question, even in view of an abundant rainfall for several years past, the wisdom of settling in those portions of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas or Texas which lie west of the one hundredth meridian, commonly known as the agricultural dead line. While the business of grazing has been and is today conducted with profit west of this line and while of late years, due to abundant rainfall, tiled crops have yielded a good return, the raising of them involves too much risk, as the time is almost sure to come when there will be a repetition of the drought and hot winds of past years when settlers will be compelled to abandon their holdings. In the matter of climate what has been may be again, and it is well to take this fact into account.

THE STRAWBERRY BED.

It is time now to think of the winter care of the strawberry bed. While this is a very simple matter, it is one that should not be slighted. Since it is not extreme cold, but thawing and freezing, that kills the vines, the bed should not be covered until the ground has been solidly frozen, unless indeed the snow should be very late in coming. Straw, dry hay, leaves or any other litter that does not contain weed seeds will answer the purpose. This should not be put on to a greater depth than four or five inches, just enough to keep the bed in cold storage through the winter. While the scattered litter is an inviting place for them, your own and your neighbors' hens should be kept out of the bed so far as possible after it has been put in shape for winter. We have found out straw the best covering for the strawberry bed, in that it does not pack down too tight and yet is not easily displaced by the wind.

Farmers' Union Bureau of Information.

Conducted by the South Carolina Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union.

Communications intended for this department should be addressed to J. C. Stribling, Fendleton, South Carolina.

State Meeting of The South Carolina Farmers' Union.

At their meeting on the 24th of October at Columbia The South Carolina Farmers' Union was represented by about 100 delegates, representing ten thousand members from 15 counties.

From reports from all over the State it was generally conceded that the farmers in South Carolina never were more determined or more ready to organize than now. The harvest time for the farmers' Union is now ready and organizers can now do a thriving business for the Union and a good profitable business for the organizer workers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF COTTON SEED.

Your committee on cotton seed and its products beg leave to submit the following:

We notice that the market quotes cotton seed oil as being worth from 28 to 30 cents per gallon, meal \$25 per ton, hulls \$5 to \$6 per ton, while seed are selling at \$13 per ton. One year ago oil was selling at 20 to 22 cents per gallon, meal \$23 per ton, hulls \$5 to \$6 per ton.

There seems to be a need of a minimum price on seed since the oil mills are buying the seed so far below their value. Therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we advise all Union members to hold their seed for not less than \$20 per ton, and then make exchange of their seed for meal to be used in mixing their fertilizers.

J. P. Glenn, J. F. Hendricks, J. B. Douthit, Committee.

REPORT ON THE GOOD OF THE ORCHARD.

We congratulate the State and National Farmers' Union upon its grand extensions of the organization during the last year.

Our National membership now numbers near, if not quite, one million members.

Our State Farmers' Union which started in Anderson County about 26 months back now has its local Union in about 16 of the Counties of the State with fair prospects of covering the whole State during the incoming year.

We need twenty more good organizers in South Carolina to bring the farmers together.

Every member of our Farmers' Union, as well as every cotton grower of the south, should feel thankful and proud of the fact that the Farmers' Union minimum price for cotton have won out and made good this, the third time that we have taken charge of our own affairs.

THE WORK OF OUR FARMERS' UNION PRESS COMMITTEE.

Our Press Committee was established for the purpose of disseminating information about our farmers organization and farming news in general something over one year ago, at which time we began our work by furnishing a weekly column in each The Intelligencer and The Daily Mail, of Anderson, S. C.

From this small beginning of two papers of four or five thousand subscribers we now send out our bureau column to papers in the cotton States that have bona fide subscription lists that aggregate 875,000, while other papers copy from these to an unknown large extent.

Instead of our Bureau columns doing injury to our regular Farmers' Union organs published over the cotton State—as we at first apprehended—all now agree that our farmers columns as published in the county papers, not only do good work in extending our organization but it also creates a demand for the different Farmers' Union organs already being published.

BENEFITS TO FARMERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA BY CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

By clubbing together farmers and others have formed, and perhaps more local stock breeding companies and own at least eight imported coach stallions and many other valuable breeding animals for the purpose of improving the farm stock of the State.

At Anderson Abbeville and several other places in the State our Farmers' Union members have put up cotton warehouses—belonging to Union men exclusive—at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each, and are now in position to take care of their own cotton storage business.

Scattered over the State the farmers have a large number of gineries owned and managed entirely by farmers.

Our Farmers' Union Bureau has now in hand an order for fifteen car loads of South Carolina Triumph seed potatoes to go to Farmers' Union men in Alabama.

Many of our local Unions are now selling all their cotton in large lots, as one man, to the benefit of all concerned.

OUR CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

Last year, at the request of Anderson County Farmers' Union, our committee on The Good of The Order conducted a co-operative farm experiment with the South Carolina Experiment Station to determine the money value of ground cotton seed as a manure under cotton and corn which showed that cotton seed under corn on thin land was worth not at all 98 cent and \$1.24 under cotton per hundred.

This year our Bureau has four teen comparative field tests to determine the merits of the Aldrich system of two rows of corn.

We also have several acres in comparative test as to the merits of the Williamson stunting system of corn culture and side application of fertilizers.

We also have several large plots in oats to determine the difference in deep plowing, disk harrowing and no plowing of pea stubble before drilling in oats.

The plots are measured and products are weighed by experts from the South Carolina Experiment Station, and all the work is being done by common farm labor on the farm.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. Stribling Ch'n.
S. A. Burns,
T. T. Wakefield,
J. B. Watson,
B. F. Earle,
J. P. Glenn,
Committee of Farmers Union Bureau.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the cough and heals lungs.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Cures Kidneys and Bladder Right