

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892.

NO. 37

BATH SCHOOL.

NATIONAL LESSON FOR

JANUARY 17, 1892.

The verses in this lesson are too long to be read in these brief notes. I have therefore to present with the Bible in which they may be found. It is always best to read the Bible in its own words.

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CLARA BARTON'S SCHEME

To Transport Western Wheat to the Starving in Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special.]—No arrangements has as yet been made for the transportation to Russia of grain for the starving in that country.

Senator Allison, the representative of Iowa in this matter, has so far made no request of the Secretary of the Navy for the designation of any ship. Senator Washburn has done so, however, as the representative of the Minnesota milkers, and if Secretary Tamm does not tender the use of a navy vessel, it is probable that the grain will be transported in Russian craft. The executive committee appointed under the proclamation of the Governor of Iowa, calling for the relief of Russian sufferers, which includes in its membership four ex-Governors of Iowa, had a meeting in Des Moines, to devise ways and means for the transportation of wheat, corn, oats, rye and flour donated by the residents of Iowa.

No reply has been received in response to a telegram from Miss Barton, as to the result of the meeting. It is probable, however, that the committee will still insist on the invitation extended by the Secretary to superintend the transportation of supplies from New York. Shipments from Iowa, however, will not begin till the vessel which will take the supplies has been settled and the date of departure fixed. It is probable that the President will select the Scott ship, Constellation, which was suggested by Senator Washburn to Secretary Tracy, and which performed the similar service during the last Irish famine, as the most available vessel to transport the grain to the starving in Russia. Its subscriptions are still being received for this purpose. It is likely, therefore, that no definite action will be taken in the premises until Congress convenes. Miss Barton, in response to requests from various sections of the country, has issued a call and is receiving contributions to the relief of the Russian sufferers. Her contributions are still being received for this purpose. It is likely, therefore, that no definite action will be taken in the premises until Congress convenes.

Hotel Oxford, 14th St. and N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE

Thirty-three Carloads of Mexican Troops Arrive at Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., [Special.]—Thirty-three carloads of Mexican troops, comprising about eight hundred men, arrived in Laredo, Mexico, from San Antonio, Tex., on the Rio Grande, on the morning of the 14th inst.

These are the first troops of the revolution to cross the Rio Grande into Texas. They are being transported by the company of United States soldiers who are on duty at this point. The troops are being transported by the company of United States soldiers who are on duty at this point. The troops are being transported by the company of United States soldiers who are on duty at this point.

Two more companies of United States troops are expected to arrive in this city. They will leave at once for the lower Rio Grande to aid in guarding the Texas coast against the advance of the revolutionists. Considerable quantities of supplies for the company of United States soldiers who are on duty at this point, are also being transported by the company of United States soldiers who are on duty at this point.

A Probable Deal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., [Special.]—Rumors of a deal by the Louisville and Nashville railroad will absorb the South Carolina route are again here.

The statement is positively made by a responsible railroad man that such a deal is on. There are two routes to New York from the South Atlantic coast. The East Shore Terminal, which controls the railroad along the east water front of the city, is also said to be in the deal.

In a Boiling Sea.

The American bark Hesper, lately arrived at San Francisco from Japan, reports some remarkable experiences en route.

When she was some seventy-five miles out from Kobe, Japan, the sea, which had been calm, became terribly agitated. Huge waves swept over the deck and the water was as hot as though from a boiler. There came another phenomenon. Great blasts of hot air began to blow from the sky. As they enveloped the ship, the steam began to screech, and then the stench became almost unbearable. It was sulphur fumes of the most pungent kind. These would pass away in a few seconds, but thirty seconds later there would come another upheaval and the Hesper would again be enveloped in the fumes. The vessel rolled and pitched, and several times she threatened to go to the bottom. The crew were all in a state of panic.

A great impetus has been given to the sugar industry in the South by the passage of the bounty act. The largest plantation in the South is the St. Cloud, owned by the late Senator R. M. W. It covers 1,000 acres of rich soil, and is covered with a fine stand of sugar cane. It was planted five years ago and has renewed several additional years before a new planting will be necessary. It is expected that the government's 2 per cent bounty will pay the entire cost of production and that whatever price may be obtained for the sugar and molasses will be clear profit.

Dying of Starvation.

CITY OF MEXICO.—The governor of the state of Durango telegraphs that in that state the people are actually dying of starvation. Corn is being sold at 10 cents per bushel, and the people are unable to buy it. The government has authorized the proper federal officials to aid the poor in Durango, and also in other states where there is any suffering because of the scarcity of provisions.

GREAT SOUTHERN FARMS

Or Observations and Studies in Successful Agriculture.

The Constitution Gives a Sketch of Nathan H. Gwyn, Caldwell County, North Carolina.

BY M. V. MOORE.

Who is there in all our Southland that has never heard of the famous "Happy Valley" of the Yadkin river?

This section has been the birth place of former owners of many people who have become famous either as farmers, or statesmen, or patriots, or great men otherwise—the country over. Their children, or their children's children, or their progeny, have doubtless kept the memories of the ancient associations fresh and green even in other memories of the upper Yadkin valley—a farm on which is to be the subject of this article—was noted even in the old colonial days and in the later revolutionary era. One of the old revolutionary heroes—General Lenoir, of a Huguenot family now scattered and distinguished all over the south—a Virginia Frenchman, guarding the outpost of civilization, settled the frontier there. He or his predecessors built protecting walls of huge oak logs on a beautiful eminence overlooking the river, and the spot, "Es. Defence." They called the spot "Es. Defence." They called the spot "Es. Defence." They called the spot "Es. Defence."

By his secure ramparts the early settlers defied the daring savages who had their hunting grounds and maize fields both above and below. The same valley was the home and early landing ground of Daniel Boone, who carried happy hunters and distinguished men over the bloody ground of Kentucky, and the blacker plains of Missouri beyond. The name "Yadkin" is not Indian, as many have supposed; the word is a corruption of the old English appellation Atkin—for the beautiful stream was once known as the "Atkin" river—so-called from the first Englishman who settled on its banks near Salisbury. The ancient or prehistoric Indian title was Sepona or Sep-one, the meaning of which is now simply a matter of poetic fancy.

For nearly a hundred years the best of these Yadkin valley lands were owned and cultivated by noble families, representing in a happy blending of characteristics, English aristocracy and American democracy. The men were courteous and dignified, yet they kept open house and hand. The humblest citizen could obtain their greeting, or become their guest. The women were high bred, and of wit and grace and beauty. The landlords had not yet become greedy; they had their soil tiller simply that they might live generously at home, and send their sons in style to distant universities of high fame. With all this broad acre and abundant free slave labor, the men were unamused for centuries, as we know fortunes today, they lived like old time princes—old time princes they were. They had the fat of the land; their fields teemed with the richest of golden harvests; and they dreamed of lions, not of commerce and fortunes, nor of money and power, and displayed dignity and courtesy, and also generous hearts, that bent over lace and linen frills, and beneath high stiff collars and buckram stocks. The men had bull vests around their simple waists, and gold dollars in their simple buckskin or silk purses—that old-fashioned purse with its slit and two rings in the middle and rich tassels at the ends.

Oh, my! how I do love to revel in these dreams and memories of those good old times! For I am not alone; my young son, with my own eyes, the pictures I would paint of that glorious past! There are two routes to New York from the South Atlantic coast. The East Shore Terminal, which controls the railroad along the east water front of the city, is also said to be in the deal.

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And so, abandoning all hope of successful farming, he sold his place to Mr. Gwyn, the rice paid it is said, being \$7,000 in hand, perhaps more than half of this having been expended by the Englishman in putting up an elegant residence on the place—a residence with the ideal walnut and oak water-closet and Gothic gables in abundance. His example was a living illustration of failure in the principle of Poor Richard that:

He, who by the plow would thrive Himself must either hold or drive.

Mr. Gwyn was raised on a farm, and he had always manifested a fondness and aptitude for agricultural pursuits. But this section has been the birth place of former owners of many people who have become famous either as farmers, or statesmen, or patriots, or great men otherwise—the country over. Their children, or their children's children, or their progeny, have doubtless kept the memories of the ancient associations fresh and green even in other memories of the upper Yadkin valley—a farm on which is to be the subject of this article—was noted even in the old colonial days and in the later revolutionary era. One of the old revolutionary heroes—General Lenoir, of a Huguenot family now scattered and distinguished all over the south—a Virginia Frenchman, guarding the outpost of civilization, settled the frontier there. He or his predecessors built protecting walls of huge oak logs on a beautiful eminence overlooking the river, and the spot, "Es. Defence." They called the spot "Es. Defence." They called the spot "Es. Defence."

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its growing state by vermin. The only drawback to its culture with him is in wet seasons when the crabgrass struggles with it for the ascendancy. If, however, this annual overcomes the growing crop the grass has simply caught a tartar—and the best of cowfeed in the dry winter forage.

Mr. Gwyn's enemies to the corn crop are wet weather and Jim Crow. He does not try to control the clouds, but he fights the black-winged thief with poison. And if the rain fosters too much crabgrass for the grain crop to thrive, the barn again levies tribute on the spreading grass, and the farmer makes blessings and riches out of the curse to the corn, the grass being converted into the very finest of hay for his mules and horses, of which he keeps only four. A yoke of oxen came in for the extra heavy work of the plantation. The enemy to the wheat crop in this climate is rust. This is remedied by man.

I asked Mr. Gwyn if he had any other abundance of his experience add observation, any special suggestions to make for the benefit of the farmer generally. Here are some things he said:

"Tell the farmers everywhere to pay more attention to their farm—to real agricultural interests—and less notice to political fancies. Don't make the farm simply a staying place for the owner at night, but let it be converted into home, comfort, happiness and prosperity. Each farmer ought to try, by all fair means, to increase the fertility of at least one or more of his fields each year, and to utilize all the place is brought up to the highest possible state of productiveness. Don't scatter too much in unpromising places, either in crop, money or fertilizer; concentrate it the world—until you can afford to scatter generally. Some people call it intensiveness in farming. It is simply common sense. Good judgment should dictate that there be no wastage of any element on the farm. The man who has a good soil, rich in the slaughter business simply by taking care of and converting into good value every thing about the butchered beef—even to the blood and the hoofs. In increasing the fertility of soil, the future expense in cultivation is always lessened, while the product is enlarged. A plot of better soil, made and made mellow by peat or other good vegetable manuring, than if poor soil and half broken at the start; and deep soils are always the best protection from drought or excessive rains. No man should think of making his soil better, until he has got the soil to work in; if the soil is naturally thin, it can be brought up to a productive condition by proper cultivation, unless the substratum is a sandy sponge that absorbs the food element from everything put above it.

Mr. Gwyn is a zealous abolitionist, although he has never felt called upon to publicly oppose some of the extreme measures of zealots in the alliance party. He says that the alliance was originally intended to benefit the agricultural interests of the country by making simply a brotherhood among farmers without any political or party affiliations. He says that the alliance party continues to evince its sympathy and give its labors for the farmer, he expects to stick to the old party until he has the idea of getting a little better, and he will not be a member of the alliance party. He says that the alliance party continues to evince its sympathy and give its labors for the farmer, he expects to stick to the old party until he has the idea of getting a little better, and he will not be a member of the alliance party.

Mr. Gwyn and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They have two living children. He is about fifty-five years of age, and has been a member of the private soldier in the Confederate army, especially in the first battle of Manassas. He has the knack of managing men, and especially of getting good work out of "hands." He goes with them, and if he can get a man to work for him, he will do it. He says that he has never been a member of the alliance party, and he will not be a member of the alliance party.

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