

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

VOL. 12.—NO. 7.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION.

### OUR WEALTH IN MINERALS AND TIMBER.

#### A Talk With the State Geologist About the Treasures in the Earth.

Geo. A. Hoyt, Jr., in the State.  
The forestry of South Carolina and the State's geological resources are matters to which public attention has only recently been directed. Their importance is doubtless not yet fully appreciated. In the South Carolina building at the Exposition there are various exhibits of the timber wealth of the State—nearly every county has something of the sort to show. But in the centre of this building is the State exhibit proper and the most interesting parts of it, perhaps, are the timber and mineral displays. These were collected and arranged by the very competent State geologist, Mr. Earle Sloan, who is an enthusiast as well as an expert.

The timber exhibit embraces specimens of the many native woods—the long-leaf pine, Cuban or slash pine, short-leaf, loblolly pine, spruce pine, cypress, cedar, red birch, beech, black gum, sugar maple, red maple, cotton wood, white ash, white oak, swamp white oak, red oak, willow oak, water oak, red oak, scarlet oak, Spanish oak, black oak, post oak, winged elm, white elm, dog wood, sorrel wood, cinnamons, hackberry, persimmon, long-leaved poplar, tulip poplar, white hickory, black hickory, pignut hickory, walnut, palmetto and others.

It is not generally known that these native woods are being cut and finished on a scale that is really mammoth. It is an industry that has made great advances in late years, and while the precipitous destruction of the forests has to be deprecated, the scientific development of these native resources into commercial assets is a benefit to the State financially and an aid to all other industries.

For the preparation of pine and cypress lumber South Carolina affords some of the largest saw mills in the United States. A mill at Georgetown has a capacity of a million feet a day, one at Charleston a capacity of three-quarters of a million feet, and many mills along the lower pine belt have capacities but slightly less.

Considerable attention is attaching to the superior white oak of this State from which lumber is shipped to the Northwest States, to be converted into furniture and then returned to the Southern States. The log of this situation has stimulated the erection of several furniture factories in the interior of South Carolina and others will probably soon follow. Heretofore the white oak of this State has been either hewn into crossties or manufactured into rough lumber, selling at prices ranging from \$8 to \$14 per thousand feet. This white oak, carefully "quarter sawed" is worth, delivered at Baltimore, \$45 to \$50 per thousand feet.

Commercially the most important geological possession in this State is the phosphate rock. Specimens of this are on exhibition and to these unfamiliar with the peculiar formation, a remainder of the departed glories of unknown ages, it is a valuable lesson to see the rocks and have their history explained.

When asked for something about the geological exhibit Mr. Sloan first directed attention to the display of standard-shaped blocks of the structural and monumental stones, chief amongst which are the granites of this State, which are second to none in the United States in both quality and quantity. Very extensive quarries are now being worked near Rockton, Blairs, Newberry, Facolet and Columbia, yielding varied and superb products. Some of these quarries are equipped with the most complete and modern mechanism for the production of architectural stones, and employ the most skilled artisans for highly finished monumental work.

The State House of South Carolina is constructed of granite from these quarries and demonstrates the very superior capacity of this stone for the permanent maintenance of a whiteness of color resembling marble, and of a durability promising practically indefinite indestructibility. The specimen blocks exhibited include all shades and varieties, ranging through the Scotch to the darkest hues. A conspicuous product of this industry is to be found in the "Belgian blocks" recognized as the most durable paving blocks found in this country and which are shipped as far West as Cincinnati. The granites and gneisses of this State are in considerable demand for macadamizing roads and for the ballasting of the roadbeds of railways. A large quarry and plant at Cedar Mountain are exclusively devoted to furnishing crushed granites to the Southern railway, and the recent appropriation of several million dollars made by the Seaboard Air-Line for ballasting their roadbed will probably lead to the opening of additional quarries and the installation of new plants in this State to furnish the necessary material. The value of the stone produced in this State during the year 1900 was \$285,172.

Amongst the specimens of granites and gneisses are observed many from deposits which are not now being quarried, notably from Edgfield, Lexington, Laurens, Lancaster, York, Chesterfield, Oconee, Anderson, Pickens, Chester and Greenville counties. Turning from the structural stones one is confronted with an extensive assortment of the monazites of Cherokee, York and Spartanburg counties. Cherokee County affords the most conspicuous deposit of this mineral of all

known localities, and produces about 2,000 pounds per day, with an aggregate value of \$140. The contained value is thorium, which is essential to the manufacture of the incandescent mantles ordinarily observed in the Wobbsach burners. In connection with the monazites a collection of the associate gravels and parent rocks is shown.

Glancing at the collection of beryls, amethysts, mica, corundum, baryta, limestones, graphites and other economic minerals, one then comes to the kaolins and clays which, during the year 1900, yielded in returns to the citizens of this State \$712,536. About 20 per cent. of all wood pulp paper is composed of kaolin, known as "paper stock"—South Carolina is the second prominent producer of "paper stock" kaolin for the higher grades of white paper. The beds of Aiken County are unexcelled by any known deposits, and so superior is this article as it naturally occurs in its beds in this locality that no washing or other process of refinement is required to make it marketable. Aiken County affords about 30,000 long tons of this kaolin each year in addition to some porcelain and fine clay. Killian, in Richland County, affords the most prominently known bed of fine clay in this State, and operates extensive kilns for the manufacture of fine tiles, bricks, etc. You next arrive at a collection of the iron ores of this State, of which the most conspicuous and historically interesting are the celebrated Cherokee magnetic ores. With these ores the Confederate government operated large furnaces, gun foundries, rolling mills, etc. They represent a vast accumulation of particles of magnetic ore disseminated through magnesian slates, shales, olivine, etc. The exceptionally superior quality of the iron derived from these ores must again create a demand for these valuable deposits.

One then passes by the tin ores, which occur as prospects in Cherokee and York counties, to the manganese ores and thence to the gold ores of South Carolina. South Carolina is the greatest gold-producing State east of the Mississippi. Many samples and specimens of superior ores are exhibited from sundry localities, many deposits awaiting capital for profitable development, and that some gold properties in this State are susceptible of highly profitable operation is conclusively established by the history of the old Dor mine, and by the daily current practice of the world-renowned Haulte gold mine, a continuous dividend payer in the greatest single producer of gold in the Eastern States. There is an exhibition of an interesting diagram showing the plan of the plant as designed by Capt. Thies, the father of the now widespread process known by his name. There is displayed an extensive assortment of the ores and products from this mine. First the crushed ore, then the concentrated ore, the roasted ore, the gold in an amber colored solution and finally a gilded block representing the equivalent of gold produced during one year by this interesting plant.

For additional forestry specimens prepared according to the suggestions of the State geologist one is directed to the exhibits from Greenwood, Berkeley, Spartanburg and Darlington counties, and to the magnificent display of plant specimens from Darlington, comprising curly walnut, curly pine, chinaberry, quartered oak, maple, oak and other superb specimens, which could with great difficulty be surpassed. Attention is much engaged by a most interesting botanical collection from Chester, prepared under the direction of Prof. Green. But few State or scientific museums afford such a comprehensive and instructive local collection of woods. Horry, Florence, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Sumter and Pickens counties present interesting specimens of these forest products. Chester, Spartanburg, Pickens, Florence, Sumter and Orangeburg counties displaying in their county collections interesting specimens of their rocks and minerals.

South Carolinians are accustomed to think and to speak of their State as "great," but with reference to its glorious history. This is justified and it is proper, yet South Carolina is great in many other ways that are not appreciated in or outside its borders. It is only when he sees some such demonstration as this that the average citizen realizes the extent of the State's real greatness.

## BILL ARP ON THAT FIGHT.

### He is Not Disgusted With Tillman for Fighting in the Senate Chamber.

Atlanta Constitution.  
I was ruminating about the fight. It is common property and everybody has the right to talk about it. Tillman did wrong in jumping over three desks to strike McLaughlin. About one desk was the limit of propriety. Three desks gives a man time to cool and that makes it against the law to fight. As to the time and place, that is of no consequence now. There was a time in the days of Webster and Calhoun when the United States Senate was as sacred almost as a church, but now a large majority of its members get their places by conduct infinitely more disgraceful than fighting. Bribery and corruption have got so common that a man can't get there without using a big pile of money making a lot of promises. Of course, I do not include our Southern Senators, for they haven't got the money. If we had some millions in Georgia, Clay and Bacon would have to step down and out.

And I am not so disgusted with Tillman for fighting in the Senate chamber. He had reason to believe that his partner had received promises, and I reckon he had. He certainly had great expectations or he would not have flopped over to the Republicans so suddenly. Politicians have to be paid for their votes. Tillman is a true man, but he is not a great and good man. I admire him for some traits in his character. He cannot be bribed or intimidated. He dares to say what he believes and he uses his pitchfork with impunity. He is impetuous and combative, but he is sincere and everybody admires a sincere man. Sincere is one of the strongest and best words in our language. It literally means unsealed—without wax—for in the olden times letters were sealed with wax, but if it contained no secrets it was not sealed at all, for wax cost money. Tillman is a bold, defiant stubborn man, but he is not great. A great man like Webster or Calhoun would have said to McLaughlin, "Well, sir, if I am a liar I deserve the epithet. If I am not, then you deserve it, but I shall not stoop to give it." I wish we were all that great. This thing of resenting the charge of lying with a blow is a strange perversion of propriety. A man may gain his ends by cheating, swindling, over-reaching hypocrisy, bribery or concealing the truth, but you must not call him a liar. He may break all the commandments but don't call him a liar, though that is not in the Decalogue. All that I regret about the fight is that Spooner did not call Tillman a liar and get maulled for it before McLaughlin came in. I want somebody to whip Spooner. He was the teaser that brought on the fight and was delighted that it occurred between the two Carolina Senators. With his party it is no crime to shoot down ten thousand Filipinos, who refuse to give up their country, but it shocks them awfully to have a little fracas in the Senate chamber.

Well, there are some great men and there are some good men, but the best and the noblest are rarely combined. Addison says it takes both to make a man complete. Such, for example, as Washington and Robert E. Lee. Job says great men are not always wise and he might have added most of them are mean, selfish, heartless and ambitious. Lord Bacon, for instance, who took bribes while on the bench, and Cromwell and Napoleon. Webster was a very great man and long has been called the godlike, but sometimes his human nature overcame him. And so with Henry Clay and Bob Toombs. The great weakness of the people is idolatry. Every man who climbs high up where the people can see him is either a saint or a sinner, according to our politics, our section, our creed. One man idolizes the character of Lincoln or Grant, another holds both of them in contempt.

I suppose that three-fourths of the Northern people pay homage to the memory of old John Brown for what they call his good intentions, and every Northern history and encyclopedia apologizes for him, and even so good a man as McKinley excused himself for not attending the reinterment of his bones, on the ground that the pressure of official duties would not permit him to leave Washington. Most Northern men still denounce John C. Calhoun as the author of secession and justify Sherman in burning Columbia. Here in Georgia this idolatry is already taking shape in our silly hurrahs for our candidate for Governor. But, as usual, the loudest shouters have axes to grind and are diligently engaged in setting traps to catch the people. But this is the shadowy side of politics and I won't ruminates any further about it.

If the ground was dry enough I would work some in the garden, and not brood over things that will soon pass away. I thought that spring had come two weeks ago, and exclaimed, "Hi! Hi! gentle spring." But she didn't hail—she only sneezed—and they say that old winter is lingering in her lap. The old rascal, he ought to be ashamed of himself. My best relief and comfort is to play with the grandchildren. Our little girl of five has had her little feelings hurt, and is very indignant at what her Cousin Will said. She told me about it. "Grandpa, I told Cousin Will that when he got to be a man and I got to be a young lady, he must marry me, and what do you think he said?" "I don't know. What did he say?" "Why, he said he would see about it. Wasn't

## HAMPTON AND ROOSEVELT.

### The Old Hero is Nearing His Eighty-Fourth Birthday.

The Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle writes as follows of an interview with Gen. Wade Hampton, who consented to talk for publication on the present status of affairs: General Wade Hampton, who is approaching his 84th birthday, has been very ill for weeks, but is slowly gathering strength and today consented to talk for publication in regard to the proposed visit of the President to the Charleston Exposition.

General Hampton declares emphatically that President Roosevelt will not be given a great ovation, and that the welcome which he will receive will be one which the President will always remember with pleasure. He deplored recent occurrences and spoke with regret of the probable effect upon the State of South Carolina.

The General speaks with some amusement of an incident which happened several years ago. General Hampton was at that time a Senator from this State. Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, formerly Governor of South Carolina, afterwards comptroller of the currency under Grover Cleveland, was at that time one of the heads of the civil service department, and young Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was also a high official in that department. Roosevelt had even then shown symptoms of his strenuousness, and was the butt of some very sarcastic witticisms at the hands of the editor of the Washington Post. Roosevelt was ready to invade the sanctum of the editor, "but" his bottle of vitrol and throw in a few punches in the face just to show that editor how fierce he really was. Governor Thompson endeavored in vain to dissuade Roosevelt. Finally they saw Senator Hampton approaching and by mutual consent decided to let the General decide the matter.

General Hampton's readiness to grasp a situation in a crisis and his calmness when the nerves of others are taut, probably saved this State from a second revolution in 1876, when 10,000 determined and desperate South Carolinians (and some from beyond the Savannah) came here with rifles across the backs of their horses "just to see the State." A word of command from Hampton and the garrison of a thousand Union soldiers here would have been as chaff in the hands of these stalwart farmers just out of the Confederate army.

But when they gathered around his home and called on General Hampton for a speech, he told them that he hoped that they would enjoy the State Fair where there was a lot of stock on exhibition. The "boys" caught the inference. There was no stock at the Fair except the horses and mules which they had ridden into the capitol city. They understood that there was to be no physical demonstration, but that the leaders of the Democratic party desired to win the victory by methods which would prevent bloodshed.

It was just such advice which General Hampton gave young Roosevelt, and the editor of the Washington Post was not a victim of strenuousness. It is to be hoped that General Hampton, having again properly gauged the temper of the people of South Carolina, will be given the same deference by the President which was shown on that former occasion and that the nation's executive will attend the Exposition. His person will be guarded carefully by the people of South Carolina, even by those who at first disapproved of inviting the President, but the State's honor is now at stake.

GEN. MAHONE'S COW.—A story was told during the war of a cow that Gen. Mahone of Virginia, insisted on talking with him, because he was a confirmed dyspeptic and thought he was obliged to have a milk diet or maybe die, for the lack of it.

General Lee was often bothered with the cow. One day he said: "General Mahone, we will be obliged to leave that cow behind."

"Can't do it, sir. If the cow stays behind, I must resign."

So the cow was actually along on the day General Grant received the surrender at Appomattox, and the cow went along home with General Mahone to Petersburg.

The little general carried cooking utensils and bedding with him and was noted for his comfortable way of eating and sleeping in the army.

He said very often that if he had to go through another war he would go the same way, according to Chicago Times-Herald.

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COSTS 50 CENTS IF IT CURES.

## IN A HUMOROUS VEIN.

"Why, pa, this is roast beef!" exclaimed little Willie at dinner on the evening when Mr. Chumpleigh was present as the guest of honor.

"Of course," said the father. "What of that?"

"Why, you told me this morning that you were going to bring a multi-headed home for dinner this evening."

It happened during a political campaign.

"What if I am out a good deal of nights?" he said in answer to his wife's reproaches. "It is in a good cause. Only by the most strenuous effort can we preserve the integrity of the local government."

"I should judge from your breath," she returned coldly, "that you were endeavoring to preserve it in alcohol."

One of the Texas friends of Representative Cooper met him yesterday.

"You smoke, don't you?" he asked.

"Sometimes," said Cooper.

"Take this," remarked the Texan. "This is something like a cigar."

Cooper took the weed, lighted it and puffed three or four times.

"Yes," he assented, "this is something like a cigar. What is it?"

"One day," says an exchange clerk in a Philadelphia department store, "an old fellow from the country came up to my desk and, laying down a package said: 'Young man, here's a suit of underwear that I bought here seven years ago. It is too small for me, and I would like to have it exchanged.' I was thunderstruck at the nerve of the man, but I managed to say something about the time limit on such transactions. 'Well,' said he, 'I know that, but I've never had 'em on, and this is the first time I've been in town since the day I bought 'em.'"

It was evident that the obedient little man was troubled.

"Mamma insists that I must not see you any more," she said, regretfully.

The resourceful young man only smiled.

"Well," he replied, carelessly, "if she is satisfied to have us meet in the dark I am."

Cow Dealer (anxiously)—"Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton."

Driver—"Taint intended for a ton. It's two tons."

Dealer—"Beg pardon. Go ahead, 'Til-Bits."

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and half a dozen other Senators were at luncheon the other day in the Senate restaurant. Spooner told a story.

"Is that one of chemistry Dewey's stories?" asked Senator Wetmore.

"No, yet," replied Senator Spooner.

A New Englander, about 70 years old, having learned that Dr. Henry Van Dyke made occasional expeditions to Canada and elsewhere in search of big game, recently sent him a pen drawing made by himself of a stag, and underneath placed this motto in large letters: "Thou shalt not kill."

Dr. Van Dyke, in acknowledging receipt of the drawing, thanked his friend for his kindness and suggested that under certain conditions a more appropriate text would be Acts x, 12: "Rise, Peter; kill and eat."

Some of the late Lord Randolph Churchill's friends once tried to have Lord Salisbury reinstate his erratic lieutenant. Salisbury listened to them patiently and then asked: "Have any of you ever had a carbuncle on the back of your neck?" "No," was the reply. "Well, I have," retorted his lordship, "and I don't want another."

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It is interesting to note that John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, in whose house President McKinley was tenderly cared for after being mortally wounded by the assassin Czolgosz, is a Democrat of sufficient prominence to be thought of by the New York Democracy as a candidate for Governor of the State.

## The World's Greatest Cure for Malaria

For all forms of Malarial poisoning take JOHN'SON'S CHILL and FEVER TONIC. A tablet of Malarial poison, 24 to 36 years old, was analyzed and found to contain 100% of Malarial poison. The antidote for it is JOHN'SON'S TONIC. Get a bottle today.

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"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Estminger, Langsville, O.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, take it. If he says don't take it, don't take it. You won't know. Leave it with him. We are willing.

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## How the Farmers Can Save Money

To the Editor of The People's Journal: The following communication issued by the Assistant Agriculturist of Clemson Agricultural college is of so much value to the farmers of this State on account of the present high price of all feed products for farm animals and stock, that I have determined to get you to publish this as an advertisement for which our company will bear the expense.

As some of the products made up in the ration as made by Mr. Connor may not be available to various planters, I suggest that any planter write to Mr. Connor and ask what food products are available to him, both rough forage and concentrated food, and Mr. Connor will take pleasure in making up a ration to suit his needs as he has done in this instance.

Yours truly,  
C. FITZSIMMONS,  
General Manager The Southern Cotton Oil Company.

## Cheap Rations for Horses and Mules.

To the Editor of The People's Journal: Farmers from various sections of the State have been writing asking about the advisability of feeding horses and mules on cotton seed meal and hulls and also asking for a cheaper ration than corn.

The following prices are given in a letter from Spartanburg, S. C.: Corn, \$40 per ton; oats, \$45 per ton; wheat bran, \$25 per ton; cotton seed meal, \$25 per ton; rice meal, \$22 per ton. Of course corn and oats are out of the question as a food for horses and mules at the above prices, no something cheaper must be looked for.

The analysis shows that rice meal has about the same composition as corn meal and we have found that it is just as good for feeding pigs. We have fed it to horses with good results. I think we are safe in saying that it may be used in place of corn pound for pound.

If no hay or fodder is used in the ration and hulls are resorted to as roughness some nitrogenous food such as bran or cotton seed meal must be used to supply protein. Hulls may be fed without any further fear of injury to the animal. Should they refuse to eat the hulls a little corn meal or bran sprinkled over the surface will tempt them.

A good cheap ration may be made up as follows:

Six pounds of rice costing 6 cents; four pounds of wheat bran costing 5.0 cents; two pounds of cotton seed meal, costing 2.5 cents; ten pounds of cotton seed hulls, costing 3.0 cents; total cost of ration per day 17 cts.

The above is for a horse or mule of 1,000 pounds in live weight. It is evident that a ration made up of corn and fodder and containing the same amount of digestible matter as the above ration would cost much more than the above.

The North Carolina experiment station has fed cotton seed meal and hulls to horses with good results, but the experiments along this line have not been extensive enough to say that cotton seed meal can be fed in unlimited quantities for any length of time without injury to the animal.

Numbers of farmers, however, have reported that they have fed cotton seed meal to mules and horses with good results.

G. M. CONNER,  
Asst. Agrist. S. C. Experimental Station.

## Church Directory.

Below we give the names of churches pastored, and the Sundays on which they worship, as far as we have information. If your church is not on the list send the necessary information to the Editor.

**METHODIST.**  
Pickens—Rev. A. J. S. Thomas—3d Sunday 11 a. m.; and 4 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Second—Rev. J. E. Foster—Saturday before the first Sunday at 3 p. m.; 1st Sunday 11 a. m.

Peter's Creek—Rev. J. E. Foster—2d Saturday 3 p. m.; Sunday after second Saturday 4 p. m.

Little Creek—Rev. J. E. Foster—4th Saturday 3 p. m.; Sunday after fourth Saturday 11 a. m.

Six Mile—Rev. W. C. Seaborn—Saturday before the second Sunday 2 p. m.; second Sunday 11 a. m.

Prater's Creek—Rev. W. C. Seaborn—Saturday before the third Sunday 2 p. m.; 3d Sunday 11 a. m.

Concord—Rev. W. C. Seaborn—Saturday before the fourth Sunday 2 p. m.; 4th Sunday 11 a. m.

Liberty—Rev. H. C. Haddock—1st and 3d sabbaths; morning, 11 o'clock; night, 8 p. m.; every Sunday at 4 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m.

Mount Taber—Rev. G. F. Rulon—Saturday before fourth Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

**METHODIST.**  
Pickens—Rev. R. R. Dagnall—1st Sunday 8 p. m.; 2d Sunday 11 a. m.; 4th Sunday 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m.  
Twelve Mile—Rev. R. R. Dagnall—1st Sunday 11 a. m.; 2d Sunday 3:30 p. m.  
Bethlehem—Rev. R. R. Dagnall—2d Sunday 3:30 p. m.

Taber—Rev. R. R. Dagnall—4th Sunday 11 a. m.; 6th Sunday 11 a. m.

Gasley—Rev. W. E. Wiggins—1st Sunday 8 p. m.; 3d Sunday 11 a. m.  
St. Paul—Rev. W. E. Wiggins—1st Sunday 4 p. m.

Zion—Rev. W. E. Wiggins—2d Sunday 11 a. m.; 5th Sunday 4 p. m.

Bethesda—Rev. Wiggins—1st Sunday 11 a. m.; 2d Sunday 4 p. m.

North Fork—Rev. Wiggins—4th Sunday 11 a. m.  
Pickens Church—Rev. Wiggins—2d Sunday 4 p. m.; 5th Sunday 11 a. m.  
North Process—Circuit—Rev. C. L. Moore—Cain.  
First Sunday—Friendslip, 11 a. m.; Peter's Chapel, 3:30 p. m.  
Second Sunday—Mt. Bethel, 11 a. m.; New Hope, 3:30 p. m.  
Third Sunday—Porter's Chapel, 11 a. m.; Sibley, 3:30 p. m.  
Fourth Sunday—McKinney's Chapel, 11 a. m.; Jackson, 3:30 p. m.  
West Process Circuit—Rev. J. P. Ataway, Vismont, S. C.  
First Sunday—Fairview, 11 a. m.; Gaudin, 4 p. m.  
Second Sunday—Gap Hill, 11 a. m.  
Fourth Sunday—Ruhall, 11 a. m.; Liberty, 2:45 p. m.