SENTINEL-JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The excursion girl is now looking or best.

Let us all keep busy hoping there may be no buttermilk famine.

No flies should be permitted anyhere except at the end of a fishing

Appearances are deceiving, espeally when one buys a box of straw-

Likewise it is a good idea to keep ne's fingers out of the vicinity of the

A Newark man suffering from a thache committed suicide. He cured o toothache.

All knockers are disliked except ose who stand up to send the corkntered ball over the fence.

New York's 7.000 beggars collect ch year \$15,000,000, and this sum, as, represents misplaced sympathy.

The geological survey says that the rth is being worn away by erosions. and any in your gardens, amateurs?

A million-dollar house with a \$25,-

) suite of rooms to play in has been ilt for a little New York boy. Poor Chicagoans keep their jewels in odd

ices, says the manager of a safety posit company. Not to mention wn shops.

Singing an hour a day will drive h vay indigestion, opines a New York doctor. In other words, we can buy health for a song.

A New Yorker is suing for divorce cause his wife is growing too fat. vorce is getting to be more than a fad. It is a habit.

Rich prizes are hung up for aviars and automobile racers. Yet the d game of rocking the boat comes for nothing but abuse.

The pitch for tuning pianos has en changed from 435 to 438 vibraons. Listening to it in the next flat uses one long vibration.

A moonlight rainbow has been seen New York, but many of those who on local moonlights will see rainws before they get home.

A St. Louis man who was hit by a eet car apologized to the motorman Aglaying traffic. The heat has a cor effect on some people.

A Chicago woman's club lecturer ys that laundry work is poetic. Still saw-edged collar is not quite as eftive as the average poem.

"Has a hen a mind?" asks a Kan-3 City paper. She must have, othvise she could not have originated s idea of crossing the road.

savant tells us that music will had a man's taste for liquor, but we eve heard music that was almost cough to drive a man to drink.

An Albany man could not remember his name until he had been shown a photograph of himself. It must have been one of those fiendish snapshots.

Stockbridge, Mass., has a citizen who feeds turpentine to dogs simply to hear them howl. Some people will do almost anything for the sake of

An eastern newspaper devotes a page of type and pictures to showing how a canoe should be managed. One way to manage a cance is to keep out of it.

So long as American girls continue to purchase titles and with them unhappiness, no one can say that the gold brick business has fallen into disrepute.

A Troy man lost in a fire \$4,700 which he had stored in the house because he had no confidence in banks. but then few of us have any confidence in fl. es.

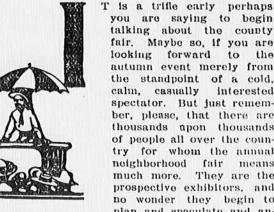
A Chicage bride wore lemon blossoms instead of orange blossoms, but it remains to be seen whether it was the bride or the groom who was handed the lemon.

One of our ambitious explorers plans a trip to the south pole in an aeroplane. The attempt may not be a success, but, at any rate, he will not run the risk of being overcome by the

An Elgin telegraph operator has confessed that he cannot support his wife and seven children on a telegraph operator's salary. Why has he not thought of starting a chicken farm?

The owners of pet dogs should see that they get plenty of drinking water during hot weather. It is said that in those localities where there is a good supply of drinking fonts for animals, rabies is of rare occurrence Cats, too, though they may not develop rables from want of water. often suffer greatly from thirst, and on hot days will manifest their gratitude for the attention by purring loudly when water is offered to them.





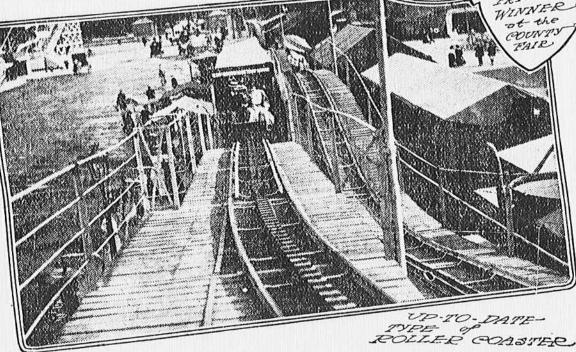
you are saying to begin talking about the county fair. Maybe so, if you are looking forward to the autumn event merely from the standpoint of a cold, calm, casually interested spectator. But just remember, please, that there are thousands apon thousands of people all over the country for whom the annual neighborhood fair means much more. They are the prospective exhibitors, and no wonder they begin to plan and speculate and anticipate almost from the time the snow is off the

Indeed, if a person is ambitious for success in the competitions at the county fair, it, is abso-

lutely necessary to be forehanded in preparation. This applies with equal force whether it is a case of John seeking blue ribbons for his sheep and cattle or Mary seeking the grand prizes for her cakes and ples and preserves. And of course it is true in yet greater measure of Cousin Sue who has a plot to capture the diploma for the handsomest silk quilt or the most beautiful pillow top-for, be it known no prize-winning piece of fancy work, no more than Rome, was built in

It is a matter of congratulation that the oldfashioned county fair has remained unchanged, in its main features, since the days of our grandfathers. It is one of the most cherished memories of every man whose boyhood was spent within lure of its magic-one of the memories that after residence in the city he half fears to rekindle by renewed association, lest the twentieth century





brand won't be the least bit like the old-time event that was awaited with more anticipation than was bestowed even upon the Fourth of July or the annual visit of the "monster and mastodonic united shows." Perhaps this cherished idol of youth may not have been a really and truly "county fair," for not all county fairs can enjoy the prestige of location at the county seat, but after all, that is a minor matter in the eyes of the outsider and no man can ever be convinced that the world ever held a more important "agricultural exposition" than the one at which as a youngster he exhibited his chickens or peddled peanuts or sold scorecards.

That, as has been said, the old-fashioned county fair hasn't been changed beyond recognition, even to this day, is all the more a matter of surprise when we take into account the revolutionary changes that have taken place in other phases of rural life. The introduction of rural free delivery, for instance, has done away with the necessity and the opportunity for those friendly gatherings at the cross-roads store when the farmers who drove over for the mail stole a little leisure in which to swap stories. Similarly a phonograph in every farm house has somewhat dulled the appetite for those periodic concerts at the little red school house, even as the presence on the roads of those zipping, screeching automobiles has knocked all the romance out of those buggy rides in the moonlight when old Dobbin was allowed to find his own way and set his own pace.

Nct only has the county fair withstood the ravages of time and the onslaught of modern invention, but in some respects it has benefited by a lapse of time. That is, many a fair of the present day is vastly bigger and better than was the corresponding event on the same grounds a score or more of years ago. It is not due solely to the natural increase of population, either, nor yet to that "back-to-the-soil" crusade which has swept over the land. The latter has helped, however, because it has added to the population of many a rural district men and women who are engaging in farming for pleasure as well as for profit and who enter their products at the nearby fairs as a matter of pride just as a breeder of fine dogs will travel all over the country to display his blooded canines at the big dog shows, even though the prizes would not pay the express charges on the animals.

The automobile, despised though it be in many quarters, has had a big influence in bringing greater prosperity to our latter-day county fairs. The advent of the horseless vehicles and the fad for touring, taken in conjunction with that improvement of country roads which has been going on this past decade or so, has made it possible for farmers to travel greater distances to the fairs. The tiller of the soil who in the old days was content to take his family to one fair-the one nearest home, may now, if he has one of those automobiles that are constructed especially for the use of farmers, "take in" anywhere from three to half a dozen fairs held within a radius of say twenty or thirty miles. Of course, this swells the gate receipts and it also results in the exhibit classes being better filled.

On the other hand, the motor car has brought to the county fairs a certain patronage from city folk who almost never attended these rural exhibitions in the old days. Some of the city folks are those who have friends or relatives in the country, with whom they hold a reunion at the fair. Others are one-time rural residents who, having gone to town and "made their pile," find that they can come back via the automobile when they would not take the trouble if it meant getting up early in the morning to catch an excursion train. And finally there are the city folk who have neither kith nor kin nor the ties of old associations to draw them to the fair, but who motor to the autumn mecca as a sort of "lark" and who find it quite as novel an experience in Its way as the rural resident does to journey to the city to inspect an exposition or a great amusement park. This latter portion of the influx from the city may not add to the gaiety of the occasion, particularly, for the country people at the county fair, but their contributions at the ticket wondow are well worth having and generally appreciated, for, be it known, the average county fair is conducted by farmers and other members of the community who can't wholly overlook the financial side.

Yet another new influence that has helped the county fair in our time is the suppression of betting and the abandonment of racing at most of the race courses near the large cities. Racing of one kind or another goes on at almost all our country fairs and whereas it is not supposed to be accompanied by betting there are opportunities for quiet wagers, whereas the mere racing in itself is sufficient to attract horse owners and others who love the sport for itself. Just here, it may be added, that most fairs throughout the United States are now conducted on a clean, moral basis. Liquor selling on the grounds or nearby has long been prohibited in most localities and out-and-out gambling devices have been barred from many fair grounds these many years, but latterly, in response to the moral awakening that has swept over the country, fair managers are showing a disposition to keep out most of those raffles and games of chance which, perhaps innocent in themselves, might have a bad influence on the youthful mind.

This banishment of some of the old-time catchpenny schemes has not, however, so altered things that the man who has been out in the world cannot recognize the county fair of his youth when he comes back to it. He will see at the old stand all the weight-testing and lungtesting machines, the old-fashioned merry-go-round and the stands selling peanuts and sandwiches and red lemonade. He can test his skill, as of yore in tossing rings over canes or trying to hit

the venturesome colored boy who pokes his head through a hole in a sheet. The time-honored "side show" or carnival is there with its snake charmers and giants and dwarfs and the fortune tellers and popcorn venders have the old elusive way of inducing you to part with your coin. Even the fans and badges and tiny flags and "gold" medals of yesteryear look and cost the same as they did as far back as memory can carry you. About the only new things at the county fair, in fact, are the moving picture shows in their somber black tents and the ice cream cones that have supplanted the one-time "five-cent dish with two

The men who have been conducting county fairs long enough to make comparisons will tell you that, all in all, it costs just about as much to hold a fair nowadays as it did a decade or two ago, presuming, that is, that you "hang up" about as much in prizes for the show and speed classes. Some items have been cut over the expenses in the old days, whereas other outlays have increased, owing to the increased cost of living or some other new influence. For one thing, the fair managers save some money in heralding the fair. For the sentiment of the thing, they still have to make use of some of those gaudy posters in blue and red and yellow that from time out of mind have filed childish dreams every autumn, but they don't spend money to plaster these posters on every barn and fence and covered bridge in the county, as they were wont to do in the old days. As the number of country newspapers has increased they have provided a better and cheaper way of telling the people of the delights of the coming fair. On the other hand, the "star attraction," if the fair management wants to be right up to date and have an airship flight each day, will cost more than in the old days. A parachute jumper or an acrobat who did the thrilling "slide for life" did not demand half as much money, usually, as the expert aeroplanist who wants a fee of \$500 and upward.

A feature of the county fair that hasn't changed with the lapse of time is the season for holding the event. The conclusion of the harvest, which leaves the farmer comparatively care-free and, let us hope, with money in his pocket, dictates the date of this annual festival. In some parts of the country September is the favorite month for fairs, but elsewhere October has the call and quite a few of these agricultural shows and trotting meets are held in early November. Active preparations at the fair grounds begin a month or six weeks earlier for the up-to-date fair association repaints its buildings each summer and has everything spick and span for the three or four day attraction.

The Old Order Changeth

A critic declared that twentieth century people

tell their private affairs much more readily than used to be the custom. If marriages turn out unfortunately the world learns it from the parties chiefly concerned, and what the old-fashioned woman would have called the secrets of her inner life, not to be confessed even to herself, the new woman tells boldly in order to surround her personality with a halo of interest, for it seems certain, if you do not say you have troubles, nobody will notice them. The instinct of family loyalty is diminishing, that clannish sentiment which caused relatives to hide their internal dissensions from others as carefully as they would bodily infirmities; children criticise their parents and vice versa; brothers and sisters quarrel in the street; the black sheep is openly discussed by his relations. No toleration is granted on the score of blood, and as all of us require as much toleration as we can get, it seems a pity so fruitful a means of supply is cut off. Yet, if a man has a brother a blackguard, why should he not say so, just as much as if he were a stranger? There seems no real reason, except that it does not sound nice, and public opinion long age decided that a family disgrace must be shared by all the members.

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Might Help.

Mrs. Willis (at the Ladies' Aid sociey)—Now, what can you do for the poor boys at the front?

Mrs. Gillis--I was reading today where the soldiers are always making sorties. Now, why can't we get the recipes for those things and make them ourselves and send them to the boys?-Puck.

Grandfather's Fault.

Father-Why, when I was your age didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day.

Son-Well, pa, don't scold me about it. Why don't you go for grandfather?—Silent Partner.

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When a man is on his uppers there isn't much consolation in knowing that on honest confession is good for the

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak it requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.-Curtis Yorke.



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