

OLD CEDAR MOUNT ACADEMY

One-Room School That Helped Pave the Way for State's School System.

(From the Greenville Piedmont.) "An old humble building in appearance still standing on a high hill about one-half mile, above the old homestead of the late James W. Daniel, Esq., on the old Greenville and Augusta road, ought to be preserved as a monument to the great work accomplished within its walls," says Dr. J. W. Daniel in one of his valuable and entertaining articles of reminiscences in the South Carolina Christian Advocate. It was a building of only one room and was known as Cedar Mount Academy. In reconstruction days when Laurins county was under martial law, when the State was under the domination of the infamous carpetbaggers and the ignorant negroes, and when good men of that section were arrested and "carried to prison to prevent them from voting, L. T. H. Daniel, kept the school open and "saved many boys from growing up without an opportunity to fit themselves for efficient service for life." Every morning the teacher came into the room took a pistol from his pocket, laid it within reach and then read from the Bible. At other times Confederate veterans "came in with gun and concealed themselves in the woods near the school room to protect it from insult and rowdies who prowled about the country." So the school went on doing its work efficiently. Many of the pupils were Confederate veterans who "ciphered" under the oaks about the school house, for it was too small to contain all the pupils comfortably. Among those who had their schooling there were the late United States District Judge Joseph T. Johnson, the late W. H. Wharton, for many years superintendent of the Epworth Orphanage; Dr. D. W. Daniels, of Clemson College; Dr. W. W. Daniel, formerly president of Columbia College; Prof. J. W. Daniel, of the chair of history in the Wesleyan Female College; Dr. J. W. Daniel, Judge H. H. Watkins of the United States Court for the Western District of South Carolina, is from that community.

Cedar Mount Academy was an exception to the general condition of public schools in South Carolina in that dark era. John S. Reynolds, in his "Reconstruction in South Carolina," observes:

"The free school system was worse than a failure. Of the \$300,000 appropriated at the session of 1871-72 not a dollar was available for the pay of teachers, this entire fund having been applied to other claims. Teacher's pay certificates were sold at ruinous discounts—usually 50 per cent—and in some counties were absolutely valueless. The school commissioners, with occasional exceptions (chiefly in the counties controlled by whites) were incompetent to do even the routine work of the office—much less were they able to organize, maintain or expand a school system. The school sessions were irregular; the teachers became discouraged; the white taxpayers were naturally disgusted and the entire system had sunk into a state of disrepute and worthlessness."

Let the young South Carolinian of today never forget that it was the iron determination of men like that school teacher with his pistol, and like those concealed veterans in the woods ready to shoot that paved the way for the Palmetto State to have a school system, which, while far from what it should be, is a thousand times better than any they had or builded in their dreams for future.

HIS CLOTHES IN THE MUSEUM

Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand for the last twenty years the representative of France in the United States has a sense of humor that is a constant delight to Washington.

What is probably his prize quip was made some years ago, when the public was engaged in laughing a ridiculous statue out of the capitol grounds. This statue was of George Washington. It represented the Father of his Country sitting, entirely nude, amid the snows and wintry blasts of Captain Hill, one finger raised solemnly above his head.

"I know just what he is saying," Mr. Jusserand opined. "He is saying: 'My soul is in heaven and my clothes are in the National Museum.'"

A GOOD WORK FOR THE SKUNK

(New York Times) Although the skunk socially is not a pleasant animal, he possesses great economic value. Generally despised sometimes with a bounty offered for his destruction, and under the ban of both farmer and sportsman, the animal now has become a recognized asset of the communities in which he inhabits. The skunk indirectly conserves the food supply by preying upon insects and other enemies of crops. Among fur animals it is second in importance in the United States, the muskrat alone exceeding it in total value of fur produced.

The Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture has collected some interesting data regarding the skunk. The three fur animals still fairly abundant in the United States, the bureau finds, are the muskrat, the mink and the skunk. Of these the muskrat is most likely to retain its numbers since it multiplies rapidly and, properly protected as in no danger of extinction except where swamps are drained for agriculture.

The mink breeds but once a year, and close trapping has already made it scarce over wide areas. Its choice of banks of streams and marsh lands as a habitat aids in its preservation, but unless given more adequate protection it cannot long survive the high premium on its pelt.

The skunk, although not yet in danger of extinction, is likely soon to be even more closely trapped, as its pelt has great intrinsic value and the demand for it has not yet fully developed. The three fur animals named are economically the most important ones, because each is widely distributed and adapted to a variety of climatic conditions. If, as is believed, they can be domesticated or successfully reared in captivity their breeding may become a means of profit in most parts of the United States.

Restricted in North America

The common large skunks are restricted wholly to North America. They range northward to Nova Scotia, the Hudson Bay country, and British Columbia; and southward through the greater part of Mexico, including part of Lower California, to Guatemala. The number of species recognized is nine, with eight sub-species, or geographic races. Fifteen of the forms occur within the United States. As these species and races are not separately recognized in the fur trade, in general, the more northern forms have the finer fur; but in the fur trade the pelts are graded, according to the amount of white in the pelage. In the best grade, No. 1, are placed those in which there is no white or in which the white areas do not extend much beyond the head and neck of the animal.

ON HARVESTING AND STORING SWEET POTATOES

Clemson College, May 7.—Annually 25 to 50 per cent of the entire sweet potato crop placed in storage is lost because of poor methods employed in harvesting and storing the crop according to the horticulturists of the Extension Service of Clemson College; and yet this easily grown crop can also be easily saved by proper attention to the three important factors of harvesting, grading and curing.

To help meet the demand for information on these subjects the Extension Service has just issued Extension Bulletin 47, "Harvesting and Storing Sweet Potatoes," by Geo. P. Hoffman, Extension horticulturist, and A. E. Schilleter, assistane Extension horticulturist. The publication is one of unusually timely interest and importance because of the fact that the sweet potato is rapidly becoming an important crop in South Carolina farming, especially in the lower part of the state.

The new publication contains instructions in the harvesting, grading and storing of sweet potatoes, and detailed information concerning the operation of the curing houses, as well as bills of material for sweet potato houses of 500 bushel, 1000-bushel, 2,500-bushel, 5,200-bushel, and 15,000-bushel storage houses.

This bulletin and all other publications of the Extension Service may be had upon application.

The first domestic reindeer brought to Alaska were imported in 1892 from Siberia.

GOOD-NATURED AND PATIENT

English Visitor Pays Tribute to Virtues He Noted as Distinguishing American People.

A while ago I published a little book on a tour I made in America during war time. I dedicated it "To the kindest people in the world," and I put the dedication in Latin to spare their blushes. Should I write another work of the same kind, I think I should dedicate it "To the most good-natured, tolerant and patient people in the world," writes Sir Arthur E. Shipley in the Outlook.

Although as the election grew imminent interest in it became keen and discussion eager, still I only once heard an acute disagreement between the supporters of the rival candidates, and this was between a husband and wife. It seemed based upon a fundamental difference of opinion on that most innocuous and unexciting fluid, milk.

As a rule the discussions were most amicable, and usually finished up, after the method of Lincoln, in a joke or a story. Their toleration equals their good humor. They bear patiently every variety of religious dogma; these are almost as numerous in the United States as are patent medicines. They quietly endure and ignore the most infernal noises. Owing to the enormous distances one has to traverse in the states, one spends a considerable part of one's time on the train and it is this reason which possibly accounts for the fact that Americans persist in talking on the cars.

Mr. Lucas has recently reminded us that Carlyle bequeathed certain books to Harvard university because of his esteem and regard for the American people—"particularly the more silent part of them." The latter exist not only in the imagination of the Chelsea philosopher. They are perhaps not very numerous, still they exist.

MEAT UNDER PERPETUAL BAN

Residents and Visitors on Island of Valamo, Finland, Must Obey Law Centuries Old.

Every day is fish day on the little Island of Valamo, Finland, 12 squares miles in area. Almost ten centuries ago monks of the Greek Catholic church embarked on Lake Ladoga to find a new home and landed on Valamo.

A fine old monastery they built and framed a law that from that day on no meat should ever be eaten on the island. Recently several members of the American Red Cross stationed at the Russian refugee camp at Viborg, made a journey to the island and were entertained at lunch in the monastery built to replace the one destroyed in 1754. The old law is still observed by the 450 monks now living there.

From the day they arrive on the island to the day they leave or die no meat is eaten by them. Husky, strong and living to a good old age, this lack of meat as food is not apparent in their build. For lunch the Americans had fish in several forms, fried, baked and in soup, but always fish.

Hunting is barred, trapping is taboo, so that temptation in the shape of meat may never come. Smoking also is banned.

No Aerial Mail for Chinese

While Ching Tso Lin, who today dominates the north of China, was wondering just what he would do with six airplanes which he ordered from England the question of the disposal of three of them was settled for him. He was undecided whether to use them for military purposes or for the establishment of a mail service, in accordance with the terms of the contract. While debating the question he ordered three to be sent to Mukden for possible postal use, and the remainder to Paoching for military purposes. Those shipped to Mukden were loaded on flat cars and started on their way. Some distance from Tientsin they bumped a railroad bridge and were not only smashed but also put the bridge out of commission. So it looks as though those who expected to get their mail via the air route are doomed to disappointment.

President Obregon of Mexico has given his sanction to bull fighting by appearing one Sunday afternoon when Rodolfo Gaona and Ernesto Pastor fought jointly. He occupied a ring-side seat. When Pastor, playing the last bull, made what appeared to be a death thrust, the President arose to leave and the band immediately struck up the national anthem. The bull, however, was not dead and started to charge. At the sound of the anthem he stopped in his tracks, lowered his head, and with Pastor standing at rigid attention not three feet from the bull's horns, the hymn was completed. A second later the bull tumbled over dead. Veteran fighters asserted the spectacle was the strangest ever seen in the Mexico City arena.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Then All Was Quiet

Junior has reached the age of inquisitiveness. With grandma, he was making a social call. He noticed that the piano was not in the same position as the one at home, that the day-enport was different, and that the library table was of another design and called attention to the facts in tones that all heard.

"Grandma," he said, finally, "haven't they got any more chairs?"

"Why of course they have. Now keep quiet."

# Alive Alert Active

Statement of The Condition of the

## Planters Bank

Abbeville, - - South Car.

At the close of business  
May 9, 1921

### Resources

Loans and Discounts . . . . .	\$223,857.81
Overdrafts . . . . .	1,618.72
Bonds . . . . .	23,482.00
Banking House . . . . .	11,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures . . . . .	7,010.81
Cash Due from Banks . . . . .	466,751.25
<b>Total = = =</b>	<b>\$733,720.59</b>

### Liabilities

Capital . . . . .	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits . . . . .	5,621.94
Bills Payable . . . . .	58,000.00
DEPOSITS . . . . .	620,098.65
<b>Total = = =</b>	<b>\$733,720.59</b>



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Abbeville, S. C.  
"The Friendly Bank"

The Home of Over 1000 Bank Accounts.

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