

# Edgefield Advertiser

The PLANTERS LOAN and SAVINGS BANK, AUGUSTA, GA., Organized 1870.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

VOL. LXIII. NO. 1.

## J. M. COBB'S,

### Fall and Winter Opening!

WATCH THIS SPACE EVERY WEEK.

—YOU KNOW JUST WHERE TO BUY THE—

### CHEAPEST, BEST AND CLEANEST

Line of Goods, viz: Dress Goods, Domestic Goods, Calicos, Percaloes, No-tions and Fancy Articles.

#### The Seamless Ladies' Black Hose, 10c.

Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c; Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2 1/2c. Full stock Gents', Boys' and Children's Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps.

### SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

From 25c. Per Pair to \$5.00.

OUR LINE OF SHOES IS ESPECIALLY GOOD. COTTON PRICES.

Good Jeans at wholesale prices by the piece.

W want your business, and to get and keep it we must sell you the best goods for the least money.

## YOUR CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

And Give Them an Education.

—AND SEND THEM TO—

### "LOWER BALKS" FOR THEIR SCHOOL HATS.

We can sell you any kind of Hat at 25c. Nicer-ones at 50c. up. SCHOOL HOSE seamless fast Blacks, Tans or Browns, 10c. pair, 5 for 25c. School Umbrellas, warranted to turn rain, good article, at 50c. Better ones 75c. and \$1. SEE THEM.

## Everything in Dry Goods

—AT—

## BALK DRY GOODS CO.,

604 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

## EDGEFIELD INSTITUTE.

REGULAR SESSION BEGINS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1897.

## HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

E. C. DENNIS, Instructor.

Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, English, and usual branches. Students prepared for college or business.

### Intermediate and Primary Departments.

Miss Elise Carville and Miss Studie Davis, Teachers.

Careful and thorough instruction in usual English branches.

Tuition \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month. Ten per cent discount where three or more come from one family. Students from abroad can secure good board at reasonable rates.

For further information apply to

## Edward C. Dennis.

Principal

## 350 ACRES IN NURSERY 350

## Over One Acre Under Glass

WE HAVE HAD

## FORTY YEARS'

EXPERIENCE IN

## FRUIT - GROWING

AND KNOW THE BEST VARIETIES FOR YOUR SECTION.

If you need FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, PALMS or PLANTS, write us and Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed free. Address

## P. J. Berckmans.

Established 1856. AUGUSTA, GA. Fruitland Nurseries.

No agents connected with our establishment.

## CANE MILLS,

Smith and Augusta Cotton Gins and Presses.

LARGE STOCK OF ENGINES, CHEAP AND GOOD.

## LOMBARD IRON WORKS AND SUPPLY COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. REPAIRS, ETC., QUICKLY MADE.

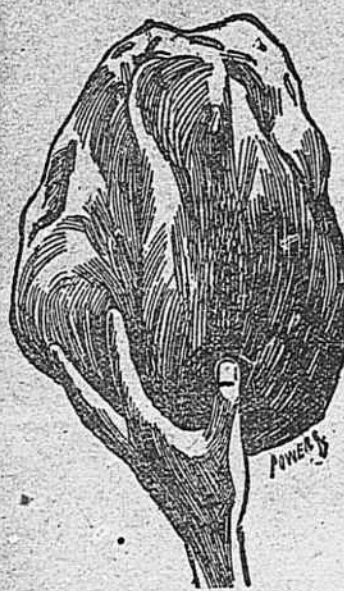
Get our Prices before you buy.

## HOW NEW YORK SHOPS.

\$20,000,000 Pass Over the Great City's Counters For Holiday Things.

Some person with a love for large figures has said that in Christmas week \$20,000,000 is handed over counters of this city as tribute to Santa Claus, says a New York correspondent. That sum may sound suspiciously great, and the statistic might be charged with the evil of exaggeration, but when it is remembered that gifts for 3,000,000 of people are purchased here \$20,000,000 do not seem too large for the total. An average of a trifle over 36 per person is large, or small, according to the financial rank of the reader, and in New York it is particularly difficult to strike a fair average, because of the extremes of poverty and wealth. The Fifth avenue millionaire gives his wife a \$30,000 diamond necklace, while the father of the east side brings joy to the heart of the child of the tenements with a gaudily painted ten-cent toy. One Christmas, a half a dozen years ago, William K. Vanderbilt gave his wife, now Mrs. Belmont, a pearl necklace that cost him \$1,500,000 to gather the fifteen feet of stringed pearls together. That same Christmas more than one child found delight in

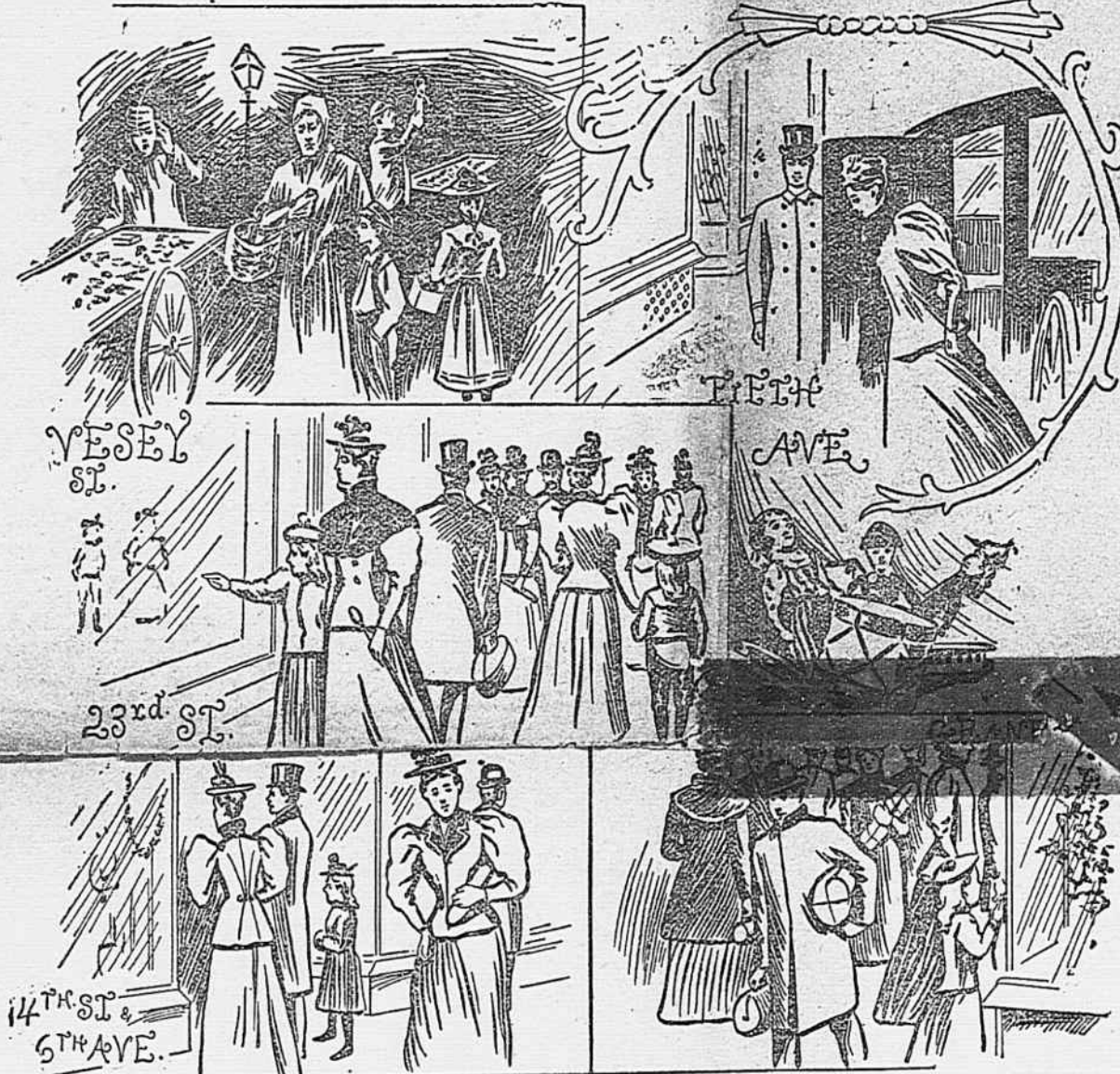
Biggest Sweet Potato Grown.



A Kansas farmer, John Graham, of Abilene, has grown a sweet potato which he says is the largest in the world. It is twenty-five inches in circumference and nine inches in length. It weighs nine and three-quarters pounds.

A People Who cannot Make Fire.

The Papuans of the Malay coast of New Guinea are still in the most primitive state. They are wholly unacquainted with metals and make their weapons of stone, bones and wood. They do not know how to start a fire, though fire is used among them. When a Russian asked them how they made a fire, they regarded it as very amusing.



HOW NEW YORK SPENDS ITS MILLIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A nickel toy. Christmas back John D. Rockefeller sent a check for \$100,000 to the Fifty-seventh Street Baptist church as a holiday offering, and the same day the organ grinder of Mulberry Bend dropped a couple of coppers in the plate of the Italian church in Roosevelt street.

So much for the extremes of Christmas giving in New York. Fully one-half of the Christmas shopping is done the day and the night before Christmas; not one-half financially, but numerically. The moderately poor, the poor and the very poor must wait until the very last minute to get their small funds together for the great event. The money gift of the employer to the bread winner of the family is made the day before Christmas, and often times the extent of that gift determines the extent of the shopping for the family.

Another potent reason for delaying the shopping until the last minute is that things are cheaper on Christmas Eve than earlier in the week. Toys and games and clothing have suffered from the rough handling, there are rips and tears which, however, can be easily sewed up; paint has been scraped off, and numerous other mishaps have occurred, all of which induces the shop owner to make a material reduction in his prices. Again, he does not want to carry a single piece of his Christmas stock over for a year, as he loses the use of the mousy. So he is eager to mark things down to the real cost, or a trifle below, if needs be, to get rid of them.

People are quick to recognize these advantages. So Christmas Eve is the great shopping time for the lower part of town and the East side. Vesey street is the Christmas Eve stamping ground of the old First and Fourth Warders. The people for the most part of this district esteem themselves lucky if they can spend \$2, and as this sum has to supply the Christmas dinner, as well as to bring Santa Claus to an abnormally large family of children, sharp bargaining must be done.

Push carts line the streets from Broadway to the North River, and almost anything from heavy clothing, household furniture, kitchen utensils, to tiny gimcrack toys can be bought. Ten cents is the prevailing price for the average run of things, and at a squeeze this can be brought down to nine, or even eight cents.

Grand street is the centre of the great East side. The Bowery boy buys the Bowery girl a ninety-nine-cent diamond ring there, and she reciprocates by purchasing a seven-cent, seventy-nine-cent diamond stud. Women with seven or eight children toddling along; in open-mouthed wonder gaze at get through the alarm-

ing, and answered that when a person's fire went out, he got some of a neighbor, and if all the fires in the village should go out, they would get it from the next village. Their fathers and grandfathers had told them that they remembered a time or had heard from their ancestors that there was a time when fire was not known, and everything was eaten raw. The natives of the southern coast of New Guinea, having no iron, shave themselves with a piece of glass. Formerly they shaved with flint which they could sharpen quite well and used with considerable dexterity.

Utilizing Waste Beans and Peas. We seed dealers at the beginning of every season have more or less of beans and peas on our hands, whose percentage of vegetation is too low to make them of any value for seed purposes, while they are too good to throw away. These are usually utilized either by selling them to the grocerman, who handles them to feed to sheep, or to the farmer to feed to hogs. In my own disposal of them I have used my cows and horses. As beans are so apt to cling to the millstone (so my miller tells me), they are ground with two or three times their bulk of corn. My horses will not eat the bean meal, while the cows relish both bean and pea meal. Either of them is exceedingly rich feed, having a larger proportion of the flesh-forming constituent (protein) than corn, while peas are also valuable for fattening animals, as our Canadian friends are well aware of. In this respect to corn, though inferior from peas in the matter of color than that from peas it can be readily seen by comparing Canada fattened turkeys with those raised in the States. As a milk producer, bean meal is a great favorite with those dairymen who are so fortunate as to be able to obtain a supply of old beans at as low a figure as corn sells at. Like all very rich food, bean meal should be fed with discretion; a wise proportion is one to three, or one to four, of the feed to be fed with it. There is another kind of bean and pea waste which I have been using more or less for the last forty years that I believe is but rarely used at the best advantage; indeed, in many cases it is not used at all, but consigned to the waste from new beans and peas. That of which I have spoken previously is the waste caused by age, the peas and beans being so sound as ever, but simply too old; that which I now speak of is the waste picked, riddled and winnowed out of them to make them in condition to be sold as seed. This waste is made up of the half beans and peas, and that small grade which passes through the wires of the sieves used in racking and winnowing, and the sprouted, skin cracked, rotten or otherwise defective ones which are hand picked out. This class of waste is consigned mostly to the growers and the contractor for the crop just as winnowed, and do their own sorting and hand picking. Such waste cannot be ground, as there is too much foul stuff among it to make it healthy food.

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## FARM AND GARDENS

Keeping Mineral Fertilizers. There ought to be no trouble in keeping mineral fertilizers until spring in good condition for drilling or putting in the hill if you put it in a dry place. So far from losing its effectiveness we think the phosphate will be more effective than when it came from the factory. We have often used new phosphate and have generally found it when kept six months the phosphate will be dried out, and while less in weight will be that reason have its fertilizing properties in more concentrated form. We usually kept bags or barrels of phosphate in a room adjoining the horse stable. No doubt the sulphuric acid in phosphate united with the ammonia from the horse manure. But if we had this to do over again we should mix the phosphate with either cow or horse manure had near the field to be benefited by it the work of loading, drawing and spreading it is enormous in proportion to the benefit. Most of the advantages of making clay soil more mellow and less retentive of water are secured by running underdrains through the piece. Yet it is a fact that melons will grow much better in sandy soil than they can be made to do on clay, however mellow the soil be made. A half a load of manure brought and dumped where a melon hill is to be and properly fertilized, will bring better melons than can be grown without it. Whether this will pay is more doubtful. We saw it done once, the man making the experiment having plenty of sand thirty rods away from the garden.

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Utilizing Waste Beans and Peas. We seed dealers at the beginning of every season have more or less of beans and peas on our hands, whose percentage of vegetation is too low to make them of any value for seed purposes, while they are too good to throw away. These are usually utilized either by selling them to the grocerman, who handles them to feed to sheep, or to the farmer to feed to hogs. In my own disposal of them I have used my cows and horses. As beans are so apt to cling to the millstone (so my miller tells me), they are ground with two or three times their bulk of corn. My horses will not eat the bean meal, while the cows relish both bean and pea meal. Either of them is exceedingly rich feed, having a larger proportion of the flesh-forming constituent (protein) than corn, while peas are also valuable for fattening animals, as our Canadian friends are well aware of. In this respect to corn, though inferior from peas in the matter of color than that from peas it can be readily seen by comparing Canada fattened turkeys with those raised in the States. As a milk producer, bean meal is a great favorite with those dairymen who are so fortunate as to be able to obtain a supply of old beans at as low a figure as corn sells at. Like all very rich food, bean meal should be fed with discretion; a wise proportion is one to three, or one to four, of the feed to be fed with it. There is another kind of bean and pea waste which I have been using more or less for the last forty years that I believe is but rarely used at the best advantage; indeed, in many cases it is not used at all, but consigned to the waste from new beans and peas. That of which I have spoken previously is the waste caused by age, the peas and beans being so sound as ever, but simply too old; that which I now speak of is the waste picked, riddled and winnowed out of them to make them in condition to be sold as seed. This waste is made up of the half beans and peas, and that small grade which passes through the wires of the sieves used in racking and winnowing, and the sprouted, skin cracked, rotten or otherwise defective ones which are hand picked out. This class of waste is consigned mostly to the growers and the contractor for the crop just as winnowed, and do their own sorting and hand picking. Such waste cannot be ground, as there is too much foul stuff among it to make it healthy food.

There are two ways by which it can be utilized, by feeding to sheep just as it is, leaving it to the instinct of the animal to reject the rotten peas, or by feeding it to pigs, in which case it becomes some manure. My first experience in utilizing beans was with the hand-picked waste of the wholesale growers. Purchasing about twenty bushels of these at about twenty-five cents a bushel, I put the quantity needed for the next day's feeding in soaked over night, the next day cooked them with a quantity of beef scrap until they were soft, and while the mass was scalding hot thickened it by stir-

ring in meal. I fed several pigs through the winter wholly on this, with the exception of a daily throwing in of uncooked Hubbard squash. The animals did fairly well under this regimen, but the gain from the investment was not sufficient to warrant a repetition. The beans, after soaking for twenty-four hours, were so improved in appearance that with very little hand picking they were usually in good condition for feeding to hogs, if not brought near to the surface, which were removed by the water. When, therefore, beans are high-priced, the poor man might save a penny when he can buy this class by the barrel at the usual price at which they are sold, viz, about one cent a quart. The pea waste which is left from those I raise for seed purposes, a mass of halves, small sized, skin cracked or rotten peas, I have been able to utilize with results that were much more satisfactory, for whereas hogs, if not brought near to the borders of starvation, will not eat beans unless accompanied with other food, they always welcome peas.

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