

“Old Colonial Days.”

The first settlers who came to America had great difficulty in finding shelter. Although they had plenty of clay, trees and rocks, they had no implements with which to make these things into shape so they could be used. The first houses were caves on the shores of the ocean, and on the banks of rivers. Some made huts by digging holes in the shape of a square on the banks of rivers. The roofs were made of rushes covered with sand. Chimneys were made of clay and sticks. The cold was almost unendurable in these rough houses. Many suffered and died from starvation and cold. These houses were in common use for about a half century. The settlers lived in these until they had opportunity to build better ones. The caves were then used for cellars to the houses which were built over them. The houses in the south were quite different from the caves. Some of them were made of plaited grass in the shape of a wigwam: Others were made of bark slightly fastened to a light frame. The only instrument for cutting and shaping the timbers was the axe. Thus, rude log houses were made. These houses were a great advancement in architecture. A rough board supported by strong posts served as a bed. The floor usually was the bare earth, while a floor of rough wood was considered a luxury. The Dutch houses of this country were very picturesque. The inside of the house was very neat and a scene of admiration. The roofs were very stately. The windows were small and they as the doors were hung with leather hinges. All farm houses had cellars which were filled with apples, potatoes, turnips, beets, fruits of all kinds and meat. Nails made of steel were valuable and scarce. Often an old house was burned in order to get the nails.

As time wore on a great improvement was made in houses. Near each dwelling was a small spinning house. The roofs of many houses were thatched, and chimneys were made of reeds and mortar. Fires were frequent, and it was necessary for people to keep a large number of buckets for use in case of fire. These buckets were made of costly leather. Most settlements were surrounded by palisades to prevent assaults of Indians. Fields were enclosed by fences made of split rails, were very high, strong and closely made, so that no horse, cow nor pig could get over them and injure the growing crops.

By the second century houses were simple but beautiful. On the doors were brass knockers.

The first way of lighting the houses was by the pine knot. Oils and fats were next in use. Candles were made of tallow and were very valuable in those days. Fire in the houses was seldom allowed to go entirely out, for the usual method of starting it again was with flint and steel. This method required a great deal of patience and you did well to get fire started in half an hour. Various ways of starting fires were used until about fifty years ago.

A place of much interest was the kitchen. This room was very bare of furniture, but was considered the most important in the house.

The fire place was almost as wide as one side of the room, and was large enough for seats on the side of it. When wood became less plentiful the chimneys and fireplaces shrank in size. All food was cooked on the fireplaces. Pots were hung from the ceiling by straps, and meat and bread were cooked in pans on the coals. Later, most of the cooking was done in ovens made in the brick on one side of the chimneys. The most important utensils were the pot, kettle, spider and skillet. They were made of brass and were prized very highly by the housewife. The andirons were of brass. The furniture of the house was scant and very rude. The bed was generally put in the kitchen because

it was warmer than any other room, and ropes were used in making the beds, which were folded up during the day.

The table for serving the meals on was a narrow board supported at each end by a sawhorse. The table cloth was always kept snow white. Knives and spoons were used but forks were unknown. Salt cellars usually made of silver and considered an ornament, and were so important that they were mentioned in the wills. Most of the food was cooked in the form of soup, and was served in wooden bowls. Two usually ate out of one bowl. Cups and spoons were also made of wood. One large glass served for a whole family and was passed from one to another. Benches served for seats for the grown folks, and the children had to stand back of their parents and let the food be handed to them. They were to eat in silence and rapidly, and were to leave the room as soon as possible. Deer were often hemmed up and killed by starting a fire in a circle in the woods and thus forcing the deer to the center. Wild turkeys were plentiful, and sometimes weighed from thirty to sixty pounds each. Pigeons were so numerous that they sometimes broke the limbs of trees when they alighted. Squirrels and rabbits were considered as pets. Sugar was made from the sap of the maple. When this sap was collected it was cooked by the men and boys. They would spend many happy hours with the girls tasting the sugar and making candy by dropping the syrup in the snow. Fishing and hunting were great sports. Lobsters six feet long, and crabs and oysters were often caught. The flight of a drove of swans sounded like the coming of a thunder storm.

Corn was the first crop to be planted and proved to be very useful. The Indians taught the settlers how to plant, grind and cook the corn, which was usually in the form of hominy. Corn was ground by a hand mill. If it had not been for corn, most of the settlers would have starved. Rooms were made picturesque by hanging the different colored ears of corn around the walls. The most plentiful food was corn, pumpkins, fish and game. A very good dish enjoyed by all was corn, beans and pumpkin boiled together. Sweet potatoes were rare, for they were thought to be poisonous to animals. Irish potatoes were cooked with butter, sugar, grape juice, dates, cinnamon and pepper, then covered with a frosting. Apples, peas, turnips, huckleberries and blackberries were plentiful. Rye and corn were mixed to make bread. Beer, wine, ale and cider were preferred to water, for it was thought that water was dangerous if commonly drank. Milk was plentiful and sold for a penny a quart. Sausage was made by putting the meat in a big box and letting the men chop it fine with spades. Leaf sugar was commonly used and was bought in blue paper. The paper was used for dye. Blackberry leaves, sage and golden rod were used for tea. It was boiled, the juice thrown away, and the leaves eaten. Parched rye and chestnuts were used for coffee. The settlers thought more about variety than quantity and quality.

Wool and flax were raised by the men and boys, and the women spun it into cloth. People nowadays know very little about the way cloth was made, so it is very difficult to make it clear to any one how it was made. No sheep under two years were allowed to be killed. The women knit all the mittens and stockings that were worn. Knitting was an occupation learned by the children at an early age. It took a good days work to knit a pair of mittens. A yard of cloth meant many days of hard work, but cloth lasted so much longer than now. Flowers and leaves were used for dye.

All the soap used was made by the women. It was hard to make, for the only lye with which to make it was from ashes. It took six bushels of ashes to twenty pounds of grease to make a small barrel of soap.

Geese were kept for their feathers. They were allowed to go on the streets in summer. If anybody happened to be out late at night the geese would make such a noise that it would disturb the whole neighborhood. They often disturbed church services until they became a nuisance. Goose picking was an un-welcome task.

Hats and bonnets were made of plaited straw and grass, but were considered very beautiful and stylish. Purses made of beads were much admired. They were very expensive, selling for five dollars each.

Children were taught to sew with paper, and then the cheapest kind of cloth made. Boys wore clothing almost like their fathers and girls wore hooped skirts and high heeled shoes as soon as they could walk. Their complexion seemed a matter of great importance, for it was protected by masks and long gloves from the sun. Men's clothing were

OUR MISS FANNIE.

Oh, Sunday school scholar, why do we moan?  
Oh, look! see the seed she has sown.  
First she loved God, which was better than all,  
Then to her was sweeter than lilies in fall.  
Oh, Sunday school scholar,  
Her, let us follow.

And so God took her by the hand,  
And led her on to a better land.  
And now she is not here,  
But she has gone to live above this world of care.

Oh! Sunday school scholar,  
Her, let us follow.  
And let us think each day  
Of the kind words she did say:  
And let us never disobey her rule,  
In church or in Sunday school.  
Oh! Sunday school scholar,  
Her, will you follow?

[The above poem was written by Gladys Lyon, one of the devoted Sunday school scholars of Mrs. Fannie Tompkins. It is full of splendid thought and deep feeling.]

made the same colors as women's. Women's and children's shoes were made of thin cloth and paper soles. These were protected by overshoes when worn outdoors. Men wore knee breeches and wigs on their heads, which were changed every year.

Medicine was made of bark and herbs. The first mode of travel was on foot. The forests were very dense, therefore the settlers had to clear paths before any kind of traveling could be done. The next mode was horse back. Stones were set in front of each house, for the purpose of mounting the horses more easily. Inland transportation was carried on, on horse back. After better roads were made, wagons were used more numerous. They were covered and very low in the middle. The wagons were drawn by four or six horses. The horses were beautiful and greatly admired. Later, coaches were used for traveling.

Free accommodation was so common that no law could make any one pay, unless an agreement was made beforehand, no matter how long the guests stayed. In the city, the streets were ill-paved and poorly lighted. In the large cities, men went around calling the hour of the night and the condition of the weather.

The first church service was held in tents under trees. The next church was made of wood in the form of a square with high and decorated steeples. They were not painted, but allowed to become brown by the weather. People were summoned to church by a man getting in the steeple and beating a drum. A certain man went around to the houses when the service first started, (which lasted from four to six hours) and forced everybody to go to church who were able. The pews were built like closets with shelves for seats. Each pew was assigned by a committee. The best assigned to people of wealth and dignity.

The conduct of the children was carefully watched by a committee of men. If they didn't behave, they were punished publicly after service. The services lasted all day with a little time for dinner. Prayers lasted one to two hours. There were no song books. The preacher read lines, then the people repeated it with some kind of a tune, each person usually having a different tune. The settlers were very economical and their children were taught likewise.

(The above essay was written by Miss Louise Padgett of Trenton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Padgett. It won the first prize in a contest that was conducted by the Trenton chapter, D. A. R., and was read at the commencement of the Trenton school by Rev. E. C. Baillev.—Editor Edgefield Advertiser.)

FOR SALE—One eleven horse power, twin cylinder, three speed, Harley-Davidson Motor Cycle, in first-class condition. Tires good as new. One extra casing.

J. G. HOLLAND.  
ELECTRIC BITTERS THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEYS

JOHNSTON LETTER.

(Continued from First Page.)

gave current events which were very interesting. The mother's hymn closed the meeting. The next meeting will be at 5 o'clock with Mrs. Herbert Eidson.

Gov. Manning visited the high school here on Thursday morning and the pupils felt greatly honored to have him with them. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Goodwyn and Lee Goodwyn of Greenwood were guests in the home of Mr. Owington S. Wertz, on Sunday.

Miss Sallie Heyward delighted her grade of the high school on Saturday by taking them on a picnic to Yonce pond. Every hour brought forth a new pleasure. On the evening of the 24th, a reception will be held in the Baptist church for the new pastor and his family, and it is hoped that every church member can be present.

Cradle roll and Mothers' day exercises were held on Sunday morning at the Baptist church and both were beautiful. In the cradle roll department, Mrs. James White is superintendent, and Mrs. O. D. Black assistant, there being 52 on this roll. The idea of a national mothers' day was organized by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia the second Sunday in May to be the day, with the white carnation, the designated flower to be worn in honor of mother. On this day acts of kindness are done, letters are written to mothers in far-away lands, sermons preached, and services held in mothers' honor.

The Sunday school room was prettily decorated in many carnations and other white flowers and conspicuous was the cradle which contained the names of all the babies. Misses Marion Mobley and Virgie Courtney had baskets of white flowers which they gave to every one who wore the white flower. The exercises began with "Hark the herald angels sing," by the school; vocal solo, "Nobody told me of Jesus," Mary Walker; prayer, Mr. S. J. Watson; responsive reading, Mr. M. R. Wright; quartette, "Let me hear the songs my mother used to sing," Mrs. L. C. Latimer, Miss Clara Sawyer, Messrs. Avery Bland and F. M. Boyd. March by pianist, Mr. Fred Parker, Jr., for classes to form. After classes the exercises were resumed; song by the children "Tis Mothers' Day," reading, "A tribute to mother," Mrs. Joe Herlong; welcome to the cradle roll babies," Marion Lewis Lott. Cradle roll report by Mrs. J. H. White and roll call of babies and as each one came up, Mrs. G. P. Cobb pinned on them a white carnation. Little Billie McGarity was placed upon the table and the new motto was displayed, being hung about his shoulders and he made a beautiful picture. Song, "Suffer the children to come to me," the children; Offertory, "Schubert's serenade," Mr. F. L. Parker; vocal solo, "May God and the angels guard you dear, that is your mother's prayer," Miss Sallie Heyward. Bibles were now presented to each one of the children who had been promoted to the first grade during the year. Vocal duet, "My mother's Bible," Mrs. L. C. Latimer, Prof. W. F. Scott; vocal solo, "Mother," Mrs. J. H. White. A memorial was held for the little ones who had died during the year, during which time "Around the throne of God in heaven," was sung by Mrs. L. C. Latimer and Miss Sara Carwife. The exercises closed with a prayer by Dr. W. T. Derieux.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Olin Eidson very pleasantly entertained for her guest, Miss Nell Carter of Westminster. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Eva Rushton in receiving and Miss Jessie Rushton carried all to the punch bowl, where fruit nectar was served by Misses Hettie Barr and Annette Thacker. The table was covered with a handsome lace cloth and was decorated in Dorothy Perkins roses. The pretty flowers were also used to adorn the tables for rook where six games were played after all arrivals. The score cards were of spring flowers and were given by Master John Olin Eidson. After the games all enjoyed strawberry cream with silver cake. The time was happily spent and all were glad to know Miss Carter who is a very sweet and attractive young woman.

The children of the Confederacy met with Miss Jessie Edwards on Saturday afternoon with a very pleasant meeting. It has been suggested that the children of the Confederacy should take up as a definite work the erection of a monument to the youths who volunteered for the war between the states. This is a work in which this chapter is interested and will be glad to do their part when this is really begun. The chapter had recently had a social evening in which each invited a friend and a delightful time was reported. The following program was arranged by the historian, Miss Frances Turner, the subject being

"Memorial day," "Origin of Memorial day," poem, "Decoration day;" reading, "The cross of honor;" reading, "A war-time sketch." A while was very pleasantly spent in a social way and the hostess served tempting refreshments.

A Needed Public Improvement

A contract has been let to Stewart & Kernaghan for the erection of a public toilet immediately to the rear of the court house. It will be modernly equipped, having the necessary water supply, sewerage, etc. The expense for the supplying of the public need of long standing will be paid for by the people of the town, the county and the town council, each bearing one-third. Entrance to building can be had through the hall of the court house or from Jeter street.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

Honor Roll Lott School.

Second Grade—Evelyn Salter, Gertrude Pardue, Ruth Coursey, Eleese Franklin, Lewis Jackson.

Third Grade—Frontis McGee, Azilee Salter, J. Y. Kimsey, Martha Derrick.

Fourth Grade—Iona Ripley, Willie Coursey.

Fifth Grade—Jasper Derrick, Carrie Oazts, Sadie Franklin, Pearl Frank Franklin.

Eighth Grade—Cephas Derrick, Willie Franklin, Hanse Franklin.

Unable to Work For Sixteen Months.

GREENVILLE MAN SAYS HIS ILLMENTS MADE HIM A COMPLETE WRECK—ALL TREATMENT FAILED.

W. R. Henson Says Not Until He Took Lanlac Did he Get Relief--Gained 10 Pounds on 3 Bottles.

"Lanlac is the best medicine I have ever tried and it has improved my health so much that I can work now. Though my ailments had made me a complete wreck and had kept me from working for sixteen (16) months, declared W. R. Henson, a carpenter, who resides on Grove Road, near Augusta St., in the Cherokee park suburb of Greenville, S. C.

The case of Mr. Henson is one of the most remarkable in Greenville which has yet come to the attention of the Lanlac representative. Mr. Henson had kidney and bladder trouble so badly that his health was undermined and his strength was lost. From October, 1914, until a few weeks ago, when he began to take Lanlac, Mr. Henson had been unable to find anything which would give him satisfactory results, he said, he gained ten (10) pounds while taking the first three bottles of Lanlac.

Just three bottles of "the master medicine" made almost a new man of him, said Mr. Henson, and he is strong and sincere in his praise

of this wonderful preparation. He considers remarkable the relief it gave him. Mr. Henson's statement follows:

"I suffered from a very bad form of kidney and bladder trouble from October, 1914. I had keen pains in my back and left side. After this trouble hit me, my health gave way completely and I became too weak to work. I did nothing but the lightest kind of work around the house until after I began taking Lanlac. I lost much weight as a result of my ailments, and I had absolutely no energy. One of the most distressing symptoms I had was that I had absolutely no control over the bladder muscles.

"I sought treatment from many qualified persons and I was told that I had catarrh of the bladder. I also tried many medicines but obtained no satisfactory results in any case until I began Lanlac.

"My daughter had been for some time an interested reader of the testimonials of those who had been aided by Lanlac, and she finally convinced me that Lanlac was the medicine I needed. It was exactly the medicine I needed, as later was proved.

"Lanlac gave me wonderful relief. I gained ten (10) pounds and have taken only three bottles. I can do much work now, and, as an illustration of the heavy work I can do, I today lifted a heavy piece of timber and carried it across the lot. That shows how much my strength has increased. I work a great deal more now than I have for sixteen months—since this trouble hit me. I feel so much better in every way. If it had not been for Lanlac I guess I would be in bad shape now sure enough.

"It certainly does make me feel so good to be able to work again. I am much livelier now, and my kidneys have been regulated and strengthened. That is the very thing which makes me happy—my greatest trouble has been relieved by Lanlac.

"Yes, I certainly can recommend Lanlac. It is the best medicine I have ever tried. I have taken three bottles and I know it is doing for me what it is advertised to do—and more."

Lanlac, the master medicine, is sold exclusively by Penn & Holstein, Edgefield; Johnston Drug Co., Johnston; G. W. Wise, Trenton. Price: \$1.00 per bottle straight.—Adv.

WOMEN

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