

# THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

VOLUME VIII. CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1897. NO. 47.

## PROTECTION FOR CRIMINALS.

### A Boy Murdered in Horry County, His Body Buried in the Woods.

## THE DISTRICTS REARRANGED.

### Tillman Says He Hears All Kinds of Political Mutterings in Regard to the Approaching State Campaign.

A special to the State from Conway of the 24th says some time ago Chas. Stevens, who lives near Red Bluff on the Whiteville road, went with his sons, Guy and George, to the beach fishing. On Monday George started home in an ox cart with his dog running along behind him. About 10:30 he passed Wampee and there was a negro, John Butler, walking behind the cart with a gun on his shoulder. About 1 p. m. the negro came back by Wampee riding in the cart with the dog tied on behind. Stevens had disappeared. Butler stopped at the store of Wm. O. Thompson at Wampee and offered to trade ox and cart to him. Butler claimed to have bought the team from Stevens, but found it slower than he thought. Butler did not make a trade, so he drove off in the direction of Star Bluff. Last Saturday Daniel Stevens, a brother of George, went to the fisheries and not seeing his brother, asked about him. His father said that he had left for home on Monday. This was the first time the boy had been missed. The father thought he was at home and the mother thought he was with his father. A search was immediately begun and kept up through Saturday and Sunday. On next day the neighbors joined in the search and the dead body of the boy was found near Wampee, between the road and the river. The body was in a shallow trench with a load of shot in the back of his head. Stevens had about \$25 in his pocket when he left the beach. The negro has not yet been captured, but it is supposed that he went to North Carolina. If he is caught he will probably be lynched. Butler was a bad character. He was to have appeared before the magistrate for stealing.

The Register's Charleston correspondent says: There is said to be an organization among the criminal classes of the city for the protection of those of its members who get within the folds of the law. The membership is said to be large and constantly increasing, which makes it a dangerous power in the community if all the reports are true. The aim of the society is all possible protection of its members, in the employment of legal talent to defend them when the members are brought up in the court house as well as affording other necessary means of protection.

Senator Tillman while in Columbia last week, in an interview with a State representative, said: "I hear of all kinds of political mutterings in the State in regard to the approaching State campaign, but I have not heard what is going on. He says the majority is all right; if Judge Simonton's decisions as to the O. P. question are sustained he says he does not fear anything from them. He feels confident that he will get his dispensary bill through Congress at the approaching session. He did not feel any uneasiness that Judge Simonton's position would be sustained."

After Jan. 1 next, which is now very close at hand, the registration laws of South Carolina will be on session. That was the way a lawyer expressed it to a representative of the State. The reason for this statement is that on and after that day the simple educational and property qualifications for the franchise will be all to remain of the same scheme devised in the late constitutional convention. The "understanding clause" will on that date become a thing of the past, and in the future no legal pitfall will stand in the way of the stability of the suffrage article.

E. A. Webster, the new collector of Internal Revenue for this State, has assumed charge of his office. He has rearranged the revenue districts, putting Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg and Union in the third district. Mr. Webster has removed the Democratic Deputy Collectors and appointed the following in charge of the three districts: First—J. Fordham, colored; Second—Edmund Deese, colored; Third—Anson O. Merick, white.

A national park at the Cowpens battle ground in Cherokee county is agitating the people of Georgia, now, and they will make a strenuous effort to have the next congress authorize the purchase of the property and to have it improved in a manner creditable to the government and our forefathers who fought and fell there. Senator McClaurin favors the park and will work for it.

Cherry's fair was a decided success in every particular. Large crowds attended from the adjoining counties and from a distance, and the exhibits were complete. The horse and bicycle races were on the standard and every body was satisfied. The fair was a success in every particular. The fair was a success in every particular. The fair was a success in every particular.

## TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

### The South.

### Alabama Populists declare against fusion.

Negroes lynched a negro rapist in Alabama. Six prisoners broke jail at Chasterville, Ala. A rich vein of gold has been discovered in Falding county, Ga.

Pensacola, Fla. has suffered a \$100,000 fire of incendiary origin. The reports of flycatching near Blackshear at Savannah, Ga. were false. A Virginia Legislature is in session. It is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Governor Ellerbo, of South Carolina, announces that he is a candidate for reelection. G. Henry Oliver, 40 years old, of Norfolk, Va., shot and killed himself at his home.

Ex-Governor Evans, of South Carolina, is to be married Dec. 15th to Miss Keno, of Connecticut. Atlanta, Ga., is to have a new evening paper, in which the Appletons, of New York, are interested.

North Carolina has eighty-six roller flouring mills, and a large majority of them are operated by water power. Quicksand beds in the suburbs of New Orleans, La., have caused the partial abandonment of a large section.

Hicks Price, colored, awaiting trial for a felonious assault, was taken from jail at Starks, Fla., by a mob and hanged. A handsome silver service was presented to the gunboat Nashville at the Norfolk navy yard by citizens of Nashville, Tenn.

Engineer L. M. Bumgarner, of the Spartanburg and Asheville road, who was shot a few days ago by a tramp named Lambert, is dead. The University of Virginia defeated the University of North Carolina, at Richmond, on Thanksgiving day, in a game of football, 12 to 0.

At Alexander, near Asheville, N. C., an attempt was made to wreck the east-bound freight, but was detected just in time to prevent its success. Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, announces that for want of funds no applications will be issued for any fugitives from the jurisdiction of the State's officials.

The receivers of the failed Western Carolina Bank, of Asheville, N. C., have filed their report, showing assets, good and bad, in excess of liabilities, \$29,592.63.

At Rockstile church, in Webster county, Ky., Allen, a young man, horsewhipped Rev. Joplin, who had reproved him for bad behavior during the services. S. H. Fishblade, of Wilmington, N. C., has assigned. The assets estimated at \$25,000, are said to exceed the liabilities. Preferences amount to \$19,000 out of \$25,000.

A barrel of alcohol turned over on a lantern in the warehouse of the Ravenswood Distilling Company, St. Louis, causing a loss of \$100,000, with insurance of about 75 per cent. Henry Oliver, aged about 40 years, committed suicide at Richmond, Va., by plunging a gun under his chin, blowing off the entire front part of his head. The cause of the rash act is not known.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says Clark Howell, editor of the Constitution has withdrawn from that paper, and that Evan P. Howell and Clark Howell will begin the publication of a new morning and evening paper.

Wilmington, N. C., has just organized a paid fire department modeled after that of Atlanta, which is one of the best in the South. An Atlanta fireman will go to Wilmington to train the members of the new department.

The North. At Akron, Mich., Scott A. Bowdish shot his daughter and killed himself. Two men and a woman met death in a blazing building at Jamestown, N. Y. At Farmland, O., fire destroyed the postoffice, railway station and opera house.

The deputy customs collector of Evansville, Ind., is in jail on the charge of embezzlement. The Warwick Cycle Manufacturing Company, at Springfield, Mass., has been attached for \$100,000.

During the forty hours devotion at a Catholic church in Kankakee, Ill., Mrs. Michael Brazil recovered her sight after two years of blindness. At Hollydaysburg, Pa., two men are sentenced to hang for murder; a man in the Baltimore penitentiary, just before his suicide said he had committed the murder.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Shepherd has been arrested on a charge of embezzling nearly \$200,000 from F. D. Robinson and a receiver has been asked for his firm, which is alleged to be insolvent and owing \$2,000,000.

Biscuits. An attempt to rob the North Amherst, O., bank was a failure. No American citizens are now confined in a prison in the Island of Cuba. Kentucky distillers have abandoned their efforts to form a trust.

The sealing situation between Canada and the United States is still badly mixed. A special from Seattle, Wash., says Dawson City is threatened with starvation. The price of a beefsteak is \$3.50. Earthquakes in the mountainous districts of Saxony Thuringia have seriously damaged the famous railroad viaduct of the Gera valley.

The Marine Hospital service, in the South Sea districts, has closed its work and the fever is officially ended. Chief Justice Bingham has been sentenced to prison for a term of five years in the penitentiary for the embezzlement of \$250,000 of the funds of this university. London says a steamer on the returning voyage from the St. James Canal will start for London about January 1st on a tour of the world.

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## ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY.

### Governor Ellerbo Wants to Remain in Office Another Term.

## HE DEFENDS DISPENSARY LAW.

### He Is in Favor of Amending the Law, and Drop the Profit Feature, Etc.--Horrible Murder in Horry.

Governor Ellerbo has declared his candidacy for reelection as governor of the State, and in advance of his annual message to the general assembly, he has seen fit to present his views in regard to the liquor question. He also strongly expresses himself in regard to criticisms that had been made of his official acts. Last week he gave out an interview. In regard to a statement in a Charleston paper that he had told Newbold not to surrender, the governor says: "I am getting heartily sick and tired of such dirty flings and insinuations. It seems that a gentleman has no protection, but has to submit to such slanderous insinuations."

"There seems to be a common understanding on the part of certain people to destroy the dispensary law, and they take advantage of all unfortunate occurrences to use them against the law. Since I have been Governor I have tried fearlessly to perform my official duties, and will not be swayed by idle clamor or senseless criticism."

"The most difficult problem that confronts us today is that of the liquor traffic. The dispensary, I think, is the best solution of the question, but as the courts have decided that the dispensary is in violation of the constitution, I am in favor of amending the law so as to make it a police regulation by eliminating the profit feature, and if necessary not sell it as a beverage, but only for medicinal and sacramental purposes."

"Those who advocate high license laws are already not ready to attend to the decisions of the courts, for in the case of Scott vs. Donald, the court advanced the view that the State could prohibit, though it could inspect, but could do no more. If the dispensary is not a police regulation, and the State cannot control the liquor under the dispensary law, it certainly cannot do so under high license. Besides, under a high license system it would, in a few months, degenerate into the open barroom."

"I propose to go before the people on record, and if necessary, to make the policy just outlined. Some of my enemies have said I might be re-elected because of the unwritten law to give a governor two terms. I want it understood that no one need keep out of the race on this account, and I would not have it as a mere matter of precedent if my efforts did not warrant an endorsement."

"If I cannot refute the numerous charges that have been made against me, and cannot show to the people that I have honestly and faithfully tried to discharge the duties of the office, I do not care to be re-elected."

## MR. WHILDEN'S ADDRESS.

To the Sunday School Workers of South Carolina. To the Sunday School Workers of the State of South Carolina: Asking divine guidance, I have accepted the call to the position of field secretary of the South Carolina Sunday School Association and have entered upon my official duties. It will be my purpose to do all I can to further the Master's kingdom in this special line of work and will try, in as short a time as I can to visit all the counties of this State to the end that they may all be enrolled under the organized banner of the Sunday School Association's interdenominational work.

I would earnestly ask that all interested in this work will open correspondence with me, that we may arrange dates for holding county conventions, and would earnestly urge that this particular matter in our work be emphasized; also that the officers and executive committees of the various county organizations bestir themselves as to places of meeting, programme and contributions from the schools for the State work.

Let us be earnest in prayer one for another and for the work, and we have the assurance of that promise, "That He who hath begun a good work in you will continue it until the day of Jesus Christ." Yours in the work, FRANK E. WHILDEN, Field Secretary for South Carolina, Charleston, S. C., November 15, 1897.

Released on \$1,000 Bonds. Walter O'Quinn, charged with the murder of Policeman Ponder, of Atlanta, Ga., has been acquitted. Julius Simon and L. Steinar, arraigned for the same crime, were released on \$1,000 bonds.

Ed Purvis Hanged. Ed Purvis, a negro, was hanged in the jail yard at Lillington, Harnett county, North Carolina, for the murder of M. Blackman, a white fireman on the Atlantic Coast Line, on the 14th of August last. Purvis confessed in the crime.

Embassies Given Pardoned. Fred W. Griffin, who as assistant cashier embezzled \$60,000 from the Northwestern National bank in Illinois, and who was sentenced to five years in the Joliet penitentiary, has been pardoned by President McKinley.

Two Distinct Stocks. Two distinct stocks of earthworms were sold at Rutherford, Cal., a few days ago. The specimens were distinguished as "Redworms" and "Blackworms," and were sold at \$100 each.

Marquees in California. Two distinct stocks of earthworms were sold at Rutherford, Cal., a few days ago. The specimens were distinguished as "Redworms" and "Blackworms," and were sold at \$100 each.

Tracy's Railway Purchase. Messrs. Alex. Brown & Son, representing a syndicate, has purchased the stock of the Tracy Railway, of Pittsburg, Pa. Tracy has 117 miles of electric road, and is building a new one.

Plague in India Unchecked. The spread of the bubonic plague shows no signs of abatement at Poonah, Surat and elsewhere in India. It has extended to Belgium and Ahmednagar. At the latter place two-thirds of the inhabitants have already sought safety in flight.

Dr. Dorland Dead. Rev. Dr. Luke Dorland, of Hot Springs, N. C., founder of the Dorland University, Hot Springs, died at the home of his son, Chas. J. Dorland, in Springfield, Ill., aged 88 years.

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## TRADE REPORT.

### No General Improvement, Says Bradstreet's Review.

Bradstreet's weekly trade report for the past week, says in part: "Notwithstanding the appearance of a demand for holiday specialties at some points in the South, at Chicago, St. Louis and in the tributary thereto, general trade throughout the country has shown no general improvement. Most favorable reports are from the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of the Missouri and Kansas, where colder weather has stimulated demand at the interior and country merchants have been buying with comparative freedom."

"The Eastern cotton goods industry continues depressed. Consumers evidently do not intend to buy extensively until they believe the price of raw cotton is ready to advance. Competition from Southern mills—more particularly overproduction by manufacturers who produce a single staple—underlies existing large stocks and the heaviness of prices. Convertors and manufacturers of cotton yarns are situated relatively more favorably. Other lines representing seasonal distribution are manufacturers of woollens, clothing, shoes and jobbers of fancy groceries. At Philadelphia there is a check in demand for products in leading textile lines and arrangements are making to run on shorter time. Iron and steel have not been in as active demand as expected, and are lower, notwithstanding furnaces and mills are supplied with orders sufficient to carry them well into next year. A favorable feature is found in advances in wages of operatives in various industrial lines."

"There are 335 business failures reported throughout the United States, compared with 235 last week. There are 41 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada, compared with 51 last week."

The explosion of a three-ton engine was torn to fragments and every living animal killed instantly. The little town of Chesterfield is a mass of ruin, every house being moved from its foundation, windows shattered, doors smashed in, and the streets filled with wreckage. The explosion was felt in all directions for fifteen miles distant. The gas in the well was blown out and a workman named Cooper lit it and caused another explosion, in which he was fatally burned. The damage cannot be estimated.

A FEARFUL TYPHOON. One of the Worst Disasters Ever Reported from the Southern Ocean. A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says the typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands on the 6th of October, was the cause of one of the worst disasters ever reported from the southern ocean in many years, if not in the history of that section of the world. Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was appalling.

The difficulties of getting news from the islands at any time, and owing to the remoteness of some of the provinces visited by the hurricane, all details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until the 1st of November. The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient, brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and the winds. A veritable town was swept and blown away. Fully 400 Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated that nearly 6,000 natives perished.

The island of Siam swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property, valued at several million dollars and causing wholesale deaths among the natives.

INDIGENT CUBAN-AMERICANS. Gen. Leo Says There Are 1,607 in the Island. Consul General Leo has made a report to the Secretary of State, in which he says there are 1,607 American citizens in Cuba dependent upon charitable assistance. They have been partly provided for out of the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress for relief of the poor in making provision for the relief of these citizens more than \$1,500 a week must be expended. He has drawn \$25,000 of the sum appropriated, of which two drafts for \$5,000 each were drawn last month. He expresses the opinion that a considerable time must elapse before the indigents will be self-sustaining.

Visible Supply of Cotton. Secretary Oglesby's weekly statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows an increase, compared with last week of 234,104 bales, as compared with last year as 230,363. He places the total visible at 3,445,516 bales against 2,217,360 last week and 3,675,839 last year. Of the former amount 3,45,526 bales are American.

Not a Pipe of Peace. At Mount Sterling, Ky., J. B. Embrey, a farmer, was shot and killed by his tenant, L. A. Shull. They quarreled over a division of the tobacco crop.

Easy Death From Hydrophobia. Ernest Eggeleker, a farmer, died from hydrophobia at the Baptist Sanitarium in St. Louis, Mo. He was bitten by a dog in September. His death was in direct contradiction to the popular impression that death by hydrophobia is always attended with horrible all times, drank water freely, did not froth at the mouth, nor bark like a dog and did not suffer. His one attendant was more for company than for medical service.

Bryan Endows a College Prize. William J. Bryan has given to the Missouri State University \$250, which is to be annually used in awarding a prize for the best essay on the science of government.

To Print \$48,000,000. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has authorized the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print and deliver to the U. S. Treasurer \$48,000,000 in silver certificates, \$24,000,000 in gold certificates, \$24,000,000 in greenbacks, and \$24,000,000 in treasury notes.

George O'Connell Advances Salary. It is announced from St. Louis, Mo., that as Thanksgiving present Mr. George J. O'Connell, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system, has advanced his salary all along the line to \$100,000.

## NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION

### The Experience of People in an Indiana Town.

## WERE SHAKEN OUT OF BED.

### A Three-Ton Engine Was Torn to Fragments and Every Living Animal Killed Instantly.

A special from Andersonville (Ky.) to the Louisville Evening Post says Chesterfield, Ind., was almost wiped off the map by the explosion of eighty quarts of nitro-glycerine, which had been brought overland from Montpelier and placed in an open field half a mile from town. Marion, Mansey and Sam Maguire were working gas wells near by when the explosion occurred. Mansey was blown fifty feet, but not fatally injured. Maguire was thrown a hundred feet in the air and badly lacerated, but will recover. Mr. James Cole's house, 300 rods distant, was blown to pieces. The explosion tore a hole in the ground down to the water line, and so far it is limited, it was spontaneous.

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## TOBACCO CURING

### By the Leaf Cure on Wire and the Stalk Processes.

By H. R. Battle, Director, assisted by T. L. Battle, and L. H. Carpeny, Experiment Station.] A crop which is of so much importance in North Carolina that 2,250 farmers as shown by the Eleventh Census, raised in 1883 enough in planting it, deserves to be studied with the view of improvement in cultivation and handling for market. The acreage in 1889 in the State was 97,077 acres, and the total crop produced during that year was 99,375,398 pounds. The value of this tobacco was \$6,175,888, and the average value per pound was 14.2 cents. Considering only the large tobacco-producing States (those producing over five million pounds annually), North Carolina heads the list with the average value per pound. The average yield per acre was 1,025 pounds.

The seed is sown first in a plant-bed and the plants transplanted from it to the field. The seed-bed is generally in a protected situation, sheltered on the north by trees, and facing the South to have the best exposure, and generally on the side of a small stream. The beds are prepared and the seed sown during January or February, or even as late as the earlier part of March. The soil chosen is generally virgin, of light sandy texture, moist and rich. Brush or weeds are burned upon them to kill out all insects and weeds. The soil, after cooling, is thoroughly hoed and raked to get it in as fine condition as possible, leaving the ashes in the soil for their fertilizing properties. Stable manure, well rotted, or a strong mineral fertilizer is used in the seed bed. Seed is carefully sown at the rate usually of one tablespoonful for every 100 square yards, having previously mixed the seed with an amount of fertilizer. Cross-seeding is recommended to every farmer who raises regular stands. Some planters recommend a second sowing of seed, of a tablespoonful in quantity, to ensure this. The seed is now lightly covered by brushing in manure, or by a weeding hoe, or by a light roller, or by tramping with the feet. A light covering of straw or leaves is placed upon the bed for protection, or a slight covering of stable manure. It is the general custom to give the bed an additional protection of a cloth to completely cover it. This is accomplished by using a light blanket on the bed, which is pinned to the ground, to make a square frame, with the corners carefully nailed together. Inexpensive cotton-sheeting is sewed together and then tacked on the frame so as to completely cover the whole bed. This is not only to keep the bed warm, but to keep out the principal one among which is the flea beetle, which, in every locality, is destructive to the young plants. The cover can be removed two or three weeks before the plants are set out in the field. This is done when the leaves are about 2 inches in length. The time varies from the middle or latter part of April to the last of May, according to the season. Generally, different fields are transplanted at different times to cause their maturing consecutively, and to give a continuous supply of leaves for the young fields in succession. A new process is being developed in which sprouting the seed artificially before they are planted is used, which is said to decrease the time in the seed-bed before transplanting to thirty or forty days. The quality of soil needed varies for different types. For the yellow variety the soil best suited is a light, gravelly loam, with open clay subsoil to prevent the collection of much moisture around the roots. It is well cultivated and put in fine, mellow condition, and a good plant fertilizer, generally at the rate of 200 to 500 pounds to the acre, applied in drills 4 feet apart, either alone or in connection with stable manure or specially prepared compost. A turning plow is used to get on the soil and make a good seed bed. The culture is necessary for tobacco, to insure proper drainage, so much needed by it. The system of roots is superficial, and the soil, consequently, should not be worked deeply. For this reason, the soil should be kept in by hoes. Grass must be kept out, and the topsoil kept in a mellow condition. During the growth of the plant, especially after topping occurs, suckers grow from the stalk at the base of the leaves, and these must be removed by the grower, to prevent injury to the leaf. It is not desired that the tobacco should bloom and seed, as this injures the quality of the leaf. To prevent this it is topped by pulling off the button at the top, which will, in time, grow the flower and seed pods, together with several inches of the upper stalk. This topping is done so as to allow from ten to fourteen leaves to remain upon the stalk. The leaves are never counted, as an experienced hand can tell at a glance how much of the upper stalk, together with the lower stalk, should be left to leave the exact number of leaves desired. This experience is gained by the following fact: From the regularity of the growth of the leaves upon the stalk, the ninth leaf is always the one on the third tier, immediately above the first and lowest leaf upon the stalk.

The insect enemies of the tobacco plant, in addition to the flea-bug or beetle, already mentioned, are the cutworm, bud or boll worm, and hornworm, all produced by the matured fly of the particular species. The cutworm attacks the young plants after transplanting, often eating entirely through the plant in a single night. The worms of the large Carolina moth (Plethodon Carolina), the tobacco worm, or horn-caterpillar, which is the most dreaded enemy of tobacco, infests the plant in June or July on the large tobacco leaves, and must be carefully picked off by hand as often as they appear. The bud or boll worm, so injurious to cotton and corn, is also destructive, feeding on the bud, and is often a pest to the grower. Hand-picking is to be preferred.

CURING TOBACCO BY THE OLD STYLE. Up to this period in the life of a tobacco plant, the treatment is identical, whether the curing is to be done by one process or another. An outline of the stalk curing process is as follows: When the topping of the tobacco occurs, the tobacco is next to the ground are pulled off, or "primed," usually leaving in this way the stalk bare for 4 to 6 inches from the ground. Some prefer to allow these leaves to remain on the stalk until they are ready to be pulled off, and then to pull them off. Up to this

point, as has been stated, these leaves have been thrown away, and as yet in many localities. Others prefer to cure these priming leaves, and the top in this direction is to be commended. The plants are carefully suckered, and the worms taken off as soon as they appear on the leaves. As a general rule, it may be said that plants are ready to be cut off for curing 30 to 120 days after transplanting. The tobacco is considered ripe when the leaves turn a light shade of green or greenish yellow, often in spots, when the fuzz on the leaf disappears, and when the leaf is folded over from below it will crack open when pressed between the thumb and finger. The stalks then, while standing, are split open two-thirds of the way from the top to the bottom, and cut off an inch or two below the bottom leaf. For curing, 6 or 7 stalks are strung upon a smooth pine stick, usually 4 feet 6 inches long, by inserting it through the split portion of the stalk. For curing, the common log barn is used, the sizes being 16 feet and 20 feet square, and 20 feet high. The sticks holding the stalks are carefully handled and placed in the barn, arranged in tiers. The curing is done by means of two return flues about 12 inches in diameter, made of sheet iron, running horizontally at the bottom of the barn and fired from the outside. This method is known as the curing, to distinguish upon a smooth pine stick, usually 4 feet 6 inches long, by inserting it through the split portion of the stalk. For curing, the common log barn is used, the sizes being 16 feet and 20 feet square, and 20 feet high. The sticks holding the stalks are carefully handled and placed in the barn, arranged in tiers. The curing is done by means of two return flues about 12 inches in diameter, made of sheet iron, running horizontally at the bottom of the barn and fired from the outside. 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