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How Washington kept his Birthdays

By Fred Myron Colby.

WASHINGTON'S earliest birthdays were spent in Westmoreland County, in the old-fashioned farmhouse on the Potomac, where he was born. You have all seen pictures of this house, with its low, slanting roof and its two huge chimneys, one at each end, outside the house. It was burned down when Washington was about four years old; and the family then removed to a farm on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, in Stafford County.

At this latter place young Washington received the rudiments of education at an "old field school-house," humble enough in its pretensions, and kept by one of his father's tenants, named Hobby, who was also the sexton of the parish. The instruction doled out to him was of the simplest kind—reading, writing and ciphering, and, later on, surveying; but this was supplemented by excellent training at home.

On the broad meadows of the Rappahannock, near by his home, Washington gave the first exhibition of his martial inclinations. The boys at Master Hobby's school were divided into two military companies; and the rivalry between them was sustained by many a parade, sham fight and snow-ball battles and snow-fort sieges. One of these spirited contests took place on a 22d of February, and the account has come down pretty straight, and presents an exciting picture of that old time.

It was the February of 1743, and Washington was eleven years old. The day was damp and stormy, with plenty of snow; and the two sides had it out on the meadows. Of course, Washington was the leader on one side, and a boy named William Bustle commanded the rival troop. The mimic battle terminated in Washington's favor, the other side being so completely pummeled that we do not hear anything more of the claims of William Bustle.

When Washington was sixteen, he gave up going to school, and became a surveyor. This took him out into the woods, and he had to encounter all sorts of dangers and risks. His sixteenth birthday he passed in the wilds of Western Virginia, where he was surveying a vast tract of land for its owner, Lord Fairfax. He had now fairly entered upon the stern business of life. We can imagine the rude camp, the brilliant firelight under the trees, and the cool winds blowing down from the hills, as young Washington ate his late supper on the 22d of February, 1748, in the wilderness of the great Kanawha Valley.

His next birthday he spent at Mount Vernon, where he had gone to live with his brother Lawrence. He was then a tall, fine looking fellow, with many ways, and had had his first love affair—a sort of boy and girl attachment with Anne Carey, his "lowland beauty." On February 22, 1753, George and his brother Lawrence were on their way home from a trip to Barbadoes, whither they had gone in the hope of finding health for the master of Mount Vernon, who the same year died at his beautiful home, which was afterward to be inseparably associated with the younger brother.

About this time Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, commissioned Washington as an officer in the army; and he was sent the next year as a commissioner to a French fort, claimed to have been built as a hostile demonstration on English lands. He was absent about three months on his mission, which he accomplished with tact and judgment. But the war cloud spread in a broader and darker shadow, and February 22, 1754, saw George Washington at Alexandria collecting military supplies for use in the impending conflict. In that war Washington received his first baptism of fire, and is said to have fired the first shot that ushered in the old French War.

Washington's birthday in 1756 was spent in the Northern States, he being on a mission to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, at Boston. He was absent from February 4 to March 28, and the whole journey was made on horseback. At his next anniversary we find him laying papers before the Earl of Loudon, with the object of having the Virginian troops,

society of his wife, to whom he had been married about six weeks. It was during his honeymoon, and there is no doubt but that his natal day was properly celebrated. Many of his succeeding birthdays were spent at the same charming seat, but with no special circumstances to make them memorable.

In February, 1776, the Revolutionary War was on, and Washington was at Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the American army. Mrs. Washington was with him, and they were quartered at the Craige House, since famous as the home of Longfellow. He was then forty-four years old, and the first gray hair was showing at his temples.

Washington spent his birthday in 1777 at his headquarters at Morristown, N. J., and that in 1779 at his

headquarters at New Windsor. Several of these anniversaries must have been rather sad and depressing to him; for the war was progressing slowly, and the outlook was gloomy for American independence. But Washington never despaired, and ever looked forward to the dawning of a brighter day. In the end he was not disappointed.

On February 20, 1783, the preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed, and General Washington ate his birthday cake that year with the satisfaction of a man who had accomplished a great work. He had passed the half-century mark, and was the greatest man of his century. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—From the Christian Register.

WASHINGTON'S LIFE.

In seventeen hundred thirty-two George Washington was born; Truth, goodness, skill and glory his whole life did adorn.

In seventeen hundred seventy-five the nation's chief he took Of all the army in the State, Who near his flag forsook.

In seventeen hundred eighty-three Retired to private life; He saw his much-loved country free From battle and from strife.

In seventeen hundred eighty-nine, The country with one voice, Proclaimed him President to shine, Elected by the people's choice.

In seventeen hundred ninety-nine The nation's chief he took Of all the army in the State, Who near his flag forsook.

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A DAY IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

"The defender of his country, the founder of liberty, the friend of man. He lived—the ornament of the eighteenth century. He died—the regret of a mourning world."

BREAKFAST:
Baked apples
Roasted sweet potatoes
Fried omelette, maple molasses,
Washington rolls, Coffee

LUNCHEON:
Oysters roasted in the shells
Cappuccino
Beefsteak biscuits (hot)
Virginia fruit cake
Lemonade

DINNER:
Virginia fried chicken, tartare sauce
Southern mashed potatoes
Sweet potatoes fried
Sauté cabbage
Beefsteak biscuits (hot)
Cherry ice-cream
Poucho cake
Black coffee

Note—A menu consisting of old-time Southern dishes has been planned for Washington's birthday as nearly as practicable with observing the rule governing the observance of these meals. If an old-time setting can be given them it will add much to the zest of the occasion. Although not every household can boast of old china and silver plate, it may enter into the spirit of the celebration by

oyster is retained in this manner of cooking. The oysters can, instead, be opened into a hot dish and seasoned with butter, salt, pepper and lemon juice. Serve immediately.

In Virginia it is a favorite way of brooking the oysters, where there is an open fireplace, to place them in their shells on the coals, where they roast quickly, and are then eaten immediately from the shell.

Virginia Fruit Cake—One cupful each of sugar, molasses and butter, one-half cupful of cream, three cupfuls flour, three eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cloves, one-half small nutmeg grated, eight ounces of raisins seeded and cut, five ounces of currants and three ounces of citron, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Mix in order named; dissolve in two teaspoonful of water and add it last. Bake in slow oven. An excellent recipe.

Virginia Fried Chicken—After broiling the chicken it should be allowed to cook gently an hour on the cooler part of the range, turning it frequently to brown all parts alike. This is a favorite holiday dish at the South, and Virginians contend that their own brand is superior to all others, it containing a sweetness of flavor and juiciness not found elsewhere. An old Virginia cook will tell you this is owing, first, to the age of the fowl (it must be young); second,



Dear is the name we love to speak,
And sweet to linger on,
While all the great and strong and weak
Thank God for Washington!

All lands embrace the lusty name;
Time holy it sacred unto fame,
The peerless hero's deeds are known
To humble cot and royal throne,
And yet, and still, and all that see
Or feel the worth of Liberty,
May in his life discern the part
Of Truth and Virtue in the chart
That guided all his ways,
Nor failed through storm and treachery,
And truly darkest days,
To lead him on to Victory!

No skill of fading crumbly Art
Can make his fame secure,
But in the galaxy of loyal heart
It lives forever pure.

Let us each faithful filial heart
Let our devotion by all;
That by his Virtue enquire,
His love for truth, of wrong, his hate,
For sympathy his Withering scorn,
For duty and to country sworn,
His longing of unweary strife,
His sweet and calm domestic life,
And bear with him that loving rod,
His love and sympathy in God,
So may we worthy be
To wear the title, "Freedom's son,"
And guard for Time the legacy
We hold from Washington!

—Youth's Companion.

other means. Horace Greeley writes in his "Visit to Mount Vernon" in 1841, of the "garden rich in rare and valuable plants; among them are many planted by the hand of the Father of His Country. Peaches, pears, lemons, oranges are thickly surrounded by the rose, myrtle, rose geranium, etc., as well as by plants whose unfamiliar names escape me."

So what more appropriate than to "blend" (its) fragrance with the memory of Washington" by selecting a house-plant in bloom (if a vase of flowers cannot be had) for the center of the table; for most flower lovers can command these in late winter from their own windows. Conceal the pot with green crepe paper tied in place by narrow green ribbons. A suitable decoration for place cards is a spray of cherry blossoms painted across the top corner, or the blossom made in tissue paper and gummed to the card would be dainty in effect. Or the cards may simply contain the quotation, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Old-Fashioned Baked Apples—Six juicy apples; pare and core whole; use a large corer. Place side by side in baking pan and fill centres with brown sugar; squeeze into each a few drops of lemon juice, and stick in each a long piece of lemon rind evenly cut; put enough water in the bottom of the pan to prevent the apples from burning and bake gently until done. Baste with the water and keep a cover over the pan while baking.

Oysters Roasted in the Shell—Wash the shells clean and wipe dry. Place in a baking pan and put into a hot oven for about twenty minutes. Serve on hot dishes the moment they are taken from the oven. Though this is not an elegant dish, many people enjoy it, as the best flavor of the

contrary to all rules, as little time as possible must elapse from the moment when the chicken finds itself headless until it is snugly packed in the frying pan; and, thirdly, the manner of cooking. To serve the chicken spread the tartare (or cream) sauce in the centre of a cold platter, arrange the pieces of chicken on this and garnish with a border of pickled beets. To recall the cherry tree story, with its moral, cut the beets into the form of diminutive hatacates. Serve at once.

Fried Sweet Potatoes—Wash four sweet potatoes and cut half an hour; then peel and cut in slices a quarter of an inch thick; drop them in boiling fat and fry a light brown on both sides. Take out with a fork and sift very lightly with fine salt, then thickly with powdered sugar. Pile pyramid-wise on a hot dish and serve immediately. If they are preferred dry and mealy bake one hour; fifteen minutes longer will make them moist and sweet.

Cherry Ice Cream—Make a quart of plain vanilla ice cream; reserve half a pint; line a mold with the remainder; fill the centre with a cupful of canned cherries drained dry from their syrup, stoned and sweetened more if needed; cover with the reserved ice cream; pack in the usual way for half an hour, or just long enough to chill but not to freeze the fruit. Frost the pound cake and decorate the top with candied cherries, imitating a bunch of the fruit, in the centre, with green frosting for leaves.

DEATH IN HEAVY TORNADO

Furious Gale Strews Corpses in its Wake

WIDE SPREAD PROPERTY LOSS

A Dozen or More Dead, Scores Injured and Great Property Damage—Tornado Cuts Path a Hundred Feet Wide Through the Town and Sweeps Clean an Area of Five Miles

Tyler, Tex., Special. Tyler was swept by the most disastrous tornado in its history before daylight Friday. Coming from the southwest, the storm swept over the main residence quarter of the city, leaving a trail of death and devastation.

The known dead in Tyler are C. A. Francis, agent of The Daily News, and his wife and baby and a negro, Mose Lee, 80 years of age.

Francis' body was found a hundred yards from his wrecked home. The body of his child was found in the street. Mrs. Francis was in the wreckage of the building.

Six seriously injured persons are reported. They are Irwin Franklin and his wife and four children. One of the children may die. The Franklins were caught in the wreckage of their home.

It is feared that the death list in Tyler may reach a dozen and the number of injured will probably aggregate two score when reports of the casualties are all received.

Twelve buildings were wrecked in the confusion it is difficult to compile an accurate list of the casualties.

Wires are down in all directions from Tyler, but reports from farmers are that farm houses all around Tyler were blown down.

It is impossible to ascertain the loss of life in the rural regions, but it is known that the tornado swept everything clean for a distance of five miles. Three miles from town the wind demolished the home of Irwin Franklin, severely injuring Franklin and his wife and four children. The tornado tore a path through Tyler 100 feet wide. Buildings, telephone and electric light poles were laid flat in the storm's path while great damage was done in other parts of the city.

Hattisburg, Miss., Special.—A tornado passed over Jones county north of here Friday and the town of Mossville, of several hundred inhabitants, is reported to have been blown away. At least two are dead and several injured.

The town of Noso, as well as the town of Service on the Laurel branch of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad were blown away. Whether or not there were any fatalities cannot be learned.

Advices from Dallas state that the tornado swept Tyler, Smith county, Texas, killing four persons and doing considerable damage.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Severe wind and rain storms visited the South and Southwest causing loss of life and much damage to property. In Smith county, Texas, several people were killed by a tornado, including C. A. Francis and wife; Mrs. W. Francis and child, and a negro named Mose Lee. Much damage was wrought by the storm, small buildings and outhouses especially suffering.

Many points in Mississippi report damage by heavy winds and an unusually downpour of rain. At Mossville, near Laurel, several lives are reported lost.

At Jackson, the heaviest rain experienced in years fell. It was accompanied by terrific wind and lightning.

Three Towns Demolished.

Meridian, Miss., Special.—Three small Mississippi towns were practically demolished by a tornado Friday. Reports of the number killed range from 6 to 10 with the smaller number probably correct.

Mossville, Service and Noso are the towns destroyed. They are all in Jones county and all are very small, being merely a handful of scattered dwellings. The tornado struck them about noon and in most instances is reported to have carried buildings in its path completely off the lots on which they stood. Nearby fields were covered with wreckage and the branches of several trees were littered with small household articles.

L. S. Morrison, a resident of Mossville, who came here after the storm, said that he was out of doors during the blow and was compelled to grasp a wire fence to keep from being blown away. He said the dead at Mossville were Alex Windham and wife, negroes. Near the town he said four white persons had been killed, a man and his wife and their two children whose names he did not learn. The seriously injured at Mossville are J. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell and Minnie Campbell.

Near Service one child of Ike Holloway is reported dead and also an unknown negro.

The tornado was accompanied by a burst of rain which caused a sudden rise in the creeks and washed away several bridges. Roads have become impassable in the cyclone district and telegraph and telephone wires were not working.

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS

Newly Items Gathered From the Different Sections of South Carolina.

Dispensary Claims.

Columbia State, 14th.

South Carolina lost thousands of "miniatures" in her transactions with the Big Springs Distilling company of Cincinnati. "Miniatures" are baby flasks, each containing two drinks of moderate size. There were supposed to be 10 of these little flasks in each case of quarts of "Lewis '66," sold by this concern.

In 50 cases there would be 500 miniatures, but the ratio increased rapidly and in 75 cases there would be 1,000.

The invoices show that these were sent invariably to saloon keepers in other States. But the South Carolina dispensary got none of them.

Furthermore, the invoices collected from dozens of saloon keepers in several States show that South Carolina paid \$10.00 per case for "Lewis '66" and in Georgia, even after passing through two middlemen, saloon keepers paid but \$9.50 for it—and got the miniatures.

Col. Felder figured that on the 575 cases of "Lewis '66" bought by the State dispensary, the State lost 7,000 miniatures, not to mention some larger matters. These miniatures retail for 25 cents each.

It was also put in evidence that sherry wine of a certain kind has been sold elsewhere by this firm for \$2 1/2 cents per gallon, whereas South Carolina paid \$1.50 per gallon.

It was said by Col. Felder of the bulk goods sold the State by this concern that analysis showed it to have been "sorghum syrup, ball potash, rye flavoring and aniline dye."

The commission rendered judgment that this concern owes the State for over charges \$12,200, of which \$7,000 is offset by a claim against the State.

The amount to be deducted from the claim of Paul Jones & Co. is \$6,248.75. This was agreed upon by the dispensary commission after considerable figuring. The original account was \$21,200. Mr. A. J. Carroll, attorney, admitted that after 1902 his concern paid commissions in this State, and there were no commissions paid prior to that time, he claimed. The commission believes that Col. Carroll was misinformed about this matter, but there was no way to prove otherwise as collateral invoices prior to 1902 could not be obtained to show that there was a discrimination in prices against South Carolina.

A small claim which was disposed of was that of the George Wiedemann Brewing company of Louisville. This concern had an unpaid account of \$487.50. Invoices were put in evidence to show that to barkeepers in

Richland Profits Divided.

Columbia, Special.—The house of representatives passed to third reading Mr. McMaster's bill providing for a redivision of the dispensary profits in Richland county. This bill was drawn up at the suggestion of the municipal committee of the Chamber of Commerce and while it is also inserted in the general amendments of the Carey-Cotman law it was thought best to introduce a separate bill to order that there might be no mistake as to its passage. It provides for 50 per cent of the profits, instead of 40 per cent, to go to the city of Columbia, 30 per cent of the profits, instead of 40 per cent as formerly, to go to the county and 20 per cent, the same as heretofore, to go to the Richland school fund.

John Gary Evans Out For Senate.

Spartanburg, Special.—Ex-Gov. John Gary Evans issued a formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States senate here. It has been understood for some time that he would be in the race, but the letter he has given out is the first authorized word from him on the subject.

Mill Hand is Arrested.

Anderson, Special.—Charles R. Brown, a former employe in the weave room of the Brogon cotton mills, is in the county jail charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, it being alleged that he attacked Mr. W. N. Callas, section hand in the weave room, with a pistol and a pair of knucks. It is learned from Brown and from witnesses that Brown was discharged from the employ of the mill Tuesday because he seemingly, possibly broke some machinery.

Carnegie Increases Offer.

Anderson, Special.—Mr. Carnegie has for the third time increased the donation to the Anderson Library association for a library here. He first donated \$10,000, but his last offer is for \$14,700. He made the last increase in a letter received by the association Thursday. The building is nearly completed and will be opened for the public about March 3.

Wm. H. Valentine Chosen.

Spartanburg, Special.—William H. Valentine of Charleston was elected secretary and treasurer of the Southeastern Life Insurance company to succeed Mr. Giles I. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position as State bank examiner. Mr. Valentine is a native of Virginia and is an insurance man of ability and experience. The growth of the Southeastern company, which was organized with local capital about four years ago, has been exceedingly encouraging.

J. Bart Sims Gets Ball.

Lancaster, Special.—J. Bart Sims, who shot and killed Hampton Stogner near town recently, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000 by Justice Jonas Harry Hines, Esq., representative of Sims at the hearing.

President Roosevelt has returned Admiral Converse's reply to the critics of the department's public works.

Georgia this beer had been sold in even single gask lots for \$7.50, whereas the dispensary had paid \$8.75 in car lots for 100 casks. This on their Bohemian beer. The overcharges on this account were figures to be \$4,503, a counter claim which the State of South Carolina sets up against the \$487.50 due the brewery.

The commission in the afternoon entered upon the case of J. W. Kelley & Co., who were not present or represented. It was stated unofficially that their agent, Max Goodwin, had gone to Cuba. Col. Felder proved by documentary evidence that Kelley & Co. and King & Co. are one and the same concern. That after Kelley & Co. got into some disfavor in this State, orders were solicited under the name of King & Co. and that Kelley & Co. actually filled the orders. This house was once represented by F. M. Mixon. Their Silver Springs corn whiskey was in great favor here once. The commission did not conclude this case. But it will probably be of a general class with the others.

There is but \$59,963 in overcharges or graft laid at the door of the Cook & Bernheimer of New York by the commission. This mere bagatelle is offset by a claim of \$94.89 held against the State by the firm named. In the course of five years this house sold the State dispensary 17,275 cases.

This house deals in Gold Lion cocktails, Tokay cherry, Mt. Vernon rye and other noted brands. Their stuff was sold to South Carolina in large shipments at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3 per case higher than sold to small dealers in other States. These figures were not obtained from the books of this firm, for they did not present their books. But Col. Felder and his associates have been gathering invoices from all over the United States and it is the invariable rule that saloon keepers in other States purchased liquor and beer at prices considerably below those paid by the State of South Carolina.

The H. & H. W. Catherwood concern of Philadelphia, long represented by Jack Cranstun, had done a large business in "Three Feathers," "Upper Ten" and other confectious in booze. By the same system of calculation, based upon quotations of dealers in other States, it was proved that Catherwood's indebtedness to the State of South Carolina on "overcharges" is \$24,070. They have a claim of \$1,227 to offset this in part. This judgment was recorded.

The claim of the Belair Distilling company is for \$6381.41. There was much intricate figuring on this account and no judgment was reached.

Fight on Boll Weevil.

Columbia, Special.—There is considerable interest among the farmers of the State on the bill which passed second reading in the house, drawn to prevent the introduction of the Mexican boll weevil in this State. The bill provides that the State board of entomology shall be charged with the enforcement of the act and that the entomologist shall be charged with the promulgation of the rules and regulations. It then makes it unlawful to bring into this State any boll weevil or any cotton bolls containing the weevil in any stage of development. It also makes it unlawful to bring into this State any cotton, cotton seed, hulled, baled or unbaled from any State or section of a State where the weevil is known to exist. Any person violating this section is subject to a fine of \$50.

Divorce Specialist Caught.

Anderson, Special.—A man named Steed, who claims to be a lawyer and who is charged with issuing divorce decrees to several unhappy women in the cotton mill villages of the Piedmont section, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Scott in Greenville county near Princeton. He is in the Anderson jail and will be tried by Magistrate Wilson.

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The Birthplace of Washington.

which he commanded, put upon the regular establishment.

February 23, 1759, was passed by Washington at Mount Vernon, in the