

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

Published Every Friday
Per Annum \$1.00

H. D. Niles, L. A. McDowell, E. N. McDowell, Publishers.

Entered as second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Camden, South Carolina.

1109 N. Broad St. Phone 29

Camden, S. C., Nov. 1, 1912.

The officers and committee of the Kershaw county fair are busy getting the old court house and grounds in shape for the opening day of the fair next week. Although the fair held last year was said to be one of the best in the state, the officers are confidently expecting a better showing this year than last. Be here next week and help encourage these annual gatherings.

Chamber of Commerce.

To the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Especially to Those Who are Merchants of Camden:

I wish to say a few words to you. Some few citizens of Camden have tried to keep alive a Chamber of Commerce, but the effort has been most discouraging. The merchants are the ones who are most vitally interested in questions that affect the commercial life of the town, but they show little interest in this organization. A few people cannot run a body of this kind; it must have the support of a large number to carry influence or attain success.

Personally, I do not see that I gain anything trying to keep up an organization that nobody else wants or will support. A meeting with only six to twelve present can accomplish practically nothing. Every man who comes feels ashamed at being one of so small a number, and realizes that the sentiment of the community is not at his back.

Some of our merchants have never even joined the Chamber.

I am completely discouraged and would like to quit, but I do hate to start a thing and then back out and let it drop.

Do you think it worth while to keep the organization going?

At the last meeting it was decided to ask the merchants of Camden to buy the tomatoes put up by the Girls Tomato Club of the county from the girls immediately after the county fair at the price paid regularly on the market, in order to encourage them in their undertaking. Will you do this?

Yours truly,

Laurens T. Mills.

ORDER FOR SPECIAL SESSION COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The State of South Carolina, In The Supreme Court.

Whereas the members of the Camden Bar have presented a petition requesting me to order a special term of the court of Common Pleas for the County of Kershaw, commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November, next, and continuing for two weeks if so much time be necessary:

And, whereas, it appears that there should be such special term of court:

Now, therefore, I, Eugene B. Gary, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina do hereby order that said court be held.

Eugene B. Gary, Chief Justice.

To Serve Dinner.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will serve dinner and lunches in the back rooms of the basement of the old court house during the County Fair.

IN FORMER DAYS

New England Settlers Got Along With Scant Material.

Early Yankees brought over scant supplies of household furnishings. They came in small ships, which provided scarcely enough room for themselves, their provisions, clothing, ammunition and other absolute necessities of life, says The Boston Globe. Fortunately, they found in the new country a number of things which served them well in every day housekeeping.

The first settlers of the Plymouth built rude huts for their first homes. The people who came over with Winthrop in June, 1630, either built huts with bark and branches of trees, or erected tents of cloth till they could provide themselves with better shelter. So Hawthorne relates. Some settlers dug little caves in the hillsides, and roofed them over with branches of trees. Many settlers made log cabins, but they lacked tools for furniture making.

The kitchen was the chief room in those early homes. It served as a place for cooking, eating, sleeping, and was often used as a workshop. The fireplace was one of the important furnishings of the kitchen. Stoves were unknown. First fireplaces were of green logs covered with clay, and fresh roots were used for andron making. Jenks established his iron works in Saugus in 1643, and made kitchen ware of iron. Meats were roasted on a spit of green wood, or were hung in the fire from green hickory switches.

Early settlers commonly ate their meals in the kitchen, as did New Englanders for several generations. Some settlers brought tables with them from England. Others made tables of boards from packing cases coming in from England.

Food was served on wooden trays. Trenches, or wooden trays, were used even at Harvard college. Crockery and pewter dishes were owned and used by some of the better colonial families. Apparently pottery was used in colonial homes for the general court enacted laws regulating the digging of potters' clay in 1646. A glass factory was established in Salem in 1639, but glassware was not among the common tableware. Silversmiths came from England and settled in Newbury in early times and made spoons.

The floors of the early colonial homes were often covered with sands from the seashore or rushes from the marshes. The sand on the floors was sometimes molded into geometrical designs or elaborate figures for adornment. The kitchen floor in the colonial home is an excellent present-day example of the early colonial way of sanding floors. Brooms were made of stiff reeds or birch twigs, like the brooms used by some farmers in their stables today. Woven carpets and rugs were rare. Bearskins and the pelts of other animals made warm and pretty rugs.

There were no pictures on the walls, no bookcases, and scarcely any need of them, for the Bible was almost the only book read by the Puritans. There were few writing desks, clocks, too, were rare. When Roger Williams became involved in a discussion with some rivals, it was agreed that each side should have 15 minutes in which to present its case. But before the debate was started, it was found that not a man in the entire gathering had a watch, and there wasn't a clock, not even a sand-glass, in the entire neighborhood. So it was agreed that the presiding officer should guess at the time. Sundials in many New England gardens served to tell the time of day. The watchman cried the hours of the

night. Many colonial houses were built facing the south, and housewives knew it was noon when the sun was in the south windows.

Kitchen-sinks and bathroom furnishings were among the things of which early comers never dreamed. The first settlers obtained their water from springs or brooks. Later settlers dug wells. Water was brought into houses in buckets. Being scant in supply, it was sparingly used. The daily bath was not a Puritan practice. The family washing was usually done once a month, and in some homes, once in three months.

The chests brought over from England served for trunks, shelves were made, pegs were driven into the walls for the hanging of clothes and corner closets were built in kitchens. The mantel of the fireplace, the walls of the kitchen and the rafters served for the hanging of pots, pans, kettles, guns, corn, dried apples, snowshoes, clothing and other household furnishings.

Candlesticks brought from England were in use, and some thrifty families employed pine torches for light. Beds and bedding were among the goods brought by the first settlers. Capt. John Endicott's company of 100 men, who settled in Salem, was provided with 50 beds, 50 mats to lie under, 50 pairs of blankets of Welsh cotton, 100 pairs of sheets, 50 bed ticks with wool to put in them and Scotch tickings. There were no springs in the beds. The typical colonial bedsteads were large, many being of the four-posted style, with canopy tops, draped with heavy fabrics.

Bedroom furnishings were prized in colonial times. Bertha Cartwright, who died in 1640, bequeathed "my bed, my bolster and two pillows, with a blanket and a coverlet, to my sister." She also directed that a pair of sheets be given to Margaret Jackson, and that four pairs of sheets be sold to pay her debts.

Some idea of the general equipment of an early colonial home may be gained from the inventory of the estate of Joseph Howe, who died in Lynn in 1650 and left his entire estate to his wife and his 18-year-old daughter. In addition to land and buildings and cattle, the inventory showed the following property: "A cart and yoke, an ax, two wedges, a load of hay, one cradle, three pounds of powder, 20 pounds of shot, a box a chest and other timber, three pairs of sheets, two pillow coverings a feather bed and bolster, 4 1-2 yards of cloth, a rug and blankets, six napkins and table-cloth, a bedstead, a chair, a table and two stools, a hanging candlestick, a copper kettle, a tub, a spit and frying pan, a piece of iron, an iron kettle, a brass pot, a gridiron, tray and dishes, an iron posnet, a chest, some books and a dial case."

Simplified housekeeping was necessarily practiced in early colonial times.

Mrs. Cleveland to Wed.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland authorizes the announcement of her engagement to Thomas Joseph Preston, professor of archaeology and history of arts at Wells college. The date of the marriage is not yet determined, but will be announced later.

Mrs. Cleveland is a graduate of Wells college and has been a trustee of that institution since 1887. Her wedding to President Grover Cleveland, which took place in the executive mansion during his first administration was one of the notable events in the history of the white house. Her father, Oscar Folsom, was a law partner of Mr. Cleveland, who upon Mr. Folsom's death in 1875, became Frances Folsom's guardian.

CORN CLUB CONTEST

Splendid Prize List Has Been Got-up at County Fair.

The third annual contest of the Boys' Corn Club, of Kershaw county will be held at the county fair Nov. 8th. A splendid prize list has been gotten up. The members of the Club are urged to send in their reports to Superintendent McKenzie at once, also to send in their ear exhibits before the fair opens. All boys who have made 100 bushels or over should let the County Superintendent know at once as this will put them in the State contest. Get two disinterested parties to witness the measurements of the corn by weight is the most accurate and satisfactory. The Fair Committee was so considerate of the boys that it was decided to give them free admittance to the fair, so, boys, in appreciation and also the benefits to be derived from being in the contest send in a good report and the best ear exhibit you can select.

I. J. McKenzie,

Della Clarke in "Introduce Me."

In "Introduce Me," the four act comedy which will be presented at the Camden Opera House, Saturday night, November 2, the family troubles of George Nichols, an unsuccessful author, are depicted in an unusually interesting and clever manner. The play was written by Della Clarke, the clever author-actress, and she appears in the star role of the cast of characters. The play is written with a moral which is plainly apparent to everyone, and the closest attention of the audience is held throughout the performance. It is a play founded on real life, and abounds in rich humor and heart interest. After her husband's failure, Mrs. Nichols assumes the name of Frances Everton and entirely unknown to husband, writes a book, entitled, "Susan" that meets with great success. It is finally decided to have the book dramatized by Mr. Nichol. Mr. and Mrs. Nichol become estranged and it is not until the night the first performance of the play is to be given that they make up. There are many strikingly comical instances brought about before the reconciliation is effected. A number of well known people appear in the cast of characters with Miss Clarke, among them being, Luella Smith, Hattie Neville, Harriet Kingston, Pauline Woodward, P. S. Whitman, Gordon De Maine, G. S. Payton and William Barber.

A Gift With a Thought In It.

There's one very simple way out of the Christmas shopping problem: don't shop, but sit quietly at home and subscribe for The Youth's Companion. The chances are, too, that no present you could buy for the young friend or the family you delight to honor could confer so much pleasure as this gift of The Youth's Companion for a whole round year—fifty-two weeks' issues, and the fifty-second as keenly anticipated and enjoyed as the very first.

There will be stories for readers of every age; sound advice as to athletics; suggestions for the girl at college or making her own way in the world; good things for every member of the family—all for \$2.00—less than four cents a week.

The one to whom you give the subscription will receive free all the remaining issues of 1912, as well as The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, in rich, translucent colors. It is to be hung in the window or over the lamp shade. You, too, as giver of the present will receive a copy of it.

The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkley St., Boston, Mass. New Subscriptions received at The Chronicle Office.

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Special Sale

ON

Ladies Coat Suits

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WANTED.

A reliable young man who is willing to work to take charge of small farm near Camden. Apply to R. H. Pittman, 57 Broad St., Charleston.

For Sale.

Fifty acres of land, two miles from Bethune, 42 acres cleared and balance in woodland. Price \$38.00 per acre. Apply to Lock Box 316, Bethune, S. C.

Auction Sale of Fine Farms and Residence Lots Wednesday, November 6th, 10:30 A. M., at Kershaw, South Carolina

The John Estridge place, containing 458 acres—more than one-half in cultivation, will be divided into small farms and sold to the highest bidder. This land is situated 3 miles north of Kershaw on the National Highway from Savannah to Charlotte. Land is in a high state of cultivation and will pay 25 per cent on cost. An ideal location for a home and farm.

The John R. Baker place, containing 100 acres, will be divided into building lots along the road and 10 acre farms. This is an ideal location just outside the corporate limits of the town. Good sand-clay roads. All of this land is in a high state of cultivation. On account of nearness to market these farms are most desirable for trucking purposes. Valuable home sites. Remember the cotton mill is here and Kershaw land is going up. Fine Small Farms. Good Residence Lots.

Terms: 1-4 Cash, Balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years on Farms. Easy Terms on Lots. Valuable Presents Will be Given Away.

Southern Realty & Auction Co., E. M. ANDREWS Manager Greensboro, N. C.