

# THE CENTRAL RECORD

LANCASTER, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 14 1905.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

NUMBER 2

You'll Never Miss  
the WATER 'til  
Well Runs Dry

Is the title of an old,  
familiar song. You  
had better guard against  
"missing the water" by having us

Fix Your Gutting

or, make assurance  
doubtly sure by having  
us install a system of

Water -- Works

J R  
Haselden

We are agents for

D. H. Baldwin & Co  
PIANOS, ORGANS

Come see what  
we have in stock  
and what we can  
do for you in the  
way of prices, etc.

We cater to the  
most fastidious.

Hamilton & Dunlap  
Successors to J. A. Beazley & Co.

J. A. Beazley,  
Undertaker



Arterial and Cavity Embalming

Full line of Caskets  
and Burial Robes al-  
ways in stock.

Undertaker's Parlor on Danville  
street, just above Presbyterian  
church. Phone 111.

Wm. Herndon, G. B. Swinebroad  
Herndon &  
Swinebroad.  
Attorneys at Law  
Lancaster, Kentucky.  
Office over Storms drug store.

R. L. DAVIDSON,  
Attorney At Law  
Office over Police Court room.  
Prompt attention to business.

G. CHRIS FARIS  
Dentist.  
Office over Thompson's  
store, Danville st.

Entertainment Tonight.

"In and Around the Holy Land," is  
the title of the descriptive journey  
through Palestine to be given at the  
Court House this (Thursday) evening  
for the benefit of the Methodist  
church. Prof. E. A. Fox, general secre-  
tary of the Kentucky Sunday School  
Association, will deliver the lecture,  
using stereopticon views. Admission  
25c, children 15c.

Attention Veterans.

A very important meeting of Camp  
M D Logan will be held at the Mason  
ic lodge rooms (over National Bank)  
next county court day, the 24th, and  
all veterans are urged to be present.  
Important business.

Joe H. Arnold, Com'dr.

## Local Notes.

\$1.50 to Cincinnati Sunday.

There will be preaching at the Fork  
church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

The noted Evangelist, W. J. Wright  
of Washington D. C. will preach at  
Christian church Friday night 14th.  
The public is cordially invited.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Chris-  
tian church will meet with Mrs. Hig-  
ginbotham next Saturday afternoon.  
Important business requires presence  
of every member.

The charter of the National Bank  
of Lancaster has been re-extended.  
This is one of the oldest and strongest  
institutions in the state, and its ac-  
commodating cashier, Mr. S. C. Denny  
adds new names to its list of friends  
every day.

The business men have made up  
enough money to have the streets  
sprinkled during the summer and the  
contract will be let in a few days. The  
work will be done with a water wagon  
which will be kept running all day.  
This is a good move, as the worn-out  
streets make much dust.

Newspaper Man For Mayor.

Editor Sam Menefee, of the Dan-  
ville Advocate, has announced his  
candidate for mayor of that thriving  
little city, and we join his many news-  
paper friends in hoping that he will  
win in a walk. Danville is growing  
rapidly and needs just such a hustler  
as Sam at her helm.

Called to Owensville.

Eld R. M. Campbell, of this city, has  
accepted a call as minister of the  
Christian church at Owensville, Ky.,  
and will take charge at once. The  
church is a large one and located in a  
fine town. His many Lancaster  
friends are glad to know that he will  
be so pleasantly located.

To Our Friends.

We wish to state, through the col-  
umns of the Central Record, that we  
appreciate, deeply, the many acts of  
kindness from our friends during our  
great bereavement. We will ever re-  
member our dear friends, and our  
prayer is that God's richest blessing  
may rest upon each and every one of  
those who came to us in time of dis-  
tress.  
Miss Julia Reid.  
Chas. M. Reid.

Stone Post Office Robbed.

The large business house of Mr. C. S.  
Sanders, at Stone, this county, was  
broken into Sunday night, the safe  
blown open and the postoffice robbed.  
Mr. Sanders, who is post master, tells  
The Record that \$200 in money, about  
\$10. worth of stamps and \$500 in notes  
were taken. Bloodhounds were tele-  
phoned for, but lost the track after  
trailing a few hundred yards from the  
store. Mr. Sanders offers a big reward  
for the arrest and conviction of the  
parties.

A Deserved Honor.

At a meeting of the directors of the  
Richmond State Bank & Trust Co.,  
Col. Stone Walker on account of ill  
health, tendered his resignation as  
president and Hon. Jerry A. Sullivan,  
was chosen to fill the vacancy. The  
selection of Mr. Sullivan is a good one,  
as there is no more deservedly popular  
citizen in central Kentucky. An able  
lawyer, a true friend and a typical gen-  
tleman are some of the characteristics  
which fit him for any position within  
the gift of the people.

Week of Prayer.

The C. W. B. M. Auxiliary will ob-  
serve the "Week of Prayer," begin-  
ning April 16th with a sermon on Con-  
secration by the pastor, Eld. F. M. Tin-  
der and continuing through the week  
with meeting in the homes of the  
members. The conclusive service  
will be held in the church Sunday af-  
ternoon April 22 and will be a child-  
rens meeting at which the Easter  
envelopes of the children and the  
Thank offering boxes of the C. W. B. M.  
women will be collected. All are wel-  
come at these services.

Confederate Veterans.

Local Confederate Veterans are  
making extensive preparations to at-  
tend the Reunion at Louisville June  
14, 15 and 16. At a recent meeting,  
Miss Mary Lear, the handsome and  
charming daughter of Mr. F. F. Lear,  
was chosen as sponsor for the Camp,  
and she has generously consented to  
accompany the old veterans to the re-  
union. The people of Louisville are  
making extensive preparations for the  
entertainment of the thousands of  
visitors who will attend and a glori-  
ous time is anticipated. The Lan-  
caster Camp will have an important  
meeting court day, and all are urged  
to attend.

We have heard many compliments  
passed upon the Gaines Hotel, of this  
city, and, as most of them came from  
"drummers" (whose chief stock in  
trade is to kick) we became interested  
and went down, last Sunday, to try  
one of the meals. Considering the  
markets, Mr. Gaines sets a remarkably  
good table. The cooking and season-  
ing are perfect, and every appointment  
about the house as neat as a new pin.  
When it is remembered that there is  
not a building in town suitable for a  
hotel, the fact that a visitor can get  
"a place to lay his head" is a fortu-  
nate one. The Record, who has done  
it's level best to boost up Lancaster,  
still has a faint hope that those citi-  
zens who have corrupted the cash of the  
town will yet unloose their purses  
and build a hotel and opera  
house.

## An Important Matter.

The Production of Hemp is Chief  
Topic of Conversation

The Louisville Courier Journal Prints  
Lengthy Article on Subject.

Those of our readers living at a dis-  
tance will possibly think we are de-  
voting too much space to the question  
of hemp-raising, but if they knew the  
interest taken in the question by the  
farmers of Central Kentucky, the im-  
portance it is to the farming interests  
of our section they will readily agree  
that there is no matter we can publish  
that is of more value to the farmer.  
Local farmers have had a pretty hard  
row to hoe in recent years, and all oc-  
casioned by the labor problem. Now  
that they can have the hemp crop  
handled almost entirely by machinery  
there is cause for much rejoicing  
among the land owners in this section.  
Last Sunday's Courier Journal publish-  
ed several illustrations of the hemp  
industry, and we believe the question  
has attracted so much attention that  
the entire article published in that  
progressive, able and up-to-date paper  
will be appreciated by the readers of  
the Central Record. The entire arti-  
cle in the Courier Journal is as follows:

The cultivation of hemp has for  
many years been a very important  
matter with the Kentucky farmer,  
but there is more interest manifested  
at present than for some time. There  
are several reasons for this, the prin-  
cipal one being the assured fact that  
machinery has been invented whereby  
the hemp can be broken and cleaned,  
and the equally important fact that,  
when a farmer plants a crop of the  
valuable product he has perfect as-  
surance that he will be able to get the  
hemp prepared for market.

All farmers are painfully aware of  
the scarcity of labor, and know the  
annoyance experienced in securing  
hands to do even the lightest of farm  
work. Hemp breaking is the hardest  
work on the farm. It requires strength  
and indefatigable endurance. The  
dust from the hemp gets into the  
breakers' throat and lungs, and the  
weather is frequently damp and cold,  
making the entire process so disagree-  
able that a man will not follow this  
pursuit if he can make a living at  
other work.

Before the civil war, when the  
health of the Negro was almost per-  
fect, when his physical condition was  
watched by his owner with the same  
care that the Kentuckian watches the  
welfare of a good horse, the race was  
in far better condition than today,  
and it was an easy matter to find a  
Negro man who could do as much  
work in a day as can be done by two  
of the present generation and feel no  
worse. That the physical condi-  
tion of the colored people has greatly  
deteriorated, is evidenced by the fact  
that they can not do half as much  
work as their ancestors. Some people  
seem to think the invention of hemp-  
breaking machinery will work a hard-  
ship on the colored man, but it is quite  
the reverse. Recently-invented ma-  
chinery does away with the hardest,  
most slavish part of handling the crop,  
and as it assures the farmer that he can  
get his crop on the market, as a mat-  
ter of course more hemp will be raised.  
This means that much more farm  
work must be done, and with this in-  
crease in labor of a character much  
easier and which pays as well, it is  
easy to see wherein the colored man  
will be greatly benefited, as he will  
have more work, much more pleasant  
work and labor bringing him as much  
money as that requiring him to work  
like a galley-slave. So the laborer  
should rejoice with the farmer that  
the invention now attracting so much  
attention has been put into the field.

While hemp has been one of Ken-  
tucky's chief products for many years,  
yet few people have thought of the im-  
portance of the crop. Its production  
dates back to the earliest settlement  
of the State. One authority says Na-  
than Burrows, who came to Lexington  
in 1792, introduced the manufacture  
of hemp in 1796, but it was grown in  
Kentucky prior to that date. Ken-  
tucky was the first State in the Union  
to produce hemp, just as she was the  
pioneer in flax growing, the breeding  
of Durham cattle and many other pur-  
suits.

The flax industry was introduced by  
immigrants from Ireland and in early  
times a great deal of linen clothing  
was made in Kentucky.

Flax-growing was discontinued in  
Kentucky after the invention of the  
cotton-gin, but the hemp in lustrous  
was enlarged, it proving a more remuner-  
ative crop. Cotton-raisers were compell-  
ed to use hemp wrapping and ropes to  
prepare their crops for market, and this  
caused a great demand for hemp.  
The old-fashioned "rope-walks" (the  
name given the place where hemp was  
made into ropes by men stretching  
the fibre and walking from end to end  
weaving the fibre into a rope) and  
bagging factories were located in Lex-  
ington, Frankfort, Lancaster and  
other Kentucky towns, and gave  
employment to many hands. During  
the years 1845 to 1860, Kentucky pro-  
duced 37,000 tons of hemp annually.  
The Civil War cut quite a figure with  
hemp in Kentucky, as the devastation  
of the cotton crops in the South stop-  
ped demand for the hemp rope and  
bagging, and the production naturally

diminished. Farmers continued to  
cultivate it, however, and those who  
had large quantities on hand at the  
close of the war, were made rich by  
the enormous prices paid. This caused  
a large production during the next  
year or so, but hemp growing again de-  
creased by reason of the importation  
of jute, a weak inferior fibre, grown  
in India and other hot climates, which  
being almost free from duty, caused a  
great decline in prices on hemp. Up  
to this time, there was a great demand  
for hemp, however, as it was used to  
make ropes for all kinds of hoisting  
machinery, rigging on ships and many  
other articles, but the invention of the  
wire rope gave hemp another  
severe blow, and the production again  
declined. Then came the twine bind-  
er, which caused another leap forward  
in the amount of hemp produced. It  
was soon found that this could be  
made of sisal and jute, and the hemp  
producer again became luke-warm.  
The present value of binder twine  
alone annually consumed in the United  
States is about \$75,000,000.

Many of the largest factories have  
been compelled to seek other material  
for the reason that the supply of hemp  
was by no means assured; they would  
not make arrangements to manufac-  
ture goods of hemp for the reason  
that the supply would more than like-  
ly fall short and they would be "left  
with the bag to hold," as an old say-  
ing puts it.

In the meantime, many other uses  
have been found for hemp, and nothing  
has ever been discovered that will  
give as great satisfaction for the be-  
fore-named purposes, other material  
being used only because hemp fibre  
could not be supplied in sufficient  
quantities, hand labor and lack of la-  
bor keeping the supply too uncertain.  
There is always a demand for Ken-  
tucky hemp and mills, cordage facto-  
ries and other industries are ever on  
the alert for it.

Hemp-breaking consists of separat-  
ing the fiber from the stalk or "hurd,"  
as the negro calls it. It is done alto-  
gether by negroes, with clumsy, wood-  
en brakes, consisting of a frame with  
three stationary wooden blades and  
two smaller blades working on a pivot  
or hinge. The same method prevails  
in every hemp producing country.  
This work generally commences in  
January. The average hand can break  
and clean about one hundred and twen-  
ty-five pounds. In olden times, a ne-  
gro could break an average of two  
hundred and fifty pounds.

Hemp has an erect stem, more or  
less branched, and the leaves are five-  
fingered. It bears yellowish-green  
blooms. Hemp stalks are hollow or  
only filled with a soft pith, which is  
surrounded by a tender, brittle sub-  
stance, consisting chiefly of cellular  
tissue, with some woody-fiber, called  
shove or "hemp-hurds." On the out-  
side is the thin bark, composed prin-  
cipally of fibers, extending in a paral-  
lel direction along the stalk, with an out-  
er membrane or cuticle.

The plant probably originated in  
Asia. From Herodotus and other  
writers we find that the ancients  
made hempen garments as fine as  
those made of flax. Finer linens are  
found on the oldest mummies than are  
now made in any country. Many of  
our older citizens remember how the  
Negro slaves' clothing was made from  
hemp fiber, the men's clothing con-  
sisting of shirt and pants, while that  
of the women was made in one piece,  
or dress, which came a little below the  
knees and was tied about the waist  
with a belt.

The United States Government has  
issued several compilations on the  
production of fiber. The fiber from flax,  
ramie and hemp plants produce cer-  
tain fabrics far superior to those from  
cotton, and the displacement of the  
fabrics made from these fibers by cot-  
ton has been of comparatively recent  
date, and only since the introduction  
of labor-saving machinery, notably  
the cotton-gin.

The very best land is required to  
grow hemp. Virgin soil sown to hemp  
can be followed by the same crop for  
many years, as only about 15 per cent  
of its substance is taken from the soil  
and 85 per cent from the atmosphere.  
This makes it more desirable than any  
other crop. It is sown by drills, or  
sometimes "broadcast," the same as  
wheat. About one bushel of seed is  
used to the acre, and it requires no  
cultivation. It costs less to raise an  
acre of hemp than an acre of cotton,  
and the hemp produces on an average  
about four times as much fiber. It ma-  
tures in three months, and when dark  
gray seed can be found in the head, it  
is ready to cut. In some places it  
grows to a height of fifteen feet, but  
the average crop is about seven to nine  
feet. It is cut close to the ground  
with a scythe, hook or machine and is  
spread thinly on the ground. It re-  
quires care to keep it from tangling.  
It lies on the ground until the leaves  
wilt, and is then taken up and shock-  
ed.

In November it is again spread on  
the ground, and the rains freeze rot-  
ting the stalks and loosening the lint  
so that it can be easily removed.  
When sufficiently rotted it is again  
taken up and placed in small cone-  
shaped stacks, these stacks resembling  
an Indian village or camp. While all  
this work is hard, yet the main labor  
comes in breaking the hemp. This  
work is so hard that men will not do  
it if they can find other employment.  
The farmers, rather than take chances  
on being forced to let their crops de-  
cay in the field have planted other

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### CARRIAGE and WAGON PAINT

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#### LINSEED OIL.

Paint and White Wash Brushes.

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nish you as good a quality as money can buy. We will  
show you just the right colors and trimmings to make an  
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## Standard Horse

and  
**Gattle Food.**

Feed your chickens

## Standard Poultry Food,

and you will get lots of EGGS.

# Haselden & Robinson.

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# Merchant

# Tailoring.

I can show you the largest line of  
samples for spring suits ever shown  
in this city. Suits to measure from  
**\$12.50 to \$50.00**

We know how to take your measure  
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