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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

WORLD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. THE INVENTOR OF

THE COTTON GIN.

It Was Holmes Not Whitney-The Honor Belongs to Georgia and Not Massachusetts.

Henry P. Moore in Sunny South. The invention which produced the England and the continent of Europe flourished under its influence as they had never flourished before; the wilds of America were transformed by it and a pathless wilderness became, as if by Mrs. J. R. Aiken, Mrs. Samuel Dumagic, fields of fruitfulness, blooming | bose, Mrs. Elias Earle, Mrs. R. B. gardens and populous cities that rival- Boyleston, Mrs. William Calhoun, led the proudest capitals of the old Miss E. R. Cloud-names that will cence. The direct result of this simple machine was to render a commodity hitherto but little utilized readily merchantable and almost in a twinkling it became king of the world's commerce and finance. Hence it becomes a very

important question, who invented the

cotton gin, and one that has not re-

ceived the consideration from histo

rians that it deserves. The great Macaulay appreciated the marvelous results of the invention and expatiates at length upon its beneficial effects upon the civilization of his time. But he seems to have treated with unwonted neglect its authorship, and accepted, contrary to his usual custom, the common version without investiga tion. In all the histories of the United States that it has been my privilege to read, in all the histories of Georgia, while noticing the fact that Whitney's claim was contested for a period extending more than a generation, neither the grounds for the litigation nor the circumstances attending nor the name of the unsuccessful claimant appear in their pages, and although Georgia did not escape the charge of in-gratitude in the doubtful issue of the causes tried in this State, there is no

defense set up. Eli Whitney, according to the best accounts obtainable, produced the first device for separating lint cotton from the seed. His machine proved, after testing it, to be impractical. It consisted of a cylinder into which annular rows of spikes were driven, revolving so as to pan the spikes through intervals between wires which formed the breast of the gin.

Eli Whitney was born at Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1765. He was a nailsmith by trade and during the revolutionary war, when nails were in demand and wages remunerative, he managed to save enough money to take him through Yale college. General Nathaniel Greene, prior to the idence, and it is quite likely, in the light of subsequent events, that the two had been thrown together. At any rate, so it is related, as the widow of General Greene was returning from a visit to Providence, her old home, to Savannah, she chanced to meet on shipboard young Whitney, who, ostensibly, was coming to Georgia to enter a private family as tutor. He also proposed, it is sail, to employ his spare time in studying law. Beng disappointed in his expected engagement, he accepted the invitation of Mrs. Greene to accompany her to her t antation-Mulberry grove, a few miles up the S-

vannah river. The production of cotton was then in its infancy. There was no way of process. A good day's task for a ne- | patent was introduced as evidence, der these circumstances it is obvious cotton growing could not be very lucrative. Hence it was not engaged in

extensively. About this time Colonel Robert Forsythe, the father of John Forsythe, the noted statesman, and Majors Pend! ton and Brewer, comrades of Genera Greene who resided at Augusta, called to pay their respects to Mrs. Greene, and during the course of conversation the fact was mentioned that agriculone would invent a machine for clean- court for justice." ing cotton. Thus the matter was brought to Whitney's attention.

Phineas Miller, and they, accompanied by Whitney, moved to Augusta, where them Captain James Toole, the firm becoming Miller, Whitney & Toole. Carolina, in 1795, and says "it is reported to have been the first care. Miller and Whitney associated with They purchased two tracts of land on | used in that State." It is related that Rocky creek, is Richmond County, from Thomas and Mary Glascock, September 23, 1807, now known as the Phinizy place, and established their | Hamburg, opposite Augusta, where he gin factory. A patent had been issued to Eli Whiteey March 14, 1794, signed | Holmes induced him to take his gin by George Washington, President; Edmund Reidolph, Secretary of State, at the same time cautionining him to and Wipam Bradford, Attorney Gen- be careful lest the secret of the meeral. subsequently Whitney returned | chanism be discovered and utili ed by to connecticut, leaving his partner, others. When the gin was set up in the South, while he established the witness to work satisfactorily. Shortly after-writney Arms Co., at Whitneyville, wards Kincard had business in Charout of the concern, for we hear no wife with the injunction to let no one more about him. Whitney died at New enter it. On his return, to his great Haven January 8, 1825, leaving a large | consternation, he learned that a young estate. A handsome monument was man on horseback had asked for and erected to his memory, which was un- obtained permission to inspect the mill veiled with elaborate exercises, the and had spent some time in examining distinguished United States Senator, the new machine. He realized in-

Hodgen Holmes, the inventor of the other than Eli Whitney and that the saw gin, the same that is in use at damage wrought upon himself and his the present day, and for which no sub- friend was irreparable.

Holmes acquired a bleach-green and fair held after the war, and was in A WARNING TO DEMOCRATS. cross no bridges till we come to them. engaged in the manufacture of linen. Robert Holmes wished Hodgen to marry contrary to his inclinations, conthe New World. He finally settled in | ing resemblance to the foregoing. In Augusta, where he purchased from 1793 Phineas Miller purchased a plan-Thomas and Ann Cumming one acre of land in the city fronting on Reynolds, Houston and Bay streets, March 20, 1804, as shown by the records of Richmond County. His will, duly attested greatest revolution known to history in and recorded, shows that he also ownagriculture, in manufactures and in ed several pieces of country property commerce was that of the cotton gin. and some negroes. He married Eliza-The greatest stimulus to the world's beth Hill, of Columbia County, Georgia. progress was created by the cotton giv. He died in 1804, leaving a widow and one daughter, Margaret McCleary Holmes, who married Dr. William structed a gin on the same principles a deep design beneath them, I chose celebrate another Eighth of January, Cloud, of Chester, S. C. From this marriage there sprang the following: world in wealth, power and magnifi- be recognized as among the most prominent in that aristocratic State. Mr. John Hill, of Macon, brother of

> On May 12, 1796, letters patent were issued to Hodgen Holmes, signed by George Washington, President; Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, and Charles Lee, Attorney General, "for a new and useful improvement, to-wit: cw machinery called the cotton gin." The improvement consisted of "the cylinder, from 8 to 14 inches in diameter, and 6 feet long, with one row of well-known citizens of Richmond County, prominent in the Revolutionary period, and men whose numerous descendants stand high in the affairs of the State to this day. This patent is still in existence and is in the possession of Mrs. S. A. Boyleston.

Mrs. Hodgen Holmes, was the grand-

father of Mrs. Senator A. O. Bacon.

Hodgen Holmes, having received his early training in his father's linen factory, it is but natural that he should have acquired a taste for textile man ufacturing, and that the knowledge ac quired from the manipulation of the fiber or flax should have suggested the idea of the saw gin, the machine which fulfilled the South's greatest requirement. It is equally natural that Wnitney, schooled in the calling of making nails for a livelihood, should have hit upon the device of spikes driven into the cylinder instead of teeth or revolv-

The patent office at Washington was destroyed by fire in 1836 and all the models and drawings lost, including Whitney's. But for a certified copy of the original specification on file at the United States court house in Savannah, there would be 1.0 data concerning them in existence. The patent office authorities appropriated \$100,-000 toward the recovery of the originals, but failed to obtain Whitney's. But in 1841 there was filed, instead, an entirely different set of specifications, differing completely from the original and showing the complete workings of a saw gin. The draughtsman that executed the substituted copy was evidently ignorant of the modus operandi of the gin for he put the crank on the brush shaft instead of the cylinder shaft. There were twenty-seven suits

brought by Miller and Whitney in the United States court at Savannah for infringement of patent, in most of which they were unsuccessful. Among fruitless. the defendants are found the familiar names in the early history of Georgia, Ignatius Few and William Few, Ar thur Fort and John Powell. Holmes separating the lint from the seed ex- was not a party to any of the litigacept by hand, which was a very tedious | tion, although a certified copy of his gro was 4 pounds of lint cotton. Un- and what the defense mainly relied upon was the fact that Holmes, not Whitney, invented the saw gin. Whitney wrote from New Haven to Josial Stebbins, asking his depositions to the effect that fourteen years before "he (Whitney) repeatedly told him that he originally contemplated making a whole row of teeth from one plate or piece of sheet iron." Whitney writes in the same letter: "I have a set of the most deprayed villians to combat and I might as well go to hell in search ture would be very profitable a some of happiness as apply to a Georgia

W. B. Scabrook, president of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, in Subsequently Mrs. Greece married a work on cotton, published in 1841 speaks of a Holmes saw gin used by Captain James Kincaid on Mill creek, near Holmes and Kincaid were fast friends, both being Scotchmen by birth. On one occasion Kincaid chanced to visit traded, and where he met Holmes. home with him and test its merits and Mijer, to look after his interests in Kincaid's mill and tested it was found Toole seemed to have dropped leston and left the mill key with his Charles Sumuer, delivering the enlogy. stantly that the young man was no

stitute has ever been found, was a | The old mill, and with it the gin, was Scotchman by birth, but when quite destroyed in 1865 by Sherman's army young he went with his father to live The shaft of the gin was sent to Maat Cork, Ireland, when the elder con to be exhibited at the first. State

some way lost. There is a story told of Whitney's gin that emanates from Wilkes Counsequently he left home and set out for ty, Georgia, and which bears a striktation on Upton creek, nine miles south east from Washington, on which there in a fine water power, and set up one of the Whitney gins. Many witnesses were attracted thither to witness the performance of the wonderful ma- Virginia Democratic club at the Metro- war; the honor, not the degradation of chine, but only women were admitted, as a patent had not been granted, and spoke as follows: Nathan Lyons donned a suit of his on which he operated a gin, but the allusion in any of the correspondence rence. The story about some one breaking into Whitney's gin shops and some fitness in my sitting among you. stealing his models seems equally without foundation for same reason.

As to the oft-repeated charge that South, and especially so by Georgia, let us, in good conscience, see what foundation exists for the allegation. Whitney sold his patent right to the State of South Carolina for \$50,000; from North Carolina and Tennessee he received about \$30,000 and \$10,teeth to 1 inch, which runs on two gudgeons," etc. It was attested by ments made with the governments of W. Urquhart and Scaborn Jones, both | those States, making a total of \$90,-000 which he made from the invention

served the right of property in their gin, at first receiving two-thirds of the Mexicanize the republic. net proceeds, the expense being dividthe ginners. But, as Governor James which their patent was obtained and degree resembles it, and in improve- ing. ments far surpass it, for it has been ients. His claim had been outlawed by sp-

No wonder that Holmes died a heart-broken, mortified and bit erly disappointed man. He had lived to see the fruits of his toil and genius enatched from him and converted to tariff dances the can-can in the House. another's uses. He had lived to see his wonderful invention revolutionizing the world, but all the honor, the glory and the emoluments given to his hated rival. His name should a pear high up on the roll of fame to-gether with Watts, Fulton, Arkwright, Draper, Marconi and all the great inventors who have contributed to science and mech vicarts, thus promoting the world's progress, for he bestowed upon mankind the inestimable blessings of an epochal labor-saving device, simple but the more useful because of its sim- House they are proposing to bring forplicity. And his services to Georgia than to the world at large, for the immediate effect of his invention was to rustrate the designs of Miller and were prevented from carrying out their Rough Rider, has invited us. odious scheme by the protonged, continuous and unavailing lawsuits that I believe in the expanding greatness ensued as a result of the attempt.

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Louisville Courier-Journal, made a the religion of Christ and Him crucispeech several nights ago before the fied; our expansion means peace, not politan hotel in Washington, D. C., the flag; and just as surely as Jeffer-

"There is no drop of blood in my wife's clothes, gained admittance, and veins which is not Virginia blood. Albeing a tolerably fair mechanic, con- though for purposes of my own, having we make a new Fourth of July and as Whitney's. Miller did at one time this capital of the nation for my birthing resisting this unrighteous scheme own the Barnett place on Upton creek place, my earliest vision of Paradise the very dawn of all my conceptions latter part of the story of Lyons' dis- of honor and duty and glory-nestled guising as a woman, etc., appear to be among yonder hills across the Potoapocryphal inasmuch as there is no mac; and when I go hence, my ashes shall repose upon the bosom of Kenor court records to any such occur- tucky-Virginia's first born and fairest daughter. There seems, therefore,

"Anyhow, being a Kentuckian and a Democrat, I am glad to be here and you will not, I hope, think me assum-Whitney was badly treated at the ing any consequential airs and graces if I add that I feel very much at home. "We are Democrats. We love our country. Our hearts bent true to its

institutions. We would rescue the government from the hands of those who are converting it into a government of the trusts, for the trusts and by the trusts, and restore it to the hands of those who will have some regard for the rights of the people. "The Republican party is a syndi-

on which he made from the invention in a few years and carried North with cated party. Arbitrary power is its daigua, N. Y., for five years as William him. He came South without a dollar. motor, the almighty dollar its trade C. Howard died suddenly, and an aumark. If it be not checked in the gait

"Once again in the White House ed equally between the patentee and we have the man on horseback. Affeeting the simplicity of the cowboy, Jackson says in a message to the Geor- he conceals beneath the self-confidence gia Legislature, November 3, 1800, and queer manners of the broncho they found a defect in the law under buster, the sentiments and ambitions, if not the talents, of a Diaz. To him, consequently they determined to sell a little thing like treating an admiral the machinery together with their of the navy, wearing the laurel leaves rights vested in them for \$500 each, of imperishable renown, as if he were and for a license to build and operate a baby in arms, now to be dawdled Wednesday night she took two tablets one at the ginner's expense, they and now to be spanked, is merely an charged \$100. But finding that the undress affair begun and ended durten minutes. The medicine was sent law was generally understood and that ing off-moments between breakfast from Wellsville, N. Y., where relatives they could obtain no redress in the and luncheon. To him the reprimandcourts they concluded to reduce the ing of the lieutenant-general of the orice to \$200. Governor Jackson fur- army, grown gray in the lighting of the hur says: "I am informed from battles of his country becomes an amusother sources that gins have been ing horse play, meant to relax his erected by other persons who have not muscles and illustrate his high-mightaken Miller and Whitney's machine iness, whilst warning lesser officers of for a model, but which in some small the army to obey orders and say noth-

"As these things go forward, parasserted that Miller and Whitney's did taking somewhat of the character of Ettrict, across the river from Petersnot on trial answer the intended pur- feats to divert and blinds to hoodwink pose; the rights of these improve- public opinion, a bill of army rehowever, it appears by the organization is prepared and urged present act, meiged in the rights of upon Congress, which, it it becomes a the patentees, who it is supposed, on law, will make the power of the Presithe lowest calculation, will make by it dent absolute, and which it is not too in the two States (Georgia and South much to say ought to be entitled 'An Carolina) \$100,000." The act referred act to make the President of the United to was passed by Congress, doubtless, States a military dictator.' Because for the special purpose of shutting out the reprimanded lieutenant-general, Holmes' claim and establishing Whit answering the summons of a committee ney's rights to the use of the saw cylin- of Congress—as was his duty exder instead of the spike cylinder presses an opinion adverse to this bill, which he invented. This accounts for it is proposed to retire him from the Holmes not engaging in lieigation, service. Taken in connection with some other matters of more or less cial legislation and it would have been sinister suggestion, these are menaces

of most ominous import. "But, turn from the White House to the capitol, and look at the Republicans in Congress. The trail of the trade mark is over them all. Old high whilst old ship subsidy does the regulation cake walk in the Senate. Everything for the syndic ites. Nothing for the people. And, not content with their arbitrary power in the White House and their mercenary power in Congress, the leaders of this party of Federalism and false pretension would rip open Pandora's box to filch thence the black, piratical flag of negro domination—the equally disreputable and bloody shirt of sectional agitationand, in order to make sure of the next ward another Force bill to smite the were even more direct and beneficial Sou h, to blight the North, and to convert a land teeming with love and peace into a land recking with hate and strife. Such is the banquet to Whitney, who had determined to mo- which the exit of McKinley, the states nopolize the ginning in this State and man, and the advent of Roosevelt, the

"I am something of a jingo myself and glory of my country. I never see The honor of the world's renowned the flag floating above the dome on invention should be accredited to yonder capitol that my heart does not Georgia and not to Massachusetts. throb with the proud, glad thought-The ashes of Hodgen Holmes repose that my eyes do not fill with happy exin an unknown grave in the city of ultant tears-that I, too, an am Amerian citizen.

> "God bless the flag, and God bless the boys that fight beneath it. I would carry it inviolate, and I would keep hem spotless. And with this in view, I wadt to know what is going on away out yonder across the multitudinous the mysterious waves of the Pacific sea. I want other witnesses than selfseeking politicians and self-exploiting soldiers to come here and tell me. I refuse to hold my tongue. I refuse to rest content. And, if I am told by a whippersnapper in shoulder straps that, unless I do, I am a traitor to my country, my reply to him shall be a slap

in the face. " Priends, brothers, Democrats, let turn our backs on the past our eyes to the future, calling against these things thinks or ever thought about silver or gold. He who would deny me a place

But already we can see far enough ahead to take our reckoning.

"There will be but one test of a Democrat in 1904—toe the line-toe the line, saying to arbitrary power and absolutism, thou shalt go no further; we, too, are in the expansion business, but our expansion is for the religion Hon. Henry Watterson, editer of the of the constitution no less than for son wrote the Declaration of Independence and Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans to resist despotism shall to abolish the constitution and Mexicanize the government.'

STRANGE AND

STARTLING STORIES. AN UNUSUAL COINCIDENCE

Two Women Who Had Passed

as Married Men in New York and Virginia. One of the strangest coincidences in

human life took place last week when the newspapers announced the discovery of the fact that a person supposed to be a married man in New Yerk proved to be a wo man when dead, ma at the same time just such a rerelation was made about a woman in Vuginia.

topsy showed that the supposed man it is going, it will in the end surely was a woman. Howard, who was employed as a farm hand, went to Canadaigua live years ago with a woman, who was known as Mrs. Howard. Two children were born to the supposed wife.

The dead woman worked for farmers in the neighborhood, and those most intimately acquainted with the family never had the slightest suspicion that she was not a man. The cause for a throat affection, and was dead in reside. The authorities are completely mystified as to al! matters touching upon the woman's life. They do not know her right name. Two men. claiming to be half-brothers, attended the funeral, but refused to divulge any information. An inquest was to be held, and some light may be thrown upon the strange case.

uig. Va., was the scene of the other and mysterious occurrence, where George Green, a citizen known to every man, woman and child in the vicinity as a man, turned out to be a He was seventy-two years woman. old, and for forty-one years had been known to the world as the hasband of Mary Green, and he had mingled with men, consumed a man's daily ration of tobacco, and worn boots, trousers, suspenders, and all the apparel of a man. The woman who was deceived into marrying another woman, believing her to be a man, sacrificed the best years of her life rather than divulge the secret which the object of her af fections begged her to keep unknown

to the world. It was a pathetic scene to see the de voted woman weeping by the form of her loved one who in life was known as her husband, George Green. For thirty-five years Mrs. Green has carried upon ber heart the secret and never even by intimation made known the fact that one whom she married for a man was a woman. And this secret would have been buried with the form had not strangers been called to perform the last offices for the dead. Mrs. Green deeply deplores the fact that her sorrow has been exploited before the public.

When asked why she did not prepare the body for burial, she said she struggled with herself for a time, but could not gather courage to prepare the body of one she loved so dearly, and that after the men had offered their services she accepted them and turned the body over to be attended by them.

"After a courtship, extending over few months," she said, "George Freen and I, then Mrs. Mary Riddle were married in Erie, Pa., thirty-five years ago, the ceremony being performed according to the Catholic faith. A few days after the marriage, Green told me he was not a man and implored me not to divulge the fact, but live with him and let each be a help to the other. When the secret was revealed to me I was almost overcome with astonishment, but promised Green that his request would be granted and since that time we I ave lived together as brother and sister.'

Mrs. Green wept bitterly when she reflected that the world now knows the secret she had so long guarded. "It has been the sacrifice of my life," she said, "but I believe I am happier now for the sacrifice." She speaks of her companion's memory as tenderly as only a woman can speak of a loved one. Standing by the bier, she placed her hand upon Green's brow and said: I am not afraid to put my hand on him. He was the noblest soul that us have done with dissension. Let us ever lived. He has worked hard through his life, and has been all I had to cheer me. No man can say he ever is my comrade, no matter what he wronged him. He was a Christian and I believe he is now with Christ." Here the woman broke down. She by his side to fight them must be either could speak no further, and turned very perverse or very blind. Let ug away, weeping as if her heart would could speak no further, and turned

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She is a large woman with intelligent, refined features, and no more affecting scene was ever witnessed than her weeping at the cold, dead form of the woman whom the world knew as her husband. Green always associated with men and engaged in pursuits and count of the present high price of all diversions common to them. She smoked, but seldom chowed, and was stock, that I have determined to get you not addicted to drink.

Mrs. Green was asked if her husband had always worn male apparel. She promptly responded, "Yes," but when asked if husband told her this, she said it was a matter they never discussed, and that no word referring to the first was a work and had been supported by the first was a work and be the first was a work and the first was a work was a band had always worn male apparel. to the fact was ever spoken between them after he revealed to her the truth. She said that after she found she had been deceived she considered it her instance. own affair and therefore, made it known to no one, bearing all her sorrow alone. She would not wrong him General Manager The Southern Cotton for the world and after pledging herself kept sacredly the pledge.

The members of the family living Ches.p Rations for Horses and here with Green did not know the truth, nor would they believe it when they were told that their "tincle George" was a woman. Mrs. John Moriarity, her niece, who was born after the death of her father, was raised by her, and looked to her as a Green, during her illness, corn. father. seemed miserable when her companion was not present, and the woman is almost overcome with fatigue from waiting at the b dside. Green has willed ton; rice meal, \$25 per ton. Of course all the property to Mrs. Green, which she says consist mainly of a valuable plantation near Raleigh, N. C.

Those who at first censured, now oity the woman, and recognize the nobility of the character she has shown in earrying untold a sorrow, because it and we have found that it is just as good gave happiness to another. Her course is commended by every one now, and horses with good results. I think we those who dared offer suggestions are safe in saying that it may be used in against her, are repentant. The case against her, are repentant. The case is, indeed, one that cannot be solved ration and hulls are resorted to as roughby any to whose notice it has come. described it as one in which the woman mal. Should they refuse to eat the hulls had the sensibilities of a man. He beheves that whatever there is mascuto the fact of habitual associations satisfactory explanation of this remarkable sensation may be found out before

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To the Editor of The People's Journal:

The following communication issued by the Assistant Agriculturist of Clemson Agricultural college is of so much value to the farmers of this State on acfeed products for farm animals and to publish this as an advertisement for which our company will bear the ex-

will take pleasure in making up a ration to suit his needs as he has done in this

Yours truly, C. FITZSIMMONS

Oil Company

Mules. To the Editor of The People's Journal:

Farmers from various sections of the State have been writing asking about the advisability of feeding horses and mules on cotton seed meal and hulls and also asking for a cheaper ration than

The following prices are given in a letter from Scranton, S. C.: Corn, \$40 per ton; oats, \$45 per ton: wheat bran, corn and oats are out of the question as a food for horses and mules at the above prices, so something cheaper must be looked for.

The analysis shows that rice meal has place of corn pound for round.

ness some nitrogenous food such as bran Physicians fail to give conclusive ex- or cotton seed meal must be used to planations. One physician, however, supply protein. Hulls may be fed withwho has been interested in the case out any further fear of injury to the ania little corn meal or bran sprinkled over the surface will tempt them.

line in expressions of features is due as follows: Six pounds of rice costing 6.6 cents; with men and the mental attitude of the person who assumes the role of a cents; two pounds of cotton seed meal,

man. It is a case the study of which many are interested in, and a more satisfactory explanation of this remark. The above is for a horse or mule of

,000 pounds in live weight. It is evident that a ration made up of corn and fodder and containing the same amount of digestible matter as the above rtion would cost much more than the

above. The North Carolina experiment station nas fed cotton seed meal and hulls to norses with good results, but the experiments along this line have not been exensive enough to say that cotton seed neal can be fed in unlimited quantities or any length of time without injury to

Numbers of farmers, however, have eported that they have fed cotton seed meal to mules and horses with good

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GREENVILLE—Fourth Monday in January, last Monday in May and the second Monday in September.

Anderson—Second Monday in February, second Monday in June and the fourth

Anderson—Second Monday in February, second Monday in June and the fourth Monday in September.

Arbeytlle—Third Monday in February, third Monday in June, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in September.

WALHALL—Second Monday in March, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in June, and the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in september.

PICKENS—Third Monday in March, third Monday after fourth Monday in June, and Monday after fourth Monday in June, and he fourth Monday in september.