

THE FIRST COTTON GIN.

Eli Whitney Operated his First Gin in This County.

Hon. Marvin V. Catlin, in Augusta Herald.

It is not necessary, for the purpose of this article, that we should inquire as to the date when the first experiments were made in the United States in growing the cotton plant. Let it suffice that it had been introduced and sufficient progress made in the cultivation of upland and of Sea Island cotton to interest the people deeply in the utilization of the plant. It was valuable. No person questioned that at all, but when confronted with the fact that a woman could pick the seed from only one pound of cotton in a day, persons interested became depressed almost to despair.

Just why the owners of this wonderful invention chose Wilkes County in which to manufacture the gins, I cannot say; presumably, because of Mr. Miller's knowledge of the county and the facilities that would be at command. Having begun the manufacture at that point, it was most reasonable, as soon as they were ready to work, that they should erect and put into operation the first gin at some desirable point near the city of Augusta; for Augusta was the market for quite all the crops made in Georgia, the Carolinas, and a large part of Tennessee. Even at that time, Augusta's trade, first in tobacco, and later in the supplanting crop, cotton, was growing steadily and early became lucrative and extensive. It would be wisest to advertise the gin by erecting it on some suitable stream near Augusta, so to a point on Rocky Creek, two miles from the city, easy of access to those who desired their cotton ginned and to those who wished to gratify their curiosity, was chosen. This was in the fall of 1795 or in 1796—more probably 1795; for, in the introduction to the census volume on agriculture, 1860, it is stated that Mr. Whitney and his partner (Mr. Miller) had thirty machines in operation in Georgia in 1796 by either water or animal power; see census (1860), vol. Agriculture, page XXVIII.

Men were at work as early as 1728, 1742, 1788 and 1790 industriously trying to solve the problem—how to separate the lint from the seed. Planters, visiting at the hospitable home of Mrs. General Nathaniel Greene, were in the habit of discussing the cotton situation. The roller gin by Mr. Kinsey Borden, of St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina, that by Mr. Bisset and still another by Mr. Pottle, of Georgia; the treadle gin by Mr. Joseph Eve—each accomplished certain results, but did not meet the existing exigency.

New, it happened that a young gentleman, Mr. Eli Whitney, was a member of the Greene household, having come down from the North for the purpose of taking the position of headmaster of a school near Mulberry Grove. He arrived too late for that, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. Greene, was devoting the greater portion of his time to reading law. Visitors to the stately old mansion came and went. Whatever the topic of conversation, the possibilities of the cotton plant invariably claimed a large share of attention.

Mrs. General Greene, cultured and observant, took a lively interest in the pending problem. One day, to a party of visitors who seemed disposed to make the cotton plant the leading subject of conversation, Mrs. Greene suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of Mr. Whitney—he had so clearly shown he possessed the genius of invention.

The land on which the gin was erected and operated belonged in later years to Mr. John Phinizy, late of this city, now deceased. It is now the property of Mr. J. J. Dougherty.

Of circumstantial evidence that the first Whitney cotton gin was operated at the point mentioned, there is a great abundance. This evidence is itself sufficiently clear and strong to control in a trial before any jury of twelve intelligent men. But we have something more than circumstantial evidence. A few years ago, a congressional committee, of which Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was chairman, visited Augusta, and invited a number of citizens to come before them and give evidence touching the degree of progress our people were making in manufactures, education, agriculture, etc. Among those who were invited to appear before the committee was Mr. John Phinizy. He stated, among other things, that he came to Augusta with his father in 1800. He was at that time seven years of age. Seven years later he was sent to Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, graduating in 1811. He spoke of the gradual growth of the cotton industry, and said: "I own the place where Whitney made his first experiment with the cotton gin. He built a dam across a small stream and ran the gin by water. The dam is standing to this day, and the water of the stream turns an improved gin." See History of Augusta, page 173.

It need scarcely be said that Mr. Phinizy, a man venerable in years and standing high in the esteem of his fellow citizens—a thoroughly informed and most observant gentleman, would have made so positive a statement as the one quoted had he not been fully satisfied as to the absolute correctness of his declaration.

A few years ago, Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, at that time a citizen of Augusta, now a resident of Nashville, Tenn., a scholarly gentleman, and a man of great research, projected the idea of a monument to Whitney. With this good purpose in view, he made diligent inquiry into the validity of the claim in hand. He had accumulated a wealth of valuable data, and was about to give all the facts he had collated to the public when the fire occurred which destroyed the Chronicle building and offices. His papers and electros were lost on that occasion.

While writing this article, a letter came to me from Dr. Burrows, reciting the fact just stated, and saying: "A letter from Mr. Eli Whitney (son of the inventor), of New Haven, Conn., corroborated this view, (that the first gin was operated by Whitney in Richmond County, two miles from Augusta, at the point mentioned by Mr. Phinizy), but the letter was destroyed in the fire referred to, and I believe, the author is now dead."

In view of the facts recited and the evidence presented, it would seem that not another word is necessary to make good the contention herein advanced. August 6, Ga.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The following plaintive note was picked up in the street of an Indiana town: "Dear May:—The reason I didn't laugh when you left at me yesterday in the postoffice was because I have a bile on my face and can't laugh, if I laugh it will burst, but I love you, you old sweet thing, bile or no bile, laugh or no laugh, you know that. p. s. Barn this up."

It may be remarked, in this connection, that up to 1800, Wilkes grew no cotton for market. Nor did Whitney need any of the staple for further experimentation. He was ready to gin cotton in quantity as it was brought from the field.

Kills Sweetheart and Himself.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., April 10.—Crazed because he could not marry the girl he loved, J. J. Arrington fired five bullets into the breast of Miss Minnie Cleghorn and as the dying girl fell at his feet he drew another revolver and emptied four chambers into his own body, falling a corpse beside his victim.

The tragedy occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the main thoroughfare of the city.

Those who first reached the scene of the tragedy heard faintly the words of Miss Cleghorn as she said: "Oh, why did he do this? It is awful. Take me home."

And with these words the last spark of life left the body of Miss Cleghorn. The lips of Arrington were mute with the seal of death.

On the person of Arrington was found a sealed letter addressed to his brother in Rome, and it is supposed this letter gave a reason for the deed, but relatives refuse to divulge its contents.

A box of jewelry was also found in the dead man's pocket. These were once worn by Miss Cleghorn, but had been returned.

For the past two years Arrington had been devoted to Miss Cleghorn and they were engaged to be married. The parents of the young lady objected to the alliance and had forbidden the young man the privilege of calling at her home.

Miss Cleghorn was sent away and on Monday returned from an extended trip to Florida.

Yesterday she went out for a walk and Arrington saw her and immediately left his store and joined her.

A short time after both were cold in death.

It is said that Miss Cleghorn, in deference to parental objections, had broken the engagement before she left for Florida, and it is surmised the severance of this relationship so preyed on the mind of the young man that he became unbalanced.

Miss Cleghorn was the daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. S. Cleghorn, one of the richest and most prominent families in North Georgia.

Colonel Cleghorn has been a prosperous merchant and cotton mill man for thirty-five years. He is considered the leading citizen of Chattooga county. The family own a palatial residence and they are connected with prominent families in several Southern States. Colonel Cleghorn was a dashing Confederate cavalryman.

Miss Cleghorn was twenty-one years old and was conceded to be one of the most beautiful women in the South. She has been a welcome guest in the best homes in Rome, Atlanta and several States. She graduated with distinction from a celebrated college in this State.

J. J. Arrington was twenty-eight years old. He was a partner in a prosperous drug and seed business in this city. He bore an excellent reputation for integrity and ability and had hundred of friends.

He leaves two brothers who reside in Rome, H. H. Arrington, of Curry, and A. B. Arrington, of Campbell & Co., wholesale and retail grocery.

The body of J. J. Arrington was carried to Rome last night and will be interred there this afternoon. The funeral will take place from his brother's home. All Summerville is in grief over the sad end of two bright lives.—Special Atlanta Journal.

To Cure A Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists keep the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The census shows some queer things about Texas. For instance, Bailey County has but four residents, Cockran has twenty-five; Andrews, thirty-seven; Lynn, seventeen; Dawson, thirty-six. Twenty-five others have less than 500. Some counties have no running stream within their borders, some are hundreds of miles from a railroad, and others are almost wholly inhabited by prairie dogs, jack rabbits and rattlesnakes. Tom Green County, the largest in the State, has 45,000 square miles, which is larger than the whole State of Ohio, and has but 6804 inhabitants.

Indigestion is the direct cause of disease that kills thousands of persons annually. Stop the trouble at the start with a little Prickly Ash Bitters; it strengthens the stomach and aids digestion. Evans Pharmacy.

Miss Ella Ewing, the Missouri giantess, who is 8 feet 4 inches in height, recently completed a house for herself at the town of Govin, in that State. Her new house has doors 10 feet high, ceiling 15 feet high, with chairs, tables, beds and everything in proportion.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

What a happy old world this would be if each individual in it would only act upon the advice he is so ready to give others!

The Confederate Dead.

None of the ceremonial functions which we are in the habit of celebrating in these is more incumbent on us as a duty, or is performed with greater reverence of feeling and genuineness of devotion than the decoration of the graves of the Confederates dead on April 6.

We honor ourselves in remembering the Confederate dead, and in bearing an annual tribute of flowers to their final resting place; for it was our cause, as well as their own, for which they fought, for which they bled and for which they died. Surely therefore they are worthy of monuments, and of yearly ceremonies, like these grave-decorations, to commemorate their heroic performance of what their conscience told them was right, and to attest at the same time the fond recollections that are cherished of them a generation after the close of their grand, if unsuccessful struggle.

These annual decorations, moreover, are not meant for the present hour and for the present generation alone. They are meant also to instill into the minds and into the hearts of those who will come after us, when the last Confederate Veteran shall have answered his final roll-call, and all of us who were born in time to see or to hear of the war shall have crossed into the land of eternal night—to instill, we say, into the minds and hearts of those who come after us the same deep reverence for that sacred "Lost Cause" with which the South will never in thought cease to associate itself, and the same unchanging admiration for those gallant Confederate soldiers who sealed devotion to that cause with their blood. It is a duty, in short which we of the present day, removed just a generation from the interneece struggle, owe to our children, and which they in turn will owe to their children—to keep alive the memory of this sacred cause, as it were a Vesta's fire in the shrine of our innermost hearts, to preserve that memory and the memory of the heroes who championed it, and to pass it on to prosperity a legacy of priceless value.

All people are purified and elevated by periodical indulgence in the recollection, the re-enactment of griefs that have gnawed and of suffering that has left its scars. The wounds, it is true, bleed afresh on the occasion of every re-enactment, but it is a healthier flow that comes with every opening. There is less and less of venom to exude each time—less of any selfish, vindictive feeling, more of sanctified altruism and ennobled spiritual life. Therefore it is well to have fixed occasions for mourning.

It would perhaps be too much to say that the people in New Orleans are never seen to so much advantage as on a day of general mourning, like this day of the decoration of the Confederate graves; but they are seen to decided advantage on such a day. They are all day long, as it were, under an awesome pall—a pall crimsoned a generation ago with the blood of their nearest and dearest ones; and the solemnity of their manner, evidenced both in word and act, betokens the force with which the pall overshadowed their hearts. Strangers have noticed in this community on this decoration day the still and solemn demeanor of the people, the absence of the ribald laugh and the drunken shout; and they have put it on record that we are not altogether a frivolous people, but that we are at bottom a thoughtful, and even a religious, people.

There will be the usual march of the Confederate veterans to-day from Memorial Hall to Canal street, whence they will ride to the cemeteries. There they will visit the graves of their dead comrades, and afterwards will be addressed by Capt James Dinkins, of Mississippi—himself one of their number—and will have the benediction pronounced by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D.—From the New Orleans Times-Democrat April 6.

Fewer Fancy Names. There will be fewer Mames and Sadies an' Pearls in the next generation, and more Marys, Elizabeths, and Lucys, according to a clergyman who christens more babies than most of his reverend brethren.

Families are going back to the old-fashioned names and are abandoning the fancy ones which it was the fad to fasten upon the baby girls of a few years ago. Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Priscilla, Violet, Lucy and Maud are all favorites with mothers at present, and there is less ransacking of novels and romances for out-of-the-way names to trouble the unfortunate possessors after they are grown up.

Curiously enough, the clergyman says, there isn't any fashion in boys' names. Year in and year out most of the boy babies get the plain names and just a small proportion start life weighed down with queer ones.

When a man gets angry his reason takes a short vacation. Ambition causes a fool to jump at the moon and fall in the mud.

Eggs Easily Elected by Odors.

Very few people realize how sensitive the egg is to bad odors, and many even think that the shell is a sufficient protection against any contamination from without. But the shell is porous, and the albumen, or white of the egg, quickly absorbs and holds the flavor of any bad odor to which it is exposed, as it also does any bad flavor in the food given. It is scarcely less susceptible in this respect than the mill products. As the hen seems to be almost devoid of the sense of taste, care should be taken to give her only well flavored food, and the feeding of partially decayed meat or fish, onions and other strong smelling food should never be allowed when hens are laying. But care also needs to be taken to have the nests clean and sweet, and never to put the eggs where they will be tainted by codfish, kerosene or anything else. If it is found necessary to use kerosene on the nests do it at night, that the odor may evaporate before the hens use them. Eggs packed in new pine boxes when sent to market often acquire a flavor of turpentine that certainly does not improve their flavor.—Mass. Ploverman.

An original sentence was given lately by a Western Judge. A man who did not know how to read and write, convicted of a slight offence, was sentenced to imprisonment until he learned to read. Another offender, who had had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the letter.

It's still a question whether a baby prefers to be rocked or to lie still and howl.

Contagious Blood Poison.

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been dosed with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up—Like Bogus Like, driven from one organ, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted in early life.

The Sin of the Parents. If, for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectually that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards. cures Contagious Blood Poison in any and all stages; contains no mercury, and does not weaken your constitution; it is purely vegetable and the only blood purifier known that cleanses the blood and at the same time builds up the general health.

Our little book on contagious blood poison is free, complete and instructive every issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Send for it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Judge of Probate's Sale.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY. In the Court of Common Pleas. T. C. Orr, W. J. Orr, et al., Plaintiffs, against J. L. Orr, individually and as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Orr, deceased, Mrs. Amanda Stigall, et al., Defendants. In obedience to the order of sale granted hereto, I will sell on Wednesday in May next, in front of the Court House, in the city of Anderson, S. C., during the usual hours of sale the following described property, to-wit: That certain piece, parcel or Tract of Land containing fourteen and one half (14 1/2) acres, more or less, situate and being in Brusby Creek Township, in the County and State aforesaid, lying on the left of Brusby Creek, bounded by lands of Job L. Orr, Wm. Edgitt and others, beginning on a stake X3 in the road, thence S. 13 1/2 W. 22.45 to the Creek, stake X3; thence N. 29 1/2 E. 6.40 to a stone X3; thence N. 23 1/2 W. to a beginning point. Terms of Sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.

R. Y. H. NANCE, Judge of Probate as Special Referee. April 10, 1901.

Gentlemen, Get the New, Novel Discovery, PIGEON MILK.

INJECTION. Cures Gonorrhoea and Gleet in 1 to 4 days. Its action is magical. Prevents stricture. All complete. Sent by mail in plain package, prepaid, on receipt of price, 50c per box.—EVANS PHARMACY, Sole Agents.

THE STATE OF SOUTHWEST CAROLINA, COURT OF ANDERSON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. S. F. Cromer, Plaintiff, against Mrs. Talulah B. Kay, Defendant.—Summons for Relief—Complaint served. To the Defendant Mrs. Talulah B. Kay: YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court for said County this day, and to serve a copy of your answer to said Complaint on the undersigned at his office, Anderson, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and the time aforesaid, the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint. ANDERSON, S. C., APRIL 10, 1901. SHEPARD & GRICE BONHAM & WALKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ASK FOR OUR NEW PARIS SHAPES. THEY ARE LOW BUST, STRAIGHT FRONT & LONG HIP. STYLES 350-352-440-441-445-447. FOR SALE AT ALL LEADING RETAILERS.

VIGOR OF MEN. Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. HINDIPO DR. JEAN O'HARRA'S GREAT FRENCH TONIC AND VITALIZER is sold with entire guarantee to cure Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Falling Memory, Fits, Dizziness, Hysteria, Stomach Troubles, etc. It is the most powerful and reliable of all the Nervous System Tonic, and it is the only one that cures the Nervous System, restores the Blood and Brain, and gives the System the Vigor of Youth, and makes you Young and Strong again. It is sold by all druggists. Price 50c per bottle. Mail to any address. EVANS PHARMACY, Sole Agents.

The "Confederate Veteran." LOW CLUB RATES GIVEN WITH THE INTELLIGENCER. The growth of the Confederate Veteran, published by S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., is remarkable. Its circulation of eight-hundred and thirty-four issues, monthly, aggregated to January, 1900, 1,105,463 copies. Average for 1899, 10,788; 1898, 10,137; 1897, 12,910; 1896, 13,444; 1895, 10,175; 1894, 10,100; 1893, 10,100.

OLD NEWSPAPERS For sale at this office cheap. CHARLESTON AND WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY.

Table with columns for stations (Augusta, Anderson, etc.) and times for trains (SOUTHBOUND, NORTHBOUND).

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Condensed Schedule in Effect Jan. 1st, 1901. Table with columns for stations (Charleston, Savannah, etc.) and times.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1901. Table with columns for stations (Wilmington, Norfolk, etc.) and times.

TRADE MARKS PATENTS. A hand-drawn illustration of a person in a suit, with text regarding patents and trademarks.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. A hand-drawn illustration of a person in a suit, with text regarding scientific publications and advertisements.