

COTTON GIN IN HISTORY.

Has Unique Place in the Development of the South.

The cotton gin is the historical machine of the South. No other piece of mechanism has played a more important part in the development of the agricultural and commerce of a people than has the invention of Eli Whitney, says the Atlanta Constitution.

At a very early date in the cultivation of cotton in the south, efforts were made to improve upon the Indian types of roller gin, and several machines were constructed which were admirably serviceable for the ginning of long staple cotton, but virtually useless for short staple cotton.

Eli Whitney, a native of Massachusetts, came to Georgia in 1792, and soon became interested in the culture of cotton. Recognizing the great importance of the crop and the limitations placed upon it by the lack of a machine which would separate short staple cotton from the seed, he set about solving the problem. Discarding the roller gin he substituted a wooden cylinder with spikes or teeth of iron wire and secured a patent for his device. Whitney had scarcely received his patent before Hodgen Holmes applied for and received a patent for a gin similar in some respects to Whitney's, but having a tooth plate or circular saws revolving on a cylinder, instead of the spiked wooden cylinder of Whitney's.

How Whitney's invention was subsequently modified by the use of saws is not clear. He had some trouble in protecting his patents, but he has passed permanently into history as the inventor of the saw gin.

All the same, the honor of establishing the first practical and productive power gin in world must be conceded to Hodgen Holmes. This gin was run by water in Fairfield county, S. C., by James Kinclair, in 1795.

The successful operation of the saw gin, no matter who may have been the original inventor, gave a tremendous impulse to the growth of cotton in the southern states of America. Prior to its introduction the separation of short staple cotton from the seed was done entirely by hand, and the task was usually given to the slaves at night after the day's work in the fields had been done. This was an exceedingly slow process. Very rapid seeders were able to seed but four pounds of lint cotton a week in addition to regular work, and a bale of cotton represented two or three years of such intermittent labor.

In 1796, when the saw gin had been in use for barely three years, the south produced 200,000 bales of cotton, against 62,000 bales which were marketed in 1792. Since then the increase has been gradual up to the 12,000,000 bale crops of the present time.

In course of time the manufacture of cotton gins has become an established industry, in which southern men played an important part. Among these was Daniel Pratt, who founded the Daniel Pratt Gin Company, at Prattville, Ala., in 1837, and continued at the head of it until his death in 1872. In 1829 the plant was absorbed by the Continental Gin Co.

In 1853 Joseph Winship established a shop in Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture of cotton gins. A few years later he sold out to his two sons, Robert and George Winship who conducted the business until December 23, 1884, at which time the Winship Machine Company was incorporated and continued in successful operation until it became a

part of the Continental Gin Co.

While due credit should be given to these southern pioneers it must not be forgotten that New England capital became early interested in the new industry.

The manufacture of the Eagle cotton gin was begun by the Birdgewater Gin company in 1833, which continued in existence until December, 1889, when it became a constituent of the Continental Gin Company. The Eagle gin is still being manufactured by the latter company, and is today, as it has been for many years, the gin most largely in favor with the export trade.

In the period before the Civil War, when large plantations were the rule, "custom gins" were few and far between. Each plantation had its own gin outfit, operated by mule power in most cases, and with little attention paid to the saving of time or labor. The emancipation of the slaves brought about a new order of things. Many of the plantation gins had been burned during the war and control had been lost over labor. Thus the necessity of the situation brought the commercial or custom ginning plant into existence. They began to spring up all over the south, and with the substitution of steam for mule power they multiplied very rapidly.

Custom ginning is now one of the most thoroughly developed and lucrative industries in the southern states.

The Cherokee Avenue Baptist church of Gaffney broke all records last Sunday when 710 pupils answered to their names at Sunday school.

A large barn and stables and several outhouses on the plantation of S. Harry Saunders, a mile from the city of Florence were burned at 10 o'clock Sunday night. One horse and a large quantity of other property, of the value of \$5,000, were destroyed, the insurance being \$1,700. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Thomas Fitzgerald, a white musician, aged 55, committed suicide at the National house in Charleston on Monday by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause is assigned.

The record Publishing company of Columbia has increased its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$100,000. Mrs. Brown, wife of Dr. C. C. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist church of Sumter, died on Tuesday.

The Methodists of Bishopville will build a \$20,000 church. A small white boy, Covington Parham, was bitten by a mad dog at Sumter on Wednesday.

Natural gas, compressed in steel tanks, is being experimented with as automobile fuel in the West Virginia natural gas region.

CITATION.

State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw.

By W. L. McDowell, Esquire, Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, H. H. Harris made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration, de bonis non, of the Estate of and effects of Louisa Qualls.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Louisa Qualls, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden, S. C., on May 29th, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand, this 15th day of May, A. D., 1913.

W. L. McDowell,
Judge of Probate for Kershaw Co.
Published on the 16th and 23rd days of May, 1913, in the Camden Chronicle.

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Want a clerk
Want a partner
Want a situation
Want a servant girl
Want to sell a piano
Want to sell a carriage
Want to sell town property
Want to sell your dry goods
Want to sell your hardware
Want to sell millinery goods
Want customers for any thing.
Advertise through "The Chronicle."
Advertising is the way to success.
Advertising brings customers
Advertising keeps old ones
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Advertising shows energy
Advertising shows pluck
Advertising is "biz"
Advertise or bust
Advertise long
Advertise well
ADVERTISE
At Once.

J. T. Burdell Surveyor and Engineer

Office: Camden, S. C.
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WORSE THAN HEAT PRODUCES

"Burn" Made by Cold Causes Stubborn Wound That is Some Weeks in Healing.

Whoever has applied a moistened finger to a piece of frosty metal in winter well remembers the painful experience thereby gained of the fact that cold, as well as heat, can blister the skin.

During some experiments in the production of excessively low temperatures Pictet, the French investigator, burned himself with cold several times, and the effects were so remarkable, says Harper's Weekly, that he deemed them worthy of description to a body of scientific men.

It appears that there are two kinds or degrees of cold burn. In the case of the less severe "burns" the skin at first turns red, but becomes blue the next day. The inflamed spot swells, and a period, varying from a month to six weeks, elapses before the wound heals.

When the contact with the cold substance is longer and more complete, a burn of the second degree is produced. A malignant and stubborn wound is formed, and the process of healing is very slow.

A drop of liquid air falling on Pictet's hand, produced a cold burn which did not completely heal in six months, while a scorch from heat, accidentally inflicted on the same hand and nearly at the same time, was healed in ten or twelve days.

MARVELOUS GIFT OF SPEED

Feats of Old-Time Runner Make Present Day Performances Look Insignificant.

Have you ever heard of Ernest Menden? Years ago his renown spread all over Europe. His exploits made the pedestrian feats of the present day look insignificant.

He was a man who first came under notice by running from Paris to Moscow, a distance of 1,760 miles, in 13 days and 18 hours. In 1836 he ran through Central Asia from Calcutta to Constantinople, bearing dispatches for the East India company. The distance was 5,615 miles, and he accomplished it in 59 days, one-third of the time taken by the swiftest caravan. A favorite employment for him was as the messenger extraordinary of sovereigns. He ran from country to country, bearing letters and dispatches of the highest importance, and always beating mounted couriers matched against him. He never walked. Invariably he took the direct route to his destination, climbing mountains, swimming rivers and guiding himself through forests in a way known only to himself. His food was a small quantity of raspberry sirup.

Emerson's Trumpet Call.

In that unceasing march of things, which calls forward the successive generations of men to perform their part on the stage of life, we at length are summoned to appear. Our fathers have passed their hour of visitation—how worthily, let the growth and prosperity of our happy land and the security of our firesides attest. The turn has come to us. The trial of adversity was theirs; the trial of prosperity is ours. Let us meet it as men who knew their duty and prize their blessings. Our position is the most enviable, the most responsible, which men can fill. If this generation does its duty the cause of constitutional freedom is safe. If we fail—if we fail, not only do we defraud our children of the inheritance which we received from our fathers, but we blast the hopes of the friends of liberty throughout our country, throughout Europe, throughout the world, to the end of time.—From Edward Everett's "The History of Liberty."

Curate Had Best of It.

A clergyman, called suddenly away and unable to officiate at the services in his own church, intrusted his new curate with the duty. On his return home he asked his wife what she thought of the curate's sermon. "The poorest I ever heard," she declared: "nothing in it at all." Later in the day the clergyman, meeting his curate, asked him how he had got along. "Finely, sir, finely," replied the curate. "I didn't have time to prepare anything myself, so I preached one of your sermons."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Joke on Elder Sister.

Money had come into the family and the young lady of the household had begun to put on airs. Using one day a term not understood by her little sister, eager Annie asked what it might mean. "I couldn't explain it so that you would understand it now," said the grown girl, impatiently, "but you'll know before you come out." "But I go out every day, sometimes lots of times," said Annie, innocently, wondering why her sister colored so hotly and the rest of the listeners laughed in such glee.

Bluebottle Heaven.

In the American Magazine there was an amusing story entitled "The Honor of the Bluebottles." Aunt Lucinda Bluebottle of Boston ran into a young man, who used a bad word. Aunt Lucinda goes on: "The young man's language was not refined. He said he'd be damned, and that is exactly what will happen to him, I am sure, for whatever else heaven may be, I am convinced it will not be vulgar."

BANKS

Are becoming more and more the custodians of the funds of the people of both large and small means. This is due to the wider appreciation of the value of banking service as its usefulness is extended and its methods become more and better known. If there is any feature of the banking business you do not understand, call and we will gladly explain the same.

The First National Bank OF CAMDEN, S. C.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY

Passenger Traffic Department

ANNUAL REUNION, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27th-29th, 1913.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. offers the very low rate of

\$8.35 FROM CAMDEN TO CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN,

on account of the Annual Reunion of United Confederate Veterans. Tickets will be sold May 24th, 25th and 26th, limited to reach original starting point returning not later than midnight of June 6th, 1913, except by deposit of ticket with Special Agent, 703 Broad St., Chattanooga, Tenn., and payment of fee of 50c, at time of deposit, limit will be extended to June 26th.

For schedules, reservations or other information, apply to Local Ticket Agent, or

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

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The owner of a Kimball Player Piano is not a mere operator, a looker-on, but in actual touch with the whole world of music. Guided by easily acquired directions, he produces with equal facility the recognized classics, or any other music in which he chancies to delight.

The Kimball 88-Note Player Piano A Means of Artistic Growth

His own incomplete insight is broadened and developed, musical interest is quickened and invigorated, and he is the equal to the artist whose technique and correct interpretation represents a life-time of labor, and he is always in practice.

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greatest forage plant that's
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Bring us your Prescriptions—
they will be carefully filled and
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SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains at
Camden, S. C.

(Schedules effective April 27th,
1913. Eastern standard time.)

Northbound.
No. 4—6:47 a. m.
No. 26—8:55 a. m., New train.
No. 18—5:05 p. m.
No. 2—7:31 p. m.

Southbound.
No. 1—11:05 a. m.
No. 17—10:37 a. m.
No. 35—6:48 p. m., New train.
No. 3—11:15 p. m.

LODGE DIRECTORY

Rising Star Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., meets third Tuesday in each month. N. R. Goodale, E. H. P.; W. L. DePass, K.; C. H. Griffin, Scribe; C. P. DuBose, Sec.

Kershaw Lodge No. 29, A. F. M., meets first Tuesday in each month. R. T. Goodale, W. M.; W. Gelsenheimer, Treas.; J. W. Wilson, Secretary.

Camden Lodge No. 119, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month. R. T. Goodale, N. G.; C. W. Birchmore, V. G.; I. C. Hough, Secretary.

Jr. O. U. A. M., meets fourth Friday night in each month. C. W. Birchmore, C.; J. F. Bateman, R. S.

Live Oak Camp No. 49, W. O. W., meets first Thursday night in each month. C. W. Birchmore, C. C.; W. E. Johnson, Clerk.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 41, K. of P., meets second and fourth Monday nights in each month. W. G. Wilson, C. C.; M. H. Heyman, K. of R. & S.

Poplar Camp No. 369, W. O. W., meets Monday night on or before the full moon in each month. B. E. Sparrow, C. C.; J. E. Campbell, Clerk.

Antioch Lodge, No. 293, A. F. M., meets Thursday night on or before full moon in each month. D. W. Joy, W. M.; W. R. Davis, S. W.; L. H. White, J. W.

Richard Kirkland Council, No. 130, Jr. O. U. A. M., (Antioch) meets Tuesday night on or before full moon in each month. F. D. Boykin, C. C.; C. W. Shiver, R. S.

Lafayette Council No. 2, R. & S. M., meets second Tuesday in each month. C. H. Griffin, T. I. M.; R. T. Goodale, R. I. D. M.; J. C. Rowan, I. P. C. W.; C. P. DuBose, Recorder.