

# The News and Herald.

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## Mount Dearborn Military Establishment.

This is the name given to what is now in ruins at the Catawba Falls. An older generation always spoke of it as the "Establishment." Concerning its origin and intention, Dr. J. H. Carlisle, Wofford College, wrote an interesting letter to the News and Courier some years ago, which is produced in full below:

In 1802 John Drayton, then Governor of South Carolina, published a small work now rather scarce, entitled: "A View of South Carolina as Regards Her Natural and Civil Concerns." In the first chapter under one of the heads, "Cascades," he thus describes the Catawba Falls at the southeastern corner of Chester county: "For quantity of water and grandeur of appearances perhaps the Catawba Falls are the most interesting of any in the State. They are situated a little above the Rocky Mount, and the approach to them is over the hills which line the sides of the river. On either side the rocks are piled up in a wall many feet high, and the hills rising above them in sharp conical summits nod over the rupture below. Now the Catawba is arrested in its course, and from a width of one hundred and eighty yards this river is forced by the hills and rocks on either side to shoot down 'the gulch' in a channel sixty yards wide. Collecting its waters impetuous and noisy it thunders down tumbling over mossy rocks and foaming from shore to shore, wheeling its large whirlpools and glancing from rock to rock with maddening fury, not ceasing its troubled waves until it has leaped over twenty falls in the distance of two and a half miles, and precipitated from its height to a depth of ninety feet. Here below Rocky Mount it begins to subside and spread over a channel three hundred and eighty (318) yards wide, but it is not composed. For miles below rocks are scattered in its way, at times irritating its waters and provoking the rapidity of the stream.

Dr. David Ramsay (1808) and Robert Mills (1826) give similar description of these falls which are connected with an almost forgotten page of history.

A committee of the house of representatives of the third congress, to which so much of the President's speech as relates to arms and military stores, magazines, and arsenals was referred, made the following report March 5, 1794.

They offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to direct two arsenals and magazines to be erected in proper situations to accommodate the Southern and Middle States and that a sum not exceeding fifty-nine thousand (\$59,000) dollars be provided for that purpose.

Dec. 12, 1795, Timothy Pickens, Secretary of War, reported on the measures which had been pursued to obtain proper sites for arsenals. He says: "It having been determined to erect one arsenal on the Potomac and another in South Carolina, the latter in a situation to and from which water transportation would be afforded, and the former in the vicinity of iron works, the necessary orders were given in the year 1794 for the exploring of both countries. The engineer employed for the purpose in South Carolina made a report which was received early in the last summer. He had explored that part of the country to which his attention had been called by the Executive. He also examined another, the latter independent of its being in a more healthful situation was deemed by him to possess some other advantages over the former."

This engineer alluded to was most probably Col. John Christian Senf, engineer to the State, who at that time was digging the Santee Canal (1792-1800). The second place referred to was Rocky Mount, the first place is not known.

Feb. 2, 1802, Thomas Jefferson, President, sent in a short message in which he says: "Besides the permanent magazines established at Springfield, West Point, and Harper's Ferry it is thought that one should be established in some point convenient for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; such a point will probably be found near the borders of the Carolinas, and some

small provision by the Legislature preparatory to the establishment will be necessary for the present year."

In January, 1803, "Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin," was selected to assist Col. Senf in choosing the site for the arsenal at Rocky Mount. Whitney was at that time pressing his claim before the North Carolina Legislature for expenses from Raleigh to Rocky Mount and for professional services while there. He received the moderate fee of fifty dollars. Col. Senf, with the rank of "Superintendent of the arsenal at Rocky Mount," received sixty dollars for making a plan of the arsenal at Rocky Mount and report thereon, including his traveling expenses.

During the years 1803-'04 the total amount expended at Rocky Mount was fourteen thousand, four hundred and forty (\$14,440) dollars, being four times the amount spent on the arsenal and magazine at West Point during these years. Of this sum three thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight (\$3,138) dollars were for the purchase (through Gen. Thomas Sumter) of a tract of land in South Carolina for an arsenal.

Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War to Jefferson, laid the corner stone of the main building, Robert Mills (Statistics of South Carolina) states this fact but does not give the exact date, which must have been in 1803. The place was known as Mount Dearborn for many years.

In 1808 a committee of congress reported on a system of great canals along the Atlantic coast. "In our State," they say, "the Santee and Catawba is said to be occasionally navigable for more than three hundred miles, as high as Morganton, N. C. Two companies have been incorporated by that State and the State of South Carolina for the purpose of improving its navigation. The lower falls are above Camden and not far from the United States arsenal at Mount Rock." (If a later Congress at any time has made appropriations confusing geography and name, it is only history repeating itself, probably.)

In 1809 the Catawba and Wateree Company asked Congress for help. A committee of congress reported "that the canals would be of vast importance and utility to the inhabitants of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and that the army and arsenal of the United States would be considerably benefited; yet in view of the present condition of finances, and the critical situation of our country in relation to foreign government, it would be unadvisable to apply any public money."

In the Journal of Bishop Francis Asbury (1809), he speaks of preaching near William Heath's on Fishing Creek, "when, to my surprise, a number of United States officers came up. I invited them in. These gentlemen are attached to the establishment at Rocky Mount."

In the annals of congress under date of Dec. 26, 1815, the committee on military affairs reported a bill establishing three additional military academies: One within the District of Columbia, one at Mount Dearborn in South Carolina, and one in the vicinity of Newport, Kentucky. The bill was read twice and committed.

A few days later in committee of the whole Mr. Campbell (probably a misprint, meaning Col. J. Chappell of South Carolina) proposed to change the location of the southern academy from Mount Dearborn to Columbia on account of the superior advantages of that place over Mount Dearborn and the eligibility of its situation for such institution. The house refused by a large majority. Mr. Pickens of North Carolina was in favor of a more upland site than either of those mentioned and gave a decided preference of the two to Mount Dearborn over Columbia. He proposed a point in Buncombe county. Asheville was soon put in nomination against Mount Dearborn, but was negatived by a large vote. The committee after a long debate in which Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, speaker of the house, (both advocating three academies) agreed to strike out three and insert one. A year later, Feb. 1817, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

These references show that for several years an arsenal and magazine (in one place armory is used) were kept up near Rocky Mount.

The great works of this Ger-

In the original paper ordering the selection of a place, estimates were given for the following buildings: A brick building three stories high, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, would contain twenty thousand muskets, artillery and carriages in proportion, together with all the light appendages thereof, an arched brick magazine capable of holding two thousand and five hundred barrels of powder, brick barracks and workshop for one hundred armors and for necessary guard." It does not appear how far this plan was carried out.

Mills writing in 1826, sometime after the enterprise was abandoned, says: "The United States Establishment near Rocky Mount commands attention also, though now abandoned and in ruins. This circumstance only tends to make it more interesting to the traveler. The buildings erected here were handsome and extensive. The magazine (a conical building, has entirely tumbled down. The arsenal is a substantial building erected close to the canal constructed by the State, and is the only building of the whole that promises to be really useful. The barracks surround the square fronted the officers' quarters, a large brick edifice, the whole erected on a promontory projecting into the river. Nature furnished few spots more variously romantic than this, a noble river rendered more interesting by the rocks which impede its course, the surrounding hills covered with woods and towering above it, all induce a wish that the project of a military establishment here had succeeded, and this fairy spot had been the abode of refined society."

The references and quotations in this article have all been verified, so this short sketch of the "Rocky Mount Establishment" is believed to be correct. It is incomplete as it is prepared without access to sources which would give other items as well as the time and cause of abandonment. The local tradition is that Rocky Mount came within one vote of being the West Point of the United States. This may not be so, still those so inclined may speculate as to the effect on our history if a "great national military academy" with all the attendant patronage and influence had been established on the banks of the Catawba like that on the Hudson.

In the Grimkeville, which the printers of Mills Statistics gives as one name of Rocky Mount, some readers may not see the design to honor the name of Grimke by calling the place Grimkeville. Unfortunately several attempts to perpetuate names truly worthy have been failures, as Grimkeville, Draytonville, Pinckneyville, Chatham (original of Cheraw), Granby, etc.

B. J. Lossing in 1849 visited Rocky Mount with pen and pencil in hand. He gives several sketches and rather full accounts of the revolutionary incidents connected with the place. He says: "Here yet remains the foundation of a projected United States Military Establishment to be called Mount Dearborn, which was abandoned."

Since Lossing's visit another army has crossed the Catawba at that historic point.

Before the late war a cotton factory stood on the banks of the canal owned by Mr. Daniel McCullough, the spot still bearing the name of Mount Dearborn. Mr. McCullough is yet living, one of a group of half dozen men, all over eighty years of age, near Rocky Mount. They might give some interesting items from their recollections about the establishment.

(Since this letter was first published, Mr. McCullough and the remainder of the group have passed away.)

Robert Mills has a paragraph that should not be overlooked: "Here (Rocky Mount) repose the ashes of one whose memory should be cherished by all Carolinians for his devotion to their cause in the Revolution, and his subsequent efforts to serve them in his professional capacity. Col. Senf, the engineer of both the Catawba Canal and of the Santee Canal. He sleeps in what was his garden at Rocky Mount, but no ordinary stone records his name. A few trees which he planted in a spot that he cut in the fashion of a falling garden shade his grave. Col. Senf was a military engineer of considerable talent.

The great works of this Ger-

man engineer in our State are now little known. The bed of the Santee canal is dry, and the very ruins of his arsenal and magazine on Mount Dearborn have perished. If the proposed railroad from Camden to Rocky Mount is built, the silence of the hills around his grave will be disturbed by the scream of the engine, a power little dreamed of in his day. Let a station, at least a locomotive, bear his name. Let a stone be placed under those trees to mark the spot where he rests, away from home and kindred, the foreigner who helped us in our day of weakness and trials.

May the old Mount never again echo the sound of hostile guns or the tread of a hostile army.

### Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell imitations of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and others medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you to beware of such people, who seek to profit, through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing disease, for over 35 years. A sure protection, to you, is our name on the wrapper. Look for it, on all Dr. King's, or Bucklen's, remedies: as all others are mere imitations. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada. McMaster Co. Obeard Drug Co. John H. McMaster & Co drug stores.

### No Wondert it Bored Bill.

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.—Yale Expositor.

### Afraid of Strong Medicines.

Many people suffer for years from rheumatic pains and prefer to go and rather than take the strong medicines usually given for rheumatism, not knowing that quick relief from pain may be had simply by supplying Chamberlain's Pain Balm and without taking any medicine internally. For sale by Obeard Drug Co.

## TO LET UP MEANS LOSS

In the advertising campaign there should be no trace. While the merchant lives and remains in business there comes no time when he can safely lay down his arms. If he ceases advertising for a single day he gives his competitors an advantage. If he stops for a month he has started on the road which leads to disrepute and ultimate oblivion.

Advertising is usually cumulative in its effect. It is true that mercantile advertising, if judiciously done, will bring returns from the beginning.

But it is also true that the best results are only obtained by keeping at it.



The advertising that was done before serves as an introduction to that which comes after; the advertising that comes after heightens the effect of that which was done before. One advertisement strengthens another, and the combined effect produces results which one of them alone might be powerless to achieve.

To stop advertising, even for a short time, destroys the cumulative effect it has already produced, and puts an end to all the advantages gained by continuity. If you withdraw your ads. from the papers you may be assured that your competitors will not make the same mistake.

"Out of sight out of mind" is a time honored proverb which applies with peculiar force to a merchant's advertising. Who remembers the ads. of last year or last month? Keep your name before the public in our columns if you would not be forgotten.

# TO-DAY AT 9 A. M.

## Forty-Eight Thousand Dollars

Worth of Clothing Hats and Furnishing Goods sold at 33 per cent less than Actual Cost to manufacture.

THE R. H. EDMUNDS' (The Hub) CLOTHING STOCK, Columbia's Greatest Clothiers, entire stock have been placed on sale at 33 per cent less than their actual cost to manufacture, in their large stor building, corner Main and Plain Streets, and will be sold at Retail in Ten Days.

On account of the recent death of Mr. R. H. Edmunds, and our purpose to reorganize our company, we have decided to put on this sale. In addition to the settlement of his individual estate, we desire to raise funds to settle every outstanding obligation and start our business entirely new.

Our entire stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats, for men, boys and children, will be placed on sale TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, at 9 A. M., to be sold at retail at 33 per cent less than their actual cost to manufacture, in our large building, corner Main and Plain Streets, Columbia, S. C.

THE R. H. EDMUNDS' (The Hub) CLOTHING STOCK will be placed on sale beginning TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, at 9.00 A. M., for Ten Days only. Everybody should avail himself of this opportunity. A fine stock of Tailor-made Clothing, Hats, etc., at 33 Per Cent less than cost to manufacture. If you value money don't miss it, as we wish to reduce our gigantic stock in ten days, to meet our obligations.

There will be the most stupendous undertaking to close out this mammoth forty-eight thousand dollar stock at retail in ten days, but the prices we have put on the goods will move them out rapidly. The sale will be held in our large building, corner of Main and Plain Streets, Columbia, S. C., and the

World's Greatest Clothing Sale WILL BEGIN To-day, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M. At R. H. Edmund's Clothing Store Cor. Main & Plain Sts., Columbia, S. C.

**Splendid OVERCOATS in Medium, Heavy and Light Weight, at \$2.98.**

This coat is of the finest material and positively worth \$10. We will allow you to take this coat home and keep it five days, and if you do not think it worth \$10, or no matter what the cause may be, you may return the same, and we hereby bind ourselves to refund the \$2.98.

Men's nice, good, durable Overcoats in black and brown, for Sunday wear, \$4.85, positively worth \$13.50. Men's fine Overcoats in silk and satin linings, olives, tan and dark blue shades, \$6.98, worth \$15.00, or your money refunded, no matter what the cause may be.

Men's fine Royal Standard Kersy Overcoats, in black, blue and brown, \$8.00, our price \$7.98. The finest quality of custom tailor-made Overcoats and imported Royal Standard Kersy's, all shades and lined with plush, silk or astrakhan, \$12.99 and \$14.85. Positively worth \$30.00 or your money refunded at any time during this sale.

A Fine Suit of Men's Clothes, all to match \$2.98

This suit is positively worth \$10, or money refunded during the sale.

Men's Fine Suits in Cheviots and Scotch Plaids, \$4.97

Worth \$13.50, or your money refunded at any time during the sale if you are not satisfied.

Men's Splendid Suits in Valour Finished Cassimeres, all sizes, 5.85

Men's Fine Business Suits, in silver, gray and blue worsteds, lined with XXX serge, sewed with Skinner silk, ten different styles to choose from, 3.98

Men's Extra Fine Dress Suits, in all the latest styles and shades, heavy silk and satin-lined, equal to the finest \$30.00 tailor made-to-order suit, for \$14.85

Don't fail to ask to see this suit.

Men's Fine Dress Pants, worth \$2.50 or your money refunded, 98c

Silk and Satin Lined Dress Suits, in plain checks and stripes, 7.48

This suit is positively worth \$16.50.

At \$9.98 each, you are free to choose a suit worth \$22.50 to \$25.00 from twenty lots of as finely made and as elegantly finished suits as the most fastidious dresser could desire; fine home and foreign Suitings of style and in a great variety of Cheviots, Vicuna, Homespun, Tweed and Cassimere Suits, single and double breasted.

These represent the product of the world's celebrated looms and the world's most skillful tailors. They are equal and guaranteed to excel any \$25.00 tailor made-to-order garment in the world, or we will cheerfully refund the money.

THE OPENING will be a Gala Day. Bring the children; there will be music all day. It will pay you to come 100 miles to visit this sale.

Never again will you have such a Golden Opportunity to dress in such rich raiment at such trifling cost.

Remember, No Postponement. The Great Money-Raising Sale will close in Ten Days. Just think of the following proposition, and remember that all goods herein priced in this document can be brought back at any time during this sale.

This Tremendous Sale positively begins To-day, Feb. 15, at 9 A. M. AND CLOSES IN TEN DAYS. As this Sale lasts only Ten Days, everything will go rapidly. This is the first sale of this kind that ever occurred in South Carolina and may never occur again, and in order to prove to you what tremendous sacrifices will be made, we mention a few of the extraordinary bargains that will be offered, and bear in mind that there are 1,000 different articles we cannot mention here. We advise you to save this and bring it with you, so that there can be no mistake that you get exactly the goods mentioned in this document.

SALE POSITIVELY OPENS TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 15th, AND CLOSES IN TEN DAYS. R. H. Edmunds The Hub Clothing Store LOOK FOR LARGE RED SIGN. Cor. Main and Plain Streets, COLUMBIA, S. C. LOOK FOR LARGE RED SIGN. Let nothing keep you away. The hour is set. The date you know. We hereby agree to REFUND MONEY on all goods priced above if not satisfactory to purchaser. N. B.--Railroad Fare paid to purchaser of \$25.00 or over, in radius of 100 miles. To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Crip in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove