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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING COTTON NO MORE.

THE COTTON BRANCH OF THE COMMITTEE TO ASCERTAIN THE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE MAKES ITS REPORT THROUGH THE MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

The United States Senate in April, 1892, passed a resolution instructing its committee on agriculture to make an investigation with a view of ascertaining cause of depression in agricultural products existing at that time Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, was made chairman of the sub-committee to investigate cotton, Alfred B. Shepperson was made secretary of Senator George's committee. The scope of investigation is very broad and covers the matter of cotton production and consumption of every country, with the cost of production, possibility of extension of culture etc. The work of Senator George's committee will be completed by the next meeting of Congress. On account of the matter under consideration to cotton planters and people of the South, Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, chairman of the committee on agriculture, under the new organization of the Senate to prepare the following for publication. Its importance calls for the widest publicity, and justifies its dissemination by the Southern Associated Press newspapers.

PATRICK WALSH.

To the Cotton Farmers of the United States:

In the discharge of the duty imposed by the United States Senate on the committee on agriculture to investigate the causes of the low price of cotton and a remedy, I have made some investigations which though as yet incomplete, authorize me to state the following conclusions: There are causes for this low price coming from legislation now in force, and there are other causes coming from needful legislation yet to be enacted. It is certain, however, that those causes can't be remedied in time to affect the price of the crop now about to be planted, even indeed, if their force can ever be entirely destroyed. The cotton farmer must, therefore for the present, resort to such remedies or palliatives for low prices as come from their own action, independent of legislation. The crop of 1892 and 1893 has brought higher prices than the preceding one. This resulted from the fact that it was much smaller, and the price would have been higher if there had not been a large surplus over needs of consumption, coming from a very large crop of the preceding years, 1891-1892.

The natural rise in price of the crop being marketed has been largely nullified by the great strike among the operatives in the cotton factories of England. In this strike sixty thousand operatives, working twenty-one million spindles, have stopped work. The effect of this strike up to this date has been to increase the amount consumed by British operatives since September first, 525,000 bales, and is likely to amount in the near future to more than 100,000 bales in addition. This decrease in the demand has by a certain law of trade diminished the price, or, which is the same thing, prevented the full rise which otherwise would have come from the small crop. American spinners carried over from last season an unusually large stock of cotton, having bought heavily at the low prices prevailing in the spring and summer, and whilst doing an exceptionally good business, they have taken so far 350,000 bales less than for the same period during last season. This also increased the surplus. The prospect for another large crop coming from increased acreage, if that should happen, would not only be an effectual bar to any rise in the price, but would cause a still further decline, so that now

the cotton raisers of the South are confronted with this serious question for solution: "Shall we, by increased acreage in the crop now being planted, as compared to the acreage of the last season, raise a crop of nine or ten millions bales and thereby glut the markets of the world, causing a fall to the low prices of 1891 and 1892, and perhaps even lower; or will we, by reducing the acreage to the extent necessary to raise all our food and forage crops and work animals, especially our meat, corn, horses and mules increase the price of our cotton crop, and at the same time diminish the uses of the proceeds of the crop by a larger reduction in the amount heretofore applied to buying necessary supplies?"

There can be but one answer to this question in the minds of thoughtful men. If it be said that among so numerous a class as cotton raisers, it will be impossible to get up an agreement, which will result in combined action to plant a reduced acreage in cotton, and if this be conceded, then the situation appeals with still stronger force to each individual farmer to decrease his own crop to the extent needful to raise his supplies, for, in case there shall not be such a deminution in the acreage as to affect materially the price, so that the next crop is to be low priced one, the advantage to him who has wisely raised his own supplies will be clear and manifest. He will not have to buy high priced supplies with the scant proceeds of low priced cotton. These proceeds will then be in the main surplus or nearly so. On the other hand, if there shall be such a general movement in the direction of raising a smaller crop as to raise the price, then all who contribute to it, in the manner herein indicated, will enjoy this increased price as the result of their own wise action, and at the same time be exempt from expenditure for supplies which they have so raised. After much reflection on the data collected from all countries adapted to raising cotton, I am satisfied of this painful truth. That we are never, at least in this generation, to have generally the high prices for cotton we once had. Cotton will never, but in exceptional cases, and for short periods be high enough to warrant the producer to rely upon it as a means of purchasing supplies which can be raised at home.

Very respectfully,

J. Z. GEORGE.

NEW USE FOR A CUFF.

"Look here," said a well known man the other day, "this is a letter from a friend who is now in Pittsburg." The speaker produced a soiled cuff on which a message has been written. The cuff bore the stamp of the Pittsburg post-office, as well as a canceled postage stamp. The message read: "I haven't any paper at hand, but Uncle Sam will transmit this cuff, for which I have no further use. Linen is no use to a man who is dead flat busted. Send me \$100."—Philadelphia Record.

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All orders by mail or in person promptly attended to and we guarantee satisfaction and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. TRY US.

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Attorney and Counsellor At Law, WELDON, N. C.

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T. W. HARRIS, D. D. S.



LITTLETON, N. C. Teeth Extracted without pain. 4-30-6m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NORTH CAROLINA. HALIFAX COUNTY.

LITTLETON TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. Ella R. Bell, of said county and State having filed her petition before the undersigned for her homestead and personal property exemption this is to notify all the creditors of the said Mrs. Ella R. Bell that the said petition will be heard at my office in Littleton township Halifax county on the 16th day of September 1893, where and when if they shall appear they may be heard.

W. E. SPRUILL, J. P. This 13th day of March 1893. mar 16 6t.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed on the 12th day of May 1876 by and between John W. Faison and wife Rosalina of Hertford county, the State of North Carolina parties of the first part and Caldwell Hardy of the city of Norfolk party of the second part which was duly recorded on page 181 of book 49 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Northampton county and State of North Carolina to secure certain indebtedness therein described owing to the Farmers and Merchants Loan and Trust Company by note dated May 12, 1876, and due January 1, 1881, for ten thousand dollars with interest as therein stated and which is now held and owned by C. W. Grandy & Sons and which has not been paid and the default of payment of which has continued for more than thirty days, I the undersigned trustee, will on the 31st day of March 1893 sell for cash to the highest bidder at the court house in Jackson in said county of Northampton and State of North Carolina, the following real estate to wit: the two certain tracts of lying and being in Northampton county, one of which tracts of land lies in Oconee Neck and is known as Urquhart's land, containing as estimated sixteen hundred acres—the other tract of lying in said Oconee Neck containing as estimated two hundred and seventy (270) acres, being the land allotted to Frank S. Faison, in the division of the lands of his father the late Herod Faison, deceased, which are the same described and conveyed in the deed from David A. Barnes trustee to the said The Farmers and Merchant's Loan and Trust company, of the date of July 21, 1874, registered in the office of the register of Northampton county aforesaid, Book 45 page 145 and which is again described in the deed from J. W. Urquhart, commissioner to the said The Farmers and Merchants Loan and Trust Company of date January 27, 1876, registered in same office, book 48 page 131, and also described in the deed heretofore executed by the said The Farmer's and Merchant's Loan and Trust Company to the said John W. Faison dated May 12, 1876, as by reference to which several deeds will more fully appear, demand having been made on me by the said holders of said note to make such sale in order to pay said indebtedness.

The sale of said Urquhart's land will be made subject to the lease to the State of North Carolina at an annual rent of \$1600 and an option to purchase for \$20,000 and both of which will expire January 1, 1900 and which are referred to in the sealed agreement made and entered into on October 23, 1889, by and between C. W. Grandy and A. H. Grandy partners as C. W. Grandy as Executor of William Selden parties of the first part and John W. Faison of Hertford county, N. C. party of the second part in which his wife also joined and the State of North Carolina acting by and through the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary of said State party of the third part, which is recorded on page 391, 392, 393, 394 and 395 of book 87 in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Northampton. This March 20th, 1893. CALDWELL HARDY, Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified on the 6th day of February, 1893, as executor of the last will and testament of Robert O. Burton, Sr., deceased I hereby notify all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them to me duly verified, on or before the 1st day of March, 1894. R. O. BURTON, Jr., Executor. Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 18, '93. 2 23 6w

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Wash Goods Of all Kinds with Trimmings to match All Goods.

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Stag Brand Prepared Paints. Pure White Lead & Linseed oil. I'll sell paints at a very small margin.

A Large Stock of LANDRETT'S GARDEN SEED.

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DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT to any one on trial, free. Prices \$2, \$6, \$10 and \$15, if satisfied. Also, Electric Trusses and Box Batteries. Costs nothing to try them. Can be regulated to suit, and guaranteed to last for years. A Belt and Battery combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to shock. Free medical advice. Write to-day. Give waist measure, price and full particulars. AGENTS WANTED. Address:

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