

# The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

NO 17

VOL XIII.—THIRD SERIES

The Carolina Watchman,  
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.  
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## BE NOT DECEIVED

By Plasters claiming to be an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S is the original and only genuine Porous Plaster; all other so called Porous Plasters are imitations. Beware of them.

See that you get an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER, which we guarantee has effected more and quicker cures than any other external remedy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
17c.—2c. per m.

MINING CARTRIDGE FUSE,  
30 STUDEBAKER WAGONS,  
250 KEGS POWDER,  
80 BAGS SHOT,  
R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.

REMEMBER THE DEAD!  
MONUMENTS TOMBS,  
&c.

GREAT REDUCTION  
IN THE PRICES OF  
Marble Monuments and Grave-Stones of  
Every Description.

I cordially invite the public generally to an inspection of my Stock and Work. I feel justified in asserting that my past experience under first-class workmen in all the newest and modern styles, and that the workmanship is equal to any of the best in the country. I do not say that my work is superior to all others. I am reasonable, will not exaggerate in order to accomplish a sale. My endeavor is to please and give each customer the value of every dollar they leave with me.

PRICES 50 to 60 Per Cent CHEAPER than ever offered in this town before. Call at once or send for price list and designs. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The erection of marble is the last work of respect which we pay to the memory of departed friends.

JOHN S. HUTCHINSON,  
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 1, 1881.

Blackmer and Henderson,  
Attorneys, Counselors  
and Solicitors.  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
January 22 1879—11.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you every thing. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to (9) H. HALEY & Co., Portland, Maine.

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.  
CONDENSED SCHEDULES.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH			
Date Nov. 26, '81	No. 54 Daily	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily
Lv. Richmond	10 35 a.m.	11 25 p.m.	
Ar. Beltsville	12 30 p.m.	1 15 p.m.	
Ar. Salisbury	1 30 p.m.	2 15 p.m.	
Ar. Danville	2 30 p.m.	3 15 p.m.	
Ar. Greensboro	3 30 p.m.	4 15 p.m.	
Ar. Salisbury	5 30 p.m.	6 15 p.m.	
Ar. Beltsville	6 30 p.m.	7 15 p.m.	
Ar. Richmond	7 30 p.m.	8 15 p.m.	
TRAINS GOING NORTH			
Date Nov. 26, '81	No. 55 Daily	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Lv. Richmond	8 10 a.m.	4 40 a.m.	4 40 a.m.
Ar. Beltsville	9 10 a.m.	5 40 a.m.	5 40 a.m.
Ar. Salisbury	10 10 a.m.	6 40 a.m.	6 40 a.m.
Ar. Danville	11 10 a.m.	7 40 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	12 10 p.m.	8 40 a.m.	8 40 a.m.
Ar. Salisbury	1 10 p.m.	9 40 a.m.	9 40 a.m.
Ar. Beltsville	2 10 p.m.	10 40 a.m.	10 40 a.m.
Ar. Richmond	3 10 p.m.	11 40 a.m.	11 40 a.m.

## N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25th, 1882.  
Extension of Cotton Culture.

The rapid development of the cotton culture and its extension into new fields is the chief cause of the increase in the trade in fertilizers. The census returns show that the cotton production in North Carolina has more than doubled itself during the last ten years. The acreage in cotton increased 8 per cent. last year. This is due almost entirely to the use of fertilizers. In middle and Piedmont North Carolina, the regions recently invaded by cotton, phosphates are absolutely necessary to make a paying cotton crop, for two reasons:

First, to make the cotton ripen early enough and regularly. These regions are outside the normal cotton country, but with the help of the super-phosphates cotton has marched 40 or 50 miles further up the country, even up the slopes of the Blue Ridge itself.

Second, to sustain the fertility of the lands. By strengthening their lands the farmer of these regions is putting the cotton culture upon a permanent basis. Cotton has thus by artificial means been made a staple of these sections. When these means are known, it is no longer a matter of surprise that North Carolina took the first premium on cotton at the Cincinnati Exposition and ranks third in the production of cotton per acre among the cotton states proper, next to Texas, the greatest cotton State, in order of total production.

COST OF INGREDIENTS OF FERTILIZERS. The condition of the markets is considerably changed since last year, owing chiefly to the shortness of the fish catch. Ammoniacs have steadily advanced. The slaughter houses of the West have been drained of all their offal, and nitrate of soda, hitherto too expensive for use as a source of nitrogen in low-grade fertilizers, has become generally used. A great majority of fertilizers next season will contain nitrate of soda.

While it is an excellent application to spring crops, I doubt whether it will take the place upon our worn, potash, Southern soils of the animal nitrogen and ammonia salts. I fear we shall see crops suffer late in seasons for nitrogen. The sources of nitrogen have cost, at points like Baltimore and Norfolk, about as follows: Sulphate of ammonia 5 1/2 cts. and nitrate of soda 4 1/2 cts. per lb., blood \$4.00 per each per cent. per ton, first scrap the same. These prices are for ton lots for cash. To get the value of these things in North Carolina, freight must be added to these figures. This makes ammonia cost 25 cts. per lb., an advance of six cents over the price last year. With the sources of nitrogen at these prices, our farmers are very wisely turning their attention to the utilization of all available nitrogenous materials on their farms, buying simple acid phosphates and potash salts, which are still reasonably cheap, and making compost. The sales of acid phosphates the coming season will be far greater than heretofore, while, fortunately, the large importations of German potash salts will supply the country with potash at low prices.

S. C. Phosphate rock has advanced slightly. As much as \$9.25 has been paid for it in the crude state. This makes the dissolved phosphate worth \$22.50 per ton at the points named. Bone meal costs \$4 and dissolved new bone \$42.50 per ton. The prices for North Carolina are thus not materially changed. The figures for available phosphoric acid remain, therefore, at 12 1/2 cts. per lb.

Kainite can be had, free on board, in sacks 250 lbs. each, in Baltimore and Norfolk, at from \$11 to \$12 per ton. The farmers will find it an admirable addition to the compost of cotton seed and acid phosphate for cotton. It contains common salt and sulphate of magnesium in addition to about 25 per cent. of sulphate of potash. It has been found to prevent the rust in cotton and to promote an early and regular ripening.

Muriate of potash is to be had in the same markets at 2 1/2 cts. per lb. Potash will be valued at six cents per lb. in our valuations of fertilizers this season.

CHAS. W. DABNEY,  
Director.

TRAINING A HEIFER.—A heifer should be trained as soon as it is weaned. She should then be haltered, and made used to be tied up and handled and led by the halter. She should be carded and brushed, and her udder and teats handled frequently until she becomes used to it. A month or two before she calves she should be tied up and brushed, and the udder, rubbed, and the teats pulled; taught to lift the leg and keep it out of the way of the milk and generally disciplined. All this should be done gradually and gently and the young animal made to understand that there is nothing to fear by always exercising kindness to her. When she drops her calf no stranger should attend her, but one she knows well, and she will come to her duties as easily as an old cow. A newly calved heifer should always be tied when she is milked, and she may be very nervous and not to be depended upon until her disposition is shown.—Farm Journal.

## How to Judge a Horse.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet planted flatly upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with the hind legs, there is weakness in the loins and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish or milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and his digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart and if a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble—let him go.

## Poverty and Disease.

A Mother Suffering with Small-Pox Lying Between Dead Children.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—A sad case of poverty and sickness was brought to light this morning in the upper part of Second street. At No. 363 of that street is a frame tenement house sheltering four families. In the basement is a family named Williams. The father, who was a shoemaker, died last week of small-pox leaving a wife and children. The neighbors willing enough to assist the widow, were afraid of the disease, and when Deputy Sullivan came to fumigate the house they insisted that the bed, the only one in the room, should be burned. This morning the Deputy Health Inspector visited the place and found the mother lying on a heap of rags and carpets and covered with the pustules of small-pox. On her right was the dead body of her little girl, and on her left that of her little boy. In a corner of the room was sitting a little fellow on whose face were the shadows of death, while headlong close to the cold stove were the two remaining children. Mr. Pearson, the deputy, at once lighted a fire and sent for food for the unfortunate family at the same time telegraphing for the ambulance to remove them to the hospital. The two dead children will be buried to-day at the expense of the county.

A CHINESE PREDICTION.—The Hong Kong merchant, King, sent as Commissioner to England, prophesies the downfall of English commerce within five and twenty years. "The letting loose," he says, "of the Chinese people has given to the world a new obstacle against which a fight to the death will soon be commenced. The Chinese are made for commerce only. You men of the West will be fighting ere long, while we shall be making commercial profit of the opportunity of superseding you peacefully throughout the world. We mean to establish our counters in every great commercial centre in Europe, in London, Liverpool, Belfast, Bristol, Havre, Hamburg, Marseilles and Genoa. Europe will for a while retain her financial supremacy, but we shall seize that power in the course of time, and the position of the English at Shanghai and Canton will, in a few years, be on a level with that of the Portuguese at Macao. The rich men will be driven out by Chinese competition, and none but the poor will remain to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the nation, as the Portuguese at Macao."

PLEASE WRITE ANOTHER LETTER.—The point is made by Mr. James E. Boyd in his letter to Dr. Mott, that under the new arrangements in Dr. Mott's district illicit distilling has ceased and the former moonshiners are all new running legalized stills. There were captured in the sixth district from July 1st, 1876, to November 1st, 1877, 126 illicit distillers. There were captured in that district from July 1st, 1880, to November 1st, 1881, 245 illicit distillers. Nearly two to one. The number of new distillers legalized in the fiscal year 1880-81, appears to be 24, just one-tenth of the illicit distillers captured as above. Will Col. Boyd please write another letter of explanation?—Rat. Observer.

A POLYGLOT FAMILY.—There is living at Middletown a family in which nine distinct languages are spoken, namely: English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Arabic and Turkish, besides a number of dialects connected with the Italian and Spanish. The head of the family, who is a native of Zurich, Switzerland, is a musician of wide accomplishments and reputation, who, from a love of travel, has seen most parts of the world, having resided for considerable periods in widely separated countries.—Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

## The Threat of a Cholera Visit.

During the last six months, cholera has been slowly but steadily spreading in Asia until it has reached Japan on one border and Arabia on the other. It appeared in Bangkok, Siam, in the latter part of June, and cases were reported in Chinese ports in July and August, although it did not take the form of an epidemic. The existence of cholera in Kagoshima was announced by the Japanese government early in September, and the United States consular officer was warned to keep American citizens out of the infected district.

Passing to the West, cholera appeared at Aden, a coaling station on the south coast of Arabia, in July, and was announced at Mecca in September. In November, there was a great increase of the disease at Mecca, producing about one thousand deaths during the first week. The increase was attributed in part to the arrival of a large number of pilgrims from India; in part to the foul atmosphere caused by the putrefying remains of a great number of sheep which had been slaughtered near the city. The pilgrims returning from Mecca carried the disease to Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and to Medina. On the 7th of November, thirty-five hundred pilgrims were in quarantine at Jeddah, and twenty-five deaths from cholera had occurred among them. Medina seems to have suffered more than Mecca.

The international sanitary council in a special session at Constantinople, has prepared a series of regulations intended to keep the disease at bay, and thus far it has not appeared in Egypt or Europe. It appears that the disease existed at Aden a month before either the Egyptian or Ottoman sanitary administration was aware of it.

## Congressional Miseries.

A Congressman piteously complains that life is made a burden to him by the lobbyists, office-seekers, strikers and other adventurers who hang around the Capitol during a session of Congress and persist in calling him out of the House twenty or thirty times a day to listen to the story of their wants, misfortunes and grievances. He can not be seen, properly attend to his business because of the importunities of these pests. Half the time he does not know what is before the House. The threads of debate are lost and he is frequently compelled to vote in complete ignorance of the exact phase of the question under consideration. All he can do is to trust to luck and follow his party. This is probably the experience of more than half the members of the House. We confess that we have no sympathy with these gentlemen. If they wish to apply the remedy they can easily do so. The late Mr. Sumner made it a rule never to receive a card in the Senate Chamber. The "strikers" knew this and never disturbed him. However, Sumners are not sent to Washington in these modern days, and the following of his example might be attended with unpleasant consequences about election time. So long as Congressmen have no higher ambition than to do the chores of their constituents they must not complain of the servitude.—N. Y. Herald.

QUERY.—If R. M. Pearson, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, who, upon a memorable occasion, when applied to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, declared, "The judiciary is 'exhausted,' had a monument thirty feet 'high erected to his memory, how high a monument ought to be erected in honor of George W. Brooks, the Federal Judge 'who, upon the same occasion, fearlessly 'interposed between an infamous and 'blood thirsty executive and the defenceless citizen, and granted and enforced 'that writ?'—Durham Tobacco Plant, Jan. 19th.

The subjoined table, compiled from the latest official reports, exhibits the strength and cost of Europe's armies on peace footing:

	Soldiers.	Yearly Cost.
Austria	296,218	\$56,680,000
Belgium	46,277	8,787,909
France	470,600	100,007,623
Germany	419,659	92,573,403
Great Britain	133,720	65,000,000
Greece	12,397	1,494,860
Italy	199,577	37,953,755
Netherlands	61,803	10,268,990
Portugal	35,733	4,342,928
Roumania	130,158	3,310,198
Russia	787,910	144,000,000
Servia	14,150	869,138
Spain	330,000	49,146,991
Switzerland	106,102	2,419,213
Turkey	157,667	24,766,095
Totals	3,201,971	\$695,615,603

Tobacco manufacturers at Durham are opposed to the agitation of reduction of the tax on tobacco.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv. Oct. 13 Nov. 13.

## A Field of Battle.

I had my letter to write and post, and this involved a five-mile drive by moonlight to the rear across the most gusty field which can well be imagined. I had some trouble in finding my carriage. I had left it at a well-defined portion on the battlefield of the day before, but to reach it I had to walk for more than a mile over a plain where the carcasses of men and horses were not merely thickly strewn but frozen into all sorts of fantastic attitudes. The thermometer had been 16 degrees below the freezing point on the previous night, and men only slightly wounded, who had not been able to crawl to their comrades, had been frozen to death. One man was stiff in a sitting position, with both of his arms lifted straight above his head, as though his last moments had been spent in an invocation, and it gave one a shudder in the clear moonlight to approach him. Others were crumpled up in death agony, frozen. In places, many-together, French and German, were mingled, not because they had been at close quarters, but because the same ground had at first been occupied by one and then the other, perhaps at intervals of half a day. I think I was more comfortable with bullets ringing in my ears than walking amid the distorted shadows of these dead and stiff men; and it was quite a relief to see a haystack on fire, and a regiment warning themselves at it, and my prudent coachman within comfortable distance of the rudy blaze. Then comes the hard part of the correspondent's life. I had still to dine. I had lived since the morning's coffee on a loaf of bread, which I had been picking at all day; then to write my letter—a good two hours' task; then to see that it is safely posted, either that night or the next morning, early, so as to give me time to get to the field for the third day's battle. And all this after having been on a strain of exertion and excitement since daylight; and then the gentleman at ease in London reads it all in his arm-chair after breakfast for a penny, or, at most two pence half-penny.—Blackwood's Magazine.

AS THE pension fraud is doubtless destined to enter into campaign literature, we present a statement of its course in Congress: It will be seen that it was a Republican measure, although many Democrats both in the House and senate voted for it rather than be thought mean and niggardly towards the soldiers. The statement was made by the leading promoters of the bill that it would cost some like \$19,000,000; it has already cost \$100,000,000. On June 19, 1878, second session Forty-fifth Congress—the day before the final adjournment—Mr. Haskell, a Republican Representative from Kansas, moved to suspend the rules of the House of Representatives and to pass the arrears of pensions bill, which had been introduced by Mr. Cummins, a Republican Representative of Iowa. Mr. Haskell's motion was not debatable; it cut off all discussion and all opportunity for the offering of amendments. The House was brought to an immediate vote, without any understanding of the full scope of the bill, or of the enormous expenditure to follow its passage. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was carried by 164 yeas to 61 nays. Sixty-eight, chiefly Democrats, did not vote. Of the 164 yeas, 114 were Republicans and 50 Democrats. Of the 61 nays all were Democrats, and all these negative votes except three were cast by Southern Democrats. The names of these 58 Southerners were, during the last Presidential campaign, printed in big black letter in the New York Tribune and other Republican papers and campaign documents, and the negative vote cast by these "rebel brigadiers" against the passage of the arrears act was paraded as evidence of the disloyal hostility of the South to the payment of pensions to the Union soldiers.

At the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and on January 16, 1879, Mr. Ingalls, a Republican Senator from Kansas, and chairman of the pensions committee, called up for consideration in the Senate the House

arrears bill. During the debate which followed several amendments designed to provide safeguards against the payment of fraudulent claims were offered by Democratic Senators, but were defeated, and the original House bill was passed by a vote of 44 to 4. Of the 4 nays all were Democrats. Twenty-eight Senators, chiefly Democrats, among whom were Ransom and Merrimon, did not vote, and are marked as absent.—News-Observer.

The Nashville World, one of our best exchanges, and conducted with unusual vigor and ability, thus speaks of "a tariff for revenue only." "We frequently hear it said that the tariff plank in the Democratic platform was the cause of the party's defeat, and for that reason a few Democrats have said we should take out the tariff plank when we come to manufacture another platform. We submit that if the platform is simply made to catch votes, and is simply a trick whereby Democrats want to get in power, the plank should be ripped out. This, however, is the question: was the tariff for revenue only, a correct principle of government? If so, can the party afford to abandon the theory which is correct and adopt one that is oppressive and wrong, simply because this action will give the chance to win? No party can ever hope to succeed by such action, and what is more it does not deserve to succeed. The tariff plank in the last platform was correct and the Democratic party can better afford to be defeated in advocating a correct principle than it can afford to win by advocating an erroneous one. It is always the case that ideas must be developed. A principle which is absolutely correct of en has but few followers at first. As it is promulgated and begins to be understood it finds year by year and day by day new followers until at last those who adopted the correct theory have the satisfaction of seeing the right, as it always does, triumph in the end. The people have never fully understood the question. The tariff is levied in such a way that they do not feel its burden. When, however, they do come to understand the question, Democratic policy will triumph."—News & Observer.

After a thorough trial of several years the Delaware Beet Sugar Company has come to the conclusion that the manufacture of sugar from beets in that State can never be made a paying industry, and a few days ago made the announcement that its works although fitted out with all of the most improved and expensive machinery for beet sugar making, would never again be operated for that purpose. One of the principal reasons assigned for the abandoning of the industry is that the soil and climate of the State of Delaware, is not, as the company has proven to its perfect satisfaction, adapted to the growing of beets of a proper quality to be used in the manufacture of sugar. The Wilmington News of Monday states that the company will now turn its attention to another industry—that of manufacturing sugar from molasses.

One feature of swindling is that a large number of its victims are those who themselves would have no objections to swindling when opportunity offers. The latest scheme in Paris is "worked" by two confederates, who make acquaintance with some American and propose to put into his hands a large sum of money left them by their uncle to be distributed in America. The American, tempted by the idea of handling a large sum of money for which no guarantees or responsibility are required, places within reach of the rascals a comparatively small sum, which they demand as proof of his pecuniary standing. They make off with his money and he never sees them again.

A friend at our elbow on hearing this read, promptly answered 3,000 feet.

## COTTON SEED.

Atlanta Constitution.

In response to many inquiries from parties who desire to investigate the matter as to the cost of cotton seed mills the probable profits and methods, I submit the following:

My former letter covered all general points of interest and I propose this morning merely to give such details as I have gathered that may be useful to those intending to build and that answer the questions that have been asked most frequently.

In order to give the best information upon the subject I sought a gentleman in this city who has been connected with cotton seed mills for years, who is now engaged in selling cotton seed oil, and who is vouchered for as authority on any subject that he will give an opinion on. He is careful, prudent, and with all so modest that he forbids the use of his name. In reply to my question as to what would be the cost of a mill with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, he said:

"That is a very large mill, and larger than most of the inquiries that I have called for. A mill with a capacity of fifty barrels a day is what is usually wanted. Such a mill completely equipped would cost about \$20,000, and would give four presses and twenty-four boxes, and would have a capacity of fifty barrels of oil per day."

"What makes the machinery so expensive?"

"In the first place the machinery is most of it built expressly for the purpose. The hydraulic presses which are used are not of the most expensive outfit. A great deal of ground and shed are needed in order to keep the seed dry, and these must be fitted with elevators on which the seed is passed from one room to another, occasionally so that it will get an airing and prevent heating or fermentation.

This is first process in making oil. The seed having been aired and put in the right condition for the mill they are then passed to the linters. This is a very important process, as an average of 3 per cent. is taken from the seed right here.

This lint, amounting to sixty pounds to every ton of seed, is sold for bating, and the average price obtained for this year was six and three-fourth cents, making about four dollars worth of lint taken from every ton of seed.

After the seed leaves the linters it is then put in the hulling machine. The hulls when taken off are used for fuel. The hull furnishes more fuel than is necessary to work the seed. The residue of the burned hulls is called cotton ash and contains sixteen per cent. of pure potash, and has an immediate commercial and fertilizing value.

The bulk of the seeds, after being hulled, are rolled over a series of rollers that press them into a flat substance without expressing any of the oil. This is then put into hair cloth boxes which are then put into very expensive, and put in boilers. They are not put in water but are subjected to steam boiling, and after having been properly boiled are then put in press and the oil is expressed.

"This is the crude oil is it not?"

"Yes, sir, and the process of refining is entirely distinct from the seed oil mill. The refinery is a distinct establishment, calling for a distinct set of machinery for a distinct process and is usually under another management. It is no more connected with a cotton seed mill than a cotton factory is connected with a gin."

"The machinery and outfit will cost \$30,000 you say?"

"Yes, and you can see where the money will go. It will cover the account of the process required."

"Where can this machinery be bought?"

"It can be bought piecemeal from various machine works that make it, or it can be ordered in bulk from persons who are prepared to fill such orders. There are two or three such places in the United States, all of which are reliable and have frequently filled orders for mills. They understand where the best machinery can be bought and the best combinations made."

"What working capital would it require in addition to the \$30,000?"

"That depends upon circumstances. If a company is properly organized and has sufficient credit, but it would be best to put aside about \$20,000 as a working capital, making an outlay of \$50,000 for a fifty barrel mill. You see the work is all done in winter, and it is necessary to have the capital to command the material in sufficient quantity whenever it is wanted to run the mill for the entire six months."

"What are the profits of the business?"

"I am not willing to state. Indeed it would be very hard to state definitely what the profits would be under any given circumstances, there are so many contingencies. This season it happens that all the products of the mills—the cotton ash, the cotton meal, the lint and the oil are in demand, and bring high prices, consequently the mills have made a great deal of money. Other years have not been so fortunate. It is fair to say, however, that the Southern mills have been prosperous to a very great degree, and the results achieved have been such as to induce the building of new mills with great rapidity. There were fourteen new mills put up in the South last year. A significant fact is that three of the new mills were put up at Salisbury, where one were already running, and where information on the subject was the fullest. Without going into details, I will say that there are few investments that will pay better than this if it is properly managed."

"Will the increase be very rapid in the future?"

"Undoubtedly. There are two charters for mills in Atlanta. Companies stand behind each ready and anxious to build. Two will be built as soon as it is thought that enough seed can be procured to justify two mills in starting."

"Is the buying of seed a great trouble?"

"That is the only trouble, and that is really the first point that any one about to build should investigate. He should be certain that he can get a sufficient supply of seed delivered at the point at which his mill is to be located. There is less trouble now about getting seed than formerly, as the price has risen to about fifteen cents a bushel. When the price was ten cents to twelve cents, the farmers did not care to sell but used it on

MORTGAGE SALE NOTICES  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE