W. Minor, W. Z. Morton, E. M. Short, ry Warren, Romeo Little—Commission-S. Hoyt-Town Clerk. P. Crabtree—Treasurer. F. Burbank—Town Constable. COUNTY.

obate Judge—Geo. E. Buckman. rister of Deeds—Richard Granger. eriff—G. W. Dixon.

rs-T. H. Blount, R. T. Hodges Bullock, Henry Harding, W. A. B. ney-R. W. Wharton.

MAILS.

New Berne daily. Tarboro, Jamesville and Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday and Hyde county Tuesdays and Fri- directly into yarn. " South Creek Tuesdays. Arrive from New Berne daily.

Tarboro Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Jamesville and Plymouth Tues-days, Thursdays and Saturdays. Hydecounty Mondays and Thursdays. South Creek Tuesdays.

LODGES.

Orr Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., meets let and 3rd Tuesday in every month.

Phalanx Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday night.

Pamlico, No. 51, I.O. G. T., meets every onday night.

Washington Lodge, K. of H., No. 1,490 meets every Thursday night. CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Services every Sunday morning and evening; Rev Nathaniel Harding,

day morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. Samuel M. Smith, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH-Services every Sunday wednesday night. Prayer meeting every

BAPTIST CHURCH .- Services Third Sunday of every month, morning snd evening. Rev. T. Carrick, Pastor.

MARTIN & MORTON.

W. Z. MONTON, JR

ttorneys & Counselors at Law,

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

ractice in the Courts of the District. Collections made in all parts of the

CLEMENT MANLY CAHO & MANLY,

Attornes & Counselors at Law,

Stonewall, Pamlico Co., N. C.

in the Federal and Supreme Courts of the that have been in use for three-fourths

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til you see for yourself what you can do at the ing and callender rollers, are delivered of the shipment, and the expenses after ly produce the convulsion in the present You can devote all your time or only your You can devote all your time of only jour spare time to the business, and make great pay spare time to the business, and make great pay are necessary to convert, any given as men. Send for special private terms amount of seed cotton into perfect yarns as much as men. Send for special private terms amount of seed cotton into perfect yarns manufactured goods returned South, you ton, and bales of cloth eventually take

THE NORTH STATE PRESS

"The Old North State Forever."

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT COUNTY, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1880.

NO. 36.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

A Full History and Description of its Operations, Cost, etc.

CORINTH, MISS., Feb. 17, '80.

Some five years since. Bishop Paine, of Aberdeen, Miss., called in my office at this place and casually remarked that he had recently seen in Cincinnati some yarns of superior strength and sheen, which had been made directly from the seed cotton by a middle Tennessean whose name he could not recollect. I became immediately interested, for I had attempted such a thing during the war, and failed for lack of skillful machinists who were nearly all in the army or in Government machine shops. On the Bishop's return, he sent me the address of Lewis Tresband Clements of Smyrna, Tenn., as the man who had invented a

I immediately wrote to him and received a prompt answer from Dr. J. A. Ridley, stating that Clements had accidentally lost his life some two years be- them. fore; that his machine was at Pulaski, Tenn., where it was made, and had remained since Clement's decease, and appointed a day to meet me there and show it to me.

THE FIRST MACHINE. We met. I found the machine as he ted to leave the machinery, fly. or be- middle-men, speculators, Northern cap- the products of her soil, mines and for- tion. he had left it. It had likely not been come tangled, but are kept straight and italists and manufacturers. In both the ests, particularly her great cotton crop Tenth.—Is it your experience from opened since his death, and was deeply | parallel, and carding is but the straightcovered with dust, etc. On examination ening of the cotton filaments. The sav-I did not exclaim, but mentally said, ing of one-half the usual waste is be-"Eureka." The result was I became a cause fresh live cotton is used and half third owner and general agent for the the usual machinery dispensed with. The other seventeen owners of the patent extra strength of the thread and sheen which Clements had taken out. I went is owing to the working of the cotton to see B. B. Smith, who had assisted fresh from the seed, the oil of which has Clements in making his machine, and kept it alive, light, elastic and flexible, after consultation it was determined to with all its attenuating qualities perfect make some slight changes, which result- and to the fact that it has never been ed in the present attachment, which was | napped, cut or tangled by the gin, press PRESENTERIAN CHURCH-Services every Sun- called after the great originator "Clem- ed, compressed or permitted to become ents." Smith, in doing this, secured a dry, seasoned and brittle in this tauglpatent connected with the attachment. ed condition nor has it been injured by After completion and fully testing it, (at the lapper, breaker and cards, where Pulaski, where it was made with closed the damage done by the gin press and doors) I removed it to this place, and on compress are sought to be remedied. receipt of varus from various factories. But these advantages (great as they both North and South, where I had sent are) are not half that are claimed for slivers made by the attachment to be the new process. The ginning, baling, spun into yarns (all of said Northern | bagging and ties are saved the seed inure factories believed from the strength and to the manufaturers-no loss from falsesheen of the sliver rove and thread that ly packed cotton, no strikes among opit was some kind of new cotton of long, eratives, for it is the poor man's facfine staple, lately introduced in the tory and his daughters are the opera-South, when in reality it was made of tives. dirty, short staple cotton grown in mountains around Pulaski) The yarns and machine created great interest and many came to see them I became alarmed lest the machine should be improved on and patented by some one to the detriment of the owners, and had the card and attachment removed to a small factory and machine-shop in the mountains of North Alabama, where I kept it twelve months, experimenting and securing other patents, so as to cover the whole thing, at the expiration of which time the first mill was started at this place, which was soon followed by mills in Tennessee, South and North Carolina. The Clements patent was for Will practice in the Superior Courts of Pam- no new invention, but for the combinalice, Beaufort, Hyde and Craven counties and tion of the principles of two machines

> card," for converting seed cotton, by one operation, directly into slivers.

> of a century; namely, the "gin and

This machine consists of a 36 inch top-flat, selfastripping card, the attach- difference between 8 cents paid the pro 18x36 inches) is substituted for the ufacturer, barely enough paid the poor licker-in and feed rollers of the card; producer for its production, and \$90),its saws are seven inches in diameter, 000,000 gross, or about \$65,000,000 with 14 teeth to the inch, and revolves net paid the gambles, in 16,000,000 of from 140 to 180 times per minute. The spots and futures. brush connected with the saws is a cylinder covered with bristles; its periph- ly, can be used, and it will not bear ery revolves a little faster than the saws long transportation. This cuts off all and has a traverse or horizontal motion. The p riphery of the card travels a lit- rope tle faster than that of the brush; a feed table is placed above the card and con- Corinth, Miss., and see the expenses, and gives a regular supply of seed cot- ton, Mass. Hauling to Corinth, samp-PROFESSOR OF FINE ARTS ton to the attachment. A stop-mo- ling, weighing, deduct of from two between the doffer and callendar rollers | insurance to Memphis, drayage to cotare none made elsewhere.

endless apron of the feed table, and freight and insurance to Boston, loss on passes thence through the chute into the bills of exchange, &c. To these add attachment where the lint is removed waste, loss, damage, drayage and stealage from the seed, and whilst on the fine all the the expenses, speculation, &c., A week in your own town and saw teeth (after passing the ribs) passes of the guerillas of the South and the through a set of combing plates, which great cotton kings of the North; also the business a trial without ex- removes all extraneous matter and de- the expenses in our seaport towns (where pense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work You should try nothing else un-

tive power, to do five times as much per cent. stronger and more sheeny.

intended and only used, to render cotton transportable; the willower, lapper, double lapper, breaker and four fifths of the cards because they are only used to try to remedy the injury done by the gin press and compress; it supercedes jack frames, shubbers, mules, twisters, eveners, &c., &c., simply because they are costly and unnecessary machines, and perfect thread can be made without

ITS ADVANTAGES.

same amount of motive power, as it did in. This will continue to be the case as she diversifies not only her soil pro- will be extraordinary if some addition-

The entire capital necessary for the smallest size new process mills, includ ing building and motive power, is only \$3.700, and will pay a net profit of 30 to 60 per cent, per annum-as per report of Westminister Mills at Westminister. S. C.

This is true, notwithstanding Elward land Cotton Manufacturer's Association says, "A cotton factory to pay well must have a capital of \$150,000, be located in a densely populated country and have a machine shop on one side and a paper mill on the other '

It saves all expense, loss, waste, dry age, perquisites, general average, ac counts, stealage and speculation, &c. &c., on cotton "intransitu" from the field to the factory, be that distance 15 or 15,000 thousand miles, as from India to Manchester, Great Britian.

The gross profits made by speculators on the entire crop of 1878-9 was the ment (which is a diminutive gin 18x- ducer and twelve cents paid by the man-

By the new process, seed cotton on competition from the North and Eu-

Take a bale of cotton on a farm nea nected with the attachment by a chute, &c., in sending it via Memphis to Bostion is used to save waste in case of an to four pounds from each bale's actual accident. These, with a small drawing | weight, profits to purchaser, freight and to reduce the sliver to the ordinary ton shed, storage and insurance, deep working size, and a can motion to re- sampling, commissions for selling genceive said sliver, are all the changes and eral average accounts, brokerage for additions made to the card, and there buying, deep boring, second weighing repairs, drayage to compress, compress-The seed cotton is spread upon the ing dravage to the steamer or depot,

one-half the building, motive power, ma- of which was a medal of honor and dip- be nearly the same; also bagging and frames, and two the reels and thread chinery, and one-third of the operatives loma of merit, to Whitfield Manufactur ties would be necessary in baling cloth. hitherto necessary to convert any given ing Co., of Corinth, Miss., for their Gins, presses and compresses would be amount of seed cotton into yarns, causes "new process" yarns. Awards were al- justly dispensed with, as they greatly the card, with the same amount of mo- so made at the State Fairs of South Car- damage the staple, and are only intendolina and Georgia, (two States more ed to render raw cotton transpotable. work; saves one-half the usual waste, advanced in cotton manufacturing than Cotton textiles are used by, and are and produces stronger sliver, rove and any in the South.) to the late F. E. indispensable to, every enlightened, civ- and have no doubt it will make No.200 thread than can be made of baled cotton | Harrison, of Andersonoille, S. C., for ilized, half-civilized, and many of the or finer than can be made of baled cotwhich on account of their extra strength similar yarns made by him. Also see savage nations of the world. Ten South- ton. seldom break or let down, thereby en- opinion of Buckinham & Paulson, rarn ern States produce two-thirds of the cotabling operatives to attend more ma- commission merchants of New York, of ton of the commercial world, and of the chinery and each machine to do more the new process yarns. They find ready work. The thread is equal in every respect to that made of bale 1 cotton, fifty where seen some of your yards in spect to that made of bale 1 cotton, fifty where seen some of your yards in conversion of her last year's crop into new process of converting seed cotton per cent. stronger and more sheeny.

The attachment supercedes the gin, somest goods we have ever seen. We over \$200,000,000, and into textile fab
er machines into process of converting seed cotton yarns would have increased its value directly into sliver, and thence by other over \$200,000,000, and into textile fab
er machines into perfect yarns, is a cotpress, and compress, because they are have a demand here for an extra quali- rics many fold more. Her last year's ton factory, requiring steam or water new process of converting seed cotton railway, railway drawing-head, also all trade for it there, and for a superior cessity, both of food and raiment can be similar as the ordinary cotton mill is to find a ready market."

many offsets to this only objection to the sustaining, prosperous and independ-"new process" I will state what I know | ent. to be true and what I think will be entirely satisfactory to any one except middle-men interested in continuing the cotton bale system; that seed cotton being in bulk from eight to twelve months, enhances in market value from 1 to 11 to 2 cents per pound, (lint) by absorption of oil from the seed by the filaments which gives the staple a rich creamy color, increasing its weight and tractility and causing it to work up with less waste. Whilst baled cotton standing the same length of time, deteriorates in market value from 1 to 11 cents becomes dry, seasoned and brittle, losing on the average from 18 to 22 lbs per bale from dryage and loses greatly rom waste in being worked in this dry

Atkinson, Secretary of the New Eng-

The International Cotton Exchange, of London, 1876 or 1877, resolved that 'cotton standing in a compressed state sixty days was injured more than one class or grade" There are no half grades, and the difference between grades or classes is about # of a cent per pound The same body also resolved, that, "Whereas the deduction of tare for bagging and ties in Europe caused complication, etc; therefore be it resolv ed that hereafter the said tare be deducted in the first purchase of the cotton in the country where it has grown." This of course was not approved by our National and city cotton exchanges, but I have yet to see the far ner who does not believe he gets more for his bagging

and ties than he paid for them. Lest I tire you of the new process, will write a few lines about the natural advantages of the South over New England and Europe, in manufacturing our great staple, which will conclude this ar-

I consider the South as having every facility of the North and Europe in the manufacture of our cotton and in addition, cheaper land, food, fuel, labor, building material, shorter and milder winters, more reliable water power, direct reclamation for false packing, exemption from strikes; and more than all these combined, an abundant supply of undameged cotton an every farm.

With these natural advantages, no wonder we see our papers crowded with' such notices as these: "Augusta Factory of Georgia, paid a dividend of 28 per cent. last year " "Mississippi Mills Wesson, state by authority, that no stock of this factory is on the market at any price. It cannot be touched for 200 on the dollar." In speaking of the Eigle and Phoenix Mills the same paper says: "during the last thirty days their sales have been a quarter of a million dollars," whilst English mills four thousmiles away from the cotton fields, are suspended or running on short time, an ! our New England mills doing but little if any better." A FEW WORDS TO MIDDLE MEN.

The substitution of the "new"for the of the surpline of the conversion in the present its arrival there until it is sold to the system of trade and commerce appreand particulars which we man tree. To outher free Don't complain of hard times while you have such a change. Addres H. HALLETT as a cleanser of seed cotton is used as a cleanser of seed cotton is used as a cleanser of seed cotton is used as a clean server of seed cotton is used as a save, when generally adopted to our im-

ty of yarns, and would like to have a crop of cotton at 8 cents did not more power, skilled labor, an expert Sup't. better yarns make, and they are put up labor. A two-thirds crop of cotton sells feet of floor for the smallest sized mill, quality of yarn such as you make us can produced in the South. Every product the hand cards and spinning wheel of of the soil, mine and forest should be our ancestors. manufactured to its utmost value before that on the 1st of January an 8 months | this key to the capitalists of the North | changes? The reason why the card will do five supply of seed cotton must be held to and Europe, but the "Clement Attach-'old' and new process' some one must then it matters not about Bourbon or hold this supply of cotton, and must be Radical, Democrat or Republican, paid for so doing; but it is better for Greenbacker or Resumptionist, a solid manufacturers to receive this pay or South or a solid North, a nation, or the lose the interest for three or 4 menths, United States, they all dwindle into inby which time he can repay it with significance, for so long as she produces manufactured goods) that to pay the all the necessaries of life (which she can gambler in spots and futures fifty per | and should do) grows, manufactures, cent. for holding it for him-which was and controls the indispensable cotton the case last year. But as one of the fabrics of the world, she will be self-

F. E. WHITFIELD, SR.

ADDENDA.

In answer to the many enquiries reive to the Clement Attachment which are propounded to me through letters. points in relation thereto. In this con | and the weaving by another almost nection it will not be improper for me universally. to state that the many newspaper articles which have appeared and are now appearing, have been solicited by said supply? newspapers, and I have never paid for my agents, to my knowledge.

ablished to manufacture these machines? If so, at what place, and at what price? Ans .- I made arrangements with R. got the Carver Gin and Machine Co., dustries? of the same city to make them. Had a ments. The first entire new set made by them was for T. A. Barnes, Senoia, Ga. who writes me his will will be in oper-

about \$1,000, and if bought part new | buildings, that pays dividends. and balance good second hand machinery, it can be had for about \$2,500 or \$3.000. Two or more sets bought at once would be some fifteen per cent

Second-How many spindles to one

Ans. -400 spindles for yarns numbering from eight to fourteen, and 450 Third-How many pounds of cotton

used in a 10 hour run? uality of machinery and thread.

ne machine occupy? Aus .- One entire set of machinery requires 1,400 square feet of steady | \$150 on each attachment, but will be floor, and an attic room for feed table.

Fifth-What steam power will drive one machine?

Ans -Seven to eight horse power is ample for one set of machinery; and all 'old" process of manufacturing cotton | other things being equal, a reliable water power is \$2 to \$2 50 a day cheaper than steam when wood is worth \$1.70 | \$400 to \$1200, and State rights from

Sixth .- How many hands, and what kind, and the duty of each, to tend one machine?

Aus. - Seven to eight operatives are THISPAPER may be found on fite at Newswaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St) whereadvertising con-NEW YORK.

The new process dispenses with fully

Seventh .- How many sizes of yarn will it spin ?

Ans .- I have seen it make the first quality of yarns of all sizes, from three and one-half (carpet filling) to No. 22,

Eighth .- Is this Clement Attachment anything more than the old hand spin-

shipment from you." "There are no than pay the cost of production, by hired two-story building, and 2,000 square in excellent shape " "We wish you for as much money as a full crop. Cot- whilst the old hand spinning ginny onwould make us a shipment of yarns to ton grown, only as a surplus crop, al- ly required 15 square feet of floor and a Philadelphia, as we have an outside ways pays. Every article of prime ne- negro girl to run it. They are as dis-

Ninth .- do you consider the mode it is put on the world's market. Cotton of this spinning arrangement quite per-There never has been nor can be but I believe, is the true key to prosperity fect and not susceptible of great imone objection to the new process, id est, of the South. The Whitney gin gave provement, and consequently of great as.

Ans.-I have partly answered this times as much, using seed cotton, and run the mill until the next crop comes ment" restores it to the South, for when question elsewhere in this circular. It by the old process using baled cotton, long as Southern Farmers remain slaves ducts, but her labor, in utilizing her al improvements are not made. It will is because the filaments are not permit- to commission and other merchants, immense water power in manufacturing do all I represent in its present condi-

> value of one pound of cotton by spinning into varn? Ans .- This depends on circumstances Ordinarily, a bale of cotton when converted into yarns, from Nos. 8 to 14, is doubled in value. If the numbers are from 14 to 28 there is added say 125 per cent by the conversion. By the new process the enhanced value should be

> Eleventh .- Do you find a ready sale for your thread, and is it stronger and better thread than that spun from ginn-

something more than by the old process

for the thread is more sheeny and much

Ans .- Yes. See foregoing circular. I am informed that there are 25,000 looms in Philadelphia whose proprieometimes at the rate of 100 per week, I tors do not own or use a single spindle. submit the following, which I have but buy all their yarns; and in Europe compiled as covering all the important, the spinning is done by one set of mills

> Twelfth. -Do you have to purchase cotton enough and hold it for a year's

Ans .- See the foregoing circular unthe insertion of any of them-nor have | der item "The One Objection." An eight month's supply of seed cotton First-Is there a special factory es- must be held on the 1st of each January. The varns spun in four months will

refund the cost of the seed cotton. Thirteenth .- Is it your opinion that M. Avery, a gin stand maker in Mem- when these machines become thorusughohis. Tennessee, to make attachments. | ly tested they will supercede gins, and He died of yellow fever in 1878. Then | make a great revolution in Southern in-

Ans .- Yes; beyond the shadow of a few make in North Alabama, but have doubt. I am an old man of sixty-seven lately made arrangements with the years, and may not live to see it. but Brideburg Manufacturing Co., (office my children may live to see the day 65 North Front St., Philadelphia,) to when not only cotton bales will be sumake complete sets of new process ma- perceded by bales of yarns but bales of chinery, with all the latest improve- varn by bales of textile fabrics.

Fourteenth-What kind of a house is

necessary? Aus .- It should be forty to sixty fee ation by the 1st of March Mr John | wide and ten or 11 feet pitch for first S, Stribling, in Westminister, S.C., has floor. The first floor should be steady. promised me to have a shop started in the room well lighted and comfortable South Carolina or Georgia especially for | in winter-bave strong, steady girders making Attachments and changes on or lines of posts to hang shafting. The the card, and ultimately, the cards, building may be of stone, brick, frame drawing-frames, speeder, and spinning or Shanghai. The cheaper, if comfortframes etc. The cost of an entire set of ; able, the better, for it is the money innew machinery at Bridesburg would be | vested in machinery, and not in fine

Fifteenth-What is the net proceeds per pound for the seed cotton, when properly managed?

Ans .- One cent per pound on the smallest size mill, and over one and a half per cent per pound of seed cotton, where four or more attachments are run in the same mill.

Sixteenth.—Is the attachment comto 500 for yarns numbering from four- plicated? What about its durability? What its cost?

Aus .- It is as simple as any other gin; not liable to get out of order, will Ans .- From 550 to 700 pounds, as to last four times as long as common gins, because it runs only one-fourth as fast Fourth-How much floor space does Its cost, per se, is, say, \$200, and with Freight and setting up say all the other changes in the card, say Royalty -\$375. The royalty, at present, is only advanced on the 1st of April next to cleanser, and temporary supply of seed

> and State rights, and at what price? Ans .- Yes; at reasonable prices. In pricing territory, the population, wealth, amount of cotton grown, water power, facilities for transportation, etc., are considered. County rights vary from

Seventeenth .- Do you sell county

\$8,000 to \$28,000 8 per cent hard and good waste Eighteenth .- What is the usual amount of loss in ginning seed cotton by the Clement Attachment?

Ans. - Nothing is lost in the ginning, necessary to attend one entire of ma- for the entire lint is removed from the ADVERTISING RATES

linch 100 150 200 250 350 500 750 10 2 in's 200 300 400 450 600 750 1000 15 3 in's 250 450 550 650 1000 1200 1500 25 col. 400 555 750 900 1200 1500 1800 20 col. 700 1000 1400 1700 2000 2400 3500 50 col. 1200 1800 2400 3009 3500 40 00 5500100

Special contract advertising for larger space may be made at the office of THE NORTH STATE PRESS. Office on Main Street, in the rear of C. M. Brown's Drug Store.

Nineteenth .- Have you different

sizes of Attachments? Ans .- We have as yet only made them to suit a 36-inch card. They can be made to suit any card from a 30 to 60 inches, and to suit all kinds of cotton cards, say ordinary top-feeds, selfstrippers, worker and strippers or the roller cards.

Twentieth.-Where can new process factories be seen in operation?

Ans .- At Windsor, N. C. address C. T. Harden, Prest.; West Minster. S. C., address, West Minster Mfg. Co., at Matthews Depot ; Mecklenburg Co., N. C., address E. C. Grier & Son; at Andersonville, S. C., address the representative of the late F. E. Harrison; at New Bern, N. C., address George Allen. A mill will commence operations March next, at Senoia, Ga., address T. A. Barnes; also at Tuscumbia, Ala., Henry Habbelen. There are also mills being erected at Conway, Ark.; and at Mt. Pleasant, Ark., address Wm. Coleman. Many sales have been made in North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and many applications from Louisiana, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia and Tex-

Twenty-first .- Are you satisfied with it? Is it a success?

Ans .- It is more than I hoped to find it, and does and saves all I ever represented it. The mills are netting from 33 to 50 per cent per annum on their entire investment, at least all that I have heard from. The one at Windsor, N. C., is the only one of all new machinery actual transactions that you double the and latest improvements; it at last report, was converting 700 fbs. seed cotton daily into 220 fbs. yarn on each

Twenty-second .-- Are the patents all secured, and title perfect?

Ans. -Yes: to my certain knowledge. notwithstanding some of the secular press middle men, state to the reverse. Twenty-third .- Can a supply of seed cotton be had?

Ans .- There has been no difficulty thus far, nor will there ever be, when a fair price is offered for it in cash.

Twenty-fourth. - Won't seed cotton rot, if kept over a year? Ans. -No; if put up dry it will keep a number of years, and the lint thereby increases in market value, in weight, in tractility and when worked gives off

these points, is the case when baled cotton is kept over Twenty-fourth.-Where can second :hand machinery be had and at what

less waste, whilst just the reverse in all

Ans.-Good second-hand machinery can be had in Philadelphia, New York, Lowell, Falls River and Boston, Mass and in all large northern towns at from half to one-fourth the price of new machinery, but none but an honest expert should be intrusted with buying second-

hand machinery Twenty-fifth .- Wont it require expensive warehouses to hold a supply of seed cotton? Wont the different grades' get mixed, and would not a leak in the roof ruin the whole?

Ans .- A house cost \$100 will hold from 170 to 200,000 fbs. seed cotton. enough to run one attachment twelve months. I would advise a larger building, with wagon drive through the center, and 10x12x16 feet pens on each side with 6 inch air chambers between the pens, ventilated from the floor between the pens-this enables you to put and keep separate the different grades-a leak from the roof if permitted to stand a year, will only rot a perpendicular hole through the cotton about two or three times the size of the

I own a third interest, or more, in all the patents connected with the new process and am general agent for all others interested therein-am the only person authorized to nake conveyances of State or county rights, or rights to use the new process machinery. C. T. Harden, of Windsor, N. C., is my agent for that State; M. E. Bacon, of Okolona, and A. O. Withers, of Holly Springs, for Mississippi; Elward B. Gay, of Faunsdale, for Alabama; Dr. Jas. A. Ridley, Nashville, Tenu., for Middle Tenn. A new process cotton mill of one card

and attachment, all new and of latest improvements, driven by water power, if properly managed would pay about as follows: Cost of machinery say

Building and motive power DAILY EXPENSES.

operatives at say 55cts per day \$3.85 1 sup't say \$1.50, incidentals at \$1.50. 650 ths seed cotton, 31c per th

\$29.00 Total daily expense DAILY YEAR'S EARNINGS. 190 fbs yarns no. 10 c 22c p fb \$41.80 434 lbs cotton seed c 88 per ton 1.00

> 3c per Ib say, \$43.00 \$14.30