

THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor.
Published Every Thursday.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894.

Entered at the Post-Office at Scotland Neck, N. C., as a Second-Class Matter.

VOLUME XI.

THE DEMOCRAT is ten years old. It has been under the direction of the present editor for seven years. Its columns have been an open record of its efforts for the upbuilding of Scotland Neck, the interests of Halifax county and the general welfare of the State. Our readers are the judges as to whether or not the paper has filled its mission well. What we have done we have done. Whatever mistakes we have made we regret and hope they may serve as warnings to us in the future. In whatever the paper has fallen short in its full duty to its readers and the interests it speaks for, we feel deep regret.

The paper has lived through the most trying ordeal, perhaps, known to North Carolina journalism since 1865. The patronage which we have received, whether it has been liberal or not, we greatly appreciate. We make no scroll of promises for the future. All things considered, we hope to be able to do as well for our readers in the future as we have done in the past.

BETTER FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The *Manufacturers Record* of Baltimore has recently sent out through the South letters of inquiry concerning the financial condition of the country. Letters from all parts of the South were published by that paper last week showing that agricultural interests of the South are in good shape, the farmers are less in doubt than they have been for many years; there are abundant supplies of corn and other provisions for the next year; and the farmers generally are in a better condition and on a safer basis than they have been for very many years.

This is doubtless a true representation of the case, for those letters cover the whole southern field from Maryland to Texas. And while the prices of cotton are distressingly low, the farmers can better bear up under it than they could have done six or seven years ago before they got back to the old plan of raising their supplies at home.

ABOUT WESTERN DISCONTENT.

The December number of *The Forum* is filled with choice articles. Among the most interesting articles is one by J. H. Canfield, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, "Is the West Discontented? A Study of Local Facts." Is the subject of the article. Chancellor Canfield shows by facts gathered from his own observation in Lincoln, a city of 50,000 people, and in the rural districts, that there is nothing like the discontent in the West that most people believe. He has found by investigation that the most of the discontent is in the ranks of the agricultural classes, and that only a small per cent. of them are living in actual discontent. We quote:

"It is not probable that the hard times have borne much more heavily upon the farmer during the last few years than upon business men of all classes; but the farmers as a whole have had less reserve power with which to meet the struggle. Even in Nebraska, however, there have been fewer men sold off from their farms than have been sold out of their stores; there has been less money lost, in proportion to the amount lent, by those who have given credit to the farmers than by those who have extended credits in the business world; and it is not too much to say that there has been more honesty and manliness in connection with financial transactions among farmers than among those in the business world. The farmer who can fail, yet continue to live as extravagantly as before, keeping his horses, carriages and servants, and his place in all social functions, is a rare sight."

To make his investigation more thorough Chancellor Canfield made broad inquiries as to the condition of the people in Nebraska, and he says on this point:

"There seems to be no question that the people of this State are almost to a family better off than they were ten or fifteen years ago. As far as being able to give their children better educational advantages than the parents enjoyed, all correspondents answer that the educational systems of the present are far in advance of those of the past, and that the child of the humblest citizen has better opportunities to-day than most of the children of even the well-to-do classes of fifty years ago."

Such a review of the situation in the far West by so eminent authority is indeed refreshing to North Carolina readers, who have heard and read so much of discontent and revolution in the western States.

RANSOM'S SPEECH DEFEATS CHANGE OF SENATE RULES.

In Honor of Zeb Vance.

(Correspondence to THE DEMOCRAT.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1894. Messrs. Henderson and Grady were the only members of our House delegation who responded to the first roll call. Messrs. Ransom and Jarvis were both present when the Senate convened. Senator Ransom walks with a cane, limps a little, but he shows no other signs of his recent runaway accident. Senator Jarvis tells me the result in North Carolina would have been different if the "primaries" idea had been brought to the front earlier in the campaign.

The Senate caucused all the week on a resolution to change the rules of that body in favor of cloture. The motives underlying this was to give Mills, Daniels, Vilas and "cuckoo" Senators a chance to take up the "pop gun" bills and pass them. The caucus remained in session until a late hour Friday night. The main speech was made by Senator Ransom, whose masterful effort was in the nature of a revelation. For years he has not made a lengthy speech in the Senate and his abilities as an orator were as a sealed book to his younger colleagues. He held their undivided attention for nearly an hour as with his eloquence, his logic, and his patriotic utterance, he pleaded against the Senate being swept off its feet, so to speak, by the current of the passing hour. He rehearsed the long years during which the Senate had been true to the traditions and the purposes of the founders of the government; he pictured that body as the only barrier between absolutism and the people; and with impassioned tones appealed to his colleagues of the South to remember that if it had not been for the power entrusted to a minority, the people of that section might have been without the representation which they now enjoyed. He infused into his words a depth of feeling that carried conviction, and when he concluded his brilliant peroration, even the friends of cloture were moved to commendation. The effect of Senator Ransom's effort was immediately seen in the announcement by Senator Pugh, of Alabama, that while he had been disposed to regard with favor the proposition to change the rules he could no longer hold such opinions in the face of the arguments which had just been uttered. Other Senators, including Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, and Mr. Pasco, of Florida, added their strength to the anti-cloture side, and against the tide of opposition Mr. Vilas, Mr. Vest, Mr. George and Mr. Perry were powerless. In other words, the sentiment in favor of cloture which seemed to be uppermost last Tuesday was completely reversed. In the meantime the resolution of Senator Daniel which proposed a cloture in its first section and referred to the most important bills in its second clause, had been divided so that each paragraph could be considered separately. Mr. Daniel seeing the sentiment of the caucus, arose and asked leave to withdraw the first part of his resolution.

Ransom, Gorman, Brice, Harris and the anti-"cuckoo" Senators carried the day. This victory makes any tariff legislation absolutely impossible. Senator Ransom went home Friday night to rest until Monday morning. This caucus' action brings the financial problem to the front in both Houses. This, and the passage of the needed appropriation bills, will constitute the main work of the Fifty-third Congress. There is a general disposition to endorse Carlisle's financial policy as outlined in the Message.

Judge Bynum came back to Congress from the "happy hunting grounds" near Statesville, North Carolina. He says he killed ten dozen partridges. He is charmed with his visit. Francis N. Cooke of Louisburg, North Carolina, has been appointed a cadet to West point.

Zeb Vance Walsler, Esq., candidate for Speaker of our next Legislature has been here this week. He thinks that Pritchard will be the republican senator.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, J. W. Wilson and Paul Faison are among the most prominent North Carolina visitors. Miss Alice Sharp, of Taylorsville, Solicitor Webb of Shelby, Mr. and Mrs. Eccles of Charlotte and others were interested spectators in the galleries of Congress this week.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a rampant republican has not been dismissed yet. This is strange to say the least of it. Memorial services in honor of Senator Vance will be held in the Senate Chamber Jan. 17th. No day in the Calendar could be fraught with more interest to all North Carolina.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mumford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM SUPPLEMENT.]

essarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse, or further removed from sensible finance, than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon the fund were confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant at their cancellation, the fund would be very small.

But the obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled but are re-issued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation, constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never hearing a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, added the force and momentum of this exhausting process, and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiarity of gold redemption.

Our small gold reserve is thus subject to decrease from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial obligations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity.

REFEAL OF THE STATE BANK TAX.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features, prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divestment of the government from the circulation of the currency of the country is a condition that cannot be immediately reached.

The secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unequalled endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their permanent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 20 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise. In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one half of 1 per cent., upon the average circulation of each bank until the funds amount to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if there should be insufficient for such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed banks in favor of the contributing banks.

As a further security, it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders to be retained and the bank's indebtedness, on account of its circulating notes, is to be made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, and other like charges, there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent. per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than \$10. That each national bank, except in the case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits. And the very important feature of this is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and controller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital. That their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes, under their state law, a first lien upon their assets, and that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in the United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 20 per cent. of their outstanding notes when presented at their principal or branch offices. It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

HARRINGTON--SMITH.

(Correspondence to THE DEMOCRAT.)
AYDEN, N. C., Dec. 11, 1894. On Dec. 5th at 7:45 p. m., at the home of the bride's father, Mr. S. M. Smith, Miss Mary Smith was married to Mr. J. A. Harrington, A. L. Harrington, J. P., officiating. The attendants were: L. H. Rountree and Miss Mattie Smith; Dr. Dixon and Miss Ida McLaughlin; Barnes Summerfield and Miss Carrie Bland; W. E. Patrick and Miss Annie Smith.

After the ceremony the bridal party and invited guests proceeded to the home of the groom where a delightful evening was spent.

Rev. Mr. McMana of Washington lectured in Carolina Christian College last Friday night on "The Last Plague."

The topic around Ayden now is hotel and tobacco ware-house. Both are needed. The town is full of prospective bridegrooms.

Poor Digestion
Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries with every one who tries them.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE
IS THE BEST NO SQUEAKING.
\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELED CALF, \$4.50 FINE CALF, \$4.00 POLICE, \$3.50 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, \$2.50 EXTRA FINE, \$2.12 1/2 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, \$1.50 BEST DONGOLA, \$1.32 SEND FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by E. SHIELDS, Scotland Neck, N. C. W. H. RANDOLPH, Tillery, N. C.

For Sale.
By virtue of power conferred upon me on the 15th day of March, 1892, by Simon Smith and his wife Chaney, I shall sell for cash in the town of Scotland Neck on the 8th day of December 1894, the following described land: That tract of land on which said Simon and Chaney Smith now reside, and bounded by the lands of Mrs. Gideon Lamb, R. E. Hancock, the old Edmondson land, the Lewter land, Irvin Tillery and others, and containing two hundred and ten acres, more or less. This Nov. 12, 1894. W. A. DUNN, Trustee.

Norfolk Market.
NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 12, 1894. Quotations of the Norfolk, Va., Market furnished by J. W. PERRY CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORFOLK, VA.

COTTON MARKET QUOTE.
Strict Middling, 58
Middling, 54
Strict low Middling, 51-16
Low Middling, 44
Blues, 44
Stains, 44
PEANUT DULL
Fancy, 2
Prime, 1 1/2
Low grades, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2
B. E. Peas \$1.75 to \$2.00 a bag.

We carry a large stock of all weights of bagging and ties, peanut and pea bags. Write for prices.

Home Fertilizer
-FOR-
Cotton, Corn and General Crops.

Used and endorsed by leading farmers in North Carolina and the South for the past twenty years. Read the following certificates, and send for pamphlet giving directions for mixing, testimonials, &c.

Marville, N. C., Sep. 20, '93. Mess. Boykin, Carmer & Co. Gentlemen—The chemicals I bought of you for making "Home Fertilizer" continue to give satisfaction. I only use it under cotton. You know I must think it good, or I should not have used it so long. This makes 16 or 17 years that I have been using it, and its use has made me able to pay for it cash, not on crop time. Yours truly, THOS. S. EVANS.

Cheraw, S. C., Oct. 16, '93. Mess. Boykin, Carmer & Co. It gives us pleasure to say we have been using your "Home Fertilizer" for more than fifteen years continuously, and expect to continue to do so. Of course, we are entirely satisfied that it pays us to use it. Respectfully, J. W. MCKAY, R. M. MCKAY.

Boykin, Carmer & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Top Dress all Crops with "Cerealite."

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two or stamps will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free. BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE!
NORTH CAROLINA, Halifax County, Superior Court, Wade Johnston, vs. Olivia Johnston.

Notice to Olivia Johnston. Let the defendant Olivia Johnston take notice that, the above entitled action has been commenced in this court for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from her, and she is required to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a court to be held for the county of Halifax, at the court house in Halifax, on the first Monday in March, 1895, and answer the complaint which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior court for said county, and let the defendant take notice that if she fails to appear and answer the complaint within the time required by law the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded. Given under my hand and seal of said court this 19th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. GREGORY, Clerk Sup. Court.

SAVAGE, SON & CO.,
Cotton Factors.

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES
NO MORE WEAK EYES.
MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE
A Certain, Safe, and Effective Remedy for SORE, WEAK, & INFLAMED EYES, Producing Long-Sightedness, & Restoring the Sight of the Old.

Cures Tear Drops, Granulations, Styes, Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes, AND PROUDING GRAY, BELIEF AND FAVORABLE CURE. Also, equally efficacious when used in other maladies, such as Ulcers, Fever, Burns, Swells, Salt Rheum, Itch, Piles, or whatever inflammation of the EYE, EAR, OR NOSE may be treated with it. Sold by all Druggists at 25 Cents.

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HARRIS LITHIA WATER.

The Most Wonderful Water in THE WORLD.
Asheville, N. C., September 9, 1893. Harris Lithia Water Co., Harris Springs, S. C.

We have been selling the Harris Lithia Water for some time, and find it a ready seller; those who have tried it are loud in its praise. The doctors here regard it superior to either the Buffalo or Lonsberry Waters. We predict for it a wonderful sale when its merits become more generally known. Yours very truly, RAYSON & SMITH, Prescription Druggists.

Asheville, N. C., April 24, 1893. An extended clinical use of the Harris Lithia Water prompts me to the statement that I regard it as one of the best, if not the best, Lithia Water known to the profession. In the condition of Phosphate Urine, its action is marvellous. Its use in the Rheumatic and Gouty Diathesis afford me more comfort than either the Buffalo or Lonsberry Waters. Very truly yours, JOHN HEY WILLIAMS, M. D.

J. S. BOWERS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND NECK.
HARRIS LITHIA WATER CO., Harris Springs, S. C. 10 18 9m.

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