

The Messenger.

T. G. COBB, (PUBLISHER,) EDITORS. WM. H. WHITE.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

"WORK TO THE STRAIGHT EDGE." "How to the line," is a trite saying similar to the above and they are full of meaning. As the honest, industrious workman would observe, doing a dutiful piece of workmanship: "How to the line and never mind about the chips," they are of small consequence. You are known by others to be at work, and that you are to perform it in a proper manner; if any one carelessly, or intentionally gets in the way of the chips, it is their own doing, and they will have to stand the consequences. You would not aim to injure one, but if he acts thus, he simply hurts himself. So might the master workman observe to others about him.

This illustrates the work and duty of a public journalist. He has work before him, and unvarying justice lays the straight edge beside all men alike; or drops the plumb line by the side of the conduct of all men without regard to party or sect, and points the way to the writer: "Go by the lines." And as for this writer he knows no other guide for all but that of right; and there is no question, whatever, but that he will ever be found trying to follow in that line. This may not please all, at all times, neither did we, nor do we expect that it will. If, after we record, what is worthy of record, and in a broad, truthful, kindly spirit, and still some are displeased, we cannot go further just to suit them. When we have satisfied conscience, and tried to please our Maker, the rest is of small consequence. We do not thus write because of complaint, but these are pertinent thoughts, we trust. Thus would we deserve and gain more favor from all classes of men, than to set out to do the impossible, wrong and foolish thing: try to please all kinds of men in all things at all times. A journalist has a work and a duty that he owes to all and to himself.

When historiographers come to write the story of how James M. Miliken came to the appointment as United States Marshal for the Fifth district they will not treat the subject thoroughly unless they include an incident that occurred a few weeks ago. A strong applicant for the place was W. A. Bailey of Davie. Bailey, it will be remembered, had been hailed up for some irregularity, more or less important, with the government while he was operating a distillery some years ago. The case got out into the State papers, but Bailey got out of it in a manner the details of which are not generally known. Remember these things when he came to the flat-footedly and with notable honesty declared he would not enter the race unless the facts in the case were laid before the proper authority. This was done, but if the historian is a Republican on the inside he will tell that when the facts were presented, they were accepted and by the state ment that there was nothing in them—or some similar declaration, to put the inquiring official at ease on the question.

The scene shifts here and Senator Pritchard becomes an actor. He and Congressman Linney took it into their heads that they would visit Attorney General McKenna in Bailey's interest. That official received them with all the dignity becoming a member of the President's official family, and Senator Pritchard at once lit in. Running his fingers through his Tribline hair and striking an attitude that can be struck and maintained only by a North Carolina mountaineer, he began his song. According to the Senator there was a unanimous demand in the Fifth district for Bailey; as for castoria, the children cried for him. In fact, the wheels of progress would be absolutely reversed if the Fifth did not get Bailey. It was a veritable Bailey day for the Senator, and he pleaded his case as fervently as he is wont to plead in the cases at the bar in his home in the Madison county capital.

Beads of perspiration are said to have stood out upon the Senator's brow, and when he had exhausted himself, if not his subject, he sat down to give way to the "Hill of the Brushies." Linney rose up in sections, and as soon as he could command all of him he could command all of him. The magistrate said: "The law haint clear on stealing no how. Besides, I haint got my books. Then another thing; this here warrant charges larceny, when the evidence is they haint stole nothing but chickens. I know they is a big difference between larceny and stealing. Then they is no direct evidence they took them chickens. Of course chickens was missed the nights they had them chickens suppers, and them fellers was seen with chickens that looked like them that is reported stole, but chickens all look just alike. As their learned counselor said, the boys may have jest gone to them hen roosts to see if the chickens slept with their eyes open. I've always heered it is better that ninety and nine guilty men escape than one innocent man suffer. The ruling of this here court is, that the defendants is not guilty." The rights of the deacon and his detectives are very indignant. They say that fifteen of the ninety and nine guilty men have already escaped. The knowing he magistrate insists that stealing is not larceny, and don't propose to budge. One thing in support of the 'squire's decision is, that unless they could eat gourds and sceneries, chickens could not live on Grassy Branch. Nothing there flourishes in the open air but gourds and water-melons grow to an immense size and are the chief staple of commerce. They make good martin boxes, but the

lating to the topic are given in carefully prepared notes, as they are certain to be in time, the newspaper, with its hourly history of all movements, will swallow up all other forms of light reading. Indeed, but for the vanishing distaste of women for newspapers they would seriously menace all fiction now.

And it has turned out that "Jeremiah Lamentation" Ramsey, as the Charlotte Observer has named him, has defiled himself with base pie! Who could have believed it? He sought and has been elected to the secretaryship of Agriculture, to succeed Mr. Thomas K. Bruner. For several months past he has heaped the most abusive language on the minority Populists in his paper, the Progressive Farmer, calling them scoundrels, dishonest pie hunters, etc., etc., and now he is one of the first to creep in and take a piece of pie. O, consistency—the jewel is hard to find, it seems, when there is pie in sight.

Through the intervention of Congressman Pearson a duty of two cents a pound on mica has passed the House. It now goes to the Senate, which, it is believed, will pass it. It is supposed that this will open up all the mica mines; but who pays the tariff? is another part of the argument—the consumer of mica, like the consumer of wooleens, pays the tax for the manufacturer.

One main duty of a paper is to print the news of all when it is news, and for all; another is to cultivate a healthy public opinion as to material, educational and moral questions.

On Wednesday the House of Representatives passed the Dingy tariff bill by a vote of 205 to 121.

THE STORY OF BAILEY.

How the Attorney General Called Senator Pritchard Down—Linney, Too, Talked. Washington Special, March 27th, at Asheville Citizen.

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As he drew this the Attorney General dived from the desk the records of the court in Bailey's case. And the blow is said to have almost prostrated Pritchard. At any rate it was not long after this interview that Bailey announced his withdrawal from the race in favor of Miliken.

A HEN ROOST BANDITTI

Infests Grassy Branch and Shakes Society.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

Corn Cracker and Buckafelus Will Start for Cuba as Soon as the Roads Get Better—The Hoe Gum Case Still Being Investigated.

Owing to condition of the roads, Buckafelus and I have not yet started for Cuba. But we shall soon be equipped and caparisoned as the law directs.

My friend Burt Franklin, who claims to have been in every battle from Braddock's defeat to Custer's overthrow, was to go with me, but has just married a giddy young thing aged ninety-eight, and she may object. If excitement were all I desired, it can be had in this region. The begum case is still engaging the attention of detective J. A. Lattimore, and he soon expects to bag his quarry. Uncle Billy Chitwood, the man who lost the begum, has an amazing faith in the sagacity of "Julius" and the latter has made improvements on all the Scotland Yard bureau methods, as well as those of the Pinkerton agency. Tommy Elliott's dogs are in charge of a man who combines the callings of "hoss-doctor" and weather-prophet. It is thought they will pull through. Their owner is taking a course of Burkhardt's remedy and the faith cure. He says nothing soothes grief like Burkhardt, as it cheers but never inflects.

We have a man somewhere between Cherry Mountain and Kingdom Come who has been much married, and yet is not legally married at all. Young and inexperienced, he and his fair bride got license in Rutherford and were married in Cleveland county. In about a week, after making a "bridal tower," as they called it, to Grassy Branch, a very knowing he magistrate informed them they were not married according to the "statyoots" in such cases made and provided. The bridegroom said it wasn't his fault, that he paid "honest money" for them license, and he was willing to go according to law. He hunted up another Squire and brought the same to bay. The magistrate, with great unction and imposing ceremony, declared them man and wife, and invoked the Lord to have mercy on their souls and upper leather. In two more weeks a storker for law and order informed them that magistrate No. 2 did not have his disabilities announced, and the marriage was therefore void. The long suffering bridegroom swears that he is not playing base ball, and don't propose to be governed by three strikes and out. Nay, verily, he started in to capture a mother-in-law, and will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

Another matter that has shaken society, is a hen-roost-banditti that infests Grassy Branch. Some of the sober-minded and orderly walking have made complaint from time to time that men who had not the fear of God before their faces had invaded the privacy of the hen-roosts, and in consequence some 300 chickens had departed for the undiscovered country. About a week since the local detectives made a capture. Some fifteen young white men and boys were charged with larceny and being accessories before the act. The detectives had feathers, ear-marks and other clues in evidence. Deacon Jones claimed that his ancient dung-hill rooster had given the signal of distress the night previous, and that the rooster had been killed during revival meetings when ministers looked on him with covetous eyes. That it was hard to realize that he had eluded tables where grace would have been said over his corpse to tickle the palates of those who feared not God nor regarded man. The accused were defended by a man who unites the callings of sky pilot and hawker of poke-berry pictures. By his rude eloquence and knowledge of chimney corners, he got a verdict of acquittal for his clients. The magistrate said: "The law haint clear on stealing no how. Besides, I haint got my books. Then another thing; this here warrant charges larceny, when the evidence is they haint stole nothing but chickens. I know they is a big difference between larceny and stealing. Then they is no direct evidence they took them chickens. Of course chickens was missed the nights they had them chickens suppers, and them fellers was seen with chickens that looked like them that is reported stole, but chickens all look just alike. As their learned counselor said, the boys may have jest gone to them hen roosts to see if the chickens slept with their eyes open. I've always heered it is better that ninety and nine guilty men escape than one innocent man suffer. The ruling of this here court is, that the defendants is not guilty." The rights of the deacon and his detectives are very indignant. They say that fifteen of the ninety and nine guilty men have already escaped. The knowing he magistrate insists that stealing is not larceny, and don't propose to budge. One thing in support of the 'squire's decision is, that unless they could eat gourds and sceneries, chickens could not live on Grassy Branch. Nothing there flourishes in the open air but gourds and water-melons grow to an immense size and are the chief staple of commerce. They make good martin boxes, but the

The Raleigh News and Observer says Treasurer Worth has about completed his plans for his "Sheriff's Institute." It will be held at Morehead City during the month of July. The exact date will be determined upon later. It is the purpose of this meeting to instruct the sheriffs in regard to the revenue and machinery act, so as to secure uniformity, thoroughness and promptness in the collection of taxes of all descriptions.

A correspondent writing from Rutherford to the Charlotte Observer says: "The Box," a place of ill repute in the mountains near here, consisting of two houses, occupied by four women, has been cleaned out. A party of citizens burned the houses, including the women's household goods, and whipped one of the women. Two of the latter have left the neighborhood, and two are in jail in default of the costs of an action before a magistrate.

"The Southern Railway," said a gentleman in close touch with the affairs of the Southern to the Salisbury World Saturday, "has loaned to the amount of \$500,000 brought against it in the past 12 months in the State of North Carolina. One reason assigned for this condition of things is President Spencer's false ideas of economy. He has curtailed the expenses to the extent of cutting off some of the necessary employees and thus a greater number of accidents have occurred."

Burglars Friday afternoon broke into St. Patrick's church in Richmond and stole the contents of the poor contribution box and the sacred vessels in the tabernacle. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The President Tuesday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, to be public printer; Alexander M. Tackery, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Havre, France.

The United Press Association, the great news gathering concern, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors Monday to Frederick G. Mason, of Orange, N. J. The assignment papers were signed by Charles A. Dana as president.

RUSSELL AGAIN ENJOINED.

Simonton Grants an Injunction Restraining the Governor, Attorney General and New Directors of the

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD

From Carrying Out the Provisions of Two Acts of the Last General Assembly Amending the Charter of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

Relief Correspondence, March 29th, of the Charlotte Observer.

Saturday afternoon, in Charleston, S. C. Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court, granted an injunction restraining Governor Russell, Attorney General Walker and the new directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, from attempting to carry into effect two acts of the last General Assembly amending the charter of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, which gives the Governor control of the management of the road.

The restraining order is returnable before Judge Simonton, at Greensboro, April 6th, the day after the hearing of the North Carolina Railroad injunction case. In the meantime the Governor is restrained from appointing a State proxy, as provided by one of the new acts of the late General Assembly.

This morning Marshal O. J. Carroll served the restraining order and the papers in the case on Governor Russell at the executive mansion. They will be served on the Attorney General and the directors later.

This action is brought by Mr. W. R. Tucker of this city, who is the largest private stockholder in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The object of it is to have two acts of the recent General Assembly, amending the charter of the road, declared unconstitutional. One of the acts gives the Governor power to appoint new directors and make such changes as he sees fit. The other so amends the old charter that it takes the control of the road out of the hands of the private stockholders and puts it in the hands of the State's proxy, whose presence is required at a stockholders' meeting to even make a quorum. The old charter allowed the State 300 representation in the stockholders' meeting and the private stockholders something like 1,000. The new charter reduces the representation and gives control to the State's proxy. The Governor had not appointed the State's proxy, but it was understood that he intended to do so at an early date and organize the road. The injunction granted by Judge Simonton now prevents him from doing so.

The amendments to the old charter are claimed to be in violation of the contract law of the United States and upon the ground the constitutionality of the new laws will be tested in the United States Court. The case will not come in the State courts at all. A bill in equity, which comprises something like 100 typewritten pages, was filed in the Federal Court here and a copy sent to Judge Simonton before the restraining order was granted.

Ex Judge Boykin and Armistead Jones represent Mr. Tucker. Governor Russell said he had not read the papers served on him. He said: "I will appoint a State's proxy, if I choose, and when I choose, I shall not ask any United States judge when I can do so. I have had no occasion to make any appointments. Dortch resigned six months ago."

Mr. Bryan Gives a Part of the Proceeds to the Silver Cause. Lincoln, Neb., Dispatch, 22nd.

Hon. W. J. Bryan will give one-half of the royalties received from the sale of his book, "The First Battle," to the cause of bimetalism, and has appointed a committee whose duty will be to properly expend the funds reserved for that purpose.

The committee is composed of the following persons: Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, and Hon. A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallic Union.

In answer to a communication from his publishers, W. R. Conkey Company, stating that \$16,000 was due him as a royalty on the first month's sales, Mr. Bryan at once instructed them to forward \$4,500 to Mr. Jones, \$1,500 to Mr. Warner, \$1,500 to Mr. Teller, and \$1,500 to Mr. Allen, and certified checks for these amounts were sent to day.

Mr. Jones is to spend his portion in promoting the cause of bimetalism through the Democratic party; Mr. Warner is to disburse the money received by him through the channels afforded by the National Bimetallic Union; Mr. Teller will expend his portion for the bimetallic cause through the silver Republicans, and Mr. Allen will employ his portion in advancing the interest of bimetalism through the Populist party.

Mr. Bryan based his division of the amount to be expended on the fact that he received 4,500,000 Democratic votes, 1,500,000 Populist votes and 500,000 Republican votes, recognizing at the same time the work done by the National Bimetallic Union as a non-partisan organization.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Representative Walker Votes and Talks in Favor of Trusts—The New Ex. Com. of the National Association of Democratic Clubs—Every Member of the Committee Supported the Chicago Platform and Opposed the Sewall-Ohio Washington News.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1897.—Although all the republicans in the House promptly lined up to vote down Representative Deuker's very fair anti-trust amendment No. 2, that is being railfired through the House, providing that whenever it should be shown to the satisfaction of the President that there existed a trust or combination to control the price of any article on the dutiable list, the duty on such article should be suspended, only one of them has had the nerve to stand up and openly defend the trusts. Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, is the man who was not only willing to vote for the trusts but to talk for them. He told the House that the great trusts reduced the cost of production, which was true, but when he added that they also reduced the prices to the consumer he entered the realm of fiction. He said that trusts were the natural outcome of higher civilization, and predicted that all the railroads would eventually be controlled by one. An attempt is being made by the democrats to get the time for debate on the tariff bill extended, but it is hopeless. The edict has gone forth that it shall be passed by the House on Wednesday and as the votes are controlled by Czar Reed, it will be.

In no business conducted by private individuals is the government of the United States so directly concerned as in the soliciting of patents. When an ignorant client gets the worst of his dealing with an unscrupulous and tricky patent solicitor he is apt to regard the United States Patent Office as having had a share in the business. Knowing this, intelligent men in Congress are always on the alert to head off when possible the tricky schemes resorted to by some men who call themselves solicitors of patents. One of these schemes is struck at in the bill introduced by Senator Hansbrough, making it unlawful for any solicitor of patents to offer an inventor a premium or prize as an inducement to him to pay his fee to enter his invention in a so called competition.

Every member of the new Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, appointed by President Chaney F. Black, and directed to meet in Washington, April 12th, for organization and a discussion of the programme to be carried out by the clubs, was a supporter of the Chicago platform and of Bryan and Sewall. They were chosen for that reason and the members of the old Executive Committee who refused to support the party ticket and platform last year, were dropped for the same reason. The Association is a strict party organization and will not recognize bolters in any way. The following is the entire executive committee: Benton McMillin, Tenn.; G. H. Lambert, N. J.; D. C. Smith, W. Va.; C. C. Richards, Ark.; J. L. McLean, Ohio; E. B. Howell, Ga.; H. D. Money, Miss.; J. C. Dahlmann, Neb.; S. M. White, Cal.; E. Murphy, Jr., N. Y.; L. L. Jackson, Md.; J. L. Mitchell, Wis.; C. J. Faulkner, W. Va.; W. J. Stone, Mo.; G. F. Williams, Mass.; J. S. Hogg, Texas, and J. C. Sibley, Pa.

The following is the full toast to which Mr. Bryan will speak at the Washington celebration of Jefferson's birthday: "Thomas Jefferson, celebrate the anniversary of his birth not in the spirit of idolatry, but from regard and reverence for his political principles."

Representative "Champ" Clark, of Missouri, brought down House by his retort to the assertion of Representative Bromwell that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver and supported protection. Mr. Clark said: "That is an historic lie. It is on a par with the statement that Madison was a federalist. The trouble is the histories are written by New England people. They will tell you any truth in history until the Yankees quit writing history and the Southern people begin."

Representative Dooliver trod on some sore toes when he said in reply to a republican charge that the democrats were trying to delay the tariff bill: "On the contrary, we are very anxious to reach some of the schedules of this bill before the final vote is taken. We understand that there is an inept revolt over there among some of the republican members from the Prairie States who want lumber left on the free list."

Representative Griggs, of Georgia, has offered a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to give Congress the power to impose and collect an income tax.

The republican politicians are after Secretary Bliss because he promoted a brother of the late Gov. Hoar, who is a democrat, from a \$1,400 a year, \$2,000 position in the pension office.

Concerning the Teachers' Assembly's next place of meeting the Raleigh News and Observer (Sunday) says: "Through it was decided that nothing should be officially given out until Sunday morning, it is understood that June 15th is the date and Morehead City the place, providing suitable arrangements with the hotel can be made."

During the winter of 1896, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it, he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which you will find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly grows in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by

An Abidavit. This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammation rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sign and subscribe to before me on August 19, 1894—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Morphew & White.

A game of base ball between Virginia and North Carolina at Chapel Hill Saturday resulted in favor of Virginia by a score of 7 to 6.

MARKING TO THE COLLECTOR—ROLLINS POSTMASTER AT ASHEVILLE.

Washington Special, 27th ult., to Raleigh Tribune.

In the matter of appointments it is not absolutely safe to say that anything short of a nomination and confirmation is "definitely settled."

The western district slate, as wired last night, was smashed today. Harkins is recommended for collector and not postmaster, and Major Rollins is recommended for postmaster at Asheville, and not for the collectorship. This agreement was made and clinched today.

It is entirely satisfactory to Mr. Grant, who was a candidate for the collectorship. "The arrangement," said Senator Pritchard and Representative Pearson this evening, "is satisfactory to all, and the matter is now closed."

In reference to Mr. Milliken's appointment, the statement is authorized by Col. Buck Stroud that Senator Butler will make no objection.

There is not a word of truth in the statements sent from here about a combination to defeat the appointment of Chairman Holten for district attorney, nor in the statement that Col. Harry Skinner is dictating the eastern appointments.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

-Of North Carolina-

Farmers, Read This!

We give the evidence of those gentlemen who are members of the Catawba and Burke Branch of the Farmers' Mutual. What better evidence do you need in regard to the Association? Nothing beats actual experience.

Many of the leading men and most prosperous farmers are members and others are joining. Now is the time to investigate the matter; you may save a house by acting now. Yours truly, HASKINS & SHERRILL, Newton, N. C., Agents,

FONTA FLORA, Burke County, N. C. Rec. M. A. Abernethy, Secretary and Treasurer, Farmers' Mutual, Catawba and Burke Branch:

DEAR SIR:—I have just received a check from Mr. M. O. Sherrill for \$69.12, balance in full of the \$385, the amount paid to me on my loss by fire, which occurred January 15th, 1897. My dwelling house (comparatively new) and smoke house, with nearly all the contents, were destroyed. Of course my loss was a great deal more than \$385, but that amount was all that the Farmers' Mutual was bound for. I want to express my gratitude to you, Mr. Sherrill, and Sheriff Lackey, Supervisor McGimsey, and the members of the Farmers' Mutual, for such promptness in adjusting, collecting and paying the claim. And to those friends in Morganton and my Burke county friends and neighbors, who were not members of our Association, who helped me. I want to express grateful thanks

to all my fellow farmers, I want to say, if you have not insured in the Farmers' Mutual, do so at once, for in this way we can assist the unfortunate in a systematic way. Suppose I had not been a member of the Farmers' Mutual, to day I would have been almost ruined. Now I am preparing to rebuild.

I have just learned that Mr. Joe Dixon, of Caldwell county, had his barn, forage and three mules burnt up last week, and no insurance. I give this case as in contrast with my own loss. Were he a member of the Farmers' Mutual he would receive needed assistance.

I have felt that it was my duty to say this much to the public in regard to the Farmers' Mutual, because it has been a blessing to me and my family, and it is but just and right to say so. S. B. MOORE, March 18th, 1897.

HICKORY, N. C., March 18, 1897. To Whom It May Concern:

In October, 1895, I had my barn, three head of horses, three cows, feed cutter, wheat harvester, mower rake, farming tools, buggy harness, wagon harness and plow gears destroyed by fire. My loss was about \$600. I had no insurance on the above property, except the barn; on that I had insurance for \$150 in the Catawba and Burke Branch of the Farmers' Mutual. The Association was in its infancy at that time, the capital stock being only about \$45,000, but the members paid in promptly and the \$150 was a great blessing to me in rebuilding barn and replacing my losses. I understand now that the capital stock of our Branch is about \$400,000 (and that most of our leading farmers are into it). I recommend the Farmers' Mutual to my fellow farmers, for no one can tell when he may be visited by fire, wind or lightning. Fraternally, N. W. PROPPS.

SEE WHAT REV. C. M. MURCHISON HAS TO SAY OF THE "FARMERS' MUTUAL." PENELOPE, N. C., Oct. 2, 1896. Rec. M. A. Abernethy, Secretary and Treasurer, Farmers' Mutual, Catawba and Burke Branch, Newton, N. C. DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor enclosing amount due me from the Farmers' Mutual. I had a double room building used by students who board themselves; I had it insured in the Farmers' Mutual for about one fourth of its value (it cost me about \$150 when built), and on August 28, 1896, it was burned, and now in less than six weeks I have my money. I am very much pleased with the working of the Farmers' Mutual, and do not hesitate to recommend it to my fellow farmers as the best and cheapest insurance they can get, and it affords an opportunity to aid a brother who may sustain a loss. You and the Association have my thanks for promptness in paying my insurance. C. M. MURCHISON.

Cotton.

With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilization, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4% Actual Potash. Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."

Actual Potash. Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."

Livery and Feed Stable.

GOOD TURNOUTS.

CAREFUL - DRIVERS.

A. B. GILKEY & SON, Marion, N. C.

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REV. W. H. PERRY, OF NEALSVILLE, N. C., Pastor of the McDowell Circuit, with

REV. T. J. RODGERS, Pastor of Marion Station, as Contributing Editor.

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