

The Messenger
Prints the news
and is sought after by the people of McDowell, Yancey, Buncombe, Rutherford, Burke and other counties in Western North Carolina, and is therefore a Good Advertising Medium.
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The Messenger

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MARION, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

81 Per Year in Advance.

SEND ORDERS FOR
JOB PRINTING
-TO-
THE MESSENGER,
MARION, N. C.
Promptness, Accuracy, Neatness
& Good Stock Guaranteed.

STREETS ARE POST ROADS.

Judge Simonton Renders an Important Decision.

RICHMOND AND BELL COMPANY.

The City Cannot Drive the Company From Its Streets—Charter Revoked and Reinstated.

At Richmond, Va., an opinion has been handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The opinion was delivered by Judge Simonton. The case arises from the fact that the city of Richmond, Va., in 1896, passed an ordinance which gave the city the right to regulate the streets of the city. The ordinance provided that the streets of the city should be kept open for the use of the public, and that no person or corporation should have the right to occupy the streets for any purpose other than that of a public use. The Bell Telephone Company, which had been granted a franchise by the city to use the streets for its telephone lines, brought an action in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to have the ordinance declared unconstitutional and void. The court, in its opinion, held that the ordinance was not unconstitutional, and that the city had the right to regulate the streets of the city. The court also held that the franchise granted to the Bell Telephone Company was not a contract, and that the city was not bound by it. The court's decision is a landmark one, as it establishes the right of a city to regulate the streets of the city, and to revoke a franchise granted to a corporation to use the streets for any purpose other than that of a public use.

COTTON MILL SITUATION.

Both North and South Suffering From the Same Cause.

In sizing up the cotton mill situation, Col. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, the centre of the cotton mill belt, who has just returned from a trip to all the cotton milling sections of the country, said: "The New England mills are suffering because they cannot sell their products at a profitable price. The Southern mills are under similar conditions because they must. The mills of New England and of the south both need better markets. There are some conditions in the South more favorable than in New England for the production of cheaper goods. If the competition is reduced to that point where it is a question of survival the Southern mills can probably hold out longer. Any improvement in the price of cotton in the Southern States on a satisfactory basis would also make a very satisfactory condition of things in New England.

England and Germany are sending ships here to carry away the bulk of our raw cotton to be manufactured in those countries at profitable prices. Our domestic market will no longer take the products of all the cotton factories in this country. This is caused by the increasing number of factories, and by the drying up of the domestic markets. The production of cotton in the South has reached 10,000,000 bales. The tendency all the time has been to make more cotton at a cheaper price. We need a revival of shipping interest and more technical and textile schools. A technical school has recently been established at Lowell, Mass., and another in Philadelphia, and there is a discussion of the subject in many parts of the South. With better technical and practical knowledge both New England and the South will make better goods at cheaper prices. This, of course, will have a tendency to extend trade, and will put us in better position to ship goods to foreign countries."

SECRETARY WILSON COMING.

He Will Visit North and South Carolina and Florida.

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, will leave Washington in a week or ten days for a visit to the South, his objective points being North and South Carolina and Florida. Probably the most of his time will be spent in the latter State, where Secretary Wilson wants to look into the question of raising high grade tobacco. He believes Florida is capable of producing tobacco almost, if not quite, equal to the finest produced in Cuba or Sumatra. If this opinion is borne out, it may result in the purchase and planting, under government supervision, of foreign tobacco seed, with a view to determine just what may be accomplished under careful cultivation.

THOUSAND OF SHEEP FROZEN.

The Hardest Winter in Wyoming for Nineteen Years.

Thousands of sheep are reported to have perished from cold and starvation in western Wyoming. The cold has been intense for sixty days and winterers say that it is the hardest winter they have seen for the past nineteen years. Carbon county has 500,000 sheep and stock masters there fear the loss will amount to 25 per cent. Losses among cattle will not be so heavy, as owners had been preparing for several years to feed their stock during the severe weather.

HANNA'S ENEMIES BALKED.

Unable to Conquer the Senator With Any Bribery.

A special from Columbus, O., says: Charles Steitz and George Brown, two backmen, have been examined by the Senate committee investigating the alleged bribery charges to attempt to show that H. B. Payne, who is alleged to have attempted to bribe Representative Otis, came to Columbus on the afternoon of inauguration day and met Major Rathbone, one of Senator Hanna's managers. The testimony failed of its purpose.

CASHIER QUINLAN CONFESSES.

Says He Loaned \$395,000 Without the Bank Directors' Consent.

Cashier Quinlan has resigned his position in the Chemical National Bank, New York, after confessing that he had loaned three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars without the sanction of the directors. He says he received no benefit personally from the cashed loans and says he hopes the bank will recover some of the money.

Wanamaker for Governor.

A conference of business men from all over the State met in Philadelphia, Pa., under the auspices of the Business Men's League, and resolved to request John Wanamaker to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, against the candidate favored by anti-Quay resolutions were adopted.

Turley Elected Senator.

The Tennessee Senate and House met on the 2nd in joint convention to elect a United States Senator. Hon. Thomas B. Turley, Democrat, was elected, receiving 41 votes. The Republicans voted for Hon. J. W. Baker, of Nashville.

Richmond Will Appeal.

The city of Richmond, Va., will appeal to the Supreme Court in its case against the Bell Telephone Company, decided in favor of the latter in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and which involves the right of the city to eject the company.

Gasoline Stove Truss.

Gasoline stove manufacturers of the country have formed a strong trust known as the Union Vapor Stove Company, at Cleveland, O.

THE TOBACCO SOILS REPORT.

Secretary of Agriculture Preparing a Scientific Classification.

CIGAR TOBACOS INCREASED.

In the Bright Yellow and Burley Tobacco There Has Been a Large Increase in Acreage and Yield.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has authorized the issue in pamphlet form of a preliminary report upon the soils of the principal tobacco districts in the United States prepared by Milton Whitney, chief of the division of soils. A study of these soils was begun when the tobacco exhibit was being prepared for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, and since that time a number of typical tobacco soils have been examined in the laboratory connected with the agricultural department. The present publication, which is copiously illustrated, is a preliminary report of the work that has been going on. The main points of inquiry which were made in the department are in regard to the kind of tobacco which should be grown in certain specified localities, and the method of curing the product. Replying to these questions the report says climate and soil conditions should determine the kind of tobacco to be raised. "The tobacco plant really adapts itself to a great range of climatic conditions; it will grow on nearly all kinds of soil, and has a comparatively short season of growth. It can, therefore, be a matter of fact, be grown in nearly all parts of the country, even wheat and corn cannot be economically produced. But while tobacco can be so universally grown, the flavor and quality of the leaf are greatly influenced by the conditions of climate and soil. A description of tobacco is not worth growing and should not be grown, as it lowers the price of really good types of tobacco, to the detriment alike of growers and consumers. It is important, therefore, to understand what kinds of tobacco are in demand, and what the climate and soil conditions are which will most easily produce the qualities desired."

A glance at the table giving changes in the production of tobacco from 1879 to 1897 shows that in this period 10 years the acreage and yield of the cigar tobacco has been very considerably increased. The manufacturing report districts cannot be sharply separated, as both kinds of tobacco are frequently grown in the same district and for both purposes. On the whole there has been a considerable increase in the acreage and yield. With the bright yellow and burley tobacco there has been a large increase in both acreage and yield. Since 1889 there has been considerable changes in many of these districts, while other new districts, notably Texas and California, are coming into considerable prominence, both as to the area under cultivation and the excellent quality of the product raised. The acreage in Florida has also been very greatly increased since 1889, but there are no reliable statistics to show the extent of the changes in the quantities making up the tobacco district.

TORRID HEAT.

Thermometer 100 Degrees—Work Out of the Question; Sleep Impossible.

Vancouver, B. C., (Special)—The steamer Warrimoo, just arrived from Australia, brings news of appalling climatic conditions which have been prevailing in many sections of Australia. The prostrations from heat were so numerous that the condition of affairs in large cities was alarming. In a great many instances work is out of the question, and sleep impossible, while the extent of the torridness is indicated on the streets and in the suburbs, drinking the comparatively cool night air. Telegrams show that the same conditions prevail all over the colonies. The thermometer during the heat of the day averages 101 in the shade, and in a long list of towns the lowest "guaranteed" is 110. In the sun it is not so impossible to work at midday. The heat has caused numerous fires from spontaneous combustion. News comes from all parts of Australia of destruction by flames. It would appear from the press reports that the total damage will amount to a million pounds. In Victoria 100,000 acres have been swept clear and enormous acreage of crops destroyed. In other colonies houses and barns were burned.

Great Medicine Man Dead.

Dr. C. A. Simmons, famous throughout the country as the originator of Simmons' Liver Regulator, died in Atlanta, Ga., at an advanced age. He was a native Georgian, and expired at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Thebaut.

The Supreme Court Adjourned.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until the 21st of February without deciding any of the important cases before it. In the case of Wilson vs. the State of North Carolina, the defendants in order to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in violating the subpoena, and it was made returnable February 21, when the case will be argued. The case involves the right of the Governor of North Carolina to remove the railroad commissioners of the State.

Appointed Harbor Mistress.

Miss Fay Fuller, who has just been appointed harbor mistress of Tacoma, Wash., is the only woman in the world holding such a place. She became prominent in the West a number of years ago by being the first woman to ascend Mount Tacoma.

Newbold Acquired.

W. H. Newbold the dispensary constable charged with the murder of an inebriate old farmer, was tried at Staunton, S. C. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

ITEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Pertaining to the Industrial Progress of the Country.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 6.

Lesson Text: "Our Father's Care," Matt. vi. 25-34. Exposition by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

"No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will love the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Whosoever therefore will be a disciple of mine must first deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; and whosoever will lose his life shall save it. For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall he give in exchange for his soul? For the Son of Man shall come in the clouds of heaven, and shall sit on the right hand of the Father, and shall come to judge the living and the dead. And whosoever shall deny me before men, I will deny him before my Father which is in heaven. Whosoever therefore will be a disciple of mine must first deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

The Anchor Mill, at Huntersville, N. C., is to soon double its capacity, putting in additional machinery. The authorities say they will begin making the brick to enlarge the building in the early spring.

The Indian Head Cotton Mills, the largest in the State, has begun operations at Cordova, Ala., employing 1,000 persons. The capacity of the plant is to be doubled at once as the output for several years has been sold in advance.

The third week of the New Bedford, Mass., strike has begun with no nearer prospect of a settlement than was apparent three weeks ago. Some of the collectors who have been at work in neighboring cities have returned, bringing satisfactory reports, at which the members of the general committee are much encouraged. The Union weavers will receive strike pay.

The trustees of the Georgia School of Technology have decided to have plans of the necessary buildings drawn and a list of the necessary machinery prepared before beginning the movement for raising \$10,000 necessary to secure the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the legislature for the textile department in the school.

The all-sorbing question of the hour at Houston, Tex., says the Manufacturers' Record, is the ship channel from Houston to the jetties at the mouth of Galveston bay. A bill has been introduced in Congress asking for an appropriation with which to build this channel and a delegation of prominent Houstonians will go to Washington in behalf of the measure.

The large tobacco factory of P. H. Jones & Co., of Wm. Lee, S. C., one of the most important tobacco manufacturing concerns in that section, resumed operations last Monday after a two-week shut-down, work having been stopped in order to install a large amount of additional machinery and to make other important improvements for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the factory. They have purchased a large stock of fine quality leaf tobacco from which to manufacture their celebrated brands.

The production of minerals and the manufactured product therefrom in Alabama during the year 1897, as reported by the geologist Eugene A. Smith by the producers themselves, are as follows: Coal, 5,114,129 short tons; iron ore, 2,328,624 short tons; pig iron, 830,793 long tons; iron ore, 2,112,400 long tons; limestone, 28,943 long tons; bauxite, 10,585 long tons; building stone, 160 cubic feet; partial production brick, 29,210,000 partial production pottery, 10,000 gallons.

The value of Southern exports to New York is illustrated by a shipment of sheeting which recently arrived at the metropolis for loading on ship-board. It consisted of 1,000 bales and was placed on board a coasting steamer at Charleston to be loaded at New York for Shanghai. This is only a portion of the consignment of Southern goods sent to the different markets of the world through New York which will be shipped direct from Southern ports, as steamship owners and agents realize the opportunities for direct lines from cities along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast.

A Manchester special says last week was a dull one, though there was a fair inquiry for yarns from Japan, and the makers of these are now engaged probably until May. Home users are buying from hand to mouth. The cloth business was hindered in adequate limits, but the regular India and Chinese staples were engaged in executing old orders. As for domestics, printing, dyeing and finishing varieties are moving slowly, because the makers are trying to resist the heading down of the market. The minor markets were many were busy on old engagements, and new business was scarce for the moment.

The equipment of new cotton mills in 1897 is shown as follows, as taken from the January issue of the Textile World, of Boston:

Alabama	4	75,000	2,292
Florida	1	2,000	
Georgia	7	45,000	626
Louisiana	1	1,000	10
North Carolina	9	35,000	80
South Carolina	11	95,200	2,432
Tennessee	1	10,000	152
Kentucky	1		
South	37	250,780	5,972
Massachusetts	2	35,840	572
Rhode Island	1		107
New Jersey	1		
New York	1		
Pennsylvania	5	4,000	46
North	12	20,540	173

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of H. H. the Senate and House Day by Day.

THE SENATE.

23rd Day.—The Senate decided to vote on the Teller resolution and the pending resolutions thereto tomorrow. After the agreement to vote had been reached, Mr. Daniel resumed his speech. He made a legal argument in support of the pending resolution, holding that the law never contemplated giving to the government's creditors the option as to the kind of money he was to be paid. The creditor would naturally pick that dollar which was the most valuable to him, but if he did not know which he would receive he would pick his annual to maintain the parity of all dollars. Mr. Caffery, Democrat of Louisiana, delivered an extended speech in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Cockrell supported the resolution. He discussed the question at some length, taking up and refuting various financial arguments since 1870 to show that United States bonds were properly declared to be legal tender in payment of all debts of the government. Mr. Cockrell's speech, adjourned at 6:30 p. m. on motion of Mr. Vest, Democrat.

24th Day.—The Senate, by the decisive vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller resolution. The resolution is a general re-assertion of that of Stanley Matthews in 1875, and is as follows: "That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing four hundred and twelve and one-half grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its former value silver coins as a legal tender in payment of all debts, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors." All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majority ranging from 35 to 31. Mr. Lodge's gold substitute was defeated by the latter majority.

25th Day.—The Senate passed two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army carrying \$25,145,447, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments carrying \$45,662,226—were passed, the latter consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the Senate during the greater part of the session. Tillman presented the credentials of John M. McLaurin, as a Senator from South Carolina, and the Senate adjourned until Monday, Feb. 22, 1898.

26th Day.—The House finally succeeded in passing the Indian appropriation bill, which has been pending since Monday. It was transferred to the District of Columbia bill which followed it. The only two important changes made in the Indian bill as amended were the elimination of the provision for the leasing of the primitive mineral lands of the Hawaiian Islands in Utah and the correction of the names of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, both of which went out on points of order. Mr. De Armond, Democrat of Missouri, criticized the Cuban policy of the administration, and the House adjourned for the day.

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O. R. & C. R. R.

South Carolina and Georgia R. R. Schedule in effect Oct. 18, 1897.

Northbound	S. C. & G.	Southbound
Leave 7:10 a. m. at Marion	Arrive 3:30 p. m. at Marion	Leave 7:10 a. m. at Marion
7:15 a. m. at York	8:35 p. m. at York	7:15 a. m. at York
7:20 a. m. at Kingsport	8:40 p. m. at Kingsport	7:20 a. m. at Kingsport
7:25 a. m. at Columbia	8:45 p. m. at Columbia	7:25 a. m. at Columbia
7:30 a. m. at Lancaster	8:50 p. m. at Lancaster	7:30 a. m. at Lancaster
7:35 a. m. at Camden	8:55 p. m. at Camden	7:35 a. m. at Camden
7:40 a. m. at Rock Hill	9:00 p. m. at Rock Hill	7:40 a. m. at Rock Hill
7:45 a. m. at Yorkville	9:05 p. m. at Yorkville	7:45 a. m. at Yorkville
7:50 a. m. at Charleston	9:10 p. m. at Charleston	7:50 a. m. at Charleston
7:55 a. m. at Sumter	9:15 p. m. at Sumter	7:55 a. m. at Sumter
8:00 a. m. at Florence	9:20 p. m. at Florence	8:00 a. m. at Florence
8:05 a. m. at Edgefield	9:25 p. m. at Edgefield	8:05 a. m. at Edgefield
8:10 a. m. at Newberry	9:30 p. m. at Newberry	8:10 a. m. at Newberry
8:15 a. m. at Marion	9:35 p. m. at Marion	8:15 a. m. at Marion

Trains north of Marion run daily except Sunday. Trains between Marion and Kingsport run daily. For information as to rates, Class Line Station, etc., call on local contracting and traveling agents of both roads, or E. F. BRAY, General Agent, Marion, S. C.

L. A. BIRDSONG, R. E. LAMAR, L. M. S. C. & O. G. O. P. S. V. A. T. R. R. CHARLES, S. C. CHARLES, S. C.

with the Democrats and Populists, and White of North Carolina, who was called. The Democrats from the Democratic side were McLean, of Pennsylvania, and Elliott, of South Carolina. Both voted with the Republicans against the proposition. Speaker Reed, though he is not a Democrat, had to vote, and his name called, and amid the cheers of his followers, went on record in opposition to the resolution. The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order adopted at the opening of the session.

30th Day.—The House is still harping on prosperity. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was not completed. Simpson read newspaper clippings to show that the lumber business in Maine was not prospering. Mr. Dingler, in reply, declared that the lumber business was full of evidences of the improvement in the lumber industry. Mabury, Republican of New York, presented in open House, the protest of 10,000 German voters against the Lodge immigration bill.

31st Day.—The House after three days of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, mostly in political debate, passed the measure today, and then took up the bill to provide for the coast defenses of the country. Mr. Hemenway, Republican of Indiana, in charge of the bill, explained the policy of the bill, and the members of the War Department for fortifications and other works of defense, armament, etc., were \$12,787,571, while the amount carried by the bill was but \$4,144,912, the appropriations for continuing the policy inaugurated by the 47th Congress, since which time \$39,251,233 had been spent. The bill was generally criticized and the debate continued.

Virginia's Brevities. Near Leesburg, a large barn was burned, the loss including twelve horses, twenty-four cattle and 136 sheep.

Founder's Day, the birthday of General Armstrong, was celebrated at the Hampton Institute on Sunday, the 30th.

Major C. H. Broom, chief clerk in the navy pay office at Norfolk and owner of the Norfolk baseball team last season, is dead.

It is understood that Mr. J. M. Hill, the well known race track owner, is working up interest in the establishment of a racing track in Norfolk, Va. It is proposed to be a strictly legitimate way. It is supposed to have Richmond, Norfolk and Alexandria in this circuit.

Governor Tyler has been invited to attend the unveiling of a Confederate monument at Luray, in June, and the committee requests that his youngest daughter, Miss Lilly, be allowed to pull the cord that will draw aside the veil. The cord will be held by the veil, unless unforeseen obstacles prevent, and it is probable that Miss Lilly will officiate at the unveiling.

Palmetto State Pointers. Marlboro county is out of debt. Richard county's clerk of court, Mr. E. R. Arthur, is dead. He had held the position for seventeen years.

On March 16, 1898, the midwinter race meet of the Aiken Bicycle and Athletic Association will be given on their quarter mile track in Aiken Park, Aiken, under L. A. W. sanction.

It has been discovered that there is no portrait of John C. Calhoun in the United States Senate since side of other distinguished Americans. Governor Ellerbe will give his attention to the unveiling.

At Troy two negroes were suffling near the track while the down freight train was passing. One of them, Sam Holmes, reeled, was struck by one of the cars and knocked under the wheels. The first wheels passed over his chest and the next completely severed his head from his body.

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