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IN A HEALTHY COUNTRY, A GOOD FARMING COUNTRY, A PROGRESSIVE COUNTY, A RICH MINERAL COUNTRY, A GREAT TIMBER COUNTRY!

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About Marion and vicinity.

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Come Here for Health, Come Here for Wealth, Come for Cheap Lands, Come for Beautiful Homes, Come for Business Opportunities.

McDowell County is in the healthiest, richest and best part of the Piedmont section. We have gold, iron, mica, timber, good farmers, cheap farms, good railroads, good churches, two trunk lines of railway, good hotels, good people. Come, and see.

Carolina Improvement Company, MARION, N. C.

The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

MARION, N. C.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

A mill for the manufacture of camel's hair cloth is to be built at Dallas, Tex.

Norfolk, Va., is to have a handsome new four-story business block.

A new bank will be opened in Louisville, N. C., January 10, capital stock \$15,000.

Danville, Va., has sold \$100,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds to retire maturing 8 per cent. bonds.

Abbeville, Ga., is offering for sale \$10,000 of bonds to be used for school and water-supply purposes.

Valdosta, Ga., is to have a pork-packing house, with a capacity of fifty hogs a day.

The railroad earnings for November again indicate the increasing business in the South. Out of eleven systems in the country showing an increase over November, 1893, seven are in the South.

The shipments of Florida oranges for November were 50 per cent. more than for November, 1893. One New York steamer recently took 1500 tons of fruit as a part of her cargo.

The trade of the Clyde Steamship Co. between New York and the South has increased to such an extent that W. P. Clyde & Co. have ordered a new vessel from the Cramps, of Philadelphia. It will be of 3500 tons, and the largest of the fleet. It will be put on the route between Jacksonville and New York.

A very fine deposit of raw and burnt amber has been discovered in and around Camilla, Ga., some thirty feet under the surface of the ground, and the specimens are said by experts to be of the purest and best description. Its value is estimated at \$100 to \$200 per ton, being used extensively in the manufacture of paints.

The contest for lower freight rates to points in the South, which was begun by the Cincinnati Freight Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce in that city, has been carried to the United States Court, where Judge Sage will hear the case on January 19. The issue is one of the utmost importance to the South, as it affects business interests generally.

Senator Mayfield, of South Carolina introduced in the State senate a bill that will, if passed, exempt from taxation, State, county and municipal, for ten years all new cotton, woolen, paper, iron from ore, and agricultural implement factories and the capital invested therein. A similar law as to cotton factories existed for ten years prior to 1886, when it was repealed.

At a meeting held in Baltimore of dealers and planters of North Carolina pine, steps were taken to form an organization to further the interests of the trade, and for mutual protection in the adjustment of prices. After a conference a committee was appointed to report a plan of organization at a meeting to be held in the near future.

An opportunity to secure a large bicycle-manufacturing plant is offered some Southern city. A part of the works of the Lozier Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, was recently destroyed by fire. In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, announcing this fact, the company says that it might consider definite propositions made it to locate elsewhere. This is a chance for some enterprising Southern city to get a bicycle factory. The Lozier Company employs 400 men, and its works cover a considerable area of ground.

A recent issue of the New York Journal of Commerce contained a column of manufacturing notes, in which every item referred to a Southern cotton mill either building or being enlarged.

Southern gold mines are profitable to their owners. At the Columbia Mining Co.'s mine in Cabarrus county, N. C., by the simple amalgamation process, using Crawford pulverizing and amalgamating mills, fifty tons per day of ore, averaging only \$3.00 per ton assay value are worked with satisfactory results. At the Hale (N. C.) mine Professor Thiess has for twelve or thirteen years been treating by chlorination ores that do not average over \$4.00 per ton, yet are paying large and regular profits. The States of Georgia, Alabama, South and North Carolina, and probably Tennessee and West Virginia, have many dormant gold mines. Many of these mines in slavery time paid well with crude machinery and a very imperfect method.

A PREACHER IN PALESTINE.

His Journey Made the Occasion of a Pulpit Scandal by Another Preacher.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Rev. John K. Connally, of Asheville, N. C., a brother-in-law of ex-Minister to Spain J. L. M. Curry and of Mr. Carlisle, the noted Washington lawyer, has brought about a somewhat sensational controversy by giving circulation from the pulpit to a rumor that the Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr, a prominent Presbyterian minister of this city, made a trip to Palestine a few years ago on blood money contributed by a liquor dealer.

The name of Dr. Kerr, who is widely known as an author, as well as a minister, was not used by Mr. Connally, but the former is the only Presbyterian preacher here who has been to Palestine for several years past, and he publishes in the Religious Herald a card taking Mr. Connally to task for refusing to make a correction of this statement. In his letter Dr. Kerr says Mr. Connally had no right to take up a floating rumor which he considered injurious to the reputation of any person, and give it greater currency by making it a part of a sermon before his association, when, by his own confession, he does not know whether what he is saying is true or not.

The man who hesitates is lost, and the duck allowed to stand after being taken from the fire is ruined for fastidious eaters.

MR. SPRINGER'S SUBSTITUTE.

Amendments to the Carlisle Bill Agreed on by Democratic Members of the Banking and Currency Committee, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, laid before the House, a substitute for the pending currency bill. It consists of the amendments which have been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the committee; matters that were suggested by Secretary Carlisle, the author of the bill, that has been under consideration all week as well as certain features of the Carlisle bill which it has been deemed advisable to retain. After laying the substitute before the House, Mr. Springer briefly explained the important changes made in the Carlisle bill, and their effect as follows:

1. Permitting the deposit of currency certificates, issued under section 5193 of the Revised Statutes, to secure circulation, as well as the deposit of legal tender notes actually held in the Treasury, and the effect of depositing certificates, is, therefore, the same precisely as to require the deposit of notes.

2. So amending the present law as to permit State banks to deposit legal tender notes and procure these currency certificates in the same manner that national banks are now permitted to do so.

3. Dispensing with the provision which authorizes an assessment upon the national banks to replenish the safety fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks and, in place of this provision, insert one providing that the collection of the one-fourth of a cent tax for each half year shall be resumed when the safety fund is impaired and continued until the safety fund is restored.

4. Authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, instead of the banks themselves, to designate the agencies at which national bank notes shall be redeemed. The effect of this will be to secure the redemption not only at the office of the bank, but other places accessible to note-holders.

5. Dispensing with the provision compelling existing national banks to withdraw their bonds not on deposit, and take out circulation under this new system and in lieu of that provision, insert one permitting the banks to withdraw their bonds, if they see proper to do so, by depositing lawful money as has been provided by law, and then to take out circulation under the new system if they choose to do so.

6. Providing that the notes of failed national banks which are not redeemed on demand, at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until 30 days after public notice has been given that funds are on hand for their redemption. This imposes no obligation on the part of the United States to use its own funds for the redemption, as the safety fund is in the hands of the Treasurer and he will redeem notes out of that fund.

It is not necessary to repeat the repealing clause in section 7 as reconstructed, because section 1 as proposed to be amended repeals all bond requirements as to banks taking out circulation under the proposed bills, nor is it necessary in section 7 to set out how the notes of existing banks shall be redeemed, when lawful money has been deposited, because the present law provides for all that.

In regard to the provision making the notes of failed banks bear interest, it is absolutely necessary to require their presentation at some place before they begin to bear interest, otherwise it is impossible to frame a clause which would not make all of the notes bear interest from the date of suspension, even though there might be funds on hand to pay them. There are ten sub-treasuries in the United States, and there will be no difficulty in presenting the notes if the holder of them has any doubt about their immediate redemption, and thus make them bear interest.

CAROLINA AT ATLANTA.

The Old North State Expects to Have a Splendid Exhibit at the Cotton States Exposition.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture met here specially to consider the matter of making an exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. Every member favored the plan.

Charles L. Pettigrew, as the North Carolina member of the exposition, appeared before the board and placed the importance of the exhibit strongly before it. The board acknowledged that the North Carolina exhibit at the world's fair had been of great benefit; those coming is directly traceable to this State's representation there. It is the opinion of the board that participation in the Atlanta Exposition will be even more beneficial than in the world's fair. The reason given is that it is distinctly Southern and visitors will attend with a definite purpose in view.

The committee in its annual report to the legislature will urge that the State make a sufficient appropriation to make at Atlanta a complete display of its resources. The Chicago exhibit is intact and there are extensive additions, giving the State ready to hand by far the finest collection in all the South. No State can in this matter even approach North Carolina. All the State officials warmly endorse the plan for an exhibit at Atlanta. All possible means will be used to get the legislature to take the step.

Governor Carr has promised to recommend it in his message to the legislature. North Carolina, in making so extensive and attractive an exhibit, will very naturally expect from Atlanta a choice location and a prominent one in the exposition building.

Several prominent members of the new legislature have been seen by Mr. Pettigrew, both Republicans and Populists, and they favor the exhibit, saying North Carolina cannot afford to let such an opportunity pass.

Whiskey and Still Seized.

EASLEY, S. C.—L. W. C. Blalock, raiding deputy, seized 350 gallons of whiskey in Elias Ellison's warehouse and confiscated the still and fixtures for irregularities in the conduct of the business. The whiskey goes to Uncle Sam and not to "Uncle Ben."

APOLITICAL TEMPEST

CAUSED BY MR. CLEVELAND'S VISIT TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Legislature Is Stirred Up Over Resolutions Offered by Representative Magill.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In the House of Representatives the following resolutions were offered by Representative Magill:

Whereas, The President of the United States and party are now visiting in our State, and

Whereas, The General Assembly is now in session and desire to extend to the President and the gentlemen accompanying him that courtesy due the exalted character and official position; be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, that an invitation be and hereby extended to the President of the United States and the gentlemen comprising his party to visit the General Assembly, now in session, and accept the privileges of the floor of the two Houses.

Immediately Dr. Wyche, member from Newberry, moved that the resolution be received as information. This did not please J. T. Duncan, another Reform member, who said:

"I hope this matter will not be disposed of in this way. I am opposed to extending such courtesy to a President for whom we justly entertain so little respect. I therefore move to table this resolution."

Speaker Jones did not put either motion, but said that he thought both were very improper and should not be put. There was some confusion, and it was suggested that the resolution be withdrawn. This Mr. Magill refused to do.

Then a conservative, Mr. Patton, of Richland, got the floor, and said that such an action would be strange. They should remember that Mr. Cleveland was President; that this was an honor they should accord any President, no matter of what political faith and no matter how much opposed to his policy and politics they were. They should do Mr. Cleveland this honor, not because it was Mr. Cleveland, but they should pay this respect to the office.

Belton Watson, who is thought to be the most violent reformer of the House, and an ardent follower of ex-Gov. Tillman, said that he thought the resolution proper, and that it would be a shame not to pass it.

Speaker Jones, ignoring both motions that had been made, put the question of the adoption of the resolutions, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice.

In the Senate Dr. Byrd and one other Senator voted against the resolution, but there was no discussion nor any incident.

At the night's session of the House Mr. Duncan brought the matter up again. He introduced a resolution which was signed by himself and J. H. Blackwell, of Williamsburg. It was sent up to the Speaker who asked Mr. Duncan what he proposed to do with the resolution. Mr. Duncan said he wanted it spread on the minutes. The resolution was:

Resolved, That with all due respect for the office of President of the United States, and with due deference to the policies and principles of parties, we wish to be recorded as ever ready to do honor to him to whom honor is due, but, in our opinion, Grover Cleveland, having prostituted the high office of President of the United States in using his opportunities in the betrayal of the Democratic party and the repudiation of Democratic principles, we record ourselves as opposed to the resolution passed by this house, doing honor to the greatest party wrecker in the history of American politics.

After the resolution had been read Mr. Pollock and several members jumped up and addressed the Speaker.

Speaker Jones—The matter is not debatable.

Mr. Winkler—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

The Speaker put the question and it was laid on the table, three yeas being distinguished.

The House then went back to its work, but Mr. Duncan was not yet done. In about ten minutes he arose again with a copy of the State Constitution in his hand. He said he rose to a question of personal privilege. He quoted a section from the Constitution giving any member the right to object to anything adopted by the body and to have his reasons for his protest recorded in the journal. He said after reading the section that he asked that his resolution be recorded. The Speaker ignored the request and started to continue the regular work.

Mr. Duncan—Mr. Speaker, I want your ruling on my point. I want to know if this House can openly violate the Constitution.

Speaker Jones—I am only the mouthpiece of this body. This body has acted.

Mr. Duncan persisted in the matter, insisting that the Constitution gave him rights in the matter which the body could not take from him.

The Speaker—That is your opinion of the subject of the Constitution, and all I can say to you is that the House has listened to you with pleasure.

That ended the Cleveland episode.

Work of the Right Sort.

The annual meeting of the Huntsville (Ala.) Chamber of Commerce developed some interesting facts, showing what can be done by a body of this character which is active and aggressive for the good of its community. Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce three new industries have been secured and located in that city during the past twelve months. The capital so invested was over \$85,000, and about \$85,000 has been invested in other ways. One thousand people have been added to the population. There are several other industries which may be secured. And all this was done at an expenditure of only \$820. About \$100 more was expended in the line of immigration, and several families have been secured, while the attention of thousands of people in the Northwest is directed to this country.

More than four-fifths of the murderers of 1893 were men of no occupation.

MODEL STATE FOR ROADS

A NETWORK OF MAGNIFICENT HIGHWAYS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Legislation Which Has Accomplished This—The Commonwealth Aids the Local Authorities.

EDWARD BURROUGHS, the New Jersey State Commissioner of Public Roads, said, recently, that some additional legislation will be attempted in the interest of good roads, and that in the future good roads will be an important factor in politics.

New Jersey was the first State, the Commissioner says, to enact laws for a permanent system of roadways, in which the State came to the aid of municipalities by a State fund to assist in building good roads. Sixteen other States have within the last three years attempted to aid in the building of good roads, but New Jersey alone has laws that can be carried into practical use.

Five or six years ago New Jersey had a patchwork road system, as Essex, Union and Passaic Counties had special road laws and the other 435 townships in the State had different systems of working roads, and often five or six systems in each township. The first law passed to amend the system of road working in the State was to enable townships to issue bonds to macadamize or telford roads. The next law abolished the old system of overseers, whose control of the working of the roads was absolute, and placed such power back in the hands of the people. These two laws give into the hands of the inhabitants of the townships the working, care and control of all the roads in such townships.

The first year's State aid to roads amounted to \$20,000; second, \$75,000; third, \$70,000, and this year the same sum. Under the State aid act, the owners of the lands along the roads improved pay ten per cent. of the cost of the State 33 1/3 per cent., and the county the balance, 56 2/3 per cent., which, under the decisions of the courts, the Board of Freeholders of the county in which the roads are built shall raise by county tax or bonds.

These three laws are the basis of all good roads legislation of New Jersey, and these have worked all the improved roads in the rural districts. Mr. Burroughs said that the roads on the South Sea Islands are as good as any in the world, and are worthy models for other people to follow.

The cost of building roads has been greatly reduced within three years, as the width of the country roadways first laid was not less than sixteen feet, now twelve feet wide, stoned ten to twelve inches depth. Another style of road for heavy travel is only ten feet wide, stoned ten to twelve inches depth, with grass wings on the sides. Such a roadway has been in use three years, and is in good order, even where loads of five tons are transported over it. On roads where there is no heavy travel the width may be only eight feet, stoned ten to twelve inches, with wings two feet on each side, stoned six inches. It has been ascertained that the cost of a telford road is no more than a macadam, though at first contractors charged from ten to twelve cents more per square yard for telford.

In Camden County, in 1893, it cost \$1.15 to lay a square yard of twelve-inch stone road, but in 1894 the cost of the same was only seventy-nine cents. For six-inch stone roads, in Camden County, in 1893, it was eighty cents; in 1894, forty-two cents, and in Gloucester County thirty-nine cents a square yard. This reduction in the cost would make it possible to have stone roads in many sections where before they could not be had. Yet, in justice to some portions of the State, Mr. Burroughs thinks the present laws should be amended so as to allow hard materials, other than stone to be employed in road improvement. He also believes that in the future, say fifteen or twenty years, National assistance will be given as well as State.—New York Times.

SOUTHERN INVENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following patents to meritorious Southern inventions were granted for the week:

Saw set, James T. Bernard, Neapolis, Va.

Steam cylinder valve, Leandre Boudreaux, Thibodaux, La.

Mining drill, Robert H. Elliott, Birmingham, Ala.

Feed actuating device for planters, Perry E. Johnson, Rome, N. C.

Process of and apparatus for treating cotton seed hulls, Wm. C. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.

Doubletree, Francis M. Beaver, Pleasant Valley, Tex.

Shingle planing machine, Edward H. Kruger, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Car coupling, Jonathan F. Latham, Paint Rock, Ala.

Fire alarm, Eugene P. McCaslin, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Railway signal, Jas. V. Richardson, Farmville, Va.

Plug, Andrew L. Harrison, Wilmington, N. C.

Automatic fire alarm, Wm. A. Guthrie, Durham, N. C.

Washbolter, John K. Hawkins, Mohawk, Tenn.

Chromatic printing device, Theodore J. Turley, Nashville, Tenn.

Tar-mechanism, George Florence, Newnan, Ga.

Cotton Mills for Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Movements are on foot here to build two cotton mills in this city, one on the old plan of paying up the capital stock at once, and the other on the instalment plan. Indications are favorable to the success of both enterprises.

The cotton receipts at this port have reached 195,253 bales, which is 5,400 bales in excess of the entire receipts of latest season, and the largest on record for the port.

Moonshiners Revenge.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A few days ago the revenue officers made a raid in Person county and seized two illicit distilleries near Rousemont. The moonshiners believed that a man named Clark had given the information which led to the seizure and in revenge, they have burned Clark's sawmill.

J. L. GOLAY & SON.

Jolimon Vineyards, Grape Nurseries,

DISTILLERY & MANUFACTORY OF

Pure Native Wines, French Cognac, Brandy

And FINE LIQUORS.

Awarded First Premium at Exposition of New Bern, N. C., Feb., 1894.

OLD FORT, N. C.

Horseless Carriages.

Paris is becoming enthusiastic on the subject of horseless carriages. According to a Commercial Cable despatch another competitive race similar to the one from Paris to Rouen in July last, has been arranged to take place in June next, the route being from Paris to Bordeaux and return. In the Paris-Rouen race the Comte de Dion's carriage, which was propelled by steam, came in a handsome winner, the record being seventeen and a half miles an hour, the machine "charging the hills like an express train."

There will doubtless be many improvements shown in the horseless carriages that will be seen on the road in June. The Comte de Dion has evidently a very enthusiastic following, as shown by the handsome subscriptions made for prizes to be given not only for the best horseless carriages, but for bicycles and tricycles propelled by steam or petroleum. There seems no reason to doubt that in the near future we shall have all our carriages, cabs and coaches run without the assistance of horses, thanks to the initiative of the Comte de Dion.—New York Herald.

Coming South to Raise Fruit.

BRADFORD, PA.—Southern Pines, N. C., is attracting the attention of western Pennsylvania and western New York fruit men. A syndicate, headed by B. H. Butler, editor of the Bradford Era, and J. N. Perrine, business manager of the Oil City Derrick, has purchased a tract of 1,500 acres of land at Southern Pines, and will go into the fruit industry on a large scale.

D. E. HUDGINS, Marion, N. C.

E. F. WATSON, Burdetteville, N. C.

HUDGINS & WATSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors

at Law.

(6)

All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

R. J. Burgin,

Dentist.

Offers his professional services to his friends and former patrons of Marion and vicinity. All work guaranteed to be first class, and as reasonable as such work can be afforded. Office opposite the Fleming House.

G. G. EAVES,

Attorney at Law, and U. S. Commissioner, Marion, N. C.

Office on Main street opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. F. MORPHEW,

Attorney at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Watauga, Ashe; Supreme and Federal Courts.

Tonsorial,

WM. SWEENEY,

Practical and Scientific Barber. Over Streetman's drug store. Call and see me, as I promise satisfaction in all instances.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

(EASTERN SYSTEM.)

Trains run by 7th, Meridian Eastern Time, North of Augusta and Columbia.

Northbound. No. 34. Daily. No. 10. Daily.

Nov. 18, 1894.

Lv. Jacksonville. 8:30 a.m. 4:15 p.m.

Lv. Savannah. 12:30 p.m. 9:05 p.m.

Ar. Columbia. 7:10 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

Ar. Augusta. 11:15 a.m. 10:10 p.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 2:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m.

Ar. Savannah. 6:40 p.m. 1:40 p.m.

Ar. Columbia. 10:40 p.m. 1:10 p.m.

Ar. Augusta. 1:40 p.m. 4:20 a.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 4:40 p.m. 3:20 a.m.

Ar. Savannah. 8:00 p.m. 4:40 a.m.

Ar. Columbia. 11:50 p.m. 1:30 a.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 1:50 p.m. 4:50 p.m.

Ar. Savannah. 5:10 p.m. 1:30 p.m.

Ar. Columbia. 8:30 p.m. 3:00 a.m.

Ar. Augusta. 11:30 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 1:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Ar. Savannah. 4:50 p.m. 1:50 a.m.

Ar. Columbia. 7:50 p.m. 2:50 a.m.

Ar. Augusta. 10:50 p.m. 5:50 a.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 1:50 p.m. 5:50 p.m.

Ar. Savannah. 5:10 p.m. 2:10 a.m.

Ar. Columbia. 8:30 p.m. 3:30 a.m.

Ar. Augusta. 11:30 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 1:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Ar. Savannah. 4:50 p.m. 1:50 a.m.

Ar. Columbia. 7:50 p.m. 2:50 a.m.

Ar. Augusta. 10:50 p.m. 5:50 a.m.

Ar. Jacksonville. 1:50 p.m