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Any Information About Farming Lands, Timber Lands, Mineral Lands, Town Lots, Houses and Lots, Factory Lots or Business Locations?

If so, write to the

CAROLINA

IMPROVEMENT

COMPANY,

MARION, NORTH

CAROLINA

# Do you want

to Live?

IN A HEALTHY COUNTRY,

A GOOD FARMING COUNTRY,

A PROGRESSIVE COUNTY,

A RICH MINERAL COUNTRY,

A GREAT TIMBER COUNTRY!

Write to the

CAROLINA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

About Marion and vicinity.

J. H. ATKIN,

Gen. Manager.

Come Here for Health,

Come Here for Wealth,

Come for Cheap Lands,

Come for Beautiful Homes,

Come for Business Opportunities.

McDowell County is the healthiest,

richest and best part of the

Piedmont section. We have

gold, iron, mica, timber, good

farm lands, 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.

The fashionable winter trip now is to Egypt, notes the New York Ledger. The cost is \$150 each way—cheap first-class passage. Rich Americans go in their own yachts, regardless of expense.

One of the curiosities of trade is shown in the fact that a large Norwegian steamship has been chartered to carry thirteen hundred tons of paper pulp to Fleetwood, England, from a wood pulp factory in Maine. For the year ending December 31, 1893, we imported 55,504 tons of wood pulp.

An illustration of the severity of the times is found by the New York Independent in the fact that two physicians lately advertised in a daily paper, offering \$5000 to a man who would submit to an experimental surgical operation involving some risk. One hundred and forty-two answers were received.

The growing fashion of naming private residences calls to mind the story told by Kirk Munroe of a witty woman who lived in an old-fashioned, quiet New England town, relates the New York Independent. She wrote a note, in response to an invitation to tea, dated at "The Elms," or some such name, newly given by new comers to the old homestead they had just acquired, and dated her reply from "The Rhubarbs." "For," as she said, "it would never do to call our place by some distinctive name, and there's more rhubarb than anything else in our back yard."

Argentina is the most advanced of all the States in South America, said Bishop John P. Newman recently. Its magnificent domain extends from the frontier of Bolivia to Cape Horn, including Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and from the Atlantic to the base of the Cordilleras. It is rich in all things which give substantial wealth to a Nation. The rivers are navigable 1000 miles into the interior. Shepherds feed more than 70,000,000 sheep and half that number of horses and horned cattle on the vast pampas. Their value is estimated at \$260,000,000 in gold. In the mountains are gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and iron which await the coming of a superior system of mining. Buenos Ayres is a city as large and elegant as Boston. Its parks and palaces, fashionable drives and gorgeous equipages would adorn Fifth avenue.

What is the chief fur-bearing animal of the world? Inquires the New York Tribune. Judged by the standard of fecundity, perhaps the much-vaunted seal, while on the ground of aristocratic exclusiveness the Russian sable may head the list. But, in point of numbers, none can compare with our own familiar muskrat, which every country lad whose life has been worth the living has captured in a trap submerged in a frost-bound brook, and stretched its skin to dry upon a pointed shingle. The other day there was a great fur sale in London. In four days, at one auction house, more than 3,000,000 skins were sold; and of these more than one-half to be exact, 1,528,000 were muskrat. Next in number came opossum skins, 500,000 from Australia and 120,000 from America; while the odorous skunk and sportive raccoon furnished 240,000, and the sly little mink 150,000 more. By the side of these there were only 2517 Russian bears, 1460 beavers and a score of polar bears. The list of furs comprised also bears of several kinds, martens, wolves, foxes, lambs, chinchillas, monkeys, kangaroos and others. Vast as was this sale, it was only one of several of equal magnitude held during the season, the millions of pelts being gathered from all the world to London, and thence redistributed to well-nigh every land.

The annual report of fires of the Board of Fire Underwriters, of New York City, contains some interesting statistical information. Several tables set forth the number of alarms and the amount of losses for thirty-nine years up to April 30, 1893. From these may be gathered an index of the growing efficiency of the Fire Department, as well as the rate of increase of fires due to the growth of the city. The insurance money paid in 1835 in adjustment of losses was 32.87 per cent. of the amount placed. For the succeeding years until 1870, when the paid department was adopted, this percentage was not reduced—in fact, rose in the last few years of this period. But since, and including 1890, there has been a constant although not steady reduction. The first year the paid firemen took hold it was 22.28 per cent. In the year ending April 30, 1893, it was 13.10 per cent., the lowest in all but two years in the history of the city. This is telling testimony to the value of the paid department. In 1835 there were 355 fire alarms, in 1893 2993, a steady increase, excepting the years 1851 and 1852, when the number was exactly the same, that is, 700. Fires are most numerous in January and after that in December. They are fewest in September and August. The aggregate for the January since 1854 was 4817, for December 4749, July 4460, March 4328, April 4159, February 4094, November 3867, May 3124, June 3535, October 3342, August 3152, and September 3159. As may be seen, the winter months bring the most visitations of fire, except July, whose large number is accounted for by Fourth of July fires.

**CLARA BARTON'S WORK.**  
The Red Cross has nearly accomplished the relief of the Sea Islands.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Here is a letter from Clara Barton, president of American National Red Cross Association, looking on her work in the Sea Island region of South Carolina, which was devastated by last August's cyclone. The letter is dated February 23rd and is addressed "To our Generous Friends, the Public," as follows:

On the first day of October, 1893, we accepted the sacred trust of taking care of the Sea Islands of South Carolina, storm-wrecked by the cyclone of August 7. From time to time we have issued statements of the conditions of the people and the progress of relief. January 1st, we published our Midfield report, giving an accurate exposition of the field, the statements therein containing a list of the names of the day we issue this statement, which we trust will be as gratifying to the friends of humanity to receive as it is for us to give.

When we accepted control of this most difficult of all fields the complexity was in the midst of a universal depression, both mentally and physically, and the conditions were in a state of chaos. It has been under these circumstances that the great hearted humanity of our people has been tested. In the face of destitution and suffering at their own doors they have put their shoulders to the wheel for this distant and often poorly comprehended field. If something of this has been done due to the fact that represents us and enlightens us and learned to judge our work and fitness for it; if the seeds of confidence sown in the toilsome furrows of many another field have borne fruit on this, then God be praised for past and future.

To their friends, tried and true, who have made success possible, to all lovers of humanity who are still struggling with the great questions of relief at home, and yet straining every nerve to administer to the necessities of the poor in the Sea Islands we wish to say that we are still suffering all over the length and breadth of the country, that as we have an almost perfect system of relief, thereby producing the greatest amount of good with the smallest amount of money, that as we are on this field we are dependent upon tariff legislation or the ponderous machinery of commerce to end this distress, but directly upon that great unfulfilling Power that bringeth seed time and harvest, that we will from this day undertake to carry the burdens of this relief on our own shoulders, using the funds already entrusted to our care as far as they will go, and our own funds after that, when necessary, and will ask our friends to use the money and material which they had intended for us on this field to relieve distress and suffering in their own cities, towns and villages.

**Sky Land!**  
James R. Randall writes thus of Western North Carolina in the March number of the Southern States magazine, of Baltimore, Md.

And what a vast exaltation the chill breath of the ozone-laden breeze gives in our blood, and what roses in our cheeks! How we dominate with resistless stride the pedestrian paths, or how we credit the fable of the Centaur, when, in the fervor of excitement, we partake of the joy and are as wild as the nimble deer, and we have bestrode adventurously! In other climes and with other surroundings we have felt languor, or dullness, or restive incapacity, but here, with the potent inspiration of the panorama and the atmosphere, our whole being bounds with daring briskness and mastering activity. In the overwhelming sense of powerful forces put in play, we do not ask if life be worth living, but thank God that we are alive and filled with the alchemy of Sky Land. When these agencies react and demand the unmet how, we lounge, it may be on the porch of the grand hotel, with eyes raptful upon Pisgah, and the enormous petrification of the rat that never budges from its lair. Perchance, with appetite made robust and undeniable, we attack the toothsome repast provided, but ever and anon we glance through the big windows at the splendid pictures beyond, as if we were afraid that some stray expression of the amiable waiter, or the post messenger, might betray our secret to us. We stroll, happy and satisfied, to the piazza, and roll in an easy chair, puffing at pipe or cigar, but never ceasing to confront admiringly the scenes that intoxicate us from the first. The sun has driven its fiery, glowing chariot beyond the vast barrier of loam at base, he left sparkling, glowing, radiant wake behind. The clouds are blushing like traditional brides, and the sorcerer of the sky has grouped them among shimmering lakes and islands and winking perspective that this inimitable artist alone can fashion and dissolve. You scarcely understand how the post messenger revealed what had been seen when Night dropped her crimson mantle and pinned it with a star. And it was no exaggeration when the grim Carlyle bade us witness how Beotes drags his reluctant dog in a leash of sidereal fire, or how mallet, Orion frames his pinches and bright battalions of planets. As the mystic dusk robes the familiar scenery with a pall, we hear the insect world, if it be the proper season, conversing in a thousand tongues, startled anon by the shrill cry of a night bird, and possibly we wonder if the momentary shadow on the orb of the moon was the sign of a planet's transit, or the flashing stroke of the eagle, put to flight from his very slumber.

**A Southern Prison Warden.**  
MACON, Ga.—In their presentations to the United States Court here the grand jury made an important recommendation. It was that there should be a government prison in the Southern States. They recommended the government property near Augusta, Ga., as a suitable site. All government prisoners have now to be carried to Columbus, Ohio. The grand jury thought that men taken there from the South suffered from the severity of the climate, citing instances of the suffering of many prisoners sent there. The recommendation is looked upon with favor here.

**The German Government to Coin Silver.**  
BERLIN, GERMANY.—In the Bundesrath, Chancellor Von Caprivi submitted a proposition for the coinage of 11,000,000 marks in five mark pieces, and 1,000,000 marks in one mark pieces. The chancellor stated that the proposal was made because of the increased demand for such coins and also because the coinage of silver had fallen below the authorized limit, 22,000,000 marks.

## PITHY NEWS ITEMS

A casino building is to be erected at Columbia, S. C.

A \$7,000 coffin manufactory is being started at Gastonia, N. C.

Three tobacco factories are being erected at Mt. Airy, N. C.

A new gold mine is to be opened near Monroe, N. C.

Worth of Wilmington, is preparing to erect an ice plant at Rocky Mt., N. C.

New lumber mills are to be erected at Charleston, S. C.

The Charlottesville, Va., electric light works were burned, loss \$18,000.

Water works are to be built at Farmville, Va.

The Paoclet (S. C.) mills have placed their orders for 2000 new spindles, 216 looms and a slasher.

The Buffalo Shoals Mfg. Co., Buffalo Shoals, near Shelby, N. C., have their mill built up, ready for the roof.

A new \$50,000 banking company has been organized at Charleston, S. C., J. Westcott, president.

70 men will be employed at Stannett, Va., in the bark extract works roomed there.

A \$15,000 company to sort and sell peanuts has been started at Petersburg, Va.

At Carthage, N. C., the coal mines have been opened for the first time since the war.

The Abbeville Cotton Mills Co. has been organized at Abbeville, S. C., capital \$100,000.

\$10,000 will be spent, under direction of Monsignor Quigley in completing the new Cathedral at Charleston, S. C.

The Cherokee Falls Mfg. Company of Blacksburg, S. C., will enlarge its capacity by the addition of 100 looms to its plant.

There is going to be put up near King's Mountain another cotton mill, foundations of which have been commenced.

Rudolph Seigling, of Charleston, S. C., died Wednesday morning, of paralysis, aged 54 years. He had been a Confederate soldier, was president of the Bank of Charleston and of the News and Courier Company.

Jerry Heilbeck, condemned for killing a constable, was hanged in Berkeley county, S. C., jail. He made a futile attempt to cut his throat with a piece of tin in the morning, and died protesting that his act was in self-defense.

The Wilmington (N. C.) cotton mill's new boiler plant has been completed. The new boiler is the latest type of the water-tube pattern, of 300 horse-power. This mill manufactures colored cotton goods. Its equipment consists of 7,000 spindles and 227 looms. W. A. French is president of the company.

Grand Master of Masons of Georgia, Hon. Jno. S. Davidson, is dead.

Chas. C. Culp, a prominent member of the U. S. C. bar, died while sitting in the court room there, listening to a speech, last Saturday night.

Fifteen young women of Vassar College have joined the Salvation army. They are of aristocratic families, and their action has caused a great deal of talk in the college.

W. L. Kennedy, of Falling Creek, Lenoir county, N. C., has a cow that yields 3 lbs. 24 oz. of butter daily.

President Winston expects to see 500 students at the summer normal at the North Carolina University.

The Brazilian insurgents have deserted their cause, and the government is master of the field. The war is ended.

The R. & D. R. R. and the F. & C. P. R. R. will construct a new joint passenger depot at the east side of Columbia, S. C.

At a Republican primary held in the Knoxville, Tenn. district Chancellor Henry R. Gibson was nominated for Congress, defeating John C. Houck, present incumbent by 1,000 majority.

Exhaustive experiments in the cultivation of tea are soon to be made in Russia. The czar is personally interested in the plan, and experts are arranging for the introduction of the plant in the western limits of the Caucasus, where the temperature is much the same as that in which the plant grows in China.

**Duck Night at Ewell's.**  
(N. Y. Sun.)

Duck night at Ewell's store, down on the Virginia coast near the North Carolina line, is locally famous in the ducking season as the special night in the week when the storekeeper is at home to the duck hunters of the region. Ewell buys the ducks of the hunters, paying for the game in goods from his store, and shipping his purchases to Newport. In the evening, when they find their way to the market of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. As Ewell waits behind his counter with a lantern, the duckers, rubber-looking fellows of the beach-comber type, drop in one by one and sit around in the gloom. Ewell hangs the store and credits each duck with the agreed value of his ducks. As each transaction is made the ducker recalls something that he needs from the merchant's stock, and when he has received the article the ducker then releases to the nearest barrel or box and waits until some other needed article shall come to his mind. He then makes the new demand upon the merchant, and again sinks back into the gloom. After fully two hours of this sort of thing, those who wish the balance of their credit paid in cash receive their dues, and everybody contentedly repairs to a hollow tree hard by, where moonshiners from over the North Carolina line are waiting with a fiery article of untaxed liquor, and the heart of the ducker is made glad.

**A New National Bank.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Alexander filed the application of the following for a charter for the First National Bank of Washington, N. C.: Jas. A. Leak (who will be president), Chas. M. Burns, cashier, and W. C. Harrison, W. P. Parsons, J. D. Horne, L. J. Huntley, J. T. Bradley, T. S. Covington, K. W. Ashcraft, J. D. Leak. Capital stock \$50,000.

**Izlar Has a Big Majority in Charleston.**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Izlar's majority in Charleston is 1,800. This will probably overcome any majority against him in the country.

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SHALL IT BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE AID OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?

THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA ON THE QUESTION.

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**VIRGINIA.**  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.  
RICHMOND, VA., February 8.

I believe the building of the proposed Nicaragua Canal is a scheme worth of consideration in all business and commercial circles, but while a member of Congress I opposed government aid in building the same, either directly or by the government making itself liable by endorsing the bonds of the company. I have not changed my views.

CHAS. T. O'FERRALL,  
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
RALEIGH, N. C., February 9.

Replying to your favor asking my views in regard to the proposed Nicaragua Canal upon the following points, viz: 1. The necessity of the canal and its influence upon the development of our country. 2. Ought the United States to aid in the construction of the canal? I would state: 1. The opening of the Nicaragua Canal would, in my opinion, be a great stimulus to the material development of the entire country, and especially the Southern States. The general effect upon the commerce of the country can hardly be estimated. 2. The United States government should by all means aid in the construction of this canal to the extent of making it the highway of commerce between the two great oceans, and own enough stock in the company at all times to be able to control it. I am heartily in favor of its construction both in relation to promoting of commerce between the States for the purpose of national defence.

ELIAS CARR,  
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**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3.

Your asking "a brief expression of opinion upon the importance of the early completion of the Nicaragua Canal, and as to whether the government should or should not give financial aid to it," reached me yesterday. To the first proposition I presume there can be but one answer from any intelligent, progressive man. The canal, which will give the means of transporting vessels across or through the isthmus which divides North and South America, must necessarily be a great boon to commerce as the Suez Canal, and the Nicaragua Canal will become more and more valuable as the western slopes of North America become thickly populated. To the people of the Mississippi valley and the entire south Atlantic slope the advantages and possibilities it offers are inestimable. Now, as to whether the government should lend aid or not will depend upon the conditions of the grant. If we are to have a repetition of the steals perpetrated in connection with the Pacific railroads I should oppose conceding any aid, but with the proper precautions to prevent jobbery and guarantee against robbery, I think congress can do no better than assist in building the isthmus, first a road of bird shot out of his gun, loaded it with buckshot and sought James, threatening to kill him. The latter presented his breast and told him to shoot. John attempted to fire, the cap popped but no discharge followed. James then slightly advanced toward John and then with oath remarked he'd shoot him anyway, and fired the other barrel. The load took effect at the knee, an artery was severed and the young man died in two hours. The slayer fled. The father of the young man is a prominent citizen, and was Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Craven in 1888.

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**A Boy Kills His Brother.**  
The Newbern, N. C., Journal tells of a tragedy at Fort Barnwell, Craven county, last Thursday. James Russell, aged 21, persisted in using a horse collar which his brother John, aged 19, forbade his using. After hot words John went to the house, fired a load of bird shot out of his gun, loaded it with buckshot and sought James, threatening to kill him. The latter presented his breast and told him to shoot. John attempted to fire, the cap popped but no discharge followed. James then slightly advanced toward John and then with oath remarked he'd shoot him anyway, and fired the other barrel. The load took effect at the knee, an artery was severed and the young man died in two hours. The slayer fled. The father of the young man is a prominent citizen, and was Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Craven in 1888.

**The Paid Trust.**  
A big meeting of the Cone Export and Commission Company was held at Greensboro, N. C., Tuesday. It was an important meeting, but as usual nothing is given out for publication. The following gentlemen were present: J. H. Ferree and S. Bryant, of Randleman; E. F. Mebane, New York; R. L. Steele, Sr., and R. L. Steele, Jr., Rockingham; J. B. Davidson, Gibsonville; J. S. Scott, J. L. Scott and L. R. Holt, Graham; E. S. Roberts, New River; J. H. Holt, Sr., E. C. Holt, S. M. Holt and J. H. Holt, Jr., Burlington; W. E. Holt, of Lexington; W. H. Williamson, of Graham; Thos. M. Holt, Jr., and R. L. Holt of Burlington; James N. Williamson, of Graham; W. E. White, of Mebane; W. R. and J. M. Odell, of Concord; G. G. Williams, and L. P. Woodard, of Columbus; G. Messrs. Casar, S. N. and Moses H. Cone, of New York and Hal M. Worth, of Asheboro.

A resolution was adopted that the mills composing the association are not to shut down.

**Foreign Notes of Real Interest.**  
M. Carnot completes his term of office as President of the French republic on Dec. 3 next.

A Mr. Samuel Lewis is said to have won over \$50,000 at trente et quarante at Monte Carlo in four days recently. Another player, a Hungarian, won \$30,000 there in one day last month.

The gold product of West Australia last year was double that of the previous twelve months. The total export for the year was 119,391 ounces. The prospects for the present year are most promising.

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**Wholesale Chicken Raising.**  
L. S. Wood and John Ellis are going into poultry-breeding near Newbern, N. C., on a large scale. 15 acres are to be devoted to the purpose and they will raise ten or twelve breeds of chickens of the leading varieties in separate pens. In addition to the breeding pens of high-class birds they will keep 500 brood-hens for eggs.

**Death of a Prominent Presbyterian.**  
RICHMOND, VA.—J. D. Sleight, business manager of the Presbyterian committee of publication for the Southern church, and a prominent Sunday school worker, died here Thursday morning aged sixty-one. He was a native of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

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## J. L. GOLAY & SON.

Jolimont Vineyards, Grape Nurseries,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure Native Wines, French Cognac,  
Brandies and Kummel.

O'd Fort, N. C.

**CIGAR-BARKERS KICKING.**  
Against Increasing the Internal Revenue Tax on Cigars to \$5 Per 1,000.