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Carolina Improvement Company, MARION, N. C.

## The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

MARION, N. C.

Young as Oklahoma is, her farmers have invested \$340,000 in farming implements.

In Russia, as in France, Italy and Spain, titles carry no privileges, either official or social.

Railroads in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire country.

The statement is made in the Courier-Journal that the products of Southern factories now exceed the products of its soil.

Officials of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington have discovered evidences which lead them to believe that the mound builders were the progenitors of the modern Indians.

It is not generally known that Baltimore has become the headquarters of the spiritualists of the United States. Believers have proposed the erection of a \$1,000,000 church in that city.

Kentucky is said to have been the last State in the Union to grant school suffrage to women in 1845. Kansas followed in 1861. To-day the women of twenty-one States have this privilege.

The lecture business has vastly changed in the last few years. It is difficult, avers the Chicago Herald, for any lecturer to get \$100 a night now, and a season of fifty lectures is a long one. Few lecturers are good for more than one season at high rates.

Census figures quoted by Edward Atkinson, in the Forum, show that the amount of real estate encumbrances in the eleven countries in and immediately around New York City exceed the total mortgage indebtedness on all the farms in the United States.

Although the native American sailor threatens to become extinct, the native American master of sailing craft still exists, the Chicago Herald is proud to announce. Whalers sailing from the ports of the United States are commonly commanded by natives, but the crew is often made up of men belonging to half a dozen European nationalities.

Feeding the hog is being revolutionized, notes the Chicago Herald. Formerly anything that could be fed to swine was allowed, without regard to the fifth contained, sour swill, filled with disease germs, being the principal diet. Intelligent farmers now feed clover, corn, wheat, vegetables, ground grain and whey or skim milk, given in clean troughs with plenty of clean water available at all times.

It is estimated that the loss of property by fire last year throughout the whole country reached the enormous sum of \$147,000,000. This is not simply guesswork, declares the New York Tribune, but the result of careful estimates made by a committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and shows an increase of \$16,000,000 over the total given for 1892. It is not surprising that the fire insurance companies are alarmed at the losses they are compelled to sustain, and recognize the need of enforcing a more uniform application of rules and methods.

A statistical review of the agricultural situation, given out by the National Board of Agriculture, says: "With wheat selling at fifty-seven cents and corn at thirty-six cents a bushel in Chicago, a rotation of crops rather than a persistence in exclusive wheat growing would be more profitable to our farmers." Very likely this is good advice, comments the Chicago Record. Those competent to judge of the matter should also see if it is not true that the farmer markets too much raw material—products in their primary condition. Corn is not a profitable crop if sold as corn, but converted into pork it is usually highly profitable. To convert wheat into a secondary form it must be made into flour. This is now done with great profit by the miller. And the baker converts the flour into bread at a large profit. The farmer cannot convert his wheat into flour, but must pay for having it done for him. Perhaps it would be safe to say that the farm product which may be made most profitable is that which can be converted into the greatest variety of marketable products. There was a time when the farmer raised corn, fed it to hogs, killed the hogs, cured the meats, rendered the lard and sold those ultimate products. Now he aims to sell his product in its primary condition. Possibly the idea of converting the crop into another form could be worked out with profit by very many farmers.

## PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Kelly's Industrials are at the point of collapse near Cairo, Ill. They are kept out of the city by armed force.

The loss at Clemson, S. C., College by the fire amounts to \$40,000 over and above insurance, not counting the loss of the State's exhibit—one of the finest in the country.

The estimates of loss by flood in Oregon are placed as high as \$10,000,000, half of which is sustained by railroads. The Willamette river is rising now.

Allen Whittington, of Wilkes county, N. C., is in his 94th year. He has been a squire since 1830, and participated in the meeting of the squires at Wilkesboro.

Out of about 1,100 listed polls in Jones county, N. C., last year, the sheriff in his settlement with the county commissioners returned only two insolvent. This, the Jones county folks claim, beats the State.

Mrs. Senator Vance has had the remains of the late Senator removed from the family plot to the right on the highest point in Riverside cemetery, Asheville, N. C., which sight Mrs. Vance purchased some time ago, and over which the monument is to be erected.

George K. Chaves, lately appointed receiver for the Aiken Bank (S. C.) Loan and Savings Bank, states that the bank will not resume business. Depositors will get every dollar of their money, but the stockholders will only receive a part.

The shops of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad lately turned out a new locomotive and tender which has attracted much attention. The entire work was performed at the shops, and the locomotive is of large and powerful design.

The Winnebago (S. C.) Savings, Loan & Investment Co. has been incorporated by B. J. Emerson, J. B. Davis, C. G. Garrett and others to do a general banking and loan business. The capital stock is \$2,000.

The Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C., are about to start a new manufacturing establishment, another connecting link to the textile industrial business of the South. The new enterprise will produce leather belting of all dimensions, loom strappings and pickers, etc., and we would impress upon the minds of the textile manufacturers of the South, that said company will put out of their hands as good an article as there can be found in the East, or elsewhere. Give them a trial.

The railroad commission at Raleigh, N. C., received notice from the officers of the North Carolina Railroad that they were unable to comply with the law and return the property of the road for taxation, the cause of this failure being the serving upon them of a notice by some of the private stockholders. The injunction forbids them to list the property for taxation, the stockholders who have obtained it claiming that exemption is granted in the company's charter. The matter comes up before Judge Dick, at Chambers, at Greensboro, July 1. This will bring up the entire question and naturally there will be considerable public interest, as all the railroads save this one pay taxes.

## TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

All the Principal Securities Have Been Deposited.

New York.—The Richmond and Terminal reorganization plan is expected to be declared operative within a few weeks. All the principal securities essential to the plan have been deposited in sufficient quantities to permit the committee to go ahead. Outside properties are now being dealt with and negotiations are pending which may bring into the plan a number of securities which are at present outside. The Columbia and Greenville seconds get 125 in new preferred stock, while the preferred stock of the Columbia and Greenville is not treated in the plan at all. A proposition is now pending to give the holders of this stock 40 per cent. in new Richmond and terminal preferred. This stock sold at auction some time ago at 40.

Richmond and Mecklenburg were included in the first plan, but the holders, not being satisfied with the proposition, were left out of the revised agreement. Negotiations are now pending on a basis considerably better than the one first proposed.

## Cincinnati Extension Bonds, which were also left out of the plan, are expected to be taken in at a price which will equal about 60 per cent. in the new securities, which is about what Erlanger is said to have sold his minority interest for to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

## Concessions in South Carolina.

An adjustment of the railroad assessments in South Carolina has been made. The State railroad board of equalization has granted concessions to the roads that indicate a desire to treat these corporations with fairness and justice. Reductions were made on a number of the lines. The most important were: Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, \$178,000; Charlotte Air Line, \$248,000; Columbia & Greenville, \$70,000; Northeastern, \$192,000; Three C., \$270,000; Chester & Lenoir and Cheraw & Chester, \$65,000; Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, \$350,000. The largest concessions were made to the Richmond & Danville people, as their line was reduced \$2,000 per mile; Columbia & Greenville, \$500 per mile, and the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, \$1,000 per mile. This disposition on the part of the board to deal with the roads with some consideration is an encouraging sign.

## Fifteen Coxeyites Drowned.

DESNER, COLO.—At least 15 members of the Denver contingent of Coxey's army lost their lives by drowning in the Platte river. Four have been washed ashore at a point known as McKey's bridge. The other men who are missing have also been drowned and their bodies carried farther down the river. One man found drowned at Brighton has been identified as Charles McCune, a Missourian, a member of the Utah contingent.

## WEST VIRGINIA MINERS STRIKE.

For the First Time the Pocahontas Coal Miners Show Discontent.

KENOVA, W. VA.—A telegram from George W. Jones, inspector of the Pocahontas Company at Dinges, W. Va., to W. P. Slaughter, the coal representative of the company, states that the miners at that point all joined the strikers. These men are all white and were organized in the United Mine Workers by Local Organizer James Carter, of the district of Northern Kentucky. This is the first strike on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and is the first step toward a determined effort to induce the men of the Pocahontas territory to strike.

Colorado Springs, Col.—It is reported that another fight took place at Cripple Creek. Governor Waite wired Sheriff Bowers that the militia must not occupy the disturbed district and that armed deputies will not be allowed within their lines. United States troops may be called upon.

A dispatch from Florence says: "Fighting has been going on since 7 o'clock." But beyond this nothing has yet been learned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Trouble is looked for at Blue Creek. Five hundred miners are massed there and threaten to blow up the mines. One hundred and fifty of the troops will leave Camp Forrest on a special train at once. A West bound Georgia Pacific coal train ran into a billiard trestle at Patton, overturned and badly bruised up the trainmen. It is conjectured that strikers did the work.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.—Strikers have surrounded the coal works at Manawhat, Pa., and a fight with the 100 deputies inside is imminent.

MASSILLON, O.—At Canal Dover, Company "H," Seventh Regiment of New Philadelphia, was surrounded by mill men and miners and prevented from boarding special trains from Cambridge.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—A collision occurred between the police and 1,000 strikers in front of the mayor's office. The strikers were easily put to flight. The National Tube Works say they are content to remain shut down.

PEORIA, ILL.—One dead body, several men on the verge of the grave, a number of others seriously injured, \$30,000 worth of property absolutely destroyed and many homes made desolate, was the result of an attempt made by the miners of the Peoria district to close the mine operated by Little Brothers in Tazewell county, a mile or more back of Wesley City.

PROSPECT, MD.—The coming of the militia has had a good effect on the strikers at all the mines. The men seem to realize that unless they at once return to work new help will be employed to fill their places. At Eckhart mine, guarded by three companies of the 5th regiment, seventy-five men went to work. At Hoffman mine one-fifth of the regular force resumed work.

## WHERE OUR GOLD IS.

The Treasury Estimates of the Gold Stock in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the continued gold export movement the location of the gold in the United States becomes a matter of interest. The official treasury estimate of the gold stock in the United States on June 1st places it at \$665,000,000. The abstract of the condition of national banks by states of May 4th, completed Saturday, gives the amount of gold coin, treasury certificates and gold clearing house certificates held by the national banks of the United States as follows: New York, \$85,707,000; Pennsylvania, \$20,647,000; Massachusetts, \$11,650,000; Ohio, \$7,000,000; Minnesota, \$4,116,000; Wisconsin, \$3,895,000; Indiana, \$3,500,000; Missouri, \$3,450,000; California, \$3,325,000; Kansas, \$1,195,000; North Dakota, \$298,000; Arkansas, \$180,000; Idaho, \$184,000; Nevada, \$52,000; Tennessee, \$739,000; Maine, \$920,000; Michigan, \$2,630,000; Florida, \$64,000; Louisiana, \$468,000; Kentucky, \$960,000; Utah, \$355,000; Wyoming, \$226,000; Texas, \$1,142,000; New Mexico, \$100,000; Arizona, \$88,000; Oklahoma, \$50,000; Montana, \$1,112,000; Nebraska, \$2,123,000; South Carolina, \$103,000; North Dakota, \$222,000; Connecticut, \$2,217,000; New Hampshire, \$364,000; District of Columbia, \$1,200,000; Indian Territory, \$38,000; Iowa, \$2,140,000; Vermont, \$472,000; New Jersey, \$1,541,000; Alabama, \$407,000; Mississippi, \$77,000; Virginia, \$512,000; Maryland, \$2,430,000; Washington, \$2,220,000; Colorado, \$2,600,000; Oregon, 1,409,000; Rhode Island, \$710,000; Georgia, \$338,000; North Carolina, \$294,000; West Virginia, \$385,000; Delaware, \$162,000.

## THE RED CROSS WITHDRAWS.

Its Work Complete, It is Now Ready to Leave South Carolina.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—In September last, upon the special request of Governor Tillman, Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross with a corps of assistants, went to the rescue of thousands of sufferers from flood on the Sea Islands of South Carolina. The party have occupied the field for eight months and with the aid of United States revenue cutters, assigned by Secretary Carlisle for duty in distributing food and clothing, have done a great work, saving thousands of lives, redeeming hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and placing upwards of 35,000 people in a position to look after themselves. The citizens of Beaufort have formally tendered their thanks to Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross for rendering impartially that aid without which thousands of their numbers, friends and citizens, must have perished.

## Miners Use Dynamite.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The striking Kanawha Valley miners have again resorted to violence. The drum house at the Morris Creek Mines has been burned, the trestle over Man's creek destroyed by fire, and the coal traffic stopped on the Sewell & Gilkeson branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Dynamite was used at Morris creek bridge. The Kanawha & Michigan road has given up the fight and will haul no more coal at present.

## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER AWAKENS MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Nearly all of Those Mentioned in Its Columns Have Crossed the River.

A last year's bird's nest is of no consequence, but it is an emblem of the dead past. It is a memento of it, but it is not a tale. But the most suggestive and impressive thing of the past is a political newspaper that is about fifteen or twenty years old—just old enough to remember the people who figured in it. I chanced on one of the latter and it made me sad, for nearly everything in it was dead—dead names, dead candidates, dead standards of advancement, and even the editors are dead. Some great men figured in this paper and the people there at wild about them as they are now about people in the present. Ben Hill and Alcibiades were before the people then and so was Tombs, Herschell V. Johnson and Alfred Cohn it and ex-Gov. nor Smith and a host of lesser lights. Henry Grady was then too, a new and original politician. There were most of the typographers, Grant and Garfield and Arthur and Elaine all figured in it. How pitiful and insignificant seem all these things now. Fifteen or twenty years from now how will all the present political and social matters of the day look back? Most all of the factors will be dead and there will be a new set to jump up and down and cry "to be," and I shall be well to look back occasionally to the old lessons. There is a food for thought in a last year's bird's nest or an old newspaper. Politics is a tiresome thing, and we feel neglected when the lamp is over and the particles are red. I do not believe in the best medicine in the world for a tired mind. I have tried it and am tired. I would go to clear water, one day in good for a man to get away off on a water where he can't hear any news nor read about murders and lynchings and all the things that are around him and that are not his own. Watching the work does not strain the mind, but it keeps it from other things. And so I would advise General Grant and General Sherman to take a trip and go to a fishing. They might go together and agree that we never caught the most fish should be the governor. But there are bigger things than a fish. I see it a farmer plowing up the wildered, widowed and the fatherless, but maybe it is all for the best. I do not believe that there is always a good God and up with the bad. The miles and the hope will have more to do with the water. I never saw finer gardens and fields around a farm house than those in the mountains. I never saw a more abundant and my greatest pleasure is to go with my two little grandchildren to the garden every morning and gather vegetables and eat them. I do not believe in the best medicine in the world for a tired mind. I have tried it and am tired. I would go to clear water, one day in good for a man to get away off on a water where he can't hear any news nor read about murders and lynchings and all the things that are around him and that are not his own. Watching the work does not strain the mind, but it keeps it from other things. And so I would advise General Grant and General Sherman to take a trip and go to a fishing. They might go together and agree that we never caught the most fish should be the governor.

Superstition About the South. One of the Northern superstitions about the South, which, strange to say, still exists in some States, is the belief that the yellow fever and other fevers prevail yearly in certain Southern States, apparently coming and going with the same regularity as the seasons or the moon's phases. The idea is as erroneous and as baseless as the one that white men cannot work in the South in the summer on account of the heat. It is stated that one of the standard medical text-books, a work that is still used in some medical colleges, solemnly defines yellow fever to be "a disease that annually prevails in our Southern cities." Dr. C. H. Wilkinson, of Galveston, has been given the following interesting opinions on this subject to the News, of that city: "It is not generally understood, but the fact nevertheless exists to our own great detriment, that one of the greatest drawbacks to the settlement of the Southern country is the widespread and inextinguishable fear of tropical or miasmatic fevers on the part of people living to the north of us. This is no idle assertion, but it is a stubborn and most lamentable fact, the proof of which was most forcibly thrust upon me a few months ago while traveling through Texas on a railway train. On that occasion I met a gentleman, a banker from some Kansas town, and in conversation with him I was asked: 'How often do you have yellow fever in your city?' My reply was that we had yellow fever in Galveston in 1867 in an epidemic form and a few cases were reported in 1873. With these exceptions we have had no fever since the war. Of course, said he, you have the usual miasmatic and typhoid fevers prevailing there all the time. In your part of the country, I told him, typhoid fever had appeared occasionally in our midst, but in a mild form, while miasmatic fevers are unknown to originate in Galveston. My companion appeared very much surprised at these statements, and remarked: 'Well, I know 150 people in my county who would come to your county to live if you could prove what you say.' Now, the impression revealed by my conversation is but an exponent of what ignorance prevails among strangers concerning the healthfulness of our Southern country. There is a firm belief among the masses of them that a deadly ordeal has to be run by every one who attempts to brave our Southern climate. 'Here is a false impression existing against us, and one calculated to damage us incalculably,' which should be eradicated, and it is incumbent upon us to do it if we wish to encourage immigration to our country. It is a task our Chamber of Commerce should take hold of and handle at once, for it will be a difficult undertaking to induce the better class of people to come and invest among us with this absurd fear impending destruction hanging over them as it does today."

## Cotton in Texas.

From present indications the yield of cotton in Texas this year will exceed two and a quarter million of bales, which will be greater by 10 per cent. of anyone crop ever produced in that State.

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OLD FORT, N. C.

## JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Will Accept the Populist Nomination for Congress.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Hon. James R. Chalmers, of Horn Lake, Miss., has written a letter to the chairman of the Populist committee of his congressional district, in answer to questions asked, in which he says he would accept the Populist nomination for Congress if offered him, and defines his political faith.

He says he always voted before for greenbacks and free coinage of silver, and that he is opposed to Cleveland's doctrine of free raw material, but believes in admitting free everything produced in this country, but other wise protecting home industries. He also declared himself for a graduated income tax.

## He That Takes the Sword Shall Perish by the Sword.

A special from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Pat Cox, the noted outlaw, of Southwest Virginia, was killed near Wise Court House while resisting arrest. He had been the terror of the people of Kentucky, and Virginia for years and was identified with at least a dozen murders. A few weeks ago he killed one of his own cousins and fatally wounded another. He went to Mexico, but was located there and driven back. Deputy Sheriff Gear, with a posse, surrounded him near an illicit still. The outlaw at once opened fire on his pursuers, seriously wounding two before being shot and killed.

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All who owe subscriptions to the Record will be dropped from our list unless they pay up at once.

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