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MARION,

N. C.

## The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

MARION, N. C.

## ANARCHISTS ORGANIZE

AND PLAN TO BLOW UP OUR CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Secret Exposed at Washington of the Terrible Scheme.

The Washington, D. C., Post, Monday published an exposure of a plot which had for its object the destruction of the capitol, and perhaps other government buildings, which had been slowly developing for several weeks past. The secret service and police authorities, however, have been kept informed of the movement of the plotters and would have been enabled to thwart them had their machinations approached actual violence.

"Only once," says the Post, "about three weeks ago, when the channel of information was unexpectedly interrupted, were the Federal and District authorities really alarmed. They did not know at what moment an attempt might be made to explode bombs in the capitol, Treasury building, the White House and the War and Navy building. But as the days passed and nothing was done, the authorities, who had redoubled their vigilance, restored the line of communication with the nest of anarchists and were able again to keep fully informed of anarchistic movements, both here and elsewhere."

The prime mover in this anarchistic plot—that is, the Washington end of it—was Honoré Jaxon. He came from Chicago, and is still in the city. He is a professional Indian. In Chicago he has been a disturber for years. At the Haymarket riot he narrowly escaped being arrested as a principal conspirator, and was shadowed by the detectives for a long time after that most memorable affair. Jaxon is a half breed, of unknown tribal origin. He was one of Louis Riel's lieutenants in the Canadian rebellion some years ago. The man has done some little newspaper work, and has frequently passed himself off as a reporter for the Chicago Times.

After Jaxon's arrival in Washington letters were received by the secret service officers and capitol officials that a band of Anarchists was being organized in Washington, and that H. J. Jaxon, of Chicago, was the leading spirit. Independent investigation satisfied the officers that the writer of the letters was telling the truth, and since then, says the Post, secret service men and local detectives have been constantly engaged in watching the band. The informant in the case has kept in touch with the conspirators and given the police the names of those engaged in the plot, together with other facts. These have been communicated to the officials of other cities, and they will probably act upon the strength of the information thus given.

"The fact that the Anarchists have committed no act in Washington," says the Post article, "upon which they could be convicted, has prevented their arrest here. Their meetings have been small and secret; their experiments with chemicals have been such that it could hardly be proved that they intended to resort to extreme measures; they have written no letters. In fact all along, they have waited for something to happen; something which would give them an opportunity to carry out their scheme of violence."

The Post article asserts that the formula of the explosive to be used in the great catastrophe has been discovered to be a compound that explodes by the action of the sun.

**THE RANSOM SUGAR DEALING.**  
Testimony Shows That It Was George Ransom's Transaction.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three witnesses were examined by the Sugar Trust investigators, but the testimony of none of them was important. George W. Sibley, a Washington broker, told the committee what he knew of the stock list on which appeared the name of Ransom (who was ascertained to be a son of Senator Ransom, and not the Senator himself), as a buyer and seller. He said he was notified by the manager, of one of his branch offices that two or three lists that contained the original entries of purchases and sales of stock had been stolen from the office and the witness had placed the matter in the hands of a detective agent and he thought he had the thief. Sibley confirmed Senator Ransom's statement that it was George Ransom, the Senator's son, who had speculated in stock through his office, in a very small way. He made a statement with reference to the stock lists with the names of Ransom on them, saying that on the day they were missed they had been examined by Correspondent Howland, of the New York Press. "My business has suffered very materially," he said, "and I propose that you make the guilty party suffer," but the committee declined to have anything to do with the matter. "I do not accuse Howland or even think Howland took the sheets," said Sibley. "I think he used them knowing they were stolen property and that he knew the information was false when published."

**Northern Presbyterians Start a School in Carolina Mountains.**  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The ladies' executive committee of the home mission board of the Presbyterian church have built at Hot Springs a school for boys and girls. The building cost \$12,000 and is expected to be ready for occupancy this fall. Prof. Smith, a graduate of Michigan University, will be superintendent of the new school. The Farm School for boys on Swannanoa river, near Asheville, under the auspices of the same committee as has charge of the Hot Springs school, will open in September. The general superintendent is Samuel Jeffrey, a graduate of Cornell University.

**Another Cotton Oil Mill.**  
At Rock Hill, S. C., J. R. London and others are organizing a company with a capital of \$100,000, and they propose the erection of a cottonseed mill to replace one which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The new plant is to be equipped with the latest improved machinery, and will have a large capacity.

## ALL SOUND AND FURY.

THE BUTLER-TILLMAN CAMPAIGN CONTINUES.

"They Burnt the Woods and Sifted the Ashes and Have Not Found a Louse," said Tillman.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The fifth of the series of campaign meetings was held at Camden. The crowd was small and reasonably well behaved. The interest of the campaign centers in the senatorial race, Senator Butler and Governor Tillman being the chief attractions of the circus. Tillman was very tame and Sunday school-like in his introductory remarks, but warmed up as he went along. He spoke of his unusual experience in this campaign and protested against the policy of conducting things on the line of personal abuse. Speaking of the way he had responded at Lancaster to the attack made upon him by Senator Butler he said: "When I got to Lancaster I pulled off my shirt and lifted the hide and put some salt and pepper under it. We Edgefield fellows know how to use pepper. He may have some more pepper and I will give him all the time he wants as I will only take twenty minutes. Butler's charges that I am a liar and a thief and a coward do no good." He was willing to discuss public issues if permitted to do so or if it were preferred that he should pitch rocks, he promised to pitch two rocks to Butler's one. There was nothing to hide in his public record. His private life was open to most careful scrutiny. He had lived for the last five years under a calm light, and if anything could have been discovered by this time. Here there was a vigorous outburst of applause for Governor Tillman, and in response to this he cried out: "They burnt the woods and sifted the ashes and have not found a louse." He challenged Senator Butler to bring out anything he had against his private or public record. He intimated that there might be something in General Butler's record but that he did not fight that way, but if Butler wanted it that way he could give him more than he sent, ten to one. General Butler had been asking for a primary for the senatorship at every point. It made no difference to him, as he was sure to get the senatorship, but he saw no necessity for a primary when the members of the Legislature who elected the Senator were directly chosen by the people. He urged his followers to be very careful who they elected. Butler was the friend of the corporations and their candidates. Mr. Cleveland would rather see Butler in the Senate than to have Ben Tillman go there. "If I go there, I promise that I will use that pitchfork in his old fat ribs." He intended to call Butler "Coxey" Butler from this time on and would plaster that name on his forehead at every meeting in the State.

Tillman spoke for only about fifteen minutes and wound up with an appeal for peace. The people of the State needed peace and unity in every sense of the word. In his peroration he declared that he wanted to go to the Senate to see what he could do against the Wall street influence. Wall street owned Congress and owned the Senate and the President and all the rest of them were under the influence of Wall street.

Senator Butler was received with great applause, and made a telling speech. When Governor Tillman made the proposition to discuss public issues he willingly met him more than half way, but as the first opportunity Tillman had indulged in a line of speaking which reduced the campaign to the line of a dog fight almost. He again denounced as untrue any statement that he had or knew of a campaign fund in his interest. He made a telling point against Tillman by jutting him "Newbold" Tillman, in honor of the Texas detective by that name who has been employed by Governor Tillman. "I don't send to Texas for detectives and I do not pay a hundred and fifty dollars every month out of the taxes of the people to import a detective to follow me around and guard me."

Butler then devoted some time to the idle talk about the assassination of Governor Tillman and walking up to him with outstretched arms said: "I'll guard him myself, and in heaven's name let him stop that penny game of demagoguery. What is he doing it for except to excite your sympathy? I think that by the time I get through with him, that is if I have strength to get through, he won't be worth killing. It's all nonsense about his being killed; it's all buncombe. He has played that card for the last time, and I promise I'll guard him all the time if he'll just quit talking about being killed."

General Butler then talked about the Darlington matter and said it was a ridiculous idea on the Governor's part to speak of being wanted in Darlington so that he might be killed. "What had he done? Think of it. The idea of the Governor of a Commonwealth being afraid to go among his people for fear of being killed! What had he done for anybody to kill him? There was some attempt at this point by Tillman's friends to interrupt Butler's speech but the Senator said to the chairman of the meeting that these men must shut their mouths; that there were not enough men in the country to intimidate him and they need not think they could frighten him, and they kept quiet. General Butler said he had heard of this howling down business that had so disgraced the State in recent years and he noticed that when a man blistered Tillman's back his friends began to howl him down. He did not propose to be howled down.

In reply to Governor Tillman he said: "He is inclined to attack my record about which he keeps talking, and I would have much more respect for him if he came out and said what he wanted to and did not keep intimating things. He said something about what it meant to give the lie over in Edgefield. What he said is so true that you don't come back and say 'you are another.' They act. Now, I commend him for not resenting what he regarded as an insult because he is Governor, but because he is Governor is no reason why he should offer insults and then hide behind that fact. That's his way. Now, if he hides behind his being Governor, he has no right to

**RALEIGH, N. C.**—A Philadelphia firm writes President J. M. Newborne, of the State Alliance, that the foreign cotton buyers are making bitter complaints of the way cotton is packed in this State; that from 17 to 20 pounds of bagging to the bale are used, and that some Liverpool importers declare they will not buy any North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia cotton this coming season for this reason.

**NEW YORK CITY.**—Fifteen people were drowned by the capsizing of steam launch in the Hudson river Sunday.

whine. That's the baby act and it won't do him any good. I want him and every one to understand that he is at absolute liberty to attack my character, private and public. When he and I get to comparing records, if he does not come but behind I'm the most mistaken man alive." Senator Butler said that he had heard that detectives had been sent to Washington to hunt up his record and play the spy on him, but that they had come back with their fingers in their mouths.

General Butler made a determined attack on the dispensary; characterized it as a political machine built up in Tillman's interest; said that it had not been conducted according to law, and generally riddled it with holes. His speech made a lasting impression and was received with much enthusiasm by the Butler followers.

The day passed off without trouble. The meeting Saturday was held at Sumter.

## PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Another silk mill is to be built at Fredericksburg, Va.

Iron ore is now being shipped from Danbury, N. C., to Richmond, Va.

An ice factory is to be erected at Henderson, N. C.

The citizens of Front Royal, Va., have voted \$8,000 for an electric light plant.

The new addition to the Reedy River Cotton Mill at Reedy River, S. C., is about completed.

The Double Shoals Cotton Mill, near Kings Mtn., N. C., W. A. Mauney, manager, has been completed and commenced operations Monday.

The Kershaw Mfg. Co., Camden, S. C., will probably soon equip their cotton mill building with machinery; 8,000 spindles and the requisite looms and other machinery is to be purchased.

Rev. N. M. Journey, of Mt. Olive, N. C., raised this season on a quarter of an acre of land 33 barrels of Irish potatoes, which left him a net profit of \$76.85 after all expenses had been paid.

The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company was chartered at Richmond, Va., with a minimum capital of \$50,000, to issue histories and other works satisfactory to Southern schools.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that a law of that State obliging railroad, telegraph and express companies to assign in writing a reason for the discharge of any employee, or pay \$5,000 to the discharged person, is contrary to "the general private right of silence" and "is utterly void and of no effect."

The drug store of Dr. Christie, at Carrabells, Fla., with \$4,000 insurance on it, was burned recently. Three of the most prominent men of the town are now under arrest charged with robbing and burning the store. Not content with the result of the robbery they proposed to blackmail Christie out of his insurance money.

Leach & Son, of Petersburg, Va., have been awarded the contract for furnishing lumber and piles to be used in trestling the belt line of railroad around that city. The amount of contract is \$8,000.

A charter has been granted to the Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co., capital stock paid in \$300,000, with office in Charleston, S. C. This company is one of some years standing, and its plant at Charleston has just been rebuilt after being burned.

Northern sportsmen have incorporated the O'Keefe Club of Hampton and Beaufort counties, S. C., to purchase lands, swamps, waterways, etc., for the purpose of preserving thereon wild animals and game of all kinds, etc. The capital stock is \$45,000.

A noteworthy growth in the introduction of the telephone system in the smaller towns of the South is to be observed during the past year. This wide spread application is indicative of the increasing cosmopolitan growth of business conditions, and is only in line with the demand for celebrity in business matters occasioned by the expanding and diversified nature of the volume of trade.

Ex-Postmaster General James, of New York, in Chattanooga, Monday, said, in an interview, that he thought Robert T. Lincoln would be the Republican nominee for President in 1896.

The salaries of the faculty at Wake Forest Baptist college of North Carolina have been reduced 10 per cent.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Griffith, the aged Baptist minister, who died in Yorkville, S. C., was buried at Charlotte, N. C., Tuesday, where he once was pastor.

During the past twelve months the gain of the Knights of Pythias membership in North Carolina is 1,000, making the total 3,200, and the gain of lodges 13, making the total 45.

## PRESIDENT CANNOT KILLED.

An Assassin Murders the Head of the French Republic.

President Carnot of France was assassinated in Lyons Sunday. He was stabbed to death by an Italian anarchist named Santo and died at 12.45 p. m. He had gone to Lyons to attend the Exposition, and was riding in a carriage to a theatre when Santo leaped into the carriage and stabbed him in the abdomen.

## This Should be Remedied.

RALEIGH, N. C.—A Philadelphia firm writes President J. M. Newborne, of the State Alliance, that the foreign cotton buyers are making bitter complaints of the way cotton is packed in this State; that from 17 to 20 pounds of bagging to the bale are used, and that some Liverpool importers declare they will not buy any North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia cotton this coming season for this reason.

**NEW YORK CITY.**—Fifteen people were drowned by the capsizing of steam launch in the Hudson river Sunday.

One million acres of oats were sown in Scotland last year, and only 280,000 devoted to the production of other cereals.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

The architect's plan provides that the Newbern, N. C., public building shall have the postoffice on the first, the court room on the second and the custom house on the third floor, but Representative Grady expects that the plan will be modified, at Collector Lance's suggestion, so as to place the custom house on the second if not on the first floor.

The bill to grant \$75,000 for a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C., has received a favorable committee report.

Mr. Izlar, of South Carolina, introduced in the House Wednesday a bill appropriating \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of War to protect and preserve Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, S. C.

## A DEPOT AGENT MURDERED.

He Was From North Carolina and Was Soon to Have Been Married.

Special from Darlington, S. C., says: An atrocious murder was committed at Mandeville, a station on the Charleston, Sumter & Northern road, 19 miles from Darlington. The body of J. P. Alderman, depot and express agent at Mandeville, was found lying on the track with his skull crushed in and badly mutilated. Mr. Alderman was seen the night before at 10 o'clock, and when his body was found he had on a different suit from the one he was last seen in. The theory is that he heard robbers breaking in the depot and they murdered him when he came out. The depot doors were broken in, but nothing was missing except the dead man's watch.

There is no clue to indicate who committed the murder except the fact that a darkey was arrested at Gibson's who said he was buying cartridges because the sheriff was after him. Mr. Alderman was a reliable business man, highly esteemed by his employers. He was from North Carolina, was 39 years of age and was to have been married next month.

## Lived on Chocolate for Sixty Days.

A French woman has just concluded a remarkable and very interesting feat. With a view to testing the sustaining powers of chocolate, she has lived upon that preparation alone for sixty days, and has lost but fifteen pounds in the interval.—Rochester Post-Express.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

152d DAY.—The Senate disposed of the woolen schedule and nearly all of the silk schedule of the tariff bill.

153d DAY.—The last two schedules of the tariff bill proper were passed. During the discussion Mr. Hill, of New York, moved to place on the free list. It was defeated, only seven votes being cast for it.

154th DAY.—Rapid progress was made with the free list of the tariff bill, twenty pages being disposed of. The Finance Committee sustained its first defeat. It came at the close of the day's session, when there were more absentees on the Democratic side than on the Republican side. The subject of it was questionable, which the committee had placed on the free list. On motion of Mr. Perkins, it was placed on the dutiable list at seven cents a pound.

155th DAY.—Mr. Jones moved that twenty-six paragraphs of the tariff measure as reported from the Finance Committee be eliminated, and in the absence of objections this was agreed to. These twenty-six paragraphs comprise these-called administrative features of the Gorman compromise.—Consolidation of the free list was finished.—Mr. Allison introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Government of Great Britain providing for a period of twenty-five years all differences or disputes between the Governments of the two countries that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic means shall be referred to arbitration.

156th DAY.—The income tax section of the tariff bill was taken up, and Messrs. Hill, Higgins and Hoar spoke against it. The Senate voted to limit the operation of the tax to the first day of January, 1900. A graduated income tax was rejected.—Just before adjournment the reports of the Sugar Trust investigating Committee were presented. Mr. Hill objected to their reception.

157th DAY.—The bill appropriating \$40,000 for investigations and tests of American timber by the forestry division of the Agricultural Department was passed; also Senate bill making the first Monday in September of every year (Labor Day) a legal holiday.—At 10:30 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up, the question being on the income tax sections. An argument in favor of the principle of an income tax was made by Mr. Kyle, Mr. Vest, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a substitute for the amendments heretofore offered in relation to mutual insurance and benefit associations. Also an amendment reducing the exemption from \$4000 to \$3000 a year. Also an amendment for the reduction in the assessment of banks, railroads and other corporations of the "actual operating" expenses, interest on bonded debt and losses. The measure was then discussed by Messrs. Hill, Sherman, Aldrich and Hale.

## The House.

152d DAY.—The provision of the Indian Supply bill was taken up, and the bill was passed.

153d DAY.—Consideration of the Hatch Anti-Option bill was begun.—The House passed the joint resolution to extend the appropriations of the year ending June 30 until the appropriation bills for the coming year are passed.

154th DAY.—The Secretary of the Interior was directed to sell at public auction 100,000 acres of pine land in the Chippewa Reservation, Minn., and to surrender to the city of Newport, Ky., for park purposes, the old site of the Newport Barracks.—The day was chiefly spent in general debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill, speeches against it being delivered by Messrs. Coombs and Aldrich, and a speech in its favor by Mr. Sibley.

155th DAY.—The debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill was continued all day.

156th DAY.—An agreement was reached to close debate on the Anti-Options bill at once. Discussion of the measure lasted all day.

157th DAY.—Speaker Crisp was still unable to come up to the Capitol, and when the House met Representative Bailey again took the Chair.—Favorable reports were made on bills to establish a National park on the battlefield of Shiloh, and to increase the pensions of survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and their widows.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Hatch Anti-Option bill, two hours being reserved for amendments and discussion under the five-minute rule, and one hour for the author of the bill in which to close debate. An amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich to include flour in the list of articles that may not be dealt in under the bill was agreed to—95 to 83. An amendment offered by Mr. Cox was agreed to—107 to 21—excepting from the operations of the bill sales for future delivery by the owner of the property, or by an agent of the owner, with a proviso added, on motion of Mr. Lacey, that where delivery of goods sold was prevented by failure of transportation or other fault of the carrier the penalty of the bill shall not apply. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill. It was announced as yeas, 159; nays, 41; present and not voting, 1. Mr. Sayers moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Agreed to, and Mr. Bryan took the chair. After a brief explanation of the bill by Mr. Sayers, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.—The night session the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered fifteen private pension bills and, at 10:30, adjourned.

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Yours Respectfully,  
J. H. ATKIN,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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