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## COMPANY

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About Marion and vicinity.

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McDowell County is the healthiest,

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gold, iron, mica, timber, good

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and see.

## Carolina

### Improvement

## Company,

MARION,

N. C.

## The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

MARION, N. C.

HELD TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Aldrich Decides Against the Dispen-

sary Laws of 1893.

AIKEN, S. C.—The South Carolina dispensary case met with defeat again. The arguments on the application of J. V. George and G. T. Holley, dispenser and his clerk, for a writ of prohibition against the mayor of the city of Aiken to prevent him from trying to issue an ordinance of the city relating to the sale of liquor, was heard on Tuesday last.

The issue of the constitutionality of the law was squarely met by Judge Aldrich in an opinion of twenty-eight pages, in which he fully discusses the law bearing on the issue before him. After plainly and equitably declaring the law of 1893 to be unconstitutional he discusses the right of the city of Aiken to pass any ordinance regulating the sale of liquor, spirituous, malt or vinous. The judge further decides that the city of Aiken has no right to pass any ordinance regulating the sale of the liquor above mentioned, and consequently that the mayor is without power to try the dispenser and his clerk, and enjoins him perpetually from so proceeding. This gives accidental prohibition, pure and simple and will enable the mayor to close the dispensary here by injunction from Judge Aldrich, the judge of the circuit.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Abbeville, Pelzer and Piedmont to be United

by Iron Links.

BELTON, S. C.—A meeting of the executive committee and promoters of the proposed Abbeville, Pelzer and Piedmont Railroad was held here. About twenty-five prominent citizens from the points interested were present, among them being Col. J. L. Orr, of Piedmont, Capt. E. A. Smyth, of Pelzer, and a strong delegation from Due West, which town is anxious to be embraced in the route to be selected.

The meeting appointed a committee of seven to confer with the authorities of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad in regard to making a survey and taking charge of the road after the grading shall have been completed.

The members present obligated themselves to pay all the expenses of surveying two routes, one from Piedmont, Pelzer and Belton to Abbeville by way of Craytonville, Annie and Autreville, and the other by way of Honora Path and Due West, the most practicable route to be selected. It is understood that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Road will take charge of and operate the proposed line if the communities through which it may pass will do the grading, and on account of the level condition of the country to be traversed this task will be a comparatively light one.

Committees were also appointed to draw up a petition for presentation to the Legislature asking that the power of taxation for this purpose be conferred upon the communities interested, and to secure a charter and advertise the project as required by law.

The men interested in the road are very much in earnest, and the prospects of successful work are very good.

JAPAN AND CHINA

Borrowing Millions of Dollars to Conduct

Their Wars.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.—The Japanese are blocking the passes in the north of Korea with the view of preventing the entrance of Chinese troops. The Japanese fleet is seeking the Chinese fleet. Up to the present the search has been unsuccessful.

BERLIN, GERMANY.—The Berlin Post says that a Chinese loan of \$5,000,000 has been undertaken on the security of the Chinese maritime dues. China wants to raise \$12,500,000.

LONGXON, ENGLAND.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that, by Imperial decree, the Japanese Government has authorized the loan of \$50,000,000, which will all be raised in Japan.

Pardon for Coxeyites.

BALTIMORE, MD.—At a conference between Governor Brown, Attorney General Poe and counsel for the one hundred imprisoned Coxeyites, it was agreed that the government would pardon all, except Christopher Columbus Jones and "Marshall" McKee, who will be held for the purpose of testing the right of the State to take them from their employment and imprison them without trial. McKee refused to accept the pardon offered by the government, conditioned upon their leaving the State.

Another Big Timber Sale.

A special from Asheville, N. C., states that the latest real estate transaction in which Western North Carolina is interested involves \$144,000, the deal being consummated on the 9th inst. The lands sold comprise what is known as the Whittier tract, and consists of 78,000 acres in Swain county. The purchaser is the Foreign Hardwood Log Co., a New York corporation whose purpose is to erect mills and carry on an extensive lumber business. The Whittier tract is recognized as one of the finest hardwood boundaries in the South.

Good Actor Goodman Gets 18 Years.

A special from Covington, Va., says: Conductor Goodman, the slayer of Col. H. C. Parsons, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and given eighteen years in the penitentiary. The prisoner bore up with remarkable courage under the heavy blow, but his wife, who stood by him through his troubles, was completely crushed.

Trying to Burn a Town.

Three incendiary fires on Friday night at Florence, S. C., were put out with only \$2,000 damage.

Thirty-three men, with dogs and guns, killed three bears in Carters county, N. C.

## BAST FIBERS.

THE UNCULTIVATED ONES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Issues Something Very Interesting on Fiber Culture.

### COTTON-STALK FIBER.

The cotton plant of Southern agriculture, *Gossypium herbaceum*, also belongs to the *Malvaceae*, and its stalks contain fiber of good quality.

In the collection of fibers sent to the Paris Exposition of 1889 was a fine example of the fiber of the cotton stalk, from a plant grown by Rev. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, prepared by the American Consolidated Fiber Company, from a green stalk, sixty days from date of planting. In the letter transmitting the specimen it was stated that "the fiber is not only good for thread, but for a thousand other purposes. It is a splendid fiber for paper also, as it will not tear as easily as that made from wood pulp or rags." There is no doubt that this fiber would make an admirable twine, though its use in "thread" is somewhat overstated. It possesses fair strength, specimens I have examined by hand tests appearing somewhat stronger than jute. The fiber of old stalks that have stood in the field is of varying shades of russet in color, while that from fresh stalks is a yellow white.

The antagonism of the farmers of the South to the jute trust, in 1890, called renewed attention to uncultivated southern fibers for the manufacture of bagging with which to bale the cotton crop, the price of bagging having advanced from 7 to 12 cents per yard. Various fibers were suggested as substitutes for the India product, and among them the bast of cotton stalks, which, it was claimed, could be supplied "from the 18,000,000 acres of cotton fields" in cultivation in the South.

Among those who experimented with this fiber in manufacture was William E. Jackson, of Augusta, Ga., who gave considerable attention to the enterprise, a company having been organized to carry on the work. According to statements made by Mr. Jackson, the fiber was separated "on a machine which was patented and perfected for South American fiber experiments," the name of the inventor not having been given. The principle consisted in "running the bast between a corrugated drum revolved by an eccentric attachment on a similar corugated concave bed, the charge between being washed by a flowing stream of water to wash away the residue of gum and bark."

No statements were made as to the method of harvesting the stalk, although the sample of fiber submitted was said to have been made from stalks that had been gathered late in February, after exposure to the weather for several months. The fiber produced from these stalks was sent to J. C. Foidl, of Paterson, N. J., for manufacture, a few yards having been prepared experimentally. During a visit to the factory in Paterson, a few months later, I was able to secure from the loom whence it was made a small specimen of the lagging, which is preserved in the collection of the Department. The fiber, which showed fair strength, was reddish in color, or a bright russet, though the sample exhibited at Paris approached nearer to straw color.

Naturally the proposed new industry created considerable interest in the South, and the prediction was made that when properly developed it would become a source of great wealth to the Southern people. It was proposed to place the decorticating machines in sections of the country convenient to the bagging mills, that the fiber might be prepared, baled, and shipped as economically as possible. It was also claimed that the water or steam power employed in running the gins could be used to operate the fibre machines.

Like many other similar enterprises, the anticipated results were not realized, whether through the failure of the decorticating machine to turn out the fiber at economical cost, or for other reasons, can not be stated. I do not think that the machine question was altogether at the bottom of the difficulty, considering the kind of raw material that the machines were expected to work upon. A machine constructed to operate upon straight, clean stalks half an inch or more in diameter, grown rapidly and close together in the field, like hemp stalks, could hardly be expected to work smoothly upon the rough, irregularly shaped branches and often crooked material that would be yielded by cotton plants grown primarily for lint cotton. I am of the opinion that the harvesting of such rough and uneven material could not be accomplished at economical cost, even if such stalks or branches could be successfully cleaned. In a recent letter I am informed that the enterprise has been altogether abandoned, though nothing has been accomplished for several years, so far as I can learn.

(To be continued.)

The Strike Called Off in the Pennsylvania Coke Section.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—The Slav coke workers who have for so long a time continued the strike in the face of certain defeat, have given up the struggle for higher wages. They now denounce their leaders, who they say have kept them out by false representations and promises. The Slavs are now hustling for their old positions and many are securing work. The operators will at once fire up all idle plants in the coke region and place them in operation as fast as men can be secured to work them.

Two Thousand Men Discharged.

OMAHA, NEB.—Over 2,000 men have been formally discharged from the Union Pacific as a result of the great strike, and others are being replaced daily. Two hundred and fifty engineers and firemen are included in the list. Some of the engineers and firemen were with the company for twenty years and upwards. In most cases the men do not blame the company for their action, saying they were misled by the American Railway Union, and that they made a mistake by going out at all.

Only eight per cent. of the population of St. Louis, Mo., live in tenements.

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

\$12,000,000 for Southern River, Harbor and Other Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The present (second) session of the Fifty-third congress, now drawing to a close, has been fairly prolific of legislation of benefit to the South, particularly in appropriations. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1895, including the permanent annuals, will foot up \$490,500,000, as against a total of \$519,500,000 for the fiscal year 1894, showing a reduction by this session of congress under the aggregate of the second session of the Fifty-second congress of \$29,000,000—a record achieved under the leadership of Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, chairman of the appropriations committee in the House, and of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, chairman of the appropriations committee in the Senate.

The principal appropriations granted for Southern objects during the session aggregate \$12,000,000. Of this amount \$10,049,450 are for river and harbor improvements. We give here-with those for North and South Carolina.

Harbor at Charleston, S. C., \$450,000; harbor at Norfolk and its approaches, Virginia, \$100,000; harbor at Winyah bay, S. C., \$110,000; inland waterway from Chincoteague bay, Va., to Delaware bay at or near Lewes, Del., \$25,000; Patuxent river and channel to Baltimore, \$15,000; Appomattox river, Va., \$5,000; Nansemond river, Va., \$10,000; James river, Va., \$100,000; Mattaponi river, Va., \$40,000; Nonimic creek, Va., \$5,000; Pamunkey river, Va., \$30,000; Rappahannock river, Va., \$10,000; Urbanna creek, Va., \$30,000; York river, Va., \$20,000; Aquia creek, Va., \$30,000; Ocoquan creek, Va., \$5,000; protecting Jamestown Island from the encroachments of James river, \$10,000; Lower Machodon creek, Va., \$30,000; Roanoke river, N. C., \$30,000; Waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river, N. C., \$2,500; Trent river, N. C., \$40,000; North East (Cape Fear) river, N. C., \$5,000; Pasquotank river, N. C., \$10,000; Cape Fear river, N. C., above Wilmington, \$14,000; Cape Fear river, N. C., from Wilmington to its mouth, \$200,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C., up to Rocky Mount, \$10,000; Contentine creek, S. C., \$10,000; Contentine river, N. C., \$20,000; Lumber river, N. C., and S. C., \$40,000; Neuse river, N. C., \$7,000; inland water-route from Norfolk harbor, Virginia, to Albemarle sound, N. C., through Currituck sound—contingent improvement—\$10,000; Lockwood's Folly river, N. C., \$10,000; Great Peedee river, S. C., \$6,000; Santee river, S. C., \$10,000; Waccamaw river, N. C. and S. C., up to Lake Waccamaw, \$6,000; Sappocut, S. C., \$7,000; Wateree river, S. C., \$2,500; Congaree river, S. C., \$4,000; Mingo creek, S. C., \$4,000; Little Peedee river, S. C., \$4,000; Beaufort river, S. C., \$5,000.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations for Southern rivers and harbors the Secretary of War is directed to cause preliminary examinations of rivers and harbors to be made at the following Southern localities with a view to future improvements if needed:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Core sound from mouth of North river to Beaufort harbor and Cape Lookout harbor of refuge, with a view to improvement of navigation; Drum inlet between Portsmouth and Cape Lookout; Tar river from Washington to Greenville, with a view to obtaining a depth of three feet; South creek from mouth to head of navigation; Turner's cut, a branch of Pasquotank river; Scuppernon river; North East (Cape Fear) river, from the old county ferry to Juniper swamp or creek, a point about one mile north of Hilton railroad bridge, with a view to obtaining an increased depth of channel; Alligator river; Cape Fear river above Fayetteville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Steamboat channel, seven feet deep at mean low water, between Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

VIRGINIA.

Deep creek branch of Elizabeth river, with a view of obtaining a depth equal to that of the Lake Drummond Canal, formerly the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the western branch of the said Elizabeth river; Harris creek, prong of Back river; Lyons creek; Fox internal waterway, extending from Franklin City southward to Cape Charles. The chief obstructions exist in what is known as Boggy's bay, Cat creek, Kegotank bay, Weir passage and Burton's bay; Jackson's creek, near mouth of the Pamkatank river; Ware river; Quantico creek; Great Wicomico river from Cedar Point to Indian Point; Little Wicomico river at its mouth; Hunting creek from its mouth to head of navigation; Bar at the northwest entrance of Milford Haven from Piankatank river; Mouth of Cranck's creek, a tidal estuary of Great Wicomico river.

VARIOUS SOUTHERN APPROPRIATIONS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Cotton States and International Exposition, \$200,000; Hampton, Va.—Soldiers' Home, Southern branch, \$323,950; Hampton, Va.—Indian School, \$20,000; Cherokee, N. C.—Indian Training School, \$17,900; Charleston, S. C.—Public building, completion, \$50,000; Hog Island, Va.—Light station, completion, \$75,000; Fort Monroe, Va.—Artillery school, \$50,000; Fort Monroe, Va.—New sewerage system, \$37,500; Norfolk, Va.—Navy-yard, \$125,126 for clerical force and \$110,365 for improvements, electric plant, quay wall, new fire-proof storehouse, etc.; Port Royal, S. C.—Naval station, \$18,368 for repairs; Charlotte, N. C.—Assay office, \$27,500 for salaries and expenses for incidental and contingent expenses, including labor.

A New England Company to Build a Mill in the South.

The Massachusetts Mills, of Lowell, Mass., which decided more than a year ago to build a mill in the South for the manufacture of coarse goods, is about to arrange for carrying its plans into effect. A meeting of the stockholders of the company was held on August 16, when they voted to increase the company's capital stock by \$600,000, and to authorize the directors to erect the proposed plant.

## NEW ENGLAND STRIKE.

11,000 COTTON MILL WORKERS AT NEW BEDFORD IDLE.

They Have Quite Large Sums of Money to Draw From, and can Hold Out.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The cotton operatives have inaugurated their general strike, and nearly 11,000 are idle. The machinery of but five of the twenty-seven mills in the city is in operation, and it is thought that these will soon be shut down with the others. The manufacturers have nothing to say. Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' Union, stated Monday morning that the members of his union have lined up for a long struggle and confidently expect that it will be of six months' duration.

The strike promises to be the most important that ever occurred in the textile industry in Massachusetts. The manufacturers must fight perfectly organized unions, some of which are fairly wealthy. Notable in this particular is the Spinners' Union, which has a fund in its treasury aggregating at least \$30,000. The spinners have voted, however, not to touch any of this money for a month. The situation in New Bedford is quite different from that in Fall River. In the latter city, print cloths are manufactured for the most part, and there is a larger stock of goods on hand. Here, however, the mills manufacture a finer grade of goods and some of them have orders which would keep the mills busy for several months.

Coming to New Country.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says that a great influx of Westerners is looked for in North Carolina during the next three months. H. H. Stoddard, of Kearney, Neb., has just arrived at Raleigh as the advance agent of a large colony of Nebraska men who intend coming in the fall, most of whom will follow the dairy business. These people say it is too cold out there, and that they have become satisfied that they can do better in the South. George K. Sherwood, of Kearney, Neb., writes to the North Carolina commissioner of agriculture: "You have no idea of the number of farmers in this section who have decided to go South. We have had a failure of crops out here for three years in succession, and the failure this year is complete. If our Western farmers could buy some of your Southern farms on easy payments, you would be surprised at the large number that would go."

From Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

RALEIGH, N. C.—James H. Jones, colored, who was President Jefferson Davis' coachman and who drove the four horses to the catafalque here in May of last year when Mr. Davis' body was here, has a case which Mrs. Davis sent him. The head is of stag horn, from a buck killed by Mr. Davis on his Mississippi farm. Jones, who for many years lived here, now lives at Washington, having a place in one of the Senate document rooms. He was a few days ago offered \$200 for the case but said he would rather go in the poor house than sell it. On the case is this inscription: "In grateful memory. From Mrs. Jefferson Davis."

New York Populists.

NEW YORK.—The Populists of the city of New York have determined to nominate their own city and county ticket, and have asked organized labor to enter the field of politics and unite forces under their standard. The Populists of the State will also hold a convention and put a State ticket in the field. The convention has been called to meet in Saratoga, September 11th and 12th.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

The South's Proportion of This Interesting Industry.

NEW YORK.—The executive committee of the Southern Exchange Association held its first meeting in the office of R. H. Garden, the President. The committee heard the report of R. H. Almond, chairman of the information committee, for the collection of information on the Southern cotton manufacturing interest. This report stated that there are about 15,000,000 cotton spindles in the United States. They represent an investment, including all classes of cotton manufactures, of over \$400,000,000. Of this number the South has in round numbers, 2,200,000 spindles, and the capital invested is about \$97,000,000. The world has about 85,000,000 spindles. "The South produces nearly 60 per cent. of the entire cotton crop of the world, and if it manufactured that it would need over twenty times as many spindles as it has, or about 50,000,000, and the capital needed would exceed \$1,300,000,000. The total annual value of the product of these mills would be equal to the present value of three full cotton crops. In the last eighteen years the cotton crops of the South have sold for an aggregate of nearly \$6,000,000,000. Before they reached the consumer their value had increased to \$18,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000. This enormous business, creating wealth wherever established, is the prize for which the South has now commenced to contend."

Two fishermen were drowned off Wilkerson Point, near Newberne, N. C., during a gale Wednesday afternoon.

President Cleveland is at Gray Gables, Massachusetts, ill from malaria and overwork.

The largest walnut tree ever known in this country was felled in Leavenworth county, Kan., and taken to the World's Fair. It was seventy-five feet high, and two carloads of lumber were taken from its limbs alone.

J. F. MORPHEW,

Attorney at Law,  
Practices in the Courts of Mitchell, Vance, Buncombe, Watauga, Ashe, and Superior and Federal Courts.

G. G. EAVES,

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

Office on Main street opposite Eagle Hotel.

## J. L. GOLAY & SON,

Jolmont Vineyards, Grape Nurseries,

DISTILLERY & MANUFACTORY OF

Pure Native Wines, French Cognac, Brandy

And FINE LIQUORS.

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

OLD FORT, N. C.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE.)

In Effect July 10, 1891.

This Condensed Schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public.

SOUTHBOUND DAILY.

No. 35 & 39 No. 37 No. 11.

Lv New York	10 15 a m	4 30 p m
Lv Philadelphia	7 30 a m	6 45 p m
Ar Washington	10 42 a m	10 25 p m
Ar Salisbury	11 01 a m	10 43 p m
Ar Greensboro	11 45 a m	12 50 p m
Ar Raleigh	1 23 p m	3 40 p m
Ar Durham	2 51 p m	3 28 p m
Ar Greensboro	4 31 p m	6 00 p m
Ar Salisbury	5 51 p m	8 00 p m
Ar Washington	7 23 p m	6 58 a m
Ar Philadelphia	9 03 p m	8 40 a m
Ar New York	10 43 p m	9 25 a m

Ar Winston-Salem 6 05 p m | 6 05 p m | 5 40 a m || Ar Greensboro | 7 35 p m | 6 58 a m | 8 45 a m |
Ar Salisbury	9 05 p m	8 11 a m	10 25 a m
Ar Statesville	11 10 a m	11 10 a m	9 00 p m
Ar Asheville	4 00 p m	4 00 p m	5 30 p m
Ar Hot Springs	5 30 p m	5 30 p m	6 00 p m
Ar Salisbury	9 15 p m	8 11 a m	10 30 a m
Ar Charlotte	10 40 p m	11 37 a m	2 18 p m
Ar Spartanburg	12 57 a m	1 17 a m	2 18 p m
Ar Greenville	1 52 a m	12 28 p m	4 05 p m
Ar Atlanta, C. & S.	5 20 a m	3 51 p m	9 30 p m
Ar Charlotte	10 43 p m	9 30 p m	8 30 p m
Ar Columbia	12 15 a m	12 25 p m	10 45 a m
Ar Augusta	8 45 a m	4 02 p m	8 30 p m
Ar Charleston	11 30 a m	8 45 p m	8 30 p m
Ar Savannah	12 10 p m	4 30 p m	8 30 p m
Ar Jacksonville	10 10 a m	9 35 p m	8 30 p m

NORTHBOUND DAILY.

No. 10 & 36 No. 12 No. 38.

Ar Atlanta	7 17 p m	1 30 p m
Ar Columbia	5 34 a m	5 10 p m
Ar Charlotte	6 40 a m	5 30 p m
Ar Atlanta, C. & S.	9 00 a m	12 10 p m
Ar Greenville	10 00 a m	8 41 p m
Ar Spartanburg	6 30 a m	8 30 p m
Ar Charlotte	7 00 a m	7 07 p m
Ar Salisbury	8 30 a m	9 40 p m
Ar Hot Springs	12 44 p m	12 44 p m
Ar Asheville	2 30 p m	2 30 p m
Ar Statesville	7 11 p m	7 11 p m
Ar Salisbury	8 00 p m	8 00 p m
Ar Greensboro	8 35 a m	5 30 p m
Ar Greensboro	10 15 a m	10 05 p m
Ar Winston-Salem	11 15 a m	9 25 a m
Ar Greensboro		