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Carolina Improvement Company, MARION, N. C.

The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. MARION, N. C.

THE SOUTH'S CORN CROP.

AN INCREASE OF 48,000,000 BUSHELS OVER THE 1893 CROP.

One-Third of the Corn of the Country Now Produced in the South.

From the advance reports of the Agricultural Department we have compiled the production of corn in 1894 in the Southern States. It has been very often claimed that the reports of the Agricultural Department do not fully cover the yield of cereals, and it seems to be quite certain that in this case the department does not give the South credit for the full increase of its corn production. The yield throughout the South, and especially in the central Southern States from Carolina to Mississippi, by the testimony of everybody has been phenomenally larger than in most cases since the war. The report of the Agricultural Department, however, shows an increase of 48,000,000 bushels. The production by States for 1894 as compared with 1893, according to the report of the Department was as follows:

STATE.	Yield 1893	Yield 1894
Maryland	15,078,221	14,268,234
Virginia	31,234,046	32,195,855
N. Carolina	29,954,313	32,959,485
S. Carolina	12,501,035	18,728,822
Georgia	33,678,277	35,143,737
Florida	4,309,364	5,214,048
Alabama	28,328,515	34,760,317
Mississippi	25,817,179	35,931,206
Louisiana	15,216,266	17,880,183
Texas	61,170,965	69,338,678
Arkansas	32,110,814	38,437,833
Tennessee	63,649,661	68,060,313
W. Virginia	14,089,051	12,611,982
Kentucky	68,008,060	67,892,301

Total... 435,745,760 483,422,991 629

According to this statement there was a gain of 1,000,000 bushels in Virginia, 3,000,000 in North Carolina, 6,200,000 in South Carolina, 1,500,000 in Georgia, 6,000,000 in Alabama, 10,000,000 in Mississippi, 2,600,000 in Louisiana, 8,000,000 in Texas, 6,000,000 in Arkansas and 4,400,000 in Tennessee.

Even if the crop has not been underestimated, this gain of nearly 50,000,000 bushels in the yield of corn is a very important addition to the agricultural interests of the South. It means that the South is practically self-supporting in the amount of corn raised, and that its farmers, being less in debt and having this crop, will pass the winter and go into next season's crop in good financial condition, notwithstanding the extreme low price of cotton. Moreover, it means that probably over one-third of the entire corn crop of the country for 1894 was produced in the South.

THE RODDEY SCHEME.

Meeting of Cotton Growers in Atlanta Decides to Call a Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga.—An important meeting of cotton growers representing several States took place here. They were called here to consider a plan recently suggested by J. T. Roddey, a cotton broker of New York, for controlling the price of cotton. The meeting was presided over by Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama. After some discussion the plan, as announced by Mr. Roddey, was on motion recommended, Chairman Lane and one or two others dissenting. A committee was appointed consisting of J. T. Roddey, H. S. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, and J. E. Nunnally, of Georgia, to call county and State conventions for the election of delegates to an interstate convention to be held at a time and place agreed upon by the committee.

Mr. Roddey's plan, as explained by him, is to form a combination of the cotton growers with a capital of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000. Each cotton producer is to contribute one bale out of every five made to the trust. Estimating the crop at eight million bales, this plan would stock the trust with 1,600,000 bales, the withdrawal of which from the market, it is urged, will appreciate the price 25 per cent. One general office is proposed with branch offices and warehouses at all cotton points. The gins in every county are to be listed, and if possible controlled so as to know the exact production and to regulate the supply of cotton.

In regard to the management of the company it is to have one general or head office, say in New York or New Orleans, with two general directors from each cotton growing State; to have one office in each State, with one director from each county in that State, and have sub-offices in all the principal cities and towns in the different States to control the local cotton, all to be controlled by the general or head office; to have either a special insurance company organized or the present companies brought to a lower rate; company warehouse receipts to be issued with insurance policies and if the farmer needs money let the company advance five-eighths or two-thirds of the value of his warehouse receipts.

Baptist University Fund Growing.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Rev. O. L. Stringfield, who is making a canvass among the Baptists in the State in order to secure an endowment for the Baptist Female University, is here and says he has thus far succeeded in securing \$60,000. The trustees now confidently hope to be able to open the university next autumn with \$100,000 endowment. As yet no work has been done on the proposed building, though the plans are in hand. It is now four years ago since the plan of having the university here was decided upon. The site, a good one, has been purchased and paid for.

Gen. R. B. Vance Very Ill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—General Robt. B. Vance is extremely ill at his home at Alexander's. He went home sick Saturday and his illness developed into an attack of pneumonia.

WALKER'S CURRENCY SCHEME.

It Proposes to Make Gold the Basis of Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Of the financial schemes discussed by those Congressmen who have reached the city, that of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, is prominent. Walker proposes that the banks shall deposit gold on which to base their circulation, and shall have issued to them, dollar for dollar, notes for circulation, making these deposits of gold take the place of the bonds now required by the national bank laws as security.

Speaking of this project, Mr. O'Neill, of the same State, a Democrat, said: "It doesn't make any difference about Walker being a Republican; his plan is, in my judgment, the very best that has been presented, and this Congress should not hesitate a minute about doing it. If the Democrats do not adopt it this session I feel confident that the Republicans will at the next. This plan, instead of increasing the public debt, would ultimately wipe out the interest bearing obligations and retire the greenbacks."

"But a small per cent of the gold thus deposited with the government is reserved for redemption purposes, and the rest is kept in circulation by being used for the retirement of bonds and greenbacks, or for any other purposes which the needs of the government demand. In a general way the proposition is to have an abundant currency based on coin, and to keep all the money in motion, so as to have it earn its own living, instead of being locked up, mouldy and useless, in the Treasury vaults."

Good Work of an Ex-Confederate Millionaire.

Charles Broadway Bous, the ex-Confederate millionaire of New York, has addressed a circular letter to all the Confederate camps in the South, suggesting a plan for preserving the records, relics and mementoes of the Southern struggle for independence. He thinks that \$200,000 will be sufficient to establish a museum and create an income for its support, and hopes that many persons can be found who will take stock in the enterprise at \$10 a share. The scheme excites great interest, because Mr. Bous is well known as a gallant Confederate who has not allowed his wonderful good fortune in New York to turn away his thoughts from his native South. The first use he made of his wealth was to help his old comrades. Some years ago he beautified the Confederate cemetery at Winchester, Va., his native place, at an expense of \$8,000 then he gave \$30,000 to establish water works at Winchester, devoted \$1,000 to the sufferers from the Northwest fires this year and offered valuable art prizes in Paris for the encouragement of Southern students. Prominent Confederates all over the country feel a deep interest in the scheme proposed by Mr. Bous, and are now in correspondence with him. A museum in some historic Southern city devoted to the collection and preservation of Confederate souvenirs, relics, portraits, documents, etc., would be of great interest to future generations, and would aid in perpetuating the history and traditions of the heroes who wore the gray. That Mr. Bous can find the time in the midst of his business cares to give his attention to this matter is only another illustration of the patriotism and public spirit of this great-hearted, self-made man.

The Nicaragua Canal Incorporation Act Passes the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The act to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company passed through the House Saturday by a unanimous vote and now goes to the Governor for his signature, which will be appended. This act is the one ex-Senator Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Construction Company favored before the joint committee on corporations and the new company chartered is to succeed the old construction company which suspended in 1886.

The Incorporators of the new company are: John R. Bartlett, Smith M. Weed, Henry E. Howland, Richard L. Edwards, John J. Emory, Wilhelm Mindere and E. E. Sibley. The capital stock is fixed at \$12,000,000.

\$150,000,000 OFFERED.

Three Times the New Government Bond Issue Subscribed For.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury department circular inviting proposals for \$50,000,000 United States 5 per cent bonds on a 3 per cent basis, called forth over one hundred bids. After the bids had been opened Secretary Carlisle announced that he was gratified at the result. There were 297 bids filed and the total amount bid for was \$154,370,900. The allotment will probably be made on Monday. It is generally considered probable that the bid of the United States Trust Company, of New York, representing the Stewart syndicate, for the \$50,000,000 at \$117.07 per \$100, all or none, will be accepted as the most advantageous to the Treasury. The prices offered for the bonds ranged from \$104 to \$117.16.

Talk of Removing Southwestern Presbyterian University.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Presbyterian Synod of Georgia adjourned Friday. It will meet next year in Macon. One of the questions before the Synod was the educational question. A resolution was adopted leading to a possible removal of the Southwestern Presbyterian University from Clarksville, Tenn., to some more convenient point in the territory of the Southern Church. The object is to be the establishment of a strong central seminary, possibly in Georgia.

Bishop W. B. W. Howe.

Bishop W. B. W. Howe, of the diocese of South Carolina, died at his home in Charleston Sunday afternoon. Bishop Howe was disabled by paralysis about two years ago, and at the Diocesan Convention in the spring of 1893 Rev. Ellison Capers was elected assistant bishop, and has since been the acting bishop, and by Bishop Howe's death becomes the bishop of the diocese.

A Danish colony has been started near Ringgold, Texas, and land has been sold for fifteen families.

The Southern Railway has awarded contracts for new depots at Batesburg, S. C., and Bryson City, N. C.

A company to manufacture umbrellas is being organized at Spartanburg, S. C.

Julian S. Carr has secured the location in Durham, N. C., of a \$50,000 shoe factory.

The Brown dispensary murder trial at Barnwell, S. C., resulted in an acquittal.

Rev. Washington Wilkes, a prominent Baptist minister, died at Cullman, Ala.

Carnegie's wire nail works, occupying a whole square in Beaver Falls, Pa., were burned Friday night.

The project of building a road from Mooresville to Mocksville, N. C., about thirty-five miles, to connect two branches of the Southern system, is being agitated. The Chamber of Commerce of Winston is interested.

An interesting, neatly-illustrated book called "Hunting Grounds in Virginia and North Carolina" has been issued by the Southern Railway Co., giving much information in compact form useful to sportsmen.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch gives the interesting information that Charleston, S. C., was at first called King Charles Fort in honor of Charles I. Charleston was substituted for the earlier designation in 1783.

The Bay Line steamer Georgia, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., Friday morning had on board the crew of the schooner Eva T. Barnes, which she ran down and sank Thursday night about 9:40 o'clock near Baltimore.

The cotton mills at Mt. Holly, N. C., have all started on double time.

Out in Texas they have a cotton picker that picks cotton by suction.

In some of the lower counties of South Carolina cotton is reported to be bringing only 3 cents a pound.

W. E. Lucas, Spartanburg, S. C., is busy organizing a company for the purpose of building a cotton factory to contain 10,000 spindles and looms to match, which will be located in Spartanburg, S. C. Motive power will be steam.

The Methodists have established a mission church at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

There will soon be in and around Norfolk, Va., five cotton factories.

The Lockhart Shoals (S. C.) Cotton Mills are now built up 3 stories high, and it is expected that the 4th story will be built and the roof put over it about the first of January, 1895. About 200 men are working upon and around the factory. Lockhart Shoals is about 14 miles from the nearest railway station.

The assistant N. C. State geologist, Prof. Nitze, is in Moore county examining the gold-bearing deposits. There are said to be valuable gold deposits there.

A convict just arrived at the penitentiary, Raleigh, N. C., is 70 years old, and gets five years for horse-stealing. He is white.

H. H. Stoddard, of Nebraska, has located a farm near Raleigh, N. C. and will raise French coach horses. Mr. Stoddard has arrived. He is the advance guard of a little colony of Nebraskans, it is thought.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

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One of the things which the North Carolina Legislature will do, one of its members-elect says, will be to abolish the merchants' purchase tax.

The Southern Associated Press met in annual session at Norfolk, Va. E. P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, was elected president for ensuing year.

Nearly the whole of the business portion of Savannah, Mo., was destroyed by fire Tuesday, the loss being estimated at \$80,000.

The Grain Congress met at New Orleans, La.

A World's Fair will be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1896.

Upon complaint of the Good Government Club, of New York city, Governor Flower has notified John R. Fellows to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of district attorney of New York county for neglect of duty.

The roads doing business in South Carolina have made a net income above all expenses of \$1,412,617.49. Last year they made \$1,125,987.64. It is thus seen that there has been a good increase this year. The roads are doing better than they have for several years.

A. M. Womble, Chattanooga, Tenn., has his mill project well under way, a petition for the charter for Hamilton Cotton Mills having been filed. The factory will be built on the installment plan, and will spin and weave thread, rope, cordage and sheetings.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mill has just made a large shipment of cloth to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Our Southern States trade with South America is making a good beginning. The Lynchburg factory intend adding more spindles and looms next spring.

A short line of railroad, to be built in North Carolina, from Hendersonville to Brevard, will open up some of the finest country in the western part of the State famous for its scenery and its healthfulness.

O. F. Cheatham, of Edgefield, S. C., has bought the fine estate known as Elmwood, near Augusta, Ga., belong to Mr. Patrick Armstrong, and intends to establish what will be one of the finest dairy farms in the South.

John S. Lupton, of Frederick county, Va., has sold the product of his apple orchard, of twenty acres, to English buyers for \$6000.

An immigration society has been organized at Spartanburg, S. C., with W. A. Law, president, and T. B. Thackston, secretary.

STORIES OF THE SEA.

The Captain and Twelve Men of a Wrecked Steamer Picked Up.

A special from Georgetown, S. C., says: The tug W. W. Congdon picked up off the bar Captain F. Pennington and twelve men of the steamer Ozama, bound from Philadelphia to Charleston, in ballast. Captain Pennington reports that at 7:30 p. m., on November 21st, his steamer struck on Cape Roman Shoals and stove a hole in the engine room compartment. The water quickly filling the fire rooms, rendered the engines useless. The steamer floated off the shoals soon after striking, and at 2 a. m. sank in six fathoms of water, the Roman light bearing north-west by west, half west, six miles distant. The crew all took to the boats, saving only part of their clothing. The engineer, with ten men, went off to board the steamer Planter, from Charleston for this port, but missed her and it is supposed they have gone to Roman beach. The steamer will be a total loss. The captain and twelve men went to Charleston by the steamer Planter.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM A CAT'S BITE.

A Woman Dies a Terrible Death in Gainesville, Fla.

A special from Gainesville, Fla., says: Mary Anderson died here of hydrophobia. The woman suffered untold agonies. The sight or even the suggestion of water threw her into spasms. The disease was contracted from the bite of a cat, which on the 27th of July inflicted a wound on the woman's hand. The animal was very ferocious, and fastened its teeth in the woman's hand so firmly that its jaws had to be forced open in order to release her.

Dr. Lancaster attended the woman and dressed her wound, and thought that the wound was entirely cured. On Sunday night the woman began to experience a feeling of numbness of the muscles. She was depressed, apprehensive and feverish. Her skin was hot and the pulse extremely rapid. She rapidly grew worse and spasms set in. She has been unable to eat anything whatever, and one time she attempted to drink water, but it was forced back before it had entered her throat.

A School Teacher's Quick Death.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Prof. James N. Blair, a well-known educator here and in Danville and Pittsylvania county, Va., died suddenly at Reidsville last week where he was teaching school. He was not well and dismissed his school, went to the residence of Dr. Wharton, and was sitting by the fire and suddenly fell on the floor dead. The cause of his death is unknown. He had been in his usual health up to 30 minutes before his death.

Another Colony for Virginia.

A movement is under way to establish a colony of Northern people in Virginia on an extensive scale. For some time past two Lithuanian priests at Shenandoah, Pa., have been looking for property in Maryland or Virginia on which to locate several hundred families of their nationality who are dissatisfied with their present homes and mode of living. They are said to have purchased through Mr. John Cooper, a real estate agent at Baltimore, several thousand acres of land near Wheelton's wharf, on the Rappahannock river in Virginia. In all it is expected to secure about 20,000 acres in this locality, which is to be divided into farms of 25 and 50 acres each. The land is said to be well adapted to truck growing, and this will be the principal occupation.

To Drain Lowlands.

Senator Mercer, of the Georgia senate, has a plan to drain the lowlands in South Georgia by excavating a canal to connect the Altamaha river region with the harbor at Brunswick. It is estimated that several million acres of fertile land could be reclaimed for cultivation by this means.

A NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

William L. Douglas, President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., has always had a great personal interest in the army of men and women who inhabit the great factory at Montello, Mass. He is a great believer in the idea that manufacturers should have this personal interest in the condition of their employees, and feels that if this idea is carried out to the extent that is possible, that it will result ultimately in the breaking of the barrier "no talk and free medical attendance while employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. A competent and skillful physician will be at the private office of the factory, and every thing that medical science can accomplish will be done for them during illness.

This is a practical illustration of the plan. It will doubtless be appreciated by the hundreds who receive the cards. Mr. Douglas believes there are hundreds of workmen among the workingmen who find a doctor's bill a great burden after a period of enforced idleness, and that if this is lifted from them they must feel that their employer is interested in them in some other way than simply to get all the work he can for just as little money as he can. Mr. Douglas says also that there are men and women who keep at work when it would be better for their health if they laid off a day or two and received medical attention. Then again they will now feel free to consult the doctor for slight troubles, which heretofore they would not do because of the cost.

Speaking of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., it may be said that in their factory the principle of arbitration is recognized. Mr. Douglas is a firm believer in the principle and has been since the establishment of the State Board of Arbitration, and will submit any disagreement that may arise, which cannot be settled by the labor and parties, to the State Board of Arbitration, the decision of that board to be final.

J. L. GOLAY & SON

Jolimon Vineyards, Grape Nurseries, DISTILLERY & MANUFACTORY OF

Pure Native Wines, French Cognac, Brandy

And FINE LIQUORS.

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

OLD FORT, N. C.

Couldn't Tell Which Colonel They Wanted.

RICHMOND, Va.—The field officers of the First Brigade, Virginia Infantry, met here to elect a brigadier general to succeed General Charles J. Anderson, appointed adjutant general. They failed to elect, the vote standing 6 to 6, and finally a resolution was adopted requesting the Governor, as commander-in-chief, to dissolve the meeting and dissolve the brigade. The candidates were Col. Wm. Nalle, of the Third Regiment, and Col. C. A. Nash, of the Fourth Regiment. The Governor dissolved the meeting but took the matter of dissolving the brigade under advisement.

Charleston to Have a Freight Bureau.

The city council of Charleston, S. C., has voted to appropriate \$8,000 to pay the expenses of a freight and transportation bureau, which shall prevent discrimination in freight rates and other matters which may have an unfavorable effect on the city's trade.

JAMES MORRIS, R. S. McCALL, Marion, N. C. Asheville, N. C.

MORRIS & McCALL, Attorneys at Law.

Practice in McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Yancey and Mitchell counties, and in the United States Circuit Court at Asheville and Statesville, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Business promptly attended to.

M. A. NEWLAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Marion, N. C.

Practices in the 10th and 12th Judicial districts, the Supreme Court of North Carolina and the Federal Courts of the Western district of North Carolina.

Horner Military School.

OXFORD, N. C.

Modern buildings, healthful and attractive location. Efficient instructors. Nominal limited. A beautiful Southern home for boys. Catalogue sent on application.

TILE

Marion Record

Is the only Democratic Newspaper in McDowell county, and has a large circulation in adjoining counties. It publishes all the news without fear or favor, and is the organ of no ring or clique.

It is the bold champion of the people's rights, an earnest advocate of the best interests of the county of McDowell and the town of Marion. Its advertising rates are reasonable, and the subscription price is \$1.00 per year in advance.

If you want the best newspaper in the country brimming full of choice reading matter for business men, farmers, mechanics, and the home circles of all classes subscribe and pay for the Record. If you don't, why just don't, and the paper will be printed every Thursday evening as usual.

If you haven't enough interest in your county's welfare to sustain the best advocate of its diversified interests, and its truest friend—the newspaper—you need not expect a 2-column obituary notice when your old stings progress in the ground.

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