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#### The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

Three Prisoners Burned to Death In a Guard

A TRAGIC AFFAIR.

POLETON, N. C.—Three negros were burned to death in the guard house at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. Henry Butler and Oscar Thompson

stole a cow from Esq. Williams' pas-ture. Taking the cow to Monroe, they were arrested under suspicious circum-stances and brought to Polkton for exstances and brought to Polkton for examination. Henry Butler had on a pair of shees recertly stolen from the store of J. T. Beacham, and implicated Hamp May, who was arrested, and the three placed in the guard-house here to be sent on to Wadesbore this morn-

About 1 o'clocs this morning many citizens wer- aroused from their slumbers by heart-rending and exciting screams and knocking from the guard house. Men hastened to the place Smale and flames burst from the in-Sm. a and flames burst from the in-terior. The gros. ing and screams bushed. Nothing could be done, though axes were used as the flames permitted. The building was small but very strong and burnt, being all of wood, very rapidly.

After the house burned down the charred, burned and blackened remains were taken from the embers. Evident

were taken from the embers. Evidently the negroes tried to burn their way out and losing control of the fire brought upon themselves their own de-

struction, and nothing is left this morning but the ghastly remains to tell the tale of last night's tragedy.

This morning the mother of one came in town to bring breakfast to her boy. She has not heard of his her bey. She has not heard of ma horrible fate. She passed on down street, carrying broakfast to the burnt The sight was inexbones of her son. The sight was inex-pressibly sad and many tears fell from eyes which followed her.

TO RULLD A COTTON MILL SOUTH

The Massachusetts Cotton Mills Compan Will Build a Factory in One of the Southern States.

Bosros, Mass.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Massachusetts Cotton Mill Company Tuesday voted to rescind the action taken at the special meeting on August 16th, by which it was decided to increase the capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000. It was unanimously voted to authorize the directors to build a mill in the South, which shall be leased to of the new stock of the Massachusetts
Mills, subscribed for by the stockholders, has not been large enough to enable the company to build a new mill
in the South out of its own funds. The directors therefore propose to accom-plish the same result in another way. They recommend that a company with a capital of \$600,000 be organized under the laws of Massachusetts for the purpose of building a mill of 40,000 spindles, in one of the Southern States, the mill when built to be let to and operated by the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, the privilege of subscribing for the stock in the new company to be offered to the shareholders of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills. It is pro-posed that the new company shall lease all its property to the Massachusetts Cotton Mills for a term of 100 years and that at any time after ten years from the date of lease the Massachusetts Cotton Mills shall have the right to purchase the whole or a part of the property of the new company

# GREAT IN-POURING OF GOLD.

New York. - A tremendous stream of gold is pouring into the sub-Treasury. At 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon there had been received from the Stewart syndicate \$27,000,000 of gold for the day, making \$38,000,000 since the allotment was made, including the \$1,000,000 received from the Bank of British North America. The officials at the sub-Tressury were still busily engaged at 5 o'clock with members of the bond syndicate who wished to bond syndicate who wished to deposit gold. The selling agents of the syndicate were astonished at the rush of orders and the in-pouring of in-quiries. Over \$4,000,000 of the bonds were sold at 1.19 and the price will be advanced to 1.19; tomorrow as soon as the remainder of the first \$5,000,000 One block of \$500,000 was sold and two blocks of \$225,000 each. The purchasers of large blocks were essful subscribers to the loan Considerable purchases of the bonds are made by those desirons of escap ing the payment of the income tax.

#### IMMIGRATION TO CAROLINA.

Eighty Pittsburgers and Other Pennsylva-

nians to Settle in Craven County Pittsburg, Pa. -One of the largest valonization schemes that has been pr jected in this vicinity has been organized by an Allegheny firm, with Tomb, Johnston & Co. in charge. With the financial backing they now have, the new colony is said to prove a success. In this event, within the next 30 days, more than 80 residents of this city and surrounding towns will leave to take up permanent resdence in North Caro-Farming lands to the extent of 50,000 acres have been lessed and purchased in Craven county, at the junc-tion of the Neuse and Trent rivers. The members of the colony are farmers, and gardeners and mechanics.

Blacksburg Loses. A special from Staunton, Va , says ot-ball game between the Virginia Military Institute and the Me-chanical and Agricultural College eleven was won by the former by a score of 10 to 6. The Blacksburg tesm played brilliantly and had it not been for two rank decisions by the ampire and referce, the score would have been reversed.

# Vanderbilt Buys More Carolina Land.

Asheville, N. C.—Geo, W. Vanderbilt Saturday purchased from Wm. J. Cocke 344 acres of land at the junction of the French Broad and Swannanoa rivers, the price paid being \$75,000

The status of the debt of the State of Virginia is shown by the forthcoming report of Josiah Ryland, Jr., the second auditor of that State. Nearly all of the old debt outstanding has been funded in the new low-rate-of-interest securities. There is still outstanding, however, bonds amounting to \$1,271, 223.62 and interest in arrears aggrega-ting \$1,831,753.97, a total of \$3,102,-977.59. Included in this sum are bonds and interest held by the United States government, against which the State of Virginia claims an ample offeet; also sundry bonds, with interest, which were issued to several works of internal improvement and cannot be funded, and large amounts of old arrearages of interest, which, it is be lieved will never be called for, as well as bonds and coupons which are sup-posed to be lost. The estimate is, therefore, that the aggregate of new debt, which now amounts to \$17,373. 243.26, will never exceed \$18,250,000 This will make the entire debt of the Riddleberger's . . . . . \$ 6,331,581.40 Centuries . . . . . 18,250,000 00

The Riddleberger's bear 3 per cent. annual interest, and the centuries 2 per cent for 6 more years, and then 3 per cent for ninety years. The an-nual interest charges for the whole amount for the next six years would thus be \$554,947.44. This does not include the bonds held by institutions of learning, which aggregate \$2,466, 455.85, with annual interest amounting to \$146,331.32, these having been put on the same footing with regular ap-propriations. The time for funding old securities expires on January 1, 1895, and so far during 1894 there has been funded \$652,495.66 of principal and \$391,802.97 of interest, a total of \$1,044,298.63. The new bonds issued amounted to \$712,725.61. The com-missiners of the sinking fund have purchased during the year \$337,900 of century bonds at a cost of \$199,291, and it is hoped that a sufficient amount can be appropriated each year for this purpose to so reduce the debt by 1901, when the interest increased to 3 per cent, that the annual interest charges will not amount to more than they are

AMENOMENTS TO THE DISPENSARY LAW.

One to Provide for Beer Saloons and the Other to Give the Governor Control of

Municipal Police. COLUMBIA, S. C .- The statement comes from a creditable source that an amendment to the dispensary law will be passed by the present Legisla-ture providing for the licensing of retail beer saloons, but with the restric-tion that keepers of the saloons shall purchase their stocks from or through the dispensary. The failure of the dis-pensary to realize profits from beer sales and the theory that placing beer within reach of the masses will allay the thirst for strong drinks are believed to be the considerations which will prompt this amendment. The rumor also comes from the same source that the Governor is to be empowered to assume control at any time of the police of towns and cities and to appoint policemen, if he deem such steps nec-essary or advisable, for the suppression of blind tigers.

This leads the Charlotte, N. C., Observer to remark editorially: The story that a colony of eighty persons from Fittsburg, Pa., and vicinity are soon to locate near Newbern, on 50,000 acres of land which has been bought by it, reads well. The colonists, it is stated, are farmers, gardeners and me-chanics. For the first two classes, at chancs. For the first two classes, at least, there are unlimited opportunities in the locality where they are to settle. It is a famous truck garden section, and some of the true stories told of the money made by truckers there sound fabulous. We hope these new settlers will come and do well and that others like them will follow them. North Carolina eighty of these people than eighty thousand of the Castle Garden crowd

# GEORGIA'S WAR GOVERNOR GONE

He Was a Great Secessionist and States Rights Advocate

ATLANTA, GA. - Ex-Senator Jos. E. Brown died at 2:30 o'clock Friday, aged 73. He was Georgia's war Governor, was Chief Justice of the Su preme Court and was since the war United States Senator. He has been in feeble health for some time.

He was elected Governor in 1857 and led the secession movement being re-elected twice during the war. Gover-nor Brown was appointed U. S. Senator in 1880 and served until 1890. He was a successful business man,

and he leaves an estate worth \$3,000,-000. The body was embalmed and the funeral took place Monday Dec. 3.

#### NOT MUCH TO SHOW.

South Carolina's Legislature Has Done Very Little Work.

COLUMBIA, S. C. - The close of the irst week of the session of the general ssembly finds practically nothing ac complished. There was no session of the senate Saturday. In the house several bills were introduced. Among these were one providing for chain gangs, the "jim crow" car bill requir-ing railroads to run separate coaches for whites and colored, a bill to require railroads with fifty miles of track in this State to run at least one unmixed passenger train each day, a bill to require cotton buyers to mark cotton bales, and a bill making two degrees of murder.

#### A Boy Burned to Death.

PICKENS, S. C. - Andrew, the three year-old son of Martin Bowen, was fatally burned here and soon died. His dress caught fire from burning grass in a field. His mother is almost erazed with grief.

The San Francisco Examiner observes: A will just filed in this city, consisting of twenty-four words, disposes of \$300,000 and can't be broken. A lawyer-proof will is a pleasing and valuable curiosity.

Encorragement for the South.

Richmond Times. Mr. S. M. Inman, of Atlanta, Ga. one of the largest cotton dealers in the country, has just returned from an ex-tensive tour of New England, and he gives his views of cotton interests in an interview published in the Atlanta Con-He is a close observer and was thrown largely in the way of those who manufacture and deal in cotton, and conferred with many leading firms in New England in regard to the outlook for cotton, both in the near and distant future. Mr. Inman is of the opinion that a new era is dawning upon the cotton mills of the South, and be says that he knows that "a vast deal of Northern capital is drifting this way just now to be put into the cotton-mill interests of the South." He says he heard more than one of the leading cotton-mill men of the North declare their intention to build mills in the South within the next few months.

Mr. Inman assigns a number of rea sons why Northern capital is being at-tracted to the South for investment in

cotton mill industries. He says:
"In the first place, it is all-essential to have the cotton factory as near the cotton field as possible. In the next place, cotton can be manufactured much more cheaply in this section than in the North. Labor cheaper, legislation tive restrictions are not hurtful, the laborer can get in more hours per week, he can live on less, he is a more peaceful and law-abiding citizen than the new and untamed element that is to be found around many of the North ern factories, always stirring up strife and discontent among the men. Again, in the North most all of the large fac tories are built in clusters here and there about New England, and brings together the laborers, who, being extremists, such as we have not in the South, raise riot and wage warfare continuously against the factories. Last, but not least, the South is a splendid climate, a delightful land to spientid chimate, a designation in the live in, healthful for factory employes, an abundance of home supplies, excellent railroad facilities, thus bringing down the expenses of shipping the cotton as raw material to the North and then shipping it back to this section again. Everything plays to the hand of the South in this particular branch of industries, and the wonder is that the matter has not attracted the attention of the cotton mill men of the East long ago.

"Baltimore Plan" of Currency The

The Baltimore plan proposes to mend the national bank act so as no onger to require government bonds as security for circulation, but provide a afety fund instead; to allow banks to satety fund instead; to allow banks to issue circulation to 50 per cent, of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, and in an emergency, 75 per cent. All notes of failed banks are to be redeemed by the government, as under the present law. A guarantee, or safety-fund, equal to 5 per cent. of the outstanding circulation, is to be accu-mulated and maintained by gradual taxation upon such circulation. From this fund the government is to redeem notes of failed banks. The govern-ment also retains a prior lien upon the ets of failed banks, including stockholders' liability, as now provided by law, in order to replenish this safety fund and protect itself against possible Practically, the only change is to substitute a guarantee fund for government bonds as security, the

details are open to discussion and im-provement, but I believe the principles to be right. Just such a law as the one propoby the Baltimore bankers is now in accessful operation in the Dominion of Canada, except that the Canadian law allows circulation to the par of unimpaired capital, and the government assumes no responsibility for the re-demption of failed banks' notes beyond the application of the 5 per cent. fund. that others like them will follow them.
We would rather have as settlers in
North Complete them will follow them.
The law has proved eminently successful and satisfactory in Canada. In the light of these facts no one can dispute the safety of the plan.

other changes being incidental.

The

### South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C .- The South Carolina Legislature met and organized by the re-election of Speaker Jones in the House Dr. Sampson Pope, late inde-pendent candidate for Governor, who was also clerk of the Senate, was suc ceeded by ex-Senator Hempbill. Representative Earle, of Greenville, has drafted a bill which he will introduce, imposing a fine of \$50 upon telegraph companies for failure to deliver any essage within a reasonable time.

The session will be an important one.

A United States Senator is to be chosen to succeed Senstor Butler; provision will have to be made for holding constitutional convention, and a lively fight will be made on it, and two circuit judges will be chosen.

#### Chinese Cunning.

In New Zealand, as in California, the Chinese abounds, and there, too he has to resort to strategy to make good his position. It is related that in Otago, where Scotchmen are in the majority of the colonists, a contract for mending a road was to be let and the lowest tender was signed "Mo-Pherson." Notice was sent to the said McPherson to meet the board and complete the contract. In due time they met, but behold! McPherson was yellow in hue and had an unmistakable pigtail. "But," gasped the president, "your name can't be McPherson?" "Alle lighte," cheerfully answered John, "nobody estchum contlact in Otago unless he The contract was signed, and the Mongolian McPherson did his work as well as if he had really hailed from Glasgow. —China Mail.

### Destroy Their Garbage.

According to the Inventive Age there are now fifty-five towns and cities in England which destroy their garbage and solid refuse by burning, using an average of about ten fur-naces each for that purpose. The combustion of the material is used for the generation of steam, by which the streets are electrically illuminated, and other cities are reported to be con-thering the propriety of reducing their municipal expenses by thi

# BILL ARP'S LETTER.

HIS EXPLANATION OF A TYPO GRAPHICAL ERROR.

Off Again for the Sunny Clime of the Land of Flowers.

My Presbyterian friends are not bapp becurse the printer made me say there we even the 200 Presbyterians in Gorgia. They flood me with postal cards to inform me that there exercing 3,000 roters in that church—three thouses are controlled in the c

cearty, our we all are san at the meant fearing our pleasant home among the hills of dear old Georgia. Some of our dearest kindred cannot go, and dear friends will miss us and we will miss them. It was sad to see the old mare put out for her feed—sad to see the little Jersey go, and sadder still to leave the faithful dogs be-hind. But we have to bear these things. Next spring when we return we will rejoice all the more for having bean area. spring when we return we will rejoice all the more for having been away during the winter. There is not only health and comfort and pleas-ure in wintering in Florids, but to us it is sonomy. My wife out I will pay board or course, but that will not amount to haif as much as coal and wood and water and gas and horse feed and winter clothing and servants' hire and "bundance of company." Just think what a little child can do. For her sake her mother had to go to Florila—and took her sister with her. For all their sakes my wife and I have followed on—the same old story of parents growing old and running after their children.

dren.
I shall return home about Christmas for a week or two, but until then my address will be Clear Water, Fia. The postal name is Clear Water Harbor, but that doesn't matter.—Bill. Aar, in Atlanta Constitution.

Early Iron-Making in America. A little over 300 years marks the interval between the present time and

the reputed discovery of iron ore in North America, the first recorded shipment of which was in 1608, but the earliest attempted known use of the mineral locally was in 1622. However, successful practical iron manu-facture in the United States has a history of less than two and one-half centuries, and as European methods were introduced and European spewere introduced and European spe-cialists employed, American iron man-ufacture did not pass through the primitive methods of open heaps and low mud furnaces, some of which ante-date the Christian era. It is probable that all of the iron produced in America was obtained either from blast furnaces or modified Catalan forge fires, and that these were actuated by fires, and that these were actuated by blast supplies by other than animal power. While to-day it may be pos-sible to find in various portions of the world all methods of iron production, from the open heap to the modern blast furnace, blown by all types of pneumatic apparatus, ranging from the skins of animals sewn into bags and trodden by the workers' feet, or and trodden by the workers' feet, or the tubes of bamboo, whose pistons are alternately actuated by the arms or legs of attendants, to a massive blowing engine driven by steam, in the area covered by the United States no appliances are known to have been used cruder than are represented by the forge or blast furnace to which air was supplied by wooden or leather bel-lows, actuated by water wheel; or the trompe, into the tube of which a col-umn of falling water drew air and

Mineral olls are not so efficient as animal and vegetable oils in stilling troubled waters.

forced it under pressue from a wind-box.—Cassier's Magazine.

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#### Virginia 34, Tar Heels O.

RICHMOND, VA .. - Fully 6,000 atten-RICHMOND, Va.,—Fully 6,000 attended the game of football played here to-day between the University of Virginia and the University of North Corolina teams. From an athletic standpoint the game could hardly be called a success, as the North Carolinians were clearly outclassed at every point. It was observed that they went into the contest with grave fears of defeat, and ten minutes after the struggled began it was still more evident that their apit was still more evident that their ap-prehensions would be realized. The Virginians won easily by a score of 34

#### New Industry for Carolina

B. Remmer, of New York, has been making inquiries in Charleston, S. C. with the view of starting one or more factories for the manufacture of starch from potatoes in South Carolina. Mr. Remmer has requested full particulars regarding acreage planted, etc.

JAMES MORRIS, Asheville, N. C. Marion, N. C.

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