

The Marion Record.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. MARION, N. C.

Out on the Pacific slope they speak of a "bunch of cattle," a "band of sheep" and a "spot of ground."

New York, Paris and Berlin combined lack forty-two square miles of having as great an area as London.

Among the European countries Germany by far outstrips her neighbors in the number of electric railways, both in operation and course of construction.

Night refugees in Paris shelter the arts. The nine establishments in 1893 were used by 137 actors, forty-three singers, seventy-one musicians, twelve pianists, twenty architects, 393 artists (painters), fourteen authors and eighteen journalists.

"Anesthesia of the brain" promises to become an interesting substitute for the "emotional insanity" plea of fifteen years ago. It has a superior claim to popularity in the fact that nobody knows exactly what it means, comments the St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Twenty years ago Dr. E. H. Dewey, of Meadville, Penn., wrote a book proving that the way to be healthy was to go without breakfast. The cult has lived since then, and, according to the New London (Conn.) Day, there are more than one hundred persons in that town who eat no breakfast.

The proportion of women suicides to that of men is small; whether because their moral courage is less, their moral courage more or their woe lighter, it would be interesting to know. It may, however, be safely assumed that the last named is not the reason, observes the New Orleans Picayune.

One of the tendencies of the age in the way of railroad improvement, noted by the New York Telegram, is the increased length of rails. The Pennsylvania has laid a few miles of sixty-foot rails, and the Lehigh Valley has been trying forty-five-foot rails. Now the Columbus, Hooking Valley and Toledo will lay a few miles of the sixty-foot rails as an experiment. The utility of the long rail is that it requires fewer joints, and, in consequence, affords smooth riding.

"Dime Novel" Beadle, the man who became famous as the publisher of "dime novels" long before cheap literature was so plentiful as it is now, died at residence in Cooperstown, N. Y., recently, announces the New Orleans Picayune. Seeing the immense profit to be made on cheap and sensational literature, in 1853 Mr. Beadle established a printing office for that purpose in New York, and thus became the forerunner of the many concerns which now flood the country with flashy stories—stories that fill the small boy's heart with delight and his soul with crime. Parents and police who have been called on to discipline little boys whose heads have been turned by the wild adventures of "Blue Mick, the Bovey Toug", and stories of that ilk, hardly regard Mr. Beadle as a public benefactor, but, on the other hand, one must remember with abiding gratitude that he inaugurated the movement that put the best thoughts—the greatest books—within the reach of the poorest.

There are only about 130,000 Quakers in the world, and the number does not tend to increase, remarks the New York Tribune. In England, Ireland and Australia it is estimated that there are 25,000, the remainder being in the United States and Canada. The simplicity of the original faith would hardly seem to admit a schism, yet they are divided like other sects, each division denies the orthodoxy of the others. They comprise several different societies with minor subdivisions difficult to follow, some as minute as to be represented by only a congregation or two. What are called the Old Orthodox Quakers are mainly distributed through the Western and Northwestern States, with a few scattered meetings in North Carolina; in New England the Wilburites prevail; what are known as the Primitive Friends are only to be found in Philadelphia, but in that city, as the headquarters of the faith in America, are to be found samples of every variety of Quaker known to exist. The Hicksites are to be found principally in New York and Pennsylvania. How the divided fragments of the sect differ from each other is not well known except to themselves, and they might find it difficult to explain to those outside of the fold what the divergence of faith and practice really are. But all preserve in a great degree the simplicity of life and conduct inculcated by their great founder, and the community has wrought an influence upon the world out of all proportion to its numbers.

THE LEGISLATURE.

DOINGS OF OUR LAW MAKERS AT RALEIGH.

Assemblies Working Hard to Make This 60 Day Session a Memorable One.

SENATE.—Bill to prohibit prize-fighting in this State (enacts a penalty of \$500 or one year imprisonment for principals and abettors); passed second and third readings.

Bill to permit partridges and other game to be shipped from the State passed second and third readings; to amend the charter of the Fayetteville Press and Storage Company, passed second and third readings; to amend the law in regard to marriage licenses and reduce the fee from \$3 to \$1.50; tabled.

HOUSE.—A bill to allow the people of the town of Warsaw to vote on the question of whether liquor shall be sold or not was taken up and after a lively discussion was passed.

Bills passed final reading incorporating the trustees of Wats Hospital at Durham, and also to allow an extension of the corporate limits of the town of Durham.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Long, to let the public printing to the lowest bidder; Mr. Chandler, to repeal chap. 98, laws of 1887, in regard to town characters; Mr. White, of Alliance, to incorporate the Burlington Banking Company; Mr. Norris, to amend section 2218 of the Code, for the encouragement and promotion of agriculture; Mr. Farthing, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

Bills disposed of: To work public roads by taxation and employment of convict labor; referred. For the relief of David Fox, of Alexander county, an ex-Confederate soldier; tabled. To amend the charter of the Fayetteville Press Company; re-referred. To abolish the Inferior Court of Swain county; passed third reading. To repeal chap. 246, laws of 1885, relating to the stock law of Fender county; passed third reading. To repeal chap. 326, laws of 1892, relating to the stock law of Pamlico county, passed third reading. To incorporate the trustees of Wats Hospital in the city of Durham; passed third reading. To repeal chap. 484, laws of 1893, in regard to the fence law in Pitt county; passed third reading. To define butter and regulate the sale thereof. The bill compels all dealers in butterine, oleomargarine, etc., to label each package and place thereon the chemical ingredients of such article; passed third reading.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented, among them one from citizens of Yadkin county, praying to be delivered from excessive taxation for sale of liquor and asking that the license tax be \$25 instead of \$200. There was also a petition from Anson county people, asking for a temperance law.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Pool, to incorporate the Cedar Lumber and Shingle Company; Mr. Wooten, to amend the charter of Kinston; Mr. Henderson, to incorporate the North Wilkesboro Academic and Industrial Institute; Mr. Smith, of Stanley, to amend the charter of the town of Albemarle; Mr. Ewart, to allow the appointment of women as notaries public, and for the protection of hotel keepers.

A resolution came up raising a committee of three Senators and five Representatives to investigate expenses of the various departments, the committee to investigate particularly the expenses of the Agricultural Department, Geological Survey, etc., and to be given authority to examine witnesses, send for persons and papers, and to ascertain if there are any superfluous officials. Mr. Hileman said the purpose of the resolution was to save the House a great deal of time in the investigation of various expenses, etc. The resolution was unanimously adopted. At 11 o'clock the special order, the bill to establish the county of Scotland was taken up. It proposes to create the county out of four townships in Richmond county, that the amendment of Mr. Henderson, that the question of county or no county be submitted to the people of Richmond county next August, as amended by Mr. French, that the vote be by the people living within the territory (the four townships) then came up. The vote on Mr. Henderson's amendment was taken, and was yes 55, noes 33. The bill as amended then came up on second reading. It passed, yeas 52, noes 38.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from citizens of Warsaw against the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law. Bills introduced and read the first time: By Mr. Wall, to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury; also to let the printing of the county exhibits to the lowest bidder; Mr. Long, to require all railroads to redeem unused tickets.

The following bill was disposed of: To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco by warehouses; passed third reading.

HOUSE.—A favorable report was made on the bill to make an appropriation for the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This is for \$10,000 for running expenses each year.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Nelson, to provide for additional buildings, etc., at the Agricultural and Mechanical College; appropriated \$30,000 for 1895-'6. By Mr. Wooten, to make a horse or mule come within the meaning of sect. 1799 of the Code, so dealers who sell them can take liens to secure payment.

The Scotland county bill was tabled by an admittedly erroneous ruling by Speaker Walsler.

FRIDAY.

SENATE.—The death of Dr. S. A. Williams, representative from Warren, was announced, and Senators Cook and Mercer were appointed to accompany the remains to Warrenton.

Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Mewborne, to establish graded school in Kinston; Mr. White, of Alexander, to amend the public school laws of the State; Mr. Carver, to authorize Fayetteville to operate an electric and motive power company; Mr. Norris, in regard to buying and selling poisonous drugs; Mr. Rice, to incorporate New Hanover Stock and

Poultry Association; Mr. Dowd, to incorporate the town of Biddleville; also to incorporate the Retreat at Charlotte; also to authorize the city of Charlotte to purchase the fair grounds; Mr. Black, for the better protection of railroad employes.

Adjourning at 12 m. out of respect for the memory of the late Dr. S. A. Williams.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Gates, offered a joint resolution as follows: "Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of Dr. S. A. Williams, the member of the House from the county of Warren, who departed this life at 3 o'clock this morning. That a committee be appointed, with a like committee from the Senate, to accompany his remains to his late residence. That we tender to his family and friends our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. That the General Assembly do now adjourn through respect for his memory until 10 o'clock tomorrow."

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Speaker Walsler appointed as the committee, Messrs. Smith, of Gates; Yates, Williams, of Craven, and McLean.

SATURDAY.

SENATE.—The bill in regard to hunting deer in Bladen county caused humorous debate. In answer to a question, Mr. Carver said he was a deer hunter and knew what he was talking about. Mr. Fowler: "How many have you killed?" Mr. Carver: "I have killed 87 and caught one."

The bill passed second and third readings. To amend section 607 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This is an important matter. It gives any person the right to bring suit to try the title to office without the consent of the Attorney General; passed over informally upon request of Senator Adams. To amend section 3063 of the Code; this adds the Farmers' Alliance to the insurance exemptions granted Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias; passed second and third readings. To amend the constitution of North Carolina prohibiting State officers from taking railroad passes and franking privileges from telegraph and telephone companies; tabled. To improve the public roads by taxation and use of convict labor—levies a tax of 15 cents and 45 cents on the poll and to be in all cases submitted to qualified voters; informally passed over till Monday. Bill to regulate labor; tabled.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, to amend the public school laws, to prevent the State Superintendent from constraining the public school law and forcing the county boards to accept his construction, and also taking away his power to select school books. Speaker Walsler announced that his ruling in the county of Scotland case last Thursday was erroneous. He then laid the bill before the House. The bill as amended submits to the vote of the people of all of Richmond county the question whether the new county shall be created or not. Without debate the bill passed its third reading, 71 yeas, 7 noes. A bill for the relief of the overseers of the public roads of the State was tabled.

MONDAY.

SENATE.—President pro tem. Frank opened the session. The bill that fees under section 1799 of the Code be reduced to 25 cents—registration of lien bonds on crops—gave rise to a long discussion. It finally passed amended to 50 cents fees, and probate fee, 10 cents. Mr. Ahell introduced a bill to prescribe a form for crop lien.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to increase the appropriation to the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College \$5,000; also a bill by Mr. Cheek, to forbid any public officer of the State from having a free pass on railroads, making the punishment forfeiture of office, and the giving of a pass to such officer by a railroad a misdemeanor. Bills passed final reading to allow county commissioners to exempt volunteer firemen from poll tax; to allow an increase of taxation for public schools in Charlotte; to aid in carrying on the normal school; to incorporate Booneville, Yadkin county; to regulate surveying, in case the surveyor has an interest in the lands to be surveyed. The House tabled the bill to abolish the death penalty; also one to create courts of oyer and terminer. There was an amusing debate of a bill to change the name of Hanging Dog township, Cherokee county, and it was finally tabled. There was a lengthy debate on a bill to provide the working of convicts on roads, especially on the amendments to exclude females, and some cases of inhumanity to that sex were cited.

SOUTH DAKOTA NEEDS AID.

A Pitiful Story of Starvation and Suffering in Gregory County.

A Yankton, Dakota, special says that a pathetic appeal for aid for the starving settlers on the Sioux reservation in the organized county of Gregory was sent out. Six hundred and fifty families, comprising 2,500 people, hungry women and children, are going barefooted. They have subsisted thus far on parched corn. Aid should be sent to Fairfax, Gregory county.

Hunters Want 100,000 Acres.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Before the joint committee on agriculture there was a hearing on the bill to allow 100,000 acres of Currituck Sound to be entered just as swamp lands are entered. Shooting clubs there desire to get this great expanse of water and offer \$50,000 for it, the money to go to the school fund. Ex-Judge MacRae made an argument in support of the bill. A Mr. Piervier is here as the agent of the clubs who wish to make this singular purchase.

Activity of South Carolina Alliance-men.

The South Carolina Farmers' Alliance is taking steps to do some active work. The Newberry alliance has made a demand for an extra meeting at Columbia the third week in this month for consideration of fertilizer rates. The idea seems to be to get the alliance men together and let them mutually agree to some plan for the betterment of the farming classes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

There has been no end to talk about the alleged remarks of a Southern Senator to August Belmont, the American agent of Rothschilds, who came to Washington to talk about needed financial legislation. After Mr. Belmont had given the Senator his idea of what ought to be done, the Senator is reported to have said: "Mr. Belmont, you are a very rich man. You own a great many government bonds; now let me tell you something. We, in the South, own a great deal of cotton, and cotton is not worth 50 cents on the dollar today. Now, we do not propose that your bonds shall be worth more than our cotton." If that conversation really occurred it is not surprising that Mr. Belmont did not remain in Washington.

Few people who have not studied one of the annual reports of the Public Printer have any idea of what an immense establishment the Government Printing office is. It costs \$125,000 a year to run the Congressional Record more than \$1,000,000 to pay for the books and pamphlets, mostly reports, turned out every year. In addition to the printed matter the office turns out every year something like 350,000 blank books. Three of these blank books are made annually for the names, addresses, and accounts of the Senators and Representatives with the government. Each of these books has 1,200 pages, weighs 85 pounds and costs to produce \$65. It is claimed that no such blank books are made anywhere else. Last year the bindery used 35,000 sheep skins, 3,000 Turkish goat skins, known as "morocco," and 100,000 square feet of Russian leather, which is made from cow-hide, besides other binding material.

When the question was squarely put to Mr. Teller, who is by general consent regarded as the leader of the silver men in the Senate, would the silver Senators deliberately prevent the passage of an appropriation bill with a rider providing for the issue of bonds or other financial legislation objectionable to them?—he replied in the most positive tone: "They would. We believe that all the present developments are a part of a plan which had its origin when Mr. Cleveland entered upon his second administration to put the country on a gold basis and create a permanent debt for the investment of the capitalist class in this country. We do not propose to see this done, even if it should result in an extra session. We have no fears of an extra session, and no threats in that line can disturb us. We should certainly fight an appropriation bill, with such a rider, just as vigorously as any other bill, and you cannot make that statement too strong."

Senator Fritchard, of North Carolina, has been invited to Boston by the Middlesex Club of that city.

Representative Izlar, of South Carolina, was at the Postoffice Department and found the indications to be that railway mail service will be put on the Coast Line between Remini and Denmark.

The House knocked out the omnibus Southern war claims, which had secured an order for consideration from the committee on rules. It was to pay \$726,000, \$872 of which was due to two North Carolinians, Furneyford Mercer, of Jones county, \$747, and William H. Mathias, administrator of Sinton Speight, or Spikes, of Gates, \$125.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Granted to Southern inventors last week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and Foreign patents, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. T. A. Bryan, Baltimore, Md., cooking vessel. E. Cammerer, Louisville, Ky., gas generating coal oil burner. A. L. Clark, Jackson, Tenn., implement for removing carburetor tubes from the ground. H. W. Crouch, Charleston, S. C., pile driver. H. Eisert, Baltimore, and R. B. Talcott, Garrett Park, Md., radiator valve. C. H. Field, Dalton, Ga., baling press. J. D. Gray, Baltimore, Md., direct acting steam engine. H. P. Hurst, Summit, Miss., breech loading ordnance. W. C. Lyuham, Richmond, Va., means for binding and suspending packages of paper bags. W. J. Millsaps, Fordyce, Ark., pipe thimble. J. C. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md., bottle stopper. R. O. Toole, Mechanicstown, Md., primary battery. W. J. Pohlman, Woodbrook, Md., controller or switch for electric motors.

R. B. Snowden and A. C. Ives, Ocala, Fla., automatic electric safety system for railroads. D. B. Strone, Salem, Va., cigarette machine. J. C. Swan, Lone Cedar, W. Va., nut lock. R. W. Traylor, Richmond, Va., grinding mill. E. C. Wiley, Bristol, Tenn., circuit closer for railway rails.

INGERSOLL LIVES.

Rumor that He Was Dead Proves Untrue.

NEW YORK.—A rumor to the effect that Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll had died suddenly, reached this city. Mr. Ingersoll was found at his residence and the rumor is dispelled, and our so-called female invalids port every day on the water, and some of them even row a boat to the island without a man. I have the same old story that I hear all over, "Some rules here, and I am content to take a second place for my wife as an aristocrat and I am nothing but a democrat."—Bill Arps' Letter at a Constitution.

The Whiskey Trust Goes Down.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A grand coup was sprung by President Greenhut and his friends and the big organization known as the Distillers' and Cattle Feeding Company is in the hands of two receivers, appointed by Judge Grosscup, of the United States District Court. The receivers, E. F. Lawrence, a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Joseph B. Greenhut, of Peoria, filed their bonds for \$300,000 each before the court and were duly qualified to act.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

DRAWN A LINE BETWEEN ARISTOCRAT AND DEMOCRAT.

Animals and Birds as Illustrations. Florida Still a Paradise.

There seems to be an aristocracy in all things, animate and inanimate, and the human face is no exception to this law of nature. The Creator made some things for honor and some for dishonor. He made some creatures to rank other creatures; some people to rank other people, and nobles have any right to make a fuss about it. The word aristocracy comes from the Greek word aristos, the best, and aristos should not be confounded with plutocracy, the gold-bugs, who rank money above brains and virtue. Gold and silver are useful metals and have always been considered one of the great necessities of life. The word aristocracy is a good one. The Creator put some gold in paradise and it has ranked all metals since. From silver and copper are far more useful than gold. But just so do diamonds and pearls rank marble and granite. In the visible nature we find that mahogany and rosewood and ebony and the royal palm rank the Greek work, the best, and aristos is the best. "He smelleth the bottle from afar and noeth at a far." Among the fowls of the air we see the eagle towering in his pride. He is of no account to mankind, and yet we sing: "Great bird of the wilderness, lonely and grand. With an eye never dimmed and a neck never bowed."

And we stamp his image on our money and claim him as the great American eagle. The chief difference between him and the buzzard is that the eagle never dies. He is a hero for he prefers that that is dead. But the eagle is an aristocrat and the buzzard is a democrat. Comin', however, down, we find the mockingbird, ranking the fowls of the air. He is a democrat, and he is useful, such as the oak, the hickory and the ash. The orange and the apple rank other fruits. The rose ranks the flowers and the Marchal Niel ranks all the roses. He is the best of the birds at the head of the list. "He smelleth the bottle from afar and noeth at a far." Among the fowls of the air we see the eagle towering in his pride. He is of no account to mankind, and yet we sing: "Great bird of the wilderness, lonely and grand. With an eye never dimmed and a neck never bowed."

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THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

The Farmer Has a New Enemy and the Department of Agriculture is Investigating It.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture is engaged in the investigation of a species of which has been introduced into southeastern Texas from Mexico. The insect is practically new to entomologists although it has been found that thirty years ago it caused the abandonment of cotton culture around Monclova, Mexico.

Texas cotton planters observed its work in their fields for the first time last summer and specimens were sent to the Department of Agriculture for investigation. An expert was sent into the field under the direction of the entomologist, Dr. L. O. Howard, and remained through the fall and early winter months, carefully studying the habits of the insect. A district of about 6,000 square miles is now infested. The insect bores into the cotton boll and ruins the fiber and the seed. In some instances during the past summer it has caused a loss of from 58 to 90 per cent of the crop. It spreads rather slowly by flight, but is apt to be carried into new regions in cotton brought from the infested fields to the somewhat widely separated cotton gins. The Department of Agriculture has warned the State of Texas, through a letter written to the Governor, of the probable extent of the damage to the crop in Texas in the near future, and the possibility of the spread of the insect to neighboring cotton-growing States. Immediate legislation is urged, legislation which will isolate the affected region and also the Mexican border.

Convicts to Make Shoes.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Superintendent Neal, of the State penitentiary, confirms the news that a company of Northerners will, in a few days, start a shoe factory within the walls of