

MARION RECORD.  
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J. C. LINNEY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY AND HOME ENTERPRISE.

A dollar kept in circulation at home is worth five hundred dollars circulating so far away that not one of them will ever reach home. The man that sends his money abroad for anything that he can buy at home is an enemy to himself and his neighbor. Spend five dollars with your neighbor to-day and he may spend the five dollars with you tomorrow. The following is said to have been an actual occurrence: Ten men sat at a table taking their dinner. One of them said to the man occupying the seat next to him, "I owe you ten dollars," and handed him a ten dollar bill. The second did the same to the third, the third to the fourth, and so on until the ten dollars had made the circuit of the entire ten men, paid \$100 of indebtedness, and finally found lodgment in the purse of him who first parted with it.

People often imagine that a thing that comes from "up North" or "away off" is better and prettier than the same thing made at home. "Up North," "imported," "from a distance," and such like phrases have a charm, a fascination about them that the little word "home made" seems to have lost, if it ever possessed it.

It is an actual fact that a thriving city of our State has a large furniture factory; it is an actual fact that the furniture manufactured there is shipped North; and it is an actual fact that our furniture dealers send North and buy the identical furniture and have it shipped South, thus paying freight on it from South to North and from North to South again. It is no wonder in the world that the North is "rich and powerful" while the South is "poor and feeble." Now what is true in reference to North and South is true in reference to State and State, county and county, town and town, man and man. As my neighbor prospers, I prosper; his adversity is my adversity. Let's build up home, ourselves and our neighbors, and when we have done that there will be no desire to "go west and build up with the country;" for we will have built up our own country and built up ourselves with it.

How Is This.

The opponents of free silver warn us against what they call dangerous experiments, and insist that we shall let well enough alone. If it were well enough there might be some pertinence and sense in this kind of talk, but it is not well enough. We contend that, notwithstanding the increased industries, the increased wealth as figured out by the statisticians, and the increase of big fortunes of the few, this country is not, taken as a whole, really as prosperous as it was twenty-five years ago, and we further contend that the same kind of "prosperity" for the next twenty-five years would put the country absolutely in the hands of the few who would then own nearly if not quite all of the wealth of the country of which they now own about one-half.

It was a bad day for the people of this country when the money power got hold of its Treasury and became dictators of its financial policy. It was a bad day when in concert with the grasping gold handlers of England they made successful war upon the silver dollar which until then had been the honored money of the people, more honored than gold and in more general use.

It is contended by the gold standard advocates that instead of an injury the demonization of silver was an absolute benefit. Mr. Trenchard said in his speech at the anti-slavery meeting in Philadelphia last week that the great mistake made was in not adhering more closely to the demonization of silver than we had done, and that if we had stuck to the gold idea squarely we would have been much more prosperous and the country would have become much wealthier.

Now, any one who knows anything about the condition of this country since 1890 knows that it has undergone a radical change since then. In 1890 tramps were as few as birds of paradise, and millionaires were equally as scarce. Tramps and millionaires represent the two extremes, both of which are unhealthy, and strange as it may seem, both of which spring directly or indirectly from the same cause, or causes. We do not

think it would be difficult to show that the tramp and the millionaire are both the progeny of the financial and tariff legislation of this country, which is equivalent almost to saying that they are the progeny of financial legislation, for a protective tariff is essentially financial legislation, legislation to take money by tribute from one person's pocket and put it into the pocket of another person.

It does not necessarily follow that because the tramp and the millionaire come after this legislation they therefore had their patrimony lost, but until it can be shown that something else produced them it will be fair to assume that this did. What else did?

Until they began their new systems of finance and protection this country prospered, and although it is contended that there was less money in the country then in proportion to population than there is now, it was more generally and equably distributed and performed the office of money better than it does now. When they began their tinkering with the finances, destroyed the established system and erected another in its stead they took the money out of the hands of the masses and made it possible for the few to control and monopolize it, and then we saw the birth of the millionaire class, and his twin-brother—strange as this may sound—the tramp. By this monstrous system the few got control of the country, got the people and the government in their power and from that day almost without interruption dictated our financial policy. Combining with the money controllers of England, who recognized only gold as money, they moved against silver and in 1873 succeeded in demonetizing it, and from that on the work of ruin among the people was rapid.

If that was the blessing they claim it was how will they account for the fact of the general fall in the prices of nearly everything that was not controlled by some ring or combine? how account for the great and continuous decline in the prices of all farm products, for the depreciation in the values of farming lands in some of the States where the farmers ought to be prosperous if they were prosperous anywhere, for the discontent upon the farms and the large movement of the rural population to the towns and cities, and from the small towns to the cities? Up to 1890 the prices of farm products were on the increase, farm lands were appreciating in value, the tendency of population was from the cities into the country.

Tramps, low prices, depreciated lands and abandoned farms is what they call prosperity, the thing they don't want disturbed, and to prevent the disturbance of which they beseech us to try no new experiments by adding to the volume of silver. With the experience of the past twenty years the American people who do not run money-lending establishments got up on the present plan have about concluded that some experimenting is worth trying, and that it is time they had something to say about the financial system under which they must live.—Wilmington Star.

The Same Old Story.

A special of June 13, from New York, says: Albert S. Moore combined the superintendency of a Sunday school in Harlem with the trusteeship of a silk company in Wall street, and the study of Tolstoy in his private library with the study of speculation on the stock exchange to such an extent and with such unfortunate results that he is now a prisoner in the Tombs on the charge of having swindled several banks in this city out of an amount estimated to be almost \$150,000.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, Mr. Justice Harlan delivering the opinion of the court, that if a man can defend himself, it is not necessary for him to get out of another man's way on his own premises, when the latter is making a hostile demonstration. That is to say, a man need not retreat from a hostile intruder upon his own premises.

The story is told at Chicago that on Judge Gresham's acceptance of the office of Secretary of State ten wealthy friends and admirers of his in that city subscribed \$50,000, which was turned over to the use of the Judge, it being known that he was a poor man, and ill-provided to maintain an establishment at Washington befitting his office. No one who knew the man needs to be told that he firmly declined to accept a dollar of money he had not earned. Secretary Gresham was certainly out of place in this renegade and money-loving administration.—Fayetteville Observer.

John Carnes, of Black Mountain, accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting one day last week.

Major John Erwin, of Asheville, is dead.

Salisbury will have a double hanging in July. It will be public.

Barke Buys Books.

Charlotte Observer.  
RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, June 11.—Probably the most unique literary feature ever transpiring in our state occurred to-day when Burke county took 1,500 novels to sell. Owing to failure on the publisher's part to comply with their contract, Arthur T. Abernethy, a year ago, declined to receive a number of copies of "The Hell You Say," his second novel. To-day the county took them and will advertise and sell them to recover expenses of litigation. Burke county now should read his last: "In a D—l of a fix." [The only thing the matter with this statement is that it's a H—l of a lie.—Ed. Morganton Herald.]

A Methodist Story.

A good old Methodist lady attending services in a suburban Episcopal church became happy under the preaching of the word and ejaculated: "Glory!" She was admonished to keep quiet by two of the brethren, and nodded assent; but, soon becoming forgetful, responded "Hallelujah!" The brethren again called her attention to the disturbance, and told her that if she did not keep quiet they would be compelled to remove her. The sermon proceeded, and the old lady, becoming very happy and forgetful of her surroundings, shouted out, "Glory to God!" This was too much for the brethren, and they tried to lead her out; but she refused to walk, so they carried her. On the way she said: "I am honored above my Master; for while he was carried by one ass, I am carried by two."—Philadelphia Record.

Reasons for Divorce in Italy.

The following are grounds for which divorces have been granted by the Italian courts:  
For calling his wife's sister a thief.  
For beating his wife's pet dog.  
For constantly chewing tobacco.  
For cutting his wife's curls without her consent.  
For refusing to take his wife out for a walk.  
For refusing to sew on her husband's trousers buttons.  
For forcing his wife to sit up until after midnight.  
For the wife's staying in bed until noon.  
For refusing to let her husband go too near the kitchen fire on a cold day.  
For dragging her husband out of bed by the beard.  
For the wife's strolling around town and shopping instead of attending to her domestic duties.—Italian Paper.

A Close Shave.

In arguing a point before a judge of the superior court, Colonel Folk, of the Mountain Circuit in North Carolina, laid down a very doubtful proposition of law. The judge eyed him for a moment and queried, "Colonel Folk, do you think that is law?" The colonel gracefully bowed and replied: "Candor compels me to say that I do not, but I do not know how it would strike your honor." The judge deliberated a few moments and gravely said: "That may not be contempt of court, but it is a close shave."

A Big if and a Big Jump.

Were a man's muscles and limbs as well set for jumping as those of a flea, he could stand on the dome at Washington and make one swoop that would send him three and one half times around the earth.—Chronicle of Curiosities.

Henry Watterson says: "If the Kentucky Democratic convention ten days from now declares in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other low ratio, from 25,000 to 40,000 Democratic voters will support the Republican ticket."

The Memphis convention adopted the following: "That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal tender standard, money equal with gold and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality."

A maiden lady in Newburg keeps a parrot which swears and a monkey which chews tobacco. She says that between the two she doesn't miss a husband very much.—The Globe, Atchison.

A Denver preacher declares that there are "10,000 people going to hell on bicycles." But that isn't half as many as are going there on foot and otherwise.

The Washington Post says that Tom Settle is looming as the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

At Greenville, Sunday a week ago, a colored Baptist minister immersed 75 candidates in Tar river in 35 minutes.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In compliance with the laws of North Carolina the Board of Health of the town of Marion hereby warns all residents of Marion to clean up their premises at once and to keep the same free from filth. Persons refusing to heed this warning must suffer the full penalty of the law.  
B. A. Cheek, Supt. of Health.

The Causes and Progress of the Revolutionary Movement in North Carolina.

BY J. L. WOODWARD.  
[Concluded.]

If we are to call the Sons of Liberty patriots why not call those patriots who not only thought, but acted, when the trying hour came? The eastern people thought the Revolutionary movement just a step beyond the bounds of discretion, for, while they thought the taxes unjust, they did not think that resorting to arms was the proper way to remedy the evil. The eastern population could not fully appreciate the perilous condition to which their western friends were in, or they would not have opposed their movement so openly.

The following are the leading principles of the agreement which the Regulators signed, as given by Wheeler:

"We, the subscribers, do voluntarily form ourselves into an association for regulating public grievances and abuse of power, in the following particulars, with others of the like nature that may occur:

1. We will pay no more taxes until we are satisfied that they are agreeable to law, and applied to the purpose therein mentioned, unless we cannot help it or are forced.
2. We will pay no officer any more fees than the law allows, unless we are obliged to do it.
3. We will contribute to collections for defraying necessary expenses attending the work according to our abilities.
4. In case of difference in judgment we will submit to the judgment of the majority of our body. To all of which we solemnly swear that we will stand true and faithful to this cause till we bring things to true regulation, according to the true intent and meaning hereof in the judgment of the majority of us."

Another of these principles which is too long to quote in full may be summed up in the appeal which they made to the Governor to remedy their grievances and let them disband.

This organization, though apparently destroyed at the battle of Alamance, never ceased to exist until the adoption of the State constitution in 1776, at which time the colonies had been welded together by the obligations of mutual aid and protection taken by the members of the Continental Congress. The people of North Carolina were not long wearied with the presence of Gov. Tryon after the battle of Alamance. He doubtless thought he would enjoy greater personal security, honor, and remuneration as Governor of the State of New York, a position which he had been coveting for a number of years. Had he remained in North Carolina he would have needed a large additional body of troops to protect himself from the wrath of the Regulators whom he had so cruelly outraged. Gov. Martin, his successor, was too far sighted to follow the same policy as his predecessor, though he did persist in the old way of carrying his point by dissolving the Assembly. There arose the same old dispute over collecting taxes, to prevent which one hundred Regulators had laid down their lives. The debt in 1773 had increased to the enormous amount of sixty-six thousand pounds, though the taxes had been collected every year since the issue of the Provincial notes; but the Revolution was soon to put an end to this regime by the expulsion of the Governor and the abolition of his system of taxes.

The judiciary department was doubtless the most defective, as well as corrupt, branch of the Provincial government. Bancroft says of North Carolina, that she had no law and no lawyers. The reason for there being no law was mainly a lack of legal publications of court proceedings. While the few judges were somewhat acquainted with the law, litigants having no reliable attorneys were compelled to learn law by experience which generally proved to be a very costly way of gaining legal information. The trial of Edmund Fanning and the three Regulators already mentioned is only one of the many examples of bribery and injustice on the part of the so-called judges. The fact is that the judges acted much in accordance with the policy of the Governor and other royal authorities on whom they were dependent for their positions. A full discussion of all the judicial acts passed in the Provincial period would require a separate treatise, but one of the most important of these bills deserves to be mentioned just here. The Court Bill was brought up while Arthur Dobbs was Governor, and again under the administration of Gov. Martin. One of the leading provisions in its last consideration was the "right of attachment." There were a number of traders and merchants living in England who held land in North Carolina. Cases arising on these lands were tried in England, but this incurred such a heavy expense that most cases thus arising went untended. The effect of the Court Bill was to have these cases tried in the Provincial Courts and to attach these lands on which the provincial tax had not been paid.

The harangue between the Leg-

islature and the Governor grew from bad to worse. The Battle of Lexington fired the patriots of North Carolina. Governor Martin took refuge on board the British Cruiser and attempted to guide the affairs of the Province by written instructions, but this proved fruitless. The people of North Carolina had severed forever their relations with royal authorities and by the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence had declared themselves a free and independent people eighteen months before the National Declaration at Philadelphia.

Thus far an attempt has been made to trace the different internal causes that operated in North Carolina from 1759 to 1775 to bring about the Revolution.

There are a great many religious and socialistic features that contributed to bring about revolution in North Carolina, but which cannot be mentioned in so short a treatise as this.

A comparison of North Carolina with the other colonies shows that she was not troubled with any such restriction as the Boston Port Bill, doubtless because the two sea port towns, New Bern and Wilmington, located upon rivers that at that time were navigable only for small vessels, had attracted very little commercial attention in England. Neither was North Carolina threatened with the revocation of her charter as Massachusetts was by the Massachusetts Bill. While New England was confined to the district east of the Alleghenies by virtue of the Quebec Act of 1764, which extended the limits of Quebec to the Ohio River and placed this newly acquired territory, but she saw, and so did the other southern colonies, that this was only a scheme contrived to pacify the French settlers and keep them from joining the colonists in the war that was soon to follow.

There seems to be no evidence that North Carolina went into the Revolutionary War for selfish purposes. The indications however are strongly in favor of the negative view, and many historians intimate that if the other colonies had not revolted, North Carolina would at least, the authority for which is the Regulator's war and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

It is better to give while you are living than to leave your money to be divided among lawyers.

"Love is blind," but jealousy sees more than rally exists.

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Beef Proposals.

Sealed proposals (endorsed proposal for beef contract) will be received at my office from now until 6 p. m. of July 3rd for furnishing beef for the State Hospital, for the period beginning July 15th 1895, and ending July 15th 1896. Beef to be of prime quality, butchered in the vicinity of and delivered at the hospital on the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week and every week in quantities running from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. per week.  
A bond of \$500 with approved security will be required for faithful performance of contract. The Executive Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.  
F. W. ST. ROGGE, Steward.  
By order of the Executive Committee, Morganton, N. C., June 3, 1895.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a mortgage deed, made and executed to L. B. Harris by C. Allen and his wife, P. J. Allen, on the 4th day of March 1892, and duly registered in Book 5, Page 186, of Mortgage Deeds, in the office of Register of Deeds of McDowell county, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Marion, N. C., on Monday July 2nd 1895, at twelve o'clock, the following tract of land to-wit: Containing 30 acres more or less, adjoining lands of L. B. Harris and others in Sugar Hill township and lying on the waters of Greasy Creek. Further information will be found in Book above mentioned in office of Register of Deeds of McDowell county. This day of June 1895.  
J. D. LEBRETER,  
Assignee of L. B. Harris.

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Respectfully,

T. I. Gillam.

Morganton, N. C.

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