

DID YOU KNOW?

THAT on Jan'y 20th, when I announced that I was going out of the goods business, I had on hand over

\$7,000.00 worth of stock

Which I have been selling at wholesale cost?

DO YOU KNOW?

THAT more than half of those goods have been sold? And how much you have lost by not supplying yourself here?

The Remainder is Going

If you miss a bargain its YOUR LOSS—not mine—so as originally stated, I AM GOING OUT OF THE GOODS BUSINESS.

J. R. Swann

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

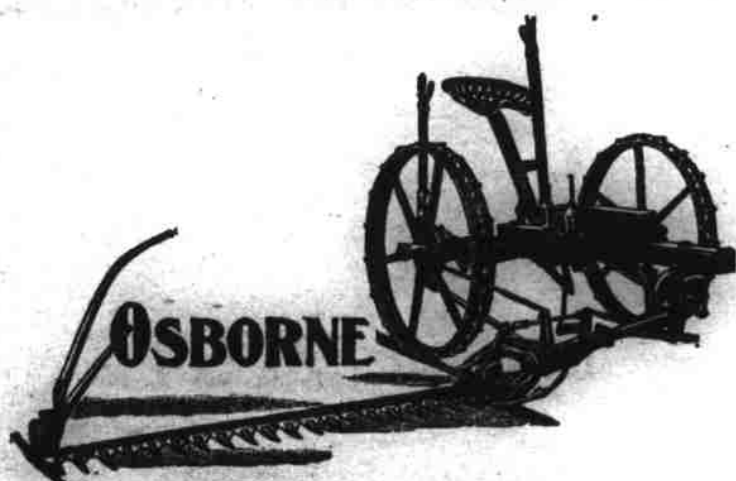
OUR RECLEANED "GILT EDGE" CLOVER SEED

Is the BEST in town. We also have a large stock of Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Blue Grass. See our Seeds. SWEET POTATOES THIS WEEK.

WE SELL Everything GUDGER'S WE BUY Anything

Improved Farm Machinery

THE LATEST LABOR- SAVING INVENTIONS for Agriculture. ALSO THE BEST.



COLUMBIA MOWER.

Reapers, Cultivators, Disc-Harrows, Hay-Rakes and Cultivators. Fertilizers of all grades.

It will be to the interest of my farmer friends to see me before buying any of these things.

W. C. SPRINKLE, Marshall, North Carolina. Apr 25, 1902

STATIONERY, BOOKLETS, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS &

GENERAL JOB PRINTING.

We attend to the whole business. Tell us what you want—we will do the rest, and nobody can do it better. Address RECORD PRINTING CO., Marshall, N. C.

\$500 OFF THE PRICE ON ALL NISSEN WAGONS.

We have in stock 2 1/2 and 3 inch gears in medium height or low wheels as desired, suitable for the road, or lumber hauling. Specially ironed with extra thick steel tire, etc. This great reduction in price applies only to our present stock. After these are sold, the old prices will be resumed. COME AND SECURE ONE BEFORE THEY ARE GONE.

T. S. Morrison, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. T. C. SMITH. Wholesale Druggist, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

40 years in drugs.

MADISON COUNTY RECORD

Published Every Friday, by THE RECORD PRINTING CO. J. R. SWANN, Business Manager.

We challenge the Enterprise, the official organ of the Court-House Ring and the claim speculators of the county, to point out a single instance in which we have made a mis-statement of facts, or have mis-quoted the records of the county.

The Enterprise, as puny as it is in understanding, realizes that the tax-payers of the county are becoming very much dissatisfied with the present Ring Rule of the county affairs and knows that if the Court House Ring does not get up some false cry for an issue at the next election that the Ring Rule of Madison county is going to be overthrown in November.

So the Enterprise is trying to console itself at the present over an imaginary breach among some of the democrats of the county, which only exists in the weak and distorted imagination of its editor-in-chief, Little Windy Tommy.

The Enterprise is welcome to all the consolation that it can get out of any split in the democratic party of this county at the next election for we will inform them now that every true democrat in the county will be standing shoulder to shoulder against the men who are nominated by the "Ring." Little Windy Tommy could spend his time just as profitably to himself and the county by looking after the interest of the county to pay for some of those big fees he gets out of the public funds, as to spend it trying to discover a breach in the democratic party.

In the campaign two years ago the Enterprise and its associates shed crocodile tears in every nook and corner of this county over the poor white men, as they alleged, that would be disfranchised because they could not read and write. And by their much impertunity and loud talk they succeeded in making a great many democrats fearful that such might be the fact.

But since the New Constitution is adopted and it is known by every man that no white man is to be disfranchised because they can't read and it is demonstrated before every man's eyes the falsehoods that crowd told in the last campaign; they try to get out of the deplorable dilemma into which they have gotten themselves, by howling long and loud about disfranchising people because they do not pay their taxes.

The children of North Carolina must be educated and they can't be educated without money to educate them with and the money can't be raised without taxation, and it is nothing but fair for every man who is able bodied or has property to contribute his share to the public schools of the State and to take care of the aged and infirm who can't care for themselves.

And further more there is no more use of the discussion of the New Constitution being an issue before the people now than there is of making a campaign on the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution. All the talk in the world won't change either the Federal Constitution or the State Constitution until it is brought before the people and there is no change as to either one before the people at this time.

Why not discuss matters that are to be voted on? Such as repealing the high taxes of Madison county and getting our county indebtedness in such a shape that it can be paid without first doubling itself in interest. There are plenty of things

to be talked about that is to be legislated on and why not talk about these things.

If you wish a clean and decent administration of public affairs you must select clean men to fill the offices. They should be honest, efficient and strictly sober. A man who is full of whiskey or beer all the time is not competent to attend to his own affairs much less those of the public.

The Hickory Press boasts that it is the only republican paper in the New Ninth Congressional district. Madison county is in the Ninth and it seems strange that the Press never heard of the Enterprise with all of its boasted circulation.

One of the chief services a newspaper can render to the people of a community is to make public all that concerns its interests particularly in the administration of public affairs. This as well as giving the news, has come to be recognized as a function of the newspaper. The people have a right to know and it is, in fact, one of the duties of citizenship to be informed as to the way in which public affairs are conducted. The newspaper is the most available and effective means of disseminating information. Reports of the action of government officials, of the conduct of governmental departments, of the expenditure of public funds, also reports of the doings of political leaders and parties, and of those companies that are incorporated to serve the public are as important as any news that can be published and should be carefully scrutinized by citizens whose interests are concerned.—Asheville Gazette.

THE RECORD has been pursuing the above course since its establishment without fear or favor and we believe the general public is being benefited to some extent and are generally pleased with our policy. Still the Enterprise and a few of its "Ring-masters" think it a great crime to give the public any information at all about county affairs, but then we did not start out to cater to this gang.

Living in a Glass House. Charlotte Times-Democrat.

Before inditing any more open letters to the people of North Carolina, Senator Pritchard should consult his Madison county constituency. Failure to do so has caused the State Republican machine to slip its trolley in what must be a very embarrassing manner to the senator.

Last week the Senator issued a manifesto, in which he set forth that he had information to the effect that Democratic Commissioners in various counties had released delinquent Democrats from payment of poll tax in order to retain their votes. This open letter was printed in the few Republican organs in the State and also in the handful of hybrid Fusion, boiler-plate weeklies with which the State is afflicted.

If this open letter had been taken seriously, the charge was grave, but Democrats recognized it as another outburst of the Senator's hilarious humor and smiled. Now the smile broadens. Hardly had the Senator's withering finger of denunciation dropped to his side when the Madison County Record, a weekly paper published at Marshall, prints an article showing that the Republican commissioners of that county have committed the same illegal and dishonest act with which Senator Pritchard charges the Democrats.

That article is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. Accompanying the article in the Record was an account of the proceedings of the commissioners, showing that they had released on the first Monday in April, 55 Republicans from the payment of their poll taxes. Furthermore they adjourned to meet April 28, to have one more round at their illegal releasing game.

Now, Madison county is a hide-bound, dyed-in-the-wool, Radical stronghold—the stamping grounds and pasture of Senator Pritchard when he's "to home." His in-law and law partner is the county's attorney and draws a salary from its people to conserve their interests.

The truth of the matter in a nutshell is Senator Pritchard desired, by his open letter, to detract attention from the rascality of his constituents in Madison in an attempt to focus it elsewhere. The "information" part of his little joke smacks of a vivid imagination to be charitable perhaps the Senator was so busy anticipating an odor from Canaan, he did not detect the rottenness in Denmark.

Before he sends out any more open letters, the Senator will probably run "down home" for a brief consultation.

Appalachian Park Bill.

Following is the full text of the park bill reported to the house of representatives by Major Moody from the committee on agriculture, in lieu of H. R. 3128, H. H. 6543 and H. R. 12138:

A BILL.

For the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, to be known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to purchase land suited to the purpose of a national forest reserve within the states of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, in total extent not to exceed four million acres; and to care for, protect, use, and make accessible the said reserve; the name to be known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve."

Section 2. That the secretary of agriculture shall advertise in the several states named in this act for lands to be purchased under the provisions hereof; and as between lands of equal value, for the purposes of this act, the lowest bids shall be accepted: Provided, That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to contract for the purchase of lands, exclusive of the timber thereon of kinds and sizes to be specified in the contract, said timber to be cut and removed under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture in accordance with rules and regulations to be established by him for that purpose: Provided further, That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion; to contract for the purchase of lands exclusive of the mineral rights therein; and on such lands so acquired mineral deposits may be mined under such rules and regulations as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe, and which rules and regulations, as provided in this section for cutting and removal of timber and mining for minerals, shall be embodied in the contract for purchase and conveyance of title.

Sec. 8. That in the acquirement of lands for the purpose of this Act the secretary of agriculture shall, in each of the several states named herein, conform to the conditions prescribed in the present or future act or acts of the legislature of each such state ceding to the United States the right to acquire and control such land: Provided, That when the owners of lands sought to be acquired for the purposes of this act are unwilling to sell the same on terms satisfactory for the acquirement of such lands shall not be had so long as the said owners shall protect and perpetuate the forests on said lands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture for the control of the forests on other lands purchased by the government under this act, so far as the same may be applicable.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to accept gifts of land for the purposes of this act, and such lands shall thereafter be known by such names as the donors, with the approval of the secretary of agriculture, may prescribe.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of agriculture may do all things necessary to secure the safe title in the United States to the lands herein provided to be purchased; but no payment shall be made for any land purchased under this act until the title to such land shall be satisfactory to the attorney-general and conveyance thereof duly executed and accepted.

Sec. 6. That the secretary of agriculture shall make provision for the reforesting of clearings on lands purchased under the provisions of this act, whenever such planting shall be necessary for the protection of the soil or the water

supply.

Sec. 7. That the secretary of agriculture is hereby empowered and directed to make such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care, protection, control, and use of such forest reserve, and to sell such wood, timber, and other products as may be removed without injury to the forest: Provided, That no wood, timber, or other products shall be sold otherwise than under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, but no sale of such products shall be made at less than the appraised value thereof: And provided further, That the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the treasury of the United States

Sec. 8. That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to make contracts for the purchase of lands and accept conveyance thereof in accordance with the provisions of this act, to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars, and the sum of two million dollars thereof, to be available immediately and until the expiration of the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of lands for a national forest reserve and otherwise to carry out the provisions of this act: Provided, That the secretary of agriculture shall, each year, make a detailed report to congress of his doings in the premises: And provided further, That no part of said sum hereby appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of land in the state of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Tennessee under the provisions of this act until a valid title to the same shall be vested in the United States, and until the state in which the land lies shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction of the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said state and the service of any civil process therein.

Worley Notes.

EDITOR RECORD:—The weather of late has been quite inclement and variable in consequence whereof our farmers are somewhat tardy in their preparation for crops and many are possessed with colds.

Sabbath schools have recently been organized both at Big Pine and Mount Pleasant and seem to be flourishing at either place. The officers and teachers at the former place are: Superintendent, William Worley, jr.; Secretary, Reagan Worley; Chorister, Wm. H. Roberts; Chaplain, E. M. Arrwood; teacher of male bible class, Wm. H. Roberts; teacher of female bible class, William Worley, jr.; teacher of boys' primary class, E. M. Arrwood; teacher of girls primary class, Miss Ella Calwell. As to the latter place the writer is not so well informed, but Mr. Cling Gentry is superintendent there, however.

Now I would like to question our honorable Board of Road Supervisors relative to their acts of last meeting. Why did they give three able bodied road subjects each one year's time for damage of road amendments in passing through their lands, after the damage was fully assessed by a jury and the damaged (?) parties paid out of the road fund?

I should like to remind the aforesaid honorable board that when citizens aspire to offices of justice they are sworn to go according to law and equity and should refrain from acting otherwise.

Wishing THE RECORD great success, And power the ring rule to suppress. I had best close out I guess, And give to all my last address. Yours for Democracy, ONE OF THE READERS. Worley, N. C., April 17, 1902.

From Hot Springs.

Jack Robinson and Jake Meiton are in the telephone business this week.

We now have a telephone line from here to Marshall.

Capt. Mosley is floating logs down Spring Creek to his mill from Bluff.

Mr. Williams, of Putnam, was in our village recently on business. Old Soc.

Hot Springs, April 20, 1902.

Mars Hill Commencement.

Mars Hill, N. C., April 19, '02. Dear Editor:—There is only one more week of school, and then comes commencement. A good program has been prepared. Rev. J. B. Richardson, of Thomasville, will preach the annual sermon. The address will be given by President J. T. Henderson, Jefferson City, Tenn. The sermon will be on Sunday, the 27th, and the address on Wednesday following.

The trustees will meet on Monday at one o'clock. It is an important meeting. Every one of the twenty-five members should arrange to be present. There will be several contests—Debate, Declaration, Oration and Recitation—and several medals to be awarded on Wednesday evening.

Every effort will be made to make it a pleasant occasion. To every one who may find it in his heart to come a cordial invitation is given. R. L. Moore, Mars Hill College.

Asks for Negroes on Jury.

Charlotte Daily Observer. In the Superior Court at Charlotte, W. H. Green, a colored attorney, of that city, asked that the bill of indictment against his client, Bud Peoples, who was charged with gambling, be quashed because there were no colored men on the grand jury. He exhausted his right to peremptory challenge by refusing to accept four petty jurors, and he then challenged the entire jury as a body. His motion to quash was overruled, his client was tried, convicted and sentenced to serve a term of six weeks on the chain gang.

Green created a decided sensation: He is a young and very black negro with a propensity for talk. When the case against Bud Peoples was called he arose and stated that he expected to create a surprise by the remarks that he proposed to make. His prediction was not amiss; for he held the undivided attention of the crowded court room for nearly half an hour.

The colored people had been imposed upon long enough, said Green, and they proposed to have freedom and their rights if they went to the extent of blood and death. He had a motion to make and wanted it to go on record. He had plenty of money and backing to fight the issue and he expected to get justice even if had to obtain it in the United States Supreme Court under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He charged the jury box officials with corruption and perjury and said that they should have selected for the jury list good and lawful colored men of this county. He said that in Delaware a case went up to the Supreme Court on a motion that no negro had served on a jury in the State courts since the emancipation of the negro. The Supreme Court sustained the motion. "And for the same reason," said Green "down in the State of Texas—as mean as that State is—a man was granted a new trial. We have spent millions to free the Cubans and the Filipinos, but here at home the colored race is being discriminated against and has no freedom."

At the conclusion of Green's speech there was a momentary silence in the court room, and then Solicitor Webb stood on his feet to say, in effect, that Green might want a good many things that he couldn't get and might get what he didn't want. A movement to cheer the speaker was promptly stopped by Judge Coble.

Judge Coble overruled Green's motion to quash, and the case against Bud Peoples was disposed of in a very few minutes.