
NO. 1.

Directory.

Madison County.

Established by the Legislature Sea sion 1850-'51. Population, 20,133. County Seat, Marshall. 1646 foet above sea level. Now and modern Court House, cost

New and modern jail, cost \$15,000.00. New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000,00.

Hon. Jas. L. Hyatt, Senator, 35 District, Burnsville, N. C. Hon. J. C. Ramsey, Representative

Marshall, N. C. W. H. Henderson, Clehk Superior Court, Marshall, N. C. W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall,

James Smart, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C. C. F. Runnion, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock,

Dr. J. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill,

Mrs. Eliza Henderson, Jailor, Marshall, N. C. John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall, Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician,

Marshall, N. C. James Haynis, Supt. County Home, Marshall, N. C.

Home located about two miles southwest of Marshall. Courts.

Criminal and Civil, First Monday before First Monday in March, Commencing Feb. 26th, 1912. Civil 11th, Monday after First Monday in March, commences May 20,

Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. Commences Sept. 9th, 1912. Civil 6th Monday after First Mon-

day in September. Commences Octobor 14, 1912. BOARDS

County Commissioners. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall, C. F. Cassada, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1. Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big

C. B. Mashburn, Atty., Marshall, Board meets first Monday in every Road Commissioners.

A. E. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall, N. J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. 2. Sam Cox, Member, Mars Hill, N. C

R. F. D. No. 2.

G. W. Wild, Big Pine, N. C. Dudley Chipley, Road Engineer, Marshail, N. C.

George N. C. Board meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Board of Education.

Jasper Ebbs, Chairman, Spring Creek, N. C. Thos. J. Murray, Member, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.

W. R. Sams, Marshall, N. C., R. F. Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. Schools, Mars Hill, N. C., R. F. D.

Board Meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year Colleges and High Schools.

Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term begins August 17, 1911. Spring Term begins January 2, 1912. Spring Creek High School. Prof. G. C. Brown, Principal, Spring Creek,

N. C. 8 Mo. School opened August 1, 1911. Madison Seminary High School Prof J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Mar shall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. 7 Mc

School began October 2, 1911. Bell Institute. Miss Margaret E. Griffith, Principal, Walnut, N. C., 8 Mo. School began September 9, 1911. Marshall Academy. Prof. R. G.

Anders, Principal, Marshall, N. C., F Mo. School began Sept. 4, 1911. Notary Publics.

J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C. Term expires Jan. 11, 1912. A. J. Roberts, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 5, Term expires May 30, 1912 Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C.

Term expires August 10, 1912. C. C. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term ex pires December 6, 1912. J. A. Leak, Revere, N. C. Term ex pires January 10, 1913. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs, N. C Term expires January 10, 1913 J. H. Southworth, Stackhouse, N. C.

Term expires January 15, 1913. N. W. Anderson, Paint Fork, N. C. Term expires February 6, 1913. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. Term expires April 1, 191? J. F. Tilson, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 3, 1913. C. J. Ebbs, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 21, 1913.

J. W. Nelson, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 25, 1913. Roy L. Gudger, Marshall, N. Term expires May 3, 1913. Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 25, 1913.

Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N. Term expires July 29, 1918. W. O. Connor, Mars Hill, N. C. Term expires November 27, 1913.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN MADISON COUNTY. MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

THE NEWS-RECORD.

NUMBER OF STREET OFFICIAL PARCEL POST MAP. This map is for use only in unit No. 1071, in which the city of Washington Numbered squares represent units of area; circles indicate boundaries of

HOW PARCEL POST RATES ARE FIXED

Charges Are Regulated Under the Zone System.

BIG ENTERPRISE LAUNCHED

Eleven Pounds is the Limit in Weight for a Single Package-Anything That Will Not Injure Other Mail Can

By EDWARD B. CLARK. With the coming of the New Year the United States government will en-ter into a new field of enterprise the transmittal of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post. For years there has been a demand for such a system of inexpensive transmittal of packages. The camps of favor and disfavor of the parcel post scheme have been about equally divided. Finally at the last session of congress a bill was passed which will put the plan into operation, but only it must be said in little more than an experimental way.

It is the intention of Uncle Sam to move rather slowly in the parcel post matter. He wants to find how popular it will be how much it will the government, and whether there is to be a profit or loss at the end of each year. If it is found that the view of the people, which means the government also, the parcel post will be extended until finally it reaches the proportions which its proponents say they believe it is destined to as-

Zone System Explained. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel

post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision .for a division of the country into zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There has been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is sitnated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn and so every unit in the country no matter where it is situated will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from For instance, take Keokuk, Ia. which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that will be drawn circles exactly as they are drawn from Washington and they will be numbered from Keckuk as number one, just as they are numbered from Washington as number one. Of course, however, Zone Six will have a different geographical position as related to Keo kuk than it has as related to Washington, but as the radius of the circles drawn from Keokuk is the same length as the radius of the circles drawn from Washington, Keckuk's Zone Six will be just as far from its center as Washington's Zone Six is.

How Rates Are Fixed. It can be seen from this readily enough that the postal rates from Washington to its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zones. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the sones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place

long haula the parcel post may not about this change as speedily as posbe able to compete with the express sible. cost and convenience under present methods before individually a man can determine whether he is to profit or not by the change. Then there is another thing to be considered and when fuller regulations have been made to specify exactly what kind of things can be sent by parcel post. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries. will adopt a means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise plan is successful from the point of much like those which have been abroad. What the English call hampers, basket-like arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dressed poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit,

and other products of the country. The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very extended use of the parcel post for some of the articles which have been named. Of course, more weight can be sent if it is sent in different parcels, but the cost in that case would be heavier because the increase per pound on a single package is not great up to 11 pounds, and probably it would increase at no greater rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed To make it simpler, it will cost more to send two packages of 11 pounds than it would to send one package of 22 pounds if the government eventually should allow a heavier single package to be carried and should charge in proportion just what it does now for one package of 11

pounds weight. Every postmaster in the United like the one which is here reproduced as a center. All that a postmaster will have to do when a parcel is pre-

zone. The rates therefore are fixed the unit in which his postoffice lies is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any one zone. zone being the same. The parcel post It will be seen by reference to the will take nothing but fourth-class mattable of rates of postage that it will ter. Printed matter is still in the cost more per pound to send a pack third-class designation. Therefore age a long distance than it does to books cannot be sent by the parcel send it a short distance. The rate in post system. This the postoffice aucreases for a package weighing one thorities seem to think is in a way pound at the rate of one cent for unjust and may work a hardship; , It each zone. No package weighing may be that in the future the law will more than 11 pounds can be sent un- be changed so as to include all printder the new parcel post law. It ed matter. It seems to be certain that should be said right here that on the an attempt will be made to bring

companies, but that on shorter hauls | Postmaster General Hitchcock has it can so compete. It was the ex- ordered that postmasters be advised pressed desire of the legislators and that parcel post packages cannot be of the postoffice officials that the par- accepted for mailing unless they bear cel post system should be made of a distinctive parcel post stamp and particular use to persons having farm have attached to them the return card and factory products to transmit to of the sender. A series of distinctive customers. It is probable that pro- stamps is now in course of preparaducers must study the rates of post- tion for this class of mail as required age and the convenience of trans-mittal and compare them with the system. Consignments of these stamps will be ready for shipment to all postoffices in ample time for the establishment of the new system on New Year's day.

The postoffice depritment has given which only can be known definitely | instruction to every postmaster in the ject of the parcel post and especially partment in Washington. on the use of the special stamps and the necessary attachment of the reat postoffices, branch postoffices, lettered and local named stations, and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmasters.

Rate on Seeds Not Affected. It should be said that the act of congress which puts a parcel post plan into operation does not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants as fixed by section 482 of the postal

laws and regulations. The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under the act of congress, if the postmaster general shall find on experience "that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or shall permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the interstate commerce commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

Through many years different mem-States will have a parcel post map bers of the house and senate have been interested in promoting parcel except that the zone lines will be post legislation. Among the men most shown with the unit of his postoffice active in securing the legislation which soon is to go into effect as law are Senator Jonathan Bourne of sented for transportation is to find Oregon, Representatives David J. out in what zone the destination of Lewis of Maryland and William Sulthe package lies. His table will show | zer of New York, who has just been him instantly the rate per pound from elected governor of that state.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

at ui	19 Late	any na	otion o	a bom	10 10 00			4	
	*1st	zone	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Wt.	Local	Zone	zone	zone	zone	zone	zone	zone	zone
Lbs.	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate.	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09			\$0.12
2	Mary Control of the Control		.10	.12	.14	.16		.21	.24
3	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4	- 00	201000	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37		.48
5	09	200		.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6			.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7	11	.23	30		.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8	to RESIDENCE	Committee of the	1.34		.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
0	. 13	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.	.38	Control of the last of the las	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10	14	.32	District of the last of the la		.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11	15			.57	.68		1,00	1.11	1.32
		Folk av	alamati	on of t	he rat	as at 1	nost and	in th	e First

Postmaster General Issues Regulations Governing System.

WHAT MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

Gives American People Opportunity to Send Farm and Factory Products by Mail From and to Any

Point in United States. Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post These regulations are now being turned off at the government printing office on a "rush order" and they will

be distributed as rapidly as possible. The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official adcountry to enlighten his patrons as vice" are given here as they have just much as possible on the general sub- been prepared by the postoffice de-

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for wrapped and which will not injure turn card. The law requires that all each additional pound to any point not other mail matter with which it may fourth-class matter mailed a er Jan exceeding fifty miles from the office of uary 1, 1913, without parcel post mailing; the local rate, which is five stamps attached shall be treated as cents for the first pound and one cent It is probable that the government "Held for postage" matter. Parcel for additional pound, applies to all post packages will be mailable only parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined. Mallable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrappe as to prevent dumage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped that nothing can from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any offices within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be sultably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quiekly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE." and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing. Manufactured Articles.

Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of pack ing.
When sharp pointed instruments are

offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain attached to each other or within their handles or sockets.

In' Powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar powders not explosive, or any similar pulverised dry substance, not pisonous, may be sent when inclosed cases made of metal, wood or other material to render impossible the escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package

reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail. Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all

other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Confectionery and Soap. Candles, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail mat-

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmailable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Millinery.

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamp ed or labeled "FRAGILE." Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared un-

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears and delineation or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the divisions of dead let-

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing polson, ponsonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite of explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Pistols, Animals and Birds. Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds, or poultry, except as elsewhere provided; raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having a bad odor will not be admitted to the mails.

Treatment of Undeliverable Parcels. Perishable matter will be delivered as promptly as possible, but if such matter can not be delivered and becomes offensive and injurious to health, postmasters may destroy it, or the injurious or offensive portion thereof.

Parcels Improperly Packed. Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly in dorsed or packed for safe shipment. When parcels on which the postage is wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid is deposited for local delivery and the sender is unknown, notice of detention need not be sent but such matter will be delivered and the deficient postage collected from the addressee by the carrier. If the addressee refuses to pay the postage he matter will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters. Insurance on Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

Forwarding of Parcels. Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded. Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mail-

ng in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. A parcel will not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From." In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it will be permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate n a small space by means of marks letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," lo not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Distinctive Stamps. The law requires that the postage on all matter must be prepaid by distinctive parcel post stamps affixed Postmasters cannot receive for mailing parcels that do not bear such

stamps. Parcel post stamps are not valid for the payment of postage on matter of the first, second, and third classes, and when used for that purpose, the matter to which they are affixed shall be treated as "Held for postage."

Maps and Guides.

Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompany
ing guides, are to be sold to the pubtic at their cost, 75 cents, through the
chief clark of the post office department. In ordering maps care
should be taken to specify the post
office from which the postage rates

PROBABLE THAT ILLINOIS MAY ELECT TWO DEMOCRATIC SEN-ATORS.

HAVE ARRANGED PROGRAM

The Indiana Legislature Involved In Scrap Over Speaker By Taggart Fac tion-What Will Be Done in Other States of the West.

Chicago.-Illinois will hold the center of the stage among the 12 middle Western States whose Legislatures in regular session beginning early in January. With two United States Senators to be elected under the first State Democratic Administration in 20 * years, with a band of 26 legislators from the Progressive party fighting either house or on joint ballot, it seems certain that the forty-eighth General Assembly, which will be called to order January 8, will become one of the most notable that has met at Spring-

Not only is a deadlock in connection with the senatorships almost a certainty in Illinois, but a bitter contest over organization of the Legislature, which may delay the regular work of the session for weeks, is said to be imminent.

Wisconsin probably will attract greatest attention by the work of its Legislature. Wisconsin has mapped out a comprehensive program of "social betterment" legislation for the year 1913. Efforts to establish a system of rural credits to aid farmers, a system of land colonization that will make possible the "back to the land" movement for the man with money; a mother's pension plan and a minimum wage bill are a few of the measures that will be considered.

Besides Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dekota, Minnesota and Kansas, each will elect a United State Senator, Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin will not elect a Senator.

Indications point to the election from these seven states four Res can Senators, at least two, and pos sibly three Democrats and one Progressive. Iillinois may choose two Democrats, or name one Democrat and a Republican, or other party member, to fill the short term opened by the refusal of the United States Senate to consider William Lorimer's election valid.

Both Are After the Office.

Paris.-Great interest attached to the meeting between Premier Poincare and ex-Premier Ribot, two of the candidates for the presidency of the Republic. They were closeted together, for an hour at M. Ribot's house, but nothing concerning the conference was made public except the statement that the general situation both at home and abroad had been discussed. M. Ribot. however, consented to say that his intentions with regard to his candidacy were unchanged as a result of the in terview and from this it is inferred that both Premier Poincare and M. Ribot will continue as candidates for the presidential office.

Peace Prospects Appear Brighter. London -Notwithstanding apparent ly insurmountable difficulties attending the successful issue of the peace conference, the prospects at last report look brighter, more because of the changing atmosphere of the conference than on account of any 1 facts. In the first place, it is stated on good authority that the Turkish delegates will present modified terms better calculated to afford a basis for negotiations, and, in the second place the Allies appear more anxious to come to real business, if it is at all possible.

Steamer Appears Undamage Montevideo.-An inspection of th Prince Line steamship Austrian Prince, which sank the steamer Amilsis in Montevideo harbor, shows that she was not damaged.

Last of Maine Dead Laid to Rest. Washington. - With full military honors, another unknown, the last of the Maine dead, has been laid to rest at Arlington national cemetery. Al-most fifteen years after the blowing up of the battleship, and many months after the other victims were followed to their graves by a mourning nati the bones of another victim were di covered in the bow of the wrea warship. When the Maine was de stroyed the bow was torn off and lay separately in the barbor after the hull was towed to her sea burial.

Washington.-Whether the H Committee on Rules will re rule to bring up the O'Shaune lution to authorize a special ting committee to inquire in leged monopoly of the trans facilities in New England, w termined at a meeting in the ture. The indictments