

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN MADISON COUNTY.

VOL. XV.

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

NO. 1.

Directory.

Madison County.

Established by the Legislature Session 1850-51.
Population, 20,133.
County Seat, Marshall.
1845 feet above sea level.
New and modern Court House, cost \$12,000.00.
New and modern Jail, cost \$15,000.00.
New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000.00.

Officers.

Hon. Jas. L. Hyatt, Senator, 2d District, Burnsville, N. C.
Hon. J. C. Ramsey, Representative, Marshall, N. C.
W. H. Henderson, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall, N. C.
W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall, N. C.
James Smart, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C.
C. F. Runkion, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C.
R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock, N. C.
Dr. J. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill, N. C.
Mrs. Eliza Henderson, Jailor, Marshall, N. C.
John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall, N. C.
Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician, Marshall, N. C.
James Haynie, 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. 24th, 1912.
Civil 11th, Monday after First Monday in March, commences May 20, 1912.
Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. - Commences Sept. 9th, 1912.
Civil 6th, Monday after First Monday in September, commences October 14, 1912.

BOARDS.

County Commissioners.
W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall, N. C.
C. F. Cassada, Member, Marshall, N. C.
R. F. D. No. 1.
Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big Laurel, N. C.
C. B. Mashburn, Atty., Marshall, N. C.
Board meets first Monday in every month.

Read Commissioners.

A. E. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall, N. C.
R. F. D. 2.
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, Marshall, N. C.
George M. Pritchard, Atty., Marshall, 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. D. No. 3.
Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. of Schools, Mars Hill, N. C.
R. F. D. No. 2.
Board Meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year.

Colleges and High Schools.

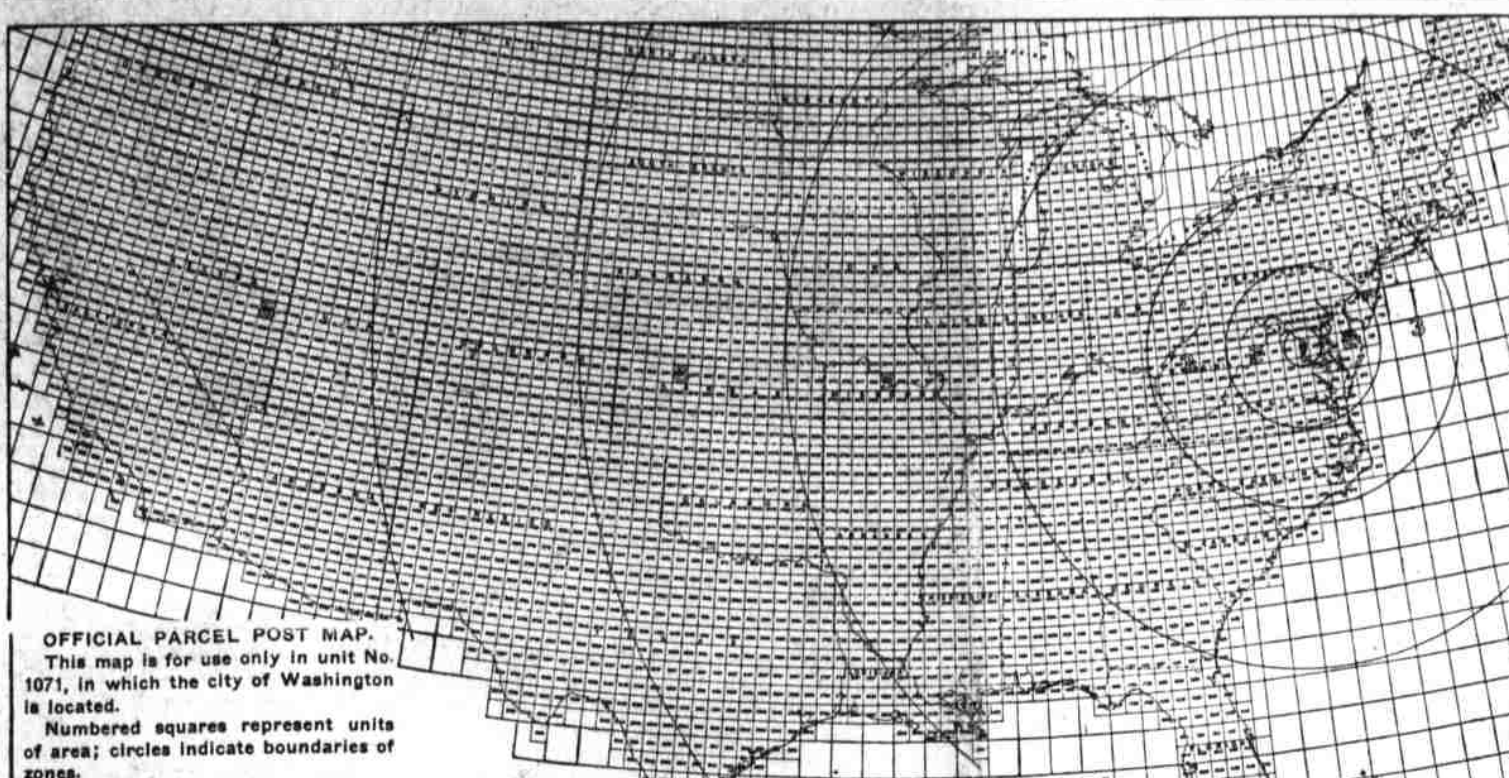
Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term begins August 17, 1911. Spring Term begins January 2, 1912.
Spring Creek High School, Prof. G. C. Brown, Principal, Spring Creek, N. C. 8 Mo. School opened August 1, 1911.
Madison Seminary High School, Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. 7 Mo. 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., R. F. D. No. 2. 8 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 expires December 6, 1912.
J. A. Leak, Revere, N. C. Term expires 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, 1913.
J. F. Tison, Marshall, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3. 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. Guder, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 3, 1913.
Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 25, 1913.
Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N. C. Term expires July 25, 1913.
W. G. Connor, Mars Hill, N. C. Term expires November 27, 1913.

POST.

George W. Gehagan Post, No. 23 G. A. R.
E. M. Davis, Commander.
J. H. Baird, Adjutant.
Meets at the Court House Saturday before the second Sunday in each month 12 A. M.



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

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 Be Sent.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter 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.

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 center of Washington. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

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 it. 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 Keokuk 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 Keokuk 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, Keokuk's Zone Six will be just as far from its center as Washington's Zone Six is.

APPROVES RULES FOR PARCEL POST

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 out 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 advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for additional pound, applies to all 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.

Mailable 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 wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When enclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape 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 suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quickly 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.

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.

Wt. Lbs.	1st zone	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	zone
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32

BITTER FIGHT ON IN WESTERN STATES

PROBABLE THAT ILLINOIS MAY ELECT TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

HAVE ARRANGED PROGRAM

The Indiana Legislature Involved in Scrap Over Speaker By Taggart Faction—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 Springfield.

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 Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas, each will elect a United States Senator, Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin will not elect a Senator.

Indications point to the election from these seven states four Republican Senators, at least two, and possibly three Democrats and one Progressive. Illinois 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 interview 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 apparently 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 new 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 UNDAMAGED.

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. At 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 nation, the bones of another victim were discovered in the bow of the wrecked warship. When the Maine was destroyed the bow was torn off and lay separately in the harbor after the hull was towed to her sea burial.

To Probe the Railroads.

Washington.—Whether the House Committee on Rules will recommend a rule to bring up the O'Shaunessy investigation to authorize a special investigating committee to inquire into the alleged monopoly of the transportation facilities in New England, will be determined at a meeting in the near future. The indictments returned against the heads of the New Haven and Grand Trunk systems for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law have injected a new phase into the situation.

State Librarian

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. Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, etc., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

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 stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

Unmailable Matter. The following matter is declared unmailable by law:
Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious articles of every kind; 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 and found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the divisions of dead letters.

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 poison, poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, deatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or 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 cannot 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 inclosed 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 the 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 mailing 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 in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, 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," "Please do 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 Post 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. Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock.

Queen bees, live insects, and dried