

THE MORGANTON STAR.

VOLUME I.

MORGANTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1885.

NUMBER 38.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We have just received a full line of men and boys' fall and winter clothing, ranging from \$4 to \$25 a suit, and guaranteed to fit the longest or shortest man in the county. Overcoats to match. Our line of ladies and misses fine shoes is complete. Also Charles Heiser and James Mean's Shoes for men and boys, all warranted to give satisfaction to the wearer. Our line of stiff hats are the nobbiest of the season. A full line of wool and marino drawers and under-shirts. Try our "Gold and Silver" dress shirts and you will never wear any other. Scarfs of the latest styles, also

THE "DUDE TIE,"

but we do not show them unless called for, lest we offend some one.

We keep GROCERIES. You all know what that means. Please give us a call.

Respectfully,

R. B. BRITAIN & CO.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

Now is the time for the farmers of Burke County to furnish their homes with furniture made from our native wood. We will exchange furniture for walnut, maple, cherry and poplar lumber. To the builder we will say we have a

GOODALL & WATERS

SURFACER AND MATCHER,

and will surface and match lumber at a low price. Call and see us.

Wilson & Reid,

Proprietors.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
LUMBER,

Dressed and in the Rough.

Hamilton Erwin respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to fill all orders on short notice for Lumber Dressed or in the rough.

GREEN, AIR OR KILN-DRIED.

At his mill on John's River, two miles from Morganton. I have

PINE, WALNUT, CHERRY, POPLAR and

White-Oak

in any quantity and at reasonable prices.

My shipping point and post-office address is Morganton, N. C.

Respectfully,
HAMILTON ERWIN.

A BUNDEL OF GOLD.

Can be made using our method of Gold and Silver Plating.

It is guaranteed to wear and will stand acid test. You can travel with this outfit and make from

\$5 to \$10 per day.

We will send you an Electro Gold and Silver Plating Outfit and Recipe for Solutions for making any desired color of gold plate, for \$2. Send P. O. Money or Postal Order to

H. R. PUTMAN,

Omro, Wisconsin.

H. B. Sprague,

Grocer and Confectioner

AND

DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE

Morganton, N. C.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1885.
Editor of the Morganton Star:

Everything points to an unusually brilliant and interesting winter in Washington. The new Congress is already gathering in the city, and early next month it will be called to order and organized. An unusual number of visitors are coming to the city. Besides those connected with Governmental affairs, many will be drawn here by a desire to enjoy Washington official society under Democratic auspices and leadership.

In the coming Congress there will be 184 Democrats and 141 Republicans. But forty-three is a good working majority.

As Mr. Randall has signified his determination not to enter the contest for Speaker of the House, there is little doubt that Mr. Carlisle will be re-elected without contest in caucus. In this case the launching of the Forty-Ninth Congress will be without a ripple. Afterwards, however, smooth sailing is not to be expected. Not only will the House continue to be antagonized by a Republican Senate, and the free course of legislation correspondingly impeded; but a new antagonism will be presented. A Democratic President will be opposed by a Republican Senate in certain important nominations.

Mr. Cleveland expresses much gratification at the result of the Virginia and New York elections, as does every one prominently connected with the Administration. He interprets the result in New York as a deliberate indorsement by the people of his reform Administration, and it is impossible to dwarf its significance.

While rejoicing over the more important political results, and larger issues that hang upon the Virginia elections, there is no single event of the moment that sinks into the Democratic heart with such sweet and lingering ecstasy as the final obliteration of Senator William Mahone. Democratic gains elsewhere may be fraught with deeper significance, and may throw a brighter light upon the future of reform. But the human heart is human, and it will dwell with obstinate delight upon the political death of the "little boss."

It is already evident that there will be more social entertaining in Washington this winter than usual. The demand from wealthy strangers for houses is very large. Nearly all of the better class of houses in the fashionable quarters of the city have been taken. Many old Democratic families who have done but little socially for years past, have prepared to emerge from their retirement, and help to make the winter one to be remembered.

At least two members of the Cabinet will entertain extensively; Secretary Whitney who has had a commodious ball room arranged in his residence, and Secretary Manning, who has taken a house constructed suitably for hospitable purposes. The other members will doubtless keep pace with the usual record of Cabinet officers.

The Diplomatic Corps is always an important adjunct to the social season. They have ample leisure and the amenities of polite society life is their chief occupation. Some of the largest banquets which take place in the city are given by the Foreign Legations. Already they have commenced their round of entertainments. The Japanese Minister gave two dinners during the week, one on the Cabinet, and another to the Diplomatic Corps, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Mikado's birthday. The army and navy are also highly important factors in a Washington season, and some of the most elaborate entertainments are given by

them.

What will be done socially at the White House this winter is not known. Mr. Cleveland is not a President likely to plunge wildly into society's carnival. Still it is not probable that he will be inclined to depart from those social amenities with which custom and tradition have associated the Executive Mansion.

Railroad.

Editor of the Morganton Star:

I am informed that the freight on a barrel of apples from Morganton to Wilmington is quite as much as from New York to Wilmington. The cause of this is there are no competing lines from Morganton to Wilmington and there are from the latter point to New York. From this point to Wilmington shipments have to pass over three different lines and are transferred both at Salisbury and at Charlotte.

Yet I saw but a few days ago apples of the finest variety sold by wagon load at 35 cents a bushel and by a man who is opposed to our having a new railroad, which will, if obtained, put the Wilmington market at his door and prevent the necessity of any transfer of shipments between this point and that, giving him but one road instead of three to which he will have to pay for carrying his apples to market. Yet he is opposed to a new road.

I know another man, a raiser of tobacco, who ships his tobacco to Danville, Winston, Durham or Lynchburg, and yet he is opposed to the railroad, although if it comes it would give him warehouses and tobacco factories in his county town; save him freights on his shipments and his own fare to and from those places; aid in building up his town and pay his commissions to a man at home who would pay it back to him the next week for mutton, beef, pork, fruit or flour. Yet he is opposed to the railroad. Varily, "What fools these mortals be."

Statesville has four warehouses and many factories and does a large wholesale grocery and dry-goods business, and within forty miles of the city of Charlotte, and simply because she has competing lines.

Asheville has cheaper access to the northern markets, I am informed, and for the same reason—that she has competing lines.

If we can get our road it gives us three competing lines to the northern markets. First, that one we have, the R. & D.; second, the C. C. and Coast line, and third, the E. T. & Va. road, all of which will bid for the carrying trade of our section. And yet some of our people are opposing the road and expect to gain popularity by so doing. "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

It is indeed strange; it is passing strange; it is wonderful, that in this 19th Century of grace any sensible man should be opposed to progress and improvement and to the introduction of railroads, which only can bring it about. We are reminded in this connection of what Senator Vance, on one occasion, told the citizens of an adjoining county: "I am ashamed of you and hope you will go home and be ashamed of yourselves." E.

Stamp Office.

Statesville Landmark.

Collector Dowd has asked leave of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to establish at Statesville a branch office for the sale of stamps, &c., and permission has been granted. Mr. J. P. Burke, of this place, at present a clerk in the collector's office, has been designated as stamp clerk here, and will probably open his office at this place next week. This will prove a great convenience not only to Iredell but to several other counties, which are remote from Newton but to which Statesville is easily accessible.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

How he Gets Along in Rio Janeiro—Learning the New Language—The "Old Woman" Ahead.

Minister Jarvis writes from Rio Janeiro a long, interesting letter to Col. I. A. Snugg, of Greenville. The following are among the interesting items from the Greenville Reflector:

"We have been here nearly two months and have seen something of the country and people. It is to some extent like beginning life anew. To us it is a new language, a new country, a new people and new ways and habits. We are learning something of them all and accommodating ourselves to the change as well and rapidly as well we can. We have a teacher and we are taking lessons three times a week in Portuguese. The class is composed of the old woman and myself, and the old woman is all the time at the head of the class, and consequently I am at the foot. So I am a school boy again. I know you would laugh if you could see me reciting my lessons, and hear the teacher correcting me. And what makes it worse, the old woman keeps away ahead of me and help to correct me in a month or two she will talk Portuguese like a native.

But the funniest part of my experience was when I first got here. We are at a French hotel and there was not a servant in it that spoke a word of English, and I could not speak a word of anything else. Fortunately, the old woman could speak French, so I had to do all my talking through her. At the table I had to get her to order all I eat. Now just imagine me unable to get a thing to eat except by the permission of the old woman. It was indeed laughable to see me. I am now able to talk enough in Portuguese to make known my wants and get what I want. I find I am all the time improving, and I hope after awhile I will be able to speak the language much better than I thought it ever possible for me to do.

I have enjoyed the magnificent scenery in and around Rio. The Bay is the most beautiful in the world. It is irregular in shape and surrounded by great mountains which make down to the very brink of the ocean. I have been up on the top of one of the highest, and from its lofty top I could look away over the ocean and down upon the city which lay far below me. Although it is mid winter, the grass is perfectly green, and the roses and other flowers are in full bloom. So the hillsides and valleys are covered with beautiful green and some of them really lovely. The yards to some of the private residences are gems of beauty, and add much to the looks of the homes which otherwise would look plain. Now and then we see a very fine house, but they are rare and generally belong to some man who has his large coffee plantations and has slaves in the country.

It is a very expensive place to live. I have but one cheap thing as compared with the cost of the same thing in our country, and what do you suppose that is? It is diamonds. They have the most beautiful diamonds here I ever saw anywhere and you can buy them for about half what they cost in the States. If you want diamonds this is the place to come to get them.

Slavery still exists here and some men own and work their hundreds. It costs the owners but little to feed and clothe them, for the fruits grow in abundance and as to clothes, they need but little. As to houses, they only need a place to keep off the rain. They never want a fire, so the slave owner has to supply his slaves with but little. It is regular old-fashioned slavery. They lock up the slaves at night and whip them in the day, just as was the custom in the South, and they sell them and mortgage them just as was once the custom with us. It is a great country for giving mortgages. If Cousin

William Whitehead was here he would have a mortgage on a big coffee plantation and a hundred negroes in less than thirty days.

I am getting along here fairly well, and I hope to like it still better as I become better acquainted with the country and people. But after all like, it is not home, and to me never can be. I would so gladly exchange the glitter and parade of court life, the pomp and show of diplomatic life for the pleasures of home life. I would so gladly give up the company that I meet in the gilded saloons of the palace for a good old fashioned chat with the friends that I would meet in your office. But that cannot be for the present. The time will come bye and bye, then I will rejoice. Remember me to every body.

Truly yours,
THOS. J. JARVIS.

Thanksgiving Day the 26th—The President's Proclamation.

The President has issued the following proclamation setting apart Thursday, November 26, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding have been manifested in every stage of their natural life—guarding and protecting them in their peril, and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and of danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God and return thanks to Him for all His gracious gifts.

Therefore I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November, inst., as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land.

On that day let all secular business be suspended, and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed; for our preservation as a united nation and for our deliverance from the shock and danger of political convulsion; for the blessings of peace and for safety and quiet while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence, which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the streets with mourners; for plentiful crops which reward the labor of the husbandman and increase our nation's wealth, and for the contentment throughout our borders which follows in the trains of prosperity and abundance.

And let there also be on the day thus set apart a reunion of families, sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations, and let the social intercourse of friends with pleasant reminiscence renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling.

And let us by no means forget, while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives, that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the President:
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

The leading question before the North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, which convenes in Charlotte on Wednesday, November 25, is the division of its territory into two Conferences, Eastern and Western. It is being ably and freely discussed by both the ministers and laymen.