

# THE MORGANTON STAR.

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## THE MORGANTON STAR.

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## FROM THE CRESCENT CITY.

### A FORMER CITIZEN OF BURKE SPEAKS.

Description of the Crescent City—Practical Advice in Regard to Our New Railroad to His Friends in Burke.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 1, 1886.  
Editor Morganton Star:

Presuming that my subscription is about up, I will remit for the next year. If I am entitled to *Country Homes* please send it to me. If you have space in your valuable paper, I will give you a few facts about the Southern Metropolis and my experience as to the benefits to be derived from railroads. New Orleans has 14 miles of levee front on the left bank of the Mississippi river, and on the right bank or Algiers side 10 miles. In winter I have seen these banks lined with steamboats, sailing vessels and steamships, sometimes three lying abreast of one another. This will give you an idea of what an immense shipping port this is. It is second in the United States, and the population numbers 250,000, composed of all nationalities, the French or "Creole" being in the majority. The customs and habits of the native "Creoles" are very different from those of Americans; for instance, they consider crawfish and shrimps a delicious dish, and other like things which I could not relish.

Clairborne street is said to be the widest street in the world; it has four rows of trees in the centre. Esplanade street is the aristocratic French street. The squares and public parks of this city are simply beautiful. The summer resorts on the bank of Lake Pontchartrain are unsurpassed for beauty. Churches are numerous but gambling dens and saloons are in the majority. The Roman Catholic religion prevails here. A large class of the native born are very indolent, and will not work and are called "Hoodlums". The people are very generous, sociable. The season has now commenced for sport, and for the next six months there will be picnics and dances every Sunday at the numerous parks and picnic grounds. I never believed New Orleans was a healthy city until I learned so by experience. I have been living here nearly three years, with my family, and we have never been sick a day. New Orleans has several large railroads running through it, but the future commercial prosperity of this city depends on the erection of several more railroads.

Now I wish to say a word to my many relations, friends and doubting "Thomas" in regard to railroads. I have traveled through thirteen states, and have lived in five, and have never yet seen a prosperous and progressive village, town or city unless it was well penetrated with railroads. What has made Chicago the marvel of the world? Railroads. What has made Atlanta, Chattanooga and Birmingham the marvels of the South? Railroads. When I first went to Chattanooga in 1873, she had a population of 7,000, and today she has a population of 35,000, and 86 manufacturing establishments. Lots that could then have been bought for \$700 are now worth \$2,000. Five miles from the city, then worth three dollars per acre is now worth \$150 per acre. What has brought this about? Chattanooga people giving such a liberal inducement to railroads, and railroads giving such facilities to manufactures. I was also in Birmingham, 8 years ago, when her population numbered 2,000, and today she has a population of 22,000. I have examined the soil and minerals around Atlanta and found them to be no better than those of Morganton. Morganton's grand and beautiful geographical scenery excels anything this side of the Rocky Mountains. And why cannot she become a city? Give her railroad facilities and she will. A friend of mine from the North was here looking for a location for an agricultural factory, and he gave him all of Morganton's advantages, and offered to take

stock in the new enterprise if he would locate there. The first question he asked was "How many railroads are there running through the place?" And when informed that there was one each way, the same company, he said he could not locate there, as Northern firms could ship there ten miles of him cheaper than he could ship the ten miles, on account of the high local rates. As I have been in the employ of railroads for the past twelve years I know this to be a fact. It costs 45 cents per cwt. to ship to Hattisburg, Miss., a distance of 110 miles, and to Pittsburg, a distance of 1040, only 31 cents per cwt. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." Relations and friends, what you voted against in the past vote for now, and praise the historical name of "Burke" and cause Morganton to lay off her village cloak and put on her city gown, and bloom with prosperity and happiness, and make the STAR a daily, is the sincere wish of one who is absent in body though present in mind.

J. L. LAWKINS.

## BURKE COUNTY.

Where and How it is Situated—The Soils—Chief Products—County Area—Transportation—Population—Real Property—Schools, &c., &c.

We get the following in regard to Burke county from the Handbook of North Carolina recently published by the Board of Agriculture, which will probably be interesting to those of our readers who are not acquainted with the county:

Burke county lies westward of Caldwell on both sides of Catawba river, which traverses its middle section and drains its entire territory. Its southern flank lies upon the crests of the South mountains, which here reach an elevation of over 3,000 feet above the sea and send off spurs in a northerly and northeasterly direction almost to the middle of the county. The northern end is elevated upon two of the most massive spurs of the Blue Ridge, Linville and Table Rock, which here rise to an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet; and from this are thrust out numerous long and rugged spurs and ridges in a southeasterly course. A large part of the territory of this county, therefore, is mountainous, and the average elevation is not less than 1,300 feet. In its middle section are considerable tracts of red-clay soils, with forests predominantly of oak, hickory, etc., while the remainder of the county is characterized in this respect by mixed forests of oak, pine, chestnut, etc., with white pine in the mountains of the south and north. The river and creek bottoms are very extensive and fertile, and have light-colored clays, loams, and sandy soils. In the middle section, on both sides of the river, the uplands usually have a red-clay soil and oak forests. The other parts of the county have soils of a lighter color, yellowish to gray loams, and forests of the usual mixed character of the region—oak, pine, chestnut, sourwood, dogwood, etc. Placer gold mines are numerous in the South mountains, and there are several vein mines on the north side of the county. Cotton and tobacco have been added to the list of cultivated crops within a few years, but grain forms the chief crop, and has an aggregate yield of 400,000 bushels. Of the county area, 13.59 per cent. is tilled land, of which 1.78 per cent. is planted in cotton.

Transportation is by rail, east and west.

Population 12,809—White 10,058, colored 2,721. Area 489 square miles, woodland 129,089 acres. Tilled lands 42,545 acres, area planted in cotton 752 acres, in tobacco 58 acres, in corn 22,613 acres, in wheat 10,016 acres, in rye 1,054 acres, in oats 3,455 acres. Cotton production 361 bales, average cotton product per acre 0.48 bale, 684 pounds seed-cotton, or 228 pounds cotton lint. Real property, aggregate value \$670,983, personal property \$535,782, total \$1,006,765. State taxes \$254.73, county taxes \$13,548.65 school taxes \$3,426.21. Live stock—Horses 1,249, mules 968, cattle 5,006, hogs 7,822, sheep 4,126. Public schools 61, white 48, colored 13. Churches 22.

Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used directly, it keeps the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. It builds up the health. No wise mother will be without it.

## PEARSON--JONES.

### THE ASHEVILLE SENSATION

Mr. Pearson Challenges Gen. Jones--Gen. Jones' Answer.

In order that our readers may know the particulars which provoked the difficulty between Mr. Richmond Pearson and Gen. Johnstone Jones, we give below the correspondence which passed between them. The origin, however, of this correspondence was, that the stock law was passed for a part of Buncombe county. A portion of the people insisted that it was forced upon them contrary to their protest. Mr. Pearson, in a long letter to the people, endeavored to throw the whole responsibility upon Gen. Jones. Gen. Jones' reply through the Asheville Citizen gives affidavits of a number of members of the Legislature stating that Mr. Pearson made the impression on their minds that from some pledges made to private parties he would have to vote against the stock law, but at heart he was for it. The paragraph in Gen. Jones' reply which is said to have provoked the challenge from Mr. Pearson was the following: "He seems very careful of his reputation for consistency. If he had been equally careful of his reputation for courage, (if he has any such reputation) he would not have yielded it without a struggle to an assailant in a street in Raleigh and become 'supine' the rest of the session."

The following is a letter sent Gen. Jones by Mr. Pearson:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 26, '86.

Gen. Johnstone Jones,

DEAR SIR:—In your letter addressed to the people of Buncombe county published in the Asheville papers yesterday you make so direct a charge against my courage that I feel satisfied that you will not deny me an opportunity of vindicating it.

I therefore ask that you will at your convenience name a friend with whom my friend can confer.

Your obt. servant,

RICHMOND PEARSON.

Gen. Jones' answer to Mr. Pearson's challenge, giving his reasons for not accepting, is certainly worth reading.

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ten to Maj. J. G. Martin a "personal" note in which you did express your regret for your reference to my indebtedness to you. This letter I was not allowed to use in my address to the people and so far as the people would see you had felt no regret that you had reflected on me in respect to the matter mentioned. So when I prepared my address I felt that I might go outside the matter of controversy between us, followed the precedent you had established and comment on the matter to which you take exception as I believe the facts warranted. But a careful consideration of Capt. Hamilton's letter expressing your willingness to permit the publication of your letter to Maj. Martin led Mr. Gudger to advise me that you had substantially withdrawn the objectionable reference to myself and that it became my duty, in accordance with the terms of settlement offered, to withdraw the allusion I had made to the McAden difficulty. Acting under Mr. Gudger's advice, and being desirous of doing all that an honorable man could do to settle the difference between us, I instructed Mr. Gudger to accept the construction he placed upon Capt. Hamilton's letter and withdraw the language in my address that was complained of by you. In Mr. Gudger's letter to Mr. Williams (Capt. Hamilton's successor) of this date he not only withdrew all that had been objected to by you but expressed regret for me, that I had made the objectionable allusions. This was going as far as an honorable man would go or as an honorable man would expect me to go.

I was therefore somewhat surprised when Mr. Gudger showed me Mr. Williams' letter of this date in which you not only refuse to stand by the terms of settlement which I thought had been substantially carried out, but notify Mr. Gudger that you will "accept nothing short of an explicit and unconditional retraction from me of all reflection on your honor."

Mr. Gudger refusing to accede to your new demand brought back your original challenge. Why? I forbear to mention a number of reasons which occur to me. Perhaps you hope to humiliate me. In this you shall be disappointed. I am prepared to decline your challenge in you can ever be that you challenge me under the circumstances.

I have a family to support; you to kill me they would be utterly destitute. Your family rich, and were I to kill you they would have ample means on which to live. I am fully aware of when you pen your challenge. But I take shelter here. I put my declination on the broad grounds that I opposed to duelling. I do not recognize the "so called code" as a legitimate way in which to settle disputes between gentlemen. I am fully aware of when you pen your challenge. But I take shelter here. I put my declination on the broad grounds that I opposed to duelling. I do not recognize the "so called code" as a legitimate way in which to settle disputes between gentlemen.

Duelling is wrong in itself, a violation of the commandment "Thou shalt do no murder." It is a violation of the Constitution and laws of North Carolina. In my case to indulge in such a practice would be a violation of the oath I have taken to bear allegiance to the constitution and laws of our State. Being still a member of the General Assembly I recognize the obligation resting upon me as such.

Aside from these views I cannot recognize the method as a solution or a cure of the grievance of which you complain. Were you to kill me or I to kill you there would be no vindication of courage, nor would it satisfy your friends or mine or the public generally that the cause of complaint was just or unjust.

I regard the killing in a duel as deliberate murder, so pronounced by the highest authority, human and divine; and to fight a duel, though death might not result, both the sin and the violation of the law have been committed. Whatever may be the estimation in which the practice of duelling is held by "The code duello," it is made an infamous crime by the Code of North Carolina.

the severe condemnation of the law and the contempt and derision of the good and law abiding citizens.

Occupying the position I do as a representative of the people I cannot afford to commit a crime so plainly forbidden by both the organic and statute laws nor set such an example of lawlessness.

You did me a gross wrong and injustice by your derogatory personal reference to myself in your pamphlet to which I replied, wherein you went outside of the subject matter of discussion, a wrong which you privately admitted in your letter to Maj. Martin. In my reply I treated you and the subject matter under consideration as I thought deserved in view of your attack upon me.

If I have done you any wrong in the language complained of it can and should be established by a different method from the criminal mode which you propose, an opportunity for which you have refused.

I must therefore, for the reason assigned, decline to fight a duel; but you must not understand that I will hesitate to defend myself at all times and under all circumstances.

Respectfully,  
JOHNSTONE JONES.

### It is Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners,

W. E. Powe, Wm. M. Thompson, John Nantz, Joshua Gibbs and Calvin Houk, all the members of said board, being present. It is ordered that an election shall be held at all the places of voting appointed by law in the county of Burke on Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1886, to ascertain whether a majority of the qualified voters of said county of Burke are in favor of subscribing forty-eight thousand dollars, in the bonds of the county, to the capital stock of the Southern & Western Air Line Railroad Company, and that at said election voters of said county who shall be in favor of making said subscription shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Subscription," and those voters who are opposed to making said subscription shall deposit a ballot on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Subscription."

It is further ordered by the Board that if at the election, so held on said Saturday, the 15th day of May next a majority of the qualified voters of Burke county shall vote in favor of making said subscriptions then the subscriptions of forty-eight thousand dollars shall be made by the Board of Commissioners of Burke county upon the following terms and conditions:

I. That said subscription is to be paid in bonds of the county at their face value, payable in twenty years and bearing six per cent interest per annum, to be paid annually on the first day of January of every year until the maturity of said bonds.

II. That no part of said subscription is to be due or payable until said railroad company shall have completed its line and put the same in running order from some point on the line of the Carolina Central Railroad at or between the town of Lincoln and said Carolina Railroad's terminus to the town of Morganton, and when said Southern & Western Air Line Railroad Company shall have so completed its line to Morganton then the board of Commissioners are to deliver said company bonds of the county of Burke as aforesaid to the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars upon account of said subscription.

III. That no more than twenty-four thousand dollars of said subscription shall be paid until said Southern & Western Air Line Railroad Company shall have completed in the same manner its line from the town of Morganton to the line of the county of McDowell or the line of the county of Mitchell in the direction of Cranberry, and when so completed to the boundary line of either of said counties then the Board of County Commissioners shall deliver to said railroad company the further sum of twenty-four thousand dollars in bonds of the county of Burke at their face value in full payment and discharge of the subscription to said company.

W. E. Powe, John Nantz and Joshua Gibbs voting in favor of the order and Wm. M. Thompson and Calvin Houk against.

J. L. J. ESTES,  
March 10, 1886. C. B. C. Burke Co.

"I'll attend to it soon." Don't cheat yourself in that way. Your hair is growing thinner, dryer and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's Hair Balsam while you may.

W. C. ERVIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LENOIR, N. C.

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—OPPOSITE—

Post-Office.

MRS. E. B. CLAYWELL

desires a few pupils in music, on either piano or organ. Advanced pupils also taught thorough Bass and Harmony. For terms apply to.

E. B. CLAYWELL  
March 10, 1886.

## Notice

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Jones & Moore, Glen Alpine Station, N. C. is this day, 27th March 1886, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by W. H. Jones, who assumes all responsibility for debts contracted by the firm.

W. H. JONES,  
R. E. MOORE.

## RESTAURANT.

John Ervin will open a First-Class Restaurant in Morganton Feb. 20th 1886, to accommodate the public. I will have at all hours, Ham, Pies, Cakes, Chicken and everything suitable to a first-class restaurant. Coffee only on special orders. Something that has long been needed in our town. I hope to merit the patronage of the public. Very respectfully,  
JOHN ERVIN.

ISAAC T. AVERY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MORGANTON, N. C.

(Office in Gov. Caldwell's old law office.)

Practices in the State and Federal courts. Special attention given and prompt returns made to all business entrusted to his care.

SAMUEL J. ERVIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MORGANTON, N. C.

(Office in Court House.)

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Special attention given all business entrusted to him.

JOHN T. PERKINS,  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Morganton, N. C.

Office No. 1 Brick Row.

Practices in State and Federal Courts. Claims collected anywhere in United States. Prompt attention given to all business and prompt returns made.

## A NEW INDUSTRY.

Two blind boys, J. R. Winters and W. N. McCurry, desire to state to the public that they are prepared to make Mattresses, Brooms and repair chairs. Both cane and split bottomed, and ask the public to give them a trial. They will be assisted by D. L. Winters. Their shop is two doors above the Seagle Corner, Morganton, N. C.

## LAND SALE. NOTICE.

By virtue of a Ven. Ex. in my hands for collection, I will sell on Monday, May 3rd, 1886, at the Court House door in Morganton, N. C. 100 acres of land lying in Upper Creek township, adjoining lands of S. H. Beck, Anderson Branch and others, levied on and to be sold as the property of Coley Pearson to satisfy the taxes on the same for the years 1884 and 1885. Terms cash.

J. A. LACKEY, Sheriff.  
April 8, 1886.

## PATENTS

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Foutz's Powders will give SATISFACTION. Sold every where.  
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

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