

THE MORGANTON STAR.

VOL. II.

MORGANTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

NO. 37.

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This school is in Burke county, only three miles from the Railroad. A new two-story building. Rooms for boys right at the Academy. Board per month \$15. Tuition \$1 to \$3. The school is leased for five years, therefore permanent. Debating Society and Reading Room. Address the Principal, Morganton, N. C.

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August 12, 1886.

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Arthur Evans,

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Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

HAVE 25 years' experience in the largest furniture and millinery houses in Europe and America. I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, clocks, jewelry, etc. All work guaranteed.

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DEES OF DARING
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The great collection of the most thrilling personal adventures on both sides during the Great Civil War. Intensely interesting accounts of exploits of scouts and spies, fortiori hopes, heroic bravery, imprisonments and hair-breadth escapes, romantic incidents, hand-to-hand struggles, humorous and tragic events, perilous journeys, bold dashes, brilliant successes and magnificent actions on each side of the line. To chapters, frequently illustrated to the life. 250 other books at all like it. Ourselves everything. Address: PLANT PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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Time for payments allowed canvassers short of funds.

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Take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public, that I am prepared to accommodate the traveling public. My house is fitted up with an eye to convenience and comfort. My table shall contain the best the market affords. Clean beds and polite servants. My house is located fifty yards from the depot of the W. N. C. R. R. Meals served at all hours for the convenience of railroad passengers. Give me a call.
Respectfully,
ROBT. PO WELL,
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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE STAR.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1886.—

Those features of Tuesday's contest which were unexpected and seem inexplicable are still the chief subject of discussion here. Indeed the elections were full of small sized miracles. When President Cleveland first formulated his policy of civil service reform you heard a good deal said about the opposition it would meet within the North and the disposition of the Southern people to approve of it. Yet North Carolina lets Representative Cox be defeated in convention, and develops a sudden fancy for anti-democratic proclivities in her delegation. Kentucky cuts Speaker Carlisle's vote down to a mere shadow of its former self, and Virginia throws away her democratic seats in Congress with recklessness. On the other hand, Minnesota, the old Republican stronghold, polls so close a vote as to leave the issue in doubt for a time. Massachusetts pushes Andrew almost to the front, and New Hampshire almost breaks her straight Republican record in the House.

The news of Speaker Carlisle's defeat caused profound surprise here. That of Mr. Morrison did not, as it had been regarded among the possibilities. He has always had a more or less close contest, and his district is really Republican, although he has repeatedly carried it by his personal popularity.

The question of who is likely to succeed Mr. Morrison as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is one about which little definite idea can be formed at present. Mr. S. S. Cox will require to be placed, and there is an impression that somehow he may be Mr. Morrison's successor. He has a longer Congressional record than any other Democrat in the House, and he has been very prominent in the party.

Hardly anybody alludes to Mr. Morrison but speaks of his conspicuous honesty. When Morrison previous to 1880 was spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, then a member of the House, was said to have struck the mark when he expressed the opinion that if Morrison were made President there would be more honesty and less manners in the White House than at any time since General Jackson lived there.

The President did not go home to vote last Tuesday but he sat in the room adjoining the little telegraph office of the White House that evening, and read the news direct from all parts of the country as fast as it came. Of all the flimsy reasons given why the President did not go to Buffalo, probably the silliest explanation was that he did not wish to vote for a certain Democratic candidate for Congress in the Buffalo district, that gentleman having made a speech some time ago, in which it is alleged he expressed lack of sympathy with the Administration. The whole thing about which so much ado was made amounts to nothing, but I will state one good reason why he was not there. He removed from the district some time ago, and although he is entitled to registration in Buffalo, is at present disfranchised like many other residents of Washington.

I have from good authority that Mr. Blaine believes that President Cleveland will be re-nominated in 1888, and that he will be re-elected. That is why he says he does not expect to be nominated himself at that time, and why he says he does not want to be. He has said recently with great emphasis that he would never accept a nomination for the Presidency unless he felt certain of election. He will work for some good Blaine man, though, in the Republican convention of 1888, and bide his time. He will keep himself before the country, as no one knows better how to do than he, for the nomination in 1892. Mr. Blaine will not be as old a man, even then, as was Samuel Tilden when he was elected in '76.

Mr. Blain's recent attack in one of his campaign speeches, upon the civil service reform record of the Administration, came with a very bad grace from him, to say the least of it. He has a number of relatives and friends in the employment of the Government here, some of whom are retained in their places because of a desire to show courtesy to the President's late opponent. His private secretary

draws a salary at the State Department while he is still attending to Mr. Blaine's business here. His brother is still retained as curator of the Agricultural Department museum, and his son remained in the Court of Alabama claims until that institution expired. I could cite other dependants of his who are quartered on the Government. Yet in the face of this he has the effrontery to abuse the Administration for turning out more efficient old clerks and putting their friends in the places.

From the 10th of November until after Congress meets, the President will grant no more private interviews to visitors except to such as call upon business of actual public importance. His public duties are unusually onerous just now, and he must have time to write his message to Congress. Every day at certain hours there is a raid upon the White House by those who want to talk to the President before his announcement goes into effect.

PAT WINSTON

Running for Congress as a Democratic Candidate.

[Statesville Landmark.]

They do say that Pat Winston—whose counterpart has never yet been born—who went to Idaho less than two years ago as a Federal office holder, is now running for Congress in that Territory and running as a Democrat at that. Pat literally joked himself into the Idaho office. He nearly killed President Arthur whenever he went to beg him for a place, and Arthur said he was the funniest man he ever saw. For the matter of that he is the funniest man that anybody ever saw. He made a canvass of the State two years ago as a Republican, and was himself as much amused at the idea as any one.

One of his speeches was at Statesville and is well remembered for its incomparable drollery. He had shortly before that time promulgated through the press an address to the public, taking leave of the Democratic party—a sort of Washington's Farewell—and now it is told here that his competitor in the congressional race in Idaho has written to Winston, where Pat resided at the time, for a copy of the address, and that neither Republican nor Democrat will send it to him, old Pat being so popular there that they all want him to be elected. If he should happen to get to Congress wouldn't he make things hum?

The Human Family.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,460,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more.

These are distributed over the earth's surface so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile—not so crowded, but everywhere dense and at all points overpopulated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race, 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 800,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 200,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the top-most round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known, down to the naked savage.

ry. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 699,000,000.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Last Friday's Shock General in the Earthquake Belt—Reports From Various Points.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 5.—A sharp and distinct earthquake shock was felt at 12:25 p. m.

MACON.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at 11:27 this morning no damage reported.

CHARLESTON.—A severe earthquake shock was felt at Chesterfield, S. C., 12:25 p. m. The same shock was felt at Laurens, S. C., and it was the heaviest experienced there since August 31.

RICHMOND.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt here at 12:30 p. m. The vibrations were felt sensibly in the upper stories of houses.

WASHINGTON.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 12:30 p. m.

AUGUSTA.—At 12:26 p. m., the severest earthquake shock since August 31. It lasted twenty-five seconds, and people rushed into the streets. No damage was done.

CHARLESTON.—A light but marked shock of earthquake was felt in Charleston at 12:26 this afternoon. This was the first shake felt in a week, and was lighter than that of Oct. No damage reported and no interruption to business.

RALEIGH.—A slight earthquake shock, short in duration, but quiet perceptible was felt here at 12:25 this afternoon.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 5.—A severe earthquake shock was felt in this city at 12:33 this afternoon. It was accompanied by the usual loud detonations, vibrations continued forty seconds. Buildings were violently shaken and people rushed into the streets. This shock was probably severer than any experienced here since August 31st. No damage reported.

CHARLESTON, November 5.—There was the severest shock yet felt at Sumter at 12:25 today, and a severe and continued shock at Greenwood, S. C., at 12:33 today. Perhaps the second severest yet felt.

All the schools were in session at the time of the shock. One pupil in a colored school was crushed in a panic of the pupils and several pupils in the Shaw School (colored), were injured by falling plastering. No one was seriously injured.

SAYANNAH, GA., November 5.—A sharp shock was felt here just as the clock was striking twelve. Tybee island reports it the heaviest felt there since August 31, and was preceded by a loud rumbling noise. It lasted 30 seconds, and the people all rushed into the streets. No damage was done beyond cracking glass.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off the revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boeckee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

The Piedmont Lumber, Ranch & Mining Company will pay market prices for all corn, new and old, corn fodder and hay delivered at Piedmont Springs.

THE FRANKLAND PATRIOT.

Rev. D. K. Bennett Throws Additional Light on the Subject.

[Winston Sentinel.]

In addition to what your correspondent has said, in a recent issue, of Col. Sevier, the following might be acceptable to your readers.

For his complicity in the Frankland affair Sevier was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Spencer while holding court in Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1783. As your correspondent states he was brought to Morganton where Gen. Charles McDowell and Gen. Joseph McDowell became his bondsmen until he could arrange some business of passing importance; his business arranged he voluntarily returned, soon to be released by his friends who furnished the horse, upon which he rode to Tennessee; so great a favorite was he with the people, that in 1789, the very next year after his imprisonment he was elected to represent Green county (now Tenn.) in the General Assembly of N. C., at Fayetteville, and was allowed to take and hold his seat.

In 1790, Tennessee was ceded by North Carolina to the United States, and became an independent State. Col. Sevier was elected the first Governor, he was also elected to the same office again in 1803-'5-'7. In 1811 and also in 1813 he was elected to Congress. He died Sept. 21, 1815 while engaged under a Commission from President Madison, in perfecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, his descendants still live in East Tennessee, and the people of that region still delight to honor the name of SEVIER.

Col. Sevier was actively engaged in the battle of King's Mountain, and thus on attachment was formed between him and General McDowell, which explains the action of the McDowells in becoming his bondsmen.

Though he was one of the principals in the Frankland affair, no person questions his motive as being other than to secure the rights and happiness of his fellow citizens.

D. K. BENNETT.

Superior to Anything.

A prominent business man in Wilmington, Del., in speaking of a cure of cancer on himself, writes to the Morning News of that city:

I can say further that my case is not an isolated one. A lady, a customer of mine, was suffering from a cancerous affection of the nose. She had spent a great deal of money and time running to Philadelphia to consult the best physicians there, but could get but little or no relief. About a year ago I told her of my case, and I induced her to try the S. S. S. remedy. She did so, and in a few weeks was much better. She had several operations performed, and was disposed to hold on to her old treatment as well as the new, but finally she threw all aside but the S. S. S., and in two months from that time was thoroughly cured.

Another lady suffering from alsecess on her arm had been doctoring for a long time in this city, Chester and Philadelphia, but could not get any relief, apparently she had fallen away to a mere shadow of her former self, and could scarcely eat or sleep. She commenced to take the S. S. S. medicine, upon the advice of friends and myself, but was so reduced in flesh that she had a little stomach trouble at first. She persisted, however, and after the third bottle she declared it had done her more good than anything else she had ever tried. I now understand that she is entirely well, and is loud in her praise of S. S. S.

I have several other cases in mind, but am not at liberty to speak of them. I believe the Swift Specific Co.'s blood medicine known as S. S. S. is superior to anything of the kind known in the market, and can cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from diseases of the skin and blood.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PRICE.—18 lbs. good Rice for \$1.00, at R. B. Brittain & Co.'s.

SCROFULA

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.
—E. Haines, North Limaie, Ohio.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.
—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.
—M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.
—Susan L. Cook, 90 Albany st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.
—Millie Jane Peirce, S. Braintree, Mass.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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 intrusted to his care.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of J. C. Tate, late of Burke county, will present them to the undersigned, or to S. C. W. Tate, attorney, on or before the 1st day of Oct. A. D. 1887, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said deceased will make payment without delay.

W. M. WAITON, Adm'r.
By S. C. W. Tate
Sept. 28, 1886. Attorney.

Administrator's SALE OF LAND.

W. M. Kerr, adm'r of S. L. Kerr, vs. John N. Kerr, et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree in the above-entitled action re-ordered by S. T. Pearson, C. S. C., Sept. 20th, 1886, I will, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1886, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, a house and lot situated at Rutherford College. Terms cash.

W. M. KERR, Adm'r

JOHN TULL,

—Graduate in—

Pharmacy.

(Over nineteen years experience.)

A full line of

FRESH DRUGS

and

PURE CHEMICALS

always on hand.

PRESCRIPTIONS

compounded at all hours day or night by a Registered Druggist.

Toilet Articles and Soap

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