The Rutherfordton Tribune.

VOL. I. NO. 24. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901. $1.00 A YEAR.

Palpitation,

fluttering or irregular pulsations are an indication of weakness of the nerves or muscles of the heart. A weakness long continued produces deformity and organic disease. If your heart action is weak, make it strong. Build up the muscles and strengthen the nerves with the greatest of all heart remedies, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"My wife suffered greatly with palpitation of the heart, smothering spells and loss of sleep. She found immediate relief from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and after a thorough course her trouble all disappeared."
CAPT. THOS. F. GEORGE, Athens, Ala.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

quiets the nervous heart, regulates its pulsations and builds up its strength as nothing else can. Sold by druggists on a guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Publication of Summons.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court,
Rutherford County. } Before the Clerk.

George C Justic, as administrator of Sarah A Justice, deceased, and George C Justice as an idividual, L A Justice, Z V Justice, William M Justice, W W Daniel and wife, Ella H Daniel,

vs.

William Morgan and wife, Eva Morgan, More Turner and wife, Lillie Turner, Charles C Justice, Mary J Justice, Mary Justice, Willie Justice, Minnie Justice, Arabelle Justice, Manilla Justice, and others.

The defendants above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Rutherford county by the plaintiffs above named, George C Justice, as administrator of Sarah A Justice, deceased, who, as such administrator, asks that the land belonging to the estate of said Sarah A Justice, deceased, be sold to make assets, for the purpose of paying debts against said estate, and by the plaintiffs George C Justice, L A Justice, Z V Justice, William M Justice, W W Daniel and wife, Ella H Daniel, for the purpose of selling the lands belonging to the estate of John A Justice, deceased, for the purpose of making partition and division among the tenants in common and heirs at law of said John A Justice, deceased. The said land belonging to the said estate of said John A Justice, deceased, lying and being in Rutherford county, North Carolina, on the waters of Cathey's creek, adjoining the lands of Alex Forney on the east and north, and on the south by the Solomon Geer lands, and on the west by the lands of Mrs. Morris, and the lands belonging to the estate of said Sarah A Justice, deceased, which is sought to be sold by said administrator, to make assets, lies contiguous and adjacent to the above described tract of land, and adjoins the lands above described and consists of about fifty (50) acres, the lands belonging to the estate of said John A Justice, deceased, consisting of about 190 acres.

And the defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Rutherford at his office in Rutherfordton on the 31st day of July, 1901, and answer the complaint, of plaintiffs a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the said Clerk of the Superior Court of said county within ten days from service of this summons, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 13th day of June, 1901.

M. O. DICKERSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

Sale of Town Lots.

By virtue of power and authority vested in me by an order of the Superior Court of Rutherford county, North Carolina, in the special proceedings entitled "Margaret Craton and others against Eva Val Seveir and others," I will sell at public auction, on the premises in the town of Rutherfordton, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, the

10th day of July, 1901,

all that tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Rutherfordton, county of Rutherford and the State of North Carolina, described as follows, to-wit: Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of that tract or parcel of land known as the Andy Moore lot, bounded by Main Street on the east, by Washington on the west, by the Miller property on the south and by the second cross street north of the Court House on the north, as laid down on a map or plat of the same to be found on page 548 of the Minute Docket of Special Proceedings and Orders and Decrees in the office of the Clerk of the Court of said Rutherford county, North Carolina, to which reference is hereby made for a perfect description of said lots.

One-third of the purchase money is to be paid in cash on the day of sale and the balance in six months, the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the lots sold or by with-holding the title deeds till all the purchase money is paid, the purchaser to bear all the cost of securing the said deferred payments. The above described tract of land will first be sold in lots according to one or more plans of division to be made known on the day of sale, and finally sold as an entire tract; and the sale or sales by which the land is made to bring the highest price will be reported to the court for confirmation or further orders. This first day of June, 1901.

R. L. DURHAM, Commissioner.

FREE RURAL ROUTES

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT HAS AN EYE ON WESTERN N. C.

Route Agent Barr Ordered to Lay Out the Routes--The Forest City Section Among the Number--C. C. Gettys to be Appointed Inspector.

The Washington correspondent of The Asheville Register, June 14th, says:

Congressman Moody to-day had the postoffice department to order Mr. Barr, a route agent, to proceed at once to lay out rural delivery routes in Buncombe, Haywood and Cherokee counties, and the Forest City section in Rutherford county.

C. C. Gettys, of Rutherford county, will be appointed as inspector of mail routes at a salary of $2,000 a year as soon as the routes can be established. This involves the laying out of more than twenty routes. Carriers will have to be appointed, receiving salaries of from $400 to $600 a year.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Admiral Schley Will Get Credit for His Services.

In a speech delivered in Buffalo, Leiutenant Hobson let in a new light on the naval situation by declaring that the names of Dewey, Sampson and Schley will live together in American history.

The pity is that the friends of Admiral Sampson did not take this cue at first. There never was a disposition to do injustice to any officer in the navy by the people. When the war with Spain opened, the navy of the United States was as a sealed book to the people at large. Never before was preferment so open to merit as upon that occasion. When from the far east and unsuspected victory was flashed from the wires, the people stood ready to do full honor to the man who stood upon the bridge upon that momentous occasion. The same was true when later developments were looked for from the West Indian squadron. It was known that the board of strategy had taken the possibilities of that campaign out of the hands of Providence for the purpose of crowning a certain favorite, regardless of the fact whether he was present in the engagement or not. It was against the plain purpose to do injustice to a gallant officer that the people protested. They knew that Sampson was not in the engagement, that Schley was, and that he was the ranking officer, and that under all previous rules a victory was ascribed to the man in active command. It will not do to say that the plan of battle had been arranged by another. Under such a rule Admiral Crownshield, although a thousand miles away, might have claimed the victory for himself under the plea that he had pulled the strings.

It is altogether likely that in the effort to rebuke the assumacy of Admiral Sampson, in claiming that which did not belong to him, that he has failed to receive justice for what he really deserved. In such cases Leiutenant Hobson has opened the way for a review of the whole question by admitting that Admiral Schley did hold a place of honor in the engagement and that there are three names worthy of remembrance in connection with the war.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Was "Busted."

Yesterday morning before breakfast, one of our magistrates was summoned to perform a marriage ceremony. After a long walk he arrived at the house and did his work and was then asked how much he charged. The 'squire remarked that he never made charges, but—: "Well" replied the bridegroom, "I swear I'm glad of it, because I'm plum busted."—Winston Journal.

THE SITE SELECTED.

The State Guard Encampment Will be at Wrightsville.

The board of officers appointed by the Governor to examine sites for the State Guard encampment this summer—Colonels T. H. Bain, F. A. Macon and P. M. Pearsall—this afternoon agreed upon a report recommending Lattimore grove, at Wrightsville, as the most suitable and available site. The encampment will be by regiments. They recommend that the Second Regiment encamp from July 10th to 19th inclusive; the Third Regiment from July 20th to 30th, inclusive; the First Regiment from July 31st to August 10th, inclusive. Lattimore grove is the beautiful summer home of Mrs. Frederick Poisson, who kindly and generously tendered it to the State Guard. The board adopted the resolution, thanking Mrs. Poisson for her kind consideration.

Inspector General T. H. Bain says he will begin an inspection of the State Guard, June 24th. He will take up the regiments in the following order: Second, First and Third. He expects the colonel of each to accompany him on the tour of inspection.—Raleigh Correspondent Charlotte Observer, 15th.

THE VIRGINIA INCIDENT.

No Oath Necessary for Constitutional Convention.

When the Virginia constitutional convention was called to order a suggestion was made that the oath of allegiance prescribed in the existing state constitution should be administered. This gave rise to a hot debate, in which the leaders took part. One side, among the leaders of which was Senator Daniel, argued that if the oath was subscribed to by the members of the constitutional convention they would compromise themselves when the suffrage question was taken up and the movement to disfranchise the negro was introduced. Others argued that if the oath was not taken the work of the constitutional convention along this line would not stand the test of the supreme court of the United States. It was also argued that members of the convention were not officers in the eyes of the law, and were, therefore, not obliged to subscribe to the oath. Finally it was decided that no oath was necessary.

Plainly the whole discussion was a tempest in a teapot and the decision reached by the body was correct. Officers should take the oath to maintain the laws. Legislators should take an oath to maintain the constitution under which they meet. There can be no discussion about these points. But a constitutional convention stands outside of all laws and constitutions. From its very nature, representing the original element of the people themselves seeking new government, it is a law unto itself. It possesses a freedom sovereign and illimitable.

This being the case, there was nothing to swear to. The sovereign people, through their representatives, will do their duty as conscience dictates. When they get through with their work they will leave oaths enough on record for others to take.—Atlanta Constitution.

Lost His Library.

Rev. J. B. Carpenter, pastor of the Methodist church in Bakersville, was in town Wednesday. He said the people of Bakersville had received about $1000 relief fund. The flood, he said, washed the room off his dwelling that contained his library.—Marion News, 13th.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have also used it in my own family, both for ordinary coughs and colds and for coughs following la grippe, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Twitty & Thompson.

SECTIONAL MISCONCEPTION.

Opinions of a Lifetime Not Changed in a Season.

It is not wholly sentiment, assuredly not ignorance and prejudice, that shuts the Republican party out of the South. Nor is it altogether the race question. The Southern people—perhaps out of their poverty and their rags—certainly in their homespun and their simplicity—still have the conceit of possessing a little of the old-time integrity, which seems to have been blotted out of at least the public life in the great centres of population. Commercialism is an ill word. It is yet a more evil condition. Perhaps we may come to it. But we have not quite reached the state of being where every political affair is measured by dollars and cents. We have, or we think we have a few of the homely virtues left us. The trail of the trademark is not yet over us all, and we cling to the remnant of our virtue with a kind of despairing pride—it may be a Bourbonism born of stolidity and stupidity—as a poor devil who has lost all else, refuses to part with the daub alleged to be the portrait of his grandfather. * *

The Southern people are not more prejudiced than the Northern people—only very much the same. But they cannot change the opinions of a lifetime in a season. They are not willing to sell what they consider their birthright for a mess of pottage. They have the sincerest personal regard for the President. They mark his efforts at national pacification and unification with gratitude. But with many public policies of the first importance they find themselves at variance with him and his party. They do not approve the methods by which the Republican leaders seek, and have always sought, to intrench themselves into a power. They behold at Washington a syndicated government. They recognize in the little group of men, of whom Mr. Hanna is the head centre, Mr. Platt the right-bower and Mr. Quay the left bower, what they conceive a menace to the republic. Admitting much of the thorough going character of Republicanism, its undoubted patriotism and intelligence, in many things, they are not blinded to its moral deformities; and they see only rocks ahead if it be given an unbridled hand. There should be some poise and balance. These they find in the Democratic party, which with all its imperfections, yet remains true to the genius of free government under the Constitution.

All this may be Bourbonism. It may seem both foolish and obsolete. But it is genuine and has no reference to old sectional issues, or battles. The South is an expansionist; but it would expand on Jeffersonian, not on Caesaristic. lines. It is a patriotic American; and, because it is so, it would have the constitution and the flag go hand in hand, carrying the message of good tidings to all lands. It is a Democrat not a Federalist, or modern Republican; and, being so, it hopes to see higher moral standards prevail in the administration of public affairs than are possible under a party organized and dominated as the Republican party is organized and dominated.—Louisville Courier Journal.

F. F. V. Puns.

The Richmond News says the James river is not healthy because it is back in its bed. That generally follows in this life after once getting full.—Danville, Va., Register.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver and you may know that his liver is torpid when he does not relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price 25 cents. Samples free at Twitty & Thompson's drug store.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRESS.

Hon. Hoke Smith's Address Before the Philadelphia Convention.

The revelations made of the South's progress and the discussion of questions important to her future at the Southern Industrial Association Convention at Philadelphia are attracting the attention of the country. Of the greatest interest was the address of Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., in explanation of the causes which retarded the South's development as compared with the Eastern and Middle States. He showed that in 1860 the total wealth of the United States was $12,000,000,000, of which the South's portion was $5,200,000,000. The war wiped out half the South's wealth, while reconstruction reduced it another $300,000,000, bringing it down therefore to $2,300,000,000. For purposes of growth and development, Mr. Smith said, the South had lost nearly half a century. From 1865 to 1880 it became poorer, the same causes that retarded its development and reduced the value of its property and its earning capacity making the Eastern and Middle States richer. Not until 1880 was the South, in Mr. Smith's opinion, able to make progress, but it made up for lost time then.

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factories in the South; in 1900 663. Since 1887 the consumption of cotton by Southern mills has increased 400 per cent. Forty per cent. of the raw cotton used in mills in the United States is consumed in the South. Mr. Smith thinks that the Southern farmer is to prosper along with the Southern manufacturer and predicts that before the middle of the twentieth century the South's cotton crop will reach 25,000,000 bales and bring Southern planters $1,000,000,000 annually.

With her minerals, iron, coal, marble, granite, timber, phosphate, etc., where is the limit to the possibilities of the South? President Hargrove, of the Industrial Association, believes that this section could profitably employ 5,000,000 additional population and $500,000,000 additional capital in various lines of development.—Charlotte Observer.

An Obliging Young Man.

A few days ago the press told the story of a suit brought by a young woman in Toledo to enjoin a prominent young man from imposing his attentions upon her. The plea was accompanied by such a description of their previous relations that it was evident its purpose was to embarrass a young man who had withdrawn the usual supply of fancy candies.

The answer filed by the offending lover is a model in its kind. After describing the very friendly relations that had existed in time past, he asked for a counter injunction to keep the young lady from speaking to him whenever they should meet. If all the lady wanted was freedom from his attentions, the new turn given to the case should satisfy her, but it is probable that to inhibit her from speaking to him reverses the punishment.

To have a grudge against a negligent lover and not be permitted to tell him about it upon occasion, is not a very pleasant situation, and it is likely that the judge will be called upon to dissolve the injunction.—Atlanta Constitution.

Missed Two but Struck One.

Spartanburg Special to Atlanta Constitution June 14th, says: During a severe thunder storm here this afternoon Robert Tollottson, a young white man about eighteen years old, was struck by lightening and instantly killed. Tollotson was car clerk at Spartanburg Junction, just outside the city limits and it was there the accident happened. He was standing on the front veranda of a building used as an office by the railroad company between two other men when the bolt descended. The two men were entirely unharmed.

TIRED OF BRYANISM.

IS GENERAL J. S. CARR ALSO A TRAITOR?

He Thinks Senator McLaurin Will, in the Long Run, Win Out in South Carolina, and, in a General Way, Talks Mighty Independent Like.

One of the firmest believers in the possibilities of a new South is Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham. He was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, having returned from Philadelphia, where he represented Governor Aycock and delived an address on "North Carolina and Her Resources." Col. Carr is one of the wealthiest men in the South, and is identified with many movements, calculated to benefit the Southern States.

"In the contest now going on in South Carolina," he said to a Times reporter, "Senator Tillman may, for the time being, be successful, but in the long run Senator McLaurin will succeed just so sure as the sun rises and sets, because he represents the right principle.

"I have grown mighty sick and tired of seeing small politicians run North Carolina and other Southern States. I suppose hidebound Democrats will say I am abandoning Democratic principles for dollars and cents. Let them. It is high time that the business or commercial men of the South tried to run the Southern States on broader lines. And we intend to get out on a broader beam. We have had all we want of Bryanism, and God knows I supported him loyally.

"North Carolina is making rapid strides in a commercial sense, and as one of her sons I want to see her keep in the forefront in business development. The best interests of the country are more to me than the personal success of any politician. Senator McLaurin has the right idea, and he is bound to win. I favor expansion and the Nicaragua Canal, and I am sick of Bryanism."

Col. Carr some time ago refused the Democratic nomination for Governor of his State. He has given largely to educational and charitable institutions and the Carr dormitory at the University at Chapel Hill is one of the handsomest structures in North Carolina.—New York Times, 15th.

MEMPHIS.

It Has Doubled Its Population In Ten Years--Evidences of Its Importance.

Memphis is one of the most important cities of the South, and the visitors there at the recent Confederate reunion were astonished to find such evidences of its importance. Its increase from 1890 to 1900 was greater than the increase of the population of any other Southern city. Its population according to the last census, in 1900, was 102,320, almost doubling its population of 1890.

As evidences of Memphis' importance we cite the following astonishing facts:

That it is the largest inland cotton market in the world.

That it is the largest hardwood lumber market in the world.

That it is the largest producer of cotton seed oil and other cotton seed products in the world.

That it is the largest snuff market in the world.

Few persons are aware that Memphis could boast of leading the world in the above particulars, and no doubt this will surprise all our readers, for it certainly was a surprise to this writer to learn these facts on his recent visit to that city.

The bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis is one of the wonders of this country and cost $3,500,000.

Although Memphis was formerly subject to yellow fever and was so greatly scourged by that dread disease in 1878, yet now no one thinks of any danger from that source, because the city is now so well drained and has such a perfect sanitary system.—Chatham Record.

Sale of Land for Taxes!

The following tracts and parcels of land, hereinafter named, have been levied on for taxes due for the year 1900, which still remain due and unpaid; therefore, for the satisfaction of said tax due, I will sell at the court house door in Rutherfordton, on Monday, July 1st, 1901, the following described lands:

E. A. MARTIN, Tax Collector.

RUTHERFORDTON TOWNSHIP

Henrietta Brisco 1 acre, Branchville, taxes and cost, 99cts.

Tom Burnett two lots, 2 acres of land (Burnett lots) taxes and costs 82cts.

Dock Bridges 29 acres of land on Gleghorn creek, taxes and costs, $4.50

Tilda Carpenter, 1 town lot. Court street, $1.67.

Henry Dickey 1 acre land, Court street, taxes and costs, $1.05.

Bryant Eaves, ½ acre lot, New Hope, taxes and cost, $3.27.

John Elliott, 13 acres land on Shelby road, balance on taxes and cost, $1.21.

J. L. Eaves, 30 acres land U. F. R. taxes and cost, $2.24.

J. A. Hyder, 26 acres Morris land, taxes and cost, $2.04.

Pose Hamilton 2½ acres of land, Gleghorn creek, taxes and cost $1.58

Susan Wade Hill 32 acres of land, taxes and cost $1.87

Sarah Leaventhorpe ½ acre of land, New Hope, taxes and cost $1.40

Jake Logan 2 acres land, New Hope, taxes and cost $1.20

Martin V. Miller 4 acres, New Hope, taxes and cost $4.22

Eliza Martin 1 acre land, Stone Cutter, taxes and cost 93cts.

John Micheal 1 acre land (J. B. C.) taxes and cost 77cts

Eliza McDowell 1 town lot taxes and cost 91cts.

Thomas Miller 1 town lot Court street taxes and cost $1.46

Geo. Watson Miller 23½ acres of land, Scoggin land, taxes and cost 93cts

Delia Mills 2½ acres land near C. C. R. R. taxes and cost $1.11

Rossie Micheal 2 acres land, (W. H.) taxes and cost $1.06

Mary E. Micheal 7½ acres land (W. H.) taxes and cost $1.41

S. T. McCravey 1 town lot, Mitchell Avenue, taxes and cost $1.78

Will McDowell 22½ acres land taxes and cost $1.45

Wray & Gaffney 1 acre land on Stone Cutter, taxes and cost 82cts.

J. J. Roberts 46 acres land on Twitty road, $3.13

Nezer Revis ½ acre land, New Hope, taxes and cost $1.87

W. R. Steadman ¼ acre land, Tilda C. land, taxes and cost, $1.43

Rebecca Scott 1 acre land, New Hope, taxes and cost 99cts

Francis Taylor 1 acre land, New Hope taxes and cost $1.06

Massey Twitty 11½ acres land near 2 C. R. R. taxes and cost $1.40

Goforth Whiteside 1 acre land New Hope, taxes and cost 48cts

SULPHUR SPRINGS TOWNSHIP

Wm. Butler 17 acres land, S. S. P'g, taxes and cost $1.26

C. M. Champion 61 acres land, Jarretts creek, taxes and cost $3.66

L. Z. Duncan 62 acres land (B. R.) taxes and cost $2.70

R. L. Fite 16 acres land, R. creek, taxes and cost $1.51

Wm. Liles 85 acres land, McK. creek, taxes and cost $3.45

A. C. Robbins 81 acres land, (B. R.) taxes and cost, balance $2.40

Phillip Robbins 81 acres land taxes and cost $3.54

A. L. Robbins 50 acres land taxes and cost $

Minerva Smith 40 acres land, McK. creek taxes and cost $2.64

W. L. Jones Est. 40 acres land taxes and cost $5.66

CAMP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Cornelious Clemons, 125 acres land on Big Camp creek, tax and cost, $3.93.

Joe E. Forney, 54 acres land on Big Camp creek, tax and cost, $1.29.

Luke Moore, 52 acres land on Cathey's creek, tax and cost, $3.40.

A. W. Deiter, 17 acres land on Second Broad river, tax and cost, $1.26.

Geo. Flack, 28 acres land on Williams' creek, tax and cost, $5.25.

Matt Harvey, 25 acres land Mill creek, tax and cost, $1.15.

Hawkins Johnson, 54 acres land Union Mills, tax and cost, $1.29.

COOL SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

J. B. Eaves, 157 acres land, tax and cost, $22.75.

Mrs. M. H. Hill, 125 acres land, tax and cost, $6.68.

Retta Hampton, 1 acre land, tax and cost, 91 cents.

J. W. Washburn, 2 acres land, taxes and cost, $3.44.

J. W. Long, balance on taxes, 6¾ acres land, tax and cost, $2.88.

Mrs. S. A. Lowrance, 188 acres land, tax and cost, (balance on taxes) $13.20.

P. D. Morrow, 1 town lot, taxes and cost, (balance on taxes) $4.06.

HIGH SHOALS TOWNSHIP.

Ralph Wilkins one town lot balance on taxes and cost, $2.28

Land Sale.

As assignee to A. H. Nabors and by virtue of the powers contained in deed of assignment, I will sell at the court house door in Rutherfordton, N. C., on the first Monday in July, 1901, it being the 1st day of said month; I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, three tracts of land, the first on Camp creek adjoining lands of Clemens, the Speculation land and others, containing 11¼ acres, being the tract conveyed to A. H. Nabors by S. McCurry and described in deed of the 29th of June, 1890, and registered in the Register's office, Rutherfordton, N. C., in Book 63 No. 143.

The second tract on the waters of Squaw branch, joining the lands of J. P. Allen's heirs, Mrs. Emily Forney's place and others, containing 32 acres more or less, fully described in deed from William Forney to A. H. Nabors under date of December 26, 1892; registered in Book 66, No. 82.

The third tract lying on the waters of Camp creek, joining Speculation land and others, fully described in the deed from Samuel McCurry to A. H. Nabors, dated December 6, 1893, and registered in Book 67 at No. 94, and containing 28 acres more or less.

(Signed.) GEORGE BIGGERSTAFF,
Dated June 3rd, 1901. Assignee.

Harris & Martin,
REAL ESTATE
AND LOANS,
Rutherfordton, N. C.