

MORGANTON HERALD.
Successor to "The Morganton Star."
ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN BURKE COUNTY.
W. C. ERVIN, Editor & Publisher.
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The Morganton Herald.

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3rd Week	.70	7.00	21.00
4th Week	.60	6.00	18.00
1st Month	5.00	50.00	150.00
3 Months	14.00	140.00	420.00
6 Months	26.00	260.00	780.00
1 Year	48.00	480.00	1440.00

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A place planned and developing as

A GREAT RESORT.

Situated in the

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WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,

A region noted for healthfulness

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AN ELEVATION OF 3,800 FEET.

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COOL, INVIGORATING CLIMATE.

It is being laid out with taste and

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FOREST PARKS.

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HEALTHFUL HOMES.

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Special attention given business of
Executors and Administrators. Collec-
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offers his professional services to the citizens of
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class dentist.
No charge for examinations.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

OFFICE AT MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
June 20-1t.

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Good assortment of Watches,
Clocks, Silver Plated Ware, &c.,
always on hand for sale.
Repairing of Watches,
Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.
I also keep a good stock of Gen-
eral Merchandise—Dry Goods,
Groceries, &c. Give me a call.

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GREEN PATT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Week's News in the "Old North
State."

The town of Fayetteville is to
have a good system of water
works, the *Observer* states.

The worms are reported by
the *Concord Times* to be destroy-
ing large tracts of pine forest in
Cabarrus.

The *Wilson Advance* ventures
the prediction that Mr. Elias Carr,
of Edgecombe, will be the next
Governor.

So far this season 2,000,000
more pounds of tobacco have been
sold on the Asheville market than
last year.—*Asheville Democrat*.

Mr. Thomas Badger by the
unanimous vote of the board of
aldermen was elected Mayor of
Raleigh, to serve for two years.

The first fruit fair ever held
in North Carolina was held in this
city in the Houston building on
South Elm street in 1882.—*Green-
boro Record*.

The Comptroller of the cur-
rency has authorized the Commer-
cial National Bank of High Point,
N. C., to begin business with a
capital of \$50,000.

The State board of education
has granted Major Charles M.
Stedden and his associates an
extension of their options on some
40,000 acres of swamp lands.

The *Greensboro Record* an-
nounces the incorporation of the
Greensboro coal and mining com-
pany, with \$100,000 capital. It
owns coal lands in Stokes county,
which are considered very valua-
ble.

Strawberry growers in Pender
county, the *Star* says, are so well
pleased with their success this
season that they have formed a
stock company and will, under
one management, dispose of their
berries at New York.

The *Salisbury Watchman*
states a plain fact in saying that
the public road question is one
which should engage the thought
of the people in the piedmont
section and that macadamization
is the only sure plan.

The 500 convicts at work on
the Wilson and Florence Short-
Cut south of Fayetteville will
complete the grading by August
1st. This will become the main
line in October or November, the
Raouke News states.

With great satisfaction the
Greensboro Record reports that
that progressive place is to have
a street railway. Raleigh's elec-
tric railway complications have
all been settled and the road is to
be in operation by August 1st.

Gov. Holt has offered a re-
ward of \$200 for the apprehension
of one Field Anderson, of Alleghany
county, who was convicted of
murder and escaped pending
appeal to the Supreme Court and
also \$50 for one William Sutton,
of Cherokee county, charged with
a similar crime.

It is now reasonably certain,
from statements made by the
Kobesonian, that the man who in
Robeson county last week mur-
dered Simeon Connolly was a
white man, and that he was his
nephew, Connolly's life being
insured for his benefit.

Messrs. W. W. and J. Chap-
man and J. B. Holman are pre-
paring for a roller process flour
mill of 30 barrels capacity per day,
at the Turner mill place in Cool
Spring township. A part of the
machinery for the mill passed
through town Monday.—*States-
ville Landmark*.

The *Hickory Press* tells of one
Herman, a sharp maker of moon-
shine whisky in Watanga, who
was at last detected and con-
victed. He used a pot for a still
and made whisky in a room of his
house, and the revenue officers
had for a long time passed him
by, thinking the smoke came from
his kitchen.

Frost did more damage in the
Piedmont section last night. Con-
ductor Johnson tells us that all
along the R. & S. road from the
Dan river to Martinsville the
leaves on the trees were bitten,
and the consequence is they have
all turned black. Parties from
Wilkesboro also say that vegeta-
bles, clover and the leaves on the
trees have been killed, and it is
feared that the fruit crop has suf-
fered fate.—*Winston Sentinel*.

Frank Leslies' *Weekly* has for
some weeks been giving cuts and
sketches of southern beauties and
bellees. This week's edition con-
tains a very fine likeness of Miss
Helen Fowle, of Raleigh, and the
following sketch: "Miss Helen
Fowle, whose portrait appears in
the daughter of the late lamented
Gov. Daniel Fowle, of North Car-
olina, and was the graceful and
popular mistress of the executive
mansion at Raleigh, up to the
time of his decease. Entering into
and sympathizing with his
duties and tastes she accompanied
her distinguished father in all his
jaunts abroad, and was part and
parcel of his political triumphs.
She ranks deservedly among the
foremost beauties of the old North
State. At the White Sulphur
Springs last summer Miss Fowle
was a recognized belle, and she is
a favorite in every circle in which
she appears.

LIMOGES AND SEVRES.

Where the Finest Pottery is Made and
How They Make It.
Special Correspondence of THE HERALD.

Limoges, capital of department
of Haute Vienne, France, lies in
the form of an amphitheatre, on
the right bank of Vienne, 248
miles by rail S. W. from Paris.

In spite of many modern improve-
ments and clearances, the city still
contains old quarters, which are
dark, wretched and unhealthy. The
cathedral, the most remarkable
in the province, occupies the site of
an old basilica; and the cam-
panile is an elegant, slightly lean-
ing tower 204 feet high. Limoges
was a place of importance even at
the time of the Roman conquest,
and sent 10,000 soldiers to the de-
fense of Alesia. In 11 B. C. it
took the name of Augustus, and
in the 4th century it was called
Lemovicus. It then contained
palaces and baths, had its own
senate and right of coinage, and
till 1837, a mint. It celebrates
every seven years a curious reli-
gious festival the Fete d' Ostem-
ent during which the relics of St.
Martian are exposed for seven
weeks. Limoges has quite a vari-
ety of manufactures—wool and
cotton spinning mills, cloth fac-
tories, paper works, foundries,
&c. A large number are employ-
ed in shoemaking, as also in clogs.
There is an extensive trade in
wine and spirits, cattle, cereals
and wood. But it is chiefly inter-
esting as being the centre of the
French porcelain manufacture, as
the former seat of the mediæval
goldsmith's art, as the place where
the art of enamel was carried to
the highest degree of perfection
because, having been only sparingly
modified by modern improve-
ments, it has retained in a
great measure, the physiognomy
of a mediæval town. The porce-
lain industry at Limoges is of
comparatively recent origin. The
discovery of kaolin, or porcelain
clay, and feldspath, at St. Yrieix
dates from 1765. It is of such sa-
tisfactory quality, that it is ex-
ported to America; the quality used
for enamel is obtained at Chante-
lonne, about 25 miles from Lim-
oges on the Paris R. R. The first
hard porcelain manufactory was
established in 1773; but not till
1830 did the industry become
really important. There are now
the last twenty years only that
the production of Limoges has
achieved perfection in the man-
ufacture process, and at the same
time acquired an artistic stamp
in form and decoration. These re-
sults are largely due to American
enterprise. The following story
is told of the origin of the famous
Haviland works. In 1839, a lady
came to the store of Messrs. Dan-
iel and David Haviland, in New
York City, and asked them if they
could match a porcelain cup which
she showed them. The cup was
of French manufacture; it was
the first the Havilands had seen,
and the paste seemed so far su-
perior to that of the English china
and faience, which they were in
the habit of selling, that they con-
ceived the idea of introducing
similar goods into the American
market, believing the speculation
would be profitable. Full of this
idea Mr. Haviland came to France
with the cup, and began to inquire
where such were made. His re-
sarch led him to Vierzon, and
thence to Limoges. His desire
was to obtain English shapes and
patterns executed in French porce-
lain. The end of it was that
French routine and want of enter-
prise forced Mr. Haviland to es-
tablish gradually a complete
porcelain manufactory, which
since its foundation in 1836, has
grown to be the largest and most
importantly organized of all the
manufactories in the Lemousin
district. At present the Haviland
works at Limoges have nine kilns,
and employ, when in full activity,
1200 hands, and manufacture 60,
100 a day, to mention only a
typical article, and produce about
ten per cent. of the whole of the
porcelain now made at Limoges.

In 1886, there were in the town
and district 35 porcelain manufac-
tories, possessing 86 kilns, 54
painting rooms (800 artists) and
giving employment to some 62,
000 persons of both sexes; 62 de-
corating establishments, employing
2000 hands; and thirty mills for
grinding and preparing the clay.

These all produce goods to the
annual value of 12 millions of
francs. It is to this Chinese porce-
lain that all the Eastern and
ceramic arts are due. Invented ap-
parently in the 2nd century be-
fore our era, Chinese porcelain
found its way westward through
Persian and Arabian merchants,
whose compatriots tried to imitate
it; and appears to have been
brought to Europe certainly as ear-
ly as the tenth century by Marco
Polo, the first European who
visited China, where he lived
twenty six years. The source of
the artistic success of the Havi-
lands is to be sought in the thor-
ough comprehension of the nature
and qualities of porcelain and in
the rational study of decoration.

Instead of remaining in the routine
consecrated by the high example
of Sevrès, the Havilands went
back to the fountain-head of por-
celain art, and studied the prod-
ucts of China, Japan and Persia,
where they found a treasure of
typical forms, and a theory of per-
fect decorations. Furthermore,
they conceived so high an opinion
of the beauty of porcelain that
they ventured to call in the aid
of artists to decorate their prod-
ucts, and to exercise their fancy
in the materials which the ceramist
has at his disposal. The Musée

Chief Colors used in the decoration of Sevres are green blue, a very dark blue, blue de roi, a deep ultramarine; a brilliant turquoise blue; a bright pink, the favorite color of Madame Pompadour, but generally called "rose de Barry"; a bright yellow, a violet, and three shades of green were also used. The most brilliant colors are often decorated with gold; but the most gorgeous variety of all is the jeweled Sevres, not made till 1760, and generally han- dled in groups of blue de roi or ultramarine. It is richly set with imitation jewels, chiefly turquoise, pearls and transparent rubies, made of colored enamel pastes hardly to be distinguished in ef- fect from real stones. It may not be uninteresting to know the word "porcelain" is derived from the 11th century word "porcellana"—a white shell, while the term porce- lain is supposed to be derived from *porcelaine*, the drawing-up of the Greeks, and translated by the French word *porcelaine*—applied to all objects of baked clay. It has been truly said that "No porce- lain is any handiwork is more beautiful than of a potter mould- ing a vessel on the wheel. The ear with which the plastic clay and rim or fall, taking a whole succession of symmetrical shapes, and seeming, as it were, to glow with the life and thought of the potter, makes this art beautiful and striking beyond all others, in which the desired form can only be obtained by comparatively slow and laborious methods.

The Greeks applied the term
"potter" to this art, which fur-
nishes the subject for one of Long-
fellow's finest poems, beginning—
"Pot, tea, to what purpose and
without a pot, without a soul;
This art, well meant with soul and
heart, is the art of the potter."
The poet has not done justice to
the art of the potter, but the
thought of the potter is the
thought of the artist.

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SIR HENRY PARKES.

Father of the New Commonwealth of
Australia.

A new English speaking Com-
monwealth is about being formed;
all the Australian colonies will in
a very short time become united
under the name of "The Com-
monwealth of Australia." A
Confederation has been sitting at
Melbourne; all the different col-
onies send delegates; they all
agreed on a constitution, the draft
of which will now be submitted to
each Legislature of each colony
and afterwards to the British
Parliament for sanction. The
Queen will then have to give her
sanction upon which the new
Australian Commonwealth will be
formed.

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