THE MORGANTON HERALD

Successor to "The Morganton Star."

HERALD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers.

W. C. ERVIN, - - - EDITOR.

JOB PRINTING.

With four presses, an abundance of printing material and skillful printers, THE HERALD Job Department cannot be excelled. *We positively will not be underbid on prices.*

State Library

The Morganton Herald.

VOL. VIII. MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892. NO. 30.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Inches.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	12 months.
1	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$7 00
2	2 00	3 00	3 50	12 00
3	3 00	4 50	5 00	15 00
6	5 00	7 00	9 00	20 00
12	7 00	11 00	15 00	35 00
18	10 00	15 00	18 00	50 00
24	12 00	17 00	20 00	60 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

Items of Interest from North Carolina Points.

..Grover Cleveland, Ben Harrison and Jim Weaver have all been enrolled as pupils of the Concord graded school.

..The Presbyterian Synod of this State will establish a preparatory school at Mebane in the buildings for years occupied by the Bingham School, now at Asheville.

..Mr. B. C. Beckwith, the State secretary of the association of democratic clubs, tells the *State Chronicle* that there are now about 40,000 members of democratic clubs in the State.

..Charles Reynolds, the young white man who is condemned to be hanged in Greensboro on October 20th for the murder of Solathiel Swaim at Pleasant Garden, expresses a desire that he be hung publicly.

..The Winston *Sentinel* says that Gen. Stevenson, upon being told of a little girl in Winston who would rejoice to have his photograph, immediately took out his photo, wrote his autograph on the back and sent it to her. The child made happy by this mark of attention was little Maole Gray, an invalid.

..Mr. T. D. Scruggs' safe in the Masonic building at Mooresboro was blown open by burglars Tuesday night of last week $650 in cash stolen from Mr. James Beason, a cotton buyer for Heath Cotton Co. of Charlotte, also notes, mortgages and other papers belonging to Mr. Scruggs. No trace of the burglars has been found.

..Recently Governor Holt requested the railway commission to furnish him with the taxable value of steamboats plying wholely or in part in North Carolina waters. The commission a few days ago furnished the Governor with the statement, says the *State Chronicle*, which shows that the valuation of the property is $290,000.

..Willis H. Brogden, of Wayne, brother of ex-Gov. Brogden, was tried in Wayne Superior court week before last for the murder of Fab. E. Sasser, a neighbor, convicted of manslaugter and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, from which sentence he appealed. His brother, the ex-governor, furnished bail for him in $5,000.

..A young man by the name of Featherstone, was shot and instantly killed in Watauga county a few days ago, by Harrison Lee. Lee started to fire at a squirrel, but his gun went off prematurely and he was horrified to see a man throw up his hands and fall. He had no idea any one else was on the mountain, says the Watauga *Democrat*, until he saw the man fall. On climbing up to him he found young Featherstone dead with a bullet in his brain.

..The Wilmington *Messenger* tells of a rattlesnake plague in Shallotte township, Brunswick county, about fifty-five miles from Wilmington. Within the past sixty days three negroes and one white woman have been bitten and killed by these venomous reptiles. Numbers of horses, cattle and dogs have also been killed by them. The reptiles are of very great size. The *Messenger* says that the facts stated above are vouched for as true.

..At the battle of Hanover, May 27, 1862, the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment captured a silk flag from Company E, Cleveland Guards, Twelith North Carolina Regiment. The flag has since been kept in Boston. Recently it was proposed to restore it to the company. The flag, in charge of five members of the old Ninth Massachusetts, John M. Sullivan, chairman of the delegation, brought the flag to Shelby, arriving at the latter place on Sept. 22nd. The Boston delegation was met at Charlotte by the mayor of Shelby and a committee, and escorted to Shelby, where the ceremonies of restoring the flag to the old company were held. After speeches by the Boston soldiers and responses by old members of the Cleveland Guards, the Boston delegation was given an elegant banquet. A very large crowd was present, including the survivors of the old company.

..The Oxford *Day* tells of the norrow escape from death last week of a little daughter of Mr. A. Hobgood, of Oxford. She climbed upon the curbing of the well in the yard of his residence. The well covering was in a dilapidated condition, and in treading on a rotten plank the little one lost her balance. No one was near by. Her screams brought Mrs. Hobgood and others, to the door, but they could get no farther. They were momentarily paralyzed with fear by the sight that met their gaze. The child clung to one of the unsound boards, only one arm being visible. She was suspended over the mouth of the well, which was lined with jagged rocks and twenty feet deep. The fall meant instant death. Her feeble grasp could not hold the weight of her body long. From out of the kitchen darted a colored women, and just as the child relinquished her grasp and began to go down to an awful fate, grabbed her dress and pulled her out. It was a norrow escape and a rescue just in the nick of time.

Inefficient Telegraphic Service—A Case Calling for Profanity.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The Western Union Telegraph service in North Carolina is a thing abominable. In any one of the smaller towns of the State one must file a telegram before sunset to have any assurance of its getting off before the next day, and if half the chief citizens of one of these towns should be massacred after 8 o'clock at night the chances are that the morning papers of the next day would have no opportunity to tell of it. The *Observer* had reason to tear its hair last Friday morning when it found that it had appeared without a word about the demonstrations in Mr. Stevenson's honor at Old Fort, Marion, Morganton and Hickory. At the three places first named there were a number of people to see our vice presidential candidate and he appeared on the rear platform and shook hands. At Morganton tar barrels blazed and Mr. Stevenson addressed a few remarks to the people. These facts were carefully recorded on the train and a special to the *Observer*, telling them, was filed as soon as the train reached Hickory. At that place there was a splendid demonstration. A great concourse of people was gathered, the band played "The Old North State," the Democratic banner of Catawba county, emblazoned on its fords the words, "Take it from us who can," was waved on high, and Messrs. Stevenson and Ewing addressed the people from a gaily-bedecked stand which had been erected for the occasion. This was one of the very finest meetings of the series and the particulars were told in a special for the *Observer*, which was filed at 10:10 p. m., just before the train left for Raleigh. Both of these specials were offered in this office on the evening of the following day!

There are some things in journalism that are harder to take than others and this is one of them. Involuntarily there comes to mind the story that Joe Turner used to tell about the deacon whose sow had been "dogged" by one of the neighbors. The sow came home with one ear gone and the other barely on and as the deacon looked her over he said, "I am no swearing man, but if thar ever was a damned shame, thar it is."

A reporter of the United Press accompanies Mr. Stevenson on his tour. At Durham and Statesville Friday and Saturday nights the telegraph operators were not only kind enough to hold their offices open until this representative and other special reporters for the press could file their stuff, but were kind enough and competent enough to get it off in good time and good shape.

Fetter's Southern Magazine.

This is the title of a new candidate for public favor recently established in Louisville, Kentucky, by George G. Fetter and Charles Ernest Shober, the latter a native of Salisbury in this State. They are the owners of an extensive printing establishment in the city of Louisville. At the head of the new Magazine they have placed the Hon. J. Soule Smith, one of the most brilliant of all our Southern writers, whose home is in Lexington, Ky.

This new enterprise has strong claims to the cordial support of the South. It is the only literary magazine in all our southern country, and comes to us with an appeal to our sectional pride It was established that the writers of the South, who are, in a great measure, excluded from the pages of Northern magazines by feelings of sectional prejudices, may have some means of coming before the world and sustaining the claims of our people, to recognition in literature as well as in industrial pursuits. There is a great deal of literary talent in the South that has never been developed and made known to the world, for the want of some such vehicle as is now offered to us, for communicating with the public. The genius and literary ability of the South has, like her vast mineral wealth, remained hidden from sight. It is here, but for want of opportunity has remained undeveloped. Shall it still continue so? Is there not pride enough among the people of the South to give a hearty support to an enterprise such as this, undertaken to raise her reputation and assert her claim to recognition in the literary world?

The first, or August, number of the new candidate for favor lies before us. As a southern journalist we are proud of it. In the high order of its literary productions it ranks with old and long established periodicals; the poems it contains are not manufactured articles, as in most of the magazines of the day, but outpouring of the fancy and the heart, easy, natural and graceful like the overflowings of springs breaking out in crystal streams from our hill-sides.

We have not space to speak of the other articles. We desire to refer to them again and to favor our readers with a few extracts.

Our readers can write to "Fetter's Southern Magazine," Louisville, Kentucky, enclosing $2.50 and they will receive a well-printed, and tastefully illustrated magazine the equal in literary value of any in the land, and that has peculiar claims to their support.

The many remarkable cures of catarrh effected by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is conclusive proof that this loathsome and dangerous disease is one of the blood, only needing such a searching and powerful alterative to thoroughly eradicate it.

FROM OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

THE WORDS OF A STATESMAN.

Formal Letter of Acceptance—Pure Democracy for the American People—Forcible Exposition of the Principles of Tariff Reform—A Question Not Only of Money But Morals—Resistance to the Force Bill an Impulse of Democracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The following is Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance:

To Hon. William Wilson and others, Committee, etc:

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national Democracy I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government

Trying to stay the flood of popular displeasure.

is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish, through its agency, the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax-gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

Opposed to this theory, the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth. Then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and for a restoration to the enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market provided for our farm products.

These pretences should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by a system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism, and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot, with impunity, permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the propagation of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support; to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interest, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the State through Federal agencies, develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendency of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times, and in all places, we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power we present to them, as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of the rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiency remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding unmutilated fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoilsmanship and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veterans soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and, when capable and worthy, their claims to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction vexatious sumptuary laws, which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of weakness, whether it is manifested in unadvised gifts or unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belongs to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaraguan Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should command the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a studious care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure, in the grandeur of this event, a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of those things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrines lie near the principles of our government and tend to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gray Gables, Sept. 26, '92.

Oh, What a Cough,

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that most terrible disease Consumption. Ask your selves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by John Tull.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Tull, Druggist.

☞ THE HERALD Office for Job Work.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

THE CREAM OF OUR EXCHANGES.

From all Points of the Compass—Fresh and Interesting News Notes.

..Patrick S. Gilmore, the celebrated band leader, of New York, is dead.

..The Democratic convention of Massachusetts nominated Governor Russell.

..The Virginia building at the Columbian Exposition will be an exact reproduction of Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington.

..General John Pope died at Sandusky, Ohio, week before last. He commanded the Federal forces at the second battle of Manassas.

..The grand jury of Anderson county, Tenn., has found two indictments against B. S. Monroe, the alleged leader of the mines in the Coal Creek insurrection.

..Nancy Hanks has lost her own the world's record—trotting a mile in 2.09 over a regulation track. This was done on Sept. 28th at Terre Haute, Indiana.

..William P. Canaday, of Wilmington, N. C., formerly sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, committed suicide in Washington city on Tuesday of last week.

..News comes from Texas announcing the sudden illness of Roger Q. Mills. Hard campaign work has caused a relapse of the grippe, from which he suffered last winter and from which he never entirely recovered.

..A panic, occasioned by an alarm of fire, took place in a crowded Jewish synagogue in New York city a few days ago. In the rush to escape, four of the worshippers were killed and eight were more or less seriously wounded.

..The St. Louis *Republic* was presented with an apple eighteen inches in circumference and weighed two pounds one and one-half ounces, placed upon exact post office scales. This giant of the pomological world is from New Mexico.

..A Washington dispatch says that the familiar face of George Washington will in all probability disappear from the two cent, postage stamps and the smile, illustrative of Columbus and the discovery of America will take its place. Postmaster General Wanamaker has signed accounts with the American bankoute company of New York for the production of the Columbian series of postage stamps. The denominations of the new issue have not all been definitely decided upon, but probably the new stamps will embrace all the present denominations and perhaps some others.

..There will be 356 representatives in Congress after March 4, 1893. The original number was 65. It has been changed eleven times in a general way, besides the small additions from time to time by the admission of new States. In 1793 the number of members was fixed at 105. In 1803 it was made 142, and in 1813 the membership was raised to 181. It was 213 in 1823, and in 1833 the number provided for was 240. In 1842 the house was reduced to only 223 members, and in 1853 there were 237. The apportionment of 1863 created a house of 243 members, and in 1873 the number was raised to 293. The act of 1883 fixed the membership at 325, and next year this number will have increased 31, making a total membership of 356.

..A remarkable occurrence was reported to the Sumpter (S. C.) *Watchman* a few days since. That paper says: "One morning about ten days ago Mrs. William Gettings, who lives in Privateer township, about two miles from Bethel church, took her baby from the crib on account of its persistent fretting, and after a short time returned to place it in the crib. She was horrified to see a large rattlesnake coiled up on the blanket just where she had intended placing the baby. She called for little son to bring a stick, and giving him the baby to hold, killed the snake. The snake was four feet in length, and had seven rattles. It is impossible to say whether the snake was in the crib before the baby was taken up or crawled into it afterwards, although it is probable that the snake was in the crib when the baby was taken up by Mrs. Gettings."

..William Hardin, of Fort Bowie, and Miss Hattie Quinn were married by telegraph a few days ago, over the Tombstone (Ariz.) *Prospector*. The would-be bride arrived at Bowie and actually being anxious to have the knot tied at the time set, the contracting parties went forth to secure the services of some one authorized to perform such a ceremony. They were married to find that there was no one at the post who could act. Their minds were relieved by the telegraph operator telling them they could be married by telegraph and offering to perfect arrangements, which offer, of course, was accepted. The Rev. Grant C. Hammond, post chaplain of Fort Apache, 275 miles away, performed the ceremony. The operators at San Carlos, 207 miles, and Conroy's ranche, 300 miles away, acted as witnesses. All the customary questions were asked and answered over the wire.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

COTTON BELT ROUTE
(St. Louis Southwestern Railway)

ARKANSAS and TEXAS.

THE ONLY LINE
Through Car Service
MEMPHIS to TEXAS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
Ft. Worth, Waco,
TWO DAILY TRAINS
Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers
Cotton Belt Route.

T. L. GASH.

Family Groceries

PROVISIONS.

Asheville Milling Co. Flour and Feed always on hand.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAIN PAINT

FOR SALE BY
JOHN TULL, Druggist,
E. S. WARLICK, Druggist,
MORGANTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

DR. I. P. JETER
DENTIST,
MORGANTON, - - N. C.

FRANK W. DUPUIS,
Attorney-at-Law,
MORGANTON, N. C.

J. L. ERWIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
Office over Bogan & Huffman's Store.

PATENTS,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

DAVIS BROS.,
MORGANTON, N. C.