The Herald.

Successor to "The Morganton Star."

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, - - $1.00

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1893.

CHOICE IMMIGRANTS OR NONE.

THE New York *Sun*, which has always claimed to be democratic yet acted as a traitor to the party, and which, at one time gained a large number of subscribers in the South by claiming to be well disposed to their section and which lost them all by circulating unblushing falsehoods to the discredit and injury of our people, never lets slip an opportunity of uttering a falsehood to the injury of the South. The following are the statements it publishes unblushingly, claiming to have copied them from a Raleigh, N. C. paper:

"Apples and peaches 20 cents a bushel; grapes 15 cents a peck; first-class watermelons 4 cents apiece. These are items in a N. C. fruit market printed at the State capital. The Governor of the State is anxious to attract immigrants to it."

In the first place we doubt very much if any such statement as the *Sun* makes was copied from any respectable paper of Raleigh. We see day after day nearly every paper published in the State, and examine their columns closely. No such statement as that quoted by the *Sun* has appeared in any one; if we had seen any statement of the kind we would have challenged it as utterly false and unfounded. In the country districts indeed, there is no demand for such fruits; for North Carolina is a country abounding in choice fruits, and every homestead, with rare exceptions, has its orchards of apples and peaches, and raises its supply of melons. On the farms there would of course be no sale for such fruits, for the whole region from the mountains to the coast is wonderfully adapted to the raising of the choicest fruits.

But the statement copied by the *Sun* implies that the country is too poor to furnish a market for such things, which is far from the fact. The market of Morganton is abundantly supplied with fruit, and it pays the grower a renumerative price. Peaches have been sold on our streets this season at one dollar a bushel, instead of twenty-five cents as stated by the *Sun*; and plentiful as is the supply at this time, well ripened, choice peaches will to-day command sixty cents a bushel. Single watermelons have sold at from twenty to thirty cents each. Our summer apples bring from forty to fifty cents a bushel and the fine winter apples, so well suited to our climate, at home command from forty to sixty cents a bushel, and, in some seasons, when apples are scarce in other sections, we have known buyers to purchase the produce of whole orchards of winter apples at the farmer's door, at one dollar a bushel.

The whole tenor of the article paraded by the *Sun*, is misleading; and we fear intentionally so. We know of no spot in the whole world offering greater inducements to orderly immigrants than North Carolina, particularly this piedmont region in which we live. It is a region flowing with milk and honey. Its landscapes are the finest in the world, and its soil and climate are adapted to a wonderful variety of productions. Its waterpower is unrivaled and its healthfulness unsurpassed. More than all it has a steady, honest, thoughtful law-abiding population of great natural intelligence and of a progressive spirit. We are not eager bidders for immigrants. Our people give a warm welcome to every worthy man who settles among them. They wish only men of worth who will help to upbuild the country. The tide of immigration from the Piedmont region of Italy has begun to flow in this direction. They are men with a noble history and a high character. We rejoice to have all such settle among us. But the scum of Europe we hope will remain where they are, or settle elsewhere; and the *Sun* will do us a service by printing such statements as will turn them away from our borders.

THE great clamor for the coinage of silver that went up a few months ago has nearly died out. Banks are paying it out, factories of all kinds and our people are finding out that there is more of it ready for their use than ever before in the history of our country. If when the sixty millions of dollars worth of bullion now in the Treasury is coined, it is not enough for our use, Congress can take measures for increasing the supply.

..The stockholders of the Georgia State Alliance Exchange held a secret session in the Court House at Griffin on the 26th of August, and remained in session nine hours, during which time there grew up a pretty hot discussion. The only fact connected with their meeting that transpired was that the capital employed in the exchange had shrunk from $80,000 to $20,000.

A DEMOCRAT INDEED.

All honor to W. T. Crawford, of Waynesville, the representative in Congress of the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina!

Under the new law, passed by the last House, each member is allowed a clerk at a salary of not more than $100 a month. The member draws the salary upon making a declaration that he has found it necessary to pay out that amount for clerk hire.

There are 356 members of the House, and allowing each one a clerk for a session lasting six months, the aggregate cost to the country will be not far from a quarter of a million a year. This may appear a small expenditure for a great country like ours; but economy is, or should be, the watchword of a democratic government even in times of great prosperity. Not one dollar of the people money should be wasted in any idle expenditure. Our Congressmen are paid $5,000 a year; in the time of our fathers it was not one half as much. If a Congressman needs a clerk, it is his privilege to employ one, but at his own cost. We honor the plain, sturdy democrat who, walking in the ways of our fathers, considers the treasury a sacred deposit of the people's money, not to be drawn upon except for the benefit of the people and never for his own private convenience. W. T. Crawford is a democrat deserving of our admiration. He is a young man, but he has inherited the sound principles of the olden days. It is said that he is the only member of the House who has refused to avail himself of the benefit of the new law. These are his words:

"I shall not appoint a clerk," he said to me to-day, "because I do not believe in this business of having to subscribe to an oath that a clerk was necessary and that his services cost $100 a month. I, however, need a clerk badly, but I can get along and represent my people properly without one, and, under the circumstances, shall continue as I did in the last congress."

LAST week column after column appeared in some of the sensational papers in regard to President Cleveland's health. There were great headlines meeting our eyes—"the President a very sick man!" and then at the very same time, other papers were berating him because, like a truant boy, in all weathers, fair or foul he was junketing and fishing in and around Buzzard's Bay, and that too, at a time when the country was in great danger. Both of these stories certainly could not be true, neither did we think the country to be in any special danger, that could be averted by Mr. Clevelands presence in Washington, or intensified by his piscatorial jaunt to the waters of Buzzards Bay. The lady at Gray Gables would take care of him, and an overruling providence, we trusted, would as in generations past, in spite of the unwisdom or insufficiency of her politicians, lead our great country along in safety. Now President Cleveland is again in Washington, and has returned in renewed health and vigor. The judicious programme which he marked out has been, in part, carried out. In a few days it will have been wholly performed. The next step will be the coinage of the millions of dollars worth of silver bullion lying idle in the vaults of the Treasury—all at the suggestion of the President; and then, even our weak-kneed, disheartened, and doubting democrats will acknowledge that we have a great Presidents who is sound all around, mentally, physically and financially.

ON the 16th there will be an exciting time in and around the Cherokee Slip, which on that date will be open to settlers. No intending settler will be allowed to cross its boundary until high noon, when the signal for the rush will be given by the booming of a heavy gun. Then there will be hurrying and scurrying on the part of thousands of men to get in and stake out a quarter section. On mules, on fleet and hardy racing stock, on foot and in vehicles of every description the rush will begin. The sun will set upon thousands of dissatisfied men who will have altogether failed in staking out such a tract as they had set their hearts on. It is strange to us that a civilized government should have resorted to such a method of disposing of their lands, a method that gives all the advantage to the rich, the strong and the active and practically debars the poor, the timid and feeble from an equal share in the struggle for a home on the public lands.

..S. D. Matthews of Hamilton, we learn from the Scotland Neck *Democrat*, has 200 hives of bees from which he saves annually about 4,500 pounds of honey, netting him about 12½ cents a pound, about $560 yearly. Philadelphia is his chief market for its sale. This is all light work that employs but a few days in a year, and yet brings him in a greater profit than a crop of 30 bales of cotton.

U. S. SENATE.

THE discussion continues still with no immediate result in sight. As our readers are aware the subject before them is the passage of the Vorhees Bill. It is precisely the same as the Wilson Bill that was recently passed in the House by so overwhelming a majority. So far as it is operative both bills contain a clause repealing the clause in the Sherman Act requiring the purchase of four and a half millions of ounces monthly—so far as operative legislation is concerned the same. The difference between the two is that the Vorhees bill, now before the Senate, contains a declaration that the government will adhere to bimetalism and coin silver and gold on a parity. But this is simply an inoperative declaration, and not a legislative act.

There are indications that the Senate, as well as the country, is growing tired of the long and profitless discussion, and will soon insist upon closing it and coming to a vote. We look for this to occur within the next ten days. There is still a very large amount of silver coin in the Treasury lying unemployed. It is now being thrown into circulation and we have no fear whatever that the coinage of silver will ever cease. With more than two hundred and fifty millions lying in the Treasury and ready to flow into the channels of commerce there is no fear of a scarcety of silver coin. Congress, we feel assured will in due time take necessary action for the coinage of all that the country may need.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

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

..In some of the cities of the North it puzzles consumers to to know whether they are buying milk that has been watered or warter that has a little milk poured in.

..Besides Turner, whose execution has been mentioned in another paragraph, there were three other persons hung in Laurens, S. C., on Friday last. John Fergusson convicted of mudering his wife, and Wade Cannon and Bowers, convicted of Arson. Two others in the same county, Charles Green, an accomplice in the case for arson and Rev. G. T. Jennings, convicted of infanticide, are under sentence of death, suspended however by an appeal to the supreme court. All five of the above colored.

..The house of Job Holmes, of Monticello, Ohio, was rocked by White Caps recently, and Job prepared for the future. A few nights afterwards the White Caps returned, and one of their number lost an eye and received a charge of shot in the face and neck. A number of others were seriously injured. Job is said to have been a bad character, but White Caps don't improve a community by setting an example of lawlessness. It throws a community back on an appeal to brute force and assassination instead of law.

..Geo. S. Turner, a rich man and the owner of a flourishing cotton factory, was hung at Spartanburg, S. C., last Friday for the killing of his brother-in-law Edward Finger, whose sister he had seduced. His case had been pending in the circuit and supreme courts three years. He had previously killed another man and had been convicted of manslaughter and on appeal secured a new trial when, it is charged, he was saved from the gallows by the perjured testimony of the Fingers. If so their sin, by a righteous retribution, fell upon their own heads.

Descended from Julius Cæsar.

The following has been handed in for publication, says the Asheville *Citizen*: "We saw Gen. T. L. Clingman to-day, and he mentioned to us that this was his 80th birthday. He reminded us that Julius Cæsar was also born on July 27, and he remarked that there was another connection between himself and the great Roman. The General's grandmother was named Cæsar, and as Cæsar had several German wives the General claims to be a descendant of Julius Cæsar. The General said that he resembled Moses in one respect only, age and that Moses began to serve the public when he got to be 80 years old, but he differed from Moses in the fact that more than 50 years ago, when not half so old as Moses, he began to give the greater part of his time to the service of the public."

Effects of the Late Storm.

The salt spray from the ocean has been dashed on the trees by the wind, clear from Wrightsville to Wilmington. The leaves of the trees look like a heavy frost had fallen on them. This looks like a tough yarn but it is so. The salt spray has been carried from eight to ten miles from the ocean.

Numbers of sperm candles, two sides of Nassau bacon and a ham were washed ashore yesterday at Carolina Beach. They came from the wreck of the blockade runner Beauregard, which was sunk there thirty-five years ago. The candles and meat seemed to be petrified.

The rice plantations of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington were badly damaged by the storm.—*Wilmington Messenger.*

Many people, not aware of the dangers of constipation, neglect the proper remedy till the habit becomes chronic, or inflammation or stoppage results. A dose or two of Ayer's Pills in the beginning would have prevented all this.

☞ THE HERALD Office for Job Work.

"THE SICK MAN"

RETURNS IN VIGOROUS HEALTH.

He Goes to Work with Renewed Energy—The Silver Purchasing Clause Doomed—Filibustering won't Prevail—Financial Legislation Needed—Senator Dolph and the Chinese Bill—The Lady of the White House and Baby Ruth.

Correspondence of The Morganton Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, '93.

President Cleveland never worked harder since he became President than he has done since his return to Washington. In addition to his desk work, of itself a task for an ordinary man, he has held important conferences with every member of his cabinet upon matters pertaining to their several departments; with numerous Senators on the outlook for the passage of the silver repeal bill, and with chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee upon the new tariff bill, public hearings upon which were to-day begun by that committee, to be continued until the 29th inst. In short, Mr. Cleveland has, after his vacation, taken up his numerous public duties with the vigor which has always characterized his administration of public affairs. To see him and talk with him two minutes will convince any man that the talk about his health being undermined and broken is arrant nonsense. He was overworked; needed rest; and that he has had it, is all right again.

It is now acknowledged by the stanchest opponent of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law that the opposition to repeal is gradually melting away. A majority of the Senators will vote for repeal when a vote can be reached, and the only delay that can arise after all the Senators have been given an opportunity to express their sentiments will be by filibustering. To what extent filibustering will be carried is not yet apparent, but it is certain that a number of Senators who are strongly opposed to unconditional repeal—such men as Morgan, of Alabama, and Peffer, of Kansas,—will refuse to aid in filibustering to prevent a vote, and Senator Vorhees, who is in charge of the repeal bill, has given notice of his intention to extreme measures, if necessary, to force a vote upon the bill, as soon as it became apparent that the debate is being prolonged for no other purpose than to stave off a vote. It is now thought by those who favor repeal that a vote can be reached in two, or at the outside three, weeks. The gamblers are usually good judges of the way the wind blows and they are offering odds that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law will be repealed before the first of October. I saw one bet of $200 to $40 made, the gambler taking the $200 end, and later offering to give four to one up to $2000, without takers. Still, it is certain that the bill will not pass the Senate without a bitter struggle, which will probably be one of the most memorable in the history of the Senate. This struggle is expected to begin with a continuous session of the Senate, when the attempt will be made to wear out the opposition, and thus force a vote.

The House is still debating the proposed new rules reported from the committee on rules last week, and until they have been adopted no bills can be introduced, except by unanimous consent, and that is seldom given. Among the important amendments which the House has already added to the rules is that giving the committee on Coinage and the committee on Banking and Currency the same privilege that the committee on Appropriations and that on Ways and Means have had—that of reporting bills at any time. During the debate ex-Speaker Reed has continuously sought to make discord among the democrats, but up to this succeeded in doing nothing except making an exhibition of himself. While the democrats have differences among themselves as to some of the rules reported, they are able to settle them, and will settle them without Reed's interference.

There is very little talk now about the extra session being a short one. There is so much to be done that nearly all of the members have about come to the conclusion that it is better to stay through the full term to be compelled to stay here though the entire summer next year. Something has got to be done to increase the revenues of the Government, in order to avoid a big deficit at the end of the present fiscal year, and it is likely that after the repeal bill is disposed of President Cleveland will have some recommendation to make on the subject. It is his wish, and also that of Secretary Carlisle, that the needs of the Treasury shall not be mixed up with the silver question.

Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth—soon to be promoted to Miss Cleveland—returned with the President, and the whole family is now comfortably domiciled at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland is well, and looking splendidly.

Senator Dolph made a speech in the Senate Saturday afternoon in favor of his bill appropriating $500,000 to carry out the provisions of the Geary anti-Chinese law that hardly made pleasing reading for new Chinese minister, who the same day presented his credentials to Secretary Gresham.

Head and Body Enclosed—The Head Came to Life.

Mr. J. S. Hall, who it was once written performed the remarkable feat of walking some distance after having his head cut off on the Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad track in Atlanta, stepped off the Richmond & Danville train here yesterday, with his head and body reunited, and looking and feeling himself again. He didn't know he had been decapitated until he received several telegrams from Charlotte asking if he was dead. To reassure his friends, Mr. Hall came to answer the telegram in person.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE POLLARD CASE.

Will Mr. Breckinridge Retire—How Miss Pollard Secured a Lawyer.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 2.—(Special.)—News of a new and sensational development in the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal has just reached here. It has leaked out through one of Congressman Breckinridge's friends, who returned from Washington yesterday.

The story places Mr. Breckinridge in a very bad attitude, and may force his retirement from congress.

It seems that when the suit was filed in Washington by Miss Pollard, many of Mr. Breckinridge's colleagues were disposed to cut him. They looked upon the scandal as a matter which, in the language of a Washington minister, cast discredit upon the church and blackened the halls of congress. Many of his colleagues were indignant, but when the Kentuckian asked for a suspension of judgment they were disposed to withdraw expressions of censure. But, when he announced that he would deliver a silver speech, drop suggestings of discontent came to his ears, and he decided at the last moment against making a show of himself.

Now to the latest development. Last week Mr. Breckinridge called a number of his old friends into consultation. Among them was Senator Blackburn, who is a close personal friend of Jeremiah Wilson, the leading attorney for Miss Pollard. At the request of Mr. Breckinridge and a number of his personal friends and relatives and advisers, Senator Blackburn consented to endeavor to persuade Judge Wilson to abandon the case.

When the senator called upon the attorney, the latter gave him the full history of his connection with the case. It runs like this:

Mr. Wilson told him that Miss Pollard called upon him and requested him to take the case. He declined to do so. She insisted, and gave him the full history of the case, just as contained in her charges in the filed suit. Mr. Wilson did not credit the story, and, in order to dispose of the matter, he said to Miss Pollard:

"If your story be correct, Mr. Breckinridge deserves to be punished. I never handle such cases, but, if you will give me indisputable proof that every statement you have made is true, I will take your case, and will not charge you a cent. Now this ends it until you furnish the proof."

Miss Pollard promised to do so.

Mr. Wilson left the city for a week, and gave no further thought to the case.

Immediately upon his return, Miss Pollard called at his office with a large bundle of letters. They were from the Lexington congressman, and contained full proof of every statement Miss Pollard has made. She had letters he had written her when at school and numbers written since. In them was proof of everything. They contained all kinds of promises, including promises of marriage for the injury he had inflicted upon her. They are even said to contain an admission of the charges of seduction while she was a student at the Cincinnati seminary.

When Mr. Wilson read these, he told Miss Pollard he would fulfill his promise. But she must agree to do as he said. She should not speak of the case without his consent, and she must promise him to desist from her intention to kill Mr. Breckinridge. He further insisted that her brother, who was in Washington, presumably to kill Mr. Breckinridge, should leave the city.

Miss Pollard agreed to all his demands, and left the case in his hands.

After Senator Blackburn had talked to Mr. Wilson for some time, endeavoring to persuade him to abandon the case, Mr. Wilson explained his connection with it as given above. Then he gave Senator Blackburn a half dozen letters from Mr. Breckinridge to Miss Pollard.

"Read them," he said, "and then tell me what you would do were you in my place."

Senator Blackburn looked through the letters. Occasionally he would grow red to a low white tint, indicating surprise. But he said nothing. Concluding the letters, the Kentucky senator refolded them, placed them on Mr. Wilson's desk, arose, wiped his brow and exclaimed:

"I have never experienced such excessively warm weather in Washington."

Without another word, he left the lawyer's office.

A Boy's Idea of Breath.

A little boy in a Staffordshire school recently handed in to the teacher the following composition on "Our Breath:" "Our breath is made of air. If it were not for our breath we would die. The breath keeps growing through our lives, our lights and our lungs. Boys shut up in a room all day should not breathe; they should wait until they get out of doors. Air in a room has carbonnide in it, and carbonnide is poisons than mad dogs. Once some men were shut up in a black hole in India. A carbonnide got into that there hole, and alove morning nearly every one of them was dead. Girls wear corsets which squeeze their diagrams too much. Girls cannot run and holler like boys' cause their diagrams are squeezed. If I was a girl I would just run and holler so my diagram would grow. That's all on breath."

When they were sick, we gave them Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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A CROP OF OUT WORKS.

Half Bad Will Be When Brought Up from Their Wine Stems.

"I saw an odd sight in Lincoln county a few days ago," said E. E. Cone, of Staunton, to C. L. Wagner, of Pittsburg, and one or two others in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, recently. "She make that had for four years buried once in the lower workings of a colliery, to and from the foot of the shaft, had to be brought up owing to the flooding of the mine on account of fire. The mules in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the little Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in the south when they reached the surface, and the atmosphere was as clear as crystal.

"The astonished creatures closed their eyes to shut out the flood of strong light, and kept them lightly closed while they were drawn to a pasture lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood, trembling as if afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half opened their eyes and peered around in astonishment. It was clear that they couldn't understand it. When they became accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads and slowly swept calm piles, mountains, sky and horizon again and again. To weed southern they broke into a chorus of joyous brays, the like of which was never heard from mules before.

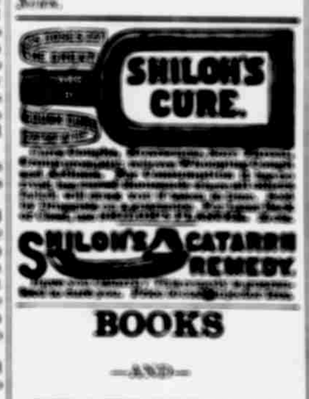
"After a quarter of an hour of that noise they took to kicking, jumping, whirling about like tarantulas and rolling on the soil as though they had gone mad. For four days they spent their time staring at the new sight of field and sky, suffering food and water, and even nibbling at the grass and not as much as blinking an eye in sleep. After they had looked enough, their appetite and thirst returned and they became some more, everyday mules, but while they were shy giving him heels at people went to see their dollies."

Why Horses Will Stand in the Wind.

All Christian nations (I believe) have their dead with the head to the west. There is a "why" for this, just as there is for every other known custom. As far as I have been able to ascertain after an exhaustive search of all the leading authorities, our present custom in burial makes original to primitive times, when the people believed in *a general resurrection*. They had an idea that man as the star that heralded Christ's coming first appeared in the east, "Indigenous Boy" would be relieved in with the Lord's appearance in the same direction, and that when rising they would be facing Him whose mission will be that of annulling the doom of all earthly things. *Globe-Democrat.*

The New Book of the English Sparrow.

Among other valuable attainments, the English sparrow has learned to pick cotton. The great number of the birds and the amount they pick to make them a winter had caused a great loss. Mr. Bob McDonald has a fine field of cotton which was opening nicely before the rain and the sparrows picked it as fast as it opened. Since that time it has been learned that the birds are damaging the crop in other localities.—*Charlotte News.*



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Ar. Lexington,	(C. & C. R. R.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar. Louisville,	(Louis. Div.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv. Louisville,	(Louis. R. R.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
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