

Have You Gotten Your Books?

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THE ROUND OF REFORM.

How a Tax Payer Raised a Racket and Turned the Rascals Out,

BUT PUT NEW RASCALS IN.

Read a Chapter on the Man Who Wants Reform, and Gets What He Wants—He is Never Satisfied, and Never Will Be on This Earth.

The tax payer began it. "Why can't we have decent government?" said he. "We want another school house; my street is shockingly paved; we ought to have electric lights at every corner; we need an entire new sewerage system; the fire department needs stirring up. I saw a fight yesterday, and there was n't a policeman within five blocks. And why can't we have as clean streets as any other city in the world has?"

And so he hustled around and made a lot of noise, and the first thing he knew, to his own great astonishment, he had a whole Reform Town Council elected, all of his own way of thinking.

In going to the first meeting of the Reform Town Council the Chairman stepped into a mud-puddle, and had to get his shoes shined at an expense of five cents. So they began to work of reform with the Commissioner of Streets.

They called him up and asked him why he did not clean the streets. He said that he did clean them. He had cleaned them all yesterday. "But they are dirty again to-day," said the Chairman.

"Certainly they are," the Commissioner replied, "for the people put new dirt there every day. They are at this present moment engaged in putting orange and banana skins, apple cores, old newspapers, wrappers, envelopes, and house sweepings in all the streets of the town. They receive much assistance from the farmers and suburban residents whose vehicles track in the mud from the dirt roads."

"What, why don't you remove the fresh dirt?" inquired the Chairman. "I am removing it," said the Commissioner, "just as quickly as I can."

"Well, I guess we've fooled enough with you," said the Chairman; "can you or can you not keep the streets clean?" "Certainly I can," answered the Commissioner; "nothing is easier. Just have those suburban roads macadamized, and instruct the police to arrest every man found throwing litter in the streets."

The Chairman explained to the Commissioner that these suggestions were impracticable. "All right," said the Commissioner; "then give me sufficient money to employ men enough to clean up the streets as fast as the people make it, and I'll have your streets looking like wax every day of the year."

And then the Reform Council turned him down for a ringster and a professional politician, and put another man in his place.

Then they sent for the Chief of Police. "Why?" they asked him, "don't you arrest every person who throws papers or banana skins into the streets, and also everybody who drives a muddy wagon into town?" "Because," said the Chief of Police, "we've got only one policeman to every five hundred citizens, and every half mile of street. Double my force and give me a bicycle for every man, and I'll have the whole town in jail before night-fall. Everybody's guilty."

So the Chief of Police got his dose, and a brand-new Reformer took his job.

And so the good work went on. One year later the tax-payer was talking again.

"It is wonderful," he said, "how politics will corrupt the best of men. Now, last year, sir, we had a great reform movement in this town. We elected a clean, new city government. Every one of our candidates was a business or professional man, and a personal friend of mine. There was n't one professional politician in the lot. Well, sir, they are all here, and I've bounced every one of the old ringsters, put new, clean, respectable men in all around. Why, sir, they offered me the position of Commissioner of Streets! Of course I was busy and could n't take it—I have sometimes thought it would have been better if I could have found the time for it, but I really can't see my way clear at the time. Well, now you'd have thought a state of affairs like that would give us a really decent government, would n't you? Seems to be a fatality about it, though. The moment a man gets in public office in this country it corrupts him, sir—corrupts him. I'm hanged if every one of those men has n't turned out to be just as bad a ringster as the man he succeeded in office. Why, you would hardly believe me if I told you the state of affairs in this town to-day! Here's a great big expensive school house started when the school funds are hardly adequate to support the existing ones. Job in hand, I suppose, for some fellow. There's another job right under your eyes. They ripped up the macadam pavement in my street and put down this Belgium block. I went to them at the time, and I said I did n't see the necessity for putting the residents to all that inconvenience; but if they must do it, they ought to put down asphalt. No, they would n't listen to me. Said the town could n't afford it. But I noticed that the town could afford to take out all those gas lamps and put in those confounded electric lights. Then they wanted to put in a whole new sewerage system; some new

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Features of the Mississippi Temperance Law.

The Mississippi law is a local option law; but it has several features that differentiate it from the local option laws of other States. One of these distinguishing features is its post election petition requirements. When a local option election has been held and a county has voted "For the Sale," it does not follow that a saloon can be set up anywhere or by anybody. The would-be saloon-keeper must present to the proper authorities a petition in his behalf signed by a majority of all the registered voters of the municipality, or supervisor's district, as the case may be. This petition must lie on file for thirty days before it can be acted on, and must also be published for the same length of time in some local newspaper. Moreover, the names to this petition must be signed in full. G. W. Smith, mayor, must be George Washington Smith.

First, the people of a county decide by ballot whether they will tolerate the traffic at all in the county. If they vote in the affirmative, then each community, whether in town or country, is allowed to decide the same question for itself, and also to decide into whose hands the traffic shall be committed.

Another notable feature of the law is that which relates to counter petitions. During the thirty days when the liquor petition lies on file, any person may get up a counter petition. Any one who has had any experience in getting up petitions knows that there are a great many persons who will sign almost any kind of petition that is presented to them. They will sign a saloon petition to-day, and to-morrow they will sign a counter petition. The law provides that all names that are on both petitions shall count on the counter petition, but not on the other. In other words, we see the rationale of the requirement that all names shall be signed in full. It is a well-known fact that saloon petitions are often fraudulent. They frequently contain the names of non-residents, etc.

I wish also to say a word about license fees. The license taxes imposed on the traffic are as follows: county saloons, \$700; town saloons, \$1,000; city saloons, \$1,500. These are the dues to the State. Each county or municipality has the right to impose an additional tax of fifty per cent. Most of the counties and towns take advantage of this provision. This makes the schedule run thus: county saloons, \$1,050; town saloons, \$1,500; city saloons, \$2,250. This license scheme was intended to sound the death knell of the country saloon.

In your cities, if a man gets drunk, a policeman is at hand to take him to the lockup. In the country, in our swamp region, we are often absolutely at the mercy of a "drunken mob." It was in response to such appeals as this that this measure was adopted. It has worked admirably. It can almost be said that the country saloon is now a thing of the past.

Let us suppose that the would-be vender of intoxicants has met his pecuniary obligations to the State, and procured his license. What then? Is he now at liberty to dispense liquid damnation to anybody and everybody according to his own ideas of propriety? Not exactly. In the first place, there must be no secrecy about his work. No screens must be placed before his door.

The American citizen who has paid so highly for his vending privileges has himself restricted himself so as to the character of his customers. Not only is he not allowed to sell to a drunken man; he is also forbidden to sell to a habitual drunkard, either drunk or sober. As to minors, he must not even allow them to enter his place of business.

Suppose the vender should make up his mind to ignore the law, what are the penalties that can be inflicted on him? Well, besides fine and imprisonment, there are other consequences to be contemplated. Besides being liable to indictment and prosecution, he may have a damage suit brought against him by any one who has suffered by his lawbreaking. A father whose minor son has imbibed at his counter, or a wife whose husband has exchanged shakels for his poison, may claim heavy damages at his hands. Moreover, any chancellor (not necessarily the local one) may on complaint of any citizen cancel any license summarily, and the cancellation of the license does not require the refunding of the license money.

It is my deliberate conviction that Mississippi is to-day the banner temperance State of the Union.—Rev. W. C. Black, in Christian Advocate.

Work Well Done.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—I suffered with dyspepsia and disordered liver and would frequently throw up bile. I procured a bottle of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and after using half of this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at John Tull's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

THE HERALD Office for Job Work.

FATAL MINING RIOTS.

Ten Hungarian Murderers Shot in Pennsylvania.

PERU'S MANY RULERS

Cherokee Indians Paid \$6,000,000 in Cash—Blind Bill Not Passed Over the Veto—Another Bismarck at Darlington.

Prince Bismarck was 80 years old the 1st of April.

A New Orleans thief stole Bibles from four or five churches.

The late Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, had \$10,000 insurance on his life.

It is said that George Gould will leave New York and take up his residence in New Jersey.

The people of Colbert county, Georgia, have just voted to spend \$200,000 in the construction and improvement of public roads.

The Atlantic and Danville railroad was sold at Norfolk, Va., last week under order of the United States court for \$1,105,000 to B. Newgass and associates.

An old hunter, William Finney Teeple, who died at Manchester, Pa., the other day, at the age of 76 years, claimed that he had killed 3,000 deer.

Hicks' weather forecast is that from April 12th to 13th will be warm. A cold wave will follow. Storms from 10th to 21st. Afterwards, fair weather. The month will end in a regular storm period.

A dispatch of the 4th from Shanghai, China, stated that a great conflagration was raging in that city. A thousand buildings, large and small, had been destroyed, and the fire was still raging.

President J. M. Calloway of Douglassville College, one of the best known educators of Georgia, committed suicide Monday of last week, shooting himself through the heart. No cause for the suicide is known.

A proposition to pass the Bland Seigniorage Bill over President Cleveland's veto received 144 votes in the House to 115 against it. It could have required a two-thirds vote to pass it, which it failed to receive.

Miss Bunch, who ran for Superintendent of Public Schools in Arcoid, Ill., has been elected. An exchange says she stood at the polls and pinned a bunch of flowers on each voter as he toddled to the polls, and that got 'em.

A Darlington, S. C., doctor, in a fit of passion, shot and killed a negro cook the other day because she accused him of taking part in the dispensary riot. The doctor was not a native "not-headed South Carolinian," but had recently come to Darlington from Ohio.

The New York banking firm of R. T. Wilson & Co., last week, paid the Western Cherokee Indians \$6,740,000 in cash for their claim against the United States Government. The money will be distributed among the Cherokee people per capita, and each member of the tribe will receive about \$300 out of the fund.

Territories prevailed in the Connelville strike region, near Pittsburgh, Pa., last week. There were at one time 10,000 striking miners out. Many of whom were Hungarians, and these attacked the works of the coke companies, beat and over-awed the workmen who refused to quit, and murdered in cold blood Joseph H. Padgett, chief engineer of the Frick Coke Company, and his sheriff, who pursued the murderers, one hundred of whom were arrested while ten were killed while resisting arrest. The whole coke region is in a ferment of excitement.

Bermudez, President of Peru, died on the 2nd inst. The New York Herald's Lima special of the 3rd said: On the death of President Bermudez, his Ministers all swore the oaths of allegiance to Vice-President Bolognani, backed by Caceres and the soldiery, took possession of the palace and commenced issuing decrees. Thus today Peru has two Presidents, a constitutional one, Sennor Solar and a revolutionary one, Colo Bolognani. Ex-President Caceres, one of the candidates for the Presidency, has been proclaimed dictator of Peru. The dictator is supported by the army, but Congress and the people are hostile to him. Thus Peru is now in the hands of the dictator and two Presidents. The city is in possession of the troops who are supporting Caceres, and it is reported that Sennor Del solar, the constitutional President, is a fugitive. The banks are closed, and business is suspended. The soldiers are patrolling the streets.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best and most permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cured by giving the needed tonic to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at John Tull's Drug Store.

The Sarsaparilla that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the favorite family medicine in thousands of households.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

A Bill in the House of Representatives to Abolish the Office.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The bill introduced by Mr. Wolverson, of Pennsylvania, yesterday in the House, is important in many respects. It abolishes the office of United States Circuit Court commissioner, and repeals all laws authorizing appointments thereto.

The Attorney-General is authorized to divide the States and Territories into so many commissioner's districts as he may deem necessary to secure the speedy and economical administration of the laws, and to change the boundaries of such districts, or create new districts when in his opinion the proper administration of justice may require it.

The President is authorized to appoint, on the nomination of the Attorney-General, a sufficient number of commissioners in these districts to insure speedy and convenient hearings and trials of all persons charged with offenses.

They are to hold their office for a term of four years unless sooner removed, and the Attorney-General is authorized to remove such commissioners when the proper administration of the laws shall in his opinion require it.

The commissioners have the same jurisdiction in their districts as the United States Circuit Court judges, and are authorized to try with a jury of six all offenses punishable with fine or simple imprisonment, and on conviction or a plea of guilty to sentence the defendant with the same effect as if the defendant had been convicted in the United States District Court.

They are not allowed to retain out of their salaries more than \$2,500 per year, and stringent provisions are made as to fees and returns.

"It is believed," said Mr. Wolverson, "that this bill, if it becomes a law, will go far toward correcting the abuses which prevail in many States by which large fees are exacted for circuit court commissioners and marshals. They have jurisdiction only within their districts, and the deputy marshal will be deprived of the opportunity of arresting a person in one part of the State and dragging him the whole length of the State for hearing before a particular commissioner."

DOVE THE NEGROES AWAY.

Under Orders of the Law and Order League Nearly All Colored Residents Have Left Franklin Park.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Apr. 7.—The action of the Law and Order League of Franklin Park in ordering all negroes to leave the village by Saturday night has caused a commotion among the colored families, and it is believed that all of them have already deserted the place, except four laborers who are employed on the farms of Henry Cortelyou and "Dan" Bodie.

The League is the outcome of the killing of Moore Baker's wife and child, and it was organized shortly after the commission of that crime. Since the tragedy the white residents have determined to rid the place of them.

This is not the first time the colored families have been driven from Franklin Park, for twelve years ago the farmers formed an association and compelled all of those who then resided there to leave the village. Since the murder of Moore Baker's wife and child there has been constant fear of an uprising against the negroes, and the League finally concluded that the best way to secure the peace of Franklin Park was to force the colored people to quit the village entirely.

Many of the negroes have gone to adjacent villages and settled there. The League has hired detectives and armed them so that they would be prepared in case of trouble with the colored population. The had no trouble, however, with the negroes, who knew they would be easily overpowered.

Franklin Park is an out of the way corner of Somerset county, and at the election a few years ago a constable and justice of the peace were elected in order to be better able to cope with disorder. Many wealthy residents, including members of the Suydam, Cortelyou, Garrison and Perrine families, are members of the League and the organization is backed by unanimous public sentiment.—N. Y. Herald.

Senator Vance's Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—There is a disagreement between those who have visited Senator Vance as to his condition. Some say it is worse by far than has been imagined and that he cannot live very long unless he improves speedily; others, that he is cheerful, even lively in manner, but suffers greatly at times. He chews vigorously the weed, which is considered a favorable sign. He sits in an easy chair or reclines while receiving company, but does not rise to his feet. To some visitors he makes slight reference to his symptoms. Unless asked, he is not accustomed, in many instances, to refer to them. A gentleman who saw him yesterday says he thinks Vance was rather pleased than otherwise on learning from a Baltimore physician that his disease was enlargement of the liver, which is curable. The Senator will not be able to go out for some time. On the whole, while it may be said he is far from being a well man and never will be perfectly well again, there are no symptoms indicative of a speedy fatal termination of his illness. In view of the general interest and the uncertainty in the public mind as to his health, I have deemed it important to present these carefully prepared statements.—Washington Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Outa, 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, Drugist.

TAR HEEL TIDINGS.

The Cream of the Week's News from All Parts of the State.

SUITS AND SUICIDES.

Explosion at Hickory—Too Much Blowing About Charlotte—A Girl Kills Her Truancy—A Curious Case from Clayton.

The Raleigh electric street railway will be sold at auction next Saturday.

Garland E. Webb, late of the Winston World, has bought out the Durham Recorder.

Ex-Mayor Charlie Blanton has been again nominated by the Asheville Democrats for Mayor.

Winston tobacco manufacturers shipped 1,093,387 pounds of tobacco during the month of March.

A new 20 page trade paper to be called The National Tobacco and Grocer will soon make its appearance at Durham.

Mr. R. H. Whitaker has retired from journalism. He was for 41 years the editor of the Spirit of the Age.

Dr. Bryson Walker, of Polk county, was accidentally shot and killed last week by his grandson, who was carelessly handling a rifle.

Rowan county is working her roads with convict labor. The plan is proving very successful, and the roads are being put in fine shape.

A Raleigh correspondent of the Washington Post says that W. H. Worth will be Col. S. McD. Tate's opponent for the position of State Treasurer in the approaching campaign.

Revenue collections in this district for the month of March aggregated \$142,839.24, of which \$65,603.23 was collected at Winston, \$44,732.13 at Statesville, \$19,337.21 at Asheville and \$13,166.67 at Mt. Airy.

The Observer's Raleigh correspondent says that Attorney General Osborne and one of the Judges have made up a test case for the Supreme Court to pass upon the length of the term of Judges appointed to fill vacancies.

At Roaring River, Wilkes county, last week John Stone and William and James Suits drank oil of sweet gum, thinking it was peach brandy. Stone and William Suits died in great agony. It is thought that James Suits will recover.

A Hendersonville dispatch to the Observer says that at Saluda, Will Johnson, a section hand, was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed by a 17 year old girl named Lou Parris, whom Johnson had accused of immoral conduct.

Miss Marietta Petty, of Meigs county, N. C., committed suicide by drowning herself in the river last Thursday. She was to have been married the next day to C. P. Heffner, to whom she wrote a note saying that she was in bad health and did not want to be a burden to him.

Old Sikes, the hardened old dealer in contraband whiskey, who has been playing his trade in and around Chapel Hill for so many years, has just been sentenced to 10 months in jail and to pay a fine of \$300. President Winston, of the University, gave him fair notice to quit before he prosecuted him.

A few weeks ago one J. B. Wall, of Clayton, N. C., went to his barn and shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly. Last Tuesday his son-in-law, J. A. Cook, took the same pistol and going to the same spot in the barn shot himself through the head with the same fatal result. Both were habitual drunkards.

The board of city aldermen of Charlotte have passed an ordinance forbidding the blowing of locomotive whistles within the corporate limits of that city, except signals that may be necessary to prevent accident. The blow of stationary engine whistles, was limited to five seconds. The penalty for a violation of the ordinance was fixed at \$50.

The Asheville Citizen says: "J. A. Aiken, of Hickory, who has held a clerkship in Collector Carter's office, has been assigned to duty as general storekeeper and gauger, with headquarters at Hickory. Mr. Aiken takes the place of Capt. J. C. Mills, of Burke, resigned. Collector Carter has appointed P. M. Huggins of Madison county, to take Mr. Aiken's desk in the office here."

Col. J. S. Carr, of Durham, has been made president of a big company to be called the Southern States Immigration and Colonization Company. The principal offices will be in Baltimore, New York and Chicago, and there will be branch offices in Canada and in England. Its object is to bring a desirable class of immigrants to the Southern States, and especially to Virginia and the Carolinas.

We learn from the Hickory Press that on Saturday afternoon, March 31st, that an explosion occurred at the Hickory Foundry Company's plant, resulting in the painful bruising and scalding of Messrs. A. W. Marshall and Andrew McCall, and the pretty thorough destruction of the building. The boiler was driven by the force of the explosion about 300 yards, dropping in the yard of Mr. N. M. Seagle. The accident, says the Press, will occasion but little delay in the operations of the foundry company.

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See Inside Pages.

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Mrs. D. C. PEARSON, Morganton, N. C. Feb. 19, 1894.—17.