The Herald.

T. G. COBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1897.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The State owns a controlling share of stock in this road.

In 1871 it was leased to the Richmond & Danville Railroad at an annual rental of six per cent. on $4,000,000 capital stock of said road, for thirty years, and the Southern Railway has since succeeded to its rights. Great complaint was made at the time of this lease and the wisdom of it severely criticised. In 1872 a committee was appointed to investigate it. They reported the net earnings of the road, and intimated that "there were suspicious circumstances attending the making of that lease, and gave it as their opinion that the property was worth $5,000,000."

It might have been expected that with this example before them, Governor Carr and the directors representing the State would have been very careful and wary about making another such disposition of the State's interest in the road. But on the contrary, yielding perhaps to a desire of having the road surrender its exemption from taxation, or else being coerced by the threat on the part of this mammoth corporation to denude the road as it claimed a right to do under the 30 year lease, the present fiduciaries of the State's interest went a bow-shot beyond their predecessors by making, 6 years before the expiration of the 30 year lease, what amounted practically to a sale of the road by executing a 99 year lease to the Southern Railway. This was done in January, 1896.

So far as we can see, this transaction was entered into with undue haste, to say the least of it, and that, too, at a time when the non-expiration of the 30 year lease would inevitably prevent all other bidding save and except by the Southern Railway.

A 99 year lease is virtually a sale, and many think that the parties making it exceeded their powers, and they have been reflected upon and their action criticised occordingly.

At the request of Governor Russell Judge Avery and Messrs. Day & McRae, attorneys at Raleigh, have drafted a bill providing, among other things, that the Governor shall be empowered to bring "a civil action in the name of the State for the purpose of having declared illegal, null and void" the contract of lease made and entered into between the North Carolina Railroad and the Southern Railway on the 1st day of January, 1896.

There is considerable opposition to the bill, and the fight has waxed hot before the special committee oppointed to report on it.

The Southern, which represents a mine of Northern and foreign capital, has employed some of the best legal talent in the State to uphold its alledged rights, and the smoke of the legal battle now on in Raleigh has eveloped and obscured all minor matters before the General Assembly. Let us hope that when the engagement is ended, and a survey is made of the field, the Old North State will not be "numbered with the slain."

We are clearly of the opinion that the great mass of the thinking people in the State are and were at the time of its execution opposed to the lease, but many intelligent people seem to have the erroneous impression that the object of the pending bill is to declare it null and void, and they oppose such legislation on the ground of its being a repudiation of a contract. We do not so understand the proposed act. It simply gives the Governor the right to have the courts pass upon the power of the directors to make such a contract, and surely no fair minded man could object to this.

If the courts hold the contract valid, well and good, and if not, then by all means let the people be saved from the eternal grinding of bloated monopoly.

We appeal to the Democrats in the Legislature, as we think we have a right do, that they stand by the people and let no fear or favor of a rich corporation stand between them and their duty to their State.

"Carolina! Carolina! Heavens blessings attend her;
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her."

Judge Norwood is given another chance to hold his seat on the bench. His resignation is placed in the hands of a committee and the first time he is drunk the resignation is to take effect. The Legislature was very lenient in this matter and it is hoped that Judge Norwood will appreciate the mercy shown him and keep sober, for, aside from his too bibulous habits, he is a good judge.

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FROM CORN CRACKER

He Gives His Views On Some Educational Matters.

HISTORIES OF THE LATE WAR.

The Gentry Who Got Up a Great Many Northern Histories—A True History of the Greatness and Glory of the South Should Be Read by the Youth of This Section and in Their Minds Should Be Implanted a Love of Southern Literature—Another Teacher Brought to Grief.

Special Correspondence of The Morganton Herald.

This evil minded scribe wants to give his views on some educational matters. In a recent issue of the Charlotte *Observer* he saw some criticisms copied from the New York *Sun* in which, with his usual unfairness, the editor opens a tirade against Southern histories. He charges that they are "sectional," "partisan," and likely to engender hatred against our country. We are aware that Southern writers, after being maligned ever since the civil war, have to some extent tried to vindicate their patriots and heroes who laid down their lives in the lost cause. The histories this writer first read of that struggle were entitled, "The Great Rebellion," and "The Loyal West." In both these books treason was made odious, and the victorious Federal troops were lauded as very long suffering because Jeff Davis was not burnt at the stake, and all his co-traitors hung and their property, what little Sherman left in Sherman's torch light procession, was not confiscated. Then in every battle the Confederates had several million troops, while the Union forces were small squads of Spartans who routed a horde of traitors in every battle, and killed on an average fifteen rebels apiece. What they didn't kill they took prisoners and fed them much better in prison than they ever fared at home. The rebel was depicted as very cowardly and very cruel. If two or three hundred of them happened to get a Federal soldier out to himself they generally killed him after he killed some seventy-five of them, and were certain to kill him after he begged for quarter. If not shot he was starved to death and started on to join John Brown's marching soul.

Just such stuff as the above caused Southerners to write rather acrimonious histories in defense of their men and section. But the time has come when books are written that deal fairly with the question; and truth, the *sine qua non*, of true history is observed. Hansell's History of the United States, published by the University Publishing Company, and Lee's History, issued by B. F. Johnson & Co., are books of merit, and are veracious accounts of the war. One reason the youth of this State are very ignorant of history is the manifest unfairness of the text books have prejudiced the parents and the youth had to depend on these liars who deserted both armies and then beat creation telling of their martial exploits. Your correspondent has heard both sides of the question. Men who fought bravely don't know that they killed anybody, but the buttermilk ranger and the deserter are the men who won victories. James O. Bennett, of Kentucky, when this writer was quite a youth was his Uncle Remus—albeit a white man. James was a veteran in the "bloody thirteenth," U. S. Cavalry. Other soldiers said that this intrepid company were conspicuous by their absence in battle, but could march with intrepidity against a fat sheep or a corpulent shote. It was also related that when a farmer was asleep and had no bull-dog, this dauntless "bloody thirteenth" could lead a forlorn hope against a hen roost. Yet James O. Bennett used to tell how he shot rebels and then caught others on his bayonet and threw them over his head behind him. As cavalry used carbines and had no bayonets, my faith was at length shaken in the veracity of James. Just such gentry got up a great many Northern histories. It is not likely that James has ever made any contributions to history, for he never mastered the accomplishment of writing his name. Howbeit, James is likely to live in the song and story of tradition, and many readers of Yankeedom will rise up and call him blessed. The South, of course, has some very talented liars who would fain make contributions to unwritten history. But in the South such men are sized up as harmless liars, and their vagaries are laughed at. In the North the utterances of James O. Bennett are believed as though they were of inspiration. South of Mason's and Dixon's line the man or woman who writes a history is a person of wealth, leisure, good family and character. The Northern literary man is very often a literary hack who is a lunch-rounder in the city and a hand-out advocate in the country. One week he writes dime novels, and the next, temperance lectures and Sunday school books. Such a man as James O. Bennett could subsidize one of these roust-abouts with a quart of "red licker" and be a bigger man in history than "old Grant."

A true history of the greatness and glory of the South should be read by the youth of this section. Also, in the minds of the youth should be implanted a love of Southern literature. This writer does not mean that Northern writers have never made meritorious contributions to history, poesy and literature. But few poems of modern date rank with "The Raven," by E. A. Poe, and the speeches of Henry W. Grady are peerless in depth of thought, scholarship and true eloquence, as well as patriotism. The poems of Geo D. Prentice, of Kentucky, especially the "Closing Years," have a sweet, sad cadence that will always appeal to readers who love the sad and beautiful. Many others could be cited, but these are sufficient to show that the Sunny Southland is the home of patriotism, the abiding place of the muse, and the genius of liberty stands on eternal vigil in the hearts of those who dwell in the domain of Dixie. In Manly's Southern Literature will be found "thoughts that breathe and words that burn the works of some of our Southern scholars."

We want no histories that ignore the battle of King's Mountain and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Neither do we want one that styles Southern soldiers rebels and traitors.

We learn that another teacher has been brought to grief. In some parts of Cleveland the unwritten law prevails that teachers must treat or be turned out. A graduate of Chapel Hill, and an excellent teacher, was holding down a job at $40 per month and boarding with his uncle. His motto was "millions for defense but not a cent for treat." Some hopeful juveniles, aged respectively 8, 9, 10 and 12 years, four in number, resolved themselves into a committee of hold-up advocates. On last Tuesday this meek and lowly pedagogue was seen pulling for his uncle's with tongue out and hat in hand. At his heels were his would be captors yelling like Comanches. Like Tam O'Shanta, on he went, and all that kept it from being the school master of Sleepy Hollow when pursued by the galloping Hessian, was the absence of "old gun-powder." The bridge across Hinton's creek was the objective point, and the teacher crossed by the skin of his teeth. But the villain still pursued him, reinforced by all the dogs in the bailiwick. Talk about Sheridan's ride to Winchester or the international race for supremacy on the "bike," but the hero of Chapel Hill is a record-breaker. It took two men to see him as he passed under the string at Polkville, one to say here he comes and another to say there he goes. But he held his point and failed to treat. If anybody knows of a prize fighter in good training who wants to cover himself with a mantle of unfading glory, send him to take charge of that school.

CORN CRACKER.

Cherry Mountain, Feb. 5, 1897.

We are in receipt of a communication from Messrs. Ramseur & Moore, Charlotte, N. C., stating that they will shortly make a tour through the North and Northwestern States for the purpose of showing to the world the richness of our State. A specially designed car is now being built in which a display will be made of North Carolina's products. It will bear the inscription: "North Carolina Rolling Exposition." The managers say it is their purpose to make this one of the most complete enterprises of its kind extant, and that in the way of exhibits the car will contain only products of this State, embracing her agriculturing, manufacturing, horticultural and other interests—and such exhibits as will be a credit to the State. Messrs. Ramseur & Moore ask that those citizens of the State who are alive to the interests of North Carolina lend their assistance in procuring these exhibits. Would it not be well for the citizens of Burke to arrange to have an exhibit of our many resources in this car? It is very important that we should have one. The managers offer to pay transportation on all exhibits sent them after parties have communicated with them regarding the nature of the same.

An Express Messenger Falls from a Train and is Seriously Injured.

Asheville Gazette, Feb. 6th.

As passenger train No. 11 was nearing Hot Springs Friday afternoon Express Messenger Moore fell from his car and received painful, if not fatal, injuries. Mr. Moore was cut in several places by the rocks upon which he fell. He received several ugly gashes on his face. The train was running at a rate of 20 miles an hour. Mr. Moore was taken to Hot Springs, where medical aid was administered. The physicians reported that evening that he was suffering severely and could scarcely speak above a whisper.

A drowning man would have little use for a method of rescue which would require days. A dyspeptic doesn't want to bother with a remedy that is going to take weeks to show its beneficial effects.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers are offering a product under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial which yields *Immediate* relief. The very first dose proves beneficial in most cases; and it is owing to their unbounded confidence in it, that they have put 10 cent. sample bottles on the market. These can be had through any druggist; and it will repay the afflicted to invest the trifling sum necessary to make a trial.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial relieves by resting the stomach and aiding the digestion of food.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Takes It Back to Keep His Job.

Raleigh Special to Charlotte Observer.

J. F. Click is the editor of the populist paper at Hickory, and he, too, is in trouble. He has been jumping on the bolting pops. Notice was served on him that if he did not apologize for these attacks, particularly for those on Bolter Brown, of Jones county, he would be kicked out of his office as assistant clerk to the Legislature. He promises the bolters to publish a retraction and apology in his own paper and in one here.

It is the same old story and yet constantly recurring that Simmons Liver Regulator is the best family medicine "We have used it in our family for eight years and find it the best medicine we ever used. We think there is no such medicine as Simmons Liver Regulator."—Mrs. M. E. S. Adington, Franklin, N. C. "Each member of our family uses it as occasion requires."—W. B. Smith, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents. d91y

☞THE HERALD office for Job Work.

TILLMAN'S PITCHFORK AGAIN.

The Senator Gets it Out and Will Use It if Necessary.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF S. C.

The Republicans Will Probably Try to Throw It Out—The Washington Post Has Some Fun With Secretary Morton—Other Washington News.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th, 1897.—Senator Tillman has got out his pitchfork again, and he is going to use it if the republicans try to throw out the electoral vote of South Carolina on the protest that is going to be made by Murray, the negro member of the House from that State, when the House and Senate meet this week in joint session to count the electoral votes. Senator Tillman said on the subject: "If McKinley is going to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, the joint convention has got to count the vote of South Carolina. If the republican party wants to make an attack on the constitution of the State, it must make it on some other ground or in some other manner than by endeavoring to prevent the counting of her vote. I wish to go further and express my preference for seeing Mr. McKinley President rather than to see the Presidential function exercised by Secretary Olney, as it will be after the 4th of March, if the effort is made to deny South Carolina the right to vote." The following significant language was used by Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, who is a republican and Chairman of the Election Committee which has charge of the contested election cases from South Carolina in this Congress: "It is true, apparently, that the election laws and constitution of South Carolina disbar a large proportion of the population from voting, but it seems to be the illiterate ones who are disfranchised. There is a question in the minds of many intelligent men whether this is not a wise plan if constitutionally enforced and carried out according to law. A full generation has passed since the colored men were enfranchised, and I do not know how long, they can expect us to coddle them and fight to secure their electoral rights, while they neglect to learn to read and write."

Nobody was surprised when the Senators who have been pushing the Nicaragua Canal Bill decided to give up the fight. At no time during the present session has the bill had the slightest chance of getting through the House, even if passed by the Senate. It could have been passed by the Senate notwithstanding the protests of Nicaragua, but it could only have been done by a protracted fight which would have resulted in preventing action by the Senate upon other legislation.

Senator Daniel has made a point against the arbitration treaty which may result in arraying the silver senators solidly against its ratification. The point is that if the U. S. should adopt the free coinage of silver while that treaty was in force, England could put in a claim for the difference between the value of principal and interest of American debts held in England, under the new system of a double standard and under the present single gold standard and if a majority of the arbitrators happended to be gold men would probably get a decision in favor of the claim.

A marked feature of the contested election cases decided last week by the House was that the democrats who held the seats were upheld by the republican majority. The democrats so honored were Representatives Swanson, of Virginia; Kendall of Kentucky, and Price and Boatner, of Louisiana. Tom Watson's contest has been decided by a committee against him and in favor of Representative Black, and will this week be decided the same way by the House.

Canada has sent two members of its ministry to Washington to offer liberal trade concessions in exchange for duties in the new tariff bill that will not shut out Canadian agricultural products, but it looks as though they would just as well have remained at home so far as accomplishing anything goes. The republicans have already agreed to a schedule of rates on agricultural products that raises the duties to such an extent that it will bar out Canadian products.

The Washington *Post* has been having fun with Secretary Morton. Its lastest hit is too good to be overlooked: "The *Post* is under obligations to Hon. J. Sterling Morton for his most valuable report on 'Tape Worms of Poultry.' By the keen employment of that twin screw and double expansion logic for which the head of the Agricultural Department is so noted, the writer is able to show that this pest which is annoying to farmers and adding to their mortgages is due directly to the constant agitation of the financial question by irresponsible persons who do not agree with the present administration."

The swearing in of Senator Kenney, of Delaware, which the most radical of the republican had not the cheek to object to, after the Committee on elections had refused to reopen the DuPont claim, makes a full Senate of ninety members. There will probably be a break in the ranks again after the 4th of March, either on account of no successor being selected to Senator Blackburn or because of a deadlock in one or more states which have not yet elected Senators.

AGENTS WANTED—For War in Cuba, by Senor Quesada, Cuban representative at Washington. Endorsed by Cuban patriots. In tremendous demand. A bonanza for agents. Only $1.50. Big book, big commissions. Everybody wants the only endorsed, reliable book. Outfits free. Credit given. Freight paid. Drop all trash, and make $300 a month with War in Cuba. Address today. THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN, 352-356 Dearborn St., Chicago. jan14-16t.

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TESTING A WATCH.

How English Timepieces Are Tried as to Their Regularity.

There has been watchmaking at Coventry as long as there has been a watch trade in England, which is for the last 200 years or thereabout. There used to be three centers of the English trade, these being Liverpool, Coventry and London. Now there are practically but two—Coventry and Birmingham. The test of a good watch is that it should obtain a Kew certificate, and of the watches that go to Kew 75 per cent are from Coventry.

At Kew no watch has yet succeeded in getting the 100 marks which signify perfection, but Coventry has come nearest, with 92, and is always well to the front. The Kew test is no light one. The watch is tested in every position and its rate registered, not only per day, but per hour. It is hung by its pendant, hung upside down, hung on each side, placed dial down and back down and at any number of angles, and to finish up with is baked in an oven and frozen in an ice pail. No wonder that a watch with a Kew certificate is a comfort to its owner.

When it is considered that it makes 18,000 vibrations an hour and must not vary a second a week, while a quarter turn of its two time screws, meaning the millionth of an inch, will make a difference of 20 seconds a day, the delicacy of its adjustment will be appreciated, as will also the risk of intrusting its repair to any but skillful hands.—Jewelers' Review.

Fishing For Tuna, Santa Clara.

The fish ranged from 4 to 6 feet in length and from 75 to 300 pounds in weight, judging from their size. Like wolves they had rushed in from the deep sea and were moving down the coast, stampeding a school of smelts and flying fish and driving them out of the water, snapping at them and following them up into the air. Moving on, we found the school of unfortunates, a brownish patch of solid fish in the water, into which the tunas were charging.

I have fished in the haunts of the tarpon and taken almost every game fish to be found in American waters, but from this exhibition of the velocity and wonderful power of the tuna I did not believe it could be captured with a 24 ounce rod or a tarpon outfit. We baited with large smelt and began trolling through the school. I soon had a strike, and, while not unused to surprises, I lost 300 feet of line and the tip of my rod so quickly that I hardly realized what had happened. My companion had his fine rod jerked from his hands, and I believe the fish was of the largest size, which nothing could stop.—Sportsman's Magazine.

Snake Dreams.

A well known authority on dreams and dreambooks says: "To dream you see snakes or serpents shows that you will be imprisoned and encounter many dangers. If you are in love, your sweetheart will be false. To dream you kill a snake shows you will overcome difficulties and enemies and be successful in love, trade or farming, but unsuccessful at sea."

The Proposal of the Future.

She—Perfectly lovely club, isn't it?

He—Are you a member?

She—No. Only married women are eligible.

He—Ah, would you allow me to—make you eligible to membership?—London Fun.

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom, nothing brighter than virtue and nothing more steadfast than faith.

☞The gentlemanly agent of the Magic Yeast Factory is here this week distributing free samples of the celebrated Magic Yeast. No other article in the United States is so well and favorably known as Magic Yeast. Other kinds of yeast may be good some of the time but Magic Yeast is good all the time. Try the sample according to the directions and you will be pleased with the result.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Sale of Elisha Berry Land.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Burke county, made in the special proceeding entitled Teri Abee, administrator of Elisha Berry, vs. Wm. A. Berry and others, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the town of Morganton, N. C., on the 15th day of March, 1897, the same being the first Monday of Burke Superior Court, the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the county of Burke, State of N. C., Lovelady township, and known as the Elisha Berry home place, situate as follows, to-wit: On both sides of Bridge's creek, consisting of one hundred and ten acres of land, for full description of which reference is hereby made to deed for said land to the said Elisha Berry, registered in the Register's office of Burke county, Book M, page 584.

Terms of sale, 20 per cent. cash, balance in six months; note, with approved security, to be required; title retained till purchase money is paid in full.

Biddings on said land to commence at $236.50, P. J. Deal's bid.

This Feb. 11, 1897.

TERL ABEE,
Adm'r of Elisha Berry.
Avery & Ervin, Attorneys.

"Blight" costs cotton planters more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

"Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Sale of Shuping Lands, Including Valuable Garnet Mines.

BY virtue of an order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Burke county made in the special proceeding entitled J. A. Shuping and others vs. J. M. Shuping, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the town of Morganton, N. C., on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897, the same being the first Monday of Burke Superior Court, the following described tracts or parcels of land, to-wit: Lying and being in the County of Burke and State of North Carolina, bounded as follows:

First Tract. Being 350 acres of land bought by said C. A. Shuping of Sudderth and Avery, as by reference to deed registered in the Register's office of Burke county, in Book K, page 8, will more fully appear.

Second Tract. Being 87 acres of land bought of Sudderth and Erwin, as by reference to deed registered in the Register's office of Burke county, in Book L, pages 23 and 24, will more fully appear.

Third Tract. Being 50 acres of land bought of Sudderth and Erwin, as by reference to deed to C. A. Shuping, registered in the Register's office of Burke county, in Book L, page 26, will more fully appear.

Fourth Tract. Being 374 acres of land (mentioned in the deeds as 193), bought of T. George Walton, and S. D. Dunavant and wife, as by reference to deed of Dunavant and wife, and registered in the Register's office of Burke county, in Book R, pages 76 and 77, will more fully appear.

Fifth Tract. Being the garnet mines and quarries in the two following tracts of land, to-wit: One tract bought of J. W. Berry, as by reference to deed of said Berry, registered in the Register's office of Burke county, in Book M, page, 227, will more fully appear; and the other bought of Samuel Huffman and others, as by reference to deed of said Huffman and others, and registered in the Register's office of Burke county, in Book M, page 225, will more fully appear.

Sixth Tract. Being a one undivided half interest in the tract of land bought of J. A. Lackey, sheriff, by C. A. Shuping and son, as by reference to deed of said sheriff, will more fully appear.

Terms of sale, 20 per cent. cash, balance in six and twelve months, note with approved security to be required, title retained till purchase money is paid in full.

Said land sold for partition among tenants in common.

This 11th day of Feb. 1897.

J. A. SHUPING, Com'r.
Avery & Ervin, Attorneys.

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

BY virtue of a power of sale obtained in a mortgage made the undersigned by L. A. Bristol, dated the 18th day of September, 1895, and registered in Book B, No. 2, page 568 et. seq. of the Records of Burke county, I will offer for sale for cash, at the Court House door in Morganton, on Monday, March 1st, 1897, the following described property: Lying in the town of Morganton, 3 lots, Nos 4, 5, and 6, in the block on the south side of East Union street, adjoining lots of Rufus Avery and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 3, and runs south 88½° east with lot No. 3, to a stake in the branch, the east corner of No. 3, in Rufus Avery's line; thence down the meanders of the branch with Avery's line 210 feet to a stake in his line, (the east corner of lot No. 7); thence north 88½° west with the line of lot No. 7, to a stake in East Union street; thence with said street south 75° west, 210 feet to the beginning. This embraces lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, containing 70 feet front, with a depth of 500 feet. Title good. Possession given at once.

Feb. 1st, 1897.

W. T. HUDSON,
Pearson, Attorney. Mortgagee.

Execution Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an execution issued to me from the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of J. M. Barnhardt and others against George W. Brown and others, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on March 15th, 1897, (being first Monday of Burke Superior Court), all the right, title and interest of the defendants, George W. Brown, Hattersley, Clarkson, The North Carolina Estate Company, and The South Burke Estate Company, in and about 16,000 acres of land in southern part of Burke county, commonly known as "The South Mountain Speculation Lands," fully described in deeds from Mathew Robins and William Battye, of date 3rd and 4th of June, 1886, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds of Burke county, Book —, page —; also, three lots at Glen Alpine, known as lots Nos 12, 18 and 19.

This Feb. 11th, 1897.

THOS. M. WEBB,
Sheriff of Burke County.

Sale of Anderson Wilson Lot.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Burke county to me directed, I will, at the Court House door in Morganton, N. C., on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897, offer for sale for cash, a certain tract of land, the same being one (1) acre of land situate in the town of Morganton, N. C., on the Fleming's Ford road, being a part of the place conveyed by W. S. Pearson to David Thompson, and by him to Anderson Wilson. The same lying on the east side of said road and bounded on the south and east by the lot of F. P. Giles, and on the west by the lot of Avery Wilson, and on the north by the lot of Mrs. C. M. Avery, being the lot whereon Isaac Hemphill formerly lived.

Terms of sale cash This the 11th day of February, 1897.

FRANK P. TATE,
Commissioner.

Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Burke county to me directed, I will, at the Court House door in Morganton, N. C. on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897, offer for sale, for cash, a certain tract of land situate between Hawk's Bill and Ginger Cake mountains, bounded as follows: Beginning on a forked maple on the mountain between Hawk's Bill and Ginger Cake and runs north 160 poles to a chestnut near Ginger Cake rock; then east 100 poles to a chestnut oak; then south 160 poles; then west 100 poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres, granted to Middleton Stilwell, Oct. 31st, 1864.

Terms of sale cash. This February 11th, 1897.

F. P. TATE,
Commissioner.

FRESH MEATS
— AND —
GROCERIES!

We are Headquarters for Anything in Our Line. . . . .

SPECIALTIES.

Beef,
Vegetables,
Fruits,

Canned Goods,
Home Cured Hams.
Flour and Grain.

SOLE AGENTS — FOR — BALLARD'S OBELISK FLOUR.

"Bread is the Staff of Life."
THEREFORE HAVE IT GOOD.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

Always Reliable.

FORNEY & CO.

Lazarus Bros.' Odds and Ends from All Departments.

Glorious, Grand, Great Trade Occurrence for multitudes of thrifty money-savers; a week of closing out surplus stock, of moving out odds and ends and a general shaping up, preparing and paving the way for the arrival of

NEW - SPRING - GOODS.

All departments unfurl and unfold an unparalleled outpouring of bargain offerings, only possible when there is an unreserved sacrificing of goods at and below cost.

Lazarus Bros.,

Morganton, N. C.

ART DISPLAY.

FIRST FLOOR,

Showing such assortments, such varieties of rare and finest art pieces as will surprise the the most critical connoisseur.

Choicest pieces in Italian and Japanese ware, antique shaped Urns and Pitchers, Hand-painted Cups and Saucers.

Large asssortment and attractively beautiful display of all kinds of China and Delf Ware.

Chairs of the latest style, design and beauty of finish.

UP STAIRS

A splendid display of all grades of Furniture, suitable to humble homes or princely palaces.

Undertaking Department complete in all its lines.

CLAYWELL BROS.

Do You Want To Sell Your Farm?

We are in correspondence with many real estate agencies in the North and Northwest that want good farming lands in this section. If you want to sell your farm, and are willing to take a reasonable price for it, we are willing to advertise it and try and find a purchaser for you FREE OF COSST. We have inquiries now for farms in this section, and will be glad to try and find a purchaser for all good farms placed in our hands. Call in at our office and give us description, price and terms of payment wanted.

The Morganton Land & Impt. Co.,
W. C. ERVIN,
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