

WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF LOCAL TAXATION?

The editors are. They are working and writing. Some few of them are opposed, but the large majority are lined up in solid phalanx.

The teachers are. They know the needs of the people. Many of them are at work. Their Assembly at Morehead took a brave stand.

The preachers are. They, too, know the mental needs of the people, as well as the spiritual.

But you want to know if the business men and political men are in favor of the plan? They are men of sense, and they know the feeling of the people.

We are glad to give you the following list of the most prominent political leaders of all parties and business men in North Carolina. Read what they say:

Mr. J. A. Brown, ex-State Senator from Columbus, writes: "I think we will have no trouble in carrying this (Chadburn) township 'for schools' at the August 10th election."

Dr. J. J. Mott, of Iredell: "I am very much opposed to increasing the taxes in the present condition of business affairs, but I would support this tax because it gives the townships away from the town center an equal chance for education."

Mr. J. H. Pruden, of Edenton: "I have since I was a man voted for every special tax for schools and expect to vote for this. The little good, which the efforts seem to do those who get the lion's share of the appropriation for schools in the East, sometimes greatly shakes my faith and tempers my zeal. Nevertheless, I believe the people should be educated and this seems the only practical way."

Dr. B. F. Dixon, of Cleveland: "The education of the common people must be the special enthusiasm of this day."

Hon. C. B. Aycock, of Wayne: "I am fully impressed with the importance of a more general education of the people of North Carolina, and shall be glad in any way to cooperate with your committee in securing this most desirable result by the only practical method, to-wit: that of local taxation."

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte: "I will be glad to co-operate with you in attempting to carry out your purposes."

State Senator George E. Butler: "You have my sympathy as you know and will have my fullest support."

Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard: "My time is very much occupied, but I will gladly render any assistance in my power."

State Senator M. H. Justice, of Rutherford: "I am in sympathy with the public school movement and especially the local taxation idea. I am ready to render all the aid I can."

Prof. D. Matt. Thompson, of Statesville: "I stand ready to do anything I can to push along the cause."

Hon. Z. V. Walsler, of Davidson: "In my judgment it is the greatest piece of legislation put upon the statute books in the present century, believing as I verily do that the hope of our beloved State lies in its success."

Hon. R. M. Furman, of Buncombe: "The proposed scheme, involved in the August election, is not only a step in the right direction, but may lead up to the idea I suggest (a plan for raising all school funds by a local tax). I will be pleased to co-operate in any way I can."

Senator White, of Alamance: "I feel sure the law will be accepted in many of the townships of the State. I would not be surprised if the majority of the townships of the State should vote for taxation. You may be sure of my hearty cooperation."

J. B. Whitaker, Jr., editor Winston Sentinel: "It will afford me pleasure to give my influence and efforts towards promoting the cause."

R. R. Clark, editor Statesville Landmark: "I will do what I can for the cause through the Landmark and otherwise."

Hon. Fabius H. Busbee, of Raleigh: "The admirable results of building up the public schools by local taxation, as seen by the many excellent graded schools in the cities and towns, should serve as an object lesson to the people in the country townships, and make the tax payers consent to bear a moderate burden of taxation in the interest of the children."

Mr. J. Van Lindley, of Guilford county: "I think it wise step that you are making and one that I have always been interested in and

will do all that I can to carry our township."

Hon. Francis D. Winston, of Bertie: "The character of the men who will administer the school affairs of this county does not invite a very hearty co-operation of the citizens in the matter of increasing taxes for school purposes. However, the duty imposed on me by the committee is so much in harmony with my personal opinions and feeling, I shall permit the use of my name. I beg to assure you of my sympathy."

Among others who have written letters signifying their sympathy with the cause are Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham; Will X. Coley, editor of the Davie Times; W. A. Blair, Vice-President People's National Bank, of Winston; Claudius Dockery, of Rockingham; Hon. Thos. W. Mason, of Northampton; John Brady, of Gates; Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh; Prof. J. H. Hill, of Statesville; C. C. Wright, of Wilkes county; E. G. Butler, of Vance; State Auditor Hal W. Ayer, of Wake; J. B. Sparger, of Mt. Airy; A. C. McIntosh, of Taylorville; Charles M. Staley, of Staley; Rev. T. N. Ivey, editor Christian Advocate, Prof. J. J. Britt, of Mitchell; Rev. E. A. Yates, D. D., of Durham; Col. Thos. B. Long, of Buncombe; Representative James H. Cathey, of Swain; Andrew D. Cowles, of Statesville; J. R. Rodwell, of Warrenton; W. C. Hammer, of Asheboro; V. S. Lusk, of Asheville; H. L. Grant, of Goldsboro; C. C. Wright, of Straw; B. S. Robertson, of Haw River; R. B. Lineberry, of Pittsboro; W. E. Harris, of Northampton county; J. H. Kerr, of Warren.

THE POOR MAN'S ONLY HOPE.

Speaking of the local taxation election August 10th, one man says: "Taxes are too high already; I don't want to pay any more taxes." But this man has children and wants to educate them. If he sends them to a public school like we now have, the school will last only twelve weeks. He cannot educate his children this way. They will never learn much studying twelve weeks and not studying forty weeks. So this man decides to send his boy and girl to a private school. How much must he pay? He must pay at least five dollars for the boy and five for the girl. This is a tax of ten dollars on him. But if he will vote for local taxation he will get good six months' schools for his boy and girl and for all the boys and girls he has at a cost of \$1.30, if his property is listed for \$1,000; at a cost of \$5.30 if his property is listed for \$5,000; at a cost of forty cents if his property is listed for \$100; at a cost of eighty cents if his property is listed for \$500.

So you see this local taxation is the poor man's only hope of educating his children.

The action of North Carolina's railway commission in raising the taxable valuation of railroads and requiring telegraph companies to send messages at a reduced rate will undoubtedly be applauded by the people of the State. Even as it now stands, North Carolina, with more miles of railway, will get less than half the amount of taxes Virginia will get from her railroads.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat gives this object lesson:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Salary of President of Western Union, \$100,000; Salary of President of United States, 50,000; Salary of Governor State of New York, 12,000; Salary of Governor State of Louisiana, 4,000; Salary of Western Union operator, 540.

A prominent gentleman, who was in Washington on the last day of the session of Congress, in a private letter says: "McKinley's monetary message was a fitting finale to the session. It discredited his tariff relief measure. . . . Think of a President sending a message purely and simply as a measure of escape from his many fair promises."

The initial number of the Farmer's Friend, Col. W. S. Pearson's paper, was issued yesterday. The new paper makes a fine appearance and it goes without saying that it is well edited. THE HERALD wishes it well.

"The gold democracy," declares the New York Times, "has a future." This may be true, but the gentlemen who figure as its promoters are more interested in securing for it a working capital.

Did you ever stop to think what indignation really means? It means simply that your stomach is tired. If our legs are tired, we ride. The horse and the steam engine do the work. Why not give your stomach a ride, that is, let something else do its work. Food can be digested outside of the body. All plants contain digestive principles which will do this. The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains digestive principles and is a preparation designed to rest the stomach. The Shaker Digestive Cordial has such unbounded confidence in it that they have placed 10-cent sample bottles on the market, and it is said beneficial in a vast majority of cases. All druggists keep it.

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

THE TARIFF BILL NOW LAW.

The Conference Report Agreed to in the Senate Saturday Afternoon—The Final Vote—The President Signs a Recession—Recommending a Currency Commission and the House Acted on the Message That the Senate Did Not—Extra Session Adjourns.

Washington Dispatch, 24th. The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. to day when the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement of the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the great labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session, and, after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock to night.

The President's message for a currency commission was received by the Senate, but the House bill creating the commission was not acted upon. Thus the closing day was prolific of a series of momentous events, each of which, alone, would have been of extraordinary interest.

An analysis of the final vote in the Senate shows that the affirmative vote was cast by thirty-seven republicans, one democrat (McEnery), one silver republican (Jones, of Nevada), and one populist (Stewart). The negative vote was cast by twenty-eight democrats and two populists (Harris and Turner). Mr. Teller (silver republican) and two populists (Allen and Butler) were present, and did not vote. One populist (Kyle) and one silver republican (Pettigrew) were absent without pairs, which was equivalent to withholding their votes.

After the passage of the bill there was considerable sparring over agreeing to the resolution for final adjournment. Mr. Bacon, democrat, of Georgia, moved that the President's message, recommending a non-partisan currency commission, be laid before the Senate. On a viva voce vote the motion prevailed, democrats voting solidly for it and many republicans joining in the affirmative. The message was then read, Senators giving close attention. At 7 p. m. the Senate took a recess till 8:45, when it re-assembled for a brief concluding session. Only sixteen Senators were present and the attendance in the galleries was slim.

The President's message recommending a currency commission, on motion of Mr. Cullom, was referred to the finance committee. This closed the work. There was a momentary lull and then the Vice President announced: "The Senate stands adjourned without day."

Scenes in the House—That Body Passed the Monetary Commission Bill. Washington Dispatch, 24th. The last session of the House was marked by many interesting events. In addition to the final act of the Speaker in affixing his signature to the Dingley tariff bill, a bill providing for the creation of a currency commission was crowded through in a closing hour and the spectators who thronged the galleries were treated to a continuous, if not very brilliant, fusillade of oratory for several hours. The House recessed until after the Senate had adopted the conference report, and one minute and thirty-one seconds.

House reconvened the engrossed bill was signed and on its way to the President. The demonstrations which marked these events were enthusiastic. The galleries played a significant part in them. When the President's message came in recommending the creation of a currency commission, it was answered by the republican leaders with great promptness. By means of a special order the Stone bill, introduced some days ago with the approval of the amendment, was brought to a vote after an hour's debate. Considerable feeling was manifested on both sides. There were some sharp exchanges and some bitterness was displayed. There was, of course, the usual attempt to make political capital out of the situation, but the bill that would not pass the Senate, and to that extent the debate lacked seriousness. Still, the republican leaders felt they were doing their duty. When the vote was taken the republicans presented an unbroken front, with two exceptions—Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, and Mahoney, of New York, who voted with the opposition against the bill, which was passed by a vote of 124 to 99. As the final act of the session, the Speaker announced the appointment of the committees.

The Final Act—Mr. McKinley Signs the Bill. Washington Dispatch, 24th. The Dingley tariff bill is now the law of the land. The last step necessary was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4:04 o'clock to day. It had been arranged that the President should go to the capitol to perform that function, but owing to uncertainty as to the time that the bill would be ready, that plan was abandoned. The members of the cabinet who were in Washington came to the White House about 3:30 o'clock and assembled with the President in the cabinet room.

A few moments before 4 o'clock Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representative Hager, chairman of the House committee on enrolled bills. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley. The latter was sitting quietly at the long cabinet table with Secretary Gage and Attorney General McQueen on one side and Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially. The President had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged might be used to sign the tariff bill, but Mr. Dingley unexpectedly taking a pen from the pocket of a landed gentleman, said, "I am a poor, dainty fellow, and I don't think I am fit to be used for the signature. The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley, though he indignantly commented on the diminitivity of the pen. He then appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote "July 24th, approved," and the bill was in fact.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN. For the Week Ending Monday July 26th, 1897. The week ending July 26th was very wet; the ground has been thoroughly soaked nearly everywhere. The rainfall averaged over 2 inches for the week, with amounts varying from 1 to 5 inches. While the rainfall in some sections was excessive, with minor damage to lowland crops by standing water and overflowing streams, and some injury to corn by high winds, the season on the whole has been very beneficial, and crops have made excellent progress. Cotton is holding its fruit very well; tobacco and corn have improved. Sweet potatoes are very fine and digging has commenced; rice is heading nicely. Fair weather, with more sunshine, is now needed.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The reports of correspondents in the eastern districts are very favorable. Showers occurred throughout the week, but the ground is thoroughly soaked. Some excessive rains occurred, washing land and there was too much rain for lowlands, but the damage is insignificant. The temperature was about normal, with less than the usual amount of sunshine. Crops are doing very well indeed. Cotton improved rapidly; continues to bloom nicely, and, though not as large as last year, will have more bolls; it is holding its fruit well as yet; some fields are getting grassy. Corn planted in May on lowlands is very promising. The rains came too late for a good deal of corn which was damaged by previous drought. Tobacco good; cutting and curing progressing finely, with fair results. More pens were planted for orange and renovating land than usual. Digging sweet potatoes for market begun; crop fit. Gardens improving.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Shows occurred on almost every day this week; ground is too wet to plow in many sections and farm work is hindered. Lowlands are standing in water, with some damage to crops. Local heavy rains and wild storms did some damage, chiefly by beating down corn in Guilford county (Greensboro), Wake county (Durham), Franklin county (Durham), and Raleigh county (Laurel), Pearson county (Bethel Hill), and lowlands have been flooded, especially in Richmond county; but the aggregate injury to crops is not great, and is fully balanced by the improvement in crops throughout the district. Cotton is growing fast; holding fruit well; weather and some fields being excellent. Upland corn made excellent growth; too much water for lowlands. Tobacco has improved; leaf fine; more than two-thirds topped; cutting and curing progressing slowly; crop will be short on account of diminished acreage. Meadows and pastures fine. Preparing land for clover and turnips, and seeding turnips begun.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—The rainfall was abundant and general this week, followed the latter part by fair weather. Some minor damage was done by heavy rains in washing land and filling basins. In general, correspondents report fine growing weather and excellent progress in the growth of crops. Corn growing rapidly; looks well; nearly all laid by; the crop is better in west portion than in other portions of the State. Tobacco crop small, but doing well. Cotton could not do better. Wheat and corn continues in extreme distress. Will soon be over everywhere. Stable land is being turned for another wheat crop, and field peas are still being planted. Grapes are ripening; good crop. Other fruit very short.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. What urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is a reliable relief in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and has the following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cure of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet sent by mail. Mention THE MORGANTON HERALD and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Elmhangar, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

A "Gettys" Family.

The following marriage notice appeared in a Northern exchange: "Married at Flintston, by Rev. Withstone, Mr. Nehemiah White-stone, to Miss Wilhelmina Sandstone, both of Flintston. If there is anything in a name, there is too much 'grit' in that family, and there is bound to be trouble around their hearthstone. They will have a stony road to travel, and before they pass many milestones somebody is apt to need a tombstone."

Figuring on the Saddle of a Bicycle.

Mr. Winkler's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, colic, and is the best for all ailments of infants. It is sold by all druggists and is the best for all ailments of infants. It is sold by all druggists and is the best for all ailments of infants.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, colic, and is the best for all ailments of infants. It is sold by all druggists and is the best for all ailments of infants.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children. The following marriage notice appeared in a Northern exchange: "Married at Flintston, by Rev. Withstone, Mr. Nehemiah White-stone, to Miss Wilhelmina Sandstone, both of Flintston. If there is anything in a name, there is too much 'grit' in that family, and there is bound to be trouble around their hearthstone. They will have a stony road to travel, and before they pass many milestones somebody is apt to need a tombstone."

HER REFORMED DIET.

Mrs. Newlight makes a series of astounding disclosures. "It's just awful how criminally ignorant I've been regarding our food," said Mrs. Newlight to her husband the other day. "I can never be thankful enough that I joined Professor Scarem's class in domestic science. My little 'sour' we're not all dead, ignorant as I've been. There's one thing sure, George Newlight—there'll be no more tomatoes on my table."

"Why?" "Because Professor Scarem explained to us today how tomatoes cause a marked arrest of vital activity in those who eat them, and he proved that the acid of tomatoes acts almost like a poison on the membrane of the stomach. Then I've done with berries that have seeds in on my table."

"I'd like to know why?" "You wouldn't ask if you'd heard the professor's talk on appendicitis and its cause. A single dish of raspberries or strawberries may bring on that awful trouble. It's fearful to think of the risks people will run just to gratify the palate. And here we've always allowed our children to have sugar and cream on their oatmeal."

"What of it?" "Well, you'd say 'What of it?' if you could hear the professor explain how the combination of oatmeal and cream and sugar causes dreadful gases to arise in the stomach and utterly retards digestion. I've not the slightest doubt that the awful spasm our little Maudie had last year was due entirely to this cause. Then there's bananas. Why, George Newlight, they're starchy rank poison! And you'll get no more white bread at my table."

"Why not?" "Because there's no more nutrition in it than there would be in bread made out of pure starch. Every bit of the nutritive elements has been refined out of it. It makes those who eat it thin blooded."

"Do I look thin blooded or as if I lacked nutrition?" asked Newlight, who weighs 190. "That doesn't signify. You don't know what day you'll begin to break down under such a diet. We'll have nothing but Graham or whole wheat flour hereafter. And I've done with coffee too. If you could see and hear Professor Scarem demonstrate just how poisonous it is to the whole human system, you'd think it as you think spitum. He says that cocoa shells is the only real safe warm drink."

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"I'd as soon drink dishwater," said Newlight. "You'd better drink dishwater than your poisonous coffee. If you'd only take a little time to study domestic science and look into this food business a little, it would be a good thing for your health and the health of your family. There's a lot more things we've been jeopardizing our lives by eating in our original ignorance, and I'm going to cut all of them off our list."

"And she did, which is the reason that Newlight is taking most of his meals down town at present.—Detroit Free Press.

Washington Puzzles Him.

"I have found my way across pathless prairies where I had never been before, and even through the tangled masses of a chaparral thicket, without getting lost, but I never came to a strange city without getting absolutely bewildered," said Mr. H. M. Barker of New Mexico.

"I have been to Washington at least a dozen times in the past three years, and yet it is just as strange to me now, after a sojourn of two weeks, as it was the first time I ever set foot in the district. If I got one block away from my hotel I lose my reckoning, and I find myself wondering continually whether I am going toward the capitol or in the direction of the treasury. I get sore with myself for being so slow to find my bearings, but I hear other men owning up to the same difficulty. It certainly is queer that there should be such a difference between people, for I know plenty of men that can go anywhere they choose in a city a few hours after landing in it, but take them out into the country, and they would get lost like the babes in the woods."—Washington Post.

A Remarkable Portrait.

The pope has received, through the Countess Maria Pasticchi, maid of honor to the empress of Austria, a somewhat remarkable portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is wrought in silk and cotton, and its production involved an enormous amount of labor and expense, the effect of light and shade being produced by only two colors. The factory from which it comes is the famous one of Wernstedt, in Bohemia. The portrait, which Leo XIII. is having placed in his library, received a gold medal at the Chicago World's fair.

It has been discovered that to bury a man up to his neck in wet sand is a practically certain cure for apparent death from an electric shock.

Suggested a Hint.

Harold—What's up, old chap? They say you've quit going to the Huntleys'. Clarence—Yes, I decide that I'd better stop. Miss Clara's father came in the other night and asked me if I thought I could strike fire in case any one were to give me a match. It seemed to me that his words contained some hidden meaning.—Cleveland Leader.

His Preference.

Art Dealer—If you don't like any of these landscapes, let me show you one of our pictures of still life. Mr. Taylor (becoming interested)—No, I don't think I care to see any of 'em, but if you've got a right lively bewherry scene you may show it to me.—Chicago Tribune.

The Greater Wisdom.

Watts—Don't you think that the man who knows when to stop talking is about as wise as they get? Potts—About, but not quite. The greatest brain is in the possession of the man who knows when not to begin.—Indianapolis Journal.

Notice to Creditors of the Morganton Electric Light and Power Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed receiver of the property, rights, franchises and franchises of the Morganton Electric Light and Power Company, by order made by His Honor W. S. O'G. on the 25th day of June, 1897, in proceedings ancillary to an action brought by the General Electric Company against the Morganton Electric Light and Power Company, as shall make themselves parties to said action, and all creditors of the said defendant company are hereby further notified that they are required to file their claims against said company into this file their claims against said defendant company on or before the expiration of the first three months of the next (Fall) term of Burke Superior Court, to-wit: September 15th, 1897. RALPH H. LAKTON, Receiver Morganton Electric Light & P. Co.

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