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SORE, WEAK and INFLAMED EYES,

Producing Long-Sightedness, and Restoring the Sight of the old.

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It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures

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

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed receiver of all the property, rights, privileges and franchises of the Morganton Electric Light and Power Company, by an order made by His Honor W. S. O'B. Robinson, judge of the Superior Court, and dated 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, the Piedmont Bank of Morganton and W. C. Ervin, on behalf of itself and such other creditors of the defendant, 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 by above mentioned order, to come into this cause, make themselves parties thereto, and file their claims against said defendant company on or before the expiration of the first three days of the next (Fall) term of Burke Superior Court.

Morganton, N. C., July 7th, 1897.

RALPH R. LAXTON,
Receiver Morganton Electric L. & P. Co.
6t.

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FEMALE COLLEGE,

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A PLEASANT HOME.

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RALEIGH, N. C.—july 15-1m

The Morganton Herald.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 21. MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE MORGANTON HERALD

Is the best advertising medium in the Piedmont Section of North Carolina.

If you want to buy anything, sell anything, rent anything, lease anything, or if there is anything, whatever, to which you wish to call the attention of the best people of Burke, Caldwell, McDowell, Cleveland and other counties in the Piedmont Section of North Carolina, advertise in THE MORGANTON HERALD. Large returns from a small outlay. Rates low, considering circulation. Testimonials from THE HERALD'S advertising patrons furnished on application.

SUMMER DAYS IN MORGANTON

Women Famed Throughout the South for Charming Hospitality.

THE DRIVES AND THE SCENERY

The Pleasures of Life in This Charming Mountain Town—Some Impressions Made Upon a Charlotte "Observer" Correspondent by a Visit to Morganton.

Mr. H. E. C. Bryant, traveling correspondent and soliciting agent of the Charlotte *Observer*, visited Morganton several days ago and writes to the *Observer* about the town and its surroundings as follows:

This is the gala season of this beautiful mountain town. Few towns in the South are better known than Morganton as a charming place for young society people to gather during the warm weather of every year. The homes of the best people are open from June 1st to October 1st to visiting young ladies. It is an annual reception, as it were, or in up-to-date terms, an "at home" lasting several months.

There are many places in the State that draw larger crowds during the summer season; the mountain resorts with grand hotels have their hundreds; the watering places catch droves of young and old people; the coast, too, is a favored resort, but Morganton stands alone in its peculiar and charming way as a fin-de-siecle place of pleasure. There are no grand hotels and cafes to stop at, therefore no great expensive layout, but the hospitality of the people goes forward with leaps and bounds to welcome the guests.

The women of this historic, and all but ancient summer resort, are famed throughout the South for their charming hospitality and superior culture. It is hardly exaggerating to say that in this town one finds more of the genuine good old ante-bellum hospitality—among the women especially—than in any other town in the State. It is a source of great delight to the town to have maney visitors, and visitors from all parts of the South do go and drink freely of the fresh mountain air; of the cool, pure water, and, above all, the kindness of the people. The season is now in full blast, and many girls from Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina are there.

The reader may imagine droves of butterflies, in brilliant colors, or fairies, or birds, but there is nothing that surpasses in beauty an afternoon in Morganton from now until October. The streets are full of beautiful women. Some ride the wheel, others drive, and still others stroll for pleasure and exercise. In passing along you run upon a bicycle party just out for a spin. There can be nothing brighter than the girls, with their rosy cheeks, in their up to date bicycle suits—a jaunty cap, a short skirt and high laced shoes. Below the skirts pairs of trim ankles and dainty feet catch the eye as the happy party goes by. Picture in your imagination the sight. The lamps with colored lights gleam in the distance. A merry laugh and the jingle of the bells are heard as the party goes by. Girls are in the majority generally, and the boys are in great demand.

The german club entertains the visitors several nights every week. There is life week in and week out.

Morganton affords much beautiful scenery. The drives about the town are becoming famous. The scenery is grand along the way. Riverside is the most charming drive to start with. From the post office you go up West Union street for several hundred yards. Along the way pretty homes are to be seen, with the lawns and sidewalks well shaded with large, healthy oaks and elms. In front, or just above Mr. John H. Pearson's residence, which is one of the handsomest brick dwelling houses in the State, the drive turns to the right, and toward the Catawba river. Not far from, and the rear of this pretty house, with grassy lawns and pretty walks, is the house of Mr. E. Frizard. It is on a high hill and is very handsome. It is between a bay and a straw color. Down the winding road you go, admiring the mountainous country in the distance, with its high peaks until you reach the bluff of the river. There the prettiest farm and most historic tree in the State are in full view. It is the "Quaker Meadows Farm" and the "Quaker Meadows Oak," where all the troops of western North Carolina, east Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia, were mustered and begun the march to King's Mountain under Gens. James and Joseph McDowell. The old oak still stands in its historic majesty, and is to-day covered with rich, healthy foliage. For two miles the fertile bottom lands are black with the growing corn. It is especially fine this year. Lightning bugs can be seen there in daylight; the corn is rich and black-looking. The farm is still owned by the McDowell heirs, and is now managed by Mr. Manley McDowell. The drive extends for several miles along the river and goes back into the main road, leading from West Union street, at the old homestead of Col. T. George Walton. The house is on a hill, known as Creek Side and is built of brick and plastered over. It is now crumbling with age. Back by the old residence of Mr. Stanly Walton, another very old house, you complete the circuit and go back down West Union street.

The drive through the Hospital grounds cannot be surpassed in beauty. The roads are perfect, and the grounds well kept; covered with fresh, green grass, and shaded by pretty, neatly-trimmed, small trees. From the depot the grounds, with the charming walks and drives, can be seen to good advantage.

Going east from the town the drive to the new iron bridge over the Catawba river is one of interest. Between the river and Morganton the fields are fertile and well adapted to small grain. Large crops of wheat are raised there every year.

To Burkemont, eight miles from Morganton, is now becoming the most popular mountain drive. The road was built by the Morganton Land and Improvement Co. The distance to the foot of the mountain is six miles and to the top eight miles. Three up-to date summer houses have been built on the top of the mountain, and it is a most charming place to retire during the burning days of July and August. From Burkemont the scenery is grand—looking north the valley of the Catawba greets the eye to the south the valleys of the North and South Fork rivers, and King's Mountain is seen in the distance. The road to the top passes through the bottom-lands of Silver creek, where the soil is so rich that it is said that the pumpkin vines grow so fast that they wear the little pumpkins out dragging them around.

Last year 55 girls from a distance visited Morganton, and this season bids fair to outdo the last.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES AMENDED.

Secretary Gage's Plan of Extension Endorsed by the President.

Washington Dispatch, July 28th.

President McKinley has promulgated the following important amendment to civil service rule II:

No removals shall be made from any positions subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department, or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense.

He also amended rule III, so as to iuclude within the classified service the employes of all custom house officers without regard to the number of employes. Hitherto the classification embraced customs offices where the number of employes was five or more. This order brings into the classified service 65 hitherto unclassified customs offices.

The President also amends rule VI, making exceptions to examinations, so as to read as follows:

Customs house service, one cashier in each customs district; one chief or principal deputy or assistant collector in each customs district; one principal deputy collector at each sub-port, or station.

Internal revenue service: One employe in each internal revenue district, who shall act as cashier or chief deputy, or assistant collector, as may be determined by the treasury department; one deputy collector in each internal revenue district where the number of employes in the office of the collector exceeds four; one deputy collector in each stamp (or branch) office.

Appointments to the positions named in this rule in the custom house and internal revenue service shall be subject to an examination, to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Such examinations shall be conducted by the commission in accordance with its regulations.

The plan of the extension, which was formulated by Scretary Gage, has the unqualified and hearty endorsement of the civil service commission, which earnestly requested the President's approval.

The commission, in its last annual report, had said that the government officers should have the power of removal for proper reasons.

GENERAL HARRISON'S BOOK.

The Story Why Mr. Bok Released All Claims to Royalty.

The Indianapolis *Journal* prints this interesting story concerning ex President Harrison's forthcoming book: General Harrison has just completed the revision of his articles which have appeared in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, making extended notes and additions to them. There is a little story in connection with both articles and publication. When the arrangement for the articles was made with General Harrison by Edward W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the General was paid for them, with the understanding that when they were put into book form the magazine was to share the royalties accruing therefrom. Mr. Bok, however, of his own accord, generously released General Harrison from paying him any royalty, for the reason, as he states, that by the publication of the articles by General Harrison the subscription list of his magazine was enlarged many thousands. The profits to the *Ladies' Home Journal* were more than the publishers anticipated, and in view of this Mr. Bok asks nothing further. General Harrison placed the disposition of his book in Mr. Bok's hands. The best offer came to the editor from the Scribners, and to them Mr. Bok gave the book for his distinguished contributor. General Harrison's revision of the book has just been completed, and the volume will appear in the autumn.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. dec20-1y

IMPOSING ON NEWSPAPERS.

Some of the Things They Have to Suffer and Endure.

Wilmington Star.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, a few days ago, contained an editorial calling attention to and protesting against the imposition practiced upon newspapers in that State in the matter of gratuitous advertising.

This is done in forms too numerous to mention and to an extent that imposes an unreasonable and onerous burden on the newspapers, a burden that not only immensely reduces their income but adds largely to their expenses, for which they receive no equivalent whatever. The *News and Courier*, as an illustration, mentions the case of one educational institution which sent a little advertisement, amounting to $3, with gratuitous matter enough to amount to ten times that if a reasonable charge was made for it, all of which was expected to be published without any compensation whatever.

Commenting upon the article in the *News and Coarier* the Columbia *State*, one of the suffering victims, emphasizes the protest against the abuses complained of, some of which it groups as follows:

"An institution or organization—college, school, library, military company, anything!—proposes to raise funds for itself. It engages a lecturer, theatrical troupe, anything!—and the profits of the performance are to be divided. The newspapers are loaded with advance notices, they drum up the business and bring the crowds. The performers get their money, the concern for which the benefit is given gets its share, the owner of the ball or theatre, the musicians, the printer of the programmes, get half price at least. But the newspapers whose space has been used so freely and whose aid has made the affair a success get nothing. We forgot—they get thanks, sometimes. 'Way down at the end of the resolutions 'the press' is sometimes thanked—in a bunch, with no specifications.

"An entertainment is given for a charitable or semi charitable purpose. Those who take part are not professionals. They receive nothing for their work. But they charge money for the entertainment, and the things needed and used—except newspaper composition and newspaper space—they pay for, out of the proceeds, if not full rates, at least cost price. There is no thought of cost price for a newspaper.

"An association exists. It has worthy purposes, but not more worthy than the purposes of any good individual. It is conducted for mutual advantage, with incidental advantage to those who are not members. It literally loads the newspapers down with notices of itself and its work, with announcements of every entertainment, every meeting, repeated so often that they afflict the reader—hundreds of columns of it in a year, worth thousands of dollars at advertising rates. Of course nothing is paid for it—'twere sacrilege to ask money of people trying to be good!—but as an evidence that the papers are liked for what they have done they are asked to furnish free copies to the association, thus enabling 50 or 100 persons, some of whom might otherwise subscribe, to escape that necessity."

This puts the case well, and is about the size of it in North Carolina, too, where the papers are fearfully victimized by this too general disposition to "ride a free horse to death." It is a habit that has grown with the years, until every newspaper publisher, especially the publishers of daily papers, have just cause of complaint and protest. Few of those who practice it seem to realize how unreasonable it is, what an imposition it is on the publisher, or that every line he prints costs him money and that the expenses of the paper must be met by the income of the paper, which is deeply cut into by the deadhead matter thrust upon it. Not only that but the insertion of this kind of matter (which should go in strictly as advertising to be paid for as other advertising) reduces the space for other matter in which the public and the readers of the paper are more interested.

Papers in cities north of us, and also some of the Southern cities where newspapers are conducted on strictly business principles, as other enterprises are, do not suffer from this abuse, for there when people hand in matter in the nature of an advertisement, in which the public generally is not interested, they are expected to pay for it and it doesn't go into the paper unless it is paid for. That's the way it should be everywhere, and that is the view that should be taken of it by those who expect so much from the papers for nothing, and forget that newspapers are business enterprises which depend upon their receipts from advertising and subscription, just as the merchant does upon the goods he sells. The merchant is not expected when he sells a dollar's worth of goods to throw in two dollar's worth for nothing, and neither should the newspaper be expected to do it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

How It Was Formed and a History of Its Short But Tempestuous Career.

IN A CONSTANT TURMOIL.

An Act of Its Last Legislature—The Salaries of Its Officers and the Currency in Which They Were Paid.

Chicago Post.

The State of Franklin once formed in area, if not in population, an important part of the Union. It had its executive, legislative and judicial departments, exercised governmental functions, maintained a respectable militia, flourished apace, and then, after a varied experience, completely disappeared from the "sisterhood of States."

When the American Revolution broke out, what is now the State of Tennessee was an unorganized, sparsely settled territory. In 1776 its inhabitants, under the leadership of Capt. Sevier, petitioned the North Carolina Legislature to be annexed to that State, in order to contribute their share towards national independence. As the expenses of the war bore heavily on "the Old North State," her Legislature was only too glad to divide the burden. The petition was granted, and what is now Tennessee formed part of North Carolina until the close of the Revolution. As it had now become a source of expense rather than help, the North Carolina Legislature in June, 1784, without consulting those most affected, ceded to the Federal government the whole annexed territory under the name of the District of Washington, provided the government should, within two years, signify its assent.

The settlers, naturally objecting to such a wholesale disposition of themselves, rose up in wrath. The manner and conditions of the cession were repugnant, and the people felt that they had not only been trifled with but subjected to two years of anarchy and disorder. Calling a convention in August, 1784, they formed the State of Franklin. The North Carolina Legislature, realizing its error, hastened to undo its mistake and re-annexed the "Washington District." The inhabitants of Franklin rejected offers for reconciliation, and Capt. Sevier, though at first inclined to advise a return of allegiance to North Carolina, yielded to an overwhelming public sentiment and accepted the governship of the new State. He was inaugurated at Watauga, March 1, 1785. Some sort of order was now established, at the least for a time. A court was created, the militia thoroughly reorganized, and peace effected with Indians who had been carrying on a destructive warfare for a quarter of a century.

But peace did not long prevail. Complications arose which kept the young State of Franklin in a constant turmoil. Congress still asserted jurisdiction. A reaction, stimulated by disappointed office-seekers, ensued among those who had been most clamorous for the new State. Jealousy of Sevier's success animated his rivals, who henceforth sought to make his life a burden. The population was divided into the Franklin and the North Carolina factions. Elections were held and appointments made under the laws of both States. Two sets of officers claimed authority, each nullifying the acts of the other. One faction would steal the public records from the other, only to be treated in like manner in turn. The courts were in a chaotic condition. Wills could not be proved, titles perfected, or justice administered. No taxes were paid. Marriages performed by officials of one faction were not recognized by the other.

Still the determined young State fought for its life. It exercised even Federal power and authorized the coinage of specie, though its chief medium of exchange continued to be the skins of wild animals. Finally, emissaries were sent to the North Carolina Legislature to make overtures of peace. The address of Franklin's representative was a model of eloquence, fervid with the rhetoric of the Revolutionary era. But it fell upon unheeding ears. No recognition would be made of the rebelious State, though North Carolina had once cut her off without her consent.

The last session of the Franklin Legislature met in September, 1787. That there was then no intention of surrendering is evident from one of the acts of the Legislature, which has been preserved and which is interesting as an example of primitive financiering. The law is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That from the first day of January, 1788, the salaries of the officers of this Commonwealth be as follows, to-wit:

"His excellency, the governor, per annum, 1,000 deer skins.

"His honor, the chief justice, 500 deer skins.

"The secretary to his excellency, the governor, 500 raccoon skins.

"The treasurer of the State, 450 raccoon skins.

"Each county clerk, 300 beaver skins.

"Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 raccoon skins.

"Member of the Assembly, per diem, 3 raccoon skins.

"Justice's fee for signing a warrant, 1 muskrat skin.

"To constable, for serving a warrant, 1 mink skin.

"Enacted into a law the 18th day of October, 1787, under the great seal of the State."

Meantime Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, issued his proclamation declaring the government of Franklin illegal, stigmatizing its officers and adherents as rebels, and demanding surrender and acknowledgment of the authority of North Carolina. The Franklinites refused, and it was only when forced by a superior number of troops that they yielded. The State ended its short-lived career with a sort of judicial force. Sevier, of course, was arrested and prosecuted. During the proceedings an ardent Franklinite rushed into the presence of the court and dramatically referred to the popular idol then on trial. In the uproar that followed Sevier walked out of the court room and was not again molested. Years afterwards he was elected first governor of Tennessee.

The State of Franklin was obliterated, its territory forming part of North Carolina once more, until 1790, when, under the name of the District of Washington, it was ceded to the Federal government. June 1, 1796, it was duly admitted to the Union. The Nashville exposition is a fit expression of its achievements during the century that has intervened.

THE GOLD FEVER ON THE PACIFIC.

A North Carolinian Tells of the Rich Finds Brought from the Klondike to Seattle.

The following letter, dated Seattle, Wash., July 19, and addressed to Mr. Wm. H. Stewart, was published in last week's issue of his paper, the Salisbury *Truth:*

FRIEND STEWART:—Thinking you would like some news authentic and direct from the great gold discoveries of Alaska, I enclose herewith some extracts that will interest our home people. Some of these stories read like fairy tales, but knowing the men as I do, seeing them leave here 18 months ago with barely enough money to land them in Alaska, and then see them return, many worth $10,000, others $50,000, and not a few over $100,000, it is no wonder the whole Pacific coast is wild with excitement.

This is no guess work, for these men brought back the dust, and it took two big express wagons, guarded by eight men with rifles, to haul the gold from the boat to the office. The next boat down is expected to bring about $2,000,000. Every one in Seattle has gone crazy, and the steamers cannot begin to handle the business. Understand our old friend, Scott Lindsay, is interested in a claim; so he need not worry much about the future. I expect to go into the Yukon next spring myself, and if I am not fortunate enough to locate a claim, work at $15 per day and board is not bad, you know. All along the Yukon river and its tributaries gold is found in great quantities, and I have yet to meet a miner from Alaska who would not tell you that concerning the great riches of the Klonkike the half has never been told or dreamed of by mortal man. Certainly nothing in the history of the world equals it even now, where it has only been washed down the river from some fountain source, and when that is discovered it will simply revolutionize the financial system of the United States, if not the civilized world.

With my best wishes for you personally, and kindest regards to my Rowan friends, I remain,

Very truly yours,
CLAUDE C. RAMSAY.

RECESSIONAL.

Rudyard Kipling in London Times.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy people, Lord!
AMEN.

A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. It is easier to keep health than it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia—kidney disease—rheumatism—consumption—skin disease—the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it absolutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

☞THE HERALD office for Job Work.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Republicans to Have No End of Worry Over Finance in the Near Future—Mr. McKinley Has Been Everything on the Money Question—Members of the New Administration Worry Over the Results of the New Tariff—Mr. McKinley's Amendments to the Civil Service Rules.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1897—The republicans have other troubles than those which will be made by the new tariff ahead of them. They are going to have no end of worry over finance in the near future. It is an open secret that there is a serious difference of opinion in the cabinet on the advisability of committing the administration and the party to the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes. Secretary Gage, as the personal representative of the bankers and ultra gold men, will make a hard fight to commit the administration and party to the retirement of those notes, although he knows as well as anybody that no such legislation can be put through during the life of the present Congress, because of the silver majority in the Senate. Proof that Mr. McKinley is afraid of this question may be found in the careful manner in which he avoided committing himself in his special message to Congress asking for authority to appoint a currency commission. Mr. McKinley has been averything on the money question. He voted for the free coinage of silver in 1877, and as late as the Fifty-first Congress, he voted and spoke for the Windom silver bill and the Sherman substitute therefor. He didn't want the gold standard platform of last year's republican convention. It is doubtful if he knows what he wants now. He prefers to trim and to wait, but Secretary Gage intends, unless he is prevented, to submit to Congress in his annual report the outlines of a bill that would perpetuate the single gold standard, not because he thinks it will pass, but because he wishes to commit the administration and the republican party.

Members of the administration still in Washington, are somewhat worried over the results of the new tariff as far as they have become apparent. They did not like the shutting down of those big New England cotton mills, and some of them went as far as to say that the mill owners should have been willing to keep on running their mills, even if they lost money, to help along the republican party. They like even less the story of increased prices for almost everything but labor that comes from every direction. Speaking of this phase of the matter a prominent Philadelphia business man, now in Washington, said: "I hear that a general rise in prices is to take place, and that people may prepare to pay more for their dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and all articles of household necessity. If this is going to be so, I predict tremendous discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. In flush times there would be no complaint, but when commodities rise in value and the volume of money is not increased, the common people are bound to suffer, especially when, as now, there is no chance of an advance in wages. The upshot of the matter will be a revolt against the political party that passed the law which made dearer all things the consumer is bound to buy, without doing anything to increase the ability of the consumer to purchase the necessaries of life. If the republican party hasn't a very rough row to hoe, then I am utterly without ability as a prophet."

Some of the civil service cranks are doing so much shouting over Mr. McKinley's extension of the civil service law to a few of the small custom house employees, that they have overlooked his exemption from those rules of numerous important places in the customs and Internal Revenue service. His amendments to the rules, prohibiting the discharge of government employees, except for cause and only upon written charges, has, of course, been warmly received in Washington, where so many persons are peculiarly interested in a life tenure of office, but if the country endorses the idea I will miss my guess. With a life tenure of office, there will necessarily come in a few years a civil pension list. Both ideas are undemocratic and un-American, creating as they do a privileged class. If it had not been for the social influences of Washington, there would never have been any civil service law, and when the same influences were brought to bear on Mr. Cleveland to secure a life tenure for those in office, he positively refused to make the amendment that Mr. McKinley has now made.

Senator Gorman seldom talks for publication, but without violating confidence, I can say that he is preparing to make the fight of his life to restore Maryland to the democratic column, and that he is absolutely confident that he will succeed and be re-elected to the Senate.

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Administrators' Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrators of the estate of the late S. McD. Tate, all parties indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to us for payment on or before the 8th day of July, 1898, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of any recovery.

This July 8th, 1897.

FRANK P. TATE,
JENNIE S. TATE,
6t. Administrators of S. McD. Tate.

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For the Convenience of Passengers to Lincolnton, Charlotte, Raleigh, Chester and Intermediate Points.

GOING EAST.	EASTERN TIME STANDARD.
Lv. Morganton (So. Ry.)	4:56 p.m.
Lv. Hickory (C. & N. W.)	5:34 p.m.
Lv. Lincolnton "	7:00 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte (S. A. L.)	8:10 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh "	2:11 a.m.
Ar. Gastonia (C. & N. W.)	7:57 p.m.
Ar. Yorkville "	9:06 p.m.
Ar. Chester "	10:37 p.m.