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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 the 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.

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The Morganton Herald.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 22. MORGANTON, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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THE MORGANTON HERALD

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Higher Prices Must Be Paid for Almost Every Necessary of Life, Food, Fuel, and Clothing, as Well as Luxuries.

New York Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

In the domain of the house and home the duties of the new tariff law will begin with kindling wood and end with the shingles on the roof. The duty on kindling wood has been placed at three-tenths of a cent on bundles of the size of one-fourth of a cubic foot, and it increases three-tenths of a cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot.

The coal which is to be used will have a duty of 67 cents a ton. Under the Wilson law it is 40 cents a ton. Tin pans and cups have an additional duty. The rate on tin plates has been increased from one-fifth to one-half cent per pound to the manufacturer.

The duty on cheap brown or yellow earthenware has been reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. Chinaware has an increased duty of 25 per cent., being raised from 35 to 60 per cent. Besides, two new classifications have been placed upon the dutiable list. On pressed glass the duty has been increased from 40 per cent. under the Wilson law to 60 per cent. On cut glass the increase has been 25 per cent. from 35 to 60 per cent. Decanters, etc., have an increase duty of from 40 to 60 per cent.

At the table cutlery bears an increased burden, the duty having been changed from 35 per cent. under the Wilson law to 45 per cent.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

The duty on all furniture has been raised from 22 per cent. to 35.

Marble mantels have an additional duty of 15 cents, the duty being raised from 50 to 65 cents per cubic foot.

Ten per cent. additional has been laid on all curtains and table covers of cotton chenille and the same additional rate is laid on curtains made of other materials. Table damask has an added duty of 5 per cent., and pillow shams and other bed coverings are specially provided for.

Blankets are divided into a number of dutiable classes, and the rate has been increased from 29 per cent. under the Wilson law to an average between 75 and 80 per cent.

Jute carpets have been raised on the dutiable lists from 20 to 72 per cent., and all grades of woolen carpets have been advanced. Under the Wilson law the average duty on woolen carpets was 36 09 per cent.; under the new law the average rate is 64.09 per cent.

On oil cloths for the floor the rate is now 36 per cent., an increase of 10 per cent. On cocoa fiber mats and mattings the duty has been increased 31.12 per cent. over the Wilson rate of 20 per cent.

All Chinese and Japanese mattings which were free under the Wilson bill now bear a duty of from 3 to 7 cents per square yard, according to value.

On paper hangings the rate is 5 per cent. greater than under the Wilson law, where it was 20 per cent.

Brooms are on the dutiable list at 40 per cent., an increase of 20 per cent, and feather dusters have an increased duty of 5 per cent., the present rate being 40 per cent.

TAXED BREAKFAST TABLES.

Beginning with the breakfast of the family, the duty on oatmeal and rolled oats has been increased 2 47 per cent. The Wilson law rate was 15 per cent.

Sugar will cost at least 1 cent a pound more under the new tariff than under the Wilson law.

Beans are increased from 20 to 47.5 per cent.

Cabbages, which were free under the Wilson law, bear a duty now of 3 cents each.

The duty on onions has been increased from 20 to 40 cents per bushel.

Green peas came in under the Wilson law free; now they pay a duty of 40 cents per bushel. If the peas are dried the duty will range from 20 to 30 cents a bushel.

Pickles and sauces have an increased duty of 10 per cent., being on the rate list at 40 cents.

Chocolate and cocoa will also cost more now. The duty on the old classifications of chocolate has been raised from 11 to 15 per cent. on each of the grades, and five new classifications have been added. An increase of nearly 20 per cent. has been added to the duty on cocoa, and an additional classification has been made.

Salt, which was free, now bears a duty of 10 cents on each 100 pounds, and on mustard the duty has been increased from 25 to 37.45 per cent.

WOMEN MUST PAY FROM HAT TO SHOE.

Woman will have to pay more than her share of the increased prices which are to be laid upon everything. She is to be made the especial victim of higher duties and increased prices. From the feather which tips every article of her wearing apparel, an additional tax is levied. Nothing has escaped the keen eyes of Mr. Dingley and his associates.

When a woman sits down to sew now she must pay more for all the requirements of her sewing basket. Her scissors will cost her 9 63 per cent. more than under the Wilson law. Then all scissors imported were charged a duty of 45 per cent. The new law makes three classes and the minimum duty charged is 54.63 per cent. All her needles, knitting or sewing machine, will cost her more. For the past three years the duty on these articles was 25 per cent. Now it is 35.

The pins she uses will cost more. All kinds of pins have been stuck into a paragraph and a couple of new clauses made. Under the Wilson law the duty was 25 per cent., but this duty has been raised to 35 per cent. under the new law. All her spool thread will cost more, for the duty on all cotton spool thread has been raised ½ cent a dozen, while on the linen thread it has been 10 per cent. This seems small, but the tariff makers expect that a good, large revenue will come from this, and the prices of home thread will be correspondingly increased. Never forget that retail prices increase in a geometrical ratio over wholesale prices. Every sewing woman in the country is hit.

Neither has the new tariff bill lost sight of the fondness of woman for candy. While the makers of the tariff were giving the sugar trust all they could, they increased the duy on confectionery from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent.

NOT THE SMALLEST THING ESCAPED.

Keeping their eyes open for the very smallest thing that might bring in revenue, the tariff makers found that many crinoline, corset and hat wires were used. That was enough, and up went the duty on these articles 5 per cent.

Now all the American manufacturers of these articles can raise the price just 5 per cent., and the middleman and retailer will add any increase competition will permit. At the same time, the duty on corsets was increased 10 per cent. The tariff makers thought that the women of the country would not object to an additional 25 or 50 per cent. on the cost of a pair of corsets.

On cotton cloth, one of the most widely used articles in woman's realm, the new tariff bill has been most craftily drawn. On a large proportion of the various grades the rates are the same as under the Wilson law, but many changes have been made in classification, and these make the actual difference very wide. As many as 27 new classes have been added to this division of the cotton schedule. These changes have been made on the basis of the fineness and weight of the goods in some cases, and in others the value has been made the dividing line. Under the Wilson bill these classes of cotton goods came in under the general duties laid, but now the duties range specifically from 3½ cents a square yard to 8 cents. The average per cent. of duty is 50 on all these classes. In each case the manufacturer has an excuse for raising prices, and the cotton goods of the future used by the housewife will cost at least 25 per cent. more than in the past three years.

All cotton plushes, velvets, velveteens, etc., will now cost the woman 24 per cent. more than under the Wilson law. The rate has been raised from 40 per cent. to 67 per cent. The classifications have not been changed, but the duties have been increased in each case.

All woolen plushes have been increased from 40 per cent. to the rates that run 88 to 148 per cent. Silk plushes, velvets and chenilles fare equally as badly. In every classification the rates have been increased. The increases range from 15 to 30 per cent. So the shopper can prepare to take that much more money with her when she starts out to procure her winter outfit.

Hosiery is going to cost a nice little sum hereafter. All cotton hosiery will have an additional 20 per cent. and more tacked to the price. All silk hosiery will cost an additional 10 per cent., for the new law places the duty at 60 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. as under the Wilson law.

Cotton underwear does not escape. Under the Wilson law only shirts and drawers were on the dutiable list and these at the general rate of 50 per cent. Now to shirts and drawers are added vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description, and the duty is placed at 65 per cent. Nothing in the shape of cotton underwear can escape that 15 per cent. raise.

Flannels for underwear fare still worse. All the rates on the half dozen grades have been increased and the average taken shows that the increase has been 52 per cent. The average duty on flannel for underwear under the Wilson bill was 48 per cent.; under the new law it is 100 per cent. Silk underwear will also cost 10 per cent. more, but as on other articles, the rate on the luxuries is not nearly so high as on the necessities.

LACINGS AND LACES.

Boot, shoe and corset lacings of cotton are to cost 5 per cent. more than a month ago. The rate has been increased from 45 to 50 per cent.

A determined raid has been made upon lace edgings, embroideries, neck rufflings, ruchings, etc. Under the Wilson law the duty was 50 per cent. The new law makes a large number of new classifications, with a corresponding number of rates. But for fear that some duty might be as low as in the Wilson bill, it is especially provided that no kind of laces, edgings or trimmings can be admitted at a less rate than 60 per cent

A distinction is made between cotton and linen articles, but the increased duty is the same—10 per cent. The increase on silk laces and embroideries is also 10 per cent. Linen and silk handerchiefs fare no better than embroideries. The duty in each case has been increased 10 per cent.

After the full effect of the new tariff is felt, it will be a long while before the careful shopper can boast to her husband of the bargains she found at the woolen dress goods counter, for the price of a woolen dress goods is going to be greatly increased. The duties on these woolens average 10 cents a yard. The makers of the new tariff bill expect to receive $9,000,000 additional revenue from these new rates on woolen dress goods.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO PAY.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, estimates that the people will have to pay $150,000,000 a year more for their cotton and woolen dress goods under the new law than the old. This enormous tax is imposed that the Treasury may have an ostensible benefit of $9,000,000 a year.

For silk the shopper will have to pay a much greater price. The duties on silks range from 50 cents per pound to $5. In some cases, as with Japanese silk, the duty is $7. No one has been able yet to estimate what the increase in the price of silk dress goods will be. Then the crinoline cloth for lining will cost more than 4 cents a yard more, for the duty has been increased that much more.

Woolen or worsted shawls will come high now. Under the Wilson law the average duty on shawls was 40 per cent. Under the new law the average will range from 96.66 per cent. to 112.64 per cent. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters and other outside garments will be under a duty of 78 per cent. The duty under the Wilson act is 50 per cent.

Braids, trimmings and insertions of wool will stand a duty of 85 per cent. Under the Wilson law the duty was 50 per cent.

Women's gloves have had 75 cents a dozen added to the duties that rule under the Wilson law.

On boots and shoes an additional duty of 5 per cent. has been laid. As nearly all the boots and shoes worn in this country are made by American manufacturers this increase will be added to the first price. The 15 per cent. duty on hides will also have its effect.

Commencement at the Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute.

Rev. B. F. Campbell, D. D., in North Carolina Presbyterian.

This excellent institution is under the control of the Woman's Executive Committee in connection with the Board of Home Missions of the Northern Presbyterian Church. The training received by the public is directly away from the woman *ideal* (?) unless she be a new woman who leaves school not only equipped in head and heart with the culture derived from the study of the fine arts and literature, but also mistress of sewing machine and the needle, of the cooking stove and the laundry, in short, of all domestic arts. Why should not our girls, even the daughters of the rich and cultured, be taught to sew and cook, as well as to speak French and play the piano? They may or may not in after years be obliged to turn their own hands to these domestic arts, but surely no woman is a model housekeeper who does not know how these things ought to be done and who cannot train her servants to do them in the best way.

It was my privilege to attend the closing exercises of this school, and I was deeply impressed with the value of an education in which the industrial and the practical are co-ordinated with the intellectual and athletic. The essays read by the yound ladies were of a high order, and there was a practical flavor about them that was evidently due to the reflex influence of industrial training. The musical part of the program showed thorough training and faithful practice.

After the public exercises in the chapel, I was conducted by Dr. Thomas Lawrence, the efficient president of the institute, through the rooms in which the handiwork of the girls was displayed. We first visited the Drawing and Commercial Department, where we saw excellent specimens of free hand drawing, typewriting, book keeping, etc. Thence we were conducted into the Sewing Department, where the mysteries of dressmaking and millinery were illustrated in the concrete products of the needle and the sewing machine. All students in the Normal Department are required to take sewing, as well as a course in book keeping extending through single entry, while advanced training in both these departments is furnished in these lines.

Last of all, at the late hour of eleven o'clock, tired and hungry, I was led into a room where several tables were loaded with as savory looking viands as ever greeted my eyes—alas! that I cannot say my plate; for in this case the proof of the pudding was not to be in the eating. If those things were as good as they looked (and I have no reason to doubt this,) the young ladies of the Normal and Collegiate Institute will have no difficulty in finding their way to men's hearts along the old proverbial road.

This institution ought not only to be patronized by North Carolina parents, but should be thoroughly studied as a model by those who have charge of girls' schools in our State.

☞Subscribe for THE HERALD.

TO EXTEND THE O. R. & C.

Northern Capitalists Invest $600,000 in Developing This Road—To Be Extended from Marion to Minneapolis, Va.—Other Connections to Be Made.

Baltimore Sun, 3rd.

A party of Northern capitalists passed through Baltimore yesterday on their way to Charleston, S. C. They represent a number of leading financial institutions and bankers who are about to invest $600,000 in making several extensions to the old "Three C's" Railroad in South Carolina.

The Investment Company of Philadelphia and the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, C. D. Barney & Company and Dick Brothers & Company, also of Philadelphia, are the concerns actively interested in the enterprise and represented in the party. In railroad and financial circles much importance is attached to the plans of the syndicate.

The Three C's Railroad was originally started with the purpose of securing an air line from the Atlantic coast at Charleston to the Ohio river. Such a road would be the closing link in a new trunk line from the West and Northwest to the South Atlantic seaboard. Considerable work was done, but in 1890 the enterprise went into a receivership.

The road was reorganized in 1894 and the present name, Ohio River & Charleston, adopted in place of the old title of Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad. Since that time strong efforts have been made to interest capital to complete the road. The concerns which have now taken hold of it propose to put it in shape for handling the through business for which it was planned.

Mr. Dick, who was one of the party in Baltimore yesterday, said to a reporter of the *Sun* that the work decided upon had already been commenced and would be carried forward at a lively rate until it is finished. This includes the extension of the road from Blacksburg to Spartanburg, forty miles. The first ten miles of this line will be put in operation on September 1. Spartanburg is the third largest town in the State, and has within a radius of thirty miles more cotton spindles than are to be found elsewhere in the Southern States. The extension passes through the cotton mill towns of Cherokee Falls, Clifton, Glendale, Gaffney City and Pacolet to Spartanburg.

Another extension which is to be made is from Camden to Sumter, thirty-two miles. At Sumter connection will be secured with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington and Charleston. Camden is the south eastern terminus of the road as now built. Its northwestern terminus is at Marion, N. C., and a third extension is proposed from Marion to Minneapolis, Va. This would afford an important connection with the Lonisville & Nashville system by crossing the South Atlantic & Ohio at Estillville, Va., and would meet the Norfolk & Western at Minneapolis, thus getting into the Big Stone Gap coal region.

Charleston people are moving in a scheme to build a line from that city to Sumter to meet the new road and bring it into Charleston independent of the Coast Line. The railroads the Charleston people claim have their city bottled up now and it is not to the interest of these lines to bring business to that city, as a longer haul is secured by taking traffic to Northern ports. This, it is contended, has resulted in the development of ports to the north, like Norfolk and Newport News, on business taken by Charleston, which should be its natural outlet. On such traffic the rail haulage via Charleston, it is contended, can be reduced to a third of the present distance over the new road.

A supplementary project to the railroad is the establishment of a line of steamers from Charleston to handle the export trade. The tonnage obtainable from the cotton mills alone, which will be reached by the Ohio River & Charleston, will, it is said, furnish business that will make the steamship line a success. Shorter rail haul and longer water haul obtainable with such a combination, would, it is believed, make the freight rate so advantageous as to divert that way most of the business which now goes from the Charleston territory to Northern ports.

The railroad will also have another important bearing upon that. At present the coal supply comes chiefly from the Alabama regions. With the new road completed to the Big Stone Gap region, which is only about half as far away as the Alabama region, the cost of coal will be lessened by reason of the shorter haulage. This is calculated to have a stimulating influence upon manufacturing in the section concerned.

Money to construct the extensions will be furnished by the issuance of $600,000 of bonds, which the syndicate will market. The Ohio River & Charleston has 212 miles of completed road, but there are no bonds on the property.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a ¼ of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at John Tull's Drug Store.

☞THE HERALD office for Job Work.

STATE NEWS.

Lexington will have a bicycle tournament on the first of September.

Rutherfordton *Vindicator:* Bud Bradley, working with a refractory mule got his finger caught in the halter, and by a sudden jerk, his first finger was pulled of at the first joint.

Lenoir *Topic:* The individual wheat crop of Mr. C. L. Coffey was 626 bushels. Besides this, tenants raised 110 bushels. Mr. S. J. Sherrill, in the same neighborhood, raised 501 bushels.

The *Topic* says that Rev. J. H. Moore, the preacher in charge of the Lenoir circuit, is holding a protracted meeting at Little John's. He is assisted by Rev. Noah Kaylor, of Gamewell.

Statesville *Mascot:* The little child of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dellinger, of Shiloh township, has six living grandmothers and great grandmothers. We doubt if there is another case of the kind in the country.

The Gastonia *Gazette* gives the official vote in the election to remove the court house from Dallas to Gastonia. One thousand four hundred and thirty-five voted for the removal and 1275 against. As a majority of the qualified voters did not vote for removal, the court house stays at Dallas.

Wilmington *Messenger:* The latest labor-saving machine for farm work is one for transplanting strawberries. Messrs. G. W. Westbrook and W. A. Wright are using one this week on their farm just outside of town on the Wilmington Seacoast railroad. It is pulled by two mules and is operated by a man and two boys. It plants, waters and fertilizes the plants as it puts them down, and will plant from three to six acres a day, according to the condition of the land. It will do the work of about a dozen or more hands.

The General Outlook.

Baltimore Manufacturer's Record.

In the natural order of events, judged by all former periods of industrial and financial depression, it is about time for a revival of business. Coincident with this are conditions that give the assurance of a marked improvement in the near future. The passage of the tariff bill removes one great obstacle which has been in the way, and gives to the manufacturers of the country a basis for their operations, with the certainty that for four or five years, at least, there will be no tinkering with the tariff. The crops are unusually large, the indications pointing to a wheat yield of 550,000,000 or 600,000,000 bushels, giving us a surplus for exportation, in round numbers, of about 200 000,000 bushels. By reason of short crops abroad, all of this will find a ready market at good prices. The farmers of the country will receive $100,000,000 or more for their wheat crop in excess of what they got last year. Railroad earnings are improving, and the crop movement will soon fully tax the carrying capacity of all the roads in the country. Money will soon once more begin to seek investment, and new industrial and railroad enterprises will be undertaken. The long lane of hard times has been turned, and before the close of 1897 it will be seen that we have entered upon a road that leads to great activity and to a vast expansion in our commercial and industrial interest.

It is estimated that the value of the crops and the increase in the value of live-stock of the country will this year be about $500,000,000 more than last year. The advance in railroad and industrial securities during the last two or three months, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, aggregates nearly $500,000,000.

The South may well rejoice in the prospect ahead, for it will share in this prosperity to a greater degree than ever before. During the last five or six years the South has been putting itself in shape, getting out of debt, learning how to produce its crops and manufacture its goods at a lower cost than ever before. It has demonstrated the inherent strength of its business and financial interests; it has seen the beginning of a great southward movement of population; it has commenced to attract world-wide attention to the wonderful increase in its foreign trade and the developments of its South Atlantic and Gulf ports. All of this advance has been made during a period in which the rest of the country has found it difficult to hold its own. Having accomplished this much in such a period of depression, it is now in a position to enjoy to the largest extent the general activity and prosperity of the next few years. It is true that the South did not secure in the tariff bill all to which it was justly entitled, though on the whole it is the best tariff for the South that we have had. In this bill, as in many other things, it was to some extent discriminated against; but unfortunately, it can only blame its own representatives. The benefits that must come from the settlement of the tariff question will, however, be as great to the South as to any other section.

The *Manufacturer's Record* congratulates its readers throughout our entire country upon the assurance of at least a few years of prosperity and the fair prospect that, with the elimination of a few dangers to permanent prosperity, we shall enter upon a period of greater activity and expansion in trade, domestic and foreign, that this country has ever known.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Why Should John Sherman Have Returned to Washington at This Time?—Other Gossip.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1897. —There are many opinions as to why John Sherman should have returned to Washington and taken charge of the State department at this time. Some say that the old man intends to make a fight to knock out the Hanna-McKinley plan of kicking him out of the cabinet after the Ohio election; others that he has a scheme of his own to get even with the administration for the treatment he has received by getting it into some new foreign complication, but the generally accepted idea is that he is in Washington solely to enjoy bossing the State department, a privilege that is denied him when Mr. McKinley and Assistant Secretary Day, are in town. Mr. Sherman's virtual acknowledgment of his ignorance of the nature of the instructions given to Minister Sewall concerning Hawaii is proof of how little he knows of the important part of the foreign policy of the administration. Mr. Day has had exclusive charge of all matters relating to Hawaii and Cuba.

Mr. John W. Foster, the gentleman who is credited with having written the instructions to Ambassador Hay that were signed by Mr. Sherman, has returned from his sealing mission to Europe. He says it was successful; Prof. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, says it was a flat failure. Which of them is right will not be known until after the international conference, which meets in Washington next October, shall have been held.

The Spanish Minister has only to tip the wink to the Secretary of the Treasury to put all of the machinery of the United States customs service to work at filibuster hunting. His latest was an allegation that arms were about to be shipped from Brigeport, Connecticut, or thereabouts, to the Cubans. Special orders were at once sent to all the officers of the customs service in that vicinity to turn themselves into detectives to please the Spanish Minister.

Of course every man has a right to have and express an opinion upon subjects before the public, and yet opinions may be expressed in such a way as to make a man appear to be gloating over the misfortune of something that he opposes, which causes them to strike most people as being in bad taste, or even worse. To the latter class belong the publically expressed opinion of Mr. Preston, director of the United States mint, on the decline in the prince of silver. With the usual gall of the know-it all Mr. Preston tells the public not only that he knew the decline in price was coming but that he knows the decline is going on until the price gets down to forty cents an ounce. The belief is irresistible that Mr. Preston's talk represents his wishes rather than his knowledge on this subject.

Not a little joking has followed the naming of the new submarine torpedo boat, which a small party of officials went over to Baltimore to see lauched from the Columbian Iron Works. "Teddy" Roosevelt, who is always trying to do something out of the common, christened the boat "Plunger."

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and $1 bottle at John Tull's drug store.

All the Truth About Klondyke.

Every one wants to hear the earliest, and all the news from Klondyke, and they want to hear intelligent and reliable news. Many papers have sent out correspondents; but it has been reserved for THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH to send out a man who is known—a practical geologist, a man accustomed to searching the earth for minerals—the well known writer, Henry Niedig, of Wampum. Mr. Niedig's letters will appear in daily and Sunday issues of THE DISPATCH, as they happen to be received. THE DISPATCH has of course also the Associated Press telegrams and a copious special service from Klondyke secured in conjunction with the New York *World*, but its engagement of Niedig, the well known scientific writer "N," caps the climax of its enterprise.

Applicants for license to practice law in North Carolina will be examined by the Supreme court on Monday, September 27th.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers have invented a great many valuable things. They were the first to make brooms by machinery; the first to put up seeds in little packages; the first to manufacture cut nails.

Now they are out with a method of curing dyspepsia by resting the stomach. Their remedy is known as the Shaker Digestive Cordial. It supplies food in an artificially digested form and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods in the stomach. In other words, by the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, a dyspeptic virtually gets along without the use of his stomach until it is restored to its natural strength and vigor. A single 10-cent bottle will oft-times give marked relief. Get a bottle from your druggist and try it.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

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Opens Sept. 9th, 1897. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President,

MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns, Bunions, Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Coughs, Colds, Painful Lungs or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

EVERY WOMAN

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ELECTRO-SILICON

The Famous Silver Polish.

It's unlike others and will surprise you. Simply send your address on a postal card to SILICON, 30 Cliff St., New York, N. Y. We make special offers to housekeepers.

EXECUTION SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued to me from the Superior Court of Burke county in the case of Durant Woodard vs. S. B. Blakely, I will, at the Court House door in Morganton, N. C., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1897,

offer for sale, for cash, that certain lot of land situate in the town of Morganton, N. C., bounded as follows: Beginning on a stake on McGalliard's lot near "break-neck" and runs about a north-east course with the street 50 feet, then a north-west course 110 feet, then south-west 50 feet, then to the beginning, the same being the land described in and recorded in Book R, page 446. Terms of sale cash.

This August 3rd, 1897.

THOS. M. WEBB, Sheriff.

Mortgage Sale of Land.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed to me by Virgil Erwin and wife on the 3rd day of March, 1893, and registered in Book X, pages 237 and 238, and default made in payment thereof, I will sell, for cash, at the Court House door, on

Monday, 6th day of Sept., 1897,

the following land in Morganton, N. C.: Adjoining the lands of Rufus Avery and others and known and designated as follows, viz: Formerly owned by John H. Pearson; beginning on a stake on the south-west corner of Rufus Avery's lot and runs north 43° west 24 poles with said line to a stake in the branch, McConnaughey's line; thence south 28½° 22 poles up the meanders of said branch to a stake; thence south 43½° east 18½ poles to a stake at the fence; thence north 46° east 21½ poles to the beginning, containing three acres, more or less. One other tract also, lying on the south side of the above described lot, containing one acre. The first tract purchased of John H. Pearson and the same will fully appear by his deed. The last tract purchased of Silvia Pearson, and reference is made to deed.

This Aug. 4th, 1897.

THOS. M. WEBB,
Mortgagee.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of the late Joseph M. Moore, all parties indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me for payment on or before the 4th day of August, 1898, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of any recovery.

This August 4th, 1897.

J. P. MOORE,
6t. Adm'r of Joseph M. Moore.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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.

FRANKIE TATE,
JENNIFER TATE,
6t. Administrators of S. McD. Tate.

CAROLINA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

RAILWAY SCHEDULE

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

GOING EAST.	EASTERN TIME STANDARD.
Lv. Morganton (Sd. 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 "	10:32 p.m.