

BRING YOUR...  
**Job Printing**  
...TO THE...  
**HERALD OFFICE.**  
First-Class Work at Lowest Prices.

**Commissioner's Sale.**

A commissioner, appointed by a decree of the Superior Court of Burke county, rendered at the Spring Term, 1898, in an action entitled L. A. Bristol, receiver, and others against Wm. H. Pearson and others, I will, on  
Monday, February 6th, 1899,  
expose to sale a certain lot on West Union street, in the town of Morganton, with the residence, out-buildings and improvements thereon, described and bounded as follows: Beginning on an oak (now down), corner of Union and Anderson streets, and runs with Union street north 58 degrees east 6 poles to a stake, corner of the B. S. Gaither lot; then north 33 degrees west 347 feet with the Gaither line to a stake; then south 58 degrees west six poles to a stake on Anderson street; thence with Anderson street 100 feet to the beginning, being the lot on which W. H. Pearson now resides, and being the tract conveyed by S. T. Pearson and wife to W. H. Pearson, by deed of date the 1st day of February, 1890, recorded in Book U, page 132, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burke county. Terms of sale cash. Sale made subject to a mortgage of \$540 and interest due the Southern Guarantee and Investment Company, of Greensboro, N. C.  
This 3d day of January, 1899.  
W. C. ERVIN, Commissioner.

**Execution Sale.**

By virtue of two several executions issued from the Superior Court of Burke county and directed to me in two several civil actions, entitled the Atlantic National Bank against the Herald Publishing Company and the National Park Bank against the Herald Publishing Company, I will, on  
Monday, February 6th, 1899,  
expose to sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Morganton, a certain lot, the property of the defendant, lying on Green street in the town of Morganton, beginning at a stake in Green street, J. L. Laxton's corner, and runs with J. L. Laxton's line north 40 degrees 10 east 140 feet to a stake; thence south 49 degrees 15 east 22 feet to a stake; thence south 49 degrees 45 west 140 feet to a stake in the line of Green street; thence with Green street north 49 degrees 15 west 22 feet to the beginning, excepting therefrom the chimney attached to the Herald building, and the land on which the foundations of said chimney are built.  
This January 4th, 1899.  
C. M. McDOWELL, Sheriff.

**Commissioner's Sale.**

AS commissioners appointed by a decree of the Superior Court of Burke county at the Spring Term, 1898, in a civil action entitled the National Park Bank against the South Mountain Club and others, we will, on  
Monday, February 6th, 1899,  
expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Morganton, all that certain property known as the "Burkemont property," consisting of certain tracts of land on Burkemont conveyed by E. A. Deaton, commissioner, and J. H. Pearson and wife to W. C. Ervin and S. T. Pearson. Sale will be made first in lots and then as a whole, the sale to be reported at the highest price obtained. Terms of sale, 40 per cent in cash on day of sale, 40 per cent in six months and 40 per cent in twelve months. Notes bearing 6 per cent interest to be given for deferred payments and title to be retained until purchase money is fully paid. Plat can be seen in office of F. B. Davis after January 15th.  
This 3d day of January, 1899.  
F. B. DAVIS,  
F. H. BUSBEE,  
Commissioners.

**Sale of Valuable Hotel and Gold Mine.**

BY virtue of a deed of trust duly executed to me by E. S. Walton and wife and recorded in the Register's office of Burke county, I will offer for sale at the court house door in Morganton, N. C., on  
Monday, February 6th, 1899,  
the following described real estate in Burke county: Two certain tracts of land lying and being in Burke county and State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. C. Mills and others and bounded as follows, to-wit: A. Deaton, F. H. Tract.—Being the undivided one-half interest of E. S. Walton in the Glen Alpine Springs tract, with a three-story hotel building, cottages, barns and other improvements, containing 300 acres, more or less, as particularly described in a deed of date the 13th day of June, 1896, by Thos. G. Walton to E. S. Walton and others, recorded in Book C No. 2, page 435, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burke county, N. C. by "Second Trust"—Known as the Settlement Gold Mine tract, with the mining machinery and appliances and improvements thereon, as particularly described in a deed from Thos. G. Walton to said E. Stanley Walton of date the 13th day of June, 1896, as recorded in Book C No. 2, page 433, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burke county, N. C. Terms of sale cash.  
This January 5th, 1899.  
E. B. CLAYWELL,  
Trustee.

**Administrator's Notice.**

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of J. P. Hall, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward at once and make settlement. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within twelve months from date hereof or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
This 17th day of December, 1898.  
W. S. HALL, Administrator  
dec22-6t-1p.

**Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP**  
Will cure a Cough or Cold at once.  
It positively relieves all throat troubles. Small doses. Price 25 cents at druggists.

**PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURE**

Condensed from the Exchanges.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The first bill was introduced by Mr. Overman, of Rowan, and is to require separate accommodations on railroad trains for whites and negroes. He also introduced a bill to require railroads to provide trains with automatic brakes and couplers, for the protection of employes and passengers.  
Among the other bills introduced are the following: By McLean, of Harnett, to require railroads to provide separate cars for whites and blacks. Davis, to abolish the Western Criminal Circuit Court. Craig, to amend the law regarding the incorporation of railroads and steamship companies in this State, the object being to prevent the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts. Julian, to repeal chapter 331, public laws of 1897, which requires officers of State banks and railroads and other incorporations to file oaths with the State auditor. Leak, to improve public roads in Anson, Hampton, to repeal the act of 1897, giving to medical colleges the bodies of persons who die paupers. Rountree, to amend the charter of Wilmington, by restoring local self government, and repealing all acts of 1895 and 1897.

Two bills were passed: one reducing the per diem of clerks and doorkeepers from \$5 to \$4, the other to repeal the act of 1897, which made two enrolling clerks, and making only one clerk, E. B. Norvell.  
Mr. Clarkson introduced a bill, which passed its readings, restoring to the commissioners of Mecklenburg county the control of its roads and bridges; and Mr. Davis, of Haywood, one to repeal all public laws of 1897. (This caused a great laugh.)  
The following committees were appointed: On Rules—Overman, Craig, Stubbs and Moore. Privileges and Elections—Winston, Leatherwood, White of Halifax, Bryan of Granville, Carr, Whitford, Petree, Pritchard and Hampton.  
The house adopts the rules of 1893.  
Mr. Craig introduced a bill in regard to corporation charters, making the license \$1,000, and making the penalty \$250 a day for those operating without a charter after June 1st, next.

**SENATE.**

Senator Fields announced that the papers in the contest for seats in the Senate had been filed.  
A resolution was introduced by Senator Brown to appoint a committee to investigate the management of the State penitentiary. The rules were suspended and it passed its readings. Senator Butler offered an amendment to the effect that all persons summoned by the committee empowered to investigate should be punished for contempt if they refused to testify. The amendment was adopted.  
A bill relating to live stock in Halifax county passed. It repeals the outrageous fusion law of 1897.  
A resolution was introduced by Senator Glenn to appoint a joint committee to investigate laws passed in 1895 and 1897, and to make such recommendations as are necessary. He said he thought that many good remedial measures had been adopted by the House and believed that out of much bad in the past good might come.

Among other bills introduced are the following:  
For relief of M. L. Jones, sheriff of Alleghany county; relating to the disposition of dead bodies; to remove disabilities of married women; to amend section 188 of the Code.  
The State Auditor has recommended to the Legislature the amendment of the revenue law so that it will declare no solvent credit to be lawful unless it bears evidence of having paid the tax imposed; that it must exhibit such evidence to be valid.

**Hickory special to the Charlotte Observer.**

The first issue of the Hickory Democrat appears here to morrow, under the management of the Charlotte News, assisted by local talent. This supplies a long-felt want.

**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.

**Division of School Money Between the Races.**

Mr. Julian's bill to amend section 2, article 9, of the Constitution, is as follows:  
Section 1. That section 2 of article 9 of the Constitution of North Carolina be amended by striking out all after the word "schools" in the eighth line thereof and inserting, "and all the moneys arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the white race, for public schools, shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the colored race."  
The second section of this bill provides the usual method for submitting this amendment, in case it is passed by three fifths of the House, to a vote of the people.

**Proposed Jim Crow Legislation.**

Mr. Overman's bill for separate cars for the races is an exact copy of the Tennessee law, which works admirably, and has been declared constitutional. It follows:  
Section 1. That all railroads carrying passengers in this State (other than street railroads) shall provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, by providing two or more passenger cars or by a partition so as to secure separate accommodations: Provided, That any person may be permitted to take a nurse in the car or compartment set aside for such persons; Provided, That this act shall not apply to mixed and freight trains which carry only one passenger and baggage car; Provided, always, That in such cases the one passenger or combination car so carried shall be partitioned into compartments, one apartment for the whites and one for the colored race.  
Section 2. That the conductors of such passenger and mixed trains shall have the power and are hereby required to assign passengers to the car or compartment of the car (when divided by a partition) used for the races to which such passengers belong, and should any passenger refuse to occupy the car to which he or she is assigned by such conductor, said conductor shall have the power to refuse to carry such passenger on his train, and for such refusal neither he nor the railroad company shall be liable for any damage in any court of this State.  
Section 3. Be it further enacted that all railroad companies that shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; and any conductor that shall fail, neglect or refuse to carry out the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each offense.  
Section 4. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect six months from and after its passage, the public welfare and comfort requiring it.

**ROMAN WEALTH AND WASTE**

Pearls Dissolved in Wine and a Rejoice of Diners for Mark Antony.  
E. H. House, writing on "Bright Sides of History" in St. Nicholas, tells this story of ancient extravagance:  
"The pearl which Cleopatra drank to Antony's health was valued at nearly \$400,000, so at one mouthful she disposed of as much as the cost of California's sugar. I suppose that was the most valuable pearl we have any knowledge of. Though Julius Caesar owned one worth \$250,000, which he gave to the mother of Brutus—the same Brutus who afterward helped to kill Caesar. Pearls seem to have held out particular temptations to people who took pleasure in wasteful follies, perhaps because no other jewel could be so easily swallowed.  
"Cleopatra's prank was not the first of its kind. The same absurdity had been committed by a silly fellow in Rome named Esop—not your favorite fable teller, for he lived centuries earlier, and was a very wise man. The Roman Esop was the son of a rich actor, and just to make himself talked about, he took a pearl from the eardrop of Cæcilia, the wife of the tyrant Sylla, and, according to writers of that age, drank it in vinegar. I believe that the possibility of dissolving this kind of gem is disputed by many modern authorities, but the ancients appear to have had no doubt on the subject, for the instances recorded by them were numerous and were attested by men of scientific standing. A Japanese naturalist, who has studied pearls minutely, states that he has found them of such various quality and structure that the existence of specimens which might be called does not seem to him inconceivable. But whether Esop liquefied his pearl or not the performance certainly cost him a sum equivalent to \$40,000—quite enough, though nothing in comparison with what Cleopatra squandered. Hers was the wildest piece of extravagance that I can recall.  
"It was the fashion to be extravagant then. Mary Antony was not far behind the Egyptian queen in that respect, though his fancy was not for beverages flavored by trinkets. Substantial food was more in his line. A visitor who once went into the kitchen of his palace in Alexandria saw eight wild boars roasting at the same time and thought there must be an immense number of guests expected, but the cook told him only 12 persons would dine that day, and the reason of the extensive preparations was that no one could say exactly when Antony would go to the table. But whenever he gave the signal the meat must be just in proper condition at that moment. So it was the rule to get ready a series of dinners, overlapping one another, you might say, at intervals of 15 or 20 minutes. Only one could be eaten, and the rest were wasted, but the waste did not matter. Antony was never kept waiting, and that, in his opinion, was the thing to be considered."

**That Texas Railway Case.**

Atlanta Constitution.  
Editor Constitution:  
In your paper of the 27th instant you published a local article on "A Leading Case in Railway Law," which I desire to say a few things about. I spent thirty-three years in Texas and was a railroad director in that State. Besides, in connection with six other gentlemen, I built and operated a railroad in that State and I ought to be posted on the subject. First, allow me to say that all of the railroads in Texas built prior to 1880 were given sixteen sections of land to the mile by the State with the privilege of locating this land in alternate sections in any part of the State. Many of them were loaned \$6,000 to the mile perpetually or as long as they paid the interest thereon to the State. Most of the railroads in Texas, or at least a large number of them, did not cost their present owners \$5,000 to the mile, because, in plain words, they stole them. I will give you but one case, which is a sample of dozens of others. There was a certain man who built a trunk line through a certain part of the State, crossing and connecting with many other lines. He would not receive freight from these lines and in the course of time their owners were obliged to lease them to him in sheer desperation. He then operated them until he had worn them out and virtually "wrecked" them. Then he had them put into the hands of receivers whom he could manage and proceeded to use their earnings to repair and build them up again, putting on new cars and engines. Eventually when everything was in good shape he induced the court to sell them to the highest bidder and then he bought them at something like \$7,700 to the mile. Thereupon he issued stock to his relatives or confederates at the rate of \$25,000 to the mile. Then he went into Wall street and sold bonds to the amount of \$60,000 to the mile and put the money deep down into his pocket. Now he asks the people of Texas to allow him to tax them to the amount of 6 per cent on \$85,000 to the mile when in fact the property cost him but \$3,700 to the mile. Because the railroad commission of the State refuses to allow him to do it he claims that the commission wants to confiscate his property.  
In 1894 Judge McCormick enjoined the railroad commission and managed to keep this case in court about two years, but finally the supreme court of the United States sat down on him. In the meantime the railroads of the State had spent about two years confiscating the property of the people of Texas and now they will doubtless have about two years more of the same thing. To illustrate how the railroads have been confiscating the property of the people of Texas: Huntington takes a carload of wool from San Francisco through Texas to New York at 60 cents per hundred pounds, while he makes the people of Texas pay him 75 cents per hundred pounds to transport wool 150 miles in the State, and what is more, the railroads charge more to carry freight than the ox wagons did before the roads were built. Then there was \$5 per capita in circulation among them while there is now only \$1, due to the fact that the money which was formerly left at home now goes to New York to pay interest and dividends on watered stocks and bonds.  
A. H. STEAGALL,  
De Land, Fla., Dec. 28, 1898.

**Improvement in the Public Roads.**

From Governor Russell's Message.  
A more widespread and intelligent interest in the betterment of the public roads of the State is everywhere apparent. This interest has been steadily growing during the last decade, and it is evidently one of the most vital economic problems now before the people. There is need of better and more uniform legislation in the interest of this movement and at an early day a report will be presented to you embodying an abstract of the different county and State road laws now in operation, and also much information concerning methods of road building. There is also great need in this State for more intelligent and experienced road engineers and supervisors, so as to avoid a wasting of money and labor in carrying out worthless plans for work. Our people should realize that the building of good public roads requires as much training and experience as does the building of railroads. The system of compulsory labor on public roads has been almost abandoned in most enlightened countries. In our State it is questionable whether we are in a position to adopt any uniform system upon this subject, because of the wide variance of the conditions existing in the different localities. In some places the property-holders are able to bear the road tax, and the circumstances surrounding them are such as to make it to their interest to do away with the compulsory system. In other localities, perhaps, the road tax would amount to such a hardship as to make it impracticable. The plan of employing short-term convicts on the roads has proved economical and satisfactory in a number of counties in this and other States, and the system could be well extended. In several States, even the long-term convicts have, with satisfactory results, been employed in quarrying and crushing stone for macadamizing public roads, and the material thus prepared has been sold to the various counties and municipalities at the actual cost of preparing it, thus reducing its cost one-half or two-thirds. Of course no amount of legislation will of itself radically change the existing conditions, but perhaps laws providing for the working of the public roads may be enacted so as to stimulate and direct better work in this direction.

**"Expansion" in Raleigh.**

Col. Olds' Letter to Charlotte Observer.  
There is a lot said in the papers about "expansion" of the United States, pro and con; mainly on this part of the vineyard, but if any one will take the trouble to ask a hundred intelligent citizens their views of the matter he will be perhaps astonished to find the number of expansionists. Last night your correspondent, happening to be with President Alderman of the University; Capt. Bill Day and Ed Chambers Smith, Esq., asked their views: Alderman and Day are expansionists; just as Colonel Robert Bingham last night declared himself to be. Smith said he was in favor of selling the Philippines or of exchanging them for some other territory nearer the United States. Last May, it will be remembered, in a special interview Gen. Robert F. Hoke told me that what ought to be done was to hold on to Cuba and Porto Rico and sell the Philippines, most probably to Japan, for, say, \$200,000,000.

**Lenoir Topic: Postoffice Inspector Dexter, of Greensboro took charge of the Lenoir postoffice last Saturday—the Department having accepted Mr. Harshaw's resignation. Mr. Crisp and Mr. John M. Harshaw have been put in charge. Dr. Moose, it is understood, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Harshaw.**

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**Landmark: Hon. Sam'l F. Phillips, who is here with his daughters, Mrs. W. R. Maxwell and Miss Gertrude Phillips, lived in Orange county before he became a resident of Washington, and since Mr. Phillips came he and Mr. T. C. Anderson have held sweet communion about the old days in old Hillsboro.**

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**STATE NEWS.**

Judge C. H. Simonton is in feeble health, and is at present in a sanatorium for treatment.  
Charlotte Observer: R. V. Joseph Crocker, pastor of Mulberry Presbyterian church, died this morning at 2:30 o'clock at St. Peter's Hospital.  
Raleigh correspondence of the Observer: Williams & Henson, general merchants at Rockingham, made an assignment under the old State law. This left out some of the creditors, and some Baltimore firms thus left out, determined not to be left in any such way, yesterday filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy before Judge Parrell.  
Newton Enterprise: It gives us much pleasure to announce that Mr. M. O. Sherrill, of Newton, will be a candidate for State Librarian. Mr. Sherrill is a one-legged Confederate soldier. He has represented Catawba in both branches of the Legislature, and is in every way suited to make a competent and acceptable librarian.  
[We endorse every word of the above and beg the Charlotte Observer to enter Miles name on a new relief list.—Ed. Herald]

The Lenoir Topic says: Mr. E. J. Edney, of Buncombe county, a revenue officer, hired a buggy and team from the Lenoir Transfer Co. last week to go to Ashe county on business. Last Saturday evening, in company with Mr. John Hardin, of Jefferson, he was traveling along Beaver Creek about 8 miles from Jefferson, Ashe county, and dark overtook them before reaching their destination, and in passing a very dangerous portion of the road, the horse next the precipice slipped from the road, pulling the whole team after him. One of the horses was killed instantly, Mr. Harden was badly injured, his ribs on one side being torn loose. Fortunately Mr. Edney lit on his feet and received scarcely any injury. The other horse was very little hurt, and the buggy was not badly damaged. Mr. Hardin, at last account, was in a critical condition.

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First-Class Work at Lowest Prices.

Book-Keeping, Business, PHOTODUPLICATION, Type-Writing, Telegraphy  
WILBUR R. SMITH,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
For circular of his famous method, see the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY. Awarded Medal at World's Exposition. Refer to thousands of graduates in positions of Chief Cashiers, Clerks, and Managers in Banks, Hotels and Boarding Houses, and in all the Standard Type-Writing and Telegraphy, Spelling, and the Standard University of the South, and in all the Standard University of the South, and in all the Standard University of the South.

**Notice to Creditors.**

HAVING qualified as administrator of A. W. Wilson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said intestate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 29th day of December, A. D., 1899, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle at once and thereby save costs. This 29th day of December, A. D. 1898.  
A. H. WILSON,  
Adm. of A. W. Wilson.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**

Remove dandruff, soothe the scalp, and restore the hair to its natural color and growth. It is the best remedy for itching, burning, and sore scalp. It is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.**

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