

WORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, Burke County.

Stevens v. Wilson
A. H. Wilson, administrator of A. W. Wilson, vs. John H. Wilson, J. R. Wilson, F. M. King, Hugh Pence and wife, Alice Pence, William Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson.

Order of Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit, that the above-named defendants, F. M. King and William Wilson, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, and cannot, after due diligence, be found within said State, but have property therein; and it further appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court that a cause of action exists against said defendants in favor of the plaintiff, A. H. Wilson, administrator of A. W. Wilson, and that said defendant, F. M. King, and William Wilson, who relates to real property in this State, the same being brought against them and the other heirs-at-law of the said A. W. Wilson, to subject the lands of said intestate to sale to make assets for the payment of his debts.

Now, therefore, it is on motion of Avery & Ervin, counsel for the plaintiff, ordered and adjudged that service of summons be made by publication of notice once a week for six successive weeks in THE MORGANTON HERALD, a newspaper, published in Burke county, notifying the defendants, F. M. King and William Wilson, to appear in court before the clerk of the Superior Court of Burke county at his office in the town of Morganton, North Carolina, within 20 days after the expiration of this notice and answer the petition in said notice herein, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition within the time aforesaid, relief will be granted to the plaintiff as therein prayed.

This 29th day of December, 1898.
P. W. PATTON,
Clerk Superior Court.
AVERY & ERVIN, Attys. Jan-9-99.

WORMS

We have a book prepared especially for you, which we mail you free of charge. It tells of the stomach disorders—worms, etc.—which every child is liable to, and for which Frey's Vermifuge has been successfully used for a half century.

It is the best and most reliable medicine for a child's stomach.

E. S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

Sale of Valuable Lands.

By virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale vested in the undersigned by a certain mortgage deed, dated the 26th day of October, 1896, executed by certain indebtedness therein fully described, which mortgage deed is recorded in book No. 10 of the Register of Deeds office of Burke county, the undersigned will, on the 6th day of March, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., before the court house in the town of Morganton, North Carolina, sell to the highest bidder for cash, sell the herein-after described land, conveyed in the said mortgage deed and more fully described as follows:

One and being in the County of Burke, and known as the Newberry Pruet land, adjoining the lands of John G. Bradshaw, Lewis Smith, Richard Smith and what was formerly known as the Lone Lull land, and containing fifty and one-tenth acres of the Newberry-Pruet deed, as recorded in book H, Register of Deeds office of Burke county, will more fully and more particularly be described in the deed to be made.

The said sale made to satisfy the said indebtedness, and the interest thereon, and to the undersigned, default having been made in the payment thereof.

This Feb. 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the presence of the undersigned, default having been made in the payment thereof.

D. B. ALEXANDER, Mortgagee.
WILLIAM CROTT, Assignee.
JOHN M. MITCHELL, Attorney.

Sale of Town Lots.

On Monday, March 6th, 1899, the same being the 6th day of the month, will offer for sale at the Court House door in Morganton, N. C., the following town lots, to-wit:

Seven lots on Greene street in the J. H. Pearson block opposite the residence of Dr. Laxton and H. W. Connelly, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10, each 25x80 feet back to an alley in the center of block.

Five lots between Green and Water streets in the Herald building block, each 25x85 feet back to J. L. Laxton's line.

Terms: 20 per cent. cash; balance in six and twelve months with 6 per cent. interest. Hearing notes.

L. A. BRISTOL,
Receiver Piedmont Bank.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court, Burke County.

Stevens v. Wilson
P. P. Tate and J. S. Tate, Administrators of A. W. Wilson, vs. F. M. King, Hugh Pence and wife, Alice Pence, William Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson.

Order of Publication.

The above entitled action coming on for hearing, and it appearing that the same is a creditors action and that it is necessary that all creditors of the defendant, The Burke County Fair Association, should be made parties thereto in order that the rights, claims and priorities of all creditors of said defendant should be litigated and decided. It is on motion of S. J. Ervin, counsel for plaintiff, ordered that publication be made in THE MORGANTON HERALD, a newspaper published in Morganton, North Carolina, for six successive weeks notifying all creditors of said defendant of this action and the object of the same and commanding them to come in and make themselves parties to this action and file their claims herein on or before the next term of the court, otherwise that they be barred of any participation in the assets of said defendant.

ALBERT T. COBLE,
Judge Presiding.

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A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

VERY VALUABLE remedy in all affections of the THROAT OR LUNGS.

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim.,
Proprietors of Pyny's Pain-Killer.

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A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

Home Reading

Savings of Temperate Men.

Some one has drawn a comparison between the savings-bank deposits in Ohio, a license State, and Maine, a prohibition State, with an application in favor of the latter. Ohio has five and one-half times the population of Maine. Nevertheless, the savings bank deposits are: Maine, \$53,397,590; Ohio, \$34,606,213. Though less than one-fifth in number, the people in Maine have more than half again as much laid up in the savings-banks as the people of Ohio.

To put the fact in a different form, were the amounts deposited in the savings-banks in Ohio divided equally among its people, each person would receive \$9.42. But every inhabitant of Maine would carry away \$80.77, were each to receive an equal share of its deposits.

Hope and Love.

Look up, not down; be one in hope; look forward, not back; be one in love; look out not in, and lead a hand, and let us make this shortest month in the year more fruitful than that which has preceded it. I send you for this month what I call a very healthy little poem, one which cannot fail to inspire you with faith and courage if you read it carefully:

"Talk happiness. The world is sad enough without your woes. No path is wholly free from the places that are smooth and clear. And speak of those, to rest the weary ear of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain of human discontent, and grief, and pain."

"Talk faith. The world is better off without your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt. If you have faith in God, or man, or self, say you are well, or all is well with you. Of silence all your thoughts, all faith shall come; No one will grieve because your lips are dumb."

"Talk health. The dreary, never-changing tale of fatal maladies is worn and stale. You cannot charm, nor interest, nor please, by harping on that minor chord, disease. Say you are well, or all is well with you. And God shall hear your words, and make them true."

—Margaret Bottom.

The One Uniform—All Can Wear.

Our spiritual raiment is always a gift. That is such a comfort, for the clothing for the body takes so much time and money that it is a great comfort to think that our spiritual clothing is all provided for. Many a time I have said, "Oh, I wish things would not wear out," and I must confess there has been a consolation in thinking of what we read of God's ancient people in the wilderness. It says, "Their cloths waxed not old." So one turns to the spiritual wardrobe with the relief that these spiritual cloths will not wax old. The longer we wear them the brighter they are, and after these pleasant reflections, as the word uniform lingered with me, there came to my mind a very profitable train of thoughts as I allowed my imagination to take wing and see The King's Daughters in different parts of the world doing such different work, under such different circumstances, and the Master's prayer that "they all may be one" had a deeper meaning than ever before.

—Margaret Bottom.

Too Few Marriages.

In a recent review of the increased business activities of Baltimore in 1898 the Sun noted the decline of matrimonial ventures in that year. There were fewer marriages than in 1897. The same phenomenon has impressed the Rev. L. C. M. Carroll, of Jersey City, who, in an address to his congregation, deplored the small number of marriages. Contributions had increased to \$26,200, but there were only 53 marriages. "I am afraid," he said, "that our young women are altogether too stylish and expect too much. They want a house and lot and the house furnished before they will consent to marry. Their parents do not have all these things. I have been told that some of the young men and young women in this parish have been keeping company for from six to ten years. That is altogether too long. I hope the young men will take more courage on this question of marriage, and I also hope that the young people will not try to be too well off before making up their minds to get married."—Baltimore Sun.

What Might Have Been.

Baltimore Sun.

In this practical and unromantic age it is refreshing to be reminded that the poetry of history still has at least a few faithful votaries, who, amid the prosaic realities of the present, cling with unabated devotion and loyalty to the past, and refusing to acknowledge accomplished facts, maintain unswerving allegiance to things that might have been, if some other things had not intervened. Such a reminder is contained in the dispatches in Tuesday's Sun, describing the services connected with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the execution of King Charles I of England, and theories of modern so-called "Jacobites" in this country and England.

But for these annual memorial celebrations comparatively few people would remember the existence of the "Legitimist and Jacobite Leagues" in England, with a "platform" which declines to recognize not only the present British sovereign, but a number of her predecessors, and with a program which looks to the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne from which they were driven in 1688. According to the plain facts of the case, as well as according to the standard English historians, the Stuart dynasty, as far as English sovereignty is concerned, is practically as dead as a door nail, or a coffin nail, or any other kind of a nail. In fact, much deader, for even a coffin nail may be resurrected and used for some new and live purpose, but the line of Stuart pretenders is, as regards the British throne, virtually as dead as King Charles himself and just about as likely to be again restored to it. But facts count for no more with the modern Jacobites than with the ancient, and with a calm obstinacy that their royal hero himself might have envied, they put aside all intervening incidents of history and spin the thread of events according to calculations and theories of their own.

In the view of one section of the Jacobites the rightful Queen of England is "Mary III," the wife of the Prince Louis, who is in the line of the succession to the Bavarian throne. She is descended from Henrietta Ann, a younger daughter of King Charles I, and sister of James II. In addition to the restoration of the Stuarts, the Jacobite platform contains a number of curious planks, including the repeal of the union between Scotland and England, the erection of Ireland into a separate kingdom and the reconquest of the "revolted colonies" in America, their idea being to restore things pretty much as they were when the Stuarts were expelled.

These historic castles in the air suggest a number of other things which might have happened, but for circumstances over which theories have no control. The whole course of history might have been very different if certain events had not occurred.

If Charles had promptly suppressed the rebellion and cut off the heads of Cromwell and other leading Puritans instead of losing his own, everything in England and her colonies might have been loyal and orthodox; Sir Walter Scott would have been deprived of some of the richest matter for romance, and the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock would not obtrude themselves so conceitedly in history, which, possibly, would not be a subject of deep general regret.

Or, to illustrate further, the general potency of history "ifs," this country might still have been under the British crown if George III had not been so obstinate, if the colonies had not been so determined, if George Washington had never lived, and if the Declaration of Independence had never been adopted. Or, again, the Southern colonies alone might have revolted successfully and set up an empire, aided by France, if events had not been as they were. Spain might still be in possession of Florida and the West Indies, France of Canada and the Mississippi Valley, the Dutch of New York and Maximilian or his representatives be firmly established on a Mexican throne, but for the obstinacy of historic facts. Had the Moors not been

He Who Is Not For Us, Is Against Us.

Fayetteville Observer.

What a robust and wholesome Democrat Mr. Bryan is! There is no hedging nor evasion about him; no dodging of issues because he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination. If he were already the Democratic candidate, he might with propriety refuse to take sides openly on matters not a part of the trust which he accepted when he accepted the candidacy. But when one is only a candidate for a candidacy the plea that he is a candidate and therefore cannot take sides on the questions of the day is both dishonest and cowardly. Evidently Mr. Bryan is not that kind of a man, nor is any man a true man and Democrat who is.

Listen at these words which Mr. Bryan wrote to Mr. Willis J. Abbott last year when Mr. Croker invited him to speak in New York and to ignore the silver question in his speech:

"I appreciate his invitation to speak here but he will, upon reflection, realize that I could not afford to make a speech upon the lines suggested. The national platform declares the money question to be the paramount issue and I fully endorse that declaration. So believing, I could not directly or indirectly encourage any State to abandon the national platform. While the Democrats of the West and South have no right to force the national platform upon the people of New York, yet the Democracy of the nation does have a right to expect the Democrats of New York to stand by the platform or announce their hostility to it. We ought to know whether the New York Democracy means peace or war."

"To ignore the national platform in a State convention will give notice that Democrats of New York are hostile to that platform, but lack the courage to declare it openly. The platform of 1896 will be reaffirmed in 1900, and I for one would like to know as soon as possible whether we are to regard the New York Democrats as allies or enemies. If the Democrats of New York invite me to speak in New York city while in the East I shall accept the invitation with pleasure, but it must be with the understanding that I shall not be restricted as to the subject to discuss. I do not care to be a guest where the Chicago platform is denied a hearing."

It is common complaint of the people that they can't get a man to represent them in office whom they can trust. That is because they go to sleep between campaigns and fail to take note of the action between seasons of those who call themselves leaders. Open your eyes, good friends, and mark the man, if any come within your vision, who seeks your support for office and yet shrink from taking his openly upon great public questions lest it hurt his selfish aims. That is precisely the kind of man who, when he has acquired office by your support, gives reason for the complaint alluded to. He who is not for us, is against us. Don't forget that.

The deers of Arabia are specially remarkable for their pillars of sand, which are raised by whirlwinds and have a very close resemblance in their appearance to waterspouts.

The Drink Problem.

Every intelligent American citizen has much today to engage his profoundest thought. The growth of our home-born population, the continued stream from foreign countries pouring into our great country, the extension of civilization among people who are semi-barbarous, the surrendering of established interests, to economic reforms, the evolutions of science, the wide diffusion of humanitarianism, and the spread of scriptural knowledge have not only brought added care, but have forced upon the people questions and interests that were hitherto less difficult of management.

There is no more serious matter confronting our people today than the drink problem. It concerns every patriot, every philanthropist, every citizen, and every parent. It is not a new problem. The marks of age are upon it. Our fathers wrestled with it in their day, and we, their children, must also grapple with it. Each year it becomes more serious and more difficult.

As our country enlarges its territory, as our population increases and takes in new elements, as our wealth multiplies, the evils of intemperance become more numerous and manifest. Its record is written in blood. Its victims in America each year number a hundred thousand. It spreads broadcast misery, anguish, poverty, wretchedness and untold calamities. It causes murders, suicides, divorces, family separations and financial wreckage everywhere. No section or class escapes its ravages.

It blights childhood, debauches manhood and curses womanhood. It is an enemy alike to home, to church, and to State.

Criminal statistics show that there have been 53,000 whiskey homicides in the past ten years; 32,000 within the past six years; 3,004 wives killed by drunken fiends within a single year. These are startling statements, but alas they are only too true. In the presence of such facts, it is not surprising that there should be a general uprising of a long-suffering people. It is time that they were demanding protection from this relentless foe, the greater curse of the race. Just now the best element of our people is aroused and demands legal protection from this insatiable enemy.

There should be no difference of opinion, no division of sentiment about the matter, but unanimity of thought and action in an effort to overthrow this gigantic evil, or, at least, to chain the monster.

Some of the Northern states have long had prohibitory liquor laws, and several of the Southern states are greatly restricting its sale. Georgia and Mississippi are leading in the great fight against the saloon. South Carolina has cast out the bar room.

North Carolina has many counties under local option laws and there is everywhere a strong and growing sentiment against the licensed saloon.

Alcoholism is an enemy to every man and to every interest, but the saloon is a greater enemy. The first has slain its thousands, but the second its tens of thousands. If possible to do so let us get rid of both. But if that cannot be done at present, by all means get rid of the saloon. The modern bar room is alike the curse of the town and the country.

It attracts and then debauches and then destroys. The saloon is a center for drinkers and for corrupting influences, and is often a mighty social and political power. By organization, by the use of money, by political intrigue, it oftentimes carries elections and controls legislation.

We are glad to see that a committee of the Senate of North Carolina will report favorably a local option bill. This, we think, is a step in the right direction, and we hope the bill will be speedily passed by both houses.—Exchange.

A Delicate Distinction.

"How much does your position pay?" asked the rural relative.

"I don't know as I could figure it up offhand," answered Senator Sorghum.

"You surely know your own salary?"

"Yes, but that isn't what you asked me."—Washington Star.

The Sun Almanac for 1899.

The Sun Almanac for 1899 presents all those features which have made it heretofore the standard reference book in matters relating to Maryland and national affairs. The year 1898 was a memorable one in the history of the United States because of the war with Spain, and the Sun Almanac gives the most important facts connected with this conflict.

The leading events of the war are described in detail, but concisely, so that the reader is enabled to secure such information as he desires without wading through a mass of verbiage. The story of the Maine disaster is told succinctly and an abstract is given of the findings of the naval court of inquiry which conducted an investigation into the cause of the destruction of the battle ship. The naval battle of Manila bay, when Montejos's squadron was destroyed by our Asiatic squadron, under the command of Commodore Geor. Dewey; the destruction of Cervera's squadron off Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral and many of his officers and men are among the most notable achievements in the history of the American navy. The Sun Almanac gives a compact account of these battles, bringing out every point of interest without unnecessary elaboration.

The surrender of Santiago de Cuba, the land operations around the doomed city, the storming of the heights of San Juan and the battle of El Caney are duly recorded, and a list of the casualties by brigades is given. The American invasion and conquest of Porto Rico; the storming of Manila and the capitulation of the Spanish stronghold in the Philippines were the culminating incidents of the war, and they have received the attention which their importance warrants.

Other valuable features of the Almanac are the list of new warships now under construction, a list of auxiliary vessels purchased for the navy, with the price paid for each, and the names of all the commissioned officers of the army killed or wounded in the different operations of the war.

Maryland furnished over 3,100 soldiers and sailors for the war with Spain. The Almanac shows how the regiments were organized and also gives an interesting description of the cruise of the Dixie, which was manned principally by Maryland Naval Militiamen. The Virginia soldiers also receive attention, and a list is given of the officers of the three regiments and two battalions supplied by that State. The organization of the regular army and navy of the United States and a roster of officers of the volunteer army down to and including the grade of brigadier-general adds to the value of the war records of the Almanac.

The protocol upon which peace negotiations were based, the personnel of the American and Spanish commissions and an abstract of the treaty concludes this compact but comprehensive review of the main incidents of the war with Spain.

Among the important events of 1898 not related to the war with Spain which find a place in the Almanac are the reconquest of the Soudan and Kitchener's brilliant victory over the forces of the Mahdi; the loss of the French La Bourgoigne, and the steamship Mobergan, of the Atlantic Transport Company; the removal of the remains of Christopher Columbus from the Cathedral at Havana; the annexation of Hawaii by the United States and the preliminary action of Congress. These and many other happenings which made 1898 a year long to be remembered are recorded in the Almanac, and there is also a complete list of the members of the next Congress, as well as of the present, together with all of our ambassadors and the ministers and diplomatic representatives of foreign nations in Washington. Altogether The Sun Almanac for 1899 is an exceptionally valuable and interesting publication. The Almanac is a gift from the publishers of the Sun to all who are subscribers at present or who become subscribers before the delivery of the work is completed.

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No Trouble to Answer Questions.

FRANK S. GANNON, 3d V. P. & G. M.
J. M. CULLEN, T. M. W. A. T. & G. F. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C.