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Volume. XIV.-Number. 49.

MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

\$1.00 a Year, in Advance,

Rutherford = College, BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

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THE PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N C

Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Superior Court of Burke County and directed to me in a certain civil action entitled Rufus Avery against Thomas A. Clark,

6th day of March, 1899, the same being the first Monday expose to sale for eash to the higest bidder at the Court House door in Morganton a certain lot, the property of the defendant, lying in east Morganton, adjoining lands of Hamp Lowdermilk, the estate of Col. S. McD. Tate and lands of Rufus Avery, being the lot whereon T. A. Clark now lives. Containing one and a half acres. C. M. McDowell. This Feb. 4th 1899. Sheriff.

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 Thomas Downs and wife, to secure certain indebtedness therein fully described, which mortgage deed is recorded in book B, No. 2, of Register of Deeds office of Burke county, the under-signed will, on the 6th day of March, 1899. the same being the first Monday of the said ase door in the town of Morganton, to the highest bidder for cash, sell the herein-after described land, conveyed in the said rtgage deed and more fully described as

ying and being in the County of Burke, d known as the Newberry Pruett land, boining the lands of John Q. Bradshaw, izabeth Smith, Rachael Smith and what is formerly known as the Lone Lail land, attaining fifty acres. Reference to the said wherry Pruett deed, as recorded in book Register of Deeds office of Burke county, ill more fully appear The said sale made to satisfy the said in debtedness of the said Thomas Downs and wife to the undersigned, default having been

D. B ALEXANDER, Mortgagee, WILLIAM CROTTS, Assignee. OHN M. MULL, Attorney.

Sale of Town Lots.

Monday, March the 6th, 1899, the same being the first Monday, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Morganthe town of Morganton, to wit: Seven lots on Greene street in the J. H. Pearson block opposite the residences of Dr. Laxton and H. W. Connelly, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10, each 25x80 feet back to n alleyway in center of block.

Five lots between Green and Water streets clow Herald building. Each 25x85 feet. back to I. L. Laxton's line. TERMS: 20 per cent. cash; balance in six and twelve months with 6 per cent. interest bearing notes. L. A. BRISTOL, Receiver Piedmont Bank

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court Burke County. Fall Term, 1898 F. P. Tate and J. S. Tate, Adm'rs of S. McD. Tate, in Behalf of Themselves and All Other Creditors

The Burke County Pair Association

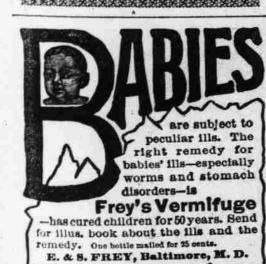
The above entitled action coming on fo hearing, and it appearing that the same is a creditors action and that it is necessary that all creditors of the defendant The Burke ounty Fair Association should be parties thereto in order that the rights, equity, liens and priorities of all creditors of said defendant should be litigated and deided. It is on motion of S. J. Eryin, counsel for plaintiffs, ordered that publication be made in The Morganton Herald, a newsaper published in Morgantsn, once a week or six successive weeks notifying all creditors of said defendant of the institution of this action and of 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 o

ALBERT T. COBLE.

Judge Presiding XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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## The Effect of a Vindication of S. Otho Home Reading

The Gifts Which We All Need Spiritual gifts meet our deepest need, for we are spirits. We are apt to act, you might think as though we were only bodies; but it is not so, and the body is not to last. The spirit lives on; and yet, to mind, bodies get largely the benefit of spiritual gifts. What a wonderful thing it would be if at this time, you should receive some gifts you have never possessed. As I think of you now scattered all over the world, wishing for something as a gift. I cannot be sure you will get what you would like. You may get it and you may not, but there are some spiritual gifts that I am sure will

be given you if you will ask them. How would you like a sweet temper-a sweet disposition? This is very valuable, for it makes an atmosphere in which others can be happy. You may have some remarkable gifts. You may be clever; you may be scholarly; you may be all of these and ye not have a sweet disposition, a sweet temper. I read in my girlhood of a holy man, a Frenchman, who afterwards became a great preacher; his name was John Fletcher, and he was remarkable at one time in his life (so he says himself) for a fiery temper; but he received the gift I am speaking of, and became one of the most patient, one of the sweetest saints the church has known .- Margaret

Needed Reform.

Here is the testimony of an exsaloon-keeper: "I have seen a man take his first glass of liquor in my place, and afterwards fill the grave sioner for two years. Does anyof a suicide. I have seen man after man, wealthy and educated, come into my saloon who cannot now buy his dinner. I can recall twenty customers worth from \$100,000 to \$500,000 who are now without money, place or friends."

The temperance movement in the colleges of this country is deserving of encouragement and likely to produce excellent results. being led astray during the term of his collegiate education than at any other time. An ounce of prevention then is worth a pound of cure later.

Normandy, once so free from intemperence and so prosperous, has begun to show the effects of the cider brandy industry established there twenty or more years ago. During the past fifteen years the mortality has increased 8 per cent; infant mortali'y, 15 per cent,

and illegitimacy, 25 per cent. Says Sir Matthew Hale: The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by due observation l have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults and other enormities that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issue and product of excessive drinking.

In a recent address before the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, Chauncy M. Depew made a statement as to the decrease of drunkenness among railroad men, which is worth repeating. Twenty years ago, he said, when there were about 15,ooo men in Central service, the average proportion of men dis- commission in the State. charged for drunkenness within a certain period was at least 20 per cent. Now, with 30,000 men employed by the company, not one per cent is dropped from the

service for that cause. The excellent results obtained in Russia during the last few years by the treatment of inebriates in to vote. Caldwell, who was apspecial homes have been so strik- pointed to succeed Major Wilson, ing that it is now generally ad will have only a few weeks to serve mitted to be the only means of dealing efficaciously with patients of this kind. The number of hospitals for inebriates is, there- about ended. Abbott has two years fore, rapidly increasing in that more if the Supreme court should country. Hospitals are being decide that the new act is not legal. ornel race." and the government has recently made a grant of £7,000 toward the Carolina think of this Legislature the dentist to add \$15 or \$20 to his bill.

Wilson. News and Observer.

If S. Otho Wilson is reinstated as Railroad Commissioner by this for a term that expires April 1st, 1901, and if the Supreme court should hold that the act repealing the present Railroad Commission law is void, then for the next two years Dr. Abbott and S. Otho Wilson will control the Railroad Commission of North Carolina. Is that consummation to be desired or to be tolerated by a body sent to Raleigh to purify and reform the Commission

It has been stated that if S. Otho Wilson is reinstated it will be a mere matter of form, because he has already written his resignation and put it in the hands of the Speaker of the House. He is a very innocent person who will be deceived by any resignation of that sort after the experience of the Norwood resignation two years ago. Judge Norwood resigned to escape impeachment and put his resignation in the hands of the chairman of the Judicary Committee to send to the Governor upon a certain contingency. When that contingency arrived, the judge repudiated the resignation and continued to hold court whenever the sheriff would recognize him. It is no reflection upon S. Otho Wilson to say that he is no better than Judge Norwood. His resignation, if it has been written, is not worth enjoy the confidence of the State. cause he cannot resign an office he | thing? does not hold.

If he is reinstated and vindicated, as will be done if the committee's report is adopted, S. Otho Wilson will be Railroad commis body believe he will resign? Why should be resign? If he is innocent of the charge, if this Legislature gives him a character, who can be heard to say that he is unfit to exercise the duties of the office to which he was elected? If any body should say so, will be not point to his vindication by a Legis lature opposed to him in politics, and will he not be justified in de-There is more danger of a youth's clining to snrrender an office and a salary after having been declared innocent of the charges against

> There are railroads in North Carolina that do not want a Commission composed of three fair and capable men. Most of the railroads want a Commission of that character, but there are railroad men who prefer a Commission in which S Otho Wilson and Dr. Abbott would compose the majority. If S. Otho Wilson is reinstated, the railroad men who want them to stay in office will back them in a suit to set at defiance the three fair and honorable men this Legislature will elect, claim the new act is illegal (as Capt. Day did about the new penitentiary act), and hold on until the slow process of the courts pass on the points. If the court should bold with Abbott and Wilson, the new act would be a nullity, and these two men, not representing the aims or desires of the people who elected this Legislature, would the toe presented. Reaching carefully be able to over-ride the one Commissioner chosen. If Wilson is not reinstated, Abbott alone cannot hold out against two new men who then admittedly will be legally elected and can only sue for his salary against the third man. In that case also Abbott would have to admit these two men who have legal titles. They would not recognize him, and the three men chosen by this Legislature would be in control of the most important

It is the duty of this Legislature to take charge of the Railroad Commission. The majoroty of the same and if the progress of the disturbpresent board, Messrs. Caldwell and Abbott, have never done anything but draw their salaries and vote as the railroads wanted them if Major Wilson is not reinstated. His power for good and evil is if, after it has adjourned, the Rail. -Chicago Post.

road Commission is composed of Dr. Abbott, S. Otho Wilson and one good man who w be outvoted whenever proposes anything that was in the intrest of the Legislature, he will be reinstated | shippers or the traviers? Was this Legislature elected for any such purpose? Did any man in North Carolina ever suppose this Legislature would s ... is consider try" and to the suggestion of Senretirement, vindicating him from charges made by his political asso ciates, and elevating bim to a high office? That is what this Legislature will do if it adopts the report presented by the special commit-

> Next Monday a new Railroad Commission act will be presented to the Legislature that will involve the election of three Commissioners for two years by the Legislature, and afterwards by the people. That act, in our judgment, is legal and constitutional, and will not be its annulled by any adverse Supreme court decision. But, as every body knows, it is impossible to state positively that the court will not pronounce the statute invalid and use the decisions in the asylum cases as precedents for the decision. If that should happen then the Legislature of North Carolina, in this year of grace, 1899, elected by fair men to give the people a fair Railroad Commission, will be chargeable with having given the State a Commission which will not

has no legal or binding effect, be. do this unwise and indefensible open their eyes to its effect.

THE PRICE OF PEFFER.

It Helped to Change the History of In the sixteenth century all the pepper consumed in England was bought by the English merchants from the Dutch, who brought it from India. Owing to racial jealousy, the Dutch traders in 1599 raised the cost from 3 shillings to 6 shillings per pound. This petty display of ill feeling caused considerable annoyance to the English merchants and aroused in them that feeling of independence which has always been

so characteristic of our race.

They determined to import their pepper direct from India in their own ships, and for this purpose formed a company, called the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies, and which in latter days became eventually known as the East India company. Their first voyages embroiled them in almost innumerable quarrels with

the Dutch and Portuguese, and for a time the venture proved a financial failure. It was not until 1615 that the company became successful and obtained lucrative treaties, owing to their decisively defeating the Portuguese. From this time on their possessions gradually increased, slowly at first, and

then very rapidly, until, by the wise and beneficial management of such men as Clive, Warren Hastings and Cornwallis, they exercised sovereignty over the greater portion of India.

In this manner it happened that an increase in the price of pepper momentously affected the history of mankind. -London Standard.

A Shining Mark.

A lady, grievously tormented with a corn on her toe, was advised by one of her friends to anoint it with phosphorus, which in a weak moment she did, but forgot to tell her husband before retiring at night. It had just turned 12 when the husband awoke, and was startled to see something sparkling at the

He had never heard of a firefly in the locality, nor did he ever remember seeing such a terrible looking object as out of bed till he found one of his slippers he raised it high in the air and brought it down with great force upon the mysterious light.

A shriek and an avalanche of bedclothes, and all was over. When at last he released himself from the bedclothes. he discovered his wife groaning in a corner of the bedroom, but she had not got that phosphorated corn.-London

Answers. Weather Forecasts. The first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather was the result of a storm which during the Crimean war, Nov. 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France Vaillant, the French minister of war, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the ances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety.

Qualified to Do It. "Did you know," said the tooth carpenter, looking up from his paper, "that the Indians practiced dentistry in the earliest times?"

"I didn't know it," replied the man who had once sat in a dentist's chair, but I am not at all surprised. The Indians have always been a brutal and

Then he laughed gleefully, forgetful of the fact that there was still time for

The Republican Programme. - Fayetteville Observer.

Our Washington letter calls attention to the remark of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, that the Democrats in Cougress "do not intend to allow a large standing army to be permanently fastened upon this counmaking itself the agent for calling ator Cockrell that if the President Otho Wilson from the shades of should make the defeat of the Hull army bill an excuse for an extra session of congress, and should be called "it would compel the Republicans to a ow their hand and outline their hand policy, which is now concealed."

It is important that the country should know what the R publican programme is. Democrat leaders have long felt sure that impearlism of the Republican leaders. The war with Spain, as the Observer pointed out at the time ple a going wild over declaration, simply gave a fresh impetus to the real purpose. It seems to us that no person who watches current events can be blind to the fact there is a growing sentiment among some classes in favor of strong national goverment and that no one who also is ac quainted with his his ory can, fail to know what such a sentiment under existing circumstances portends. It means, unless checked, a change of the form of our government. As we re narked when the Paris treaty was sgined, that deed signified its practical Is the Legislature prepared to change unless the people should

Fortunately the powerful voice of Mr. Bryan was heard at the critical moment, arousing the people, and later the strong men of the Democracy in the Senate have mide themselves felt in the same behalf. There has been a difference among them as to the best plan for de eating Republican putpose, but no d fference whatever on the main point.

Peace is the supreme interest of Republics. War is the chosen weapon Dynastics. Inter armes leges silent. There is no greater truth than that the Law bolds its tongue when War is flagrant, As the law is the sheild of the weak, it is the weak who suffer from war.

Practically, as we have pointed out, the form of our government was changed by the war between the States, because that dire event supplied the opportunity for the shifting of many of the powers of government from the States to the Federal centre, and by the "checks and balances" of the Constitutias, intended for the contrary purdose, have been used to pre vent their re-distribution on the restoration of peace. When we were assailing Mr. Cleveland for bottling up the belligerency resolations of Congress, we held that act could only mean war, and that another war would be our undoing.

That is to say, the war which has ensued must surely prove to be so unless the study of our institations which the present crisis precipitated shall produce a reac tionary change.

As we have had occasion more than once to say, we believe that there is no peaceful solution of the issue which the violent forces now at work in this country are shaping except the lawful change of our form of government to a single legislative chamber with an executive ministry chosen by and subject to it. That is practically the British form of government today.

Meanwhile, as Senator Jones Chicago News. and Senator Cockrell says, let us know at the earliest monment what the Republican programme is. That is let the all powerful people know it befor it is too late.

Where Early Planting Is Desirable. "I tell a well meaning but perhaps not yet perfectly persistent young friend, who asks me about it," said Mr. Staybolt, "that there is no such thing as an incubator that will hatch out eagles from dollars while you wait; that the only way indeed in which a money crop can be raised is by the most careful and constant cultivation, and I venture to remind him, being young and with the world yet before him, that this is a grop in which it is desirable to begin planting early in order to produce the best results."-New York Sun.

"I dearly love birds," he gently sighed, and then she didn't do a thing but hasten to the open piano and softly began singing. "I wish I were a bird." They are looking for a nest now .-Yonkers Statesman.

"CROSSED" MONEY ORDERS.

Safeguards Employed In England I Making Small Remittances.

Americans who are buying books in small quantities or are remitting dues to the treasurers of English societies of which they happen to be members occasionally receive a printed or written request to use a "crossed" order when sending money. At first they are likely to be mystified by the phrase. Even if inquiry is made at the postoffice in this country it is quite possible that no satisfactory explanation will be obtainable. The remitting party will ascertain, though, that American postoffices do not issue "crossed" orders.

The term in question refers to two lines drawn with a pen from the top to the bottom of a postal order on its face near the middle and an inch or two apart. That treatment of a money order will prevent payment of it to any one but a banker, and if, as is someti done, the name of some particular bank is written in the space between the lines the order will be paid only to that institution. It is not necessary to use any words in addition to the name of the bank. No explicit prohibition is required. The mere crossing of the order is a well understood signal to the British postal authorities, for, while the custom is comparatively unfamiliar to people on this side of the Atlantic, it is common enough in the United King-

When an American remits money in this manner, he crosses his order himself, but in several foreign countries the postoffice does not give the order to the sender, but transmits it directly to the paying office. The person who remits merely sends notice to the right person to go to the postoffice and apply for the money. Where this usage prevails the postoffice issues a crossed order because the sender cannot cross the order himself. Such is the practice, for instance in Germany, Belgium, Austria and Italy.-New York Tribune.

NO STOVES IN KOREA.

Instead Flues Are Laid Under the Stoves are not used to any extent by the native Koreans. The Korean method of heating is excellently adapted to their resources and conditions. In building their houses they lay down a system of fines where the floor is to be These flues begin at a fireplace, which is usually placed in an outer shed or connecting closed alleyway.

From this fireplace the flues extend in a more or less curved direction, like the ribs of a round fan, to a trench at the rear of the room, which in turn opens into a chimney, which is usually placed some distance from the house Flat flagstones are then placed carefully over these flues, and the whole is cemented over and finally covered with a thick oil paper, for which the country is noted. This paper keeps smoke from entering the room, and a little straw or brushwood, used in the fireplace for cooking the rice, serves to heat the stone floor and gives an agreeable warmth, which lasts till the time of the

Two heatings daily tend to give the people a nice warm floor, upon which they sit in the daytime and sleep at night. By leaving their shoes at the door the inmates preserve the paper floor, which from constant polishing takes on a rich brown color.-New York Press.

Maori Women.

The Macri women of Australasia have their rights—flourishing ones. General ly they have little voice or choice in the selection of their first husbands, but they may, and frequently do, change them. A woman may trade her husband without so much as a comment from the public, without the slightest smudge on her good name, and it is nothing to his discredit either. Courtship is always brief and does not often preface marriage. The Maoris, however, love to repeat oriental love tales and sing love songs. Maori widows not infrequently commit suicide on the graves of their husbands and are honored for doing so, as in China. Divorce is simple; it needs no revenue, employs no officers. He turns her out of doors, and both are free to remarry. This is all. Girls are often betrothed irrevocably from infancy.

Nephew (from the city)-Why do you have those lightning rods on your house and barn, Uncle Josh? Don't you know the theory that they afford protection has long since been exploded? Uncle Josh-Waal, I kin tell you

they dew act as perteckters, the'ry or Nephew-Do you mean to tell me you believe they protect you from light-

Uncle Josh-Mebby not, young un, mebby not, but they perteckt me frum them peaky lightnin rod peddlers.-

Feeding Hotel Help. The first work done in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, each day is the reparation of breakfast for 1,200 em-

ployees. The last of these meals is ved usually before the earliest rising guest sleepily orders his eggs and coffee, thinking himself almost a hero to be breakfasting at such an hour. An Insult. A Caribou (Me.) man lately wan-

dered into a remote hotel that doesn's keep a dictionary, and on coming down in the morning was asked by the landlord how he rested. "Oh," replied the gentleman, "I

suffered nearly all night with insom-The landlord took offense at this and roared, "I'll bet you \$2 there ain't one in my house!"—Exchange.

Wisdom In a Nutshell.

Human life is like a game at dice where we ought not to throw for what is most commodious to us, but to be content with our casts, let them be never so unfortunate.-Plato.

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the matter of D. Dunavant, In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of S. D. Dunavant, of Morganton in the County of Burke, and dis-trict aforesaid—a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee appointed by this court in the above entitled case will, in obedience to an order of said court, sell at public sale at Morganton, on the 20th day of February, 1899, an account against Jones Blanton & Co., now in suit for about \$34,000.00 and interest, and a judgment against L. H. Corpening for \$1.195.10 and interest. Terms of sale cash. And this being the only property of said bankrupt in the hands of the Trustee, he will report said sale to the court and turn over to said court the proceeds of said sale at once, and ask for a discharge from his said Trusteeship, as having discharged all the duties required of him, and will file his final account which will then and there be passed upon by said court.

This 6th day of February, 1899.

W. S. PEARSON,
Referee in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that the Trustee ap-

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy. Richard Williams, A Bankrupt.

To the Creditors of Richard Williams, of Morganton, in the County of Burke, and district aforesaid—a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Pebruary, A. D., 1899, the said Richard Williams was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at Morganton, N. C., in my office on the 17th day of Pebruary, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before



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