

# NORTH CAROLINA HERALD.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Vol. II--No. 51.

Salisbury, N. C., Wednesday, September 21, 1887.

Whole No. 108.

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Names under appropriate headings in this Column will be inserted at \$1.00 per year.

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- Colton Dealers.**  
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- Jewelry.**  
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- Picture Frames.**  
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- Real Estate Agents.**  
Buerbaum & Eames.
- Racket Store.**  
Jno. Brookfield, Sash, Doors and Blinds.
- Tin Ware and Stove Dealers.**  
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- Tobacco Factories--Smoking.**  
Foard & Rice, Beall & Co.
- Tobacco Factories--Plug and Twist.**  
J. D. Gaskill, Foard & Rice, Johnson & Ramsay.
- Tailors.**  
M. S. Brown, Merchant Tailor.
- Wallpaper.**  
Theo. Buerbaum.

## TO M

Our hours of love are long since fled; In separate paths our lives have spread; And, if we meet again, we meet Like those to whom 'tis part is sweet; Yet we shall meet again, but when? Whether among the haunts of men, Or 'neath the clustering stars alone-- We know not--and 'tis best unknown.

And whether while the loveliness Of thy young cheek is nothing less, Or whether years, like yon dark cloud, Thy star of beauty shall enshroud-- Whether my sinking gaze shall fall From features once my all in all, Or rest a stranger's face upon-- We know not--and 'tis best unknown.

Maid of my hopes, the hour is fled! In these few words all, all is said; And whether now the days gone by Ever recur to memory, Whether our bosoms ever dwell On thoughts which once was heaven to tell Or whether all those thoughts have flown-- We know not--and 'tis best unknown.

## The Leland Stanford Case.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, decides that Leland Stanford need not explain the disposition of certain funds to the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission. The soundness of this decision we seriously question. The Congress of the United States passed a law creating a Commission to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroad. The Commission finds that certain moneys belonging to the roads have been expended, and there are no vouchers to show for what the expenditures have been made. Mr. C. P. Huntington admits having paid large sums to two professional lobbyists at Washington--"Dick" Franchot and "Charley" Sherrill without requiring any accounts or explanations from them. Senator Leland Stanford refuses to say whether any portion of the sum of \$700,000 unaccounted for was used to influence legislation. Justice Field sustains the refusal, and holds that Congress has no right to enquire into the "private affairs" of Central Pacific Railroad corporation, and that only through proceedings in the courts can such information be reached. In other words, the people, through their Congress, have no power over the corporations they create, while the courts, taking their existence from the people, but owned by the corporations, alone have such power.

Harper's Weekly defends the decision on the ground taken by the court in the Hallett Kimball case. In that case the Court held that Congress had no right to imprison a private citizen for refusing to disclose the secrets of newspaper correspondents, referring to business purely of a private nature. But the Pacific Railroad business is not "a private affair," and to hold, as Justice Field has held, that not even the President of the Central Pacific, who is also a member of the United States Senate, can be compelled to disclose facts which Congress ought to know, is to affirm a principle that puts these great corporations above the power which created them, and one which we believe to be contrary to the constitution of the United States.

The only grounds upon which Senator Stanford can be excused from testifying, as seems to us, that his testimony would tend to criminate himself. But as the St. Louis Republican, a staunch Democratic paper, says: "No one seriously expected that Judge Field would do anything else. It was the grip that Stanford and the Central Pacific had on Field that caused the Democrats of California to formally repudiate him a few months before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in 1884."

Leland Stanford is only one of the railroad kings in the United States Senate--put there by the power of money to make our government what it is fast becoming, a government of corporations, by corporations, for corporations. The control of politics and government by great money corporations for their own sordid purposes is one of the most serious dangers that menace our institutions. [New Age, Augusta, Me.]

## Men of Worth to a Town.

The only men who are of worth to a town or community, says an exchange, are those who can forget their own selfish ends long enough and who are liberal enough in their ideas to encourage every public and private enterprise--who are ready with brain and purse to forward every project calculated to build up the town and enhance its importance. A town might as well prepare for its funeral as to become indifferent to the industries and enterprises in its midst. Men who come to town to make it their future home, who can't see far enough before them to see that money placed judiciously in a public enterprise of their own will bear a hundred fold in the appreciation of their own property are to be pitied. They are not the men who put their shoulder to the wheel and help build up a town. They belong to a class who are ever ready to take all they can of some one else's building and to do anything they please. It is the town that has the most enterprising citizens in it that grows most rapidly.

## JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

The Chicago Anarchists to Hang November 11th.

OTTAWA, ILL., Sept. 14.--The Supreme Court this morning delivered an opinion in the Anarchist case affirming the decision of the court below.

The execution to take place November 11, between nine and four o'clock. The opinion was prepared and delivered by Judge Magruder, and contains about 50,000 words. It was concurred in by all the Judges except Judge Mulky, and he does not dissent from the findings, but from certain statements.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.--The announcement of the sentence caused the most intense excitement in the jail building. Capt. Shaack was notified early of the decision, and soon an additional force of officers were seen patrolling the vicinity of the jail. Detectives were posted on nearly every approach to the place, and every suspicious character was watched. Even known newspaper men had difficulty in getting access to the jail, and none of them were permitted to interview the prisoner.

Ferdinand Spiess, brother of August, received a dispatch from Ottawa as soon as the decision of the court was announced. He hastened to Capt. Black's office, and there met Nina Van Zandt and her mother, Mrs. Engel and half a dozen more friends of the condemned men who had also received dispatches from Ottawa. Nina Van Zandt looked ghastly, tears stood in her eyes and her face was white and drawn; tears were streaming down the cheeks of Mrs. Engel, and all the others looked far worse than they have at any time since the trial began. Indeed the verdict of the jury in Judge Gary's court was not the blow to the Anarchists and their friends that the decision of the Supreme Court has been. Never since the returning of the verdict of guilty in the Anarchist's trial nearly thirteen months ago, has there been such excitement in the city as was occasioned by the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court. For months the people have been waiting with feverish anxiety to learn what the Supreme Court would do in the famous case. Now that the opinion has finally been decided, a feeling of great relief is being experienced, and, outside of anarchistic and socialistic circles, the verdict is unanimously approved.

Fifteen minutes after the news was read there were more detectives located on the outside of the jail than there had been since the day of the verdict, August 20th, 1886. The policemen (in uniform) about the jail had several additions to their number who patrolled the four sides of the building and drove away the small boys who dared approach and peer up at the barred windows of the prison. Persons were not allowed to loiter on Illinois street, in rear of the building, and therefore the crowd kept marching up and down discussing the all-absorbing topic.

The friends of the Anarchists are hopeful of still getting the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, and Capt. Black, their counsel, is confident that he will get it considered by that august tribunal.

## Mixed Schools in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.--The law abolishing separate schools obeyed in some places by keeping colored schools open as before, but designating them as branches or district schools. A colored teacher found himself practically deserted, all his pupils having gone to white schools for enrollment. The same thing happened at Oxford, Ohio, where the white pupils have become displeased with the innovation and some have left the schools until the matter is settled.

## An Interesting Case.

An interesting case was tried before Judge Clark last week, at Lexington. Two men, J. H. Hedrick and Wm. Swiegood, committeemen, in a certain school district, were indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses. Swiegood, a prominent Republican and a man of influence, took the census of the school children in his district. He reported to the board of education twenty-three more children than were actually in the district. By this means about \$20 was apportioned to the district more than was its just proportion. Hedrick joined Swiegood in the report. The State charged that the lists were prepared with the intent to defraud the school fund and to secure for their own district money to which they were not entitled. Solicitor Long appeared for the State. The defendants had three lawyers, Messrs. Glenn, Henderson, and Walser. The case attracted much attention and was ably and eloquently argued. Hedrick was acquitted. Swiegood was convicted, and it is likely he will move his lodging at Raleigh and be dressed in stripes for a season. It would be well for committeemen to remember that they are under oath, and that it is risky business to make false returns. [Pittsboro Home.]

## Salisbury may Ponder the Lesson Too.

Asheville Citizen.

Mr. Hinton A. Helper has in the current number of the *Manufacturers' Record* a splendid resume of the business developments, enterprises and prospects of Knoxville. One of the most suggestive features of this article is the exhibition of the enterprise of the people themselves. They have not depended upon outside capital. Conscious of the natural resources and advantages, they have put their own shoulders to the wheel and showed their faith by their own works, liberality and energy. This impressed others and has attracted them, and hence Knoxville is growing at a most rapid rate in material and commercial prosperity. This is a lesson for Asheville.

## How Mrs. Cleveland Appears to a Richmonder.

Dr. Charles A. Mercer, who has returned from the session of the International Medical Congress in Washington, is enthusiastic in his expressions about Mrs. Cleveland, whom he met and chatted with at the reception tendered the doctors at the White House Tuesday night. "She is the prettiest woman I ever saw," said Dr. Mercer to a Dispatch reporter yesterday, "and her picture don't begin to do her justice. She and her husband received standing near the door of the green Room, and when introduced to her she shook my hand vigorously and called me by name. Her conversation is beautiful, well to the point--no superfluous words--and from her pronunciation one would think her a Southerner. She was dressed in blue silk, with a train, slightly trimmed with lace--nothing gaudy, you know, but elegant. The dress was low-necked, of course, but sleeveless, and she wore long gloves extending above the elbow. She is of medium height and her figure is exquisite, while her manner is cordial and gentle, her expression sweet and kindly, and she makes one feel at home at once. She's a fine woman." [Richmond Dispatch.]

## The Growing South.

The rapid and remarkable growth of the South has now become one of the commonplaces of American political economy. We find in the *Times-Democrat* some figures which show the increase in the valuation of the Southern States in the last nine years. Here is the table from the assessors returns:

State	1886-'87	1879-'80
Alabama	\$173,528,933	64
Arkansas	140,531,033	4
Florida	76,611,409	4
Georgia	306,527,578	31
Kentucky	483,491,690	51
Louisiana	219,000,000	6
Mississippi	125,000,000	21
N. Carolina	202,752,422	32
S. Carolina	151,495,056	54
Tennessee	224,909,179	4
Texas	621,011,989	71
Virginia	340,760,260	4
Total	\$3,064,890,443	4-35

## A Fine Scheme.

The Morganton Land and Improvement Company has inaugurated a new and novel advertising scheme, which will prove most effective. The company has rented a large and well lighted room in Morganton and has fitted it up for occupancy as a county museum, in which will be displayed all the products of the county in grain and grasses, and also all the minerals, including copper, gold, silver and iron ores, and gems in the rough and polished. The latter display will include rubies, diamonds, emeralds, amethysts, opals, topaz, quartz crystals and other gems. This is undoubtedly a good move, and one that should be imitated by every county in the State. Such an institution here in Charlotte would be of immense benefit to the county, in view of the large number of prospectors constantly passing through this city. [Charlotte Chronicle.]

## Mrs. Cleveland is said to have made \$800,000 by an advance in Western land she owns.

Everything Mrs. Cleveland touches seems to turn to good luck.

The fight now being made against the Pullman sleeping car monopoly will receive the approbation of the people who are robbed by this concern. The Pullmans charge two dollars for a berth and pay porters such small salaries that the patron is called upon to keep up the porter with tips. What we need is a law that will reduce sleeping cars to one dollar and railroad fare to two cents per mile.

## The Knights of Labor have purchased a large tract of land in the State and propose to try co-operative manufacturing.

If well managed it will be a great help to the order and we hope to see it succeed. Such enterprises are not new. Co-operative stores and manufactures have been repeatedly tried both in this country and in Europe. We shall watch this movement with great interest.

A New Industry.

The New York *Truth* says: A singular advertisement attracted my attention the other day. It was a call for 10,000 live fleas--to be delivered in parcels of not less than 5,000 each at a certain address. I found that the man was a flea trader, and I gathered these facts: That it takes three months to teach a flea to do anything worthy of public performance; that only one flea in a thousand can be taught anything; that a performing flea usually lives a year with great care, and that, in response to his advertisement, he had only received in three days one package, estimated to contain 3,000 fleas, and they came from the dog pond. He paid twenty-five dollars for them and they were very good fleas.

## Publisher--"You think you can canvas for my paper with success."

Applicant--"Oh, yes, sir."

Publisher--"I'll engage you, as I'm rather impressed in your favor. By the way--for what papers have you canvassed?"

"For none, sir."

"Eh? why, you gave me to understand you had experience as a canvasser?"

"In a pork-house, sir. I used to canvas hams."--Philadelphia Call.

## Three thousand members of the Smith family held a family reunion last week on the old homestead near Peajack, New Jersey.

These were the descendants of Peter Z. Smith; but when there is a reunion of the John Smith family the gathering will reach up into millions.

## "It Saved My Life"

Is a common expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, because as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles."--B. Eragon, Palestine, Tex.

About six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by a distressing cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. I had used various cough balsams and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it helped me at once. By continued use this medicine cured my cough, and I am satisfied, saved my life. [Mrs. E. Coburn, 18 Second st., Lowell, Mass.]

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaired of ever finding a remedy. [D. A. McMullen, Windsor, Province of Ontario.]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health. [Lizzie M. Allen, West Lancaster, Ohio.]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50.