

DAVIE TIMES.

MOCKSVILLE, - - N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10., 1881.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Some time ago we issued a card setting forth our intention to establish a paper under the name of the DAVIE TIMES; and our non-appearance at the time designated caused many speculations among those who were not favorably impressed with the idea of such an enterprise, while others knew the real cause of delay was owing to the severe weather. The appearance of this issue is sufficient to announce our arrival and a fixed determination to stay, if possible.

In our card we mentioned the principal features of the TIMES, therefore, it is unnecessary to recall them in any thing like a salutatory, but as many have asked the politics of the TIMES, we will say that it is Democratic. In establishing a paper, it must take sides with one or the other of the two political parties now in existence, and as the principles of the Democratic party are those of the editor, it will naturally be that one. While it will bear this shade, we do not wish our readers and the public to maintain an idea that in discussing political measures and questions of interest, that it will use language calculated to wound the feelings of those who may differ with us, but in a mild way, befitting the occasion, thus making it, if possible a journal for the people.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature providing that the irreducible school fund bonds amounting to \$230,000, shall be applied immediately to educational purposes. Heretofore, the interest only, on these bonds have been used for the benefit of schools, which was so small it did not swell the fund but very little. This, and a considerable more is needed for this purpose, and it is to be hoped, that the present legislature will not throw away too much of its time in looking after the disabilities of persons, and other things of no importance to the general public, but devote the time in making more and better provisions for schools in which the coming generation may be educated. Legislation upon this point is what the people are most anxious to see, and should be looked after and not pass it by as the last legislature did.

Capt. Washington Irving Hodgson, of New Orleans, in obedience to a proclamation directed to him by the King of the Carnival, gives notice and request the newspapers throughout the country to mention the fact that as chief of the accommodation bureau he will see that all who desire to attend Mardi Gras are comfortably entertained. Parties expecting to attend should notify him at once, giving the day of their expected arrival and the number of the party.

The Asheville COURIER says that we have no doubt that every Republican now in the General Assembly would vote for prohibition and then go home and say it was a Democratic measure and turn it to account, just as they tried to do in regard to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The Winston SENTINEL says, Captain Barrow informs them that as soon as orders are received to commence operations on the North Carolina Midland railroad, he can readily secure the services of over two hundred able-bodied laborers to put on at that point.

Owing to having moved without notifying our exchanges, we have failed to receive our usual papers which will account for the scarcity of news. We trust our readers will be generous enough to overlook all short comings in this issue as we have had a limited time to get it up in.

Mentor, the home of the president-elect has more attractions for New Yorkers than it ever had at any other time. It is believed that Conkling will be the ruling spirit in the cabinet.

DEATH OF A WORTHY CITIZEN.

MR. JACOB EATON, (residing near Mocksville,) who died on the 1st inst., was born and raised in the neighborhood of Farmington, in this county, and was educated mainly under the tuition of Rev. Baxter Clegg, in Mocksville. He was known in his youth for his exemplary character, morality and integrity. About thirty-five years ago he connected himself with the Methodist church of which he has since lived a consistent member, laboring at all times (till stricken with paralysis and rheumatism 14 or 12 years ago) for the advancement of the interest of christianity, especially of the church of his choice.

In early life he became a teacher of the common schools of the county, which system of education was then new in North Carolina; and afterwards succeeded Rev. Mr. Clegg as principal of Mocksville academy, and many of the middle aged and young men of this and surrounding counties, as well as many who have left the State, are indebted to him for their moral and intellectual training.

He married at the age of 22, Mary, the daughter of Jesse A. Clemert Esq., of this place, who still survives. They reared a family of seven children, one of which, a daughter, died about five years ago, in the bloom of youth and beginning of a useful life as a teacher. He has another daughter who is now, and has been for some six years, principal of the Female Academy in this place, doing a great deal for the training of the young of the vicinity; also another teaching now in the country, and two others who would do credit to almost any neighborhood. He has left two sons, both good and energetic young men, who have managed the farming and other business of their father during his affliction; not neglecting their mental improvement during the time.

Owing to his pious training he lived to see every member of his family connected with the church to which he belonged. They are not only qualified to live for themselves, but to contribute greatly to the benefit of the community in which they live.

Truly, "a great and good man has fallen."

When a proposition to restore to citizenship a negro who been convicted of crime, and thereby prohibited by statutory law from voting, was made in State House of Representatives Thursday, Mr. Carter, of Buncombe, who has the distinction of having introduced the bill to remove ex-Gov. Holden's disabilities, read section 11 of article 2 of the constitution to show that the Legislature had not the power to grant the favor asked. This section provides, among other things, that the General Assembly shall not have the power to restore the rights of citizenship to any person convicted of any infamous crime. Now we respectfully submit that ex-Gov. Holden was convicted by the highest court of the State—the only court which has the power to sit in judgement upon the action of a Governor. That his crime was "infamous," Mr. Carter will hardly himself deny. Can Holden, therefore, be restored to the rights of citizenship? Possibly, upon the technicalities of the law, but certainly not according to the higher law of equity, which should be, if it is not, the guide of legislators as of all men in public or private. It is absurd to maintain that a private individual, an obscure citizen, for whom legislative enactment would not have been asked but for mitigating circumstances surrounding his case, should be forever debarred the rights of citizenship, while a man who has violated the very cardinal principle of all law relating to personal rights, is entitled to such restoration. It is equally absurd and illogical to argue that because alleged greater offenders have been allowed to go unwhipped of justice, he should not suffer the punishment that has been inflicted upon him.—CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

Rev. R. M. Brown, of the North Carolina Conference, died very suddenly on Monday. He was on Uwharrie circuit.

The state of parties in the United States is at present undergoing some changes. The South will doubtless remain solid. The growth of the West, however, tends to make the New England States uneasy. We see signs of a disposition in that section to divide on other issues than those which have heretofore been the basis of their political parties. The New York press is a unit for free trade, and many of the more thoughtful New Englanders, irrespective of parties, are teaching the same doctrine.

The currency question being satisfactorily settled, and the capitalist, who have heretofore sustained the Republican party, being no longer antagonistic to the Democratic ascendancy on that score, they will probably withdraw from their active support of the Republican party, and decide on other questions of governmental policy. We think it not at all unlikely that the next Presidential campaign will then hinge on the tariff question. In the mean it is gratifying to note that New England is growing more pronounced on the subject of State's rights, and that the underlying principles of our government are gaining favor there.

It would be a strange consummation for an alliance to be formed between the South and Northeast, embracing the original thirteen, to protect States' rights from the assaults of the new States, commonwealths that never had an existence prior to the formation of the Union, and which owe their creation to the constitution that the older States had formed. And yet the tendency seems that way.

The Vice President Elect a Foreigner.

Baltimore Sun.

The suspicion that vice-president elect Arthur was not born in this country, and is therefore not eligible to the position to which he has been elected, has gained considerable ground in the past few days. A New York lawyer has made an elaborate examination of the facts, and it appears that the records show that his parents did not reside in any of the counties of Vermont, where he is alleged to have been born, at the time of his birth. His own statements as to where he was born do not agree any more than do the statements of the year. His brother was born in Fairfield, Vermont, but not the Vice President-elect, Chester Allen Arthur. When admitted to practice law in New York, he claimed to have been born in 1830, but the records show that that interesting event could not have occurred earlier than 1832 or 1833. It is stated as a further fact that since he was first informed of the proposed hunting up of his genealogy he has been writing letters endeavoring to make old residents recall things that did not occur, in order to establish his birth in Vermont, but without success. The developments in the case are so startling and rest upon strong foundation of apparent truth that they demand serious and instant attention. If it should be shown that English, after all is entitled to preside over the Senate what a blow to Conkling's hopes it will prove. Fickle fortune will sometimes desert even its most favored votaries, and if Arthur be not Vice President, one great prop of an overlapping ambition has been knocked away.

How Cameron is to Fix Things.

Harrisburg Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

According to the most reliable information given out here, several matters in regard to President-elect Garfield's cabinet have been fully determined upon. Don Cameron will not go into the cabinet himself, but will be allowed to name two persons to the best of his appointments under General Garfield. The opposition to Cameron, who wanted to be Secretary of War, came from Mr. Blaine. In a few days Mr. Blaine will resign his Senatorship and go to Mentor, where he will arrange the slate with Garfield. Mr. Blaine will be Secretary of State, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, was Mr. Blaine's choice, and General Garfield has agreed to give him the care of the national money bags. Allison is a close friend of Garfield's and an old ally in the house. As to State affairs, Cameron is for Oliver first, but fearing

his defeat he has obtained a partial promise for Garfield to use his influence for William H. Armstrong for the Senatorship. The other faction have tried to get Garfield to support Congressman Harmer. Simon Cameron is opposed to Oliver, Mac Weagh and Armstrong, and is anxious to have Benjamin Harris Brewster made Senator.

The Senate had under consideration on Saturday, Senate bill 224 authorizing the Northwestern North Carolina railroad to extend its road and build branches thereof.

Mr. Glenn offered the following amendment: "That nothing in the said bill shall prevent or interfere with the construction of the North Carolina extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad, in the county of Iredell, but said company is hereby authorized to build said road under the organization and consolidation heretofore made by the stockholders of the lines consolidated."

Mr. Williamson, of Davie, offered an amendment that Mocksville, in the county of Davie, be included in the bill. Passed its third reading—yeas 34

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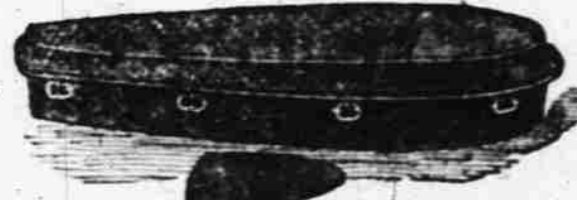
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THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

CARBOLINE!

A Deodorized extract of Petroleum, The Only Article that Will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

What the World has been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color, and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-bearded hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing refined petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous *sau de Cologne*. The experiments with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and, by some mysterious operation of nature, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair which by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—Pittsburgh Commercial of Oct. 22, 1877.

The article is telling its own story in the hands of thousands who are using it with the most gratifying and encouraging results:

W. H. BRILL & CO., Fifth Avenue Pharmacy, says: "We have sold preparations for the hair for some twenty years, but have never had one to sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. We therefore recommend it with confidence to our friends and the general public."

Mr. GEORGE P. HALL, of the Outer Open Troops, writes: "After six weeks' use I am convinced, as are also my comrades, that your 'Carboline' has and is producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had none for years."

C. H. SHINN, of the Jennie Light Combination, writes: "After using your 'Carboline' three weeks I am convinced that bald heads can be re-haired; it is simply wonderful in my case."

B. F. ARTHUR, chemist, Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Your 'Carboline' has restored my hair after everything else had failed."

JOSEPH E. POWEN, attorney-at-law, No. Attleboro, Mass., writes: "For more than 20 years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your Carboline, and the effect has been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years there now appears a thick growth; and I am convinced that by continuing its use I shall have as good a head of hair as I ever had. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut."

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