DARBYS

FLUID.

Pox, Measles, and

all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst

FeveredandSickPer- | SMALL-POX

sons refreshed and Bed Sores prevent-ed by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

For Sore Throat it is a Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was

Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet,
Chibbians, Piles,

Chafings, etc.

Rheumatism cured.

Soft White Complextons recoved by the complex recovery the complex r

Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is the result of the standard of the

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn

I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Find. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. Lupron, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; Jos. LeConte, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. Battle, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. Geo. F. Pierce, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast,
The Finid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For finiter information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufac uring Chemists, PHILADELPHIA

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will practice in the State and Federal Courts

Dentist.

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aforming him at what time they propose coming.

Coffey's Hotel,

This first-class house has recently been refurnished with new and elegant furniture, besides the rooms are all convenient and comfortable. The fare cannot be surpassed in the State. Attentive and polite servants always in attendance. Good stables and hostlers. Give us a call when you are in Boone.

The Pioneer Library.

LENOIR, N. C.
A circulating Library of standard miscellaneous

LENOIR, N. C., July 23rd. 1883.

Sewing Machine brought to this coun-

try. For light running, good work

and general satisfaction I don't think

We are Company's Agents for the

celebrated light running Domestic

Sewing Machine, the only machine

that has the under-braiding strach-

ment. Call and see them. Needles

and oil for all kinds of machines on

ECHERD BROTHERS.

Bryan's Hotel,

hand.

it has an equal. J. M. SPAINHOUR.

My family used the first Domestic

Maine street, Bo T. J. COFFEY & BRO., Proprietors.

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Eradicates

Imp re Air made harmless and purified.

fons secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath,
it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and

Erysipelas cured.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly. Scurvy cured. An Antidote for Animal

room. - WM. F. SAND-FORD, Eyric, Ala.

Scarlet Fever

Cured.

Scars prevented.

For Scarlet and

Typhoid Fevers,

Diphtheria, Sali-

vation, Ulcerated

A member of my fam-ily was taken with Small-pox. I used the

Diphtheria

Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treat-

ment of Diphtheria.

Tetter dried up.

the corpse—it will prevent any unpleas-ant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced! rof. Darbys

TOTHETRADE

Statesville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1883. Our Fall and WINTER STOCK is now in store, ready for inspection, and we again take pleasure in inviting the Merchants of Western North Carolina, and the Trade generally, to visit us.

Everything requsite to the full and complete outfit of the Retail Dealer may be had under our roof.

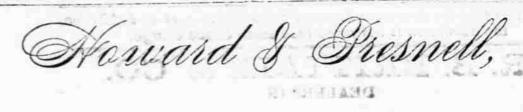
A larger or more varied Stock of General Merchandise is not offered by any House in the South.

Our traveling salesmen will be on the road during the season, and we hope to receive your continued liberel orders through them.

All orders by mail will be filled upon the same terms and receive the same attention as buyers in person.

We are, very truly yours, WALLACE BROS.

We solicit your shipments of Dried Fruits, Blackberries and all kinds of country produce Having the best facilities for conducting this branch of our business, we can assure you of highest market prices at all times.



-DEALERS IN GENERAL-

MERCHANDISE,

MORGANTON.

New and seasonable Goods kept constantly on hand.

-LOOK OUT FOR THEIR-

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!





CENTRALIZATION

PROPHYLACTIC ANOTHER STRONG EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK JOUR-NAL OF COMMERCE. A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

We have repeatedly sounded the note of alarm in regard to the centralizing policy of those who are now wielding political power under the general government. For quite a number of years there has been a gradual but steady encroachment upon the province of legislation re' served to the people. The views which we presented several months ago under the caption of "A Strong Government"appear to have attracted special attention, and in various forms have been widely circulated through out the country. But the evil is in sidious in its approach, and every fresh vantage it gains is secured by the most plausible arguments that appeal to passion or prejudice during some moment of popular excitement, and thus obtain an advace which is never relinquished.

The founders of this Union of States under a written Constitution were very apprehensive that the people would be restless or discontented, or misled by demagogues, and in some period of excitement might overthrow the government thus established. With this in their mind, they erected all the safeguards possible against the assaults of popular frenzy. Conscious of their own integrity and disinterestedness, it seems never to have occurred to them that those who would be their successors in the administration might be the most dangerous foes of liberty, and in the very wantonness of power, might go to the other extreme and virtually deprive the people of the right of self-government.

When Jefferson returned from Europe, and saw the condition of things, he was alarmed, not for the government, but for the people. The creature of the new Constitution was hedged in with ample protection, strong enough to resist any assaults of the populace; but the latter were left helpless and without a single guaranty of that personal liberty for which they had been struggling through so many years of suffering and privation.

With his sagacious mind he saw that the source of the greatest dan ger to the perpetuity of free institutions had been entirely overlooked. He had learned something from history, but much more from observation in the Old World. He had seen that the cruelest wrongs, the bitterest oppressions, had come from the leaders who had been intrusted with the administration of government. and once fortifying themselves in their seat, had directed their author ity against the dearest rights of those who had given them this elevation for the common protection.

He knew there was no time to lose, for power once intrenched was not likely to surrender, however strong the popular demand. He arroused at once so a strong public sentiment in favor of his views, that they were adopted and embodied in the fundamental law. In the light of this history the original Constitution signed in 1787 and the first 10 amend ments proposed in 1789 may be compared with profit to ever thoughtful A circulating Library of standard miscellaneous books. Rich stores of useful knowledge and enter taining reading within the reach of all.

Terms of Membership: Life members, \$25; for one year, \$2; six months, \$1.

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G. W. F. HARFER, Treasurer.

J. M. SPAINHOUR, Secretary. student. There is not in the first a single bulwark of popular liberty, while the amendments have the ring of a jealous, watchfulness, and are a little more than a bill of rights in restraint of governmental encroach. ment on personal welfare.

The right to the free exercise of ones own religious faith; the freedom of speech and of the press; the right of free assembly and petition; the right to bear arms without restriction; the right to be secure against the seizure of person and property without due legal warrant; the protection against public and wanton accusation of crime for the mere purpose of oppression and extortion; the right of trial by jury, wherein all the old privileges of the common aw should be guaranteed to the ac cused; the restriction against exces sive bail, which in oppresive hands meant perpetual imprisonment, against excessive fines, which might be simple confiscation of estate, and against cruel and unusual punishments; and the reservation in ex press terms to the States and to the people respectively, of all rights and powers not delegated to the United

States, and not voluntarily relin-

quished in the instrument-all these are found only in the ten amend. ments thus obtained.

The centralization policy was set at work to undermine this founda tion. The fight over the United States Bank grew out of an effort to utilize the immense power of such a financial institution, in days when capital was scarce and in great demand, for the aggrandisement of a political party. The object proposed in the establishment of the bank was popular and unobjectionable; and the end to be gained by it was a blow at self government. And so on down through all the history of the coun' try. The sentiment against slavery was well founded, and the system, if left where the Constitution left it, would have dwindled in time to its extinguishment by State authority. It was attacked at first in violation of all law, and then wiped out by a strong central force that stood not on the order of its action. We have left as a legacy of this emancipation several millions of citizens, not one in ten of whom is fit for self-govern ment. Their helplessness is used as a further argument for centralization. They are the wards of the Nation (the latter spelled with a capital initial) and not mere citizens of the States. They must be legislated for by Congress; they must be forced by the United States courts into hotels, theatres, concert rooms and other places where their presence is not especially desirable; and generally the efforts of the central govern. ment must be directed to compel the white race wheresoever they live to admit these proteges of the United States to social equality even to the extent of intermarriage.

Familiarized with this "paternal" interference at Washington with the social habits of the people, we are now asked to make a general stride further in the same direction, and to allow the same authorities to take general charge of the education of the rising generation throughout the country. If this scheme can be carried through according to the plan of its projectors, common schools are to be established everywhere under an act of Congress, to be supported out of the public treasury. the teachers and books and methods of tuition to be under Washington superintendency, and all the work to be directed by a central bureau. The arguments for the change, illustrated by the poverty of certain sections, or their indifference to the wants of the children, and the consequent absence of educational facilities, are plausible enough; but the blow at local self government will be none the less severe if the plan is adopted.

The spirit which fosters such schemes is very widely prevalent. Under the gu'se of phi'anthropy, it looks out over the broad domain and wherever it can find a common need or an admitted evil, it demands that the authority of the general government shall be directed to supply the the one and abate the other. It does not stop at political reforms. Its zeal being kindled, it aims to regulate the manners and habits of the people, not only in social life, but in their personal tastes and appetites. What they shall eat, and what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed, are problems these reformers feel called upon to settle by supreme authority. Neither spirits, wine, nor beer shall be made, imported, or drank, if they can impose their conditions of life upon the body of the people. We think this movement has gone far enough, and it is time for the reaction to set in. Indeed we could hear to see it go very far to the other extreme, until every man, woman and child in all the country felt no restraining hand beyond the lawful authority next above each of them, and then only in matters where obe dience is conceded to be due, and is consistent with the freest enjoyment of all personal rights.

ascertained that the climate in this section is like that of Louisiana in summer and that of Italy in winter. Mr. William Brice, of Rockfish has been making for several years 1,000 to 1,200 gallons of syrup per acre from ribbon cane, and last year Mr. R. M. Middleton, of Warsaw township, made at the rate of 2,550 pounds of sugar and 120 gallons of syrup per a. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE MERRIMON.

The appointment of Hon. A. S Merrimon to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court will meet with the warm approbation of the people of North Carolina. Judge Merrimon was born in Buncombe in September, 1830, and is now, therefore, just 53 years of age. He came to the bar in 1852, and soon entered upon a lucra. tive practice. During the war, after a brief military service, he was solic tor in the western circuit, and the fearless and able manner in which he discharged his duties in the trying days of that period won for him the respect and confidence of all who were conversant with his course. In 1866 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court by the Legislature chosen in that year, and he presided with great acceptability until, finding that General Canby, the Federal general in command of this military department, required the North Car. olina courts to enforce his wilitary orders in subversion of the laws passed by the General Assembly, he resigned his commission and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was a Democratic nominee

for Justice of the Supreme Court,

but failed of election. In 1872 he

was nominated for the office of Gov

ernor, but was defeated on a close

vote by Gov. Caldwell. The follow-

ing December he was elected to the

United States Senate, and since the

expiration of his term in the senate

he has been in full practice of the

His qualities and characteristics are well known throughout North Carolina. His purity of life, singleness of purpose and great abilities have long been recognized. To a logical mind, well trained and en larged by continued study, he unites a clear apprehension and a profound knowledge of the principles of juris. prudence and a thorough acquaint ance with the present state of the law; and his habits of industry, his capacity to labor and his zeal in doing well whatever he undertakes render him peculiarly fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. His selection for this place is so appropriate that it seems public opinion had early settled upon him as the probable successor of Judge Ruffin, Indeed, as soon as the vacancy occurred, Gov. Robinson, determined on making this appoint ment if Gov. Jarvis should not return in time to act in the matter; and as soon as Gov. Jarvis heard, by telegram, of Judge Ruffin's resignation he likewise, determined on tendering the position to Judge Merrimon. On a conference yesterday morning it came out that both Gov. Jarvis and Gov. Robinson had from the first thought of this eminent citizen in this connection. It only remains to add that in our opinion the selection is one that merits and will receive the hearty approval of the people of the State; and that in days to come it will bear testimony to the discriminating judgment and wisdom of Gov. Jarvis and of Lieut. Gov. Rob-

The Judgeship Tendered Honorab David Shenek.

It will be seen, from the corres' pondence herewith published that the vacancy made on the Supreme court bench by the resignation of Justice Ruffin was tendered by Governor Jarvis to Judge David Shenck, of this place.

That Judge Shenck felt it encum bent upon him to decline the appointment, will be a matter of regret to his numerous friends in this State. That he is one of the first lawyers of the State goes without saying, and his long experience on the circuit as ni si prius judge made for him a reputation second to no man who has ever presided in our Superior courts.

In the prime of life with a matured Maj. Young has drawn a map of the | mind, an extraordinary intellect and ugar area of North Carolins. He has untiring energy he would have made for himself enduring fame as one of the greatest legal lights which have illuminated the judicial reports of North Carolina, and at the same time have contributed much learning to our unsettled system of pleading and

> We congratulate the Governor and the people of the State, however, in being able to secure the services of Judge Merrimon in this impor-

tent position. Of National reputa tion. vigorous physical health and much legal ability and learning, to will bring to the discharge of his duties those qualities of mind and body which eminently fit him for the place, and we feel assured that appointment will meet with universal approval in the : tate:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 28, '83. Hen, D. Shenck, Greensboro, N. C. DEAR SIR.—Having been notified of the resignation of Hon. Judge Ruffla as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme court of Narth Carolina, I ask your immediate acceptance of the same.

I have the honor of being your obedient servant, THOMAS J. JARVIS

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 29, '83. His Excellency, Thes. J. Jarvis, God. ernor of North Carolina .:

My DEAR SIR .- Your letter of the 28th inst, tendering me the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme court of North Carolina has been received and considered.

It would give me very great pleas are to serve my State in so exaulted a position, but the necessities of my family foobid that I should make the pecuiary sacrifice which its accept ance would require, and I must. therefore, decline the distinguished honor which you have tendered me. Your Excellency may, however, be assured that I fully appreciate the compliment unexpectedly bestowed on me, and that I am profoundly grateful for your partiality and kindness.

I have the honor to be, very traly, your friend and obedient servant.

SOE TURNER AND YOUNG HOLDEN

Reidsville Since

The Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., re turned from a month's sojourn at Buffalo Lithia Springs Monday night: He gained sixteen pounds. You know Turner never fancied W. W. Holden, he hated him as a Democrat as he did when a Republican, and he says now Holden has gone back to his right place, that he ought never to have left the Democratic party. But it goes no further. When Hel den's son returned from college Turner was introduced to him in Raleigh. And so at Buffalo Springs he found young Holden there a guest. He went and shook hands with him One day he cut from the papers an extract complimenting young Holden highly and saying what a young man of rare scholarly attainments he was, and this he enclosed in an envelope and sent by a little girl to one of the young ladies in the parlor, charging the child to tell her not to open and read until at the dinner table. The young lady read it. And a few days after as Turner strolled by the win. dow the same young lady with others was in the parlor playing dominoes with young Holden. She cordially invited J. T. in to witness the game and young Holden joined as heartily in the invitation. He is Joe Turner still If you don't believe it only mention Jarvis, Ransom, Robins or Vance—he hasn't forgotten a line of his old editorials. He has his law office now in Hillsboro-Joe says there's a change from the old ways, that lawyers now hunt up practice like shoemakers after jobs.

No Shoop? What a Pity.

Governor Jarvis yesterday answered a thousand and one questions about his trip to New England. He talks very pleasantly about his trip. Some of the papers have published the statement that Governor Butler had made Governor Jarvis a present of a flock of sheep. Governor Jarvis eays he has never heard of the aforesaid sheep. He saw many of them in New England, but neither Gov. ernor Butler or any one else gave him any, nor has be heard of their intention of so doing. He attended four agricultural fairs while away. At all the exhibitions were excellent. One of the shoidents of the trip was a visit to the famous Winchester arms comt pany at New Haven. There the Gov. ernor spent half a day watching intently all the processes of making rifles and ammunition. Ex-Governor Bigelow, who it will be remembered met Governor Jarvis at Atlanta, in 1881, made him a present of a Winchester rifle, the finest weapon of that pattern we have ever seen. It was seen by many at the executive office yesterday and admired by all.