

CAROLINA MOUNTAINEER.

VOL. V.

MORGANTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1883.

NO. 10.

TO THE TRADE

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 requisite 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 liberal 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.

Howard J. Presnell,

—DEALERS IN GENERAL—

MERCHANDISE,

MORGANTON.

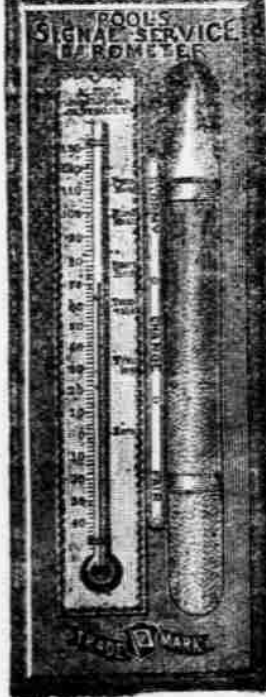
New and seasonable Goods kept constantly on hand.

—LOOK OUT FOR THEIR—

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW?

Pool's Signal Service Barometer



OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED, WILL TELL YOU!
It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 48 hours in advance. It will tell you of the kind of storm approaching, and from what direction—available to navigators. Farmers can plant their work according to its indications. Sailors can know the best time to sail. It has an accurate thermometer attached, which shows in words the present condition. The great WEATHER INDICATOR is considered by the most eminent Physicians, Professors, and Scientists as the most useful and reliable instrument ever invented. It is as useful as a thermometer, and as accurate as a barometer. It is made of the finest materials, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is sold at the following prices: \$1.00 per set, \$2.00 per set, \$3.00 per set, \$4.00 per set, \$5.00 per set, \$6.00 per set, \$7.00 per set, \$8.00 per set, \$9.00 per set, \$10.00 per set. It is sold by all the leading druggists and hardware stores. It is also sold by the following agents: J. M. Spainhour, Morganton, N. C.; J. M. Spainhour, Lenoir, N. C.; J. M. Spainhour, Lenoir, N. C.

\$173.75 for a square of white rosewood... VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.
Eradicates MALARIA. For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallow, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small 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 cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

SMALL-POX PITCHING OF Small Pox PREVENTED. A member of my family was taken with Small-Pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not itchy, and in three weeks, and no others had it. — J. W. PARSONS, Greensboro, Ala.

Diphtheria Prevented. The physician here used Darby's Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria. A. STOLLMEYER, Greensboro, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured. I used the Fluid during my present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room. — W. F. SANDFORD, Elyric, Ala.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. I testify to the merit of Darby's Fluid. It is a disinfectant and Detergent. It is both chemically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted. — N. T. LIPPON, St. Louis, Mo.

Darby's Fluid is recommended by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Sec. of War. Rev. Chas. F. Deas, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; J. M. Spainhour, Prof. University S. C.; Rev. A. J. Barry, Prof. Mercer University; Rev. Geo. F. Brown, D.D., N. Y. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME. Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast. The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything we claim. For full particulars, send for our Digest a pamphlet or send to the proprietor.

NEW Practical Life. The Key to Fortune. Book of secrets, history, and success. AGENTS WANTED. \$20 to \$100 per Month. For Terms, address T. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVAL and MODERN BATTLES. A complete and accurate history of the world's naval wars. AGENTS WANTED. \$20 to \$100 per Month. For Terms, address T. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Coffey's Hotel, Main street, BOONE. T. J. COFFEY & BRO., Proprietors.

The Pioneer Library, LENOIR, N. C. A circulating library of standard miscellaneous books. Rich stores of useful knowledge and entertainment reading within the reach of all.

Lenoir, N. C., July 23rd, 1883. My family used the first Domestic Sewing Machine brought to this country. For light running, good work and general satisfaction I don't think it has an equal. J. M. SPAINHOUR.

THE YOUNG LAWYER'S FIRST CASE.

The young lawyer conducting his first case before a jury is worthy of the deepest commiseration. Take him, for instance, in the criminal court, before which he has a case. While the prosecuting attorney is trying the first witness in bowknots and untying him again, the amateur sits listening, but endeavoring to look as unconcerned as a marble statue in a thunder storm. He throws in timid objections every time he sees a hold, and as each one is overruled by the courts he puts on a stern look, as much as to say, "I'll knock the wind out of that in the supreme court." When the prosecutor, usually an old, able attorney, dryly says, "Take the witness," the youthful aspirant trembles a little, and endeavors to swallow something that is sticking to his throat. He thinks that every eye in the room is upon him and they are as hot as stove lids.

He fires a few initiatory questions at the witness, and warms as he proceeds, until he is brought up standing by, "Oh your Honor, we object to such irrelevant questions," followed by a few scathing remarks from the prosecutor. The court sustains the objection, and advises the young lawyer to keep within bounds, which sets him to wondering where in the thunder the bounds are. Objection follows objection, and each one is promptly sustained. He wonders why it is that a free and independent people will tolerate such one-sided justice. He plunges ahead blindly now, until he becomes so confused that he does not know whether he is a practicing attorney with a guilt sign, or a flywheel on a steam wood saw. Finally he runs out of questions, and with a sigh of relief or something tells the witness, "That's all." So he grinds through, and at last the prosecutor rises and proceeds to address the jury in a masterly style. As he progresses he picks up all the evidence adduced by the defense in particles fine enough to be incorporated into codfish balls. The youthful Blackstone wrestler begins to feel uneasy as his mind reverts to the fact in a few moments he must deliver his maiden speech.

He wished the prosecutor would hold his grip and keep it, until time to adjourn court, feeling satisfied that he could make a splendid speech the next day after a night's fighting on the evidence. He tries to remember what the witnesses swore to but cannot recall the evidence to save his life. The prosecutor finally winds with a grand peroration, and as he says: "And in conclusion gentlemen of the jury," the youth nervously fingers his mousetrap, and wishes he had never begun the abominable business. Cold chills are fingering him all over the back, as if measuring him for a new shirt, and his spinal column acts as if it was tired and wanted to sit down awhile. Like Banquo's ghost, the lump in his throat won't stay down, by an obstinate majority, and he swallows it and wonders what he is going to say and how long it will take him to say it. As the prosecutor calmly takes his seat the young lawyer rises and moves to the front. He dares not look at the audience, and tries to imagine there is no one in the room but himself and the twelve sphynx-like forms in the jury box. The eyes of each juror are fixed upon him, and he would almost relinquish his hope of heaven if some one would raise a cry of fire to divert their attention until he gets a start.

Finally he shrugs his shoulders and mangles to remark, "Gentlemen of the (swallow) jury." Very good. He then surveys them a moment, and every man in the box thinks he is endeavoring to read their thoughts; but he isn't. He is wishing to gracious he could read his own thoughts. At last he strikes out and goes for them about their intelligent looks, and how he feels that his client's interests are safe in their hands. At the same time he feels serious doubts as to their safety in his own hands. He worries through his speech with an average of two swallows at that lump to the sentence. The prosecutor closes the argument, and the case goes to the jury, who retire to a secluded room to chew tobacco, and ask each other what they thought of it. It so happened that the flimsy testimony against the accused warranted a verdict of "not

guilty," whereupon the amateur grasps his client's hand and whispers: "It was a hard fight but I got you out of it!" Then he rises, loads up enough law books to swamp a mud scow, casts a triumphant look at the prosecuting attorney, who smiles pleasantly in return, and walks slowly and majestically down the aisle to the door with as much dignity as if he owned a Western railroad. Oh, you can't deny it, even you old veterans—you've all been there!

The Withering Credit System.

The leading delusion prevalent in the South to-day in financial matters is the withering credit system, and some speaker at this convention cannot do better than to aim a stinging blow straight from the shoulder at this great evil; for evil it is, recognized and deplored as much by the Southern people as by others. The South should have rid itself of this plague long ago; it has suffered the West to beat it in this respect. But it is better late than never, but the clear headed bankers, merchants and farmers of the South cannot do better for it than to use every effort in their power to bring this change about. As Edward Atkinson "opened" on the industrial and agricultural faults of the South a few years ago, so let some aggressive banker beard the credit lion in his den.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACTS AGAIN IN COURT.

Among the cases standing on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States is the action gotten up by Mr. Crittenden, and Gen. Butler for the purpose of having determined the exact status of the green back currency issued since the close of the war. The case will be reached tomorrow, but in view of the failure of counsel to reply to the usual notification, it is deemed probable that it will be assigned for some future day to be agreed upon. The history of the case is an interesting one. When the Supreme Court of the United States, by a majority of one voice, decide that the legal-tender acts were within the constitutional powers of the United States, and were therefore valid, they laid great stress upon the fact that the government was at the time of their passage engaged in a gigantic war that taxed the resources to the utmost. The constitution had given the United States the right to levy war and by the eighteenth clause of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution Congress was given authority "to pass all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." Among the most ordinary resources of States involved in great and long protracted hostilities is the issue of paper money made by law legal tender for all debts. The court therefore held that the passage of the legal tender acts might well have appeared to Congress a necessary and proper means of carrying into execution that power to levy war which was given them by the constitution. The decision of the court went then no further than to affirm that in time of war Congress had power to issue paper money and to make it a legal tender as well for debts contracted before as for those contracted after the enactment of the law. They did not decide that such laws would be valid if passed under other circumstances, nor did they decide that they would not be. The determination of these questions was not necessary to a judgment upon the cases before the court, and they were left open. When in 1878 Congress prohibited any further reduction of the volume of the outstanding paper currency of the country, and directed the Secretary of the treasury to reissue and keep in circulation the notes which were to be redeemed under the provisions of the resumption act, Mr. Crittenden, then a member of Congress from Brooklyn, determined to test the constitutionality of the enactment, holding that the reissue was really a new issue, and that legal tender notes could not be put forth in time of peace. Gen. Butler maintained that

the act was a valid exercise of the powers conferred upon the United States, and agreed with Mr. Crittenden to make up a test case. The action was brought some years ago, but the Supreme Court refused the application of Senator Edmunds, of counsel for Mr. Crittenden, to advance the case on the docket, and it had to wait its regular turn, and in consequence it did not stand for argument until last winter. It was then postponed, as Gen. Butler's side was not ready for trial. The case is of great interest and importance, for if the Supreme Court should decide that Congress has no authority to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in time of peace the greenback question would be taken out of practical politics, as there would be then no power in the country that could comply with the demand of the greenback party, even if it wished to. As the United States is ready to redeem in coin any notes presented for that purpose, the mere taking away from the greenbacks their legal tender character would not have any effect upon their value. They would still remain at par with gold, and as they were so much more convenient, would doubtless be seldom presented for redemption.

The Mountain Going to Mahomet.

The economic folly of sending cotton to the mills instead of sending the mills to the cotton is being rapidly demonstrated. Under slavery, however, the folly was justifiable, for it was that or nothing. Now the conditions are all changed, and the process of bringing the mills to the cotton, long thought to be impossible and undesirable, is slowly but steadily going on. The amount of cotton used by Southern mills during the year ending Sept. 1, was 338,000 bales, or more than twice the amount used four years ago, and 90,000 bales more than was used the previous year.

This is a significant sign. It shows that the Southern States are waking up to the possibilities of their own industrial development. Cotton mills imply more than the production of so much cloth. It implies machine shops, and iron mills and a hundred kindred mechanical industries; it implies better agriculture in the neighborhood; it implies schools and churches and newspapers. There is one thing that it does not imply, and that is the cessation or curtailment even, of kindred industries elsewhere. The world is growing in population, and the United States especially, with wonderful rapidity. There is no chance for jealousy between the sections.

A Snake With Feet

Mr. Richard Decker, a resident at Walkill, in Ulster county, while working in his oat field was recently surprised by a black snake which came at him with an open mouth, his head elevated from the ground twelve or four teen inches. He succeeded in killing it with a pitchfork, and in measurement found it to be five feet seven inches in length, with a diameter of an inch and a half at the largest part. The extraordinary feature however, was the presence of two well formed legs, with feet, attached to the body at a point about fifteen inches from its tail. The legs were of a light pink or flesh color, without bone, and so elastic that when drawn to their full length and suddenly released would spring back to their normal position at the reptile's side. The feet were about the size of a hazel nut and were hoof like in appearance, and of a dark or color than the limbs to which they were attached. Upon each one of these feet or hoofs were 63 small claws, white and of a horny substance. The body of the snake, with legs attached, was seen by most of the inhabitants of the village before it was put into alcohol and forwarded to the National Museum at Washington.

A factory at Bush Hill near High Point, N. C., now makes all kinds of power looms. It is located in the midst of the finest dogwood and persimmon timber in the country. It is the aim of the company to supply Southern manufacturers with Southern made shuttles that cannot be excelled as to quality of material, workmanship, finish or fitting. It is strictly a North Carolina enterprise.

CALL MURDER MURDER.

It is not a pleasant duty, but surely a pertinent one, to call attention to the unusual number of trials for murder that have within the past two months come up in our courts. We refute with spirit the sweeping charge that is often made against the Southern States as the home of murderers; and no well behaved man of course, is in any greater danger of death in North Carolina than in any other long settled Commonwealth. A man seldom, perhaps never, has his life taken without provocation. Most of the murdered men were not great losses to the community.

But, in all truth and soberness, without making comparisons, and without knowledge of the number of recent murders in other States, and without care for them, it is not well for us that so many capital cases come up on our courts. They look bad not only abroad, but at home likewise. There is a class, not large nor influential, that holds life too cheap. Lead is an effective argument in a quarrel, we protest it is not "oblivious."

It is noteworthy that a very large number of the killings in the State are for the honor of women. Nothing else is so dear to men of spirit; but it is at least a debatable question whether a woman's honor is saved or redeemed by the death of the man who did injury to it. At any rate the general proposition will hold true that the sheriff is the proper person to dispose of our surplus scoundrels.

Nor is it a very brave deed to kill a scoundrel; and the worst of it is, it is not always the worst scoundrel that is killed. The killing even of bad men is a very terrible thing. We indulge in it too freely, and we are a little too quick on trigger. The sweeping conclusion that is sometimes drawn that our whole civilization is tainted with the spirit murder is a slander, but it is simply an unfortunate fact that too many men in peaceful and prosperous North Carolina are dying in their boots. The more emphatically this is said the better.

The State papers can (and many of them do) do much much to make firearms less fashionable. When a murder is committed, a report of it and the usual regrets of the "unfortunate occurrence" are not enough. Say how it happened. Say who was to blame. Call a murderer a murderer. This is the proper way to deal with them. The severe punishment of both truth and plain language is a greater reformatory power than a hazy fear of the gallows.

Another Centre Shot.

New York, Sept. 26, 1883. Editor of the Journal of Commerce: Is the national debt more at the present time than it was in 1860; please state the amount of the debt in 1860 and in 1883, and whether the Republican administration is better for this country or the Democratic? S. C. G.

Reply.—The following will show the amount of the public debt of the United States July 10, 1860, and at the present time: 1860. Total debt United States. \$64,769,708.08. 1883. Total debt United States. \$1,586,518,765.09.

The debt is one thousand four hundred millions greater now than it was at the close of the fiscal year in 1860. The Republicans have controlled the Government at Washington since the year 1861, and their record is before the country. Whether the Democrats would have done better or worse is a mere matter of opinion, not susceptible of proof or demonstration. The country did prosper under Democratic administrations for a long series of years, and if the Democrats have not lost all their sense, might do so again. It now looks as if the people are determined to try the experiment; but "appearances are deceitful," and many confidently expect that the Democrats will do some foolish thing, and again upset the coach which promises to carry them to victory.

The Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Co., Concord, N. C., have begun the erection of a new factory building. It will be 100x52 feet, and two stories. There were 478 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Wednesday last.