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J. F. MURRILL, - - EDITOR.

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THURSDAY DECEMBER 22, 1887.

"Spirituous Liquors," What Are.

IN all contests there are victories and defeats, and defeats stimulate efforts which bring the most decisive victories. The result of the late election in Atlanta carried sadness to every temperance worker, but the recent decisions of the Supreme Courts renew hopes that will end only in fruition. In our last issue we published the decision of the Supreme Court, of the United States as to the constitutionality of the Kansas prohibition laws, which must forever close the mouths of the "personal liberty" shrieker in behalf of the liquor traffic against the legally expressed will of a majority of the people. It is only a reaffirmation of the law of common sense and common justice with renewed force.

In this issue will be found the decision of our own State Supreme Court in the Giersch case. It is also the declaration of com[illegible]

We publish [illegible] not only because we enjoy and rejoice in it, but because it is valuable information to all our readers. The temperance men should read it to learn what we have gained, and the anti-prohibitionists should read it to learn what they have pretended not to know, that wine and beer are [illegible]us liquors, and their [illegible]orbidden in all local [illegible]erritory. It will be news to the wine sellers to tell them [illegible]ve aided us very [illegible] bringing about this [illegible] When they have [illegible]ed to sell only wine [illegible]ey have made it [illegible]ong that intoxication [illegible]ed its drinking almost [illegible]ly as if called whiskey. [illegible]rt has declared the [illegible] now let every friend [illegible]ce, every friend [illegible]ler, every good [illegible] it is enforced. [illegible]cement of any [illegible] a dead letter [illegible] repeal. This [illegible]n and it will [illegible]rs [illegible]es. The cry [illegible]on don't pro[illegible]st effective ar[illegible]or traffic now [illegible] is the duty of [illegible] law to prove [illegible] Work, for [illegible]tening.

"W. A. Whita[illegible] S. Hay, two young men [illegible] Winston, were indicted some [illegible]e since for an affray, and [illegible]on trial were found guilty, [illegible] and Whitaker fined $500 and Hay was fined $100 and sentenced to six months in jail. The Governor yesterday communited Hay's sentence to a fine of $200 without imprisonment."—News-Observer.

This action of the Governor may be legal, but it is not [illegible]ht. The Judge who tried [illegible]e was informed of all [illegible]stances connected [illegible]so of the char[illegible]ties. Every [illegible]asy it is [illegible]nd es[illegible]

[illegible]en who cannot re[illegible] petitions. They [illegible] contrary to the [illegible]onscience and in favor of the worst criminals. Men have sometimes done this thing and afterwards condemned the Governor for being influenced by it. There is not a thief nor a murderer in jail who cannot get petitioners for his discharge, and there are verry few men who will get up counter petitions. Thus it is the Governor is imposed upon and does things for which he is often severely criticised. We are not blaming him for the above action, but the law, if such there be, which gives him the power. The Judges are better able to meet out punishment in cases tried before them, after hearing both sides, than the Governor, who hears only one side, and that from partial witnesses. If a Judge inflicts excessive punishment his judgement may be reviewed in a higher court, but the Governor should not be that court.

He Saw His Ruin But Went On

Wm. Potts who was convicted of murder in Beaufort court last week, while on the witness stand in his own behalf, in answer to the question how he began to drink, said he "got license to practice law and went to Statesville. Father gave me plenty of money and I got to drinking. I [illegible]out with a hunting party, [illegible]ard and got sick and re[illegible] The doctor told me to [illegible]ng. He gave me a [illegible] in a glass which was [illegible] I soon saw [illegible] another glass at another window [illegible] it was full. I kept looking at it and soon saw ripples on it. I did not know what it meant. I looked and saw a fly in it I looked again and saw a web extending down to the fly. I saw coming down the web a great big spider, when I would look it would stop, but when I would look off it would creep towards the fly. I then heard a voice saying, the fly had been caught in the whiskey, and the spider had got it, and if I did not stop drinking the devil would catch me like the spider caught the fly. I drank some whiskey. It quieted me. I sent for the doctor he said it was the delirium tremens threatning me. I have had two spells, which were followed by delirium tremens."

Another witness said Potts had told of shooting one man in Charleston S. C. and another in Statesville N. C. where he was put in the chain gang. Other evidence says Mr. Potts' father has been a hard drinker. The sins of the father may be visited on the son in this case.

The Chicago Tribune the leading Republican paper of the West endorses the Presidents message, saying it "is able and statesmanlike, luminous in style, perspicuous in statement, clear in its reasoning and irrefutable in its conclusions. It is moderate protection doctrine such as has been exemplified more than once in the public utterances of both the great political parties.

The message rises above party lines and presents a common basis of patriotic statesmanship on which Republicans and Democrats are bound by every consideration of the public welfere and of political expediency to stand together."

Such utterances must be very discouraging to the harpies who attempted to make capital on the fallacious "free trade" cry.

There is not a negro in the Fiftieth Congress. The Republicans who love "the colored man and brother" with such tenderness have not elected a solitary colored man from a Northern District. O'Hara of North Carolina, and Smalls of, South Carolina, have disappeared from the Halls of Congress and the places that knew them last year will kn[illegible] no[illegible]e for two years, if [illegible]

High license is booming in Charlotte and Atlanta. The privilege to make drunkards costs $1,000 in Charlotte, and $1,600 in Atlanta. It don't matter how high you make it, the men who stand before the counter and hand in their dimes and nickels, are the ones who pay the license tax. But it looks like paying pretty dear for a fellow to measure out their drinks, if he does prove a good moral character.

Congressman George E. Adams of Chicago proposes to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives giving the Government power to banish all Anarchist who advise or encourage the destruction of property. It would be a good law and should be passed. Many of the wretches who are disturbing the peace of society in this land have been banished from their own country and are not fit to live anywhere outside of a penitentiary. Let it be known that the United States have adopted a law for the banishment of such trash and we shall have less of it in future.

Negroes are treated like white folks in some instances in New York. Annie Smith, a little old wrinkled up woman was in court last week and after cursing the officers and calling the Judge an old bald headed villain was sent to the Island for a year.

Prominent People.

Mr. Powderly is ill.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is dead.

Abbott Leo Haid, of St. Mary's College, Gaston county, has been appointed by the Pope bishop of the diocese of North Carolina.

Mr. Carlisle is to speak at Macon, Ga., on 24th January next.

Mr. Gladstone is 79 years old this month. He was born in Liverpool in 1809.

Gen. Boulanger declines a seat in the Chamber of Depaties, he expects war and thinks France is in greater need of generals than of deputies.

Rev. Mr. Pearson's services are invited to various towns in the State and his appointment farthest ahead is Goldsboro, the 4th Sunday in October, 1888, says the Argus.

Rev. J. T. Bagwell is licensed by the Methodist church in Charlotte to preach, but did not apply for admission into the annual conference. He is simply a local preacher.

Patrick Henry concluded his last will in these memorable words: "I have now disposed of all my property to my family, there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich, and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world they would be poor."

Annual Meeting of the N. C. Farmers' Association.

This Association was organized at the Farmers' Mass Convention, which was held in the city of Raleigh, January 26, 1887, by electing a President, one Vice-President for each Congressional district in the State, a Secretary and an Executive Committee of five. It adopted a Constitution and By Laws for its government. It adjourned to meet in the city of Greensboro on the second Wednesday in January, 1888. The Constititution restricts the membership of the Association to such only as have their chief interest in farming. Each county in the State is entitled to as many votes in the body as it has members in the lower branch of our Legislature, but in no manner restricts the number of qualified delegates who are to cast these votes.

The object and purpose of the Association is to take such action as may best improve and promote the agricultural interests of our people. This is the broad basis upon which it is founded and it hopes to have the hearty approval and cooperation of every farmer in our State.

Although called without organized effort or formulated plan, the convention of last January was composed of nearly four hundred [illegible]ers, respresenting forty-three counties. We e[illegible] every county in [illegible] represented in Greensboro.

Let the farmers [illegible] the State call me[illegible] elect delegates [illegible] come and give the [illegible] the end that all [illegible] interests of all [illegible] represented. Rail[illegible] roads have been [illegible] agents are instructed [illegible] trip tickets to all [illegible] duced rates have al[illegible] at the hotels and b[illegible] Greensboro.

A Farmers' Instit[illegible] during the session [illegible] distinguished agricul[illegible] present to address [illegible] important topics c[illegible] agriculture. Every [illegible] made to render the [illegible] interesting and profitable.

ELIAS CA[illegible], President.

All State papers requested to copy.

Raleigh has not taken as long a stride forward in many a day as it has in the matter of closing the drug stores on Sunday for the sale of everything but what is absolutely necessary for the sick. The step is in the direction of right indeed, and it is righteousness after all and righteousness alone that maketh a city great. It is a movement which we know has long been an object of the earnest wish and work of perhaps more than one of our druggists. All honor to the men who have brought it about and to those who have joined in making it an accomplished fact.—News-Observer.

Another of our exchanges says: "Sunday desecration in this country is an awful sin, for which national punishment is as sure to come as there is truth in God's Word."

It is getting to be alarming, and what is worse professing Christian are not free from the sin.

Washington Letter.

(Special to the Press and Carolinian.)

WASHINGTON, D.C. December 16, 1887.

When the nomination of Secretary Lamar to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is taken up in the Senate there will be objections raised to his confirmation among the Republicans, but there is every reason to believe that when the vote is taken the negatives will be very few. The objections will be mainly on account of Mr. Lamar's age, but one or two Senators whose memories still dwell upon the rebellion are expected to find fault with him because he went out of the Union. The Democrats will support him without a break, and only two Republicans need vote for him to insure his confirmation. Postmaster-General Vilas's nomination as Mr. Lamar's successor will be criticised to some extent in the Senate, because of the reports which have found circulation regarding Mr. Vilas's alleged connections with and relations to certain persons accused of improperly securing public lands. So far as can be learned, no opposition will be shown to the confirmation of Mr. Dickinson as Postmaster-General, and all three nominations are expected to be passed upon before the close of next week.

Under a pledge of secrecy, which is observed with owlish strictness, the representatives of the United States and Great Britain on the Fisheries Commission have been meeting and adjourning, holding three sessions each week, but giving no intimation to any one that they are approaching an agreement. Suggestions have been heard from Eastern gentlemen who were opposed to the calling of a meeting of the commission that the convention has failed, and that the commissioners would soon leave Washington for their homes. It is impossible to get a definite denial of this report, or an assertion from any authorized person that it is true. A gentleman who knows, but who would not tell, did venture a few days ago to say that the croakings of the men who hoped to defeat a settlement would be made ridiculous when the commission was through with its w[illegible]

The delegates to the E[illegible] Alliance [illegible] with [illegible] House [illegible] to ten. Mrs. Cleveland [illegible] two of the meetings. A [illegible]al invitation was given from the Wh[illegible] House for the delegates not resi[illegible]ing in Washington to meet the President and Mrs. Cleveland in the East Room at the Executive Mansion. So the East Room was filled with clerical and lay delegates and many ladies w[illegible] accompanied them.

General and ex-Speaker N. P. Banks, who[illegible] term as United States Marshal expires on December 20, has been se[illegible]al times on the floor this week. Outside the Massachusetts members the white-haired, erect figure seemed little known as he wandered almost like a ghost in the room he once ruled over. "It was pathetic enough" said a Massachusetts man. "I saw him stand by a settee there all alone. I came up, shook hands with him, and asked him some questions about the Marshalship. He smiled rather sadly and, shaking his head, said: 'No; my mind was busy with memories.'" The General is failing somewhat. His memory plays him little tricks, and he is often abstracted.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior has been made public. In the first portion of the report, relating to the lands, he again recommends the immediate repeal of the pre-emption laws, the timber-culture acts and the relinquishment acts, and also the cash entry laws and the desert land law. During the year fences were removed from nearly 5,000,000 acres of public lands that had been illegally closed. The Secretary suggests the enactment of a law making false and fraudulent returns of public surveys a penal offense, and providing penalties for the destruction of surveying monuments, and legislation providing for the trial and determination of private land claims. He says: "The vital necessity for legislation looking to the preservation of the timber resources of the country become more urgent every year. The annual loss to the Government by the destruction of timber by fire alone is estimated at $7,000,000."

Wm. Harper & Frank Rice.

At a meeting of the pastors of the various Protestant denominations in Chicago recently the subject of Sabbath desecration was discussed. Rev. C. E. Manderville read five papers on the subject, and moved that they be presented to the Washington Conference, with understanding that the conference appoint a committee to lay the subject before Congress. They condemn Sunday newspapers, the running of railroad trains, and all forms of labor.

The Supreme Court of the United States, "sat down on" Judge Bond and the Supreme Court of North Carolina "sat down on" Judge Merrimon. Selah.

A Rich Treat.

Probably one of the best known journals in the South to-day is "Dixie," published at Atlanta, Ga. It is well worthy the name it bears and it represents faithfully the South as it is. The publishers will issue, Dec. 22d, a Christmas "Dixie." Every one of our readers should get a copy, as the price has been fixed at 25 cents—only half the price of the Northern Christmas publications. Among other good things "Dixie" will contain articles by Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), Wallace P. Reed, the late Paul H. Hayne, Orelia Key Bell, Mrs. F. G. deFontaine, Col. H. W. Pinckney, J. Murray Case, Geo. F. Kunz and others equally well known. The Christmas "Dixie" will be well worth double the price asked for it. In sending orders our readers are requested to enclose postal notes or two cents postage stamps.

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Parties wishing to purchase will plea[illegible] or address the undersigned.

FRY, HERMA[illegible]

December 12th 1887—4t

HOW DO WE DIG OUR GRAVES?

We must eat or we cannot live. This we all know, and do we all know that we dig our graves with our teeth. How foolish this sounds. Yet it is literally true. We are terrified at the approach of the cholera and yellow fever, yet there is a disease constantly at our doors and in our houses far more dangerous and destructive. Most people have in their own stomachs a poison, more slow, but quite as fatal as the germs of those maladies which sweep men into eternity by thousands without warning in the times of great epidemics. But it is a mercy that if we are watchful, we can tell when we are threatened. The following are among the symptoms, yet they do not always necessarily appear in the same order, nor are they always the same in different cases. There is a dull and sleepy feeling; a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the appetite is changeable, sometimes poor and again it seems as though the patient could not eat enough, and occasionally no appetite at all; dullness and sluggishness of the mind; no ambition to study or work; more or less headache and heaviness in the head; dizziness on rising to the feet or moving suddenly; furred and coated tongue; a sense of a load on the stomach that nothing removes; hot and dry skin at times; yellow tinge in the eyes; scanty and high-colored urine; sour taste in the mouth, frequently attended by palpitation of the heart; impaired vision, with spots that seem to be swimming in the air before the eyes; a cough, with a greenish-colored expectoration; poor nights' rest; a sticky slime about the teeth and gums; hands and feet cold and clammy; irritable temper and bowels bound up and costive. This disease has puzzled the physicians and still puzzles them. It is the commonest of ailments and yet the most complicated and mysterious. Sometimes it is treated as consumption, sometimes as liver complaint, and then again as malaria and even heart disease. But its real nature is that of constipation and dyspepsia. It arises in the digestive organs and soon affects all the others through the corrupted and poisoned blood. Often the whole body—including the nervous system—is *literally starved*, even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Experience has shown that there is but one remedy that can certainly cure this disease in all its stages, namely, Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It never fails but, recovery is sure, no time should be lost in trying other so called remedies, for they will do no good. Get this great vegetable preparation, discovered by a venerable nurse whose name is a household word in Germany and be sure to get the genuine article.

GIVEN UP BY SEVEN DOCTORS.

Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup has raised me to good health after seven doctors had given me up to die with consumption.—So writes R. F. Grace, Kirkmanville, Todd Co., Ky.

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"I had been about given up to die with dyspepsia when I first saw the advertisement of Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup. After using four bottles I was able to attend to my business as well as ever. I know of several cases of chills and fever that have been cured by it." So writes Mr. Thos. Pullum, of Taylor, Geneva Co., Ala.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Thomas P. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bro., Merchants, Horntown, Accomack Co., Va., writes that he had been sick with digestive disorders for many years and had tried many physicians and medicines without benefit. He began to use Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup about the 1st of Jan. 1887, and was so much better in three weeks that he considered himself practically a well man. He adds: "I have at this time one bottle on hand, and if I could not get any more *I would not take a ten dollar bill for it.*"

All druggists, or Address A. J. White, Limited, 51 Warren St. N. Y.

To My Friends and Customers

Two weeks ago I announced that I had abolished the credit system and marked my goods low down for cash. My success since I made that announcement has been such as to convince me that the true principles of business are Spot Cash, Quick Sales, Small Profits.

In this way I expect to run a live business and invite every honest and upright man to call and buy some article that will gain at a low price. I am aware that some people will buy goods on credit. I will state that I am prepared to accommodate them also, but in doing so I will adhere to my old custom of requiring a note on some responsible party or of having a mortgage on property. People who will not pay an open account, nor buy for cash, nor give a note and security, nor execute a mortgage are not the customers I am soliciting for; but, I want to see some thousand persons of all ages and conditions come to my store to buy some of those job lot pants, gent's under-shirts, over-shirts, cardigan jackets, ladies vests, hose, corsets, gloves, handkerchiefs, glass ware, queen's ware, wooden ware groceries, provisions, hats, shoes, books and a thousand other things that are now being offered at such astonishingly low prices at "The Wide Awake Store of

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Dec. 15th, 1887.—3t

J. F. BLAND, Mayesville S. C.

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