

THE ANSON TIMES.

The Liberty of the Press must be Preserved.—Hancock.

TERMS: \$2.00 per Year.

VOL. IV.

WADESBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

NO. 41

ANSON TIMES.
Successor The Pee Dee Herald.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Year, \$2.00
Six Months, 1.00
Three Months, .50
ADVERTISING RATES.
One square, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .50
Local advertisements, per line, 10
Special rates given on application for longer time.

Advertisements are requested to bring in their advertisements on Monday evening of each week, to insure insertion in next issue.

THE "TIMES" HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE SECTION.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN D. PEMBERTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JAS. A. LOCKHART,
Att'y and Counselor at Law,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts of the State.

LITTLE & PARSONS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Collections promptly attended to.

H. Montague,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wadesboro, N. C.
Will call on commission, negotiate loans, collect claims and rent promptly.

B. B. BREEDEN, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Wadesboro, N. C.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Office corner Wade and Morgan Streets, over the Bank.

SAMUEL T. ASHE,
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Special attention given to the collection of claims.

Dr. D. B. Frontis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Wadesboro and surrounding country. Office opposite bank.

Walker & Burwell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will attend regularly at Anson Court, and at Wadesboro in vacation when requested.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
WALKER, N. C.
Prices Reduced to Suit the Times. CALL AND SEE US.

Depot Hotel,
JAMES F. DRAKE, Prop.
Convenient to all the trains!

I. H. HORTON
JEWELLER,
WADESBORO, N. C.
Dial, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Brass and Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, Pistols, &c.

M. J. Ramsey,
WITH
PAPE & CO.
WHOLESALE
Druggists and Chemists
528 Market St., Philadelphia.

Peabody Hotel,
Ninth Street, South of Chestnut
Philadelphia, Penn.
One square south of the new postoffice, one half square of Walnut Street Theatre, and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European Plans. Good rooms from 50 cents to \$2.00 per day. Reasonable and newly furnished.

Nathan Mayer,
REPRESENTING
Rosskam, Gerstley, & Co.
Pennsylvania Whiskies,
226 South Front Street,
133 & 135 Dock Street,
Philadelphia and New York.

Richard Reid,
Tonsorial Artist and Perfumer, offers his services to the citizens of Wadesboro. Ladies and children attended at their residences, and satisfaction guaranteed. Sharp razors and clean towels is my motto. Shop over Bremer's Bakery.

Lilesville Hotel,
LILESVILLE, N. C.
Is open for the accommodation of the TRAVELING PUBLIC.
The house has been refurbished.
J. B. LINSEY, Proprietor.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so tried with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unseasonable exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1867 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed nights after night without sleep. The doctor gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my cough, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and an established user of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
Rockingham, Va., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
Mrs. E. G. GIBNEY,
150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most efficient remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 12, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
Byalls, Miss., April 6, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung trouble."
Paisley, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
Wadesboro, N. C.

With facilities unequalled in this State, and unsurpassed in the South, we solicit patronage for any class of

BOOK OR JOB PRINTING
and
Book Binding.

We keep the only complete stock of Leary Bibles to be found in North Carolina—prepared according to law.

If you want anything in our line, address
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
76 Raleigh, N. C.

The Largest and Most Complete Establishment South.

GEO. S. HACKER & SON,
Charleston, S. C.

MANUFACTURER OF
Doors,
Sash,
Blinds,
MOULDINGS,
AND
Building MATERIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

P. HEINSBERGER,
Wilmington, N. C.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a full stock of Stationery.

PIANOS and ORGANS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
And all kinds of Musical Instruments.
11-cy.

The Holidays are Coming.
And now is the time to prepare for them.

Finest variety of Tropical Fruits in Market.

Fresh Cargoes Every Week.
BANANAS, COCOANUTS,
ORANGES, MALAGA GRAPES,
Northern Fruit

APPLES, FIGS, PEANUTS, RAISINS, NUTS, CITRON, CURRANTS.
Orders filled with dispatch.

C. BART & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.

Anson Institute,
WADESBORO, N. C.

D. A. McGregor, A. B., Principal.
The next session will begin Monday
September 1st, 1884.

For further particulars, address the Principal at

The Three Maids.
From Temple Bar.

Three maids went forth the lovely world to see,
Three maids, their names Faith, Hope and Charity;
Each with her separate mission to unfold,
Apart, yet one, a happy band behold.

Three maids went wand'ring o'er the weary earth,
Seeking to give mankind a nobler worth,
Naught would take; to give was their intent,
Riches beyond the word in their extent.

Three maids returned; footsore, and faint and sad,
Heavy at heart where first they had been glad
For all their gifts in this great world of sin,
Few would accept, and none would take them in.

JUDGE BENNETT'S SPEECH.
DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 25TH ON THE MANNING-CHALMERS CONTEST.

(Continued.)

In the case of Baker, of Ill., and Yell of Arkansas, Twenty-ninth Congress, second session, found in contested-election cases from 1834 to 1865, page 92, the same principle was affirmed.

Baker and Yell, after their election to Congress, accepted commissions as colonel of volunteers for the Mexican war. The committee reported that holding this office at the time Congress convened vacated their seats in the House under the clause of the Constitution already cited. The report also took the ground that the two positions were incompatible, and under the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution, which declares that each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, it was the duty of the House to declare their seats vacant. The report says, on page 93:

The committee believe that to hold an office in the Army of the United States is incompatible with the office of a member of Congress, and that, therefore, the two offices can not be held at the same time by the same individual; that it is against the whole theory and spirit of our government. The constitution intended that the President should have no power to control the action of Congress in any respect; that it should be perfectly independent. Now, suppose every member was a colonel in the Army in the service of the United States, and the President, who, by the Constitution, is Commander in Chief of that Army, should come into the halls of Congress, and order each member to retire immediately, under penalties inflicted for disobedience of orders, to his post in the Army, what would become of Congress? Or suppose, while Colonel Baker was making his speech here this session as a member, the President had come into this Hall and commanded him to be silent, or retire to his regiment in Mexico? Suppose in that speech Col. Baker had spoken disrespectfully of his superior officer, the President, could he not be held responsible before a court-martial to enlarge upon this argument is useless. To allow the two offices to be held by the same person would utterly destroy the independence of Congress and convert the country into a military despotism.

For further illustration of this principle, see the debate in the House on February 5, 1847.

The next case to which attention is called is that of Byington vs. Vandever, found in same book of contested election cases, page 395. Vandever, after his election to Congress in 1860, was on the 20th of August, 1861, appointed a colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The committee in their report on this case say:

He has no right as a Representative to absent himself from the House without leave, and if he does he is liable to be arrested by the officer of the House, and returned and punished. But he is also bound as an officer of the Army to be present with his regiment (perhaps a thousand miles distant), ready to execute the commands of his superior officer, and for his default is liable to punishment, it may be with death. Or his military superior may take him by force from his seat and duties in the House to his post in the Army. That such a physical impossibility as is thus created to execute the duties of both offices renders them incompatible would seem beyond a doubt.

But there is this also in the nature of the powers incident to the two positions which renders them incompatible: As a representative he may by his vote, repeal the law or Army regulation creating a duty or imposing a penalty, which, as an officer of the Army he has neglected or incurred. Or in the exercise of his right (and perhaps duty) as Representative to speak of the conduct of his superior military officers, he might utter words for which, as an officer of the Army, the superior would have equal right to be tried by court-martial and punished.

This reasoning fits the case of contestant perfectly. He is an officer of the Department of Justice, commissioned by that Department, and by section 360 of the Revised Statutes

the Attorney General may require him to perform any duty required of the Department or any officer thereof, and by section 366 he is subject to all the liabilities imposed by law on district attorney. As Representative he may, by his vote, change the law regulating his duties as assistant district attorney, and increasing his compensation as such. He may, by his absence from the House, subject himself to arrest and penalties, and by his absence from the court in Mississippi as assistant district attorney he may in the most critical period of such duties be taken by the Sergeant at Arms of the House and carried to Washington. Clearly the duties of the two places are incompatible, and the House seat is vacant. The authorities are abundant and directly in point.

The case of Delarge vs. Bowen confirms this doctrine. In this case Bowen, after his election to Congress, had accepted the office of sheriff of the city of Charleston, and was in the discharge of the duties of this office when Congress convened. The House held the two offices incompatible, and declared the seat vacant.

The only other case that will be noticed is that of Blair (Report 110, first session Thirty eighth Congress, pages 5 to 10). This case was heard and determined with that of Schenck. They were both elected to the Thirty eighth Congress, and thereafter, and before the first session began, they were both commissioned as general officers in the Federal Army. Schenck resigned his commission in the Federal Army before the first session of Congress began, on the first Monday in December, 1863. Blair resigned his commission the 1st of January, 1864, in order to take his seat in the House, which had been in session about a month. The committee and the House decided that Schenck was entitled to retain his seat, but Blair was not, and the seat was declared vacant. In the report the committee say:

The authorities are clear that the mere appointment or election to office the duties of which are compatible with those of one already held, will not vacate such office. This is true even in England, where the appointment to office cannot always be avoided, and where once assumed it cannot, as we have seen, be always voluntarily resigned by the incumbent.

The common law has been shown to be clear that the election alone to an incompatible office will not vacate one already held. The language of the Constitution is that "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office." The words are "shall be a member," not "shall be elected."

No one can be made a member against his will. He may be elected without his consent or knowledge, for he may be in a foreign land, but to become a member he must not only be elected, but he must take the oath of office.

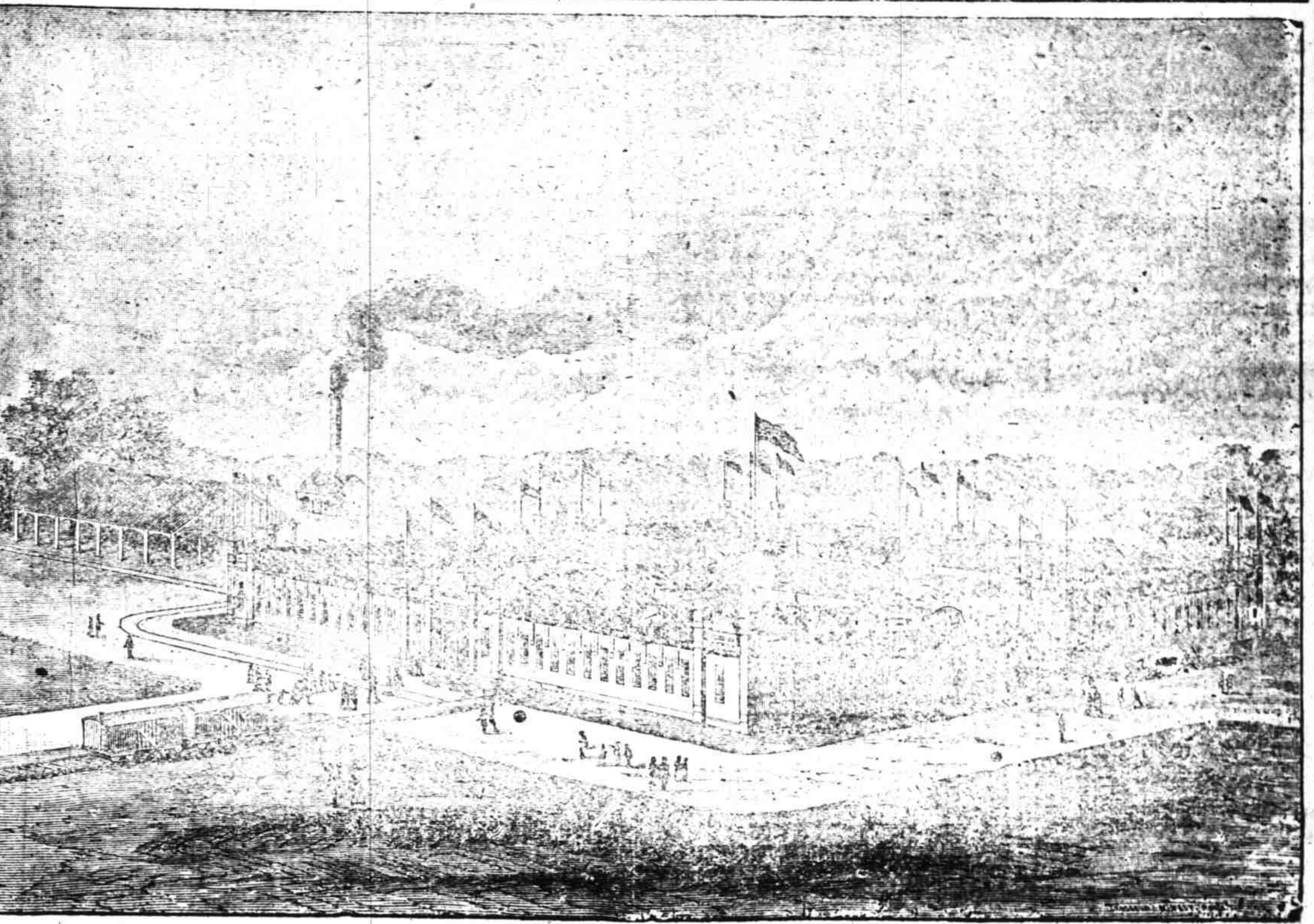
In the clause now under consideration the language is: "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office." No one doubts that the object of the constitutional inhibition was to guard the House against executive influence. This object is attained so far as it can be by this provision, if the inhibition attaches the moment the member enters upon the discharge of his duties as such, and nothing is gained by an earlier application of it.

But this record raises another question, which, so far as the committee can learn, has not before arisen, and which it becomes necessary to examine. Mr. Blair was appointed a Brigadier general August 7, 1862, and a major general November 26, 1862, the duties of which latter office he discharged till January 1, 1864, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted January 12, 1864. On this latter day he qualified and took his seat in the House of Representatives. The first regular session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, fixed by law, commenced the first Monday in December, 1863. It therefore appears that Mr. Blair held and discharged the duties of major-general for more than a month after the commencement of the session fixed by law of the Congress in which, after resigning that office, he subsequently took his seat.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from the record is that Mr. Chalmers sought a position from which he was enabled to shield his partisans, and in the name of the United States persecute the friends of Mr. Manning, whose fidelity to him and the principles he represented had aroused the anger of contestant during the canvass.

He sought and obtained this position, which enabled him at Government expense and with the power of Government to prosecute his claim for this seat in Congress.

By reason of this position he was enabled to summon witnesses on behalf of the United States, who, when they obeyed the process, were required to exhibit the private correspondence of Mr. Manning, though none a party to the case under examination. He was enabled to gain access to the grand jury, and under the protection of its secrecy, and without



any danger of detection, he could turn this great engine provided for the protection of society to forward his ambitious schemes and wreak his vengeance.

How much time have I remaining? The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has ten minutes of his time remaining.

Mr. BENNETT. I fear I shall not be able to conclude my remarks within the hour, and shall probably be required to ask an extension.

Now, whether disqualified under the sixth clause of the first article of the Constitution by reason of his holding this Federal office, it is insisted that under the fifth clause of the same article he should not be allowed to sit on the floor of this House. Under the last cited section the House is the exclusive judge not only of the election but the qualification of its members.

It is deemed unnecessary to comment on the conduct of the contestant. As exhibited in the record, both before and subsequent to the election, it was so bad that to give him a seat in this House would set an example and a precedent calculated to sap the foundations of our representative system.

The committee in their report on page 2 say:

What a Woman Can Do.

She can say "No," and stick to it. She can also say "Yes," in a low soft voice, that means "Yes," she can sharpen a lead pencil if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils. She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her and enjoy every minute of the time. She can pass a display window of a draper's shop without stopping—if she is running to catch a train. She can walk half the night with a noisy baby in her arms, without expressing a desire to murder the infant. She can appreciate a kiss from her husband twenty-five years after the marriage ceremony has taken place. She can suffer abuse and neglect for years, which one touch of kindness or consideration will drive from her recollection. She can go to church, and afterwards tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances can give a faint idea of what the text was. She can look her husband square in the eye when he tells her some cock-and-bull story about being "detained at the office" without betraying in the least that she knows him to be a colossal liar. She can—but what's the use? A woman can do anything or every thing, and do it well. She can do more in a minute than a man can do in an hour, and do it better. She can make the alleged lords of creation bow down to her own sweet will and they will never know it.

The Independent Republican Star of Washington, is fair enough to say: "The effort made in some quarters to put odium upon Governor Cleveland by calling him 'a hangman,' because two men were executed for murder in Erie county while he was sheriff, is as disgraceful to those engaged in it as it is weak and silly. The best evidence of a man's fitness for office is the fact that he properly discharges all the duties imposed upon it by law, however humble or distasteful they may be, and what the enemies of the Democratic candidate are trying to turn to account against him is therefore really to his credit.

"Dig him out! Dig him out!" said the wife of the man who got buried by a caving wall. "He's got at least six dollars in his pocket."

The North Carolina State Exposition.

We present our readers this week with an illustration of the Main building of the North Carolina State Exposition, now fast approaching completion. It is 336 x 336 feet, with four open courts each 100 x 100 feet. Each portion of the building is 45 feet wide, 15 feet high, and will be handsomely decorated. It is well lighted and well ventilated with large windows 16 feet apart. Near this Main building a machinery shed has been erected, also a boiler house, and all the available floor room of the old Fair buildings will be utilized.

The entire western section of the main building will be filled with machinery, and the power will be furnished by a Harris Corliss engine of 50 horse-power and a Watts Campbell engine of 100 horse power. There will be a fine exhibit of machinery in motion, manufacturing various articles which must prove very interesting to the people of North Carolina. The feature of spirit exhibits has enlisted the leading spirits of the various sections of the State, and their efforts will prove more than successful in making a comprehensive and thorough display of the resources of the State. In addition to these, the department of Agriculture will present as near as possible the exhibit shown in Boston last fall, with the addition of Fish Commissioner Worth's exhibit of fishes.

This exhibit will prove one of the most attractive and interesting features for the people of all sections of the State. The North Carolina Agricultural Society's Fair and Live Stock show will make awards of premiums, and the North Carolina Industrial Association, colored, will make an exhibit and award premiums. They have secured about one half of the old Central Hall building for this purpose. A list of special days will soon be given to the public, the object of these days being to draw together people from certain sections and thus give them an opportunity to study the interests of those various sections. The opening ceremonies will take place October 1st and 2nd, when an address will be delivered by Hon. Jos. R. Hawley, who was president of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. There will be an occupation of the state Guard, prize drill, rifle shooting and band tournament.

It is generally supposed that the term "dark horse" is of American origin. But Thackeray used it in his "Adventures of Philip" before it became current in this country, and in exactly the same sense as we employ it. "Well, bless my soul," Philip is made to say, referring to some mysterious candidate for the house of commons, "he can't mean me. Who is the dark horse he has in his stable?"

Mr. Scales means what he says. In his Raleigh speech the other night he said "We hear much about a free ballot and a fair count, I desire simply to say that on these rests the hope of the government. If in the providence of God I am called on to preside over this commonwealth every man in it shall have a free vote and it shall be fairly counted."

A boy found a woman's switch in the opera house and returned it to her. "Thank you, my little man," said the lady; "you are an honest boy, but I'm no, I'm not so very honest; but I'm a hair restorer."—Free Press.

Orange peel is now said to be collected, dried in ovens and sold for kindling fires. It burns readily and with great fierceness, and is safer than kerosene.

A Government Sheriff.

Mr Edward L. Green, Sheriff Auckland New Zealand, writes: "I received an injury to my shoulder in June 1882, and from that date until July, 1882, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniments, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as ever I did, and recommend it to any one suffering with pain."

No remedy more effectually destroys and expels worms from the intestines than Chamber's Indian Vermifuge. It is, without doubt, the best article in the market.

A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weaknesses and irregularities, I consider it without an equal."

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary they prove special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poison as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

A Mississippi editor claimed a desperate debt, and now when he sends in his bills, people come and pay him promptly. There is nothing like making a community fear and respect you.

"Have you failed?" inquired the Major of the colonel a few mornings since. "No what gave you that idea?" "Well, I don't know," answered the major, "except that I see you have bought a stylish turnout."

The Scientific American, after giving several remedies tested for destroying cabbage worms, says: "The satisfactory remedy tested, however, consisted of a mixture of one-half pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. This was applied August 24th; an examination the following day showed many, if not all, the worms killed." The remedy is simple and cheap, and worth a trial.

It is a singular fact that the first cotton ever sent abroad was raised in Burke county, N. C. John Rutledge, Sr., who had learned the hatters' trade in the old country, raised the cotton as an experiment, picked and packed it in bags, and carried the crop to Charleston, S. C., in his wagon, and sent it to England to test its value as a fibre compared with flax for making cloth.

Impregnation of the atmosphere of a sick chamber, when the patient is ill of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever or of any allied disease, with the odor of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid is recommended by Dr. Viland. Half a teaspoonful of the mixture will be enough at a time, if it is put into a kettle of water near the boiling point. The odor generally gives some relief to the sufferer, and tends to prevent the spread of the malady.

The Wall Street men are not all in favor of Blaine. A. M. Kidder, Republican, says that he and thirty of his Republican employes will go from Cleveland.

The Boston post publishes thirty-two additional names of leading Republican business men of that city whom will not support Blaine.

A fashionable lady ordered a bathing suit of the latest style. It came in a letter, in which was also a stamp for reply. She wrote back to ask which was the suit and which the stamp.