

# Orange County Observer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

HILLSBORO, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

NEW SERIES-VOL. XI. NO. 51.

## A GRAND PRIZE.

### Bible Competition

Two Thousand Dollars in Prizes will be Equitably Distributed.

#### READ OUR PLAN.

For several years past competitions of this kind have been offered by the Orange County business houses and manufacturers in England with the object of increasing their sales and interesting their customers in their respective lines. These contests, on account of the distinguished firms displayed in connection with them, have interested the Orange County business houses and manufacturers in the same honorable manner, and have excited universal interest among the people of the United States and Canada. Our company have decided to offer a prize competition in which our first efforts will be made to make it a grand and successful one. The intention is to satisfy every one entering this competition that they have been duly entered with the position which their efforts have earned for them. We are sure that this class of prize competition will receive the approval of parents and school teachers, and the instruction of the young at heart. The prizes to be awarded in this competition will consist of articles of sufficient value to be appreciated by every person receiving one as a reward for the efforts put forth by them. Our intention is to give the amount to be given away in prizes, varying in value from eight dollars to one hundred dollars each, and we enter into an honorable agreement with those entering this competition to distribute fairly Two Thousand Dollars in prizes.

**AWARD OF PRIZES.**—Ten of the leading ministers of our city will be invited to attend and assist in the award of prizes.

#### PRIZE BIBLE COMPETITION.

We will pay One Hundred Dollars in cash to the first person who correctly answers the following questions: Where was the Bible first written? How many books does it contain? Name three of the prophets. Name three of the apostles. Name three of the kings of Judah. Name three of the kings of Israel. Name three of the patriarchs. Name three of the prophets. Name three of the apostles. Name three of the kings of Judah. Name three of the kings of Israel. Name three of the patriarchs.

**AWARD PRIZES.**—The thirty-three persons sending the thirty-three correct answers which are received last will receive equivalent of the prizes that are awarded for the first and middle thirty-three correct answers. The last correct answer receiving the One Hundred Dollars, the next to the last the Twenty-five Dollars, and so on until the thirty-third prize for the last thirty-three correct answers have been awarded.

**SPECIAL PRIZES.**—A prize consisting of an elegant Lady's or Gentleman's watch will be given to the person sending the first correct answer which is the first received from their State or Province.

#### CONDITIONS.

Answers must be accompanied with stamps from the United States two-cent postage stamps for one package of Prizes Examined, which is the latest scientific discovery for cleansing and preserving the teeth. The object is to introduce and attract attention to Praxiteles, which is the only preparation whose manufacturers are willing to offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to any dentist who can show that it contains anything injurious to the teeth. A mouthful of pearls white teeth is the sure result of its use. It is recommended by the leaders of the dental profession everywhere. Ask your dentist what he thinks of it. Praxiteles is sent by mail, post-paid, and free of custom duty. Please send your answers to day. You may receive a valuable prize for your trouble. Address:

**INQUISITE TOILET MFG. CO.,**  
750 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

#### To Develop the Chest.

Before going down to breakfast open the window, and for ten minutes go through the following exercises: First, stand perfectly straight, with feet together and inhale the lungs with deep morning air, drawing in the breath while fifteen is being counted; repeat this eight or ten times. Then bring the arms forward at full length with the palms together and then throw them vigorously back, trying to touch the heels; at first it will seem impossible, but after a few days' practice it can be done.—Philadelphia Times.

One-third of the death among American Indians are due to consumption.

## CURIOS FACTS.

Buckles were first made in 1630.

Dentists use eighteen hundred pounds of pure gold every year.

Thrashing machines were invented by Menzies, a Scotchman, in 1732.

The snare drum was brought into Europe by the Saracens, about 703.

A 110-ton gun can fire two shots a minute, each discharge costing \$1375.

The Davy safety lamp for miners was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1815.

It is reported to have rained alligators during a recent severe rain-storm at Ottumwa, Iowa.

The exact physical centre of the United States is a gravestone in a cemetery, at Fort Riley, Kan.

The color of the shark's egg is black, of leathery texture, thin, tough and in form similar to a hand barrow.

Six hours a day is said to be obligatory upon the German Kaiser's children for study under the direction of tutors.

Altogether the streets of London are traversed to-day by something like 2300 omnibuses and 1100 tramway cars.

A New Hampshire cure for sore throat is to wear about the neck a stocking in the toe of which a potato has been tied.

Probably the largest artificial stone in the world forms the basis of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, on Bedlow's Island, New York Harbor.

A postage stamp of the original value of about sixteen cents was sold by auction in London recently for \$240. It was a Moldavian eighty-one paras postage stamp.

So well trained are a pair of horses owned by a farmer in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, that they pull a harrow regularly across a field, from morning until night, without a driver.

Chrysanthemums are a favorite dish in Japan, being steeped in water and served as a salad. During November and December bunches of these flowers, washed and carefully displayed, may be seen in the stores of the country.

The highest viaducts and bridges in the world are St. Giustina, Tyrol, 460 feet high, 197 feet long, without piers; Garabit, France, 496 feet high, 1862 feet long, stone and iron; Du Viar (proposed), France, 382 feet high, 1508 feet long, iron arch; Forth, 375 feet, steel.

A guest at Sir W. C. Brooke's lodge, in the Forest of Gwentanar, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, recently performed the extraordinary feat of killing two deer with one shot from his rifle. The bullet struck the backbone of one stag and was deflected into the chest of another, both instantly falling dead.

Porcupines, which abound in the lumber woods of Northwestern Pennsylvania, are great pests around the camps. They are passionately fond of salt, and should the four sides of the camp shanty be salted from ground to roof these little animals would eat it down over the very heads of the inmates, and not leave a splinter of it to mark where it stood.

Although there are numerous varieties of the common sugar cane, only a few are widely cultivated, those which are propagated by cuttings, or shoots retaining all the characters and peculiarities of the parent plant. The chief variety cultivated is the Bourbon or Otaheite in the West Indies and Mauritius, and, under other names, in the East Indies and Polynesia.

#### Kentucky Camp Meetings.

A writer claims that camp meetings originated in Kentucky in the year 1800, at Gasper River Church, in Logan County, and became established during the great Kentucky revival early in the century. It is claimed that both Presbyterians and Methodists participated in the earlier meetings, though the camp meeting is now looked upon as distinctly a Methodist institution. The great revival is one of the curious things in Kentucky history, and its effects are still visible in other things besides camp meetings, granting these religious open air gatherings to have had the origin attributed to them. Something of the spirit of the old camp meetings yet survives in the "holiness meetings," but the camp meeting has in this time developed some varieties that have no kinship with the holiness and religion fervor that swept the Western country when Kentucky was an infant commonwealth.—Louisville Courier Journal.

## HILL HITS HARD.

THE NEW YORK SENATOR'S MASTERLY ADDRESS AT BUFFALO—DEMONSTRATING PROTECTION AND THE FORCE BILL.

Senator David B. Hill spoke as follows to an immense assemblage at Buffalo, N. Y.:

I am here to-night to aid in the promotion of Democratic principles and to advocate the election of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

No apology or explanation is needed for my course. For over ten years it has been my custom at each annual election to appear before my fellow-citizens and contribute my share towards the discussion of the political questions of the hour. You did not believe that this campaign would prove an exception to the usual rule and you are not disappointed.

Among honorable men the loyal discharge of political duty outweighs all minor considerations; and in this crisis of our country's history and in this great emergency in our party's affairs individual disappointments or even alleged personal injustices should be subordinated in the faithful performance of political obligations, not as a mere matter of expediency but from a high and stern sense of duty.

Permit me to suggest that we have all of us now a mission to fulfill. Petty jealousies must be dismissed; regular organizations must be respected; party discipline must be enforced; dissensions must be healed and apathy must give way to enthusiasm, in order that the grand old party to which we are proud to belong may secure the triumph of right principles and work out the noble destiny which ought surely to await it.

The control of this Government for many years to come by one or the other of the two great political parties is the prize at hazard in the pending contest, in which all other considerations should sink into insignificance.

These are not merely formal words, intended to arouse the lethargy or to soothe the wounded feelings of earnest friends, but are a fit supplement to the sentiments which I had the honor of expressing before the Democratic State Convention at Albany in February last, immediately after its action unanimously instructing the delegates from my native State to present my name as its first choice to the approaching National convention. I then said:

"And now you must pardon me while I run counter to your feelings to say that the choice of your next standard-bearer is a matter of the very least importance, being strictly subordinate to the supreme object—a Democratic National victory next November."

I meant what I said on that occasion and I reiterate it now. The test of true Democracy is the support of regular party nominations, irrespective of questions of personal pride, one's own ambition or individual preferences.

#### FEDERAL TAXATION.

The two great political parties of the country are divided upon the all-important subject of Federal taxation. Unjust taxation is the essence of tyranny. It oppresses the rich, it robs the poor, it interrupts business activity and fosters public discontent. The American Revolution was largely produced by a little tax upon tea which our forefathers refused to pay. They incurred the perils of rebellion and the pains of outlawry rather than submit to unreasonable taxation. The best thought of the American people may well be engaged in devising the most equitable and comprehensive scheme for the proper distribution of the burdens of government. The subject becomes yearly more important as the expenses of administration annually increase.

How shall the enormous expenditures of the Government be provided for? How shall its necessary revenues be raised? It is conceded by both parties that the best and easiest method of realizing the needed revenue is by taxation upon foreign imports. It is also admitted that a few internal taxes should be permitted to exist, but that the main and principal revenues should be derived from the imposition of tariff duties. Upon this point there is no substantial division of sentiment. It is true that there are some extreme men, now ostensibly acting with the Democratic Party, but who do not control its councils or policy, who are opposed to all tariff taxation and favor direct taxation as the best means of meeting our National expenditures, in substantially the same manner that our State taxes are raised.

There can be no reasonable doubt that tariff taxation will continue to be the permanent policy of the Government, notwithstanding the opinions of these sincere but impracticable theorists who advise its abandonment.

#### THE PRECISE ISSUE.

The dispute between the two parties arises over the extent, effect and objects of our taxation. Shall tariff taxation be imposed for revenue only or shall it be used for the purpose of fostering private industries?

This is stating the question as nearly as I am capable of doing it. The proposition involves the power of the Government, the true purposes of taxation, the propriety of the exercise of the two methods proposed, and the results produced relating upon the taxpayer and the country. The power of the Govern-

ment to raise revenue by a tariff upon imports is undisputed, but its constitutional power to impose a tariff for any other ostensible purpose is questioned.

The conclusive and sufficient objection to a protective tariff is that it is an abuse of the taxing power of the Government; it compels the whole people to pay tribute to a few; it is a system based upon injustice and unfair discriminations, and tends to build up monopolies.

The Democratic position is so plain and reasonable that he who reads may understand it. It believes that the true and constitutional purpose of a tariff is the raising of necessary revenue for the support of the Government—and that is all. Let the tariff be high or low as the needs of the Government may require. Let it not be so high or low as to create a surplus in the Treasury. The place for surplus taxes is in the pockets of the people and not in the Federal Treasury.

The Republican position is that the Government should use its powers of taxation to build up private industries by placing tariff rates so high that they will absolutely prohibit foreign importations or prevent any serious competition

with such industries. The Republicans believe that the question of revenue should be a minor consideration in the forming of a tariff bill, and that the fostering of some industries should be the primary one. They shut their eyes to the fact that they are unnecessarily interfering with the natural laws of trade. They ignore the value of foreign trade or

assume to believe that foreign countries will trade with us although we purchase nothing from them. They forget that reciprocity cannot be one sided. They appeal to the selfishness of the people and to their natural jealousies of and animosities against foreign countries.

The arguments of the Republicans in support of this system are inconsistent with each other, they in one breath alleging that a high protective tariff keeps up prices and in another breath that it reduces them. "You pay your money and take your choice." Our opponents are as versatile and accommodating in their argument in this respect as was the ignorant village schoolmaster who had made application to teach a country school and when examined by the local committee as to his qualifications was asked the question "whether the world was round or flat?" replied that it made no difference to him—that he would teach "that the world was round or flat just as the committee preferred."

I do not believe that our American manufacturers require the protection which the Republican Party seems to be so anxious to foist upon them, especially if they were provided with free raw materials as the Democratic Party proposes to do. We are already underselling foreign manufacturers in most or many of the markets of the world, and if we can compete with them abroad, especially in their own markets, there would seem to be no real necessity of taxing our people longer in order to enable our own manufacturers to compete with foreign ones at our very doors.

All that America needs is a free field and a fair fight in the race of life and she will prove invincible in nearly every department of human activity. It is a narrow and contracted view, however, that seeks to keep our country from contact with the commerce of the world. The Republican orator who boastfully asserts that the United States can raise and manufacture everything we need, that foreign commerce should not be sought after or foreign markets considered, and that our American farmers should be content with home markets and home prices, and that we can and should be independent of all the rest of the world, may gratify the selfish and false pride of his hearers, but he only exhibits his ignorance of history and his lack of comprehension of the true sources of genuine prosperity.

#### THE DAVENPORT FORCE BILL.

The last step which the Republican Party took in the direction of centralized government was in the attempted enactment of the offensive and injudicious measure now known as the Davenport Force Bill. When this bill was pending in Congress in the summer of 1890 I had the honor of speaking in reference to its provisions as follows:

"If the people are thoroughly aroused to the nature and inequities of the bill, the party which has conceived it and is now hastening to enact it will be barred under an avalanche of remonstrance at the next election."

The election of that fall showed that the people were intensely aroused and that the bill was most emphatically condemned by an indignant people. Yet immediately after that election the Republicans attempted to pass the bill, but thanks to the bold stand of our Democratic Senators in Congress, aided by a few independent and fearless Republicans, its enactment was prevented and the country was saved from its disgrace.

I have read in detail the prolix and preposterous provisions of the Davenport bill, and I speak not as a partisan, but as an American citizen, jealous of the liberty which my country's institutions secure for me, and devoted to the preservation of the simplicity of her governmental system, when I denounce this measure as a dangerous exercise of constitutional authority, a menace to our theory of government and an insult to the people of the States. It is an arbitrary act of despotism, justified by no precedent, made necessary by no political conditions, but

put forward solely to insure Republican control of Congress.

Like many other partisan conspiracies the Davenport bill is proposed in the name of reform, and its defenders pretend to find warrant for it in that provision of the Constitution which declares:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

For a hundred years this provision has remained in our organic law, and no Congress has been bold enough to exercise the undoubted right which its terms give under certain extraordinary circumstances to annul State election laws and place virtually the entire control of elections of Representatives in the hands of Federal supervisors. No Congress has yet been bold enough to exercise it because no great emergency for which it was designed has arisen, and no Congress, except the last, has had the temerity to place any other construction upon its meaning than that put by the convention which framed, and the people who ratified it.

Under what authority, then, and upon what plea do men thus attempt to subvert the Constitution, establish an immense army of Federal spies, incur an expense of many millions, set one class of officers against another, annul State laws and make partisan Federal appointees the judges of elections.

There is no authority for it and no excuse. It is a policy of force and partisanship. It is the last arbitrary resort of an unscrupulous and tyrannical majority. It is the design of a party which, afraid to leave the question of its continuance in power to the free vote of the American people, is ready to employ any methods which will prolong its tenure of office.

Have you thought what an immense political machine the enforcement of such a law would create? An army of 150,000 workers and resources of \$19,000,000 for every Congressional election—all in the interests of pure electioneering!

I am astonished at the intellectual capacity of any public man who pretends to believe that such an exercise of power was premeditated by the men who made our Constitution; I am sorry for the un-Americanism of any person who does not believe such a bill as this to be a hostile blow at our form and theory of government, and I pity the partisan prejudices which prevents patriotic men from joining in the denunciation which they must feel for such an uncalculated usurpation of power; but I am surprised at the hypocrisy of statesmen who urge and defend it upon the ground of pure elections, and I am amazed at the audacity of politicians who have devised it as a scheme of party policy.

#### REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

The country has not forgotten the scandalous corruption of four years ago, by which the Republican Party came into power. It has not forgotten the enormous sums collected from manufacturers for the bribery of voters in the doubtful States. It has not forgotten those two epistolary incidents of the campaign—the Foster "fat-frying" circular and Dudley's "blocks-of-ice" letter.

And it is yet not ready to believe that the chief participants in those outrageous performances and the principal beneficiaries of this wholesale corruption are other than hypocrites and betrayers of the country's welfare.

The Davenport bill, instead of being in the interest of pure elections, is a direct thrust at them. To prevent such scenes as characterized the election of 1888 several States have recently passed return laws which, it is believed, will make bribery and intimidation almost impossible. New York has such a law. In Indiana there is one. Connecticut and New Jersey each have one. Numerous other States now have them. But the Davenport bill, if enforced, would practically render those laws useless, although its provisions are carefully worded to produce an opposite impression.

I will not charge that the framers of that bill deliberately intended to prevent the operation of those laws in Federal elections, but when we now know that a notoriously venal supervisor of elections in New York is the author of this bill, and when I hear men who sit in high places by virtue of corrupted suffrages take notice in their advocacy of this measure, I feel justified in the suspicion that the party which debated thousands of voters in 1888 is not averse to removing the obstacles to a similar carnival of corruption in future elections.

#### THE COUNTRY UNDERSTANDS THE BILL.

The features of this iniquitous bill I need not describe to you. The mere recital of them is sufficient to make them execrable.

Under their enforcement there would be danger of riot at every poll. The inquisitorial and arbitrary powers conferred upon the supervisors of election would not be tolerated at times of political excitement. The country would practically be paying for a household canvass in every election district for the information and advantage of the Republican Party. The sacred right of representation would depend upon the caprice of a few partisan officers. The conflict between the State and Federal

authority would be radical and violent.

Respect for law would be broken down among the ignorant. Free expression of the popular will would be gagged by a horde of unscrupulous partisans. Race prejudice would be engendered at the South—force party feeling, if not open rebellion, everywhere. Government would be a sham; it would be government by an oligarchy of office-holders.

If the Republicans should carry the coming election there is no moral doubt that this measure will be pressed again. The party which has so firmly entrenched itself in power; the party which set at defiance the will of the people by arbitrarily overturning popular majorities in the last Congress; which has obtained the means of profuse expenditure by legislative favoritism; which has created States to increase its political strength and which proposed in the Davenport Force bill to make itself the arbiter of every Federal election—that party will not hesitate to revive this bill at the very first opportunity, if a Republican President and a Republican Congress shall be the result of this election.

We must diligently exert ourselves to oppose this great issue of centralization which certainly confronts us. It presents a more serious problem than any commercial, industrial or financial question, more vital to our country's future welfare, more essential to the preservation of our institutions.

#### About Potatoes.

The greatest potato-producing State in the Union is New York, which devotes to the crop (round numbers being used in all cases) 370,000 acres, and raises 30,000,000 bushels, or fully one-seventh of the entire crop of the country. Iowa is second in amount raised—17,000,000 bushels—though its area of 187,000 acres is eclipsed by the 223,000 acres which Pennsylvania gives to the raising of 16,000,000 bushels. Illinois comes next, both in area and quantity of product, while Wisconsin and Kansas cross each other for fifth place.

The four New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, however, lead the country in the number of bushels produced per acre, the average for the four States being over 100 bushels an acre, which is attained by no other State except remote Washington, which promises to be one of the finest potato-growing regions of the world.

It is thus seen that the cooler climate of the Northern States is favorable to this crop, as to many others in the list of standard food supply. Indeed, the potato, as it is known and appreciated to day, cannot be successfully grown for any length of time in the warmer climates without the introduction of fresh seed stock from the higher latitudes. The Bermuda potatoes, which come early in the season to gladden the heart of the housewife with "new potatoes," are grown from northern seed, which is regularly imported, while the product of the island itself is shipped back to the markets of this country, and especially of the Northern States.—Good Housekeeping.

#### Unprofitable Professions.

Burglary as a profession is not a success in London. In 1891 there were 532 burglaries committed, from which the sum of \$14,532 was obtained, and there were 129 convictions of the crime. This gave \$27.40 for each job, without counting the numerous unsuccessful attempts. If only the persons who were convicted were engaged in the profession, then the average receipts for the year's work were \$112 each. It is probable, however, that the number engaged was much larger, as the burglar seldom hunts alone, and the effect of this would be to lower the average of receipts.

There is another distinct profession known in London as housebreaking, and its followers appear to have done somewhat better, as they operated 1729 times and obtained \$51,319, an average of \$19.81 per job. Of these gangsters, 105 were caught and punished, and if these got all the booty the average was \$517.70 per year, which is something more than a skilled mechanic can earn in that country. Even this is not profitable employment, since every year spent in prison divides the total of the receipts.

It is not probable that the profits of the two professions are larger in other cities, either east or west of the Atlantic, as London with its vast wealth offers exceptional opportunities for burglary and housebreaking. Even without taking into account the criminal character of the business and the big risks, it can hardly fail to impress the young man who is contemplating a start in life that honesty is the best policy, and that he had better learn some other trade.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.