

# THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

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**OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.**  
The Democracy of Ohio in convention assembled congratulate the country, and upon the election and inauguration of the Democratic candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States. These fortunate events and the wise administration that has followed have already dispelled the illusion that Democratic success is inconsistent with the business interests of the country or perilous to the rights of the freeman. The revival of prosperity and the increase in the value of property have already begun to demonstrate the beneficence of Democratic principles even before any session of Congress has enabled the country to realize the full fruition of their application by legislation.

2. We congratulate President Cleveland and his cabinet upon the auspicious beginning they have made in the necessary reforms in the government and heartily endorse their administration.

3. We approve the measure taken by the Democratic Congress for preventing the acquisition of unearned lands by railroad companies, and the Democratic President in firmly holding the public lands for public uses, and in preventing their unlawful occupation.

4. We reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1884.

5. We commend the administration of Governor Hoodley, and the work of 66th General Assembly, as wise, honest and economical.

6. We especially commend the fidelity of Democratic members of the 66th General Assembly to the pledges of the party in favor of licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and we denounce the fraud and hypocrisy of the Republicans in defeating this wise measure of reform for the avowed and only reason that it was proposed by Democrats.

7. The Democratic party is, as always has been, opposed to the summary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private enterprise and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against evils resulting therefrom by a judicious device, and properly graded license system.

8. The Democratic party is, and always has been, a party of the people, and of the agricultural and wool growing interests, the enemy of monopoly and the friend of labor; in whose hands the interests of the working men are, and always will be, safe; and we favor arbitration as the best means of settling the difference between labor and its employers.

[From the 9th to the 13th planks relate the local matters with reference to the penitentiary and local affairs, and pending amendment to change the time of holding the State elections.]

10. We mourn the death of General Grant. The citizen of this nation and State, without distinction of party, sorrow at his loss, and cherish the memory of his modest and heroic character, and his great deeds are among their proudest public possessions. We sympathize with his bereaved widow and children, and we trust and hope that his last words, urging "Harmony and good will between sections," may be so taken to sectional contention and hate may be things of the past.

**LEGAL FEES IN ENGLAND.**  
London Truth.

A case at Manchester before the Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster concluded recently after a trial of fourteen days. The leading counsel for the plaintiff had a fee of 1,000 guineas and a registrar of 100 guineas per diem. The senior junior had a fee of 400 guineas and a refresher of 50 guineas per diem; and the fees and refreshers of the two other juniors were in proportion. Altogether the fees of the plaintiff's counsel must have amounted to 5,000 guineas. The action was brought by one merchant against another in regard to certain transactions which had taken place between them. Whatever its value may have been to them, it seems to have been highly beneficial to the legal profession.

**SHERMAN AND ATLANTA.**  
From New York Sun.

In laying out a cemetery near Atlanta recently it was discovered that the ground was full of bones of Federal and Confederate soldiers. The cemetery was a battlefield of the war, where the fighting had been fierce. No body could separate Confederate dead from the Union dead; and it seems that nobody cared to make any such distinction. The remains found at Westview were properly interred, and the Atlanta people decided to build a monument of blended blue and gray, not less to commemorate the unknown dead of both sides than to mark the restoration of amity between their surviving comrades of the Union and Confederate causes.

Through a misunderstanding of the matter, or through pure malice, somebody started the report that the Atlanta people were engaged in raising money to erect a monument to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. A more stupidly improbable story could hardly be invented. There is no reason why Atlanta should ever build a monument to Gen. Sherman, and human nature affords several good reasons why it should not. Yet the silly report drew forth inquiries and protests, and it impelled our esteemed contemporary, the "Constitution," to remark:—"The people of Atlanta have torn down several monuments with which Gen. Sherman was connected. These were the blackened chimneys he left standing after he had put the torch to our homes and spread the ashes of Atlanta to the four winds. We have built in the place where these monuments stood a city that was brave and devoted enough to kind herself as a martyr to the stake for the stake for the Southern cause, and brave enough to accept the stern arbitration of the sword to which she had herself appealed."

**A BLIND CHORUS**  
OF SEVEN NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES—A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

Atlanta Constitution.

For several days past there has been a remarkable family of negroes in Atlanta. Their name is Williams, and they came from Wilkes county, North Carolina. They are a family of seven children, five of whom have been blind from their birth. They are the children of black parents who were slaves and ordinary field hands. Upon them were born fourteen children, seven of whom had sight, while seven were blind. The blind children were not only harder and healthier, but their mental endowments are superior to those of their brothers and sisters who could see. They went to Raleigh to the State blind asylum and were there well educated. Every one of them developed a remarkable talent for music, and on leaving the asylum organized themselves into a concert company and began to travel through the South. The oldest brother married a smart negro woman, who acts as guide and business manager of the party. They have been all over the South, giving entertainments, which have paid them handsomely. They sing and play on various instruments with remarkable skill. All of them have good voices, which have been well trained.

Their most remarkable performance are the exhibitions of their powers of mimicry. They imitate a brass band so perfectly that a person outside the hall in which they are humming would almost invariably be deceived. Their imitation of the organ is equally perfect. Each of the singers makes a peculiar noise and carries his or her own part of the performance, and the combined result is a deep music, very like the pealing of a grand organ. These are two of their many tricks. They are constantly adding to their repertoire and perfecting themselves more and more in these curious arts. They have educated the sense of touch to a very remarkable degree. By feeling a person's face and head they can give an accurate description of his or her appearance; and one of the sisters claims that she can tell the color of the hair by touching it.

The seven will stand with joined hands and any object can be placed in the hands of the oldest brother at the end of the line; while he holds it he claims that the magnetic current which passes through the entire line will enable any one of his brothers and sisters to tell what he has in his hand. At any rate, some remarkable guesses of this kind are made.

The blind negroes have given a series of entertainments in various negro churches in the city, and have created a great sensation among the colored population. It is said that they take good care of their aged parents, who still reside on the old homestead in North Carolina, in the same cabin where they lived as slaves, and where their fourteen children were born. The blind singers have bought the place and presented it to their parents. The brothers and the wife of the eldest manage the financial affairs of the combination so successfully that they have accumulated a snug property. The oldest brother is about 28 and the youngest sister about 16 years old. Various efforts have been made by professional managers to secure the control of this remarkable family, but they prefer to take care of their own affairs. They are all intelligent and remarkably well posted on matters in general.

**"SECOND WIND."**  
From Longman's Magazine.

The reader may be aware that in ordinary respiration we only use a portion of our lungs, the cells at the extremity not brought into play. This is the reason why those who are not "in training" and who try to run for any distance soon begin to gasp and, unless they are courageous enough to preserve it in spite of the choking sensation, are forced to stop. But if they persevere the choking goes off, and the result is known as "second wind." When the second wind is fully established the runner does not become out of breath, but goes on running as long as his legs can carry him.

I know this from experience, having been accustomed for many years to run three miles every morning over a very hilly road. The fact is that on starting the farthest portion of the lungs are choked with clear air, and the remainder do not supply air enough to meet the increased circulation caused by exercise. By degrees, however, the neglected portion of the lungs is brought into action and each other.

Now, let us suppose that a runner has run a mile, but has not yet reached his "second wind." He is out of breath and his lungs are choked with clear air. He is now in a position to be repeated by a runner who has reached his "second wind," and the result is that the runner who has not reached his "second wind" is out of breath and his lungs are choked with clear air.

**SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.**  
NEXT OF THE PROPOSED BILL TO TAX OLD BACHELORS IN GEORGIA.

Savannah Ga., Times.

There are a number of parties in Savannah who will feel a personal interest in the bill recently introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Connell, of DeKalb county, to tax old bachelors, and so we present the measures in for their consideration. It is as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the evil of too many old bachelors in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, now convened, that from and after the passage of this act all male inhabitants of this State who have arrived at the age of thirty years, and who have never married, shall be taxed \$2.50 per annum for the enjoyment of this unmarried state, and each year so long as they shall enjoy the enviable position in life of single blessedness.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid that the taxes so collected shall be appropriated to the school fund in the county where the bachelor paying said tax may reside, in order to pay the tuition of children who have no fathers, and that said taxes shall be collected in the same manner that poll taxes are collected.

The New Bern Journal says: Deputy collector Wood has returned from a canvass to Pamlico county and reports the crops as good, but needing rain.

Baileigh Chronicle: The Chronicle reports from North Carolina are generally very promising. Crops are beginning to suffer for rain in Johnston county and around Raleigh. Gen. Rogers, who is just back from Gates, tells us that that section is very dry.

The Winston Sentinel says: Mr. P. N. Whitman bought a tract of land of Mr. Joe Williams in Forsyth county near Yulkin river, for which he paid one thousand dollars. This year he sold his crop at Piedmont warehouse, 3,635 bushels for \$1.154, or an average of \$34.92.

Scot's Neck Democrat: The cotton in this section is badly damaged from frost. Many of our farmers are their crops are out of order by the late frost. Our corn crops are ruined by the drought, and had in the month of July, and now our young corn and cotton are suffering severely from dry weather.

Asheville Citizen: One of the Eastern county papers told us the other day of a leaf of Granville county tobacco which was 32 inches long and 20 wide. And when the leaves on either side were stretched out in opposite directions they measured six feet from tip to tip.

The sale of new crop cotton in this section is very brisk. It is being bought by Messrs. Hall & Pearson, of New York, and is being shipped by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Co., of New York.

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**NEW SUPREME COURT ARRANGEMENT.**

The following is the arrangement for the next session of the Supreme Court.

Under the change, the first two days of the term will be devoted, as heretofore, to the examination of applicants for license to practice law. Appeals from the several districts will be called as follows:

1st district, Wednesday, October 7th.

2d district, Monday, October 12th.

3d district, Monday, October 19th.

4th district, Monday, October 26th.

5th district, Monday, November 2d.

6th district, Monday, November 9th.

7th district, Monday, November 16th.

8th district, Monday, November 23rd.

9th district, Monday, November 30th.

10th district, Monday, December 7th.

11th district, Friday, December 11th.

12th district, Wednesday, December 16th.

**HISTORIC PETS.**  
New York Mail.

Seuirmans had a pet vulture.

Virgil was fond of feeding a butterfly.

Nero loved a staring as well as a fiddle.

Frederick the Great was a great dog fancier.

Caligula's dog converged familiarly with a sparrow.

**HE WAS RATHER DEAF.**  
St. Louis Republic.

A young man who had formed an attachment for a young lady, went to her father's house to ask his consent to their union. The old gentleman, who was terribly deaf, was standing on the doorstep as his daughter's lover approached. The front door commanded a view of a meadow in which a cow was feeding, and while Mr. G. was looking in that direction the youthful lover, whose heart was overflowing with emotion, commenced the task he came to perform.

"I am acquainted with your daughter," he said in a loud tone.

"She is a fine beast," remarked the old gentleman, looking at the cow.

"Your daughter," screamed the young man, "I have the honor to be well acquainted with her."

"She is a noble animal," was the quiet response.

"Pardon the old cow!" said the young man in a whisper. "I wish she was out of sight."

"I was speaking of your amiable and accomplished daughter."

"She is very kind indeed; never breaks down the fence, never kicks over the pail; never stays away like other brutes I have."

"You don't understand me, sir; I was speaking of your daughter at breakfast."

"No, I never put a board on her fence; she never does any mischief at all."

"Your daughter!" shouted the young man, frantic with excitement.

"Did you say I ought to let her?"

"No, sir; I was speaking of your daughter, the young lady I saw away from home."

"Oh, yes; I have plenty of room, but I think she is too old to keep much longer. To tell the truth, I have made up my mind to shut her up in the stable and feed her on chop-stuff for a few weeks."

"Great heavens!" remarked the young man to himself. "What shall I do? This deafness will be the death of me. I will try once more, and if this effort fails I will resort to pen and paper."

"I should like to say a word or two to you respecting your daughter."

"I shall let the butcher have her by and by—if he will give me my price," said the old man with emphasis.

As a last resort the young man pulled out pen and paper, and wrote his father a note, in which he respectfully requested that he would allow him to see his daughter. The old gentleman, who was terribly deaf, was standing on the doorstep as his daughter's lover approached. The front door commanded a view of a meadow in which a cow was feeding, and while Mr. G. was looking in that direction the youthful lover, whose heart was overflowing with emotion, commenced the task he came to perform.

**GETTING RID OF A DIFFICULTY.**  
New Yorker.

NEW TOOKS GOT AWAY FROM ARLING. Atlanta Constitution.

When the war was over I capitulated and accepted the parole. I reached my brigade back to Augusta, and I was ordered to observe my parole. One day, just as the family was sitting around the dinner-table, a horseman rode up with a message from Gen. Smith, of Meigs. The day before, while the Federal cavalry leader, Wilson, was being engaged with Gen. Smith, he said to the latter:

"Smith, I have a distasteful task assigned me. Notwithstanding that Gen. Tombs is on parole, Secretary Stanton has sworn that he is too far gone to be allowed to re-engage. I am ordered to arrest these fellows. I would like to do it myself, but I must have some one to see that they are properly guarded."

"Perhaps your work will be granted," said Smith.

"Seeking an opportunity for a moment's absence, Gen. Smith's horse fell from a fence, and he was thrown. He was badly injured, and he died a few days later. I was ordered to notify one of Wilson's men to see that the horse was properly guarded."

"If you have given out, get another," said it to Gen. Tombs. "I was the last words said to the horseman, as the clattering hoofs bore him away."

"In a few hours' time, Gen. Wilson was in the city, but I was called away by another direction. On my way up he passed through Crawfordville, and I informed Gen. Stephens of his arrest, but told him nothing of the fact that he was in the city.