

# THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

"For us, Principle is Principle—Right is Right—Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow Forever"

VOL X

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Job Printing  
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LANCIRVILLE MAIL—Tri weekly—Leaves  
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6  
A M Arrives, same days at 7 P M

LINCOLNTON HORSE ROUTE—Semi-weekly  
Arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 P  
M Leaves Wednesdays and Fridays at 7  
A M

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where for the same money.

Strangers sending for Coffins must  
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sional services to the people of Newton  
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ness.

Jan. 24, '88.—6 mos.

Dr P F Lgaenour,

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Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Sur-  
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modern improvements in Dental machinery. Ap-  
pliance, Instruments, Materials, and methods of  
operating.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain  
by administering Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial  
teeth without plates.aching teeth, root, ex-  
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Office on the Corner, back of Yount's Hotel.

A Word to the Public.

THE NEWTON BARBER-SHOP.

We are prepared to do all kinds of  
work in our line in first class style.  
Sobriety and cleanliness strictly  
observed.

Will do our utmost to make our  
shop a pleasant place to our custo-  
mers and patrons.

Careful attention given to Ladies  
and children at Residence or shop.

LEARNER L. MOORE Prop.

## SIMMONS

REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

**SYMPTOMS:** Bitter or bad taste in  
white or covered with a brown fur; pain in  
back, sides, or joints—often mistaken  
for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of  
appetite; sometimes nausea and water-  
brash; or indigestion; faintness and  
excitation; bowels alternately consti-  
pated and lax; headache; loss of memory; with  
a painful sensation of having failed to do  
something which ought to have been done;  
debility; low spirits; thick, yellow ap-  
pearance of the skin and eyes; a dry  
cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is  
scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to  
stand, deposits a sediment.

## SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse  
the liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

**LIVER, KIDNEYS,  
AND BOWELS.**

AN EFFICIENT SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bile, Biliousness,  
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,  
Constipation, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids,  
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,  
Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as  
the best family medicine

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z Stamp on the Seal of Wrapper.

**J. M. ZOLLIN & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

THE PULPIT IN THE MIDDLE  
AGES.

BY JAMES PARSONS.

New York Ledger.

Students of history have been  
examining of late the ancient man-  
ners of Europe to see what kind of  
sermons were preached six or seven  
hundred years ago, when the Church  
was an institution which over-  
ruled and controlled all others. From  
the specimens given and the com-  
ments of investigators, we may con-  
clude that the famous preachers of  
old followed about the same methods  
as the famous preachers of to-day.  
It is not certain that the art of  
preaching has been greatly improved  
in modern times.

There were preachers of all the  
types now known to us: out-of-door  
preachers, revivalists, preachers  
skilled in addressing learned audi-  
ences, and some who were noted for  
preaching to children.

There was a prodigious amount of  
preaching done in the Middle Ages.

Besides the two Sunday sermons  
and those on holy days, sermons  
were delivered at almost every kind  
of solemnity and festival. Councils  
and synods were, of course, opened  
with a sermon. A sermon was  
preached at the coronation of kings,  
upon the admission of knights, at  
the opening of tournaments, parlia-  
ments, negotiations, fairs and  
markets. When the pilgrims set  
out on their long journey to distant  
shores, a sermon was preached to  
them, and on their return home they  
were welcomed with another sermon.  
The arrival and departure of an  
ambassador were dignified in the same  
manner. Betrothals, weddings, and  
wedding feasts, all had their special  
sermons, and every kind of univer-  
sally accompanied by a sermon.

Begging sermons were in great  
vogue during this period. Vast  
importance was attached to the giv-  
ing of alms, particularly to the poor.  
People were urged in many of these  
sermons not to put off giving alms  
until they were dead. Here is a  
passage from a begging sermon de-  
livered in France before Columbus  
was born:

"When a man comes to dinner in  
the evening at the house of one of  
his neighbors or friends, his host  
sends a servant for him with a lan-  
tern, to keep him from stumbling  
and falling in the mud. But if the  
servant carries that lantern behind  
the guest's back, surely it would not  
tender him from stumbling or falling.  
So it is, also, with the alms which  
you put away to be distributed after  
your death. You prepare a lantern  
which will be carried behind your  
back. Give during your lifetime,  
and carry the lantern before you, or  
a poor man will die of cold and hun-  
ger. I say to those who let him die,  
that their alms will not hinder them  
from stumbling and falling into the  
abyss of hell."

Notwithstanding the solemnity of  
pulpit themes, preachers were noted  
then, as they are now, for their  
inclination to merriment. The  
people, too, were a ware of the great  
difference often existing between  
preaching and practice. Satirical  
anecdotes of the popular preachers  
were part of the staple of conversa-  
tion.

The effect of preaching upon the  
appetite of the speaker was early  
recognized, and a bountiful repast  
was always provided when a famous  
preacher was expected to hold forth.  
A story was current of an arch-  
deacon, who was so impatient for  
the annual feast that he strode  
through the church, where several  
noble ladies were waiting for the  
sermon, and hurried to the vestry  
before the altar, and began to eat  
his dinner without ceremony. One  
of the ladies came in search of the  
preacher.

"Why, Lord Arch-Deacon," said  
she, "from the beginning of the day  
we have been waiting for you."  
"Oh!" said he, in reply, "I don't  
care about preaching."

"Very well," said the lady; "the  
good confided to you the care of our  
souls evidently did not take much  
interest in them."

Another clergyman—the Bishop of  
Cambria—who had hurried through  
his sermon to get at the feast which  
was to follow it, scolded the servants  
violently because the dinner was

not ready.

"What!" cried one of his hearers.  
"You who have preached patience to  
us, can you not show a little  
patience?"

"My dear friend," he replied, "I  
owe you an example of patience, but  
I am in no hurry to pay my debt,  
and you must grant me credit."

But the preachers had their turn  
in satirizing the auditors. It was  
quite as common, six hundred years  
ago, for people to fall asleep under  
a sermon as it now is. A story is  
related of an abbot who was preach-  
ing to the monks of his monastery,  
and observed that a large number of  
them were asleep in their seats. He  
paused a moment, then suddenly  
began again in louder voice:

"Once upon a time there was a  
king who was named Arthur."

At these words all eyes were open-  
ed and every head was erect. The  
preacher then resumed:

"When I speak of God you sleep,  
and to hear fables you awake."

Many other expedients are record-  
ed in the old manuscripts. One  
preacher, who was declaiming against  
the malice of women, noticed that  
many of the ladies present were of  
fended. He changed the subject  
thus:

"Do you wish now," said he, "that  
I should speak to you of the good  
woman? I am going to talk to you  
of that old woman yonder whom I  
perceive fast asleep. For God's sake,  
if any one has a pill, let him wake  
her. Those who sleep during the  
sermon are sure to be wide awake at  
the table."

It is evident, also, that a good  
many men were in the habit of going  
out before the sermon began. We  
know this because many of the ser-  
mons which have come down to us  
contain passages in which this cus-  
tom is reproved.

It is very evident that women  
were then, as now, more under the  
influence of the priests than men.  
At the same time the preachers were  
remarkably free in their comments  
upon the follies of the sex. They  
were as severe in decanting upon  
excesses in dress and decorations as  
the Puritans of a later day. One  
of the old sermonizers explained why  
women are not permitted to preach:

"In the first place," said he, "be-  
cause they have not sufficient intelli-  
gence; secondly, because an inferior  
part has been assigned them; and  
finally, in memory of the folly of the  
first woman, who, according to St.  
Bernard, by opening her mouth once,  
overturned the world."

One of the most ancient customs  
of the church was the separation of  
men and women during service. As  
there were no pews in the old  
churches, ladies of rank set during  
the sermon upon stools, or cushions,  
brought by their servants. The  
rest of the congregation sat upon  
benches provided, and kept in the  
church. It was formerly supposed  
that the whole congregation remain-  
ed standing during the sermon, and  
this was certainly the case during  
the first centuries. It is now  
known that as early as the  
twelfth century seats were gener-  
ally provided for the congregation.  
Even St. Augustine alludes to his  
auditors as being seated.

It is certain that congregations  
were far from being as quiet and  
orderly as at the present time. In  
many ancient sermons we find such  
interjections as this:

"For God's sake, brethren, be  
silent and keep still, for you know  
that when the hearers are quiet the  
preacher endeavors to speak better,  
and the people get more profit from  
what he says."

It was doubtless the uneasiness of  
the audience, most of whom sat on  
hard benches without backs, that  
compelled the ancient preachers to  
tell stories and fables to stimulate  
the attention of the people. All the  
fables of Æsop were used again and  
again in illustration of moral truths,  
and certain anecdotes occur repeat-  
edly in sermons, showing they were  
part of the common stock of the  
pulpit. Here is a specimen of their  
mode of utilizing popular anec-  
dotes:

"St. Martin, with the edge of his  
sword, cut his cloak in halves and  
gave one of them to a poor man,  
knowing that one day God would  
render it to him again. Ah! that  
was a beautiful stroke. No, never  
has there been so beautiful a piece  
of swordsmanship. Enough and too  
many songs have been sung upon  
it and upon Oliver. It is said  
that Roland clef the head of a man  
even to the jawbone. It is said that  
Oliver cut in halves the body of a  
man. But all that is nothing. Nei-  
ther Roland, nor Oliver, nor Char-  
lemagne, nor Ogier the Dane, has  
had the honor of striking such a blow,  
and his like shall never see struck  
to the end of the world. God! how  
many poor traps we see unclad,  
without shoes, and no Martin appears  
to cover them."

Such were the sermons preached  
before America was discovered. The  
great body of them were plain, sim-  
ple, homely explanations of the text  
and context, enlivened by anecdotes  
and fables, and ending with a vehe-  
ment exhortation to repentance and  
good living.

The Blood

Is the source of health; therefore, to  
keep well, purify the blood by taking  
Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine  
is peculiarly designed to act upon  
the blood, and through that upon all  
the organs and tissues of the body.  
It has a specific action, also, upon  
the secretions and excretions, and  
assists nature to expel from the sys-  
tem scrofula, humors, impure pri-  
mæ, and effete matter through the  
lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and  
skin. It effectually aids weak,  
impaired, and debilitated organs. A  
trial will convince you that it does  
possess peculiar curative powers.

## Supreme Court Opinions.

Digested and Reported for the Wilmington was.  
Journal.

Robeson County.—Williams vs. Mc-

McNair. (No error.) Guardian and  
Ward—Surety—Limitation—  
Creditors Bill.

1. That under the Revised Code  
the delay of a ward for three years  
after attaining majority to have a  
final settlement with his guardian,  
or to bring suit for any amount  
claimed to be due, or a failure to  
notify creditors to a guardian bond  
of the condition of the estate, absolu-  
tely exonerates the sureties from liabil-  
ities. If the right of action accrued since  
the adoption of the Code of Civil pro-  
cedure, it is subject to the limitation  
therein provided.

2. That the death of the surety and  
the lapse of time longer than that  
prescribed in the statute before the  
qualification of a personal representa-  
tive did not suspend the operation  
of the statute, if the wards could,  
during that time have proceeded  
against the guardian.

3. That the real estate of the de-  
ceased surty on a guardian bond  
cannot be subjected under §1436 of  
the Code to the satisfaction of a  
claim founded upon an alleged breach  
of the bond, until the damages have  
been ascertained in some proper  
method. Until this is done the rela-  
tion of "creditor" to the estate requir-  
ed as a prerequisite to the institution  
of such proceedings does not exist.

Johnson vs. Taylor, 1 Hawks, 271;  
Carmichael vs. Moore, 88 N. C., 29,  
cited and approved.

Burk County.—Salisbury vs. Western  
North Carolina Railroad. (Error.)

Right of Action—Possession Trust-  
and Cestuique Trust—Void and  
Voidable conveyances.

1. That the right of action of the  
plaintiff and of the trustee as against  
the defendant, arising out of the al-  
leged injury were plainly pointed out  
in the former appeal (91 N. C.,  
490).

2. That while the plaintiff in pos-  
session is presumed to be the owner  
of the land, it becomes otherwise  
where his title to it is put in issue  
and the evidence shows that he has  
only a naked possession.

3. That where the evidence shows  
a mere naked possession the measure  
of damage is nominal only—but  
where the possession is coupled with  
a particular interest the measure is  
dependent upon the character of the  
estate.

4. When the evidence showed that  
the plaintiff conveyed the land,  
including the mill, to a trustee for  
the benefit of his wife—that during  
the continuance of the alleged injury  
the deed continued operative—that  
afterwards it had declared inopera-  
tive and void by a judicial decree, on  
the ground that it had been executed  
by mistake and misapprehension of  
the draftsman as to the extent of  
the estate intended to be conveyed.  
That the deed was not void but  
voidable, and could not effect third  
parties without notice, to their pre-  
judice, as to rights and advantages  
that they acquired under it.

5. That if the deed was proved  
and registered the court should have  
instructed the jury that, for the  
purpose of this action, the plaintiff  
was not the owner of the mill and  
the land on which it was situated.

Iredell County.—Simmons vs. Corn-  
field. (No error.) Husband and wife  
—Will—Action to Recover Land.

1. That where land is given by  
will to husband and wife, they hold  
by entireties and the right of sur-  
vivorship will prevail over any attempt-  
ed alienation by the husband.

2. That an action by the remain-  
derman to recover cannot be brought  
during the existence of the particu-  
lar estate.

3. That when under the former  
law land was left to husband and  
wife jointly, the husband was enti-  
tled to all the products of the land  
when served *jure mariti*.

4. That where land was devised  
to a wife with a proviso, that it should  
remain in the possession of the wife  
and her husband during their natu-  
ral lives, and then to descend to the  
children of the wife.

5. That the husband and wife  
each took a life estate, and the chil-  
dren a remainder, and that the re-  
maindermen had no right to bring  
an action to recover the possession  
until death of both husband and wife.

Motley vs. Whitmore, 2 D. & B.,  
537; Todd vs. Zachary, Bush. Eq.  
286; Long vs. Barnes, 87 N. C., 329,  
cited and approved.

Madison County.—Briggs vs. Jervis.  
(Right Granted.) Appeal—Practice  
—Certiorari.

1. When it appears (1) that the  
appeal has been diligently prosecu-  
ted and docketed as early as it could  
be done at the proper time under  
the circumstances and (2) that the  
case was served on the appellee or  
their counsel and (3) that the under-  
taking was drawn in accordance with  
the order of the court and (4) ten-  
dered and accepted in open court.

Held, That the writ of certiorari  
will be granted by this court.

2. That the rule permits an ap-  
peal dismissed for failure to print  
under these circumstances to be re-  
instated during the term for good  
cause shown for the omission upon  
five days' notice. (Rule 2, § 11, Par.  
7.)

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for  
Cuts/ Bruises/ Scors/ Ulcers, Salt  
Rheum/ Fever/ Sore Throats/ Chapped  
Hands/ Chilblains/ Corns, and all  
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures  
Piles, or no pay required. It is  
guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-  
tion or money refunded. Price 25  
cents per box. For sale by Aber-  
nethy & Williams.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Increase in Cotton and Wool Manufacture  
in the Past Seven Years.

CHARLOTTE, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The  
Trade-man has compiled statistics  
from official reports, showing the  
growth of the cotton and woolen in-  
dustry in the Southern States dur-  
ing the past seven years. The increase  
in mills in the South during the period  
was eighty-five, or 51 per cent. of  
spindles, 654,026, 116 per cent. of  
looms, 15,724, or 29 per cent. In-  
crease in the case of the Southern States  
separately in the past seven years, as  
compiled by The Trade-man, was as  
follows:

Alabama—Mills increased 18 per  
cent.; spindles, 18 per cent.; looms,  
76 per cent.

Georgia—Mills, 37 per cent.; spin-  
dles, 90 per cent.; looms, 81 per  
cent.

Mississippi—Mills, 25 per cent.;  
spindles, 185 per cent.; looms, 109  
per cent.

Maryland—Mills, 16 per cent.;  
spindles, 36 per cent.; looms, 14 per  
cent.

North Carolina—Mills, 61 per cent.;  
spindles, 139 per cent.; looms, 226  
per cent.

South Carolina—Mills, 107 per  
cent.; largest percentage of increase;  
spindles, 181 per cent.; looms, 195  
per cent.

Tennessee—Mills, 75 per cent.;  
spindles, 188 per cent.; the largest  
increase; looms, 18 per cent.

Virginia—Mills, 50 per cent., spin-  
dles, 95 per cent.; looms, 27 per  
cent.

North Carolina has 80 cotton  
mills, against 49 in 1880.

South Carolina, 28 against 14 in  
1880. Tennessee, 28 against 16 in  
1880. Georgia, 55 against 40 in  
1880. Virginia, 19 against 16 in  
1880. Arkansas has added one mill  
since 1880. Kentucky one; Louisi-  
ana one. Mississippi two; Maryland  
three.

The total number of mills in the  
South to-day is 249, and consumption  
of raw cotton in 1886 and 1887  
was 401,452 bales against 316,062 in  
1884-85.

Report on the Battle-Flag Incident.

Washington cor. Baltimore ass.

It is stated at the War Depart-  
ment that in all probability the re-  
ply to Mr. Boutwell's battle-flag res-  
olution will be transmitted to the  
House before the end of this week.

The Secretary of War, it is said, will  
in the communication, admit that it  
was determined to return all the flags  
at a time when it was thought that  
no law rendering such an act illegal  
was in existence, but immediately  
upon the discovery of such law the  
executive order directing the return  
was revoked. It will be admitted  
that some of the flags were returned  
during the interim. Some of the  
flags have also been returned to in-  
dividuals during the present adminis-  
tration, and this too, will be admitted.  
It will be shown, however, by the  
records of the department that dur-  
ing no administration have so few  
flags been returned as during this.  
The War Secretary Stanton returned  
more of the flags than any of his  
successors. It will be stated that  
the custom of returning the flag to  
individuals suggested the advisabil-  
ity of making a clean sweep and re-  
turning all that remained, to avoid  
further bother. The reply will in-  
clude many requests for the return  
of the flags coming from individuals  
and organizations. The argument  
will be advanced that there is nothing  
in the law requiring the flags in the  
possession of the War Department  
to be placed on public exhibition.  
The law requires that the Navy  
Department keep its flags on exhibi-  
tion, but as it has none, the re-  
quirements of the law can hardly be  
compared with. Of course it will be  
admitted in the reply that the origi-  
nal recommendation for the return  
of the flags emanated from Adjutant-  
General Drum.

As Appreciated Her.

"We were married thirty-seven  
years," said Mr. Gardner Andrew,  
"and in all that time my wife never  
gave me a cross word. But I shall  
never forget the first time I chided  
her. It was on a Sunday morning  
when we had been married about  
two years. I found a button off my  
shirt, and threw it across the room.  
"Saw a button on," I said, in a brutal  
voice. She was a good Christian  
woman, and was preparing for  
church; but she got the button and  
sewed it on."

"And what did she say?" asked a  
little, bristling woman, with snapping  
eyes.

"She said, 'forgive me, husband, I  
had a great deal to do yesterday and  
forgot it, but it shall never happen  
again.'"

"I said the man, fixing his eyes  
on the picture of his dead wife, "her  
gentle words almost broke my heart.  
I could have gone down on my knees  
to ask her forgiveness. She made a  
different man of me and the world  
has been a different place since she  
died."

There was a silence as he finished  
speaking, interrupted by a general  
clearing of throats and a confused  
murmuring, as we all had good  
and the little woman's snapping eyes  
looked suspiciously dim.

Women, Devs are Dangerous!

McNamee Revere's Female Pills for  
Women were found to always give  
speedy and certain relief Satisfaction  
guaranteed or money returned.