

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XII. NO. 14.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890

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THE SECOND DAYS TARIFF TALK

JULIUS CESAR BURROWS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) opened his speech with the declaration that it is a theory and not a condition which confronts us. There could be no condition of the Treasury that legislation could not remove. If it was overflowing with surplus it was necessary only to diminish the supply. If it was depleted, increased revenue could be furnished. The condition of the Treasury to day was an overflowing one. What was the remedy? The Republicans would reduce the surplus by one theory, the Democrats by another; and it was this conflict of theories which had prevented the remedy being applied. It was a theory which prevented the passage of a tariff bill last Congress. In the campaign of 1888 the two theories were presented to the American people and after a full debate on platform and in press a verdict was rendered in favor of the Republican theory of taxation—a verdict so pronounced as to wrest the Presidency and the popular branch of Congress from the Democratic party and confer them on the Republican party. [Applause.] In the measure the Committee on Ways and Means prevented it had sought to execute the popular verdict thus expressed and to crystallize it into law. It had been thought that the Democratic party would acquiesce and permit the verdict to be executed, but the Democratic party did not propose to accept the people's judgment as final. The Democratic party was again in opposition, and the conflict of 1888 was to be renewed. It was again going before the people with an appeal that they reverse their verdict of two years ago. The Democratic party favored a tariff for revenue; the Republican party favored a tariff for revenue and protection—not incidental, not accidental, but intentional. He who believed in free trade must support the Democratic party, and he who believed in protection must sustain the Republican party. A tariff for revenue only was a step toward free trade, and the Republican party was against it. The bill was introduced as a measure of protection from the enacting clause to the closing paragraph. [Applause.] If there was a single provision in it which, in its workings, would inure to the benefit of any foreign industry, to the detriment of our own, such a provision was there by inadvertence, and not by design. If there was a section in the bill which would bring disaster to any American industry, or paralyze the arm of any laboring man in the United States, such a section was there by accident, and not by design. "In this bill," said Mr. Burrows, in conclusion, "we have sought to reduce the revenues to the basis of governmental need, without impairing a single American industry or depriving a single laboring man of the product of his toil. We submit this measure to the considerate judgment of the House and country in the confident belief that if enacted into law it will impart to all industries new impetus, relieve whatever of depression may exist, and bring to all our people a new era of prosperity. [Applause.]

BENTON M'ILLIN OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Burrows) in declaring that it is a theory and not a condition which confronts us "seemed anxious to put himself in antagonism with one of the greatest men of the country. In the State of Michigan there were 47,000 mortgaged farms, while there were only 43,000 which were not mortgaged. Was that a condition or a theory that confronted the gentleman at home? [Applause.] The average rate of interest paid by his poor, overtaxed constituents was 7-10 per cent. What remedy did this bill propose for these overtaxed people. In Ohio the number of mortgages was 291,000, and the mortgage indebtedness was \$930,000,000. What had the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means done to relieve one particle of this excessive indebtedness? Although one half of the people of the United States who lived during the war were dead; although the national debt—then over two billion dollars—had been reduced below one billion, the tariff taxation imposed to meet the charges of war had not been abated one jot. How long would the people stand this excessive taxation? Mr. McMillin read a table prepared to show the labor cost, and proposed duty of staple articles of manufacture, to meet the statement that the increase was necessary to protect labor. Wool hats had been made

last year to the amount of \$8,000,000, the labor cost was 22 per cent.; the present duty was 68 per cent.; the committee proposes to make it 111 per cent. Protection with incidental revenue. Why it was protection with incidental revenue, for it would be an accident if any goods came in at all. How would the farmer like the new method of robbing them proposed by the silk bounty? He would have to pay 330,000 pounds of corn for every thousand pounds of silk produced. And the worst of it was that he did not get the silk after he had paid for it. With the new doctrine of bounties the Democratic party would take issue. It was ready to meet the Republican party in this conflict and discuss not only the propriety of granting bounties but the justice of doing it. The country was not prepared for bounties, and gentlemen might as well take a back track on that question. He denounced the action of the majority in increasing the duty on tin plate. In stead of yielding \$7,000,000 to the Treasury, tin plate would be made to yield \$15,000,000. Gentlemen on the other side spoke of the victory achieved by the Republicans in 1888. This was a victory, when 100,000 popular majority was for the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Miliken (Rep., Me.)—Does the gentleman not believe that more than 100,000 Republican votes were suppressed in the South? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McMillin—No, sir; that is absolutely false, absolutely false. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Miliken—It is a known fact that during the last campaign money was used without stint; votes were bought in "blocks of five." Some of the people who put up the blockade to buy the "blocks" were rewarded with fat offices, and now it is proposed to pay the others in an indirect way.

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T. A. LYON'S "NEW PROCESS" OF CURING FINE YELLOW TOBACCO.

T. A. Lyon in Nashville Argonaut.

The tobacco must be ripe on the hill and of uniform size and color. Cut and fill the barn early in the morning, and do so as early as possible, before the plant wilts. Do not crowd the plants on the sticks, neither crowd it in the barn. Begin the fires at once, first sprinkle the floor of the barn thoroughly with water. This water is used to aid the plant or leaf in sweating. When the heat has been raised sufficiently high to produce a sweat, and this sprinkling should be repeated while raising the heat, as it will cause the plant to sweat more freely. Some tobacco will begin to sweat at 112 to 115 degrees, while others will require 120. At any rate, move the heat up gradually until the leaf begins to sweat—say it will require some two hours to reach the sweating point. When the leaf begins to sweat freely, do not advance any higher with the temperature, but rather fall back 1/2 or 5 degrees and stand as long as the leaf sweats. When the water is sweated out, the leaf will begin to crisp at the tails and dry off. By this you know the water is all sweated out, and at once draw all the fire from the flues, open the barn door and ventilators at the top, letting in all the cold fresh air possible. This will cause the leaf to yellow within 4 to 6 hours. At any rate, when the leaf is sufficiently yellow, begin the fires again. It may require a shorter time in yellowing than 5 hours. In raising the fires this second time, advance to 115 degrees and stand for 2 hours, then to 120 and stand 3 hours, then to 125 or 130 and remain until the leaf is killed out.

If you are advancing too fast the leaf will show red spots on the face and edges. In this case fall back 5 degrees and stand for 2 hours, then advance again. If you are going too slow with the heat the leaf will show brown blotches on the face, which is known as "sponging." In this case move up the heat.

After the leaf has been killed out advance the heat at your pleasure until the stalk and stem are thoroughly killed.

When you first begin the fires to sweat out the water in the plant raise 2 oak planks, about 12 inches wide, just over the two main leads leading from the firing places.

This will break off the severe heat from the tails of the tobacco hanging on the lower tiers and just over the flues and will keep the tails from cooling. After the sweating process is over, these planks can be removed.

It is a known fact that a ripe and well matured plant of tobacco contains from 75 to 85 per cent. of water or its equivalent. Now it is absolutely necessary to extract or sweat out this water, while the plant is in a natural state or before it assumes an artificial yellow with this water in it. The water will break through the pores when the heat is raised to kill out the leaf or set the color and is thereby called sweating and will blacken the leaf and ruin the barn of tobacco. It requires about 30 hours to cure a barn.

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she wins only a more or less conscious contempt.

The truth is that even in friendship we are all human, and it is well to reflect that if one desires to hold the regard of his friend, it is necessary also to hold his respect. It is sometimes wise to displease a friend for the sake of holding his affection up to its level.

"Temptation" writes Bessie Foster in the Baltimorean, "assails our frail humanity in so many forms that few persons have the moral stamina to resist its seductive wiles and the marvel is, not that crime exists, but that it is not more prevalent, pressed as we are by inward and outward foes, our appetites and passions and wild desires for wealth and influence often carrying us far beyond the pale of religion and even reason itself.

"Many young men who are reared in exceptionally good homes, and know nothing of the 'outer devil' until they stand upon the threshold of manhood, entering upon an apprenticeship with some dishonest man, or leaving home for a higher education, are first brought in contact with the hitherto scarcely imagined evils of existence—the dragons that are leaping with flaming eyes, and instigate appetite for the pure life blood of their would-be victims.

"Such a one, who has been trained to abhor deception, lying, and theft, is amazed to find that his chosen employer or associate, whom he had thought a model of manly rectitude, is guilty of these and even graver offenses; but the world not only tolerates but extols such an offender, his great wealth entitling him to its homage, albeit that wealth has been amassed by deceit and fraud—'shrewdness' they term it.

"It is a pitiable awakening for a young man when his employer stands before his unveiled eyes a moral wreck—one whom he can no longer respect, and from whom his own self respect and honor and manhood all counsel him to flee as from a mighty pestilence. Should he remain with such a man he is painfully conscious that he must follow his example, practicing the same deception upon unsuspecting customers, and striving after the same unhallowed possessions.

"The struggle with his better self is poignant, if not long, for it is no light thing to be thrown out upon the cold charities of the world, and in many instances, it is not merely personal suffering that he dreads, but the suffering that must be entailed upon the dear ones dependent upon him for a livelihood.

"In order to secure another situation a recommendation from his former employer would be necessary, and such he could neither obtain nor accept. He finds on investigation that a large proportion of business men in all the vocations indulge in similar frauds, and laying aside the conscientious scruples he once held dearer than life itself he consents to become an adept in the art of deception and dishonesty, and is commended for his sharpness and good management.

"The first deviation from truth and integrity being taken, the downward career is rapid and ignominious, for the dishonesty practiced for the benefit of his employer is theft when perpetrated upon the employer himself for the purpose of supplementing an inadequate salary; and the poor deluded embezzler is cast into prison by the merciless undetected robber, who, seated on his throne of wealth and power, safe from the law's demands, dares to treat his unfortunate imitator with scorn and contumely because of the folly of detection. Alas! alas! for the corruptions, injustice and false distinctions of this life."

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COTTON CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for May, relative to cotton, report the progress of planting and the conditions affecting seeding and germination. Planting is late, except in the Carolinas. In Georgia it is scarcely up to the average at this date, delay being caused by drought, difficulty of plowing and slow germination. From Alabama westward serious delays have occurred from excessive rains, overflow of bottom lands and flood from rise of great rivers. Replanting has been necessary where seed has rotted in the ground. Great scarcity of seed is reported in parts of Tennessee. Usually nearly seven eighths of the cotton area is seeded before the close of April. This year only three-fourths has been planted. The proportion in several States is reported as follows: Virginia, 55 per cent.; North Carolina, 77; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 86; Florida, 87; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 65; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 75; Tennessee, 57; Arkansas, 75—average, 75.8 per cent. In the Mississippi river bottom lands the fear of floods, as well as actual overflows, prevents planting, which will be actively pushed as the waters subside and danger becomes less imminent.

FINE PHRASES FOR THE FARMER.

Philadelphia Times.

It is hoped that the Western farmers will be duly impressed with the logic of Mr. McKinley. To them console for the low prices they are receiving for their crops, he proposes to raise the price of the manufactured goods which they have to buy or receive in exchange—their clothing, their tinware, glass, china and household articles generally.

The farmer may inquire how he is to be benefited in this arrangement, seeing that he cannot get enough now for his wheat and corn to pay for his tools and his clothing and other necessities. Mr. McKinley is ready for him. He explains that the existing depression is due to "foreign agriculture products crowding our home market," and he is going to stop that at once by increasing the import duties on wheat and corn. If the farmer should reply no wheat or corn is imported, and he can't see what good that will do him, Mr. McKinley is ready for him again. He does not explain further, but he assures the farmer that his bill is "for the better defense of American homes," and nobody ought to demand a finer phrase than that.

If the farmer is still dissatisfied, he can leave off farming and go into the business of sugar refining or manufacturing tin plate. Then the advantages of the tariff would be come apparent to the dullest mind.

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Johnston's Vegetable Nolandine, unexcelled as a tonic, liver regulator and blood purifier.

For sale by all druggists. The Nolandine Co., Richmond, Va.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS.

DYSPEPSIA.

I have for the last twelve years been afflicted with that terrible