

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

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State Library

A RADICAL DEMAGOGUE.

Raleigh Chronicle.

There was a pestiferous Radical demagogue in the last State Senate who made himself very conspicuous and disgusting to the Senators and the visitors by his incessant talk and by the persistent employment of the arts of the demagogue. His name was P. C. Thomas, of the county of Davidson, and if ever a good county was shamefully misrepresented it was by this demagogue. He was not "shut up" during the entire session, until the discussion upon the railroad Commission. He made a speech against the establishment of a commission, using all the hackneyed and stereotyped arguments which are urged against the proposed law and attempting to ridicule and make little of the arguments that had been made by those in favor of the measure. He was allowed plenty of rope, and as is customary, when small demagogues are allowed full liberty, he showed up his inconsistency so clearly that he will not be able again to deceive the people.

After Mr. Thomas had spoken as long as he desired, the fun began. Senator LeGrand procured a file of a Raleigh daily six or eight years ago, and began to read a speech published in it strongly advocating a Railroad Commission. After reading a short time he asked Senator Thomas if he had ever heard of that speech before. The truth dawned on the Davidson demagogue that Senator LeGrand was reading a speech he (Thomas) had made when a member of the Senate some years ago. The Senate applauded, the galleries smiled audibly, and Senator Thomas showed great confusion at being made to swallow his own words, and at being shown up to the world as a turncoat. Senator LeGrand had him on the rack, and he gave him as severe a rubbing by reading and applying his arguments as we have seen a man receive. He twisted and turned, tried to answer, but every word he uttered only served to show all the more his duplicity and his unworthiness to represent a consistent and honest constituency. It was a scene long to be remembered—and one that Senator Thomas ought never to be allowed to forget.

We allude to the above incident today because we have seen a circular issued by Mr. Thomas in which he says that "at the request" of his "friends from all parts of the 7th Congressional district" he has decided to announce himself an "Independent, Republican, Alliance and Industrial Union candidate for Congress." He refers to the demands of the Alliance and says he "heartily endorses these resolutions and demands." He attacks Hon. John S. Henderson and Senator Vance, calling them politicians, and trying to stir up the prejudices of the people against them. All this is mean enough, but he goes on to praise Hon. A. Leazar, (who was Mr. Henderson's opponent for the nomination), to give some account of the services he rendered the people in the legislature, and winds up with the assertion that the tricky politicians ennobled Mr. Leazar out of the nomination—or words to that effect. We have not the circular by us, but the above is the gist of it.

We say that the complimentary allusion to Mr. Leazar is the meanest part of the circular because the idea sought to be conveyed is that Mr. Leazar and his friends are disgruntled, and that Mr. Leazar failed of nomination because he is a farmer and a known defender of the rights of the farmer. We have talked with Mr. Leazar about the circular and he is justly indignant at the unwarranted use of his name by Mr. Thomas, and the specious argument made by Mr. Thomas based upon his defeat. The Chronicle knows—and the people of North Carolina know—that Mr. Leazar is an honorable gentleman and a Democrat "of the straightest sect," and no words of the Davidson county demagogue can add to their appreciation of his services. We are authorized by Mr. Leazar to denounce the card and repudiate every attempt made in it openly or covertly to show that he or his friends have any feeling of disappointment or would even allow such statements to go uncorrected. Mr. Leazar left Raleigh before the adjournment of the State Convention to make a speech in a township in which every Democratic vote was cast for him for the Congressional nomination. He will speak frequently throughout the district and urge every Democrat to give their earnest support to Mr. Henderson whose ability and whose integrity entitle him not only to the support but to the confidence and esteem of all Democrats. He doesn't expect Republican support unless he is opposed to the Force bill; opposed to the free

coinage of silver, and opposed to a reduction of taxation. Hon. John S. Henderson will be re-elected by an increased majority if all the Democrats in the district are as earnest in his support as Hon. Augustus Leazar.

As for Mr. Thomas—well, it will take the Alliancedmen (we mean those who have always been Democrats) just about five seconds to repudiate him, and to despise his pretended support of their principles. He is a nice man to appeal to the Alliance for support when he spoke against and voted against a railroad commission—the only measure that the Alliance asked the last Legislature to enact.

TO HELP THE FARMERS.

SENATOR VANCE PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL. Washington Star.

Senator Vance today proposed the following amendment to the Tariff bill: Whereas, from an early period in our history duties upon foreign imports have been levied with the avowed purpose of promoting the interest of domestic manufactures and drawbacks or rebates have been given of the duties on raw material used in the manufacture of all articles exported, for the same purpose, and whereas, for the encouragement of the production of spirits and tobacco all internal revenue taxes are refunded upon those articles which are exported abroad; and whereas, bounties have long been granted to our fishermen by a drawback of duties upon the fish used in their business, and subsidies are proposed to aid in the building and sailing of ships; and whereas agriculture, the greatest and most important of all our industries, has not been and in the nature of things cannot be aided in the same manner, and duties heretofore levied for that purpose having for the most part proved totally unavailing; and

Whereas, it is desirable to do impartial justice to all our industries, and to give no one an advantage over the other, and inasmuch as there is no other way by which agriculture can be compensated for its contributions to the support of manufactures; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into this country have been purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods, or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such farm products in foreign countries, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duties, to wit:

One half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel; forty per cent, of the present duty on all woolen or cotton goods or articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material of chief value; one half the present duty on earthenware, china and glassware; thirty per cent, of the present rate of duty on all material used for fertilizers or in the manufacture thereof; and twenty-five per cent, of the present rate of duty on jute bagging and farmer's binding twine.

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Western District—The weather has been about the average during the day, but the nights have been cool with heavy dews. Lowest temperature reached 54 degrees. Cotton shows rust in some places, but not wide spread. It is opening and picking has commenced. Rice harvest in progress in the southeastern counties, crops excellent and some weeks earlier than usual. Good crops of potatoes. The average rain-fall for the week in this district was 1.75 inches, which is somewhat above the average. A very heavy rain storm is reported on the night of 28th at Rocky Point, Pender county.

Central District—The average rainfall for this week was 1.00 inch. Heavy rains occurred during night of 28th. At Raleigh, Wake county, 2.25 inches fell. The highest temperature was 94 degrees, the lowest 52. The nights have been cool and unfavorable to crops. Cotton is still above the average, is opening fast. Picking is progressing rapidly and new cotton is in market. The tobacco crop will be a fine one. Curings are reported good. Fodder is being saved. Corn and potato crops good.

Western District—The weather has been warm and cloudy, with cool mornings, and dry until the 28th. Heavy rains fell on the night of the 28th at a number of places, the average for the district being 2.15 inches. The weather is unfavorable for cotton; however Saturday opened dry and warmer. Cotton has commenced to open. Tobacco is being cut and cured rapidly. Corn is good on uplands and lowlands. The week was favorable for making hay and fodder.

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

Durham Sun.

The country newspaper is the most useful and least compensated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages. Without the aid of the local paper, local towns are, as a rule, thriftless and dead. It is common for small towns to speak with contempt of the local newspaper, but the village newspaper makes more real men out of less material, more brick without straw—than any other factor in creation, and it is the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction as the beginning of a wider fame. The beginning of the local newspaper has always dated the increased thrift and prosperity of the general community. The local newspaper is the life of the locality, and the measure of its support also measures the advancement of the people.

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

The Ohio Experiment Station during the past season tested several varieties of wheat. The test, says the Baltimore Sun, was made on a piece of bottom land, about seven acres in area and very uniform in quality. It was in clover in 1889, and was plowed for wheat after removal of the seed crop of clover. Nearly all the varieties were more or less affected with stinking smut, the relative injury from which is given below. Each plot was exactly one-tenth acre in size. The yield is given in bushels per acre, and the per cent. winter killed, as also the per cent. smutted. Wyandot yielded 34.70 bushels per acre, with 20 per cent. winter killed and 2 per cent. smutted; McQuay 33.58, with 10 per cent. smut and 22 per cent. winter killed; Sibley's New Golden 28.03, with 42 per cent. winter killed, no smut; Valley 36.16, with 30 per cent. winter killed, 1 per cent. smut; Red Fultz 32.50, with 33 per cent. winter killed and 2 per cent. smut; Golden Cross 30, with 40 per cent. winter killed; Extra Early Oakley 25.54, with 60 per cent. winter killed, 2 per cent. smut; Improved Rise 27.45, with 50 per cent. winter killed.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1890.

CENTRAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Service, cooperating with the United States Signal Service, show that the week ending Saturday, August 30th, 1890, has been generally favorable for the maturing of crops. The temperature has been about the average during the day but the nights have been too cool. The temperature ranged during the week from 94 to 52 degrees. The weather was rather dry until the 28th, on which day copious rains fell. Some very heavy showers occurred Thursday night at a number of places. The average rain fall for the week was 1.65 inches which is 0.25 inches above the normal. September is generally a dryer month than August. The cotton crop is still above the average. It is opening rapidly and picking is in progress. New cotton is already in market. The tobacco crop also will be a fine one. Cutting and curing is going on, and the curings are generally reported good. The rains during August have, however, made in the lowlands a rank growth and there will be some rough, coarse tobacco which is too big for good treatment. The crop of corn, rice and potatoes is good.

Eastern District—The temperature has been about the average during the day, but the nights have been cool with heavy dews. Lowest temperature reached 54 degrees. Cotton shows rust in some places, but not wide spread. It is opening and picking has commenced. Rice harvest in progress in the southeastern counties, crops excellent and some weeks earlier than usual. Good crops of potatoes. The average rain-fall for the week in this district was 1.75 inches, which is somewhat above the average. A very heavy rain storm is reported on the night of 28th at Rocky Point, Pender county.

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Seneca Falls, N. Y., Sept. 1. The country newspaper is the most useful and least compensated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages. Without the aid of the local paper, local towns are, as a rule, thriftless and dead. It is common for small towns to speak with contempt of the local newspaper, but the village newspaper makes more real men out of less material, more brick without straw—than any other factor in creation, and it is the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction as the beginning of a wider fame. The beginning of the local newspaper has always dated the increased thrift and prosperity of the general community. The local newspaper is the life of the locality, and the measure of its support also measures the advancement of the people.

George W. Truitt, known as the famous Georgia cotton grower and propagator of improved cotton seed, lives in Troup county, six miles from LaGrange. He is a middle-aged, medium sized man—weighing about 140 pounds, 135 being energy. In approaching his home the first thing I noticed was that his barn was much larger than his house—a mighty good sign I can tell you. His dwelling contains four rooms and wide piazzas front and back. It is a cozy looking, white painted building, with fresh, pretty vines clambering over the piazza. The walk leading from the gate to the steps is completely covered by an arch of cedars which are so perfectly intertwined that they seem to begin growing in the air and grow downward into the ground on each side of the walk. Beautiful circular walks in the yard, flower beds formed in various figures, with humming birds flitting here and there—exhibited a guiding hand fairer than that of any man.

Magnificent orchards containing fruits of many choice kinds, and the attendant conveniences of a country home are prominently visible.

The barn is two and a half stories high fifty-five by thirty-five feet, with a rock cemented foundation. It contains enough last year's corn to last the plantation till Christmas, and stacks of any kind of forage. Oats, sorghum, millet and the like, are cut up by a machine in the second story, and dropped down into troughs to suit the appetite of the mules or horses. There is a well in the barn, and water is pumped directly into troughs which are fixed to serve each animal in the stable. The horses walk out of the rear stable door into a fresh Bermuda pasture.

An excellent steam gin, a neat machine shop in which all the plantation machines are kept, a good blacksmith shop, several well-built tenement houses—all in a lovely oak grove sodded with Bermuda Grass—help to complete the picture of this model farmer's home.

At the last Piedmont Exposition Mr. Truitt received one of the first prizes for farm exhibits. Mrs. Truitt was awarded several prizes for ladies' exhibits. Some of the forty kinds of wine, and the many varieties of canned goods, etc., are still there to add to the pleasure of its guests. From two graded Jersey cows Mrs. Truitt has sold this year 200 pounds of butter. She has sold enough eggs and chickens to run a small farm.

But to the farm proper: Mr. Truitt says he is going to make 100 bales of cotton on 80 acres worked by two mules. And these 80 acres were the principal attraction to the convention delegates, and not one of them denied the fairness of Mr. Truitt's estimate.

The land is gray, with clay subsoil. Several years ago it was painfully poor. It has been built up by high fertilization and good working. Last year it was planted in oats. It was well broken with a cutaway harrow in December. It was broken twice in January with a harrow, the second ploughing being squarely across the first. Then the rows were laid off, four and a half feet wide with a scotter, followed by a John-wing. On forty acres fifty bushels of cotton seed were broadcast to the acre, and five hundred pounds of Scott's best acid put in the drill. On the other forty acres five hundred pounds of Gossippum to the acre were put in the drill and list furrows. The cotton is thirty inches apart in the drill. Most of it was chopped out by running a thirty-inch serape directly across the rows. This gives the rows a beautiful regularity, and enables them to be ploughed in two diametrically opposite directions. (Think about this, its a mighty good scheme.) The cotton was topped about the 10th of July. It was ploughed five times and hewed twice.

Mr. Truitt uses level culture. He breaks the land deep, cultivates flat and very shallow. His lands are all well terraced and a home-made system of underground drainage—compounded out of a ditch, some logs and a plentiful supply of mother earth—is frequently used. By these precautions cotton is now growing as high as your head here, a few years ago, gulleys would hide all the animals in Grant Park.

Mr. Truitt says this land is 100 per cent better than it was six years ago. The cotton is called Truitt's premium prolific. The seed has been selected by sending careful hands over the fields to pick out the finest bolls. This plan has been car-

MIDSUMMER ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH.

The Manufacturer's Record of August 23, says:

Some idea of the activity that prevails in all industrial lines throughout the South, and of the wide diversity of this development, may be gained from a brief summary of the new enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record. In Virginia contracts have been practically closed for the investment of \$1,500,000 of English money in Glasgow; at Suffolk a \$300,000 improvement company has been organized; at Staunton a \$50,000 woodworking plant; at Roanoke a \$500,000 iron works; at Denville a \$300,000 improvement company; at Suffolk a \$25,000 electric light company; at Basic City a \$100,000 woodworking factory; at Rockland a \$25,000 flour mill; at Radford a \$150,000 water works and electric company. In Florida there is great activity in phosphate developments, and during the week a \$3,000,000 company, a \$1,000,000 company, a \$250,000 company and a \$200,000 company have been organized to mine phosphate rock and establish fertilizer works; at Fernandina a \$30,000 ice factory is to be built. In Tennessee a \$500,000 cotton mill is to be built, and two rolling mills, one to cost \$100,000; a \$80,000 brewery, a flour mill and \$30,000 powder works. A \$600,000 coal mining company has been organized in Texas, a \$500,000 light and heat company in Louisiana, a \$75,000 electric company in Texas, a \$50,000 lumber company in Arkansas, and two lumber companies of \$100,000 and \$42,000 capital respectively in Texas, a \$50,000 granite company in South Carolina, \$300,000 brick works in Washington, \$50,000 brick works in Georgia and \$50,000 brick works in Louisiana, and a \$50,000 shoe manufacturing company in North Carolina. Of smaller enterprises the number is very large, and includes saw mills, ice factories, cotton seed oil mills and many other enterprises.

With such activity as this in midsummer, when Southern people are closely occupied in getting ready to handle their great cotton crop, and when Northern people are waiting for the return of fall before taking an active part in Southern development, it is difficult to predict what stirring times will be seen later on in the season. In a month the cotton crop will be moving freely and money will be very abundant, and Northern capitalists will by that time be ready to begin their Southward march in great numbers.

SOW RYE IMMEDIATELY.

In a late issue of the Farm and Fireside it is said that rye for poultry is the cheapest food that can be grown, as it really requires no extra ground. Where the potatoes have been dug, or wheat harvested, sow rye, and it will remain there until spring, when the land may be put in corn. In fact, it only occupies the ground in winter; if desired for producing green food only. It will enable the hens to have green food late, and long after other food becomes dry, and will be the first to appear in spring. A small plot of ground in rye will enable the poultryman to cut it as wanted, and it will grow up again to provide other supply.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DEATH.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purged to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixr has never failed to remove a poisonous syphilitic poison. Send under a confidential guarantee by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

A MODEL FARMER.

Atlanta Journal.

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MANGOES.

Melon Mangoes—Select small, green musk melons. Cut out a small piece, remove the seeds with a spoon and scrape out the soft part. Make a strong brine, pour over the melons, cover and let stand twenty-four hours: drain and take from the brine.

Make filling for two dozen melons of two leads of cabbage, chopped fine, six white onions chopped, a tea-spoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves, a tablespoonful of grated horse radish, a tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of black pepper and one pod of red pepper; mix all well together. Fill the melons, replace the piece cut out and tie securely. Put the melons in a large stone jar, cover with strong vinegar and set aside for ten hours; then put in a kettle and let simmer gently for twenty minutes; return to the jar, pour strong, fresh vinegar over and stand aside all night; in the morning drain off the vinegar, last pour over the mangoes again, cover and set aside in a cold place.

Oil Mangoes—Put large cucumbers or green peppers in strong brine for six days. Wash and remove the seed; stuff with one pound of mustard seed, quarter of a pound of ginger, half a pound of black pepper, half a teaspoon of celery seed, and three ounces of mace; mix these ingredients with half a teaspoon of olive oil; fill the mangoes with it. Put in a stone jar, sprinkle with a pound of salt, pour over cold vinegar, press down and keep well covered.

Pepper Mangoes—Cut the tops from a dozen red, and half a dozen green peppers. Remove the seeds, stand the peppers in stone crocks, put a teaspoonful of salt in each, pour over cold water, and let soak two days. Chop a large head of cabbage, season with mustard, cloves, allspice, cinnamon and salt; stuff the peppers with the mixture; put on the tops, place in a stone jar and cover with cold vinegar.

Tomato Mangoes—Select smooth, full grown green tomatoes, cut off the tops and take out the seeds, fill the cavities with salt, pour over water and let stand twenty-four hours; chop a head of cabbage, two bunches of celery, a root of horse radish; season with spice, mustard, pepper and salt; fill the tomatoes, put in a jar, cover with cold vinegar.

Peach Mangoes—Pour boiling water over fifty peaches and let them stand two days; take them out and split them on one side and put to soak in turmeric vinegar for two days. Take out the seed, fill with a stuffing made of chopped peaches, mustard and celery seed, brown sugar, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, chopped onions and green pepper. Sew up and drop in spiced vinegar.—Courier Journal.

REED AND QUAY.

AN IMAGINARY DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE BOSSES. New York Herald.

Reed (Speaker)—If you don't pass the Elections bill the House shall not pass the Tariff bill when you send it over to us.

Quay (Senator)—Ah, I don't believe it. For value received in 1888 the tariff bill has got to be passed, and you dare not get in the way. Money talks.

Reed (Speaker)—But what is to become of me if we get a Democratic House?

Quay (Senator)—What is to become of you if through your folly we get a Democratic President in '92?

Reed (Speaker)—But think, my dear Quay, of our dear, suffering colored brother in the South.

Quay (Senator)—Leave your colored brother alone. It is the North we have got to save. Drop your Election bill. You are fighting while Rome burns—which reminds me that some of the papers already call you Nero.

Reed (Speaker)—Confound the papers! I want to be Speaker of the next House.

Quay (Senator)—Then pass the Tariff bill quick when it comes over to you. After you have done that you can do whatever you like. But first pass the Tariff bill. And don't go about with a sore head. You are a great man, but I know more about elections in half an hour than you do in a year. By the way, what is the condition of your fences? Perhaps you'd better go home for a couple of weeks to set them up and leave me to manage this circus.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep the fence corners clean.

Never hurry important work.

Nurse the backward corn crop.

Keep slaying bushes, briars, etc. Spade up yards; keep the fowls scratching.

There is more profit in feeding young animals than old ones.

A mixture of glue and fine sawdust is good to stop nail holes.

Make your pig pen a hog sanitarium—clean, dry, sweet and airy.

Twenty-five healthy fowls are worth one hundred half sick ones.

Next year's crop often depends on this year's cultivation of the soil.

Provide shade for your poultry yards during hot days. It is necessary.

Keep the surface of the soil clean around the trunks of your fruit trees.

It is no sign that the hen meditates harm to her owner because she lays for him.

If your hens lay soft shelled eggs they are perhaps too fat; put them at work scratching.

It is important that the corn-crib be cleaned out and fumigated so as to destroy insects.

Beware of that innocent, measly, abominable pet cat. We don't like it around chicks.

The use of the mower prevents the seeding of weeds. Cut down all growth in the stubblefield.

Keep your chickens tame. They do better in every way; besides, it is a great deal of satisfaction.

Forcing chicks too hard in their feed, where they have a limited range, will lop over the combs of cockerels.

THAT TERRIBLE COUGH.

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these things are the first stages of Bronchitis. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A grain of tartar baking powder makes 99 cents 35 per cent of each bushel, and is extracted. As usual, not put in without plates, by the process of CROWN and BIRD-EYE. These are made in the north, and never down or get loose. Are the best approach to the natural food, and by the best artificial substitute.

J. B. LITTLE, RESIDENT DENTIST.
NEWTON, N. C.
opposite to Young's Store's Building.

DR. P. F. LAUGENOUR, DENTIST.
NEWTON, N. C.

BAR-GAINS!
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