

THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XII NO. 32.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR



A pound of royal baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

J. B. LITTLE,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
NEWTON, N. C.

Written in Young & Starn's Building.

WHAT

SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES
Consumption
Scrophulous
Bronchitis
Coughs
Colds
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.
Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.
Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

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

That which... Largest improvements. Now...
You bargain. We have made bargains...
BARGAINS IN OIL
THE GAINS IN OIL BARGAINS WE ANSWER

BAR-GAINS!

Our ambition is not only to get you the best...
Mind This Now!
MISSIS VANSTONS.

Our ambition is not only to get you the best...
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WHY AGRICULTURE HAS NOT HELD ITS OWN.

From the State Chronicle.

Some days ago the Chronicle printed the amendment offered in the Senate by Senator Vance which provided for a rebate on foreign goods when bought abroad with the proceeds of the farm. At that time we called attention to the fact that the resolution showed how the farmer was taxed by the tariff more clearly than any statement we have ever seen. We also predicted that the amendment would be defeated by the Republicans. Our prediction has been verified, as the bill was defeated by a strict party vote.

We do not hesitate to give it as our deliberate opinion that this plan advanced and advocated by Senator Vance will bring more relief to the people than any plan proposed. It would save every farmer many dollars every year, and it would be a direct saving. Suppose the farmers of North Carolina could make this saving every year upon all that they buy, how long would they feel the burden that now rest upon them? Relief—positive and apparent relief—is offered by Senator Vance, and every Democrat in the Senate voted for it, and every Republican voted against it. Again was the issue drawn and the Republicans seen opposing every measure that would bring relief to the farmers.

Senator Vance made a particularly strong speech in advocacy of the amendment from which we make the following extracts today:

Mr. President, there is a very earnest inquiry abroad in the country as to the reasons why agriculture has not held its own in the general advancement and prosperity of the country. The object of this amendment which I have offered is in answer to that inquiry.

It is known, sir, that all of the efforts which have been made to compensate farmers for the increased prices which they have been compelled to pay for the protection and benefit of manufacturers have, in a great measure, proved a failure, and there is no pretense that the inequality in the wages which they are compelled to pay over that which is paid by their rivals in production has been equalized, nor in any way has the attempt been made to equalize it. The amendment is an attempt to remedy that evil. It may properly be called an import rebate.

It is necessary, in order to comprehend the meaning of my amendment, to look for a moment at what we do and have done for years and years for the manufacturing interests and for the other great industrial interests of the country.

In the first place, we give to the manufacturers what is called a home market, almost the exclusive use of the home market, a market composed of 64,000,000 of the richest people in this world, and we protect the manufacturers in that market by high duties, and even by prohibitory duties. We give the manufacturers free raw material; or, where we do not do so directly, we give them compensatory duties, which are equivalent to free raw material. From time to time we increase these which have been imposed for their protection. Whenever they demand it, we obediently and obsequiously give them their demand, and in the very language which they suggest.

Whenever they produce a surplus which more than supplies the home market, we give them, for the purpose of aiding them to obtain a footing in the markets of the world, a rebate of the duties on all the imported materials which they use in articles which are intended for export. Not only do we do that, but we give them a rebate on any foreign article which is used in wrapping and enveloping the product which they export. If they buy a bottle from abroad which is empty and fill it with any kind of concoction or decoction and ship it abroad, we give them a rebate of the duty upon the bottle. If they buy a tin can and fill it with any kind of manufactured or prepared article and ship it abroad we give them a rebate of duty on the can. At the same time, if they use in the manufacture of an article intended for export any domestic article upon which an internal tax has been imposed, we refund the internal tax on them. Having done all that, and enabled them to hold the market by prohibitory duties, when they undertake to ship any of their surplus products abroad we subsidize ships to carry their articles to a foreign market.

For the encouragement of the building of ships, on the other hand, we give free raw material, both for building and repairing, and then we have voted subsidies and bounties to the owners of the ships for sailing them after they have been built. For the fishermen and the meat packers

of the country we give a rebate of the bounties on the salt which they are to ship abroad. Even to the producers of whiskey and tobacco, when shipped abroad, we give a rebate, or we refund all of the internal tax that has been paid upon those articles.

Now the farmer can avail himself of none of these things, except in the export of unmanufactured tobacco. He manufactures nothing, of course, and he imports nothing for the purpose of re-exporting it, and therefore he can come in for none of these benefits. He gets no free raw material in his business. On the contrary, every tool that he uses is taxed, every chain and piece of harness, every pound of iron used in every one of his wagons, carts or barrows, every horseshoe and every nail that holds the shoe on the foot, every pound of salt with which he keeps his cattle alive, every pound of wire with which he makes his fence, every of his garden seeds and his fruits, plants and vines are all heavily taxed, to say nothing of his household supplies, which are taxed in common with others.

The consequence of this has been naturally that the farmer has fallen behind. It does not matter what a Senator says here and there about the prosperity of the farmers of their States. There can be no doubt, and we know there is no doubt, but what the prosperity of the farmer, be it ever so much or ever so little, is far behind his share of the general prosperity in comparison with the other industries of the country.

Now, it devolves upon you Senators who are the authors of this legislation either to repair the injury done the farmer by this policy which has been pursued for twenty-five years, or to justify it by showing that there has been no wrong, no inequality, no preference given by law to one class over and at the expense of the other. I say there has been a wrong, a great wrong, a shameful wrong done to the agricultural classes by this legislation.

Mr. President, we are all familiar with the argument used in support of protection, because we hear it every day, even by Senators who are some at times ashamed to assert it openly and stand upon it openly, yet bring it in a kind of a side-wind, that we have had a protective tariff for, lo, these many years, and we have flourished, ergo we have flourished because of the protective tariff!

It is called the post hoc, ergo propter hoc argument. I want to read what the great English divine, wit, and philosopher, Sidney Smith, said upon that subject in his address to the electors of Taunton, in speaking of certain abuses in the old borough system, which were justified precisely as the tariff is here justified, by saying that England had flourished, and had had this system all the time, therefore she had flourished because of the system. Here is the reply that that great Englishman made to it:

"There happens, gentlemen, to live near my parsonage a laboring man, of very superior character and understanding to his fellow-laborers; and who has made such good use of that superiority that he has saved what is (for his station of life) a very considerable sum of money, and if his existence is extended to the common period he will die rich. It happens, however, that he is (long has been) troubled with stomach pains, for which he has hitherto obtained no relief, and which really are the bane and torment of his life. Now, if my excellent laborer were to send for a physician and to consult him respecting this malady, would it not be very singular language if our doctor were to say to him, 'My good friend, you surely will not be so rash as to attempt to get rid of these pains in our stomach. Have you not grown rich with these pains in your stomach? Have you not risen under them from poverty to prosperity? Has not your station, since you were first attacked, been improving every year? You surely will not be so foolish and so indiscreet as to part with the pains in your stomach.' Why, what would be the answer of the rustic to this non-sensical admonition, 'Monster of rhubarb!' he would say, 'I am not rich in consequence of the pains in my stomach, but in spite of the pains in my stomach; and I should have been 10 times richer and fifty times happier if I had never had any pains in my stomach at all.' (Laughter.)

That is the post hoc, ergo propter hoc argument. We have had a protective tariff here for many years, groping higher like this man's pain, and if because of the genius and industry of our people and the fertility of our soil and the beneficence of our climate and the goodness of God we have got along, it is all because we have taxed ourselves, from a slate pencil and a tin cup to a \$100 suit

OF CLOTHES.

Mr. President, if the post hoc, ergo propter hoc argument is good to prove the efficacy of protection, it suffices to account for the great prosperity of the manufacturing classes and a portion of our people, it is not equally good to account for the calamities that have overtaken the farmer? If you can say that under the one manufactures have flourished then are we not entitled to say that under protection agriculture has declined? The manufacturer builds mansions and ornaments them with a great deal of free art, and counts his dividends which are piling up in the bank; the farmer patches the roof of his old house with taxed shingles and taxed nails, and scrapes the earth and skimps his family to the money to pay the interest on his mortgage. That is the difference between the two.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1890.

During the week ending Saturday, September 13, 1890, the temperature has been considerably above the normal which has been favorable for the maturing of crops. The earlier part of the week was generally clear with but little rain, the latter part cloudy with frequent showers, not sufficient to do much injury except in a few counties as Richmond, Mecklenburg and Rowan. Farmers are chiefly employed in picking cotton and curing the finest crop of tobacco produced in this State for many years. Fodder has been nearly all saved. Wheat land is being prepared and the sowing of oats has commenced.

Eastern District. The temperature has been above the average and the rain fall below except in a few Southern counties, as Fender, Brunswick. The weather has been generally favorable for saving fodder and picking cotton. Rust still reported in a few places.

Central District. Farmers are very busy curing tobacco and picking cotton, for which the weather has been very favorable. Too much rain has fallen in Richmond county, retarding the work there. Fodder is nearly all saved. Wheat land is being broken and oats sown.

Western District. Too much rain has fallen in some of the southeastern counties of this district, Mecklenburg, Rowan, etc., damaging cotton to some extent. In other parts the weather has been very favorable for picking cotton, curing tobacco and saving fodder. Splendid crops of corn in this district.

THE DIRECT TRADE CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee:

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the convention the creation of a corporation to promote direct trade at some point on the South Atlantic coast and another to promote direct trade at some Gulf port, each company to be capitalized at one million dollars with the power to increase to ten million.

The committee recommended to the convention the following:

Resolved, That the convention recommend the selection by the Alliance of each Southern State of a delegation of twelve members, and by each organized commercial body of each city in the South of one delegate from each of said bodies, to meet in Atlanta on the second Wednesday of January, 1891, to perfect the details for the organization of the two companies to promote direct trade and to perfect the plan for soliciting subscriptions to the stock of such companies.

This report was adopted as a whole. A subsequent resolution provided that the Grangers and State Agricultural Societies be represented and that each Governor of the Southern States be members of this convention. A committee, consisting of W. H. Fleming of Georgia, Governor Fowie, Governor Fleming, C. P. Goodyear of Georgia and Jasper Miller of South Carolina, was appointed to investigate the subject of obtaining charters for the corporations named in the resolutions above.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier

COTTON CROP BULLETIN.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for September are less favorable for cotton than those of August. On the Atlantic coast, rains following a season of drought have caused rust and shedding of leaves and fruit. The impairment of condition has been eight points in South Carolina and Georgia, and nine in Alabama. Local reductions are reported in North Carolina, though average condition is slightly lowered through heavy rains and cool nights. The general average is reduced from 89.5 to 85.5, which is a fraction lower than the record of September 1889. The State averages are: Virginia, 93; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 86; Florida, 90; Alabama, 84; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 93; Texas, 77; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 94. There is very little mention of the caterpillar, but the boll worm has been unusually prevalent and active from Georgia to Texas, and more injurious in the more western portion of the belt.

CAPT. ALEXANDER'S LETTER

Wilmington Star.

A report having gained currency that Captain S. B. Alexander, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, was opposed to Senator Vance, a gentleman of this city wrote to him in regard to the matter and received the following reply:

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 6th, 1890.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 4th received and contents noted. I authorize you to state that I am not opposed to the re-election of Gov. Z. B. Vance to the U. S. Senate.

I accepted the nomination for Representative from this district with the full knowledge that Senator Vance was the choice of the district for his own successor, and I assure you that if I had any idea of opposing the wishes of the Democrats who honored me with the nomination of Representative I would resign. I have twice voted for United States Senator, and were I again the "Senator from Mecklenburg" would vote for him again. The personal relations between Gov. Vance and myself have always been friendly. I hope and believe that the difference between Senator Vance and the Alliance will soon be adjusted satisfactorily to both. Thanking you for your kindness I am yours truly,
S. B. ALEXANDER.

HAPPY HOOSIERS.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, a farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store.

Jas S. Collins had four hands to pick 1,143 pounds of cotton on Wednesday. This is the more remarkable considering that it is the beginning of the season. Of this amount, Tom Sandler picked 325, Henry Cathey 311, Sam Reid 299, and a Roxy Erwin 208.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Dr. D. Reid Parker is to establish an Alliance paper at Greensboro.

It is stated to night, on the authority of a Republican Senator, that it is understood between President Harrison and the leaders in the Senate and House that an extra session of Congress will be called to meet about Nov. 10. It is not alone the Force bill that is regarded as important. There are several other party measures, including a Reapportionment bill, that the Republicans feel they must pass during this Congress. Several of the important bills passed by the House will be left unacted upon at this session, under an agreement that they will be enacted into laws before the 4th of March next. It is the general opinion will certainly not outlive the present month.

TOILET Soaps, from 35 cents dozen to 35 cents a cake. Big cake Laundry Soap, 5 cents, at T. R. Abernethy & Co.'s drug store.

FRUIT JARS.—Half gallon and quart, also Rubbers for fruit jars, at T. R. Abernethy & Co.'s.

ABOUT PRINTERS' INK

This is the day of printers' Ink, and the prizes are for those who use it. Your traditions and prejudices may be to the contrary, but the world doesn't care a fig for them. The man who sits and waits for his trade in these days gets left. Don't advertise don't quote your price list, don't see that your city or your business is represented in your patronizing territory, and don't stand up manfully, alongside those who are fighting for your rights and interest, and there can be but one result—striveling up. Good salesman, first-class articles, gilded credit are not enough. They are excellent, necessary—but not enough. Printers ink beats them in the long run. Uncle Sam's mails go every day, carrying their freight of special offers, new crops, long credits, cash discounts, job lots and lovers' tales from everywhere. And in the end your trade is seduced. It's the world old story of the honeyed tongue and the open ear. In the fierce competition of these days old habits and associations simply cannot stand the pressure. The trade is for the man who uses printers' ink—Ex.

A PEANUT FAMINE IS UPON US.

Inter State Grocer.

The festive peanut is so very scarce and high at the present time that the average street vender keeps his stock in safe with his money. The total visible supply in the United States is under 20,000 bags, of which quantity about 8,000 are held by St. Louis firms. When the fact is taken into consideration that the average consumption for the United States is about 600,000 bags per annum, it will be readily understood that the shortage is quite serious and that the price are justified. The prospects for the new crop are for a very heavy yield. The new crop is due after Oct. 20, and is usually not marketable until Jan. 1, from the fact that the nuts are not sufficiently cured. Owing, however, to the short market this year the new crop will probably go into immediate consumption, though at a loss of about 15 per cent, in roasting as against 7 for old goods. There are no nuts to be had in the producing district, and dealers are now buying from each other. St. Louis is now supplying Cincinnati, Petersburg, and Norfolk.

Every tissue of the body, every bone and muscle and organ, is made stronger and more healthily the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BILL FOR A NEW APPORTIONMENT.

News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Dannel, of Minnesota, chairman of the House committee on the eleventh census, to day introduced an apportionment bill on the basis of one Representative for each 180,000 of population. This would provide for a total representation of 445. Under the apportionment Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin would each gain one member, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania each two, and Minnesota and Nebraska each three. The only States to lose a representative would be Ohio and Virginia which would each lose one.



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A PERMANENT CURE

For years I was troubled with the most malignant type of Chronic Blood Trouble. After trying various other remedies, without getting any benefit, I was induced by Joe Schell, a barber, who has since moved to St. Louis, and who was cured by Swift's Specific of a Constipation and Blood Trouble, to take S. S. S. A few bottles cured me permanently. I also consider S. S. S. the best tonic I ever saw. While taking it my weight increased and my health improved in every way. I have recommended S. S. S. to several friends, and in every case they were satisfied with the results.
S. A. WAROUR, Midway, Pa.
A MASS OF SORES.
I am so grateful for the beneficial results obtained from using S. S. S. that I want to add my testimony to that already published, for the public good. I was a mass of sores before using, but am now entirely cured. C. McCARTHY, St. Louis, Mo.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

REMARKABLE RESCUE

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught a child which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. Her mother was a hopeless victim of consumption and no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store, large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

No one doubts that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy really cures Catarrh, whether the disease be recent or of long standing, because the makers of it clinch their faith in it with a \$500 guarantee, which isn't a mere newspaper guarantee, but "on call" in a moment. That moment is when you prove that its makers can't cure you. The reason for their faith is this: Dr. Sage's remedy has proved itself the right cure for ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of Catarrh in the Head, and the World's Dispensary Medical Association can afford to take the risk of your being the one hundredth.

To my only question—is are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk? If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist 50 cents and the trial begins. If you're wanting the \$500 you'll get something better—3—cure!

That tired feeling now so often heard of, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives mental and bodily strength.

FAIR — FAIR
FAIR — FAIR
CASH PRICES — CASH PRICES
CASH PRICES — CASH PRICES

Will be paid for any quantity of good SOUND WHEAT, delivered at the mill. We pay from 75 cents to \$1.10.

We have a good lot of "Mill Feed" at \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

This is a better and cheaper feed than corn or meal

Bring \$1.25 per 100, and cash on DELIVERY.

Respectfully,
NEWTON ROLLER MILL CO.
NEWTON ROLLER MILL CO.

Aug. 18, 1890.

TO DEBTORS! TO DEBTORS!

All persons who owe me accounts and notes that are DUE. Must come and settle. I need MONEY.

And haven't the time to hunt people up, and my friends must not expect it.
Respectfully,
GEO. A. WARLUCK.

A lot of latest improved BUCKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS, LIME, ETC.
Will have 800 bushels FULCASTER SEED WHEAT in a few days.

Parties who owe me for wheat guano, bought last fall, are reminded that their notes are due Sept. 15th, and I will expect them to be paid promptly.

T. R. Abernethy,
DRUGGIST.
NEWTON, N. C.

FRUIT JARS
Have received a lot of HALF GALLON and QUART FRUIT JARS. They are Flint Glass, and a better quality glass never has been heretofore offered.

Fruit Preserving Powders.
We have in stock an ample supply of SCARR'S FRUIT PRESERVATIVE. Also SPEARS' PRESERVING SOLUTION.

OIL CANS.
We have an excellent all glass OIL CAN, cannot leak or lose by evaporation, at 35 cents. Also 5 GALLON CAN, complete with pump, to fill lamp—no waste, no mess—double thick brass bottom, \$2.00.

EMPTY KEGS
We have a lot of new empty five and ten gallon KEGS, made of good heart oak Staves, which we are selling at reasonable prices.

Our usual full line of Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, etc.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
T. R. ABERNETHY,
T. R. ABERNETHY,
DRUGGIST,
NEWTON, N. C.

John Wadsworth



Full season 1890 he will beat New Fair grounds Sept. 19-27, Fair week, and October 14-22. Ask to see his colts at the Fair. This magnificent stallion is a thoroughbred, having as fine a pedigree as any horse in the South. Spring season, 1891, will stand at Newton, Lincoln, Deaver, Sherbills' Ford and at his stable at the Island Ford Stock Farm. Terms: \$15.00 to insure live colt. JNO. C. WILFONG, Catawba, Catawba co., N. C.