

THE NEWTON JOURNAL

VOL. VII. NO. 39.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and cures Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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

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

Best work. Latest improvements. New methods. Low prices. Aching and badly decayed teeth, treated, filled and saved. Gold or porcelain crowns put on and repaired. Teeth are usually extracted. Artificial teeth put in without pain. The best system of Dr. W. W. White's work. They are made fast in the mouth, never fall down or get loose. Are the most successful approach to the natural tooth, and last for the best artificial substitute.

MISSISSIPPI VANSTORY'S VANSTORY'S

MILINERY

Buying Elsewhere,

NOTICE.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED BY THE

FOR MEN ONLY

WATER

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

ARE YOU CONSUMptive?

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.

Hon. L. F. Livingston has a great many things to say about his trip to Kansas.

"The great day of the Kansas meeting," said the colonel, last evening "was the 16th. The country people came in from everywhere, until by 11 o'clock there was a procession of five miles long. It was the most enthusiastic gathering I ever saw anywhere. At one point in the line were 100 pretty country girls, all dressed exactly alike and all on horseback; then 100 young men on horseback.

"There were flags and banners without number, with cartoons and odd inscriptions. One, I remember, was a bareheaded and barefooted little chap, ragged and dirty. He carried a banner, 'Dad pays 10 per cent. and votes astray.'

"Then there was a poor old gray horse, at least thirty five years old, and you could see every bone in his body. His tail and mane were shaved, and his ears cropped, giving him a notably miserable appearance altogether. On his back was a lot of stuff protected by the McKinley bill, and an umbrella to shelter it. The umbrella had been thrown back, illustrating the idea of protection that didn't protect. On the horse's sides was the inscription: 'The remains of the old party.'

"There were hundreds of others, too numerous to mention that night again there was an enormous gathering. Though I had spoken, after Colonel Polk, that day, I was called upon that evening by a committee and obliged to speak again. My subjects were the McKinley bill and the Lodge bill.

"I built up two columns—one of luxuries admitted free or taxed lightly—and the other of the necessities of life taxed heavily. Of course I did not venture on the abstract question of free trade and protection, but pointed out the iniquity of that particular bill.

"Then I heard one of the finest public speeches I ever listened to. It was made by a woman—Mrs. Mary Lease. It was against the Lodge bill, and against the McKinley bill, and against Ingalls. Her denunciation of Ingalls was powerful. She is a tall, thin Irish woman, well educated and refined, and thoroughly posted in political affairs. I was so carried away by that speech that I tried to get her to come to our State fair in Macon and make an address, guaranteeing \$100 and all expenses. 'We need her right here,' was the answer. 'She is our best campaigner.'

"She is a magnificent speaker. 'The condition of the Kansas farmer is worse than that of our farmers, ten to one. The State is covered with mortgages from one end to the other. That has been denied in Congress and elsewhere, but it's the truth. I talked to 300 or 400 people, indiscriminately, and the condition there is truly pitiable.

"Absolutely, there is one tract in the western part of the State, nine miles wide by thirty-five long, where every single land holder has been evicted—every single one, and evicted on mighty short notice—and the two or three land associations holding the mortgages have formed a great syndicate in Topeka to cultivate that land themselves. They have sowed that great tract of land in wheat.

THE BEST FORCE IN SOUTH-EASTERN LIFE.

It can be understood only by a careful observer to what extent the co-operation by the best people of both races keeps down the lower orders, prevents outbreaks, and in numerous ways restores order, law and justice in a realm within a generation turned upside down by the most overwhelming industrial revolution of modern times. Doubtless the loss of wealth, together with the migration of the superior young men of the leading families, often works to the disadvantage of the negro. The new rich man of the South is not yet a substitute for the locomotive, but he is more than a mere free himself from the man's hold that rat could escape from the teeth of a terrier. After a few more futile attempts the horse again turned around, and this time found himself able to endure the sight of the locomotive. He stood for perhaps two minutes with staring and quivering muscles. After a little the steam was shut off, when the man loosed his hand from the strap around the horse's throat, and with it began stroking his neck, still speaking to him in the same low toned voice.

The horse became quite composed, whereupon the man again grasping the throat strap with his right hand, urged him toward the train as before. With many stops and starts, however, the horse permitted himself to be led again toward the locomotive, which, when he was about the same distance from it as the other time, burst forth into a second hissing, quite as loud as was the first. Again was repeated the scene already described, but the horse did not require so long a time in which to be quieted. The steam soon shut off again, and the man and horse once more approached the locomotive. The regular methods of fattening are very simple. The fowls are kept in dark cages, and are crammed with food, generally liquid, three or four times a day. A funnel is used, the nozzle of which is inserted in the throat of the bird and the food poured down. The method now largely followed is an improvement on this; for a machine contains the food, and by a simple pressure of the foot enough of the contents is ejected to form one portion. The fowl's mouth is fitted with the nozzle provided for the purpose, and the operation is most effectively and swiftly performed. The system of feeding by patons is also largely in vogue. In this case the food is made firmer, and formed into large pellets about the size of a finger, several of which are forced into the bird's crop. Each of the great centres of poultry breeding and fattening has one or more varieties which are distinctly its own. The premier position is held by the La Bresse, which comes from the departments of Ain and Saone-et-Loire in Burgundy. The 'poule de Mans' is bred only in the Le Mans district, and rivals the La Bresse in popular favor. Poultry-raising is a very important industry in the State. The fowls are kept in small dark cages, and fed upon buckwheat meal, mixed with fat and milk, and made into patons. One dealer at Le Mans usually sends out every season 20,000 of these birds, though he has in an exceptional year reached a total of 3,000. There is also another delicacy produced here, the 'oies de Mans,' or geese, fattened up in a similar manner. La Fleche is about thirty miles south of Le Mans, and is also the centre of a great district for poultry culture. A well-fed La Fleche poule is one of the table fowls that can be met with. There is yet a third variety owing this district as its home. This is the courtes black fowl, which comes from the department of Maine-et-Loire. It is a small, sleek, black fowl, used chiefly to supply the early season's market. From this is made a famed dish, 'poulets a la reine,' at one time an especial favorite with epicures.

My wife suffered for years from debility and a general breaking down of health, the results of diseases peculiar to women. A few bottles of Swift's (S. S. S.) restored her to perfect health. It built her up, increased her appetite and weight, until she is now the picture of health. The speedy recovery of my wife from her long illness caused all my family, and several of my neighbors, to take S. S. S. As a tonic we are all delighted with it.

WOMAN'S INTUITION. NEARLY ALWAYS RIGHT IN HER JUDGMENT IN REGARD TO COMMON THINGS.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair.

RESTORED HIS WIFE'S HEALTH. My wife suffered for years from debility and a general breaking down of health, the results of diseases peculiar to women. A few bottles of Swift's (S. S. S.) restored her to perfect health. It built her up, increased her appetite and weight, until she is now the picture of health. The speedy recovery of my wife from her long illness caused all my family, and several of my neighbors, to take S. S. S. As a tonic we are all delighted with it.

AGREE WITH THE GIRL'S FATHER IN POLITICS AND THE MOTHER IN RELIGION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—Incorporation papers of a Tobacco Company, which embraces nearly all the leading warehousemen in this city and Cincinnati, and of which much work has already been published, were filed today. Its business embraces the storing and selling of leaf tobacco and everything that usually belongs to warehousing. The capital stock is four millions; one half preferred. The preferred stock is to have dividends of 8 per cent. per annum out of the earnings, but nothing more. The corporation may issue one million bonds. The principal places of business are Louisville and Cincinnati, and the directory which hold till January, includes the best warehousemen in the two cities.

It is claimed by the incorporators that the organizations will be of great benefit to tobacco growers. There will be fewer agents, and the agents' pay, they assert, comes finally from the grower. The organization will control nine-tenths of the leaf tobacco trade in this region.

POULTRY CULTURE.

How the Peasants in France Profit by It.

The Various Breeds and Their Distinctive Merits—Egg-Hatching in Large Establishments—Feeding with Cramping Machines—The Market and Profits.

LA FLECHE FOWL.

LA BRESSE COCK.

HONEY VINEGAR.

DAVID ZARTMAN.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS.

WE CAN AND DO.

ABOUT THE FARM.

Helpful Suggestions, Ranging from the House and Lawn to the Field and Live Stock—Many a Secret of Agricultural Success.

ROSES FOR WINTER FORTIFICATION.

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

THE EVAPORATING INDUSTRY.

MINT IN THE GARDEN.

THE A B C OF PRUNING.

FARM NOTES.

SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.

THE HISTORY OF PEPPER.

The value of pepper in cooking seems to have been known long ago. Its use as a medicine was common in the days of Hippocrates, who applied it to the skin of his patients. Just as sugar and tea have been in past times so dear as to be withheld from the wealthy, so pepper was in the middle ages a very costly commodity. So much was it valued that a small packet was at that time deemed a suitable present to offer a great person. Common black pepper is now grown in many tropical countries. It is a climbing plant some 12 feet high, bearing fruit of a bright red color like that of a pea, which when dried turns black.

It has been estimated that in Paris the average consumption of eggs every year is 150 per head of the population, while of chickens a computation arrived at a few years ago stated that every year there are about eighty millions of capons and chickens consumed in France. Only a comparatively small number of these are capons, perhaps about 4 per cent, for while the ordinary chicken enters into the daily food of all classes, except perhaps the very poor, capons are, from their price, necessarily limited to the wealthier section of the community. The English Consul at Le Mans informed us that he cannot obtain a good capon under 16 l., while if he desires a fine poulearde he must pay 20 l. to 30 l. These birds are fed for several weeks on the very best food. They require a large amount of attention; and the dealer who finishes them off and sends to the consumer expects to receive at least two shillings per pound. This will be seen that the supply of and demand for the better qualities of French poultry, the capons and pouleardes, is necessarily limited. But the ordinary chicken, superior in every way to the average fowls sold in this country, forms an article of diet in French households of a class where poultry are only here seen occasionally, and as a special dish—except they are bred by the consumer. In considering, therefore, the question of poultry in France, it is well to bear this fact in mind.

That economy which is so great an element in the French character is very evident in the marketing of fowls. In Paris half birds can be purchased, both cooked and uncooked, but at Bordeaux this division of the fowl is carried out to a much greater extent, and in the octagonal market of the beautiful city near the Garonne can be seen peculiar-looking carcasses, offered there for sale—carcasses whose leading characteristic seems to be the absence of meat. Legs, wings, breast, all are gone. These limbs and portions are offered for sale separately, and thus a Bordeaux housekeeper, able, as all French cooks are, to make a fine dish with very little meat, can buy a leg, or a wing, or a breast without any of the other portions. On the other hand, if the purchaser wishes to buy the carcass, he can take it from which a splendid dish of soup may be made. Even the blood is sold, showing that here at least the proverb "waste not, want not" is understood and observed. How different the wastefulness in the kitchen of a Yankee millionaire, of whom we recently heard, where the breasts alone of the fowls are cooked and sent to the table, the carcasses, including legs and wings, being thrown on to the dung-hill. On small farms, they permit a large part of the pruning to be done from the ground. In large trees, they are excellent for thinning out the ends of branches. The double-edged pruning saw has several advantages over that having but a single cutting edge. It seldom troubles by pinching, as it cuts its way out. It has a coarse and a fine edge, for different kinds of work, and two edges remain sharp longer than one would.

When a man is sick, we give him Castoria. When a woman is sick, we give her Castoria. When a child is sick, we give her Castoria. When she became ill, she came to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became ill, she came to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became ill, she came to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became ill, she came to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became ill, she came to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became ill, she came to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.