

# THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

VOL. VII. NO. 44.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1890.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR

## Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and cures Colic, Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea and Feverishness. The child is rendered healthy and its age natural. Castoria contains no opium or other narcotic property.

Castoria is well adapted to children that are afflicted with any of the above named ailments. It is the only safe and reliable remedy for the young of both sexes.

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## THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 4.—The National Alliance met at 10:30 a. m. The early part of the session was devoted chiefly to a discussion of inside topics, and at 11:30 A. Gallagher, a fraternal delegate from the Workingmen's Reform League of New York city, and W. A. Carsey, of New York, from the American Anti-Monopoly League, were invited to address the Convention. Each spoke for half an hour or more, their remarks being principally directed in favor of a close bond between all national organizations of the same character, but against a consolidation. Both advised the National Alliance to stand by its St. Louis platform, to take the lead in any national political move which might grow out of it, and they said that other organizations would follow.

J. H. Rice and John Davis, of Kansas, in connection with one or two others in sympathy with the recent political movement in that state, among them delegate Vincent, are working upon a call for a national convention to form the new party, the date being fixed on February 12, 1891, and place Cincinnati, O. The call will invite delegates from the National Farmers' Alliance and all other national organizations in sympathy with it or which endorse the St. Louis platform as well as editors of the "Reform Press" throughout the country to take part in the Convention. The new party to be formed would doubtless work on the same lines as the people's party in Kansas, that is to renounce all affiliation with other political parties, and place a national ticket of its own in the field. This call, when completed, will probably be presented to the National Alliance for its endorsement, although some of the men in the movement are not convinced that this course will be wise or polite. J. J. Holland, of Jacksonville, Fla., is here. When Powderly arrives this will make four members of the National Executive Board of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Labor present in the city, being all of that committee except one, (Delvin, of Michigan), and this fact is thought to be wrought with deep significance, apropos of the third party movement.

There is said to be a strong feeling among the National Alliancemen here in favor of a general consolidation of all similar national bodies. It is alleged that they have offered in the event of such consolidation to give all national political nominations to the organizations outside of their own. There is, however, a conservative element which may hold the more radical members in check.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—Col L. L. Polk was today re-elected President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union. He was nominated by Kansas. The nomination was seconded by every State in which the Alliance is organized, and the election was wholly unanimous amid the widest applause.

THE FORCE BILL CONDEMNED.  
OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the National Colored Alliancemen last night, a resolution was offered condemning the action of the white Alliancemen in passing a resolution on Wednesday in opposition to the Federal election bill, because such action has no reference what ever to the aims and purposes of the organization, and was calculated to check the growth of the Alliance.

The resolution will in all probability be passed to day.

A resolution was introduced by Delegate Patillo, of North Carolina, concerning the Conger lard bill, which recites the injustice and opposition of the measure now before Congress.

After a long preamble the resolution closes as follows:

FAVORING THE PURE FOOD.  
"Therefore favoring the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and being opposed to the abuse and proclamation of the taxing power of the government, and the enactment of class legislation by which industry is fostered and built up at the expense of another, we protest against the passage of the Conger lard bill, while in the interest of public health and morals, and to secure pure food and pure drugs we favor and pray for the passage of the Paddock pure food bill."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Colored Alliancemen speakers claimed that there are 75,000 negroes employed in the production of cotton seed oil, and that if the Conger bill passed, it would deprive them of their wages.

information from the National Alliance, the position of President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, on the election bill resolution was misstated in Wednesday's press report. The Alliance press committee requests the publication of the following:

UNALTERABLE OPPOSITION TO THE FORCE BILL.

"Mr. H. S. Hall, president of the State Alliance of Missouri, made a strong speech in favor of the resolution condemning the Lodge bill. After the resolution was duly carried and without a single person expressing himself personally opposed to it, Mr. Hall moved to reconsider the resolution, which motion being seconded, he then moved to table the motion to reconsider, and this last motion being carried, the resolution was carried, never to be reconsidered, and the order was thus unalterably committed against the bill."

ADVOCATING A REDUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5, 1890.—The feature which consumed most of the forenoon session of the Alliance convention was a resolution by Col. Livingston of Georgia, to endorse the St. Louis platform. After much discussion and one amendment to the platform, the resolution passed unanimously. Chairman Macune of the executive committee next made his report. In it he advocated economy and the reduction of the President's salary and the removal of the President's residence from Washington. Macune spoke against a third party movement. He suggested that at a convention be called for February, 1892, to consider the matter.

NOT TO OPEN THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAYS.

A resolution has been passed requesting the world's fair commissioners not to open on Sundays. Powderly arrived this afternoon and will deliver an address to-morrow.

CALL FOR A THIRD NATIONAL PARTY.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—A call signed by Gen. Rice and John Davis, of Kansas, and about seventy-five other members of the Alliance, has been issued for a national conference to meet at Cincinnati on the 3d of next February. The call invites delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, the Citizens' Alliance, the Farmers' Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement, to meet for the purpose of forming a "National Union Party" upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land, in furtherance of the work already begun by these or other organizations, preparatory to a united struggle in the political conflict now opening to decide which in this country is the sovereign, "the citizen or the dollar."

THE COLORED MOVEMENT.

In order to show the significance of the colored Farmers' Alliance, I gave an interview with President Humphrys. He is a white man, a Texas Baptist preacher, who spent some years in missionary work among the negroes. When their Alliance began to assume proportions, they asked him to take charge of the national organization, both because of his ability and because of their confidence in him as a friend of large frame and portly person, with plain speech and a free blunt manner.

"When I commenced this work," said he, "there was violent opposition in all the Southern States."

"What were your politics before you began?"

"I had a mighty little politics about me. I used to be a Democrat, but the Democratic party got so bad that I quit voting. I had no politics, and never will have, unless some third party comes up. I voted a few Republican tickets, but mightily few."

"The negroes were in the people's movement from the beginning. They withdrew from the Republican party because of the lack of justice in its treatment of their race. They complain that they have not had a share in the offices, and they claim that the general legislation of congress has been against the interest of the farmers. This is their principal complaint."

"Do they complain that the Republican party has not protected them in the franchise?"

"I have never heard that complaint, and they would make it to me if they made it to their fathers. I don't believe it was ever the privilege of an old man to enjoy the confidence of the American people as I do theirs. I believe that. In one of our Alliances a brother said that had the Lodge bill been offered twenty years ago, it would have been a blessing to the country, but it has come too late. What he meant by

"coming too late" was as he explained—that the time had come when the white and colored laborers would vote together in a common party, neighbor with neighbor, and not against each other, and that the colored people would have the same protection at the ballot box that the white citizens had. In fact, he said, there is no need of the Force bill now. He was a Republican and there are others—W. A. Patillo, of North Carolina, one of the leading colored men of the United States, and Laronne, of Louisiana, of the same character, who will tell you the same thing."

"What is the membership of your order?"

"We have now 1,200,000, of whom 150,000 are adult males. Our statistics show that seven-eighths of the negroes of the South are engaged in agriculture. We are organized in thirty States. Sixteen are represented here now, and we look for several more. The bulk of our membership is in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, distributed as follows: 100,000 in Alabama, 84,000 in Georgia, 90,000 in South Carolina, 90,000 in Mississippi, 90,000 in Texas, 20,000 in Arkansas, 50,000 Louisiana, 50,000 in Virginia, 25,000 in Kentucky, 60,000 in Tennessee, 55,000 in North Carolina and the rest scattered."

MANURE ADULTERATION.

Our English friends are also interested in this subject and give their views in the following article in a recent London Times:

Those who read the quarterly reports of the Chemical Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have for years past been impressed with the fact, not only that the manure has been mixed up with it that is absolutely fraudulent, but that it offers special temptation to fraud. The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture has recently been discussing the use and valuation of manures, and in the paper with which the meeting commended Mr. Thomas Brown, of Lynn, gave some figures which ought to do great service to the farmers of the country. He calculated that each year over 1,000,000 tons of artificial manures are used in this country, and that, taking ten tons as the average purchased by each user, these were consumed 100,000 farms. But little is done to prevent or expose gross fraud or adulteration in this great trade. The number of samples of artificial manures sent to the Royal Agricultural Society's laboratory is only about 500 annually. Mr. Brown assumes that four times as many are tested in local laboratories. Adding all together, and not allowing for the fact that the same buyer may send more than one sample in a year, we discover that only two purchasers out of every 100 consumers of artificial manures concern themselves about the quality of their purchases. "This fact," we are further told, "is not concealed from the dishonest manure maker."

These figures and estimates given by Mr. Brown open up a great train of thought. The quarterly reports of the Chemical Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society represent less than half of one per cent. of the artificial manure purchased by the farmers of this country. The buyers who use the society are, as a rule, the better class of farmers—men who are alive to the need of protecting themselves, who, as a rule, buy by some sort of a guarantee, and who pay prices which should insure a good and genuine article. Yet every quarter the society's report is full of gross cases of adulteration and fraud. It may, therefore, be assumed that it is the more wide awake class of farmers who use the lists to determine the value of their purchases, and that even these, with all the precautions they take, are very often defrauded. What must be the state of things with the other ninety-eight happy-go-lucky purchasers out of every hundred—the men who take no means whatever of finding out whether their purchases are worthless or not? At a low estimate they spend something like £5,000,000 a year on artificial manures, and it is surely an important question whether they are defrauded out of a third of that sum or not. To the country at large it is important, for an injustice is done to the land if worthless manures are applied and crops consequently fail.

In other countries the purity of the manures sold to farmers is a matter for Government solicitude. Mr. Brown pointed out that in Germany, France, the United States and Canada the Governments have established public stations where farmers can have manures tested free of cost, and adulteration, if present, detected and punished. This is a matter which

might well occupy the attention of our own Minister of Agriculture.

There is no doubt that private enterprise has not achieved that success—i. e., general adoption and use—which is essential to protect our agriculture from fraud and adulteration in an important article of farm consumption. Mr. C. S. Read hit off an important factor in the matter in the discussion before the Norfolk Chamber. With all the societies, he said, the fees for the analysis, many of which were for articles of little interest to farmers, but when it came to manures the fees were always high ones. This must be so, as the analysis of manures is a complicated work, and one that must always be more or less expensive. The societies have reduced the fees for this very considerably, and deserve immense credit for what they have. But the time has come when the Government might very well take the matter up. In the Times of May 19th of the present year a summary of the new law now in force in France was given, and this together with the law in the United States would give a basis on which an enactment for this country might be usefully drafted. Briefly put, these two laws enact (1) that all manure should be branded with the quality on its face; (2) that Government officials may at all times examine such bags and take samples, whether in store or transit; (3) that purchasers, with the name of the seller, the quality guaranteed, and the price paid to Government laboratories; and (4) that in any case of adulteration the Government shall have power to prosecute and recover penalties. In France the penalties are imprisonment from six days to one month, together with a fine of from £2 to £80.

COTTON CROP FIGURES.

Savannah News.  
The morning News has received from Alfred B. Shepperson, statistician of the New York Cotton Exchange, a review of the cotton season of 1889-90 and the prospects for 1890-91.

Mr. Shepperson devotes a considerable space to comparisons with agricultural bureau reports for the past three seasons, showing the bureau's estimates of the acreage to November, estimates of yield per acre and the crop yield indicated, all of which show that the bureau's estimates were wide of the mark and the past season even wider than ever.

Mr. Shepperson says that last month's estimate of yield per acre of 187 pounds was based on last June's acreage for 1890-91, and would give a crop of 7,759,000 bales, and he asks if his estimates of the bureau needed an addition of 11 to 13 per cent., like those of the preceding seasons?

An addition of 11 per cent. would make the bureau's crop equal to about 8,622,000 bales. The average yield of the eleven seasons previous has been 370 of a bale per acre. A yield of 187 pounds of lint cotton per acre would equal 396 of a bale of the same average weight as the crop of 1889-90.

Mr. Shepperson goes further to state that it hardly seems probable that the bureau's November estimate of yield will admit of an addition of 11 per cent., as this would bring the yield up to 439 of a bale per acre, against 431 for the phenomenal season of 1882-83. He also says that the present outlook seems to point to a crop of from 7,800,000 to 8,000,000 bales. A crop of 7,900,000 bales would be equal to 403 of a bale per acre upon the agricultural bureau's estimated acreage of 19,585,000 acres.

He winds up by saying that it looks as if cotton production has overtaken the production, and should the present prospect for an abundant crop be realized a lower range of prices may reasonably be expected than for the past season, all of which will be found in Cotton Facts, to be issued in a few days.

A LARGE SALE.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—A special from Chattanooga says that H. S. Kimball, formerly of Atlanta but now engaged in developing East Tennessee interests, cables that he has sold to English capitalists, for one million pounds sterling, nearly five million acres of land and a three fourths interest in the property of the Kimball Town Company, located in the famous Sequatchie Valley, located about fifty miles from here. This is perhaps the biggest real estate deal ever negotiated in Southern lands. The property is rich in minerals and timber.

TO PATRIOTIC ALLIANCEMEN.

To My Alliance Brethren in North Carolina:

I was among the first to join the Alliance in Caldwell county. Before I joined, I was assured that nothing was secret except the sign and passwords, which were necessary to protect us from impostors. When I was initiated, I was solemnly assured that there was nothing to conflict with my political or religious views. As far as interference was concerned my religion and my politics were placed on the same plane—one was as sacred as the other. I read the Constitution of the Order, and found no hint in it, that it was to be made a political machine. On the contrary it's labors were to be "in a strictly non-partisan spirit." It is an Agricultural Society to improve ourselves in all useful knowledge pertaining to our calling. It is a benevolent Protective Association to assist each other in trouble, and to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves. These are the great objects of the order, and no one can deny that they are praise-worthy.

But our constitution has been violated, and our principles trampled upon, and as a consequence what do we see? Instead of brotherly love among ourselves, there is discord, instead of securing entire harmony and good will with our neighbors and other classes, the seeds of suspicion, jealousy, and every hatred are sown, political tests are set up and every one in or out of the order compelled to submit to them on pain of political destruction and if any one refused to bow down to these idols, no matter what his ability, experience and faithful devotion to the best interests of the farmers, and all classes, he is denounced as unworthy of confidence; office seekers seeing how the Order is being used as a political machine give up, for the time, their legitimate callings and force themselves in contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution; the freedom of the press is threatened if it presumes to criticize those in authority—threatened by the boycott—a copy of the odious ban of the empire" used by despots in the dark ages. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech are threatened with the penalty of being kicked out of the order. And in addition to all this, there is evidence amounting almost to a certainty, that an effort is being made through the Alliance to induce or compel the members elected to the Legislature to violate their solemn pledges to the conventions that nominated them and thus trampled on their honor, and betray the people, both in and out of the order, who elected them.

This is the condition that confronts us. And now what will the conservative members of the Alliance do? Shall we call a halt and demand a return to the constitution and a cessation of this constant interference with our political convictions, or shall we remain silent and see our order drift to destruction? This will be the inevitable result if we do not come together and enter a determined protest. Good men who are not joint joiners, and all classes will band against us. But what can we do? For one, I propose to stand by the constitution of our order, and offer this suggestion to my conservative brethren throughout the State, and appeal to them to come together and let themselves be heard and felt.

Let us, in our Sub Alliances, when they meet in December, and in our County Alliances, when they in January, resolve that we will not permit any interference, from any quarter; with our political rights and convictions, and we advise and counsel the members-elect to the Legislature to stand upon their constitutional rights and upon their honor, and to keep sacred the pledges they made to the Conventions that nominated them and to the people who elected them. When you have passed some such resolutions forward them to your Representatives and Senator in the Legislature, and have them published in your Alliance and State papers.

I would advise every Alliance man, whether a delegate or not, to attend the County Alliance and if it declines to adopt some such resolution, let them immediately organize as a Democratic meeting and pass the resolutions as Democratic Alliance men. I believe this course is for the good of our Order. I know it is in harmony with the spirit of our fundamental institutes, which guarantee free speech and a free press, and with our statute law, which forbids secret political societies as hostile to the genius of liberty.

I invite suggestions from my conservative fellow countrymen, and ask our State papers to publish this appeal.

R. L. BRALL,  
Lenoir, N. C., Nov. 24, 1890.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOTTON. PRONOUNCED HOPELESS, YET SAVED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Sun's review of the cotton market today says:

Futures opened at 6 points decline, closing barely steady at 6 to 7 points decline from yesterday's closing prices.

A sharp decline in Liverpool, an adverse bank statement, numerous failures, and an extremely bad report from the Stock Exchange were the cause of today's decline. That prices did not give way more than they did was probably owing to the fact that these influences were largely discounted yesterday, but some were inclined to argue that the small decline in the face of such influences reflected in point of strength on the general position of cotton. There was certainly, under the circumstances, pretty fair buying for Saturday. Still there was a good deal of uneasiness regarding the possible effect of an enforced liquidation, which may be at hand in the Southern markets. The result of a similar process in January and February, 1886, are not forgotten. Spot cotton was dull and weak.

\$1,000 THROWN AWAY.  
In 1863 a Cancer developed on my lower lip. I went under treatment at once, and from time to time since that have had medical aid in New Orleans, Boston, and New York, with no benefit at all. It has progressed right along, and now involves my jaw and cheek. One thousand dollars would not cover the loss sustained through the medical and surgical aid I have received. I have certainly tried everything and was benefited by nothing until I took S. S. S. It has done me more good than all else put together, and I believe I will soon be sound and well. Swift's Specific is certainly a great boon to humanity.

D. D. WARE, P. O. Box 1022,  
Keene, N. H.

DISGUSTED WITH A DOCTOR.

I contracted a severe case of Blood Poison in 1883, and my physicians put me under a mercurial treatment of 3 months without doing me any good, in fact I was gradually growing worse. I then consulted another physician, who tried me with potash and sarraparilla, but with no better result. I then became disgusted with doctors and their remedies, and commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) After taken seven bottles I was entirely cured, and I have not had any symptoms of a return since. I have recommended S. S. S. to others, who have used it with the same good results.

J. C. NACE,  
Hobbyville, Green County, Ind.  
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

It was Mr. Emerson who said "the first wealth is health," and it was a wiser than the modern philosopher who said that "the blood is the life." The system, like the clock, runs down. It needs winding up. The blood gets poor and scores of diseases result. It needs a tonic to enrich it.

A certain wise doctor, after years of patient study, discovered a medicine which purified the blood, gave tone to the system, and made men-tired, nervous, brain-wasting men—feel like new. He called it his "Golden Medical Discovery." It has been sold for years, sold by the million of bottles, and people found such satisfaction in it that Dr. Pierce, who discovered it, now feels warranted in selling it under a positive guarantee of its doing good in all cases.

Perhaps it's the medicine for you. Your's wouldn't be the first case of scrofula or salt-rheum, skin disease, or lung disease, it was cured when nothing else would. The trial's worth making, and costs nothing. Money refunded if it don't do you good.

A fact that all men with gray and many shaded whiskers should know, that Buckingham's Dye always colors, an even brown or black at will.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman. Trial bottles free at T. R. Abernethy's Drugstore, regular size, 50c and \$1.00.

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skillfully prepared laxatives; hence the great and growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians everywhere recommend them for costiveness, indigestion, and liver complaints.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and out the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Euepsys. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. a d. \$1.00 per bottle by T. R. Abernethy, Druggist.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Dr. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Consumption. Guaranteed and sold by J. C. Simmons, Druggist.

WE CAN AND DO  
Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Sold by J. C. Simmons, Druggist.

CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS

Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25c. and 50c. Sold by J. C. Simmons, Druggist.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria  
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria