

# THE NEWTON ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XV NO. 3.

NEWTON, N. C., FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR.

**Save Paying Doctors' Bills**

**B. B. B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM**

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 25 years, and never fails to cure quickly and permanently.

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and ITCHING SORES. It is the only medicine that cures blood diseases. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. Sold by all druggists.

SENT FREE WONDERSFUL CURE. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**P. F. Laugenour,**  
DENTIST.  
NEWTON, N. C.

Best Work, Low Prices,  
New Methods, Late  
Improvements.

Will attend calls anywhere that the amount of work is sufficient to justify it.

Teeth put in without plates by the new system of crown and bridge work.

**ERNEST L. MOORE,**  
FASHIONABLE BARBER  
AND  
HAIR DRESSER,  
NEWTON, N. C.

He keeps a First Class Tonsorial Parlor where you will always find clean towels and sharp razors, and a polite and attentive barber.

Every one coming to Newton desiring anything in the Tonsorial Art will be pleased after they call on me, for I always please all my customers.

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

Office in Young & Strawn's Building.

**J. C. WHITESIDE, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
NEWTON, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the people of Newton and the public generally—feeling grateful for a very liberal patronage in the past, hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at residence.

**J. R. CAMPBELL, M.D.,**  
NEWTON, N. C.  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Offers his professional services to the people of Newton and Catawba County.

July 14th, 1891.

**GEORGE McCORKLE,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
NEWTON, N. C.

Will practice in this and surrounding counties and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Collections and returns thereof promptly made.

Office opposite Court House, on Main St.

**J. E. THORNTON,**  
KEEPS constantly on hand all sizes of Wood Coffins. Also Burial Robes.

Strangers sending for coffins must send good security.

Shop one mile north of Court House, NEWTON, N. C.

**Dr. J. M. McCORKLE,**  
NEWTON, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the people of Newton. After the first of May he will extend his practice to the country.

**A. P. LYNCH, F. M. WILLIAMS,**  
**Lynch & Williams,**  
DEALERS IN  
Real Estate, Mines and  
Mining Property,  
NEWTON, N. C.

Special attention given to Mining Property. Correspondence solicited.

**Indispensable in  
Every good Kitchen.**

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

**Liebig Company's  
Extract of Beef.**

**DEAF**

DEAFNESS & HEARING IMPAIRMENT. Dr. J. M. McCorkle, Newton, N. C.

## THE BATTLE OF THE FAC-TIONS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 15.—A bloodless but exciting battle took place between the Republicans and Populists of the House at the entrance to the Representatives' hall this morning.

The Populists, who have had possession of the hall in the afternoon, adjourned yesterday until this afternoon, and, as has been the custom since the beginning of the session, the Republicans expected to hold their regular morning session today, but last night the Populists swore in a large number of assistant sergeants at arms, who were placed on guard, and the doors and entrances to the hall were locked.

This morning no one was admitted to the hall excepting the Populists and members of the press and they were required to show passes and run the gauntlet of a dozen guards.

The Republicans were fully informed of all these preparations to exclude them from the hall and last night a hundred men were sworn in as officers of the Republicans.

At nine o'clock the members of the Republican House with their officers started from headquarters for the State House.

The march through the long corridors leading to the Representatives' hall was unimpeded. The little column forced its way through the line of guards stationed at the foot of the stairs in the west wing and started up the stairs.

On the first landing was a crowd of Populists and House officers under the command of Adjutant General Ariz. They were armed and advancing.

The Republican crowd were met with the muzzle of revolvers and Winchester. The adjutant-general commanded them to halt but no stop was made, and the advance guard pushed into the crowd of Populists.

Three or four of them succeeded in passing the doorkeepers after a brief struggle and getting into the hall, but the Populists succeeded in closing the door and barring it.

The Republicans on the outside demanded admittance, and when it was denied them, Sparker Douglas swung a large sledge hammer and began to batter down the heavy doors leading from the cloak room. It took many blows to beat a passage through, but the doors finally gave way and the Republican legislators surged in with a loud shout.

The Populists promptly retreated, and now the Republicans are in full possession of the hall.

Ever since the opening of the session the Populists have had the committee rooms, the sergeant-at-arms room and the chief clerk's room. These were all locked and guarded on the inside, but after the House had been called to order the Republicans battered down the doors and took possession of them without any resistance.

At 10 o'clock there were few Populists in the Representative hall, and the Republican House had settled down to the regular order of business, as if nothing unusual had happened.

Assistant sergeants-at-arms, each wearing bright red ribbons, proclaimed the aisles and lobbies.

Republicans and Populists are both swearing in officers as fast as possible to be in readiness for any emergency. The Governor is expected to call out the militia to aid the Populists.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 16.—This morning the Kansas war had changed its front. The line of militia surrounding the State house is between two fires. The Republican House which the military forces were called out to subdue still occupies Representative hall and outside of the grounds the sheriff of the county is organizing a large force of deputies to take charge of the soldiers and preserve the peace.

The sheriff has read the constitution and from it has concluded that he alone is the peace officer of this county and that unless he demands it, the Governor has no right to call out the militia.

Late last night he informed the Governor that he would preserve the peace of this county without any interference from the chief executive of the State and to do this he is organizing a force, which, by the time it is deemed ready to move, will take full charge of the State house square to the exclusion of military forces.

The sheriff will meet with no resistance from the military forces, as the majority of officers and enlisted men are in full sympathy with the Republicans, many of the members of the military company having already been sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

The sheriff established three recruiting stations this morning and swore in all who would volunteer as

## THE ALLIANCE CHARTER.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer Feb. 17.

This evening, at the special request of officers of the Alliance, the Senate committee on corporations gave them a hearing on the bill to repeal the charter of the Alliance, which passed the House and is now before the Senate.

W. A. Montgomery and W. J. Peale, as attorneys for the Alliance, addressed the committee, urging it not to repeal the charter, and read a memorial to the Senate signed by officers of the Alliance—Marion Butler, president; W. S. Barnes, secretary; W. H. Worth, business agent, and W. A. Graham, trustee.

This memorial is a protest against the bill which will put the business fund in a receivers' hands upon the application of the Attorney General, and alleges that this breaking up of the business fund will ruin the Alliance and that courts will not sanction it.

A long statement was made by Trustee Graham, who became extremely excited and said his honor was impugned by the intimation that the business fund was also to be used for Third party purposes. He said the bill would cause a fund of \$35,000 to be squandered, as it would cause so much trouble to divide it among 23,000 stockholders, and he asked the committee not to repeal the charter, but to amend it so that money could be paid out to those who wished to withdraw it.

He said the fund had \$33,000 in State bonds. It had increased only \$2 last year.

Of the bond: \$20,000 are in a Raleigh bank and \$2,000 in a Charlotte bank. Twenty thousand stockholders hold \$1 shares. No business could be done by the Alliance without the backing of this fund gave it.

Last year there were 300 applications by the stockholders for the return of subscriptions, but the charter required that none could be returned until the Alliance ceased to exist. The limited liability clause could be one of the amendments of the present charter.

Mr. Montgomery offered, on behalf of the Alliance officers, an amendment to present the charter as a substitute for the pending bill providing that any stockholder should have power to withdraw stock or subscriptions and be liable for only the amount of his stock.

Chairman Patterson, of the committee, told Mr. Graham the bill was no reflection on him personally.

Mr. Graham in the course of his remarks said that if the bill was passed there would be trouble and a day of reckoning, and declared he was a Democrat but had not voted for Cleveland.

Mr. Worth made some remarks in response to questions. The committee held another session to night.

**CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT.**  
Wilmington Messenger.

The best and surest way to put a quietus upon crime in North Carolina is to make conviction a certainty. Rascals and villains will take the risk so long as they feel that they have a pretty good chance of escape in case of detection. When the halter is just ahead and the bangman stands ready, there are hundreds of bad men who will consider the inevitable and turn away with a sigh of regret from the perpetration of the robbery or the murder. We believe in the eye for an eye doctrine of Jehovah as laid down in the one law book of Heaven. We take no sentimentality "in our'n." Let the rehandled murderer die the death.

We believe that the hanging with a quick shrift is better far for the punishment of murder and rape than imprisonment for life. What will not a man give for his life, is the question propounded in the Holy Scriptures of Inspiration. If a man is so much of a devil to live among people who are not of his sort. Hang all men who wantonly and wickedly and deliberately slay their fellowmen.

We know that in the North a different opinion prevails. We know that among the more ignorant classes in the South hanging is not favored. We know that some of the Southern men of the law rather favor the abolition of the death penalty or its very infrequent application. But it is a deterrent above all other modes of punishment when it is made certain of execution.

Strengthen the hands of the law. Make the courts more efficient. Let the solicitors be more energetic in the prosecution of scoundrels. Let the jury system, if it shall not be abolished, (which we believe it ought to be), at least be changed so as to get rid of that supreme absurdity, compelling twelve men to think alike on a matter of life and death. Why not a majority? Why not make eight or nine enough to convict or acquit?

**HOOD'S CURES.**

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact. HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

## TREATY OF ANNEXATION WITH HAWAII CON-CLUDED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was transmitted to the senate yesterday, but not made public. The message of the president was brief. It states that it was deemed more desirable to fully annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The president says the overthrow of monarchy was not in any way promoted by the government; that the restoration of Liliuokalani is undesirable if not impossible, and that unless actively supplied by the United States would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. He says:

"It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate peace and good will be secured to the island under the existing laws until such time as congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I doubt not will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and high regard to the rights of all foreigners domiciled there."

In a letter to the President, laying the treaty before him, Secretary of State Foster recapitulated the history of recent events in the islands, leading up to the revolution and establishment of the provisional government, the appearance of commissioners in Washington; negotiations that have taken place, resulting in the preparation of the treaty, and the establishment of a protectorate by Minister Stevens. Secretary Foster confirms the President's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected so far as this government was concerned. "At no time," he says, "had Mr. Stevens been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The change was in fact abrupt and unlooked for by the United States minister or the naval commander."

In regard to protectorate, Secretary Foster says in his letter: "Instruction has been sent to the minister commending his action, in so far as it lay within purview of standing instructions to the legation and to naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters and tended to co-operate with the administration of the affair—by the provisional government but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to impairment of independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by assumption of formal protectorate." Secretary Foster says that the provision of treaty reserved to congress determination of all questions affecting the form of government, annexed territory, citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants, and all questions relating to economic and political status of the islands.

In conclusion he says, that pending negotiation he received assurances from representatives of leading powers of the world in this city and from our own ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into the United States will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or ready acquiescence. The treaty itself provides for cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands, all public buildings and property to the United States, the revenue from public lands, except such as are reserved for government purposes, to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the islands until Congress provides otherwise, the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian islands are continued, subject to paramount authority of the United States, as a resident commissioner is to be appointed who shall have power to veto any act of said government until Congress enacts necessary legislation of existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands both with the United States and foreign governments shall continue. Further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited, and Chinese now in the islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the extent of \$3,250,000, and the United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000 a year during her life and to Princess Kaiulani \$150,000. Provision is made for exchange of ratification of treaty at Honolulu as soon as possi-

## MR. SELF SLANDERED.

Chatham Record.

The Sanford Express, in its issue of January 26th, published a rumor that the distinguished Representative from this county could neither read nor write. In last week's issue of the Express published, in denial of this rumor, the following letter from Mr. Self:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. RALEIGH, N. C., February 7th 1893. MR. EDITOR OF THE SANFORD EXPRESS.

Dir Sir: I see in your issue of the 26th when you have slandered me by saying that I could neither read or write. Will you correct the above I have heard enough of this false report let me hear from you soon yours

A M Self

**AMISTAKEN POLICY.**  
Rural World.

The farmers of the South appear to be in danger of their great error of 1891 in raising a crop of cotton too large to be profitably marketed. The effects of that error were extremely disastrous to the people of the Southern States and brought thousands of farmers to the brink of bankruptcy.

Last year influenced by repeated urgings of the press and the State Commissioners of Agriculture, as well as by the conclusions reached by intelligent planters and merchants in public meetings, the farmers reduced the acreage of cotton and planted more corn, wheat, oats and other food products. The result of thus diversifying the crops was that better prices for cotton prevailed and the financial condition of the farmers was materially improved.

The agricultural journals of the South report that the amount of fertilizing materials bought for use on cotton lands is abnormally large. From nearly every section of the cotton belt comes the statement that the acreage in cotton will be larger than ever before.

The Agricultural Commissioners of Alabama and Georgia have publicly warned the farmers that they are making a serious mistake, and the Alabama Commissioners predict disaster if the farmers of that State plant as great an acreage of cotton as they now intend doing.

The farmers cannot suffer alone. If they will not profit by experience they will again bring about the unfavorable conditions of two years ago for all the Southern people.

**STRENGTH AND HEALTH.**

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store.

**ANOTHER CORRECTION.**  
Charlotte Observer.

The Mocksville Times is another paper which Legislator Self, of Chatham county, has desired to correct a slanderous statement. The Times accused Mr. Self of making his name (because he couldn't sign his name). Mr. Self says unless a correction is made there is a law which will give him justice, "if im-parablely Administered."

**AGAINST WIDOWERS.**  
Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Starnes, one of the members of the House from Bancombe, to-day received a petition from an old maid of that county, asking him to draft and introduce a bill to require widowers to wait at least a year after the death of the wife before they re-marry.

**COLOR FED INTO BUTTER.**  
Jersey Bulletin.

That color can be fed into butter we have every reason to know, but to what extent or how rapidly we have no definite knowledge. There is naturally a very considerable difference in the shades of Jersey butter, just as there is in the shades of pure gold; each of these shades may be deepened or lightened by judicious feeding for a long time. Among the articles that deepen the color of butter are carrots and corn meal; yellow corn meal tends to make a deeper colored butter than white corn. Of course it must not be forgotten that the temperature at which butter is churned makes considerable difference in its color. Too high a temperature will lower the color. Moreover, each cow's milk has a temperature at which it is churned to best advantage, both as to color, quality and quantity.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money be refunded if satisfactory restraint did not follow its use. The secret of its success it plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and \$1.00. At T. R. Abernethy's Drugstore.

**THE FARMERS WILL HAVE TO SHOULDER THE DEBT.**

The Wadesboro Messenger reports the downfall of another Alliance store. It says: Three or four years ago the Union County Alliance conducted a store at Monroe under the name of Simpson, Williams & Co. One J. B. Caston, a slick tongued rascal, well known throughout this section, was placed in charge of the store. For a time everything went smooth enough, but at last the trustees of the concern grew suspicious of Caston and attempted to have him removed, but the county alliance would not bear it. But finally he was removed and it was found that the store owed \$7,000 more than its assets. Rev. L. Bennet and Messrs. S. A. Williams, B. B. Benton, Coleman Stewart, M. B. Simpson, L. R. Bell, T. E. Ashcraft, Calvin Frull, F. M. Bivens and C. Furr are legally responsible for this debt, but they hold that every member of the alliance, at the time the debt was contracted, is morally responsible for the same, and they are endeavoring to induce the county alliance, as a body, to assume it.

**HOOD'S PILLS** act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Pendleton, Ore., has an Indian prophet, Nanich Kopa Alki Caplitz who is said to have foretold the recent heavy fall of snow and several other atmospheric phenomena.

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## HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVENING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

It is as easy to understand as A. B. C.—A equal the positive insurance guarantee on every gallon of the Longham & Martinez Pure Paints. B—equals the fact that their actual cost is less than \$1.25. C—equals the perfect satisfaction you feel after it has been on your house three or four years without cracking or peeling, looking as fresh as the day it was put on. For sale by Smyre, Rhyne & Co.

**THE ALLIANCE CHARTER.**  
State Chronicle.

A bill has passed the House providing for the repeal of the charter of the State alliance. It is now pending in the Senate.

But it should not be understood that the General Assembly proposes hostile legislation to the alliance. Such is not the object of the bill, for immediately upon its passage another bill was introduced for a new charter. It is said that the repeal of the old charter was necessary to a settlement of the alliance. It seems that large sums of money have been contributed to the Business Agency fund by members of the order, and, since the chief officers of the organization, with some exceptions, have allied themselves with the third party, these contributors are unwilling that this fund should remain as even apparent support of the credit of those who have perverted the objects of the alliance by betraying it.

Under the new charter the alliance can be reorganized, and those who desire it can allow their portion of the fund to remain in the hands of a Business Agent, while those who do not can withdraw it.

This is an opportunity that should be given, and a right which should not be denied.

The contributors have every claim for such an option, and it should not in justice be refused them.

Such is our understanding of the scope of the proposed legislation. If it be, as has been intimated, that this fund is under the influence of men who belong to the third party, then it is proper for it to be removed from such influence.

It is strictly an alliance fund, and was raised by contributions from members of the order and to be used only in the interest of the order.

It would, therefore, appear that there can be no reasonable objection to legislation giving the opportunity and right indicated. It may be expected that opposition will come from third parties, and from salaried officials, but this will hardly avail against a simple principle of business as well as common justice.

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Rural World.

The farmers of the South appear to be in danger of their great error of 1891 in raising a crop of cotton too large to be profitably marketed. The effects of that error were extremely disastrous to the people of the Southern States and brought thousands of farmers to the brink of bankruptcy.

Last year influenced by repeated urgings of the press and the State Commissioners of Agriculture, as well as by the conclusions reached by intelligent planters and merchants in public meetings, the farmers reduced the acreage of cotton and planted more corn, wheat, oats and other food products. The result of thus diversifying the crops was that better prices for cotton prevailed and the financial condition of the farmers was materially improved.

The agricultural journals of the South report that the amount of fertilizing materials bought for use on cotton lands is abnormally large. From nearly every section of the cotton belt comes the statement that the acreage in cotton will be larger than ever before.

The Agricultural Commissioners of Alabama and Georgia have publicly warned the farmers that they are making a serious mistake, and the Alabama Commissioners predict disaster if the farmers of that State plant as great an acreage of cotton as they now intend doing.

The farmers cannot suffer alone. If they will not profit by experience they will again bring about the unfavorable conditions of two years ago for all the Southern people.

**STRENGTH AND HEALTH.**

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at T. R. Abernethy's Drug Store.

**ANOTHER CORRECTION.**  
Charlotte Observer.

The Mocksville Times is another paper which Legislator Self, of Chatham county, has desired to correct a slanderous statement. The Times accused Mr. Self of making his name (because he couldn't sign his name). Mr. Self says unless a correction is made there is a law which will give him justice, "if im-parablely Administered."

**AGAINST WIDOWERS.**  
Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Mr. Starnes, one of the members of the House from Bancombe, to-day received a petition from an old maid of that county, asking him to draft and introduce a bill to require widowers to wait at least a year after the death of the wife before they re-marry.

**COLOR FED INTO BUTTER.**  
Jersey Bulletin.

That color can be fed into butter we have every reason to know, but to what extent or how rapidly we have no definite knowledge. There is naturally a very considerable difference in the shades of Jersey butter, just as there is in the shades of pure gold; each of these shades may be deepened or lightened by judicious feeding for a long time. Among the articles that deepen the color of butter are carrots and corn meal; yellow corn meal tends to make a deeper colored butter than white corn. Of course it must not be forgotten that the temperature at which butter is churned makes considerable difference in its color. Too high a temperature will lower the color. Moreover, each cow's milk has a temperature at which it is churned to best advantage, both as to color, quality and quantity.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money be refunded if satisfactory restraint did not follow its use. The secret of its success it plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and \$1.00. At T. R. Abernethy's Drugstore.

**THE FARMERS WILL HAVE TO SHOULDER THE DEBT.**

The Wadesboro Messenger reports the downfall of another Alliance store. It says: Three or four years ago the Union County Alliance conducted a store