

**Mica Demands Protection.**

We have tried to learn the true inwardness of the protective idea, and with the helps that are constantly coming to our aid, we feel sure we shall be able in time, not only to see it, but to hold it up to our readers in all its wicked selfishness. In all our searches for a clear sight into its operations, and for the most instructive means of illustrating it to our readers, we have found nothing that serves so well as a proposition made by Wm. B. Phillips through the News-Observer of January 31st, to put a protective tariff on mica. It shows the whole principle. A large number of our readers are interested in the mica business, but they are too honest and intelligent to allow self-interest to blind them against reason and right. Mr. Phillips says the importation of foreign mica, which pays no duty, is threatening to demolish the home production, and quotes figures to show the steady increase of imported and decrease in the home production. We accept his figures as correct but deny that protection is the legal or equitable remedy. He says North Carolina and New Hampshire produce nearly all the mica raised in this country, and the North and South should shake hands and tax everybody in the United States for the benefit of a few people in these two States. That is the idea of protectionists. The world waggled along several thousand years before mica was used and could yet get along without it if the miners should stop the business and go to making a better living and more money at something else. When first introduced its uses were few and importations were light. As its uses multiplied and enlarged, prices rose and importations or home productions were increased in proportion to the demand. There has never been any duty on imported mica and yet Mr. Phillips' figures show \$569, \$13,085 in 1877; \$7,930 in 1878 and a jump up to \$12,562 in 1880. In 1882, the importation amounted to \$5,175, but went to \$27,555 in 1885, and to \$43,167 in

1886. He does not tell how many pounds were imported, but we conclude the price was about the same as of the home production, which was \$2.50 in 1882, (the first date given of home production), and \$1.75 in 1886. If our conclusion as to price is correct, there were 207 pounds imported in 1882, and 24,632 pounds in 1886. He says "the average value of a pound of mica in 1881 was \$2.53, but in 1885, when the value of imported mica rose to \$38.685, the value per pound fell to \$1.75, and has remained about that ever since. These are Mr. Phillips' facts, from which he concludes Congress must come to the aid of this "languishing industry." We don't think so. The same reason would call the aid of Congress with a protective tariff to every article of trade when the supply exceeds the demand, and when experienced and expensive production comes in contact with skilled labor and economic production. If miners made "big money," as is said, when mica was \$2.50 a pound, they can make some money at \$1.75 a pound. If imported mica, after paying freight across the ocean, pays any profit, our home production must add the amount of freights paid by the imported article to the profits of home producers. Mr. Phillips says the market is not overstocked, that our mines are not exhausted, and our mica is not excelled by any in the market. With these advantages in favor of our home production, it is childish to ask the Government to protect it against importation. New Hampshire mines may be so far advanced as to require more expensive machinery, but our North Carolina mines are comparatively new, and with the improved facilities for mining, should be able to compete with imported mica. When digging mica at \$1.75 a pound don't pay, our people can make corn and wheat and potatoes and eat them and live without a protective tariff.

**A Burning Shame:**

It is a burning shame an inexcusable cruelty to animals for men living in the country to bring teams to town and let them stand on the streets in the bitter cold whilst the owners are engaged in brawling and tongue-lashing in some warm saloon. —Henderson Gold Leaf.

And perhaps left wife and children at home, half clad, half fed and half sheltered from the cold, and returned at night to beat and abuse them. But this is a free country and a man has a right to be cruel to his family if not to his beast according to the "personal liberty" shriekers.

**The Jug Business.**

A floating item which anti-prohibition papers love to publish says: "Over 4,000 jugs of whiskey were shipped from Mobile in two days during the holidays to prohibition counties in Alabama and Mississippi. One boat took 2,500 in a day."

There is nothing in which the average anti-prohibitionist delights as much as to know and have published abroad that the laws are being violated. It don't matter how much or how little the evil that may grow out of it he is content that the law is, in some way evaded. It is always safe to accept his statement as to the extent of the violations for he never undershoots the truth. The above "jug" statement makes a large show at first sight, but when we come to calculate a little we conclude the two day's shipments, say four thousand gallons, is not as much as was swallowed in the anti-prohibition counties in either one of the States named, and we can also draw comfort from fact, if fact it is, that it must be a large prohibition area that contains suckers enough to take in 4,000 jugs full in two days.

One Mr. Ecols has introduced a bill in the Legislature of Virginia to prohibit youths under sixteen years of age using, handling, and carrying fire arms. Anti-prohibitionists should watch this interference with personal liberty. There are a great many men who are to be shot accidentally and the boys of Virginia should not be deprived of their share of the sport. They have as much right to kill a rum-seller, accidentally, as a rum-seller has to kill a white man, consequentially.

We trust our brother of the Topic did not misconstrue our comments on the Blair bill. We supposed he had not read the bill, but as we often have, had confided in the statements of some of our most respected brethren and copied after them for facts what they meant for metaphor. If our brother will point out to us those hidden "germs" we shall be with him in opposition. We have read the bill as quoted by Senator Coke but failed to see them.

**Wonderful Cures.**

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Rome Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by O. M. Royster.

**For the Press and Carolinian**

**Jacob's Fork Items.**

Since the rainy weather, your correspondent, in his travels through the county, finds very bad and muddy roads. Some have been worked, which makes their condition ten fold worse than if they never had been worked at all by the overseers. We think overseers of public roads make a great mistake to work them at this season of the year, when there is so much rainy and bad weather. The best time to work public roads is the last of March or the first of April, when there are not so many wagons running, and the dry March winds will dry off the ground, and then the dirt will pack, and the roads become good, and remain so during summer and fall. We hope that the overseers in the future will fall upon this plan in working their roads, and if they do, they will find that it will save a great deal of labor for the hands on any road.

We understand that Longtown had a big brewing lawsuit on last Saturday at Bost's school house about some molasses, which made it, we suppose, a very sweet suit. S. T. Wilfong, J. P., presiding as to the verdict of sweetness. We have not yet learned the case, but one thing is certain, somebody had to pay the cost.

J. A. Kennedy is making every necessary arrangement to remove to Iron Station, Lincoln county, where he has bought a farm. John Dankel, his son-in-law, has already gone.

Mrs. Fannie Seitz, wife of Abel Seitz, has been confined to her bed with a severe attack of rheumatism for a week or two, and is no better.

Ruthy Dietz, an old maid, died on the second day of February, aged 82 years, 3 months and 19 days, and was buried at Zion's church. The funeral was preached by Rev. J. C. Moser, whom she had selected.

There is still a great deal of bad colds among the people in this township.

The grand jury struck a very good lick when they made their presentment in obedience to his Honor Judge Boykin's charge concerning the present condition of the Court-House. What ought to have been done some years ago, is to enlarge the Court-House at north end by thirty feet addition. This addition should be commenced at an early day and completed before the next court, as farmers, who are the taxpayers, have but a poor accommodation and showing when they come to court. There is scarcely any place to sit, and they have to stand all day if they want to hear the business of the court. This is almost a shame for Catawba county, which claims to be the "Banner County," to have no better accommodation for her hard-laboring, tax-paying farmers, who have to labor and toil to raise the taxes to maintain and support a county government. I hope this matter will be accomplished at an early day. J. F. T.

**Personal.**

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at Roysters Drug Store.

Unlike other cathartics, Doctor Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. By druggist.

**Items from Rutherford College.**

People of our village are looking up just now. The Church has been improved with an alter carpeting, book-board carpeting, window blind painting and new arrangements generally. The Methodists of the town are under a new Presiding Elder, who holds Quarterly Conference here next Saturday and Sunday, and the old brethren want to show off to the best advantage.

The new preacher, too, is so different from many others we have had, that there is a progressive spirit moving among the people at the College. The Y. M. C. A. have also procured a room of Dr. Abernethy in the College, which they are repairing, painting and making very beautiful and pleasant for that association.

Miss Eugenia Dula of Old Fort has been spending some time with friends at the college. She is a very sweet, intelligent, pleasant young lady; and, if she leaves the college with a whole heart, we shall be much deceived. One of the young Professors who had steered his heart against female attractions, is out now every night, and they say he returns from Captain Estes'.

The health of the town has no superior, if any equal in the State. Every body is cheerful, healthy and happy.

The college is on a boom. Nearly one hundred students have come in from the different parts of the State visited by Dr. Abernethy during the fall and winter; and "still they come." The Dr. has made arrangements that students, male or female, can have good board, all expenses of which will not exceed \$5 per month. He offers to board and instruct any student, male or female, at \$35 per term of 5 months; at \$7 per month, by the month. His course embraces purely English and Arithmetical studies, such as English Grammar, English Composition, Common and Higher Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, History, &c.

He offers a college Course of Board and tuition at \$65 for 5 months.

REPORTER.

February 2nd, 1888.

**Newton Notes.**

Some of our citizens have made garden.

Mr. J. D. Albright of Chester, S. C. made a flying visit to this place last week.

Rev. J. C. Moser will continue to fill the pulpit of the Lutheran church for the present year.

We have a new physician here, Dr. Whiteside. He comes highly recommended, and will undoubtedly get a good practice.

Miss Sadie Weedon a charming young lady of High Point, has been visiting here for some time.

Quite a number of our citizens have been holding public meetings, and have formed stock companies, and subscribed large sums of money, and will start several new enterprises of importance here soon. Newton will be on a boom this summer if money and energy have any thing to do with success.

The masquerade leap year party came off Tuesday night. It was something new to most participants, but Mrs. F. M. Williams was equal to the occasion, and under her efficient management it proved a success. For beauty of costume, Miss Anna Gaither carried off the prize as the Spanish girl, and Mr. Hargrave won the cake for the best disguised knight. Our single ladies, young and old, are determined to make a success of leap year, or die in the attempt. Let the young men be on their guard. A.

Newton, Feb. 3, 1888.

**Woman and Her Diseases**

is the title of a large illustrated treatise by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for ten cents in stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.