

# The Danbury Reporter.

Devoted to the Development of the Social and Material Interests of this Section.

VOLUME I.

DANBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

NUMBER 9

## THE DANBURY REPORTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
PEPPER & SONS,  
PROPRIETORS.

### Rates of Subscription:

One Year, payable in advance,	\$1.50
Six Months, " "	.75
Four copies one year,	5.00
Ten copies to one post-office,	10.00
Any person who sends us \$10.00 for a Club of ten copies (all sent at one time to one address) will be entitled to a copy free.	

### Rates of Advertising:

One Square (ten-lines or less) first insertion,	\$1.00
For each additional insertion,	.50
One square three months,	5.00
" " six months,	10.00
" " one year,	15.00
One-fourth of a column 1m \$3.00 2m \$11.00	
Centimes for every line or more space can be made up to the proportion to the above rates.	
Transient advertisers will be expected to remit according to these rates at the time they send their favors.	
Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than above rates.	
Business Cards will be inserted Eight Dollars per annum.	

NOW is the TIME to SUBSCRIBE!

Saturday Night.

THE BEST OF ALL WEEKLY PAPERS  
PUBLISHED.

Every Story, Every Sketch and Every Article printed in SATURDAY NIGHT is original, and written expressly for its columns by the best talent that money can procure.

We will send specimen copies free to any who will send us their address.

Each number of SATURDAY NIGHT contains as much reading matter as any of the popular Monthly Magazines.

Three Dollars a year will purchase 52 numbers of SATURDAY NIGHT. The same money expended in a Magazine brings you only twelve numbers.

Subscription of Saturday Night.

For One Year, 52 Nos., is only	\$3.00
For Six months, 26 Nos., is only	1.50
For Four months, 17 Nos., is only	1.00

### OUR CLUB RATES:

For ten dollars we will send four copies for one year to one address, or each copy to a separate address. For twenty dollars we will send eight copies to one address, or each copy to separate addresses. The party who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time) will be entitled to a copy free. Getters up of clubs of eight copies can afterward add single copies at \$2.50 each

DAVIS & ELVERSON,  
Proprietors and Publishers of Saturday Night,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

### WALTER W. KING,

Attorney at Law,

DANBURY, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Stokes, Forsythe and Guilford counties. Collections made in any part of the State.

### A. N. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DANBURY, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Forsythe and Davie counties.

ANDREW J. STEADMAN,

Attorney at Law,

PATRICK C. H., VA.

Business in Patrick, and Henry in Va., and in Stokes and the adjoining counties of North Carolina, will command his services.

### ED. L. MARTIN,

OF STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

WITH

PACE BROTHERS. & CO.,

"PACE'S WAREHOUSE,"

DANVILLE, VA.

Would be glad for his Stokes friends to give him a call when in Danville with Tobacco. You can always get the tallest figures at Pace's.

75 Cents a Year. Specimen Copies free.

### The Chatter Box.

The best and cheapest eight page forty-column literary and humorous paper published. Specimen copies with inducements to agents sent on receipt of address. Address

F. ARTHUR HAY & CO.,

Hackensack, N. J.

### Mule—Bianca.

The mule stood on the steamboat deck,  
The land he would not tread;  
They put the halter round his neck,  
And cracked him o'er the head.

But obstinate and braced he stood,  
As born the scion to rule,  
A creature of the bold-back broad,  
A stubborn, steadfast mule.

They cursed and swore—he would not go  
Until he felt inclined,  
And though they thundered blow on blow,  
He altered not his mind.

The deck-hand to the shore complained  
"The varmin's bound to stay!"  
And still upon the critter's hide  
The sounding lash made play.

His master from the shore replied,  
"The boat's about to sail,  
As other means in vain you've tried,  
Suppose you twist his tail."

It's likely that will make him land."  
The deck hand, brave though pale,  
The nearer drew, with outstretched hand  
To make the twist avail.

There came a kick of thunder sound,  
The deck-hand—where was he?  
Ask of the waves that far around  
Beheld him in the sea!

A moment not a voice was heard,  
But winked the mule his eye,  
As though to ask to him occurred—  
"Now, how was that for high?"

"Just cut his throat," the captain roared,  
"And end the cursed brute!"  
But the noble soul that perished there  
Was he who tried to do it.

From the American Farmer's Advocate.  
AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Pursuant to the adjournment at Selma, December 7th, 1871, the Agricultural Congress will convene its third session at St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, May 27th, 1872.

Important interests to be considered there demand the fullest possible attendance. The object of these meetings is to hold consultation upon agriculture and kindred interests, ignoring all partisan politics; to represent, in a general head, the local associations, and to co-operate with them in promoting the general welfare. The prostrate condition of agriculture in the Southern States, particularly, demands attention, so that some system for its relief and advancement shall be adopted. One of the greatest needs of the South at the present time is a large increase of an industrious white population. This cannot be obtained except by thoroughly organized effort. The question of immigration will no doubt assume a prominent part in the deliberations of the Congress.

Agriculture being the foundation-stone of our prosperity as a people, the farmers of the country should have proper representation in the councils of the State and Nation, and it is within the province of this Congress to assist in securing such representation.

We trust that every Agricultural Society throughout the land, and most especially those of the Southern and Western States, should be represented at this meeting by a full delegation—(the basis of representation being one delegate to each fifty members, or fractional part thereof, from any Society, State, County or Township Association).

Favorable arrangements for transportation over the various railroads will probably be secured, and will be duly announced.

R. J. SPURR, Pres't Ag'l Congress.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1872.

RUINED.—A bankrupt merchant returning home one night, said to his noble wife, "My dear, I am ruined;—every thing we have is in the hands of the sheriff."

After a few moments of silence, the wife looked calmly into his face and said:

"Will the sheriff sell you?" "Oh, no."

"Will the sheriff sell me?" "Oh, no."

"Will the sheriff sell all the children?" "Oh, no."

"Then do not say we have lost every thing.

All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, and childhood.—We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune, if our hearts and hands are left us."

The quickest way for a man to forget all common misery is to wear tight boots.

A miser's first rule in arithmetic is addition, but his heirs generally begin with division.

Although a man's affections may not always be strong, they are sure somehow, to be misplaced.

A lady advertises herself as a teacher for "persons of newly-acquired wealth and deficient education."

It matters not what a man loses if he saves his soul; but if he loses his soul, it matters not what he saves.

### ON THE USE OF BONE-EARTH.

Bones in their natural state, uncalcined or unboiled, are among the most thoroughly concentrated animal manures. The following is the analysis of bones, the per centage is 100 lbs.:—Animal matter gelatinous 33.30 lbs.; soda with common salt 1.20; carbonate of lime 11.30 and phosphate of lime 51.04. Chemists estimate that phosphate of lime consists in 100 parts—of phosphoric acid 41.90 lbs.; lime 35.42 and water 22.68 lbs.—so that 100 lbs. of bones would contain nearly 21 1.2 lbs. of sulphuric acid, a substance which lards that have been long in culture, unless such manures as contain this substance have been at time to time supplied, are sure to need; and hence it is that we have upon various occasions recommended bone dust as a manure, suiting the quantities we have recommended to what we supposed to be the condition and requirements of the lands, and the objects to be secured, which were to furnish to the soil the two great principles of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Dana, who ranks as high as any chemist of his day, says that

"Bones consist of variable proportions of cartilage, bone-earth and carbonate of lime. The bone-earth may be estimated at one half the weight. It is a peculiar phosphate of lime, containing 8 parts of phosphate of lime and 3 of phosphoric acid. A great part of the value of bone as manure depends on its cartilage. The animal part of bones being one-third of their weight, the ammonia is equal to 8 or 10 times that of cow dung, while if we regard the salts only, 100 lbs. of bone dust contain nearly 66 times as much as an equal weight of cow dung. Such statements, while they express the chemical facts, are almost, if not quite, supported by the testimony of those who have, in practical agriculture, applied these concentrated animal manures. It is a common opinion that bones from the soap boiler have lost a large portion of their animal matter. It is erroneous. Boiling, except under high pressure, extracts very little of the gelatin, and not all the fat and marrow. Heads and shoulder-blades and the smaller bones still contain, after boiling, a phosphate of lime of such bones is dissolved out by acid, the animal portion remains with all the form and bulk of the bone. Bones which are offered in the market are quite as rich in the elements above stated as are unboiled bones. The phosphate of lime is rendered quite soluble by its combination with gelatin and albumen. The class of mixed manures containing nitrogen has thus been considered. The principle of their action and the formation of their value pointed out."

We thus see, that in the bone-earth "is a peculiar phosphate of lime," and therefore, in connection with the animal matter therein, produces those valuable constituents which, as above remarked, "lands that have been long in culture are sure to need."

It will thus be found that whilst in wood ashes there is a large percentage of potash (22.11), but a small amount of phosphoric acid (5.60) is found, and in bone dust the percentage of potash is scarcely traceable, but the phosphoric acid contained in the phosphate of lime (51.04) is very large. We make these allusions to the most important of the manures of commerce for the purpose of inducing a greater husbanding of both bones and ashes, as these contain the all-important requisites for lands long in cultivation—and a mixture of which will be found of value to the advancement of almost every crop grown.

We have already attended to the difficulty of obtaining wood ashes in their pure state—but those who may be in reach of lime kilns can obtain at a moderate price the lime ashes from the kilns, which will be found a valuable substitute for the common wood ashes; there is more or less of wood used in the burning, and the lime contained in them also supplies that mineral to the soil at the same time. On the farm owned by us about four miles from the Texas kilns, some four or five years ago, there were applied on a field of fifteen acres a thousand bushels of these lime ashes, at the price of six cents per bushel at the kilns, the excellent effect of which have been witnessed to this day—and this was manifested by the comparison made between the main body of the field and a small corner to which none were applied, the supply having been exhausted before going over the whole. Whether to the virtues of the lime or those of the ashes we are to attribute the main benefits of the application, we are not able to determine—but the kilns from which the lime ashes were obtained we believe used wood in the burning.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle, Feb. 7th.]

### A Great Advertising House.

On Printing House Square, at the junction of Park Row, Nassau and Spruce streets, facing the recently raised "Franklin" Statute and "vis-a-vis" to the Post-office in process of erection stands a large five-story stone building, occupied on the ground floor by the New York Times. In the first story is the establishment of Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., advertising agents, a visit to which will repay the curios. Our country has developed many remarkable phenomena. Scarcely one hundred years old, we have made such rapid progress in arts, sciences, manufactures and agriculture, that we can contend for equality with most of the older nations, and point with pride to many branches in which we excel all others. In no one department has such marked superiority been displayed as in our management of newspaper advertising. There are within a fraction of seven thousand newspapers published in the United States and Canada, printed in many languages, to accommodate our cosmopolitan population. To reach all these, if it be desirable to do so, is an immense work. Imagine an advertiser, possessed of some ready money, and who wishes to bring to the notice of these 20,000,000 people, sitting down and directing 7,000 letters to them, the postage alone on which would be \$210, merely to learn their various rates of charges. Then the printing (or writing) would be worse of 7,000 slips containing his advertisement; then the examination of 7,000 papers to ascertain whether the article has been inserted; then the payment (if credit should be granted by the publishers) of the bills, necessitating \$210 more for postage stamps, and \$140 more for check stamps; then in the event of carelessness on the part of the proprietors of the various papers, the necessary correspondence to straighten up matters; then the time lost in correspondence, and some idea may be formed of the benefits conferred upon our merchants by the reliable advertising agent. There was a time, and not many years ago, when advertising was regarded as an innovation upon sound mercantile principles. The argument used was, "That the father did business without advertising, and why should not the son?" That he meant to treat every customer just right, and so build up a sound business; that if he got but one new customer each day, he meant to keep him, and his friends would be drawn into dealing with his store, because the customers were honestly dealt by." It is true that the basis of all remunerative business must be "honesty." In the long run, "honesty" is the only paying principle. But why should not the merchant treat two customers as well as he treats one? If, then, there be any plan by which two customers can be induced to deal with a merchant in place of one, that plan is worth more than the former one, by as much profit as is realized by two over one. Beside, the influence of the two is greater than that of one customer. We assert that advertising judiciously is the better plan. Many instances can be pointed out of direct and immediate benefits resulting from newspaper publicity. There are many items to be considered in advertising. The most important is, has the dealer any article for sale which he could not reasonably expect would be needed beyond his immediate neighborhood? If so, he should select the newspaper which circulates where he expects or hopes to find customers. Has the manufacturer an article for which he desires and may reasonably expect a national sale, it is his interest to give it as wide a notoriety as his means will warrant. The moment he steps beyond his immediate neighborhood, he becomes lost in conjectures as to the best means of reaching the public. By their complete organization, the most distant points on this continent or abroad are reached by the mails or telegraph. Every information is afforded to inquirers—the lowest cash prices are charged because their commissions come from the publishers, and not from the customers. Publishers do not take discounts off for advertisers. A widow some time ago brought an advertisement of a personal nature to this house, which she desired to have inserted in a first-class New Orleans paper. She had never been out of New York, knew nobody down there, and had but one little article to be inserted. It was received as freely, and attended to as carefully, as if it were a part of a thousand dollar contract. This little waif passed through this great establishment, and was as closely watched as a column advertisement.

The day of objection to railroads, sewing-machines, labor-saving agricultural tools, telegraphs and advertising has passed. No sane man builds Conestoga wagons or stage coaches for travelers; no lady sighs for the good old days of hand-sewing; no farmer uses (except in Berks Co., Pa.) wooden plows; defaulters curse the lightning, and the maker of soothing syrups writes his name in every baby linen box in America by the means of the press. The advantage resulting from advertising are too well understood in these days to need any argument. It is our national characteristic to push commerce, to bring buyer and seller into acquaintance and thus benefit all. There are only two ways of advertising: either by personal attention or by committing it to the hands of a reliable agent. Even in our cities the aid of an agent is beneficial; but when it is desired to embrace the country in the circuit of advertising the agent becomes indispensable. But few persons are acquainted with the extent of this business as carried on by this firm. A stroll through their office will be interesting, and we ask the attention of our readers while we walk them through the various rooms. The door of entrance is on Park Row. After ascending the first flight of stairs you are ushered into the mail-room. There, every day, are brought the mail-bags for the firm, from every quarter of the continent. Seven thousand parcels are discharged from their capacious maws. Here is first to be seen the order which exists throughout this vast establishment. Every paper is placed in its proper pile, a book of entry is opened, and the fact of its receipt is noted. This book is arranged in States and Territories. When the clerks are through with this mass of papers they are passed into the examination room. Here the papers are examined. Those which