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CONFUSION OF KING ALCOHOL.

Come, Alcohol, now answer me
The question I shall put to thee:
What is thy age, what is thy aim?
What is thy trade, what is thy name?

My age it is a thousand years,
My aim to fill the world with tears,
My trade to kill and make expense,
My name it is Intemperance.

Long have I ruled upon the earth,
To every crime I've given birth;
I'm father to all grief and woe,
I spread distress where'er I go.

My dwelling place is at the bar,
My customers are near and far;
I fill their heads and drain their purse,
I turn their blessings to a curse.

I'm truly bred a poisonous health,
My dwelling place is Satan's seat,
My food is filth and serpent's meat,
I turn their blessings to a curse.

My face is covered with a mask,
My abiding place is in the cask;
My business is to gender strife
And put asunder man and wife.

I visit grog-shops all around,
Where Satan is I'm always found;
I am his waiter day and night;
His service is my chief delight.

He is my captain and my guide,
I always stand close by his side,
I've killed more men, upon my word,
Than faunus, pestilence, or sword.

With my deceitful, flattering tongue
I draw to me both old and young,
And when I get them in my snare;
I chain them fast, and keep them there.

But temperance men I mostly dread,
For they are ruining my trade,
And if their course should further go,
I fear 'twould prove my overthrow.

This Alcohol disclosed me
His character and destiny;
Although a liar from his youth,
He once has blundered into truth.

Then, temperance men, be wide awake;
The foe begins to fear and quake.
Stand to your post; go hand in hand,
And drive the monster from the land.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.—Of the diseases incident to humanity none is more appalling than glanders. A dreadful case appeared in London recently. A physician reported that he saw the young girl in the hospital. A portion of her head was eaten away and the bone exposed to view in two places. The magistrate who examined the case said he knew an engineer who died from glanders in consequence of the horse attached to a cab in which he was conveyed throwing off some matter which fell upon him. Twenty years ago a lady of high rank in Paris was caressing her beautiful carriage horses. She had a tiny wound in her hand, and a little glandered matter from the horse's nostrils got upon it. She died in dreadful convulsions. It is much better to put a piece of plaster near the broken skin, however small.

The people of Tennessee have voted not to repudiate their debt, but steps have yet to be taken with a view to pay it. The debt of Tennessee, unlike the debts of some other Southern States, was mostly contracted before the war, and the bonds represent money honestly paid. Of the debt of \$24,000,000, over \$10,000,000 was created by the issue and sale of bonds to obtain money for State banking, to build a new State House, to establish agricultural schools, and for other purposes, and \$8,500,000 more was incurred in building railroads—all before the war. In regard to the \$5,000,000 created since the war there is no allegation of irregularity or dishonesty, and there seems to be no reason why the debt should not be paid.

A NEW DISCIPLE.—We are informed that a man has made his appearance in the upper part of this county, saying that he is a Disciple of Christ and claims to be preaching the Gospel as it was handed down by Christ to the Apostles. He is creating no little excitement among the people and a number of persons have already endorsed the doctrine he teaches. He refuses to tell who he is or where he is from. He laughs at all ministers and says that all church organizations are contrary to the teachings of the Bible. He seems to be a strange man, from a strange country, and among a strange people.—Shelby Aurora.

The Prussian government appears determined to make sure that the army shall not, like the French soldiers, be permeated by the leaven of democratic ideas. The troops stationed in Berlin have been forbidden to read the Liberal newspapers, and their quarters are to be searched at regular times for the prohibited journals and for other objectionable publications. Severe punishment is promised those with whom such articles are found.

An officer in the Austrian army lately snatched a soldier's cravat off and knocked his eye out with the buckle, because he thought he wore his collar too high.

North Carolina Trade Important.

It is quite natural for men to take care of themselves. Self-preservation is the first law. It is equally natural for communities to look after their own interests. We are reminded of these things by the frequent allusions to North Carolina in our Virginia exchanges. "We are so closely allied to that State (N. C.), and so intimately connected with its people, that anything which tends to develop its resources or add to the wealth of its people, cannot fail to benefit Virginia."—This is what Richmond State says:

We read again:
"The interests of North Carolina and Norfolk are so interwoven that the 'Old North State' and the 'Old Borough' are practically every day becoming more dependent on each other.

"The ample channels of trade to Norfolk makes her spacious harbor the main outlet for the produce of North Carolina."

This is what the Norfolk Virginian says. Not long ago some similar utterances might have been found in some one or two of our South Carolina exchanges. Now, we do not complain at such expressions of opinion. They are altogether natural. North Carolina lies between the two States that have sometimes affected to be better than their sister States. We can remember the time when Virginians and South Carolinians turned up their noses at a State whose record was stained with dishonor, and whose soldiers had illustrated the courage of our people in three wars and from Stony Point to Mexico. But we have heard less of this sort of affected superiority lately. The war between the States afforded many lessons in many departments. A State that voted but 112,500, and that supplied the Confederacy with 124,000 men, as good and brave and faithful as any that entered the war, Wade Hampton and Hood and D. H. Hill and A. P. Hill; and a dozen other Generals from other States being witnesses, fought its way into a position to demand recognition.

But how great and important North Carolina becomes when the question of trade and commerce is uppermost. How closely united are the people of our old State with the commercial centres of other States, and how much reflex prosperity and influence are left. North Carolina is by no means an unimportant State now. She is rich in many respects. Her trade is very much to be sought after. Her cotton, tobacco, naval stores, cereals, fish, minerals, woods, fruits, &c., are enough to render rich and flourishing any cities that can be so fortunate as to capture them.

It does not occur to some North Carolinians that they owe a first duty to their own State before essaying to build up other and foreign communities. The "North Carolina policy," as far as it can be discerned, is much better calculated to make our people the factors in developing cities beyond our borders than in fostering home localities or State interests. We know that this is denied, but we can see it in no other light. We think most North Carolinians are wanting in a proper State pride. Some of our people appear to be happy when they can blow the horns of Richmond and Petersburg and Norfolk and Charleston. If our people show inferiority in any respect to our neighbors it is in their willingness to be hooked on to foreign cities and to have it known that North Carolina has a market, not at home, but in other States. Virginians and South Carolinians do not so act, we believe. One North Carolina paper has recently expressed its own opinion in clear terms that cannot be misapprehended. The Bakersville Republican says:

"The first grand object and desire of every good citizen of the State is, or ought to be, to advance her material interests. In one sense the answer is easy enough. Increase the products of the country and find a market for those products. But then the question arises, what shall those products consist of, and where shall we find the market? The first step in this direction would be to deal directly with the consumer through our own seaports, and if possible by means of our own ships. At present every one knows that the products of the State are carried to the consumer through other ports than our own, giving to other towns the benefits of our productions.

"To remedy this the State should assist individual enterprise, and establish a line of communication with the consumers of our products."—Wilmington Star.

The Buckeye State.

A correspondent of the Marietta (Ohio) Register contributes this interesting little chapter of history: The first settlement in Ohio was made at Marietta, at the junction of Muskingum with the Ohio, by a body of New England emigrants, forming a part of the Ohio company, an incorporated body presided over by General Rufus Putnam, of Massachusetts, assisted by a board of directors composed of gentlemen of integrity and marked ability. General Putnam was a cousin of the Revolutionary hero, Israel Putnam. The company had purchased from the old Congress a large body of land in the southwestern part of the territory, and the mouth of the Muskingum was selected as the site of the first settlement. During the war of 1787-'88 the first installment of the country's emigrants, numbering forty-three men, were journeying by wagon train from New England to Pittsburgh. In consequence of the impassable condition of the roads over the mountains, caused by heavy snow falls, the wagons were abandoned, and by pack-horses the company reached Seneca's Ferry, thirty miles above Pittsburgh, in the latter part of March. Here the emigrants found a craft somewhat resembling a common flat boat, but with a roof and raking bow, so that it could be used in ascending as well as descending the stream. This craft was named the Mayflower. They had also one flatboat and three large canoes. On this insignificant flatboat forty-eight men, the germ of the State of Ohio, with its millions of population, its vast stores of wealth, and its eminent position in the sisterhood of States, embarked for their destination.

After floating for a few days without any marked incident, about noon on the 7th of April, 1788, the settlers landed on the site of the present city of Marietta. Two of them immediately took each his own axe, each wished to cut the first tree. Neither of them knew the species of the tree selected by him. One attacked a beech, which being hard wood, the process of felling was slow. The other selected a buckeye, which, being soft, soon came to the ground. And thus, it is affirmed by a family tradition, which during ninety years has not been contradicted by any history or denied, Ohio came to be called the Buckeye State. The successful competition in this little contest was Captain Daniel Davis, of Killingly, Windham county, Connecticut.

Quinine.

The abolition of duty on quinine, by the last Congress, is a matter of general interest to the people of the United States, for they use from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 ounces every year, as a febrifuge. Peruvian bark, from which quinine is made, has all along been admitted to be the manufacture of a Philadelphia monopoly, or rather, two monopolies, who have grown immensely rich by it. There is a duty of twenty per cent on the foreign article, which virtually excluded it from competition with these two Philadelphia firms, leaving them a clear field, which they have occupied to their advantage. J. S. Moore, of New York city, a man who has been active in securing the abolition of the tariff, says that the foreign article can be laid down in New York at \$3 per ounce, free of duty. The price of the American article is \$3.40. With the duty added, the foreign article becomes worth \$3.60. This extra forty cents, it is said, gave the two Philadelphia firms an extra profit—over what they would have made in competition—of more than \$500,000 a year, which the sick, in malarious districts principally, had to pay. Now that protection of the monopoly is removed, competition will materially reduce the price of the most useful drug known.—Ohio Farmer.

Russia has many and varied troubles. It is estimated that the cattle plague will inflict a loss of \$24,000,000 upon the empire this year, and millions of bushels of wheat are being destroyed annually by a small beetle, for whose destructiveness no sufficient check has yet been found. As an inducement to the people to destroy the insect, a reward was offered for every quart of them that were brought in, dead or alive; but \$8,000,000 has been expended in this way without effect.

Reaction of French Spito.

A Paris correspondent tells a romance of the Zulu war. It begins away back in 1863, just before the Schleswig-Holstein war, when the most cordial relations did not exist between England and France. After dinner given at one of the fashionable Parisian cafes a certain Captain Lambert, a daring young officer, and being exceedingly fine looking, a great favorite at court, was caught cheating at a game of cards, and was expelled from the imperial guards by a court of honor. Through the influence of a friend, however, and the influence of a great favorite at court, he was finally left quietly for the Cape under the auspices of his majesty. In South Africa he entered trade, learned the dialects of the natives and finally obtained a commission from Cetewayo's father to remodel the Zulu army. He introduced French tactics and European drill, officiating the dusky Zulu regiments with white men and Boers. He controlled the army until he died, and to him its efficiency is due. Thus a Frenchman, through the favors of Napoleon III, made the Zulus bold enough to oppose by force the encroachments of the English, and taught them the very tactics in the exercise of which he who hoped to become, in fact as well as in name, Napoleon IV., was killed. In this way did Napoleon III, intent upon weakening the strength of the British in South Africa, pave the way to a succession of events which has ultimately led to the killing of his own son.

History Corrected.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, in his able work, *The War of the States*, gives a list containing 150 Generals of the Confederacy. Of these but 10 are from North Carolina. This is inexcusable on the part of the historian, when it is a fact that North Carolina had no less than 37 notices who rose to the rank of Brigadier or higher.

Here is the list we are able to give, and we believe it is correct in every particular:

Generals—Eraxton Bregg—1.
Lieutenant Generals—Leslie P. Polk, Theo. H. Holmes—2.

Major Generals—W. W. Loring, Wm. D. Pender, Bryan Grimes, Robert Ransom (Cavalry), Robert F. Hoke, Stephen D. Ransom, C. M. Wilcox, M. W. Ransom—10.

Brigadier Generals—L. O. B. Branch, R. C. Gatlin, George B. Anderson, James Johnston Pettigrew, Junius Daniel, Gabriel J. Rains, Gaston H. Lewis, Robert Johnson, James G. Martin, Thos. L. Clingman, W. R. Cox, William Kirkland, P. McRae, Robert Vance, Alfred M. Seales, L. S. Baker (Cavalry), J. C. Gordon (Cavalry), Rufus Barringer (Cavalry), Wm. Roberts, (Cavalry), Joseph H. Lewis (born in Greenville, and succeeded in command of Breckenridge's old Brigade), H. W. Foreney, J. H. Clanton, of Alabama, Cullen Battle, Felix K. Zollicoffer* (born in Halifax and killed in Kentucky)—24.

Those with a * opposite were killed, Halifax county furnished four Generals, viz: Zollicoffer, McCulloch, Daniel and Cox. The First Cavalry (9th N. C. Troops) gave the Confederacy four Generals. North Carolina had 1 Lieutenant General, 3 Major Generals, and 6 Brigadier Generals killed in the war.—Wilmington Star.

An Income Tax.

At the late session of Congress the sentiment of the Democratic party appeared to be strongly in favor of the imposition of a moderate income tax, and a corresponding abatement of other taxes which bear heavily on classes poorly able to pay them. We regret that the party did not put itself more distinctly on record as the supporter of an income tax, and hope that this will be done when Congress meets again next winter.

It is unfortunately the fact that many hundred of millions of property in this country is left entirely untaxed, and that it belongs to classes best able to pay taxes, while those less able to pay are severely taxed by both our internal revenue and custom systems. There is nothing to prevent this now exempted class from being reached by an income tax, and we trust that the Democratic party will reach them in this way.

Many reasons in favor of the justice and policy of an income tax at this time might be adduced. We are glad to find so influential and widely circulated a paper as the New York Herald taking the proper ground on this question. The Herald says that an income tax is simply the most effective, most direct, most just, most equitable and most Democratic means of raising a great revenue ever applied in this country. It does not tax existence, does not tax labor, does not tax the necessities of life, and does not impose upon any individual a burden that it is impossible or even difficult to bear. It raises money "where money is." It spares the poor man and makes the rich man pay. If you want soldiers, go to the people; if you want money, go to the millionaires. That is sound sense on two great points of public policy, and the financial half of that rule is by the income tax. It goes to the filled millionaires, it is a tax under which no millionaire can return himself as a pauper without perjury and without exposing himself to the scandal and shame of a suit for recovery of unpaid taxes. Such a tax as that, rightly understood in an unaccountable manner on the margin of a small pond. He seemed to wish to approach the water, but to be at the same time held back by a dread of it. He apparently suffered, also, from spasms, during which he would leap high in the air and then writhe in agony. While a policeman went in search of a weapon to kill the animal and end his misery, the dog jumped into the pond, in spite of his evident aversion to the water, walked twenty or thirty feet from the bank toward the middle and there deliberately drowned himself.

Do SOMETHING.—Do not spend your precious time in wishing, and watching, and waiting for something to turn up. If you do, you may wish, and watch, and wait forever. Things don't turn up of themselves; you must turn them up. You can do it if you will, but you must put forth the effort. Idleness and indifference never accomplished anything. It takes energy and push to make headway in the world. And an active, energetic, persevering man is sure to succeed. If he cannot do one thing, he will do something else. If he cannot succeed in one direction, he will in some other. He will do something. He will not waste his time in idleness. There is no lack of work, no lack of opportunities. Do what comes to your hand, and do it well. True progress is from the less to the greater. You must begin low if you would build high. Work is ordinarily the measure of success. Quit resolving and re-resolving, and go and do something.

At Lowell, Mass., recently, a large Newfoundland dog was observed acting in an unaccountable manner on the margin of a small pond. He seemed to wish to approach the water, but to be at the same time held back by a dread of it. He apparently suffered, also, from spasms, during which he would leap high in the air and then writhe in agony. While a policeman went in search of a weapon to kill the animal and end his misery, the dog jumped into the pond, in spite of his evident aversion to the water, walked twenty or thirty feet from the bank toward the middle and there deliberately drowned himself.

For TAKING OUT SCORCH.—If a shirt bosom, or any other article, has been scorched in ironing, lay it where bright sun will fall directly on it. It will take it entirely out.

Austria and Prussia are concocting a plan for the dismemberment of Turkey.

"George has had a great many pull-backs in life," said the young wife to her lady friend. And when the friend said "Yes, I saw him with one yesterday," the young wife didn't know what she meant by it.