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THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1880.

CUR NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Of Pitt.

For Lieutenant Governor, JAMES L. ROBINSON, Of Macon.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, Of Orange.

For Treasurer, J. M. WORTH, Of Randolph.

For Attorney General, THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson.

For Auditor, W. P. ROBERTS, Of Gates.

For Sup't of Public Instruction, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Of Johnston.

Electors at Large, GEN. J. M. LEACH, and FABIAN H. BUSHNEE.

Danville has a population of 7,336 Lynchburg 16,500.

Any animal, if allowed to get poor after having been fat will never fatten again.

PORT JERVIS N. Y., June 21.—James Burke, an Erie railroad track walker, lay down and went to sleep with his head on the track yesterday morning and was killed by the Atlantic Express. He was the second husband of a woman whose first husband was killed in the same place and in the same manner.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Reports to the National Board of Health from Havana, Cuba, are as follows: For the week ending on the night of June 15th there were 30 deaths from yellow fever and 19 from small pox. For the week ending June 12, the total deaths from all causes were 183, of these, 25 were from yellow fever, 13 were from small pox and 2 from typhoid fever.

Under date of the 20th of June, Mr. Vinton, the distinguished meteorologist, predicts that the last six days of June (25th to 30th) will likely be remarkable for intense and oppressive heat, with frequent and severe storms of thunder and lightning. This heated term will probably extend through the first half of July. There will be some hot weather after the 20th. Severe frosts in the neighborhood of the 24th, 25th and 26th—possibly with buries of snow in the mountains.

Speaking of the Virginia Midland the Charlotte Observer says: "In the aggregate, from this point to Winston we expect to be able to report this summer corporate subscriptions to the amount of \$125,000. Besides this some \$30,000 worth of work has already been done, and something very considerable by private contributors is expected to be realized. We think we can see the way clear to our full redemption of the promise to make a good road-bed from here to Winston. Everything is working well, and for us."

THE FRANKLIN AND PITTSVILLE R. R.—The Gazette, of last week, has the following:

"A number of hands are now engaged in cutting down the grades on the railroad between Pittsville and the Junction. This end of the road having been built when there was an expectation of continuing it further than the Pittsville mines, the grades are much heavier than over the rest of the line. This improvement will be of great advantage for the transportation of heavy freight, an engine now not being able to draw over the last nine miles the same load it can haul over the Franklin and Pittsville road proper. The work is being done by an extra force of section hands under the direction of the railroad, and not by contract."

Willie Wheeler kindly turned the crank of the ice cream freezer for a festival at Phillips, Mo., for nearly two hours. Thinking it didn't freeze as it ought he looked in and found the ingredients were in the cupboard!

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

TWO OF THE BEST MEN IN THE U. S.

The Democrats, like men, assembled in the National Convention and did their work speedily and in an acceptable manner.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pa., was unanimously chosen as a candidate for President on the second ballot. On the first ballot William H. English, of Indiana, was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention for Vice President.

Gen. Hancock, though a military man, has proved himself to be possessed of a profound appreciation of the vital principles of personal liberty, which lay at the foundation of our Democratic institutions. A brave and well-tried soldier of the Union. A man of spotless character and a life long Democrat. Gen. Hancock has ever been true to the Union, as we all are this day. Upon the escutcheon of his filicity there is not the shadow of a single blot. Of such a candidate all feel proud.

Mr. English has not recently been in official life. He served in Congress from Indiana, as Representative, from 1853 to 1861. His record is fair and honest, and his nomination adds much to the great popular strength of the party.

We know our men are pure, valiant and strong, but we realize plainly the fact that the coming struggle will be waged by giants—men skilled and well disciplined. But we are assured that the great Democratic party of the United States is to day united, and every member will use his entire strength to forward the banners that have been spread to the breeze, until assurance is made doubly sure.

John Kelly says the nomination of Hancock will unite New York city. The boyhood home of Gen. Grant is enthusiastic over Hancock's nomination. Ratification meetings are being held all over the country. Virginia has united and will run Hancock out ahead, while North Carolina will plank him down a round majority of 40,000.

The bow of a party's hope was never brighter than is the Democrats at this time, under the leadership of such great, wise and good men.

A Wake Forest Student Who Cut His Way Through.

A student named Davis from up in Cherokee county graduated this session at Wake Forest. Five years ago he went to that college with five cents in pocket—all his money. They told him he'd better go back, but he vowed he'd stay around there and live on the wind but what he would go through. And sick he did. He cut wood about for the citizens and finally all the Professors gave him the contract to cut up their winter wood. Professor Royall was in the Chapel one morning and heard a terrible racket outside, like a cannon being fired off and it was Davis who had finished all of a pile of wood except some great knotty sticks that he split by boring holes and ramming in powder. He cut six hundred and odd dollars out of wood during his term and graduated only twenty five dollars in debt for the whole five years. He learned to sing and taught singing school in the country during his spare Saturdays. That made him some money. He graduated with honor, and the subject of his commencement speech was "How to live on the line the chips fall where they may." He has got his axe with him and intends to lay it away in his study, and label it: "With this I cut my way through." He has already been offered a Professorship in some college. Go it Davis.—Reidsville Times.

Virginia all Cook.

The political outlook in Virginia is highly encouraging. Had Grant been nominated, it would have been otherwise. Strange to say, there were some democrats who wanted Grant; we can't account for it, but it is even so. Not one, that we have heard of, wants Garfield.

Virginia may be put down for the Democratic nominee with almost certainty. And it is a great consideration to have our State all right even if we do not get the Presidency. But, we believe, we shall cast our own this time. As to electing him we have a better chance than when we elected Tilden.—Danville Times.

A man in Cleveland, the Aurora says, has made 140 gallons of molasses from the sugar raised on one and a half acres of land. Another was there 35 years old can live over or under all day.

Blaine hesitates whether to wave Whittaker's blood, eat his campaign or his own black eye.

The Presidential Campaign for 1884 Already Begun.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secret societies, called "The 306," after the number of votes that were cast for Grant at the Chicago Convention, are to be organized all over the country, with a view to the nomination of the Strong Man in 1884. This movement has already been started in Washington, as the great centre of political agitation, and it is intended to take the largest proportions among the disappointed patriots who failed in their recent experiment to dictate the third-term candidate.

The defeated Bosses have not taken near as much stock in Garfield's nomination as he did in the Credit Mobilier. Neither Conkling, nor Blaine, nor Sherman, took part in the ratification meeting at the capital, and Logan was fished out of the crowd, where he had gone as a spectator to see what sort of an affair it would turn out to be. He was received with more applause than Garfield.

The Chicago ticket has fallen flat everywhere, and for several sufficient reasons. In the first place, the mission of the Republican party is ended, and its long career has closed. No party can expect to retain confidence among a progressive people which abjures it on the past alone, and offers a continuation of sectional strife as the only remaining capital for a distinctive issue. The extent of its corruption, profligacy, robbery, and excesses of the Republican party since the close of the civil war long ago alienated the good will of the country. The great Fraud of 1876, by which the Presidency was stolen through an organized conspiracy, in which false and forged certificates manufactured to order by corrupt Returning Boards and by infamous Governors were the chief instruments, capped the climax of misdeeds and outrages.

The nomination of a Ring candidate for President, himself notoriously venal and rotten morally, and of a machine politician for Vice President, publicly branded by the occupants of the White House and of the Treasury with dismissal from the Collectors'hip, "in order that the office may be honestly administered," is the logical corollary of the decline and coming fall of this decayed party.

Nothing can prevent a crushing defeat in November but the grossest indiscretion at Cincinnati. The way is open for a commanding victory, which will sweep away every vestige of the Fraud, and bring the Government back to integrity and decency. But it must not be supposed, because the Chicago ticket is objectionable and does not excite the least enthusiasm in any quarter, that therefore it will be allowed to go down without an effort to save the party. The contest will be for the possession of power and the control of this great Government, with two hundred millions of annual receipts and expenditures; for the enormous patronage and influence incident thereto; for the Treasury, and for the honors and offices. Garfield and Arthur are mere figureheads in this mighty struggle which is to decide whether the Republican organization shall continue to live or shall die.

Whatever may be the discontent now, caused by defeated ambition and the overthrow of machine rule, yet as the campaign progresses the party blood will be warmed up to fever heat, and the old battle will be renewed. The Bosses might be quite willing to see Garfield beaten badly, and would snub in their tents if by abstention personal resentment was alone to be gratified. They might be able to say to the men who combined against the third term: "We told you so." But, looking beyond the mere present, what would they gain in the long run by this course? If the Republican ticket be beaten in November, the party cannot be held together in its present form, and with its contending factions each seeking rule or ruin. The work of disintegration began with the defection of the Liberals in 1872, and it has been silently progressing since that time. Reconstruction and the infusion of new blood have become indispensable.

Moreover, after the Presidential election, there will no longer be a solid South. The independent element there has already revolted against the machine, and it is growing in strength daily. Questions of material development will divide opinion, according to local interests, as they do elsewhere. The people of the South are tired of politics, and the young men grown up since the war want to strike out for a prosperous future, freed from the despotism of both caste traditions.

It will be a brighter day for this Union, and for its grand destiny, when North and South are entirely eliminated from politics. Then the old class of demagogues will pass silently out of sight, and all ancient discords will die a natural death.

The Platform.

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by teaching and example of the long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots as embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all departments into one, and thus to create, whatever may be the form of government, a real despotism; no summary laws, separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home Rule, Honest Money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; a strict maintenance of the public faith State and National; and tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—Subordination of the military to the civil power and general and thorough reform of civil service.

Fifth—The right to free ballot is the right preservative of all rights and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth—The existing administration is a representative of conspiracy only and its claim of right to surround ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh—The great fraud of 1876, by which, upon the false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time to a firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth—We execrate the course of the Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villainous upon the people. [This was read again in response to demands and was received with applause.]

Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy; and they assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on sea and on land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration except for travel and education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man and pledges itself to protect him alike against corporations and communists.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure forty millions a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the national honor abroad; and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall ensure us a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

THE REYNOLDS CASE.—The celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. the Reynolds boys, was disposed of this court. I have been on docket 3 years. Our readers are aware that this is the case which Judge Lives took into the Federal court, and that the State of Virginia carried it to the Supreme court of the United States, and that that court remanded it back to the State court.

Burwell Reynolds was tried first. He was defended by Judge Lybrook and T. Hamlin, who did all in their power to save his neck. The Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. John Staples and J. D. Blackwell, both of whom made speeches of great ability.

The jury, which by the way, had 4 colored men on it, brought in a verdict for 5 years in the penitentiary.

Judge Green, in passing the sentence upon the prisoner, said the jury had dealt leniently with him, and that, if they had brought in a verdict for murder in the first degree, he would not have set it aside. The Judge's remarks on the occasion were admirable. The prisoner, we understand, as it was natural he should be, was highly gratified with the result of the trial.

In the case of Lee Reynolds, a noble proceeding was entered.—Danville Times.

King's Mountain—Laying the Corner Stone of the Monument.

About five thousand persons assembled on the battle-field of King's Mountain, Wednesday, to witness the laying of the corner stone. The monument is to be erected on the highest point of the battlefield, and when completed can be seen from King's Mountain and other points on the Atlantic and Charlotte Air Line. The corner stone is of granite, three feet square and one foot thick. It faces the northeast and is inscribed on one face, "A. T. Grand Master A. T. Smythe, of the Masonic Grand Lodge of South Carolina, was present and officiated. P. T. Coles, Grand Master of Virginia, and J. M. Mubley, Grand Master of Georgia, were present and assisting. The subordinate lodges from Blacks, Gaffneys, Sparta, Yorkville and Greenville were present also. The Rock Hill Cornet Band, Capt. Iredell Jones, furnished the music.

A box containing a list of the executive officers of the United States and of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, pamphlet proceedings of the centennial of 1855 and of the proceedings of the King's Mountain centennial of 1880, a record of Masonic officers at the laying of the corner stone, was lowered in the vault and the stone placed in position with the usual imposing ceremonies.

The census returns are coming in, and the hopeful inhabitants of ambitious cities are suffering the disappointment that always attends those who expect too much. The figures are not exact, but we present an approximate table of the population of some of the leading places in New York by rights includes not only Brooklyn but also Jersey City, and the other towns on its outskirts. It thus be considered as one great city, we have an aggregate population in our American metropolis of over 2,500,000, making it next to London among the cities of the world: New York, 1,480,000; Philadelphia, 842,000; Brooklyn, 554,693; Chicago, 470,000; St. Louis, 375,000; Cincinnati, 246,154; Cleveland, 157,946; Milwaukee, 130,000; Detroit, 119,706; Louisville, 112,000.

Washington city has a population of 160,000. Judge Bynum declines to be a candidate for Governor on the National ticket. C. C. Bowen, Sheriff of Charleston county S. C., died on the 24 of June. 27 names were before the Cincinnati Convention for President. November will tell who is to rule this country. Hancock and Jarvis clubs are being formed in the State. Mitchell county has a man 6 feet, 9 1/2 inches high. The new hotel at Northwood city has been completed. "Well, old Zeb has gone and 'done likewise.'" Guilford Court House celebration 15th of next March. King's Mountain Celebrations open on the 17th of October, and will continue four days.

The Editor of the Reporter has to hold his peace.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Common Dark, Bright, Fine, Common to Good, Gool Bright, Fine, Extra Fine, and Wrappers.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C. The 49th Session will begin on 25th August, 1880. This well known Institution offers superior facilities for mental and moral culture, combined with the comforts of a pleasant, well ordered home. Charges per session of 5 months: Board (exclusive of washing and lights) and Tuition in full English course, \$75. Extra studies moderate. For particulars apply to T. M. Jones, President.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDY FOR KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. A vegetable preparation and the only one... Includes an illustration of a bottle and a person.

DANBURY HOTEL.

To Health and Pleasure seekers:—I would say to those who wish to breathe the pure mountain air of Stokes, have the benefit of her MINERAL WATERS, and enjoy the fine mountain scenery of this section, and at the same time live as cheaply as they can at home, that my hotel is now open and Hicks ready for their accommodation, on the following liberal terms: Board per month, including two trips daily (Sundays excepted) to the celebrated Piedmont Springs, \$15. Board per month to guests furnishing their own conveyance to Springs, \$12 50. Hall room and music for the amusement of guests, free. Hicks will be furnished on liberal terms to parties wishing to visit the mountains. Those who have spent the hot weather in Danbury need no fancy sketches to convince them that this is a pleasant place to spend the summer. Water from Springs furnished at the Hotel, W. W. McANLESS, Proprietor. Danbury, N. C., June 12th.—1m.

Mortgage Sale!

By virtue of a Deed of Mortgage executed by Tilgasper Tucker, and his wife Harriett, to Joseph Francis, and registered in Book 24, pages 205-6-7, in Stokes county, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in Danbury, on Monday, the 21 day of August, 1880, a certain tract of sixty acres of land in Stokes county, on the waters of Mountain Branch, adjoining the lands of Richard Forrest and others, it being the place whereon said Tucker now lives. This the 7th day of June, 1880. G. M. FRANCIS, Administrator of Joseph Francis. June 10. 6w.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK! Great EN-TRE-MARCK. A Remedy for all ailments of the Head, Neck, Throat, Lungs, and all other parts of the system. Includes an illustration of a man's face.

Patronize Home Industry.

W. P. LANDRETH,

COACH, BEGGY AND WAGON MAKER and REPAIRER, DANBURY, N. C. All work warranted to be of first-class material. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing specialties, and done on short notice. Old Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of provisions taken in exchange for work. June 17.—ly.

JAS. D. CHAMBERLAIN,

C. W. Thorn & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, Richmond, Va. Special attention given to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. June 19th, 1879. 6m.

CARR BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY & FANCY GOODS, 26 German street, (near Calhoun Hotel,) BALTIMORE. February 13. 4m.

ATTENTION!

S. D. FRANKLIN & CO.,

West Side Court House Square, WINSTON, N. C. Have just received one of the most attractive stocks of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in this market; to which they will add, as the season advances, all desirable styles and grades. They also keep a well selected stock of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, AND NOTIONS! GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Staple Groceries, Crochery, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

S. T. DAVIS

T. J. MAGRUDER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, No 31 Sharp Street, Baltimore Md. August 14, 1879. 4m.