

# THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOLUME XIV.

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Prompt attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
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30 S. Howard Street, corner of Lombard,  
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We keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Groceries—suitable for Southern and Western trade. We solicit consignments of Country Produce—such as Cotton, Peas, Beans, etc. Our facilities for doing business are such as to warrant quick and prompt returns. All orders will have our prompt attention.

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To the Weary, Feeble

AND  
**PLEASURE-SEEKER**

Seeing the need in this section of a place where the weary, feeble and brook on down may recruit their health and rest; where a they and their families may spend the hot season pleasantly when it is necessary to leave their homes or change air, that the failing health of some loved one may be restored, we have laid out

**A NEW TOWN**

and are now offering for sale lots in probably the healthiest section in North Carolina. The town is located on a beautiful

**Flat Mountain Ridge**

2 1/2 miles west from Danbury, about a mile from the celebrated Piedmont springs; about the same distance to Pepper's Alum springs; 1/2 of a mile from Smith's Chalybeate spring, and two miles from C. E. Moore's Sulphur spring, while the location presents

**The Finest Views**

of Moore's Knob, the Hanging Rock, and other prominent peaks along the Saratoga mountain. The lots are well covered with large and small forest trees, which will afford shade in summer and form

**Beautiful Groves.**

The whole is

**Surrounded by Springs**

of the purest mountain water, entitling it to the Indian name, "Camaca," a land of springs, which, together with the pure mountain air, would bring color to the faded cheek, and strength to weary frame, even if there was no real mineral water within a hundred miles of the place.

The undersigned propose also to erect a saw-mill, planing machine, &c., that they may build cottages or furnish lumber to those who wish to purchase lots in this beautiful locality, where no malaria ever comes, and a case of typhoid fever was never known, except it was contracted out of the neighborhood.

The price of lots this season, 50x100 feet, will be \$25 each. For further particulars address,  
N. M. & W. R. PEPPER,  
May 20, '85. Danbury, N. C.



A LYRIC FROM THE GERMAN.

BERNARD MERVILLE.

My heart—my thought revealing,  
Say how can Love be known?  
"Love is two souls—one feeling;  
Two hearts—one pulse alone."  
Then tell me how Love grew, heart?  
"She comes—and is in man."  
How can Love leave the true heart?  
"She is not Love—that can."  
And when is Love the purest?  
"Where Self no place can fill."  
Where her foundations surest?  
"When they are very still."  
When are Love's riddles greatest?  
"When her gifts freest prove."  
What language is Love's latest?  
"She has none. She is Love."  
—The Spectator.

**Dolly's Lover.**

The Message of the Daisies.

"What an industrious little thing you are, Dolly. I think if they had to depend on me for three quarts of berries they would do without."  
So saying, pretty Ida Minturn leaned her head on her white hand and watched her cousin languidly.  
"Tired already?" said Dolly, lifting her sweet arch face from bending over the strawberries. "I do believe everything tires you but going to parties and—"

"Flirting, I suppose. Well, you are not far wrong, and oh, I have a new and splendid subject to try my powers upon. Have you seen papa's new overcoat? He's rather distant, but I can make his dark eyes look expressive."  
Dolly's face is rosy as her berries as she springs up, nearly upsetting her stool of fruit.

"I did not intend to finish my sentences in any such way. Ida, I am ashamed of you. I am sure Mr. Holmes would not stoop to such a thing as a flirtation. I detest the word."  
"Ha, ha! If you could only see how dramatic you look, Dolly, with that sorry, outstretched hand! But here's Mr. Holmes. I'll tell him how you defend ed him."  
"Oh, Ida, please don't," and Dolly's cheeks are like damask roses as the gentleman in question raises his hat and passed on.

The golden summer flirts by, and it is soon evident to all eyes but Mrs. Minturn's that the gentle girl who has made her home at the farm for three years has captivated the handsome young overcoater.

"I think he's perfectly splendid," Ida says when Dolly tells of her engagement with many blunders, "but mamma will never consent, and I really think you are very foolish, Dolly, to throw yourself away on a poor man. With your beauty you might look for a coronet—that's what I'm waiting for."  
"I'd rather have Harry's love than a coronet," said Dolly.

"What is that?" said Mrs. Minturn, coming on the girls unexpectedly. "Dolly, I am shocked!"  
The blushing girl confesses all, and it is coldly received.

"Engaged to that nobody with nothing of such a thing. Your uncle will not hear of it, you will see! He is your guardian, and you cannot marry without his consent till you are of age. That will be in four years, and by that time, it is to be hoped, you will have more sense."  
All Dolly's prayers and tears are of no avail. Mrs. Minturn is firm. She is going to take the two girls to London and give them the opportunity of making brilliant matches.

"Four years!" cries Harry Holmes. "Oh, Dolly, will your love ever stand such a test?"  
"Do not be afraid, Harry!" cries Dolly. "Neither time nor place nor surroundings can alter my heart, and when our time of probation is over and I am my own mistress you have only to come and claim me as your own."  
There is a cluster of daisies nestling in her belt.

Stooping, Harry takes them from their fastening.  
"I will keep them, Dolly, in remembrance of your words. And now I will show you a letter that I have received from an uncle of whose existence I was ignorant. See, it comes from Ireland.

I have decided to go at once.

Dolly said.  
"My Dear Nephew, I have just learned that my sister's son. This may seem strange to you, but I will explain. Your mother and I were orphans, and she gave her heart to one whom I disliked for just cause. I refused to sanction the marriage or be present at that ceremony. Margaret had the family temper. When she left she said, 'Stephen, you will never again hear aught of me or mine. I shall never forgive you. Never, my darling day shall your name be mentioned. That was the last time I ever saw her.'"  
"I have no doubt the kept her word. But I am an old man and in sad need. You are young and strong and to you I turn. I implore you as the last of the family, the only one on whom I have any claim, to come to my side."  
"Your truly,"  
"STEPHEN HARTLEY."

"I am glad you are going, Harry. Four old man, left all alone in the world. It's a sad lot."  
"I know you would feel so, you unselfish darling," said Harry, with a lover's adoration, looking into Dolly's heavenly eyes.

"What! dressing up?" cried Ida one evening as, robed in a white lace dress trimmed with blue sashes, she opened the door of Dolly's room. "It's time to be going, and here you are mending over that everlasting photograph. Haven't you forgotten that nonsense yet?"  
Dolly dropped the picture with a sigh. Three years have passed without a word from the beloved one, who still holds his place in all her dreams and hopes.

"Just think my coronet is coming at last!" cried Ida, in excitement. "I'm dressed for company this evening. Rennie Andrews says her cousin from Ireland is to be at the ball, and a regular match is coming with him, who is heir to a title. Now, I feel in my bones an immense fortune is waiting for you."  
At that moment the servant brings Dolly a letter.

Her fingers tremble and her cheeks flush as she opens the envelope.  
"DARLING DOLLY: If you are of the same mind as when we parted, send me a cluster of daisies. I have worn the ones I took from you then ever since over the heart that beats for you and you only. Now, as ever, Harry."  
The address was indeed, and Dolly did not wait many minutes before answering. She went to the ball in a quiet dress of white brocade, with only daisies tucked in her silver belt.

There is Rennie Andrews with her cousin, and, for Heaven's sake! how much the nobleman looks like Harry Holmes. Good gracious! he is bowing. Well, this is a riddle. Rennie, see here, where is the coronet you promised me?"  
Ida is absorbed with Rennie's explanation, while Harry seeks Dolly's side.

The conservatory is near, and he draws her hand through his arm as she looks at him in a dazed way.  
In the cool, perfumed place he draws her to his heart.  
"Do you not know me, Dolly?"  
"Yes," she whispered; "it is my love come back to me."  
He laughs a happy laugh.

"And are you still ready to marry a poor man—to leave your lovely home for the drudgery of a poor man's wife?"  
"I am content with my lot," said Dolly, softly.

A look of almost adoring affection fills the young man's earnest eyes as they rest upon the sweet, downcast face.  
"I have a surprise for you, my pet," he said. "I found my uncle was rich and titled, the sole representative of a powerful family. He had written as he did to try me. He was in need only of affector, he said. I am his heir. Darling, can you love a rich man?"  
"It is all the same. I love you, cried Dolly, with a happy laugh.

Ida thought it was hardly fair that her cousin should get the coronet she had been seeking for herself so long. To her mother's chagrin, she decided on love in a cottage and married a bank clerk.

Miss Ella W. West in Burlington county, N. J., sues her father for breach of promise. He gave his consent for her to marry John Clark, and then changed his mind. She was damaged thereby and sues to recover. The old man will have to pony up. —Ex.

THE IRON DEPOSITS OF THIS DISTRICT SHOULD BE EXAMINED.

It appears from what we stated in this paper some weeks ago, and at other times that, there are some twenty-five square miles North of Danbury, in a scope of country say five miles square, on every mile of which iron ore may be found. Within this area are located the Rogers, Shropshire, Cherry Tree, Wadkin, Carlin and other banks that supplied ore that was worked in the bloomery forges in this county from 1750 to 1870, besides many prospects for ore. The ore is amongst the best in the State. The veins do not occur in great continuity or in massive, aggregated, deposits, but extend, with interruptions, for many miles through the county, and in this way admit of the practicability of operating a number of furnaces at different localities in this district. The analysis of the ore shows a good percentage of iron, and the examination brought out the important fact, as Prof. Keith says that the ore is free from phosphorus. The investigation of Dr. Conch, of the Geological Survey and University of Pennsylvania, failed to find even a trace of this obstacle in the smelting of ore that contains that element.

We would suggest that the means be taken to thoroughly explore the Stokes area of the Yarkin, Surry and Stokes range of iron ore. But work should be prosecuted by actual excavations and shafts sunk to open the ore to view and for examination, and to discover its thickness, and to prove its continuity. The re-opening of all the old shafts, which were worked in the past, and which with few exceptions have fallen in, so that the ore is in most hidden from view, should be followed up by new openings made on the land at points that seem to warrant the work.

The Department of the interior of the United States has a bureau of Geology which was organized for the purpose of making a complete geological survey of the County. We do not know of any way in which our representative in Congress could better, or as well serve this county, than by laying the matter before Major Powell the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, and by using his influence to have the iron deposits of this district examined.

We intend to give as full an account of the iron deposits of this county as can be had in the present condition of the matter.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Congress has become so stamped with bills, most of which are private, that it may be reasonably questioned by thoughtful persons,—how this enormous amount of business is to be disposed of in the future, as it may be expected that it will increase from year to year. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was speaker of the House in 1848-49, speaking of the enormous increase in the number of private bills, says: "In my time, five hundred introduced in a session was considered an enormous figure, but I understand that the aggregate now for six months of the present session foots up nearly 9,000. At this ratio of increase the matter must come to such a pass that the whole time of Congress will be consumed in business of purely local interest, while the paramount interests of the whole country must suffer for want of mature consideration. The increase of members and of business threatens in a very few years to seriously embarrass the work of Congress."

An exchange says the bills introduced into the House so far this session number 8,743; joint resolutions, 171,—making a total of 8,914. The number of these bills of a private nature which have passed the House is 651, and the number of bills of a public nature 172, making a total of 823. Of this number 170 private and 49 public bills have passed the Senate. The House has received 331 bills passed by the Senate, 129 of which were public and 202 private bills. The House has passed 86 of these bills, 33 of which were of a public nature and 53 of a private nature. It is evident that the business methods which under democratic direction have made a radical and permanent change in the administrative departments of the government will have to be introduced into the legislative branch. With continued democratic supremacy such further reform may confidently be expected.

During one week at Bladenville, Ky., eleven mules were killed by boiling water.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The only thing that causes the people at large to take particular interest in the County Commissioners, as a Board, is the handling of the finances of the county. Of course each County Commissioner has his personal friends who are personally gratified to recognize him as a person in authority, and who, likewise, will rejoice to see him prosper in any business or other achievements which may be advanced through his hands. As the case stands, the people of this County and of the South, have been for twenty years passing through an ordeal of change, which has been exceedingly trying. Men who never knew the want of a dollar or the want of credit are to-day disgraced, and constantly troubled because they cannot enjoy the ordinary means to which their work seems to entitle them. In passing from the system of slavery into that of to-day, they have realized a new and dreary experience. They know full well, by the census, if from nothing else, that the South is a favored country, that they have worked hard, and that they are still poor while whole States have become populated and grown rich, and we are yet poor. In doing the best they thought in money matters in public policy, they instituted our present system of County Government, which, a good thing in its purity, may by negligence or over-confidence had them into dire trouble.

No county can prosper under a government which is not good. The welfare of the whole people, each man's honest bread, is dependent upon the government under which he lives. If the magistrates of Cumberland County take these evident facts into consideration, they will elect on June the 7th a Board of Commissioners for the ensuing term who will brace up our languishing and leaking treasury. If they elect any other than the most accomplished and most unselfish, the most successful and most judicious men of the community, they will fall short of the exigencies of the hour. The present system of county government is a good enough thing under the circumstances, but it does not admit of much preconcerted planning and no looseness in its appointment of officers. It is a delicate vase and may be easily broken. It can be fair in its despatchments, and in the money matters it must be competent.—Paysonville News.

ROANOKE-SOUTHERN R. R.

We believe a company has been found for the construction of the Roanoke and Southern Railway, but no definite route has been fixed upon. The great fault with Southern companies is they talk too much and accomplish too little. If the scheme was backed up by some powerful company like the Pennsylvania, or the Baltimore and Ohio, there would be a better prospect of the new line being built. The Pennsylvania Railroad many years ago penetrated the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania, and with modern appliances and inventions it would be a light matter for this or some other great company to construct a good line through this beautiful mountain country, which is suffering so badly for railway communication.—Appalachian Philosopher.

SECRETS.

The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she does not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in certain danger. A secret is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest. In girlhood hide nothing from your mother, do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush.—Exchange.

"To-day the agriculture of the South is larger and better than ever before, while it is based upon truer theory and more intelligent practice. But the South is destined to be a great manufacturing section. In seven years its manufacturing establishments have increased \$15,000,000. During the year 1885 the amount of capital and capital stock invested in new enterprises aggregated the sum of \$60,000,000. The South has inexhaustible beds of coal and iron; she has timber of the finest qualities; she is turning her attention to business as a business."—The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

LOUIS II. OF BAVARIA DEAD.

Louis the II., King of Bavaria committed suicide 13 inst. He had gone out for a walk accompanied by his physician when he suddenly threw himself in Sauerberg lake and was drowned. His physician was also drowned in attempting to rescue him. The Medical Commission, which examined the late King Ludwig, report that he had ordered the members of the Ministerial Deputation, headed by Count Hohenhausen, who had called upon him to procure his consent to a regency, to be flogged until they bled, and to have their eyes extracted.

Before his death the belief was spreading among the common people of Bavaria that the King's deposition was illegal. The people did not believe he was insane. Precautions had been taken to prevent the populace from rising to restore the King.

At the age of 25 he was regarded the handsomest man in Europe. It is said that many an American girl has sighed and said: "One kiss from the King of Bavaria and then die!" He spent vast sums of money in building elegant palaces, and was remarkable for his patronage of music, which he manifested by having Wagner's operas performed at which no one was allowed to be present but himself. He was about 40 years of age.

THE COST OF CONGRESS.

There are no fewer than 202 persons employed by the Senate, in capacities recompensed by salaries ranging from that of the official reporters, \$5,000 each, to that of twenty page boys who receive \$100 each. The roll aggregates \$205,000 a year. Additional to this, the Senators themselves receive from Uncle Sam about \$468,000 for the same period.

Thirty-five persons are employed in the House under the Speaker, 32 under the clerk, 133 under the doorkeeper Superintendent of the House, and 16 under the postmaster. The number of annual clerks and messengers to committees is fifty-one, and of official reporters seven. Salaries exclusive of those of members, aggregate nearly \$350,000 a year, which added to payment to Representatives themselves make a total of \$2,000,000 a year in salaries and mileage only.

The average cost of each day's session of Congress is about \$45,000. As Congress meets 100 days a year on the average the total cost to the country, of Congress for one year is \$4,500,000.—Philadelphia Call.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEDDING-DAY.

Nearly \$100,000 worth of presents had reached the White House by 6 o'clock, and more were coming. Among the presents was a jeweled Chinese clock valued at \$900. The President gave his bride a superb diamond necklace.

Dr. Sunderland received a five hundred dollar draft from the President for officiating at the marriage ceremony.

The Marine Band furnished excellent music during the ceremony and supper. The wedding cake was 2 1/2 feet in diameter, 5 inches thick and weighed 25 pounds; besides there were a large number of small wedding cakes. A New York baker furnished the cakes. Over 200 despatches were received at the White House from all parts of the world during the afternoon and evening.

The Queen of England sent the following:  
"May accept my sincere congratulations on your marriage and my best wishes for your happiness. VICTORIA."  
THE ONE CROP SYSTEM

The way to wealth, to prosperity, to happiness is to plant one crop, go in debt for your supplies, give a mortgage on your land, then on your stock, and wind up with a mortgage on the crop that may be grown hereafter provided the rains come and storms stay away. North Carolina practices this splendid system, and, therefore, the farmers are in a very prosperous condition. Bally for that logic.—Wilmington Star.

A case just decided by a Pennsylvania court involved the validity of the law for primary elections held by parties for the purpose of determining nominations. In such a primary contest a candidate promised several persons different offices for their votes and influence, and the matter being brought into court, it was held that such promises were in violation of the law and that the penalties against bribery at primaries were enforceable in the courts. This is a good point gained.—Ex.