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Danbury, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail
Subscription Office at
Danbury, N. C.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOLUME XV.

DANBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1886.

NO. 19

Reporter and Post.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
DANBURY, N. C.

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Under Jacobs Clothing Store.

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Also dealer in Whips, Hames,
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Will sell my own manufactured goods as cheap as you can buy the Western and Northern city made goods.

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Has a stock of the old Army McClellan
Saddles on hand.
Come and see me Sept 26 1-y.

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Largest line of SHOES in Winston.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds.

Having rebuilt our Planing Mill,
Door, Sash and Blind Factory, and fitted
it up with all new machinery of the
latest and most approved patterns, we
are now prepared to do all kinds of
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We manufacture

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
Door Frames, Window Frames, Brackets,
Moulding, Hand-rail, Belusters,
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are prepared to do all kinds of Scroll
Sawing, Turning, &c. We carry in
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Shingles, Laths, Lime, Cement, Plaster,
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THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

John Greenleaf Whitler's Tribute to the "Stately Symbol."

The land that, from the rule of Kings,
In freeling, its itself made free,
Our Old World sister, to us brings
Her sculptured Dream of Liberty.
Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands
Uplifted by the toll-worn slave,
On Freedom's soil with freedom's hands
We wear the symbol free hands gave.

O France, the beautiful! to thee
Once more a debt of love we owe,
In peace, beneath thy Fleur de Lis,
We hail a later Rochembeau!

Rise, stately symbol! holding forth
Thy light and hope to all who sit
In chains and darkness! Belt the earth
With watch-fires from thy torch uplift!

Reveal the primal mandate still
Which Chaucer heard and ceased to be;
Trace on midair the eternal will
In signs of fire: "Let man be free!"

Shine far, shine free, a guiding light
To Reason's ways and Virtue's aim,
A lightning flash the wretch to smite
Who shields his license with thy name!

—New York Independent.

"Fleur de lis (French, flower of the lily, representing in heraldry an emblem of royalty) is here pronounced fleur-de-le-ri-ya-ing with the 'e'. According to the rules of French pronunciation final 's' is never heard in nouns with a very few exceptions. Though the vulgar pronunciation of this word is fleur-de-le, and the one given in Webster's Dictionary, the better Parisian pronunciation is fleur-de-lis. Indeed treatises on French pronunciation include this word among the exceptions to the rule of final 's' silent."—REPORTER-POST.

ADDRESS
TO THE FARMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By the Farmers' Club.

The object and purpose of this organization, in the language of our constitution is "to improve the condition of the farmers and to promote the interests of agriculture." The undersigned committee, beg respectfully to submit briefly for your careful and earnest thought some of the considerations which prompted this movement.

The agriculturalists of this country constitute 51 per cent. of all those engaged in the various occupations and pay 80 per cent. of the taxes of the country. Last year our domestic exports amounted to \$723,000,000, of which \$520,000,000, or 73 per cent. of the whole, were the products of agriculture. What is done by the Government to encourage and foster this great source of its wealth and power? What is done to uphold and strengthen the hands of those who feed and clothe its sixty millions of people and the products of whose labor and skill constitute the very life of its commerce? How does it compare with other governments?

In 1885, France, for the promotion of her agricultural interests, appropriated \$20,000,000; Brazil \$12,000,000; Russia \$11,000,000; Austria \$5,000,000; Japan \$1,000,000 and the United States gave \$650,000 to the support of our National Department of Agriculture. During the past six years from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, our government has appropriated \$2,482,700 (about one-ninth of the amount given by France in one year) and a sum about sufficient to pay for the eggs which were imported into this country in 1885.

The legislative branch of our government should be the guardian power to which we should look for encouragement and protection. Of whom is it composed? Of the 401 members of the House and Senate of the U. S. Congress only eleven farmers are found on the roll! One representative to every 606,317 persons engaged in agriculture. Every 19,708 physicians have a representative in Congress—every 294 Bank officials have one—every 188 Railroad officials have one—every 209 lawyers and professional office holders have one; or to state it differently; the 7,670,493 agriculturalists of the country have only 11 representatives in Congress, while the physicians have 8; Bank presidents 15; Railroad officials 11; and the lawyers and professional office holders have 307; or twenty-eight times as many as the agriculturalists.

On these remarkable facts we have no comment to offer. They should speak in terms more eloquent than any language we could employ.

In 1880 we had in our State 480,187 persons engaged in all kinds of occupations. Of these, 390,987 were engaged in agriculture, or 75 per cent. of the whole. It is not only the occupation of three-fourths of the people in the State belonging to our industrial classes, but it is the great foundation on which rests the hope, the prosperity, the glory and the very life of the State. It behooves every citizen, therefore, of whatever condition or relation, to aid and encourage by every honorable means, the healthful growth and development of this great industry. Especially is it incumbent on the farmers of the State to bring to its support all the available forces which have or may be supplied by experience, by research, by industry, education, science and legislation.

We recognize the stern fact that the farmers of the country must arouse themselves to a true comprehension of the situation. In matters of public concern, affecting their interests directly, the farmers of the South especially must be more vigilant, do more of their own thinking, rely more on their own judgment and stand more manfully and loyally by their own interests. The most conservative in character and the most powerful at the ballot box, of any one class of our people, we should strive to preserve and foster that harmony of action between all the great interests of the country that is so essential to our prosperity and happiness. We should elevate and dignify our vocation and thus build up a higher type of manhood and womanhood among the masses. And how are these desirable ends to be accomplished? *Manfully and only by co-operative effort.*

Co-operation is the watchword of the age. It is the mighty power that is moving the world—the very essence of progress. We must not—cannot longer ignore this powerful agency, as effectually employed by all other interests for their promotion and advancement. It is a law of Nature—a law of God—that must be systematically, consolidated and directed by organization. All classes and all interests, except one, throughout the civilized world recognize its potency and are fostered, encouraged and strengthened and protected by it, and that one is agriculture—the greatest and most important of all. Miners, printers, mechanics, artisans, professionals, merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers, speculators, shippers, bankers, railroads, each and all have their organizations. They each have a common principle of action. They each know that "in union there is strength." We, as farmers, are segregated, isolated, divided and a helpless prey to all who may take advantage of us. Without organization we cannot co-operate and without co-operation we can have no system, without system we can have nothing. Look at the miserable character of employed labor in our State today. Utterly unmanageable and almost worthless and daily growing worse. The South is the only agricultural community in the civilized world where labor controls and shapes the policy of the land owners. Why? Simply because there is no co-operation of effort on the part of the farmers to direct and control it.

Under the so called tenant system, our lands are butchered and destroyed and our sons are thus driven from the old homestead with all its endearing associations to seek a home elsewhere. With such a State of things need we wonder that our sons seek the villages, towns and cities, to avoid the slavery and drudgery of contact with such labor with all its attendant trials and vexations? With such a state of things, need we wonder that many of our most enterprising farmers, owners of fine lands should take their money and their families to the towns to educate their children? With such a state of things need we wonder that to a large majority of our farmers life is burdened with care, and "vexation of spirit" instead of the bright, cheerful, hopeful, happy existence that God designed it should be? Without system, without co-operation, without organization, how can we hope to command or enforce respect for our rights?

With classes, communities, states and nations, as with individuals, we must show that they respect themselves before they can hope or expect of others. We often complain, and justly, that our rights and interests are ignored, but do we put forth any effort to prevent it? Take, as an illustration any of the great questions of industrial economy in which we as farmers, are directly and vitally concerned, questions which in their dignity rise above considerations of a mere

partisan character, and how are the views and wishes of the farmers to find expression and have influence? Many of us believe that our public road system should and could be vastly improved. We believe, too, that our convict labor should be employed on the public roads of the State, thereby removing it from the field of competition with honest free labor, and confining it to a work so greatly needed in the State and where it would be a direct relief to every tax payer of the State.

But how are we to formulate our views and impress them? By organized action. Again: We believe that the time has arrived when North Carolina should have an Agricultural College, where the youth of the State may acquire practical knowledge and be fitted by proper training for the vocations they may fill in the various branches of industry.

We believe that the Land Scrip Fund donated by the general government for that purpose should now be applied as directed by the Act of Congress and thus give us an institution where the farmers may give their children that practical, industrial training so greatly needed among them. But how and by whom is this to be done? It must be done by the farmers of North Carolina and in the same way that it was done in Mississippi, Missouri, and other States whose fund, like ours, was given to their University in disregard of the rights of the farmers and in violation of the Act of Congress. We must demand its transfer from the University to a school which in truth shall be for the industrial training of our youth.

Again: We believe our State Department of Agriculture could and should be made more useful to the farmers of the State by whom and for whom it was mainly established.

But how and by whom is this to be done? Suppose that forty thousand, twenty thousand, ten thousand farmers in the State should, in their organized capacity, "agree touching these things," or any other question affecting their interests and rights, who can doubt that their wishes would be respected.

Humiliation as is the confession yet candor and truth compel us to say that we are largely to blame for many of the grievances of which we complain. But apart from all this, do not the concerns of farm life, of farm husbandry, matters with which we are in daily and constant contact, demand the fostering aid of co-operation? Should we not learn to profit by the experiences and knowledge of others? Should we not improve our lands, our stock, our crops and all our systems of work? Should we not strive to relieve the farming community of the deadly incubus and curse of the mortgage system?

How are all these matters to which we have so briefly referred to be accomplished? Would we have better labor, better tilage, better systems, better crops, better roads, better education for our children, better laws for our protection, better and more comfortable homes; would we lift the aspirations of our boys and girls to a higher plane of thought and of action; would we commend our calling to the rising generation and to a higher regard among all other classes; would we make the world feel as well as confess that honorable labor is manly and elevating; then we must accept the lessons of nature—of God—of the experience of the world in all the departments of human effort for ages past and *avail ourselves of the only agency by which it can possibly be done:*

BY CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION.
The farmers throughout the whole country are organizing. Notably is the movement assuming prominence in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. The farmers of the North and North-west are organizing stronger daily, through the organizations of the "Grange" and the "Farmers Alliance." We all have the same grand object in view, viz. "To improve the condition of the farmer and to promote the interests of agriculture."

We appeal earnestly and with confidence to the better judgment of the farmers of North Carolina, to organize at once their township clubs, their county clubs, then their State Association, and let us think, work and act together for our common good and for the advancement of all the interests of our good old State.

In pursuance of the following resolution passed by the Convention of the State the Committee respectfully request the press to publish the above address.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to furnish a copy of said address to the papers of our State, and to the *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, Ga., and respectfully request the publication of the same.

A. A. CRATER,
JOHN D. WADDELL, JR.,
A. E. PFAFF,
JOHN HOLDER,
EDGAR LINEBACK,
J. H. REICH,
W. C. LASSITER,
R. L. COX,
THOMAS KING,
E. T. LEHMAN, President.
T. J. VALENTINE,
A. W. BEVEL, Vice-Presidents.
E. C. DULL, Secretary.

Committee.
—Winston Progressive Farmer.

THE NEW ELEMENT.

For the first time the new element in the politics of this district appeared yesterday and we can now form some idea of its power and effect. Hitherto it has been an unknown quantity. We have been fighting it in the dark, with the us. We may now recognize it, and seeing rather ill-defined ideas that it was against it in its full proportions calculate the influence it is likely to exert in future. Whether it will always throw its weight as it has done this time against the best interests of all the people of the district, it must, of course, itself determine. It is to be hoped that it will realize before it goes too far, that its own welfare is bound up with that of the rest of the people, and that it will thus take a more rational view of general politics. Once let any single class in this country undertake to run candidates of its own for office regardless of party lines, and dire trouble will begin immediately for that class as well as for the people at large.—*Raleigh News and Observer*, Nov. 3rd.

OLLAPODRIDA.

Most of our elementary books on etymology are the production of superficial men and are defective. For example they inform us that the y of beauty became e in beauteous for the sake of euphony. They were lead to offer this explanation as the easiest way of getting around the difficulty. They did not know that our word beauteous was not formed from beauty, but from the French beaute. This is the reason we have beauteous and beautiful and not beauteous and beautiful.

Tea was formerly pronounced tay in England as may be ascertained from the words with which it rhymes in Swift's poems. We have heard it so pronounced by Scotchmen there at this day. It is the Chinese pronunciation.

One of the many incongruities of the spelling of the English language is instanced in such stupid pairs as proceed and recede, in which the same prefix is spelt with one e in the former and with double e in the latter word.

PERSONALS.
Mrs. Stewart's diamonds are valued at \$750,000. Some of them are so large and valuable that she never ventured to wear them.