W. H. Ames

THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

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THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

Reporter and Post.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

DANBURY, N. C.

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Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Opposite Farmers' Warehouse.
WINSTON, N. C.,
ROOFING, GUTTERING AND SPOUTING
done at short notice.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine lot o Cooking and Heating Stoves.

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STAPLE NOTIONS,
CONSISTING OF
Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr, and the best and most Reliable CORSETS.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, To Suit Everybody.
First door South of Hotel Fountain,
WINSTON, N. C
Mrs. N. S. Davis.

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—DEALERS IN—
Millinery
and
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DIESL TRIMMED HATS, LACES EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Main Street n early opposite the Centr Hotel.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

NOTHING LIKE IT

Its peculiar efficacy is due as much to the process and skill in compounding as to the ingredients themselves. Take it in time. It checks diseases in the outset, or if they be advanced will prove a potent cure.

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No Home should be Without It.

It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. All who lead sedentary lives will find it the best preventive of and cure for Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Piles and Mental Depression. No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. For children it is most innocent and harmless. No danger from exposure after taking. Cures Colds, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Feverishness and Feverish Colds. Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

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"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."
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W. S. Rempson
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Tobacco Flues, Sheet Iron and Home made Tinware at
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Also Roofing and Guttering at short notice, at BOTTOM PRICES.
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Southeast Cor. of Court House Square
Next to Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton,
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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 work in our line in the very best style. We manufacture
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
Door Frames, Window Frames, Brackets, Moulding, Hand-rail, Balusters, Newels, Mantels, Porch Columns, and are prepared to do all kinds of Scroll Sawing, Turning, &c. We carry in stock Weatherboarding, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and all kinds of Dressed Lumber; also Framing Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair and all kinds of Builders' supplies. Call and see us or write for our prices before buying elsewhere.
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Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE.
Largest line of STOEVS in Winston.
Agricultural Implements
MACHINERY of all kinds
HARNESS AND SADDLES &c
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c
Special attention invited to their Whites Clipper Plows.
Agents Dupont's old and well known Rifle Powder.
ept 26-1y

POETRY

THE TROUSERS OF THE SEASON.

They are big and they are airy,
And the dudes no longer tarry
As of yore a half an hour to get them on;
No more sweeting, no more swearing,
No more greasing, no more tearing
Every time they may desire a pair to don.

But it is my pleasant duty
To point out a greater beauty,
And the chiefest reason why these trousers please;
If I have not lost my mind, sir,
And am not quite dull and blind, sir,
It is this—they do not bag, sir, at the knees.

—*Columbus Dispatch.*

GOOD MANNERS.

No man who has any appreciation of grace and beauty in nature or in art can fail to recognize the charm of fine manners in an individual. We rejoice in them as we do in a lovely sunset view, or a beautiful piece of architecture, or a fascinating poem, for their own sake and for what they express; but even beyond this they have another attraction in the magnetic power they exert upon all beholders in setting them at ease, in sweeping away shyness, awkwardness, and restraint and in stimulating them to the expression of what ever is best worth cherishing within them. It is undoubtedly true that the presence of fine manners, whether it be in the home or the social circle, in the workshop or the counting-room, in the visit of charity or the halls of legislation, has an immediate effect in reproducing itself, in diffusing happiness, in developing the faculties, and in eliciting the best that is in everybody.

Many persons, recognising this power and feeling its charm, desire greatly to possess it, and to this end they assume a mannerism that is as far removed from really fine manners as any other counterfeit is from reality it imitates. Manners may be either a revealer or a concealer of the true mental or moral condition of a man. When adopted as a veil to hide what is there however ingenious the artifice, the beauty and grace of truly fine manners cannot be reached. There will always be an indescribable something to dim their lustre and cast suspicion on their verity. The bland courtesy which covers up dislike or indifference cannot command absolute trust; the gracious condecension which is often adopted to hide a mild contempt generally betrays it in the end. The finest manners are those which express, frankly and unconsciously, the actual presence of fine qualities, in their most delicate shades. All mere imitations of them, where they do not exist, all artificial airs and graces for the sake of appearancer, are mere mannerisms, which become transparent and disclose what they are intended to hide.

Fine manners are not, howsver, synonymous with a fine character nor do they always accompany it. Many excellent persons do not possess them; that is, they take no pains to express, by act or look or word, the best that is in them. Sometimes they make the great mistake of despising what the others worship and scorning to show in their outward life that which they cherish and reverence within. Feeling kindly, they will yet act rudely, and will perform a generous deed in a way which robs it of all its grace. Of course they are constantly misunderstood, and unjustly complain of it, but this is not the worst. They are shedding a positive influence for evil, simply by keeping their good qualities from the light of day. It is quite possible to cultivate good manners without the least pretense or deceit, by merely expressing in pleasant ways every pleasant and gracious thing that is felt, and by the cherishing of that imaginative sympathy by which we discern the feelings and need of others. This much we owe to each other and to society. Only in this way can we add our quota to the general happiness and welfare of those around us. He who, content with possessing worthy qualities and generous feelings, makes no effort to express them, fails in his duty to his fellow men, and he who from false pride or other motives purposely conceals the good that is in him, will find the good itself withering away under the process.

If fine manners require the expression of the good, they equally demand the repression of the evil. Anger, heat exaggeration, violence ill-natured selfishness, are all foes to good manners. Self-control and self-respect will diminish them by forbidding to vent themselves. Kept in subjection, they will subside; allowed free expression, they will become intolerable. The presence of good manners is nowhere more needed or more effective than in the household, and perhaps nowhere more rare. Wherever familiarity exists there is a tendency to lose the check upon selfish conduct, which the presence of a stranger involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courteous in company are rude and careles with those whom they love best. Emerson says, "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," and certainly nothing can more thoroughly secure the harmony and peace of the family circle than the habit of making small sacrifices, one for another. Children thus learn good manners in the best and most natural way, and habits thus acquired will never leave them. Courtesy and kindliness will never lose their power to charm, and while all spurious imitations of them are to be despired, their real presence should be honored and cherished by all.—Editorial in the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

THE BLIND TIGER.

THE WHEEL DEVICE USED BY LIQUOR DEALERS IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA LETTER.

In several cities in the State what is known as the "blind tiger" is the scheme which is being used to sell beer and whisky. A description of this novel little apparatus, given by a gentleman who investigated it, is given as follows:

"The other day when I was out in western Kansas, in a town of not over 500 people, I asked the hotel proprietor if there was any place where I could obtain some beer. He pointed significantly to a little dug-out in the rear of the hotel, and motioned me to go ahead.

"I did, and passing five or six steps I entered a room about five feet below the surface of the earth, ten feet long by six feet wide.

"Looking around on either side of me was the dirt wall, but gazing ahead was a partition dividing the room. In the centre of this partition, midway from the floor to the ceiling, was a revolving cylinder divided into compartments. Above the 'wheel,' as it was called, were printed the following words on a placard:

PUT YOUR MONEY
On the wheel.
Your change will
Come back.
Beer, 40c. per bottle.
Beer 5c. per glass.
Blackberry brandy,
Two drinks for 25.c

"I went down into my pocket and finding among the ruins a fifty-cent piece, I placed it on the wheel in one of the compartments. In a clear and distinct tone of voice I said:

"'One bottle of beer, please.'

"For a second silence reigned supreme in the cave-like saloon. I soon heard a creaking sound, the wheel revolved, and my fifty-cent piece disappeared from view.

"For the space of several minutes I heard nothing. Then the wheel revolved once more, and before my astonished gaze rested a bottle of beer, a glass and a ten cent piece, the glass being in one compartment and the beer in the other. I drank the forbidden fluid in silence, and, placing the empty glass and bottle back in the compartments of the wheel, saw them whisked from my sight, and then I withdrew.

"Now, at no time was the party who sold me the liquor visible, and it would be impossible for me to swear who or what he was. The partition which divided the cave and behind which the unknown seller transacted his business was very tight, having but one crack in it. I looked through this, striving to see what was behind this mysterious partition, but I could see but one thing and that was a government license from the Internal Revenue office at Leavenworth.

Durham Recorder: During the month of July, just closed, W. Duke, Sons &Co., shipped 41,100,000 cigarettes. Since January they have shipped 185, 038,340 cigarettes. No other firm in the world has made such a record Durham can boast of the largest smoking tobacco and cigarette factories in the world, and the goods, manufactured in Durham reach more people than than those manufactured in any other city in the world.

METHOD OF IMPROVING CORN.

Allowing the pollen from barren corn plants to pollenate the silks of fertile plants is much the same perhaps as placing a poor scrub bull among a herd of good cows. If we wish to prevent a given kind of corn from suckering, we plant year after year the seeds only of the plants which do not sucker. The suckering propensities will be over in time. We can show one example of this, though ten years have been required to effect the change. If we desire that a given kind of corn should bear its ears lower, we select the seeds of such plants. And so selections should be made to change corn in any other respect. If it is desired to increase the productiveness of corn it is not sufficient that the best ears should be selected, the parentage also must be looked to. Sterile plants ripen more pollen than fertile ones. The tassels are larger. As in the majority of cases a given corn plant is not fertilized by its own pollen, it is just as likely to receive the pollen of sterile as of fertile plants. Hence it is that though we select the best ears, they may have been sired by sterile plants, and the effect will certainly appear in the progeny. It is almost impracticable for a farmer to go over a large field and cut off all the tassels of plants which bear no sets. No better method occurs to us than the one we have often recommended to our friends, viz; growing a little patch by itself as far as possible removed from other corn. In this little plot all tassels of faulty plants may be selected from the main field and shaken over the silks (pistils) of the best plants of the isolated plot. It is none too early to select the best seed, or for the grower to select a corner of his field as the best substitute for thus improving his seed corn for another year. We have practiced this plot system of improving corn for ten years or more, and we propose to continue it as long as we live. The changes wrought are now very marked, and there is no other experiment at the Rural Grounds which interest our farmer visitors more.—*Rural New Yorker.*

PICKINGS.

From the Wilmington Star.

There are 108 cotton mills in the South. Then there are tens of thousands of farms. The latter ought to have some favors. Let Farmers watch their own intertst.

Gov. Gorden, of Georgia, is said to favor a State appropriation to equip the military companies of the State.

Do not put coins in your mouth. You may catch a contageous disease that will give you trouble.

Mr. Blaine's friends say he will not hasten back. His fences are all right.

It is thought that the Virginia Democratic State Convention will boom Gov. Fitz Lee for Vice President. Go slow, friends. A Western man this time is very essential. The best man in the West should go on the ticket with Cleveland. Of course we except Judge Thurman. He is out of the race.

It is certain that there will be no repudiation in Virginia. Enough counties have been heard from to warrant the statement that the Democratic Convention which meets on Thursday next will be for preventing repudiation. A State like Virginia can never afford to repudiate her obligations.

SOUNDINGS FROM MANY CURRENTS.

James Preston testified in a Pennsylvania court the other day that he was ninety two years of age and had thirty-six children, of whom thirty three were boys, who are scattered all over the world.

We were reminded that of men bred to politics none resign and few die, by the announcement that old Simon Cameron now more than 90 years of age has just departed on a pleasure trip to Europe Last winter he had an outting at the Bermudas.

A Moore county tomato was as big as a dinner plate, weighed 18 oz. and made a meal for a whole family.

The first tobacco of this year's crop off on any market of the State was sold last week at Henderson. It was prim and brought $14.

Cholera is increasing in Italian

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh News: Raleigh people have commenced to return from the various summer resorts. The weather is becoming very pleasan now in this section.——It was thought last week that breaks of old crops of tobacco were about ended in this market, but it seems that a considerable quantity of the weed is yet on hand, and tobacco warehousemen here have been surprised at having good breaks last Monday and on yesterday. It seems that as long as there is any to sell Raleigh comes in for the lion's share.

Wilmington Star: A gentleman of this city who has just returned from an extended trip through the eastern counties of this State, gives glowing accounts of the magnificent crops.——John Bradley, a colored man, living near Oakdale cemetery, reports thats his son, a boy of six or seven years of age, was picking tomatoes in his garden a day or two ago, when he cried out that a frog had bitten him. The boy's father went to him, and parting the bushes saw a large moccasin snake coiled under the tomato plants. The snake struck at Bradley, but missed him, and was finally killed. Bradley found that his child had been bitten on the hand and was very much alarmed. He put a poultice of tobacco on the bite, and as the child did not seem to suffer, no other remedy was used.

Lenoir Topic: An excavation has been made on Linville Mountain, five miles from Mr Joseph Hunter's on an iron vein, the ore of which has been analyzed and yields 55 per cent of magnetic ore, and a mineral expert has made an examination and finds the bed to be worth $125,000.

Twin City Daily: Fifty-five negroes left Winston this morning for Chattanooga, Tenn. Upon arriving in Greensboro they found out they were wanted to work in mines, and about half of them returned.

Greensboro *Workman*: PRETTY EVENLY BALANCED.—No close observer of [illegible] could fail to see that immense numbers of water-melons find their way to this market every day. They come by railroad and by wagons and carts, and from the way the melons be scattered in some places they would seem to have just rained down from the sky. We would certainly become a prey to the malaria engendered of decayed melons but for one thing, and that is, the capacity of our people to consume as many melons as the lands produce. Just how the thing is done, however, we cannot explain—It's a little on the order of the small snake swalowing the large one.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger* says the Supreme Court will have a very odd case to dispose of on appeal from Wake county. A rich and high tempered old farmer captured a chicken in his garden and tortured the fowl before killing it. The owner of the chicken was a widow and she took up arms against the man. The latter was indicted under the act punishing cruelty to animals. Judge Merrimon, upon the defendant's conviction, fined him $25 and costs. There was an appeal.

PUNGENT SNUFF.

Father of Fair One—"We close up here at ten o'clock." Brassheaded Beau—"Thats a good idea. It keeps fellows out who dont know enough to get inside earlier."—Rochester *Herald.*

Little Dick—"I don't want to do that." Omaha Mamma—"But you must." "Why? "Because I say so." "What's the reason I have to mind you? I ain't your husband.—Omaha *World.*

Pittsburger—Doctor, I am convinced that I am suffering from the most pronounced form of insomnia. M. D. —What are your symptoms? Pittsburger—On Sunday last I remained awake during the entire services, though the sermon was one hour long and the thermometer in the vestibule stood at 92 degrees.—Pittsburg *Bulletin.*

The clerk of a hotel in Plymouth, Mass., feels as though he had turned a somersault, and his head buzzes as if it contained a hive of bees. It appears that a party of travlers recently stopped there and registered as follows: "Mrs. A. P. W. and grandson, grandson's aunt, aunt's sister, sister's brother-in-law, brother-in-law's daughter, daughters aunt, aunt's sister, sister's brother and brother's wife, Arlington." *Mail.*

CALENDAR

Of Criminal and Civil Cases for trial at Summer Term of Superior Court for Stokes County, commencing Monday, August 8th 1887.

Monday 8th Tuesday 9th Wednesday 10th for Criminal Trials and Motions.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1887.
3 Ruffin vs Overby.
8 McCanless vs Flinchem (4 cases)
13 Tatum vs Steele.
14 Merritt vs Hairston.

FRIDAY AUGUST 12th 1887.
18 Boyd Agent vs Taylor and others
22 Flynt vs Burton.
26 Slate vs Thomas.
27 Francis, adm. vs McKinney.
28 Carroll et al vs Pepper et al.
29 Martin vs Hall.

SATURDAY AUGUST 13th 1887.
30 George vs Tilly.
32 Dodd vs Lawson.
33 Pepper & Sons vs Alley.
34 Steele vs Pringle et al.

MONDAY AUGUST 15th 1887.
35 Lawson vs Pringle (4 cases.)
40 Nelson vs Nelson.
41 Wagner vs Dodd.
42 Boles vs Rutledge.
43 Ruffin vs Bennett.
44 East vs Ross et al.
45 Hutchins vs Hodges.
46 Myers vs Bitting.
47 Dalton vs Leak.

TUESDAY AUGUST 16th 1887.
49 Buxton vs Duggins.
50 Short vs Gilbert.
51 Mustin vs Carroll.
52 N C. & Dobson, sol. vs Southern et al
53 Vaughn vs Wall.
54 Westmoreland vs Wall.
55 Pell vs Jackson.
56 Gann vs Hawkins.
57 Lackey vs Bohannon.
58 McCanless vs Reynolds.
60 Bennett vs Slate.
61 Bennett vs Slate.
63 Morefield vs Morefield.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th 1887.
64 Hall vs Martin.
65 Turpin vs Turpin.
66 Marshall vs Mickey
67 [illegible] vs Hill.
68 Kingsbury vs Reck.
69 Kallam vs Crouse.
70 Hall vs Boyles et al.
71 Carter vs Saunders.
72 Smith vs Martin.
73 Martin vs Hughes.

THURSDAY AUGUST 18th 1887.
74 Smith vs Nunn.
75 Vaughn vs Vaughn.
76 Smith vs Eaton.
77 Smith vs Joyce et al.
78 Anderson & Broder, administrators vs Hill, Executor.
79 Neal vs Glidewell.
81 Lester vs Hawkins, adm.
82 Ellington vs Saunders.
84 Wall vs Watts.
85 Landreth vs Ray.
86 Martin vs Boyden.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th 1887.
87 Dearmin vs Smith et al.
88 Wagner vs Pepper.
89 Hill vs Morefield.
90 Tucker, et al vs Tilly.
91 Mabe vs Mabe.
92 Westmoreland, adm'x., it al vs Morris.
93 Lawrence vs George.
94 Flinchem vs Cook.
95 Mabe, adm., vs Smith et al.
96 Boze vs Sarles, adm., et al.
97 Reynolds vs East et al.

MOTION DOCKET.

1 Francis et al vs Worth, adm.
2 King, adm., vs King.
4 Griffin, adm. vs Griffin et al.
5 Carter, admx. vs Poor.
6 Timmons et al vs Watts et al.
7 Steele and wife vs Hawkins.
12 Warner vs Carroll.
15 Winston vs Winston.
16 Newsom, adm. vs Newsom.
17 Moore, Ex. Partee.
19 Burwell vs Martin.
20 Myers vs Golding et al.
21 Ellington vs Steel et al.
23 Smith vs Johnson.
24 N. C. & Baker, adm. vs Hill exr. et al.
25 Pepper, Guard, Ex Parte.
31 Caudle vs Fallin.
39 Nelson vs Tilly.
48 Adams vs Lasley.
59 Hairston vs Gilmer, guard.
62 Collins vs Smith et al.
80 Smith vs Short adm.
82 Galloway et al vs Carter, et al.
98 McCanless vs Dunlap.
99 Galloway vs Bateman et al.
100 Galloway vs Hall et al.

In the call, any case not reached on the appointed day will be called in order on next day, and in precedence of cases set for the next day.

Motions heard according to the convenience of the court.

Witnesses will be allowed pay for attendance only from the day cases are set for trial, and after that time until causes is disposed of.

JOHN A. GILMER,
Presiding Judge,

Danbury, N. C., July 23rd 1887.