

THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

W. H. Amos

VOLUME XVI.

DANBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

NO. 14

Reporter and Post.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
DANBURY, N. C.

PEPPER & SONS, Pubs. & Props.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year, payable in advance, \$1.50
Six Months, .90
Three Months, .50
Single Copies, 10c
Advertising: 10c per line per week
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. L. HAYMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Mt. Airy, N. C.
Special attention given to the collection of claims.

W. F. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MT. AIRY, SERRY CO., N. C.
I have been practicing law for over 20 years.

THE MCADOO HOUSE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

CHAS. D. VERNON, Prop'r.
Has the largest, most elegantly furnished and best ventilated rooms of any Hotel in the city.

F. DAY, ALBERT JONES
Day & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SADDLERY, HARNESSES, COLLARS, TRUNKS
No. 336 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

RICHARD WOOD, SAMUEL P. GOODWIN,
WOOD, BACON & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, ETC.
No. 232-234 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Parties having
CUT MICA
for sale will find it to their interest to correspond with
A. O. SCHONMAKER,
158 William St., New York.

G. E. LEFEBWICK,
with
WINGO, ELLETT & CRUMP,
RICHMOND, VA.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, & C.
Prompt attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Virginia State Prison Goods a specialty.
March 6.

ROBERT W. POWERS, EDGAR D. FAYO,
R. W. POWERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, DYES, VARNISHES,
French and American
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, & C.
SMOKING AND CHEWING
CIGARS, TOBACCO A SPECIALTY.
1305 Main St., Richmond, Va.
Aug. 18, 1887.

GEO. STEWART,
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 of
Cooking and Heating Stoves.

SUMMER MILLINERY
AND
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.

Mrs. Stanton & Merritt,
Winston N. C.
DEALERS IN—

Millinery
and
Fancy Goods
DIERS, TRIMMED HATS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Main Street nearly opposite the Court Hotel.



NOTHING LIKE IT

No Home should be Without It.
It takes the place of a doctor and costs nothing. It is the best remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and it is the best remedy for all ailments of the stomach and the bowels.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT.
It is the best remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and it is the best remedy for all ailments of the stomach and the bowels.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.
I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to find a more reliable remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and it is the best remedy for all ailments of the stomach and the bowels.

MARKS OF GENUINENESS. Look for the red Trade-Mark on front of wrapper, and the Seal and Signature of J. H. ZOLLIN & CO. in red on the side. Take no other.

Brown Rogers & Co

Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE
Largest line of STOVES in Winston.

Agricultural Implements
MACHINERY of all kinds
HARNESSES AND SADDLES &c
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c
Special attention invited to their White Clipper Planes.

Agents Dupont's old and well known Rifle Powder.
spot 25-ly

Do you believe it?
It is a fact!

What everybody says must be so.

HAVE YOU HEARD IT?
D. D. SCHOUER'S,
The original Cheap John

Winston N. C.
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR LOW PRICES!

Greater Bargains
THAN EVER BEFORE
OFFERED IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ALSO DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

We would call special attention to our line of
FINE ALL WOOL CLOTH
FOR MEN'S WEAR
at the low price of 50c per yard worth anywhere \$1.00 per yard.

Just received a nice line of hoods for ladies and children, to be sold at prices that defy competition.

ANOTHER LOT OF
SAVINGS RECEIVED,
which will be sold for the next few days at only 10c per yard, worth 25c.

A nice line of
Jerseys received to-day—

NEW MARKERS.
Clocks and all kinds of Winter wraps for Ladies and children to be sold exceedingly low.

It will be to your interest when in Winston
To call at
The Original Cheap John's
for anything you may need, found at the same old stand, next door to Post Office.



GOD BLESS MY MOTHER.

A little child with flaxen hair,
And small eyes, so sweet and fair,
Who kneels, when told by anxious all,
And from these loving lips these fall
The accents of this simple prayer,
"God bless!—God bless my mother!"

A youth upon life's thirteenth year,
Who leaves a gentle mother's side,
Yet keeps embraced within his breast,
Her words of warning—will he best?
And whispers when temptation tries—
"God bless!—God bless my mother!"

A white haired man who gazes back
Along life's weary farrowed track,
And sees one face—an angel's now—
Heeds words of light that led aright,
And prays with reverential brow:
"God bless!—God bless my mother!"

CHEMISTRY OF YELLOW TOBACCO.

Maj. Reginald Replogle to Capt. Snow's Article.

Editor Tobacco Journal: In a former communication answering the several queries propounded by your esteemed friend, Col. W. C. Knight, editor Southern Planter, I stated in substance that nicotine is a distinct substance inherent in every part of the tobacco plant, green or dry, roots, stalk, leaves and seeds, and is not generated by the process of curing, and that the relative portion of nicotine varies considerably in the various types of tobacco, the yellow containing much less than the dark heavy type.

In this view I am pleased to see that Capt. W. H. Snow fully concurs in his review Journal, Sept. 10th. But from some of the views therein enumerated I am forced to dissent.

That the lower leaves of the tobacco plant as they ripen contain less nicotine are milder and make the best smokers goes without saying among all tobacco men, producers, manufacturers and consumers.

Capt. Snow says "It is imperative that these leaves be removed from the stalk before curing, if desired mild." The ripe tobacco stalk contains an acrid pungent flavor foreign to the leaf largely composed of chlorophyll, exceedingly bitter in flavor and green in color. This, with the potash and acetic acid, with the evolution of ammonia in the heat of the curing barn, lead the leaf with a substance capable of blistering the mouth. * * * But if the leaves are removed from the stalk and cured in the best known way they are void of poison so largely contained in the stalk.

There is only one poisonous substance in the tobacco plant, nicotine, and Capt. Snow says that "the stalk contains less nicotine than the leaves," which is true.

Chlorophyll is the coloring matter of the plant, found more largely in the leaves than in the stalk, which abounds in woody fibre—pure cellulose. Chlorophyll is neither bitter nor poisonous. The heat changes the color of the chlorophyll globules, as the process of oxidation goes on in the curing process, but not a particle of poisonous matter is evolved during the curing. See list of substances forming the constituents of the tobacco plant herewith enumerated.

There is a very small percentage of nitrogen in yellow tobacco cured on the stalk as demonstrated by analysis less than one-half of one per cent. 45-100 actual according to Dr. Vasek. The stalk contains even less, 44-100 of one percent, without the fear of successful contradiction, that ammonia, generated from so small a percentage of nitrogen in the leaves and stalks of tobacco cured on the stalk, is too small to sensibly affect the taste or smell of the leaf.

To sum up the matter, then, we find there is no poison in the chlorophyll or potash, acetic acid or ammonia loading up the leaf cured along with the stalk, and that the stalk contains no substance foreign to the leaf possessing an acrid pungent flavor.

Bright yellow tobacco contains the following: Lime magnesite, oxide of iron, potash, chloride of sodium, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, soluble silica and carbonic acid.

Dr. Voelcker says: "I find merely a trace of the nitrates in the fancy bright tobacco, which is one of the reasons why this tobacco has a very mild taste, for in all biting, strong tobaccos I find invariably nitrates are present in considerable proportions." This, mark you, is the opinion of England's most eminent analytical chemist of his day, founded

upon the analysis of a sample of tobacco raised by Mr. E. E. Lyon, of Granville county, N. C., and cured on the stalk.

PLANTERS OF PAST NOT WITHOUT HONOR.
Before Morse had invented the telegraph or McCranick the reaper, Slade, Long and Tuck were cultivating and elaborating the yellow curing process—the fine art of tobacco planting. The bright yellow type had its way to public favor and appreciation long years before the "Modern Barn" was evolved from the brain of its worthy patentee.

"THE MODERN BARN" A SUCCESS.
That Capt. Snow's barn is a success is most cheerfully and candidly conceded, and I only differ with Capt. S. in claiming too much, as I conceive, for the quality of leaves cured off the stalk in the "Modern Barn."

Stripping the leaves from the stalks as they ripen certainly increases the product, and curing in a "Modern Barn" is cheaper as regards fuel and attention. It is greatly to his credit if his barn will reduce the cost of curing 40 per cent.

THE ONE HORSE PLANTER
who is unable to construct a "Modern Barn" need not despair of curing his crop yellow and of fine quality by the furnace and pipe-flue, the regulator or some other good flue in his log barns daubed tight with proper appliances for ventilation and the regulation of the temperature.

The superiority of Virginia and North Carolina yellow tobacco has been built on the product cured on the stalk, and until chemical analysis demonstrates that curing the leaf stripped from the stalk makes brighter, milder and better tobacco, the present prevailing mode will continue for all uniformly ripe tobacco. But for plants ripening at the bottom and to save the ripe lower leaves, while allowing the upper leaves to remain standing till they also ripen, the leaf stripping process will increase in practice.

To Col. S. C. Shelton, the planter of tobacco in Western North Carolina, credit is due for reviving the old practice of harvesting the leaves and not the stalks, after the mode had long remained in "innocuous desuetude." I thank him for calling my attention eleven years ago to his patent hanger, which I have used to advantage more or less every year since.

A GOOD THING.
The character of the soil and climate contribute greatly to the fine quality of our bright yellow tobacco, and for this type the planters of Virginia and North Carolina have no competitors. We virtually hold a monopoly in this line as long as we do our duty and raise it fair, whether cured on or off the stalk.

HYEO, VA.
WHITE WASH EQUAL TO PAINT.

The following is good, cut it out and keep it. Housekeepers after trying it will never be without it afterwards:

The following receipt sent out by the United States Treasury Department to all the light-house keepers, makes an article that answers on wood, brick or stone, nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper: Slack half a bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice put into boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with either painter's or whitewash brushes.

The citizens should recollect that unity of action is necessary for anything. Unless we have a man in our midst who would take the lead and put life into others, there is little hope. It is clear to us that new and lively industries are our want, to employ labor, to add to our population, to keep money at home, to help advance real estate and to make us an independent. And to this end there should be more unity of thought and sentiment. Merchants should organize an association to talk over these matters and to aid in giving a stronger push to our present advancement.—Fayetteville Observer.

MEETING A PANTHER.

A popular physician living in one of the counties of Western North Carolina, and who is somewhat of a pedestrian, had quite a singular and thrilling adventure with a panther some time ago. He was one evening descending on foot a steep, winding mountain trail, when he came to a large log which lay at right angles across the path, from the lower side of which the earth had been washed away, thus forming a considerable jump-off. The doctor had placed one foot on the log, and was just in the act of springing over it when he saw, to his horror, a full grown panther crouching low on the ground, close up against the log, and almost directly under him. What was he to do? What could he do to defend himself should the savage brute attack him? He had no weapon but a small pocket knife, and that he knew would be a poor defense against the murderous onslaught of so formidable a beast. But the doctor, being a cool-headed, brave man, did not lose his presence of mind and succumb to abject fear. He at once recalled the many stories which he had heard related and which he had read about wild, savage animals being cowed and held at bay by the unflinching and steady gaze of the individual whom they were about to rush upon. So he fixed his eyes upon those of the panther, and began to slowly edge off sideways along the top of the log, and when near the end of which he leaped quietly down, still keeping his eyes fixed on the dangerous brute. He then retreated cautiously backward for several paces, and, wheeling suddenly around, fled down the rough and precipitous pathway almost with the speed of a thoroughbred race horse. The doctor, in relating the incident, said laughingly, "I wish you ought to have seen me run. For I will lay a wager," continued he, "that I made some larger down that mountain side that would put to shame the finest feat of leaping ever accomplished by a wild buck." If the panther pursued him he never knew it.—Nashville Bulletin.

KILLING OF A TOWN.
There are towns in North Carolina and Virginia that have been actually killed by the characteristic meanness of some leading citizens. One or two old fogies who hold property can do the work. Natural advantages amount to nothing when the old schemers and haters of progress hold the reins. The work is generally done slowly, but it is done very effectually, indeed.

We have in mind a town not 200 miles away that has been killed by such a course—and so effectually killed that not even the most progressive citizen therein can ever hope for a revival. This town, proud of her aristocratic standing, spurned all enterprises of a manufacturing nature. A tobacco factory was established, but such an industry was not backed upon with favor by the ease-loving city fathers. The live proprietor of the factory was in the habit of rising early, and a long, shrill whistle from his engine called the factory hands to work at an early hour. This whistle, blown at 7 o'clock in the morning, disturbed the early slumber of the easy old citizens, and they kicked. An ordinance was passed, prohibiting Mr. — from blowing his whistle earlier than 9 o'clock. What was the result? The factory shut its doors, the story went out, and enterprise and capital that would have gone there and built up the town passed by and stopped where there was a warmer welcome.

This is but one sample, but it is enough to tell the tale. We know of another place where the fastidious city rulers have prohibited the railroad engines from blowing within the incorporation, and where brass bands are not allowed to play on the streets without permission from the mayor. These are steps that men toward municipal suicide. They kill slowly, but surely.

This is an age of activity, when foginess must step aside and let enterprise have the floor. There is no room for the old ideas of ease and repose, no matter how welcome they were to our fathers and grandfathers. Capital stops where it is wanted and eagerly sought, and not where a town doubts whether or not it wants it. The town that would grow must love the whistle of the factories above all other music. It must be willing to be waked by such music at 6 o'clock in the morning, and must get up by that music and go to work.—Southern Tobacco Journal.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

The followers of Henry George say that poverty comes because everybody don't own land. This theory cannot apply to Eastern Carolina for it is well known that too much land has made many men poor. The simple ownership of land does not prevent poverty. Industry, sobriety, honesty and economy are the weapons to fight poverty. A man who has a good share of these qualities can own land if he wants it; without these, land will not prevent poverty. There is a vast deal of truth in the old saying that "every man is the architect of his own fortune." Smart men like Henry George can easily make men believe that their poverty is attributable to some one else's conduct; they are half inclined to believe this any way. But after all, common sense suggests that nine tenths of the cases of extreme poverty are brought about by the conduct of those thus afflicted.—New Bern Journal.

THE LATEST FAKE.
The red-headed girl and white horse craze has not yet struck Wilmington. White horses are plenty, but red-headed girls are scarce; and probably the thing won't work as well here as it does at other places. The craze has prevailed in Northern towns for some time past, and the "gust" of the thing seems to be that whenever you see a red-headed girl, you will see a white horse. As a red-headed woman walks along the street she becomes aware of the excitement she is creating. Every man who sees her, stops short and begins to look up and down for a white horse. Men who see her pass a window, rush out of the door to look for a white horse. If she goes into a store she cannot but observe that the clerks slip to the window or door looking for white horses, and she sees men, as she passes the promenade, signaling each other and shouting back and forth.—Wilmington Star.

The European nations are all in line, with guns cocked, ready to shoot each other to death. This is what diplomats call "an armed neutrality."

The advantages of Wilmington as a port, are much superior to those of any other south of Norfolk. And don't you forget that in your calculations.

It is said Ben Butler and Gen. Roger A. Pryor will appear for the Anarchists if they succeed in getting their cases before the United States Supreme Court.

Wiggins predicted an awful cyclone for the Lake region and Northern Atlantic Coast on Monday. It came but two thousand miles away between New Orleans and Galveston. That was an excellent guess for Wiggins.

Mr. Carlisle is confident that he will be the next Speaker of the House. It is given out as probable that S. S. Cox will be the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He will be a good one.

When the President gets home he will be so used up with his hurried flying around the circle it will take a fortnight for him to recover. He will be in the same fix watering place visitors are after a sojourn of a month or two—completely broken down. But, as the boys say, he is having a mighty good time.

Several correspondents in the American Bee Journal advocate wintering bees under the kitchen.

Remember that your bees will need at least a reasonable amount of attention any care for wintering safely through.

As to the two processes of wintering bees, namely, on the summer stands or in a cellar, about eight out of ten advocate the former, as the bees are less liable to disease.

It will set bees to fighting and robbing to put broken combs in the hive unless you put them in just at nightfall and put in only so much as they will clean up entirely, and go into their combs over night.

It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter. It is apt to disturb them; they become restless, some times discharge their stings, and by this means produce a fence that is enough to destroy them. Better have their winter quarters so constructed that we can ascertain their condition without disturbing them.

The Rocky Mountain bee plant (Clematis integrifolia) is recommended by Professor A. J. Cook as worthy of being experimented with for bee pasture. It is a beautiful flower, which swarms with bees two months in succession. It is sown in autumn. It is profitable to sow seeds of sweet clover, catnip, etc., by the roadside and in fence corners and out-of-the-way places.

PICKINGS.

From the Wilmington Star.
The labor vote will certainly have to be counted among the potent factors in 1888.

Recent murders committed in Mississippi are laid at the door of colored Masons.

There is a split among the New York Anarchists—fighting is needed and not splits.

Fred Grant is said to be something of a bully.

Mahone's "check" is still the theme of Virginia papers.

Gen. Narango and Gen. Pradillo, Mexicans, have fought a duel. Result is not known.

The campaign in Tennessee is wonderfully enthusiastic and exciting. Prohibition is the cry.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, it is said, would like to wear Riddleberger's shoes. He is a man of good solid sense, if not brilliant.

Turkey has accepted Russia's proposal to send a soldier to Bulgaria with power to restore order on the basis of the Berlin treaty.

The new York papers record the death of Charles W. Thayer, of Brooklyn who killed himself on account of disappointed love. Poor old fellow. He loved not wisely. He was over sixty years old.

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