

Reporter and Post.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

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THURSDAY, JAN. 5 1887.

PLEASE TELL US WHY.

Why will those Democratic papers which favor keeping up the Internal Revenue laws continue to do so in the face of the fact that we now have more money piled up in the U. S. Treasury than our wisest statesmen (politicians) know what to do with; why do they want to keep it up; why want to tax and bleed the people in tobacco growing section, in grinding out of them a tax which there is no use for, which amounts to taking out of circulation the money so much needed to carry on the legitimate business of the country. What if tobacco is a luxury, it is no more the poor man's luxury, than coffee, tea, pie for dinner Sunday, the Thanksgiving turkey, the sugar that sweetens the whiskey which is killing so many of our law makers, is the rich man's luxury; tobacco, in tobacco section, is the farmer's meat and bread. Talk about the consumers paying the tax, if he does it is a double tax. Everybody knows that the manufacturer counts off the eight cents per pound in bidding on a pile of leaf tobacco, then if he can get the consumer to pay it again, he has it twice. It really looks to us, as if those Democratic papers, especially in tobacco and Brandy sections, who oppose the repeal of Internal Revenue tax, were in the interest of the Republicans, be that as it may, they are certainly aiding in driving tobacco and apple brandy States into Republican ranks.

VOTERS IN TOBACCO STATES SAY, not modification, not reduction, but away with the whole Internal Revenue system, they have been oppressed by it long enough, there is no earthly use for it, there is no earthly use for the depression in money matters which we have experienced for at least three years, while the U. S. Treasury is fairly bursting with its immense surplus, unless it be a want of statesmanship. Politicians may talk about economy, but what advantage is it to the people to have the taxes reduced to one half if the money is all piled up the treasury or locked in the safes of the millionaire congressmen and they have nothing to pay that half with.

If we have no congressman with sense enough, or patriotism enough to run the government in the interest of the people in place of millionaires, then lets turn it over to a lot of school girls, or old women, who have feeling enough not to be grinding the people down with heavy taxes, when there is no use for the money; it is the most absurd thing that ever cursed our nation, taxing the people when there is no use for the money, it looks like pinching them just for the fun of hearing them squeal.

Even some of our first-class Southern papers advocate keeping up the Internal Revenue tax in face of the fact that we now have more money hoarded in the treasury than they know what to do with. Reduce the tariff, we don't care how low but if we must have money to run the government, (and all know we must); it seems to us more like justice that the whole sixty millions of people should help furnish it, than that it should be raised out of the little handful of tobacco growers and brandy distillers; their tobacco and apples are just as much their meat and bread, as the Southern man's cotton, the Western man's corn and stock or the Northern man's manufactured products are his.

But the cry is luxury, luxury, tobacco is no mere a luxury than peanuts, tea, coffee, or sugar that goes into the whiskey which is sending so many of our law makers to their 3 x 6 foot hole before they have lived out half their days.

No modification, no reduction, but wipe out, away with the whole Internal Revenue system, tariff for revenue, and let the people have the surplus to carry on their legitimate business is what they are entitled to and what they intend to have.

MODIFICATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED.

Editor Landmark:

In the attacks you have been making upon the internal revenue system, you have my cordial sympathy; and because The Landmark has been in the forefront of that contest, I desire space in its columns for a few suggestions as to the legislation which our Congressmen can reasonably hope to secure during the present session.

A large majority of the people of North Carolina desire the absolute repeal of all national excise laws; they want to see the internal revenue system cut up by the roots. At the same time almost all of us have discernment enough to realize that, in the present temper of the people of the United States, this is out of the question. Advocates of a total repeal may be found in both parties, but they are for the present in a hopeless minority, in the country at large. If for no other reason, the Republican dread of its prohibition wing would effectually prevent it from favoring the repeal of the tax on whiskey and the desire among Democrats to make reductions in the tariff, so imperatively demanded by the business interests of the country, will cause the tax on whiskey to be retained. Can anything, then, be done to relieve us from the evils which seem to be inseparable from the execution of the internal revenue laws? Much. In the first place, the tax on tobacco can be absolutely repealed. Tobacco to its millions of consumers is not a luxury; it is one of the prime necessities of life. It is the companion of the solitary, the refuge of the weary, the solace of the aged. I am glad I don't use it, but with all its attendant evils it is to these who do so much a necessity as tea or coffee or sugar.

The removal of the tax will have the effect of increasing the profits of the tobacco raiser, and reducing the price to the consumer. It will also enable our plug manufacturers to stand some chance of successful competition with the great New York and St. Louis houses that are threatening their very existence. It is to be feared that the repeal may not prove advantageous to the smoking tobacco manufacturers, but this fear, I trust, is not well grounded.

Secondly, the tax on the fruit brandy can be reduced, though not repealed. Thorough supervision will be necessary to prevent the fraudulent use of grain. Stringent and useful legislation upon the details will be indispensable, the time of distillation limited to the last four or five months of the year, the capacity of the stills graded to the probable source of supply, and numerous other safeguards provided. But with proper restrictions, while the orchards and vineyards that can be profitably devoted to making brandy are so limited in extent, there can be no very large diminution of the revenue received from whiskey by reducing the tax on brandy.

Thirdly, some of the oppressive features of the internal revenue laws can be remedied. The minimum punishment ought to be left to the discretion of the judge presiding, and he should not be compelled to sentence every man to at least sixty days imprisonment, thirty of which are to qualify the prisoner to take the oath of an insolvent. The law permitting an indiscriminate destruction of personal property seized by revenue officers might well be so modified as to require the order of a judicial officer or some judgment of condemnation.

And, fourthly, the greatest of all reforms in this direction ought to lie within the easy reach of combined effort upon the part of North Carolina delegation. Let the number of United States commissioners and deputy marshals be reduced and let them both be put upon a salary. The fee system is the prolific source of nine-tenths of the crying evils of the administration of the internal revenue laws in North Carolina. Real criminals can be brought to justice without the daily patrolling of every country lane and mountain cove in search of a case. The laws be executed by the deputy collectors with the occasional (not too frequent) aid of an internal revenue agent and unobjectionable assistants.

There is no pretence of novelty in any of these suggestions, and they are only brought together to show how much can be done to remove the burdens of the internal revenue laws, even if the tax on whiskey remains. Our admirable delegation, by a thoroughly combined effort in the present closely divided House, are in a position to demand and secure attention to their views.

hardships of the excise law. F. H. BUSSEN. No modification or reduction, but away with the whole infernal system as regards tobacco and fruit brandy.

BRIEFS OF GENERAL NEWS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

The report of Mr. Atkinson, who was sent to Europe to ascertain the feasibility of establishing by international standard a fixed ratio between the precious metals was submitted to Congress yesterday by the President; it makes a volume of 280 pages.

The election of Hon. John S. Barbour, to succeed Mr. Kiddleberger in the U. S. Senate, was officially announced in a joint meeting of the Virginia Assembly yesterday.

A government vessel has been ordered to cruise after the enormous raft from Nova Scotia, now adrift in the path of the European vessels.

Intense cold weather and heavy snows are reported from the West and Northwest; in Kansas there is much suffering from want of provisions and fuel, and a number of deaths have occurred.

The cold wave had the effect of forcing up the price of grain in the Chicago market yesterday, and provisions were a trifle higher.

Two white men and two negro women, all intoxicated, were killed near Mt. Sterling, Ky., yesterday, by a railroad train; they were in a carriage, and drove recklessly in front of the engine.

Under the new rule adopted by the House of Representatives, about eight hundred private bills were thrown upon the clerk's desk yesterday within a short quarter of an hour.

The custom houses and navy yards will be closed on the 26th inst. and the 2d proximo.

The stockholders of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, in session yesterday at Richmond, elected George L. Scott, of New York, President, and the directors chosen by the Terminal Company.

Heavy northers have occurred in the West Indies, by which seventy vessels were wrecked and many lives lost.

Yellow fever in Florida has been officially declared at an end.

A Canadian post office was burglarized on Saturday night last and over \$20,000 stolen.

Grand Master Workman Powderly is suffering from a violent attack of hemorrhage, and his condition is said to be very critical.

SAT., DEC. 24.

An earthquake shock, lasting about three seconds, was felt in Massachusetts and Rhode Island shortly after midnight yesterday morning; the disturbance was sufficient to arouse people from their sleep.

European war talk caused a free buying of wheat in Chicago yesterday; corn was very dull, and the provision market was featureless.

Fearing government intervention, the rival factions in the Indian Territory have agreed to settle their differences relative to the election of a principal and assistant chief of the nation.

A mob of one hundred men made an attempt Thursday night to lynch five burglars and fire-bugs in Tompkinsville, Ky., but the better portion of the community boldly confronted them and prevented their lawless work.

Two big strikes are reported in Pennsylvania, one among the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and one in the coal mines at Ashland.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

In the Senate yesterday a favorable report was made on the Blair educational bill; the government postal telegraph bill was referred to the Postoffice committee instead of a select committee; and Mr. Pugh offered resolutions, and addressed the Senate, in favor of a revision of the existing internal tax and tariff laws; in the House the committee on Rules was announced, but no business of special interest was transacted.

The nomination of Mr. Lamar for Supreme Court Judge was discussed in the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, and it was finally referred to a sub-committee.

Austria will be governed in her military operations on the frontier by the movements of Russia. Prince Bismarck counsels Austria, while strengthening her military frontier, to avoid giving provocation to Russia.

The executed Chicago anarchists were placed in a stone-encased grave on Sunday; several addresses were delivered on the occasion, but the whole affair was rather of picnic order than that of a funeral.

QUITE AS BAD AS BULLETS.

An Old Soldier Talks of His Campaign in Virginia—The Enemy in Ambush—Twenty Years After.

SELMA, N. C., Feb. 11, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Yours inquiring whether or not I had been benefited by Kaskine, and if so to what extent, &c., to hand. In reply will say that my health has not been as good in twenty years as now. I suffered with chills from malarial poison contracted while serving in the Confederate army on the Peninsular Campaigns in Virginia. Did not miss having a chill at least once in twenty-one days, and more frequently once in seven days, for more than fifteen years.

In this condition I visited New York in November, 1885, on business. While there I stopped with Mr. E. D. Barker, of the University Publishing Company. I told Mr. Barker of my condition. He called my attention to your Kaskine and procured for me a bottle. After my return home I took the pellets as directed and found much relief afforded thereby. Of this change I wrote Mr. Barker, who sent two or three bottles during the winter. My health greatly improved. I increased in weight from 165 pounds to 200 pounds, my present weight. I believe the Kaskine did it. Quinine had failed, as had other remedies usually administered in such cases.

Now, unless in case of exposure to extra bad weather, I do not have chills, and my general health is quite good. I turned over half a bottle to a young lady friend a few weeks since. I learn from her mother that she was much benefited by it while it lasted.

I trust you may be able to introduce Kaskine generally in this country, in which many suffer from diseases consequent upon malarial poison in the system. From my own experience I can emphasize its excellence for such diseases. If I can serve you call on me. I am very truly yours,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH.

Seven years ago I had an attack of bilious remittent fever, which ran into intermittent malarial. I tried all the known remedies, such as arsenic, mercury and quinine. The latter was administered to me in heavy and continued doses. Malaria brought on nervous prostration and dyspepsia, from which I suffered everything. Last winter I heard of Kaskine and began using it. A few bottles of the wonderful drug cured me. Malaria and dyspepsia disappeared, and as you have seen a June day brighter for the summer storm that had passed across the sky, so the cloud left my life and my health became steady and strong.

Mrs. J. LAWSON,

147 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price \$1.00, or six bottles, \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren St., New York, and 35 Farringdon Road, London.



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Sale of Land.

I will as commissioner having been appointed for that purpose by N. O. Petre, Clerk of the Superior Court of Stokes county, sell to the highest bidder for cash upon the premises on Friday the 31st day of February 1888 a tract of land lying and being in the County of Stokes on the waters of Stockfork Creek adjoining the lands of Alex McKinney and others containing fifty acres more or less sold as the lands of Susan Pratt dec'd, for partition among her heirs at law. About one-half the tract is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, has upon it two comfortable dwelling houses for small families, several out buildings including tobacco barns, etc. For growing fine yellow tobacco this land is not surpassed by any land in Stokes County. Title made upon confirmation of sale and payment by the purchaser of the money. December 23rd 1887.

A. H. Joyce, Commissioner.

WHAT

WE WANT.

Good Locks to keep thieves out. ALLEN has them.

Weather Strips to keep the cold and snow out. Allen has them.

WINDOWS to look out. S. E. ALLEN HAS THEM.

STOVES to keep the cold out. ALLEN HAS THEM on the 2d floor.

LAMPS to keep the dark out. ALLEN HAS THEM at the Old Pfohl & Stockton Stand.

PAINT to keep the damp out. Allen has the Best.

Meat Anything ELSE.

To keep Anything ELSE OUT. S. E. ALLEN Has It.

In short go to him for all the Tinware, Hollow ware, Wood-en ware,

and CROCKERY

and HARDWARE

you may want, at the Old Pfohl & Stockton Stand, Corner of Main and 3d Streets, WINSTON, N. C.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS, BENNETT BROS., DEALERS IN Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels, &c., Opposite Brown's Warehouse, - - Main St., Winston NC.

ESTABLISHED 1871. ESTABLISHED 1871. J. W. SCOTT & CO. Wholesale Merchants GREENSBORO N. C. Are now receiving their spring stock of notions and dry goods. And almost daily adding to their stock of groceries, Buyers are invited to call in person or send orders by mail.

We hope to build up a large trade with the merchants of Stokes county and all along the line of the C. F. & Y. V Railroad.

Brown, Browner, Brownest. High, Higher, Highest. If you would get the very highest price for your tobacco, make up your mind when preparing it for market, to take it to Browns Warehouse Winston, N C. Here you will find the largest, best lighted Warehouse in town, one of the best auctioneers in this, or any other State, and larger buyers by the score. That not all, if you would stay but a few hours, or over night, you will find comfortable rooms, plenty of wood, cook stoves upon which to prepare your food good water in abundance and every thing necessary to your comfort (if you have a stout conscience,) while the stalls for your stock are all that you could wish for. Bring us your tobacco: we will do all in our power to make you comfortable while here, and get what you want most—a big price for your tobacco. G. Very Truly BROWN & CARTER.

APPLE & WILLIAMS AT THE Star Warehouse, GREENSBORO, N. C. Offer their services to the planters of Stokes and adjoining counties for the SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO. The STAR WAREHOUSE is well and favorably as being one of the BEST LIGHTED houses for the sale of Leaf Tobacco in this section of North Carolina, and being located at the principal Railroad center in the Tobacco Section of the State so that not only the Greensboro buyers, but buyers from this State and Virginia can easily and cheaply reach it. The Proprietors with an experience of a number of years in the Warehouse business, claim that they can get the highest market price for your tobacco. Hoping to have a full share of your patronage we are, Truly Your Friends, D. A. APPLE & S. G. WILLIAMS. REMEMBER, Tobacco will be furnished free at every Station on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. from Stokesdale to Marion, for parties to pack their tobacco who wish to ship it to Greensboro.