THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

VOLUME XVII. DANBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888. NO. 4

Reporter and Post

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

DANBURY, N. C.

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Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of news-paper excellence.

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THE DOCTOR SAYS: "I recommend and USE [illegible] FOR COUGHS, CROUP & CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH"

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TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of SWEET GUM and MULLEIN.

It does more than any prescription written; both plants are highly medicinal."

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INSIST ON HAVING IT.

Dr. Quillian, the leading physician of Great Britain, on Lung and Bronchial Troubles, recommends "Cherokee" in the fifty present letter from Oak Lawn Oil for Consumption. DON'T keep it in the house.

IT IS PLEASANT AND PALATABLE and is the finest known remedy in the world for all Throat and Lung troubles. It will stimulate the throat and enable you to throw off all obstructions easily, adding expectoration and thereby cut the cough at once. Ask your druggist for it. 25c. 50c. & $1. sizes.

If he does not keep it, we will pay, for one time only, express charges on large size bottles to any part the U. S. on receipt of $1.00.

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Eight pages, 40 columns, weekly. Send CASH (charges prepaid) to

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RALEIGH, N. C.

POETRY

"YOUNG LOVE."

HENRY S. SUTTON.

What's softer than a baby-wind new born
Trying to kiss a whisper from a tree?
More constant to man's heart than sound o' th' sea,
To the curl'd inlet of a sea-shell's horn?
What's quieter than death of flower forlorn,
Uprooted where the pitiless sun can see?
Or facile wedding of the facile pea
That puts a ring on every fingery thorn?
What's gentler than a young rill's murmurings
So softly singing thro' its meadow ways?
Or silenter than the sun's unsparing gaze
The maiden blood in cherries' cheeks that brings?—
O 'tis young Love; for he a nest can raise
In hearts that never guess his busy wings.

—*Philadelphia Record.*

PASTURES AND FENCING MATERIAL.

At my time of life it is impossible to conduct a farm up to the modern progressive ideas of management, as new theories, new ideas, new plans and systems have been advanced and carried into practice by many, which are so different from the old time methods, which I do not pretend to criticise or condemn, so I am merely a looker on to what is going on in the fields, but stick mostly to what I have been accustomed to and have found successful and profitable. I condemn no new methods; in fact, I like to see them fully tested, for in these days of wonderful progress and improvements, much good and benefits accrue. New implements have been introduced on the farms that save time, labor and expense, that are valuable, new modes of cultivation that expedite the work, also in fertilizing crops, and above all, I look upon the terracing of the fields as the most valuable of all modern improvements, for it saves the soil and leaves your land worth cultivating. Every farm in Georgia should be terraced and properly ditched where the lands are too wet for proper cultivation. I consider terracing and ditching as the basis of successful farming. I have terraced and where it has been done the soil has been retained, and where there were washes and gullies now there are none. This I consider the acme of all modern farm improvements, the retaining of the soil. We want another improvement, and that is doing away with rail and board fencing, and if we must fence, give us a cheap, durable wire fence that will not cripple or kill stock. Doing away with field fencing is much to be desired, and keeping up stock, but as pastures become necessary under that system, we want a cheap wire fence, safe and durable, and that can be removed as desired. A farm should have plenty of stock, not only for their value as work animals, for milk and butter, but for merchantable purposes also, as well as to furnish manure for the farm. Commercial manures are too expensive to depend on, and we want manure from our animals, which make them doubly valuable to us as market stock, as well as fertilizers of our farms. We have the terraces that retain our soil, so let us have the benefit of our cattle to fertilize our farms and this we cannot have until we can furnish pastures for them, and we cannot have cheap pastures until we have cheap fencing. Pastures and stock are next in value to terracing, yet to accomplish this, we are dependent on Legislative aid, as well as the genius of the mechanic to furnish cheap material that will answer our purposes. This should be the efforts of our young farmers to have accomplished such necessary conveniences and wants I can only make suggestions to them. I am too old to lead off, for when they have accomplished the plans through the legislature and manufacturers, then the older farmers can follow. It takes work and perseverance to carry out plans, and that must be the task and duty of our young farmers. The Farmer's Alliance may do much in accomplishing such things, so let us persevere to the end.—John H. Dent, in *Southern Cultivator.*

Onions cut in halves or quarters, and placed near new paint, will absorb the disagreeable smell of the paint. Unfortunately, the paint does not absorb the disagreeable smell of the onions.—Ex.

Subscribe for this paper.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

PLATFORM OF PARTY ADOPTED IN STATE CONVENTION AT RALEIGH, MAY, 1888.

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under a Democratic administration of the State, which has now been unbroken for so many years, upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law, upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge a comparison between the state of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attended Republican ascendancy in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interests of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that whenever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury. That any system of taxation which necessitates the payment of a premium of $270 by the government on each $1,000 of its bonds, taken up with the millions that would otherwise lie idle in its vaults, and paid to bondholders who purchased in many instances, at less than par, is undemocratic, oppressive and iniquitous and should be refunded. The course of our Democratic Representatives in Congress, in their efforts to give relief to the people from burdensome internal revenue and tariff taxation, meets with the approval of the Democratic party of this State and we respectfully recommend that is they find it impossible to give to the people all the relief they demanded, they support any just and practical measure presented in Congress that will afford a practical relief from such existing burden.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tax [illegible] are subjects which [illegible] and our people at the ballot box must be trusted to adjust, we think the custom duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessaries of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretensins of the Republican party in their platforms that they are in favor of the aepeal of this onerous system taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their energies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated be the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or a part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guarantee that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal Government or *pro rata* share of the surplus in its treasury; Provided, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectionable features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissention and ill will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of our eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of county government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competion, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of the legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, that we being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture, and that in so doing we will most eucntually advance the interest of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Scales as honest, patriotic and conservative.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom, honesty, patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty and manly courage of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men; and the interests of the country demand his re-nomination and re-election.

UNTHOUGHT OF THOUGHTS.

I notice a stranger lack of "Hints to Mothers" in your valuable paper. Hoping to remedy the matter, I have compiled a few simple, easily remembered rules for use in the nursery. Mothers do not always think of these trifles, which they may be glad to have suggested.

Never use boiling water to wash an infant. Its effect on the skin is injurious.

Do not allow a young child to play with an open penknife. If you give the penknife to the child, shut, the worst it can do is to suck it until satisfied that you can't use it again.

It is best not to let baby remain long at the head of the stairs. He is apt to go down suddenly.

Never allow a child to lean against a red-hot stove, or to sit on it. Carelessness in these matters often leads to to painful consequences.

Do not permit the children to beat one another with sticks or to throw hard substances, such as flatiron, dishes, etc., across the room. Such actions are sometimes the cause of distressing accidents.

Marbles, jackstones, and buttons are not easily digested, and other articles more readily assimilated will be found better adapted to the needs of a bab's stomach.

Try to prevent the baby thrusting a sharp stick too quickly into its eyes or up its nose. These organs are delicate and likely to be injured by such treatment.

As babies are tender and easily broken, it will be found best not to drop them violently on the floor, or to leave them unexpectedly on a chair or edge of a table, where they may fall off.

A young baby will require care and watching. The mother can not spend her whole time in driving, walking, or otherwise amusing herself. Getting up at night however, is unpleasant, and to be avoided if possible. Even Plato was aware of this, and some years ago recommended mothers never to do it.

If the baby's attention could be called to the antiquity of this opinion, it might be of some benefit.

N. B.—Paregoric sometimes produces the same effect.—*Puck.*

THE NEXT STATE FAIR

Three things make a good State Fair: a good exhibit, cheap means of going to see it and the people to see it. It is written down that all these conditions will be filled at the next State Fair. Not only individual farmers, but organizations of farmers, are enlisted, making competive exhibits. Preparations for them has begun, and they will be larger and more complete than ever before. The buildings will be touched up and the surroundings of the exhibition spaces improved. So that what is exhibited will be shown to the best advantage. The rate of practically one cent a mile has been agreed upon by all the lines of railway. This is very cheap riding. To come to Raleigh and return, say from a hundred miles, and a couple of dollars, is a new means of familiarizing our people with the State's Capitol and and with each other.

There will be the largest crowd ever seen at a State Fair. With some spare money and cribs and smoke houses with plenty at home; nothing should prevent our hardworking, self denying people from taking a little holiday, seeing what their neighbors are doing and showing their neighbors what they are doing. Let the crowd only be limited by the measure of the large accommodation to be had.—Ex.

PUNGENT SNUFF.

HOSPITALITY.

Herbert—Really, Miss Herbert, I am very sorry I kissed you. I didn't think what I was doing. It is a sort of temporary insanity in our family.

Miss. Edith—(pityingly)—If you ever feel any more such attacks coming on you had better come right here where your infirmity is known, and we will take care of you.—*Judge.*

QUALIFIED.

Mrs. Smith (engaging servant)—Can you write?

Servant—Yes, Ma'am.

Mrs. Smith—Well here's a card; write my name on it.

(Servant writes 'Mrs. A. B. Smyth')

Mrs. Smith (looking at it)—You are engaged.—*Time.*

FELINE SAGACITY.

"Bridget, has Johnnie come home from school yet?"

"Yis, sorr."

"Have you seen him?"

"No, sorr."

"Then how do you know he's home?"

"'Cause the cat's hidin' under the stove, sorr."—

HE LOST HEAVILY.

First swell—You are not looking well, old fellow. You seem to have lost some.

Second swell—Yes, I lost a hundred and twenty pounds last month.

That's not possible.

Yes, it is. My wife ran off with a music teacher.—*Siftings.*

SHE UNDERSTOOD THAT VOLAPUK.

She (poking her head out of the window at 8 A. M.)—Is that you, John?

He—Yeth, m'dearr. Wishyou'deome downandfindthishk'hole.

She—Well, stop talking Volaupuk and I'll be down in a minute.—*Judge.*

MONEY THROWN AWAY.

Mrs. Doleful—The morning papers say that there's no prospect of cholera coming this summer.

Mr. Doleful—Just my luck.

What do you mean, John?

Got my life insured the other day.—*Siftings.*

HIS POSITION.

Father: Well, Thomas, you have graduated from college and are now ready for your life work. What will be your geld?

Son (thoughtfully): Well, to tell the truth, sir, it's a little hard to decide between the Left and Centre.—*Time.*

THE CAUSE.

Gamam: Hello, Cumso; you look entirely fagged out. What's the matter?

Cumso: Oh, nothing! A weeks rest will set me up. Just back from my vacation.

ONE WASN'T ENOUGH.

Barber—(purely from the force of habit)—Have a hair-cut, sir?

Bald-headed Customer—Yes; three or four of them—I guess I've got that many left.—*Judge.*

LOOKED LIKE AN EDITOR.

Stranger—Is Editor Hull stopping here?

Hotel Clerk—Well, there was a gentleman whose trousers bagged at the knees came here this morning. Front take this card up to 112.—*Judge.*

ON HIS WEDDING TOUR.

Husband: I want rooms for myself and wife.

Hotel Clerk: Suite?

Husband: Of course she is—perfectly lovely. The sweetest girl in America.—*Time.*

PICKINGS

From the Wilmington *Star.*

Mrs. Cleveland was twenty-four last Saturday.

The Republicans are making ready for an active, vigorous campaign in Tennessee.

Five hundred Chinese in New York, all friends of Hallison, had a big excursion. They shut out all Christian Chinamen.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says there are nearly $1,000,000 being put into buildings and improvements in that town. All over Wilmington there are signs of progress.

Several thousand persons are said to have witnessed the hanging of Will Houston at Winston. We note this to ask if the civilization of North Carolina has not sufficiently advanced to allow private hangings? It is much more solemn, impressive and decent.

A CURE FOR LAZINESS.

A late reverend gentleman who resided in Yorkshire, and was as well-known for his eccentricity as his talents, one day sent his son, a lazy lad about twelve years of age, to catch his horse. The lad went sauntering along with a grain of corn in one hand and a bridle in the other, dragging the reins along the ground. "Thomas," said the father, calling after him in a very solemn voice, "come here, Thomas, I want to say a word to you before you go." The lad returned, and the parson proceeded: "You know, Thomas, that I gave you a great deal of counsel. You know that I have taught you, before closing your eyes, to say, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' etc., besides a good many [illegible] things in way of explanation and ad But this is the last opportunity I ever have of speaking to you. I do not let it pass without giving yo parting charge. Be a good boy always, say that pretty prayer bef ing to sleep I fear I shall h you again.' As he said this sad and solemn manner the began to be frightened, and tears with this exclamation: never see me again, pa!" will probably die before you g with the horse." This quick Thomas' ideas, and gathering up reins, he ran caught the horse in less time than he had ever done before.—London *Queen.*

A BABY KILLED BY A CAT.

The little three days' old child of Henry Krocker, living on the corner of Martin and Market streets, was killed the other night by the family cat creeping upon the baby and sucking its breath. The mother and grandmother, who had watched and cared for the baby, fell asleep through sheer exhaustion, and when they awoke they found the feline lying upon the child's breast with its mouth close to the baby's, sucking its breath away. A doctor was sent for, but when he came he pronounced the little one dead.—Ex.

The following is a brief synopsis of the provisions of the bill lately signed by Gov. Hill, of New York, abolishing hanging for all murders committed after January 1, 1889, and substituting death by electricity therefor:

The bill consists of elaborate and carefully drawn amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, providing that the prisoner sentenced to death shall be immediately conveyed to one of the State prisons and there kept in solitary confinement until the day of execution, be visited only by officers, or by relatives, physicians, clergymen or counsel. The court imposing the shall name merely the week within the execution is to take place ticular day within such week be to the discretion of the principal of the prison. The execution is quired to be particularly private, or officials, clergymen, physicians and limited numbur of citizens being allo to be present. After the execution funeral services may be held within the prison walls, and the body shall be delivered into the custody of relatives, if requested, otherwise it shall be decently interred within the prison grounds.

The bill is the outcome of a recommendation contained in the first annual message of Gov. Hill in 1885.