

# THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

VOLUME XIII.

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NO.

## Reporter and Post.

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### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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**BOYD & REID,**  
Attorneys-at-Law  
WENTWORTH, N. C.  
Practice in the Superior court of Stokes county.

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Practices in the courts of Surry, Stokes, Yadkin and Alleghany.

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MT. AIRY, SURRY CO., N. C.  
Practices where his services are wanted.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Mt. Airy, N. C.  
Special attention given to the collection of claims. 1-12m

**B. F. KING,**  
WITH  
**JOHNSON, SUTTON & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS,  
Nos. 27 and 29 South Street,  
F. W. JOHNSON, R. M. SUTTON,  
J. H. R. GRABBE, G. J. JOHNSON.

**F. DAY, ALBERT JONES,**  
**Day & Jones,**  
Manufacturers of  
SADDLERY, HARNESSES, COLLARS, TRUNKS  
No. 205 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

**W. A. TUCKER, H. C. SMITH, B. S. SPRAGGINS**  
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.  
No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

**R. J. & E. BEST,**  
WITH  
**Henry Sonneborn & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
80 ANSONY ST., (between German and Lombard Sts.)  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**C. WATKINS, W. S. ROBERTSON,**  
**G. L. COTTELL, A. S. WATKINS,**  
**Watkins, Cottrell & Co.,**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**HARDWARE.**  
1307 Main Street,  
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**Stephen Putney, L. H. BLAIR,**  
WITH  
**STEPHEN PUTNEY & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Boots, Shoes, and Trunks,  
1219 Main Street,  
Sept. 8-31-6m. RICHMOND, VA.

**J. R. ABBOTT, OF N. C.,**  
WITH  
**WINGO, ELIETT & CRUMP,**  
RICHMOND, VA.,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, & C.  
Prompt attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**ROBERT W. POWERS, EDGAR D. TAYLOR,**  
**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 26m26-

**J. L. C. BIRD,**  
WITH  
**W. D. KYLE & Co.,**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
**HARDWARE, Cutlery,**  
IRON, NAILS AND CARRIAGE GOODS  
No. 9 Governor Street,  
RICHMOND, VA.

**1885 READY FOR CATHARTIC**  
They come. A certain cure. No expense. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for cold in the head, headache, dizziness, dry throat, etc. Put on. By all druggists or by mail.  
J. & T. HARRINGTON, Warren, Pa.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 26th, 1884.

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the career of peace, prosperity and good government on which she entered after the inauguration of a Democratic State administration and which has been unbroken for so many years since; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the laws; upon the efficiency of our common school system, and the great progress made in popular education; and upon the general improvement and enterprise manifested in every portion of the state. And we again challenge a comparison between this state of things and the crimes, outrages and scandals which attended Republican ascendancy in our borders; and we pledge ourselves to exert in the future, as we have done in the past, our best efforts to promote the material interests 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 we regard a free and fair expression of the public will at the ballotbox as the only sure means of preserving our free American institutions, and that the corrupt and corrupting use of Federal patronage, in influencing and controlling elections is dangerous to the liberties of the State and the Union.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the unconditional and immediate abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as an intolerable burden, a standing menace to the freedom of elections, and a source of great annoyance and corruption in its practical operation.

*Resolved*, That no government has a 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. We therefore urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert themselves in favor of such legislation as will secure this end.

*Resolved*, That with respect to the tariff we reaffirm the life long and fundamental principles of the party as declared in the National Democratic platform and that the details of the method by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached, are subjects which the party's representatives at the federal capital must be trusted to adjust; but in our opinion the duties on foreign importations should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in its adjustment should be such as would place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessities of life, distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation and confer the greatest good to the greatest number of the American people.

*Resolved*, That the course of the Democratic party in furtherance of popular education, by efficient public schools in all sections, and the establishment of graded and normal schools in the larger towns and accessible centers, is a sufficient guarantee that we favor the education of all classes of our 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.

AND WHEREAS, There is now more than a hundred millions of dollars in the treasury of the United States wrung from the pockets of the people by unjust taxation on the part of the Republican party; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will accept such distribution of said surplus revenues of the government for educational purposes as may be made by the Congress of the United States: provided always, that the same shall be disbursed by State agents, and not accompanied by objectionable features and embarrassing conditions.

*Resolved*, That it is due to the white so-called of our eastern counties, who have comportsly borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or come other equally effective system of debtly government shall be maintained.

*Resolved*, That in view of the existing and increasing harmony and kindly feeling between the two races in this State, and a similar condition of things which we believe to exist generally in other Southern States, we deprecate the attempt of the Republican party, in its recent platform at Chicago, to force civil rights as a living issue, and we denounce it as a fire brand and a hypocritical expression of interest in the black race, a wanton insult to the whites of the South, and tending to stir up strife between the now friendly races.

## Reporter and Post.

Entered at the Danbury N. C. Post-office as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 9, 1884.

### The Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**THOS. A. HENDRICKS,**  
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:  
**WM. H. KITCHEN,**  
**JOHN N. STAPLES.**

FOR ELECTOR-FIFTH DISTRICT:  
**ROBERT B. GLENN,**  
OF STOKES.

**STATE TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR:  
**ALFRED M. SCALES,**  
OF GUILFORD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:  
**CHARLES M. STEADMAN,**  
OF NEW HANOVER.

SECRETARY OF STATE:  
**WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,**  
OF WAKE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:  
**THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,**  
OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR TREASURER:  
**DONALD W. BAIN,**  
OF WAKE.

FOR AUDITOR:  
**WILLIAM P. ROBERTS,**  
OF GATES.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:  
**S. M. FINGER,**  
OF CATAWBA.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE:  
**AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON,**  
OF WAKE.

FOR CONGRESS-FIFTH DISTRICT:  
**JAMES W. REID,**  
OF ROCKINGHAM.

**county Ticket.**  
For the Senate—J. C. DIXON.  
For House Representatives—J. Y. PHILLIPS.  
For Sheriff—J. L. DALTON.  
For Register of Deeds—J. G. H. MITCHELL.  
For Surveyor—GIDEON GEORGE.  
For Coroner—JOHN CORROLL.

This country is filled with nearly sixty millions of human beings active in the pursuits of peace, every individual of whom is a tribute payer to this government. That the administration should be managed with a view to making the burdens of these millions—the greater portion of whom are struggling for a bare subsistence—as light as possible consistent with the requirements of good government admits of no argument. The first step necessary to such government is to place an honest man at the head of it who possesses the power and the will to do that which is right, and which will result in the greatest good to the country. Read Blaine's record and decide if he is the man.

Mr. Aiken, Democrat, said: "I am instructed by the committee on education to ask unanimous consent of the House to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill No. 398, [Education Bill] for reference to that committee."

Mr. Hiscock (Rep.)—"I object."

That ended the career of that bill in the House.  
Senate bill 398 was the Blair bill and Mr. Hiscock, the Republican manager on the floor of the House, interposed his objection to its being referred and virtually killed the bill under the rules of the House.

Dr. York was a member of that House and yet with this fact on record he pretends that the Democratic party is responsible for the failure to put through the bill.

**ELEGANCE AND PURITY.**—Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair its original color, beauty and lustre.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald predicts with unhesitating confidence the election of Cleveland.

In 1831 the value of the cotton mills in the United States was \$10,000,000; in 1870 it was \$141,000,000, and in 1880 \$108,225,000.

Consider the spectacle—Mr. Blaine travelling the country on a special train in a special car which has a special platform specially built to speak from, making such a stupping tour as the mind of American never conceived of.

The Brooklyn Eagle gives a computation made up at the headquarters of the independent Republicans by which the vote of that party is estimated at 45,000 for New York State. The Herald thinks the estimate is much too low.

The New York Times says of Mr. Blaine: An examination of his public career shows him to be weak-kneed, shallow, irresolute, cunning, and cowardly. In his private career every new disclosure deepens the impression that he is a disgusting sneak and falsifier.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is now 74 years of age; the oldest member of the Senate, but a much younger looking man than Senator Edmunds, who is his junior by some eighteen years. The State of Vermont now furnishes the oldest Senator in years and the oldest in term of office, and is the only State that holds its united representation in the Senate of eighteen years ago.

"We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such, when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control people instead of representing them."

This is the way Mr. Cleveland puts the matter and if he should write many letters, and deliver an inaugural address, he will hardly ever say anything fuller of meaning, or more worthy consideration of all parties than what is contained in that short but comprehensive paragraph.

The time has come for the Southern people to be appreciating the importance of having their boys, and their girls too, educated more practically for greater usefulness in life; for the time has come when the material advantages of the South require such education as can only be obtained in practical schools to educate the profits and benefits to be reasonably expected from them; and if the Southern people themselves are to be unequalled to the development of their resources and the utilization of their own opportunities, we may be assured that there are other people in the world who will be found ready to come in and occupy and improve the tempting occasions on all sides inviting them.

North Carolina's record, from the earliest of our annals, has shed lustre on the brightest pages of America's glory and fame. Her people are rich in cherished treasured deeds and traditions of the past. They are strong in the opportunities and resources of the present. They are favored with the most inspiring promises of an inviting future, which is all aglow with the most brilliant progress that has marked any period in the world's history. Look in whatever direction we may, it is evident that a new era is upon us. These are the fruits of an administration of our government established and carried on in union with the educated thought of the State, and with the convictions of those who represent its grand material interest.

### DO WE NEED A CHANGE?

When a country is thriving and prosperous; when all its natural resources are being rapidly ascertained and developed; when its transportation facilities are being cheaply and quickly multiplied, when its old industries are expanding and new ones springing into life when its government is economically carried on; when justice is impartially administered; when peace and good order and respect for law everywhere prevail; when its people are happy and contented; especially when all these things come about after a period of intestine war, murder and robbery and plunder, lawlessness, disorder, public extravagance and oppression, despotic government generally; it will be well for that country and that people to consider what it is that brought about its improved condition, and if it shall appear that this wonderful improvement is due, as such improvements are generally due, to the change from bad government to good government, it will be well also for that people and for that country to pause long and consider well before they go back from good government to bad.

The material results of Democratic rule in North Carolina are simply wonderful. We seem to be on a career of prosperity and development that, if checked in no way, promise a most magnificent condition of things at no distant day.

The improvements that we see every day around us, in men, manners and material affairs, had their rise and have made their progress under Democratic rule.

Will it be wise, then—will it be prudent for us to change that rule? Let conservative, thinking men throughout the state consider this question well.

The election is approaching and the people will soon be asked to turn over the Legislature to the Radical party, and elect men from that party to the offices to be filled. A wise people will make no change in the political complexion of their government unless substantial reasons demand it. Can any such reasons be urged now? Will a Radical Legislature give us better laws than we now have? Are the Radical candidates better men than the Democratic candidates? Does any public interest of any kind call for a change? Would it not be rash to make any change when our people are enjoying such a large measure of prosperity and happiness?

But again: Does the business interest of any private citizen demand such a change? Every man lives by his business; from it he supports his family, educates his children, and makes provision for establishing them in life. Would his business be promoted in any way by giving the government into the hands of the Radical party? If not, he would do gross injustice to himself, to his family, and to society—which must suffer if he and they suffer—by giving his vote for or doing any act to bring about a change.

These are questions involving considerations, which must be controlling ones with all sensible men. The decision rests with the voters of the State.

The Tribune is the only daily morning paper in the city of New York which is supporting the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. In its issue of the 30th of September, 1882, the Tribune, referring to the fact that many Republicans who had been held in good repute were becoming seriously injured in character by the exposures in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad scandal, said:

Now it is shown that Mr. Blaine never deserved his good reputation. He had taken bribes in another case; he was habitually for sale. He had made a fortune by the prostitution of his conscience.

What is the worth of the praise or the censure of a paper which changes like the shifting wind.

### Something new and Useful.

Drying fruit a pleasure instead of drudgery. No trouble to dry fruit with my Patent, Solar, Fruit and Vegetable Dryer. It dries rapidly, on both sides alike, and all over at the same time. It has no equal for drying bright fruit as there is no scorching or smoking the fruit, no sticking, no expense for wood or water, no waste, as it dries all the juices and sugary matter in the fruit. It is not only the best drier for drying peaches and apples, but also for all the small fruits, sweet potatoes, snap beans, or anything that you wish to dry quick in the sun, as printing leaves of tobacco &c., as any intelligent person will know at once who sees it. It is made of thin muslin cloth, such as is used for covering plant beds, stretched over a light frame made of laths, with a tin reflector so arranged as to throw the rays of the sun over the cloth. The material for making one dryer 33 inches wide and 10 feet long costs less than one dollar and will weigh about 28 lbs. Anybody that has seen one, or wish my printed instructions how to make, use &c., can make it in a few hours. Three dryers is about as many as an ordinary family can manage. The combined heat of the sun and reflector causes a continual upward current of air to draw up through the cloth which causes the fruit to dry rapidly. Set the drier in the shade, place the fruit on the cloth and then set it out in the sun, square with the rays, then in about two hours lift one end around so as to bring it square with the sun is all you have to do until the fruit is dry. It will dry sliced fruit in about half a day. Fruit dried on the above dryer for making pies &c., requires no cooking or stewing, simply cover the fruit you wish to use with boiling water, just enough to cover it, and let it stand 30 or 40 minutes, then put the water with the fruit into your pie, sweeten and flour to taste and baked and you will find it equal to green fruit pie in flavor and color, and I think better than when the fruit is put up in cans. The above dryer and part thereof is fully covered by Letters Patent either with or without the reflector, and any infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Any one sending me an order with two dollars and 12 cents I will send him by registered letter a farm right to make as many dryers as he wants to use at his place of residence only, with printed instructions how to make, use &c., or five farm rights for ten dollars. Write name, Post office, County and State plain. All orders promptly filled. Address Riley F. Petree Germanton, Stokes co, N. C.

### Blaineism.

"Burn this letter."

"I see various channels in which I can be useful."

"I will sacrifice a good deal to get a settlement."

"I have endeavored in writing not to be indelicate."

"I feel that I shall not prove a dead-head in this enterprise."

"It will be in my power to 'cast an anchor to windward' in your behalf."

"You can tell Caldwell that without knowing it I did him a great favor."

"No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine."

"It will be to some extent a matter of favoritism as to who gets the banks in the several localities."

"I do not wish to seem importunate and troublesome, but it you know the agonies I have suffered in this matter during the past six months you would pity me, I am sure, and make great efforts to relieve me. Pray let me know what I am to expect."

"I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it."—Blaine to Fisher.

"Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price."—Fisher to Blaine.

Three thousand people are reported to be starving in the White Bay district of Newfoundland.

### SMALL BITES.

An hired horse—tired never.  
Every fool likes his bauble.  
Spots on the sun—A boys freckles.  
A man that is warned is half armed.  
A miserly father makes a prodigal son.

Be a friend to yourself, an' others will.

Credit keeps the crown o' the cause-way.

We ask advice, but mean approbation.

A bow long bent, at length must wax weak.

A vaunter and a liar are bath as thing.

Every man's tale is gude till another's be tauld.

A ill wan penny will cast down a pound.

A man canna thrive except his wife let him.

Courtesy is cumbersome to them that ken it not.

Every one knows best where the shoe pinches him.

Every age confutes old errors and begets new.

A man is weel or wae, as he thinks himself sae.

Love, a cough, and smoke will not remain secret.

Every man can rule a shrew save he that hath her.

The worth of a thing is best ken'd by the want of it.

He cannot be a friend to any one who is his own enemy.

No estate can make him rich that has a poor heart.

He that does you a very ill turn will never forgive you.

He had need rise betimes who would please everybody.

He has the greatest blind side who thinks he has none.

Dry bread is better with love than a fat capon with fear.

Fetters of gold are still fetters, and silken cords pinch.

Better a little fire that warms, nor a meikle that burns.

It is wise to seek a secret, and honest not to reveal it.

If an ass goes traveling, he will not come home a horse.

It is a great point of wisdom to find out one's own folly.

Saying well causes a laugh; doing well produces silence.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

Absent none without blame; present, none without excuse.

Rebukes ought not to have a grain more of salt than of sugar.

To one who has a pie in the oven you may give a bit of your cake.

Better ride on an ass that carries me than a horse that throws me.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

He knows enough who knows how to live and keep his own counsel.

The friendship of great men is like the shadow of a bush, soon gone.

It is not the greatest beauties that inspire the most profound passion.

That often happens in a day which does not happen in a hundred years.

A necessitous man, who gives costly dinners, pays large sums to be laughed at.

Marriage, with peace, is the world's paradise; with strife, this life's purgatory.

Our minds are as different as our faces. We are all traveling to one destination—happiness; but none are going by the same road.

The hate which we all bear with the most Christian patience, is the hate of those who envy us.

There are all sorts of clocks, but a new invention is badly needed. It is one that instead of striking at 11 p. m. will pick up a dilatory lover and fire him out of the front door. A clock of this description would make a fortune for the inventor, as there are probably a million American fathers who would buy one.