THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

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THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

W. H. W.

Reporter and Post.

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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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POETRY

AUTUMN.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft light of an autumn day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.
—Sarah Ellen Whitman.

Every season hath its pleasures,
Spring may boast her flowers prime,
Yet the vineyard's ruby treasures,
Brighten autumn's soberer time.
—Moore.

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
It's mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And, from a breaker full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dripping in warm light the pillared clouds.
—Longfellow.

The lands are lit
With all the autumn blaze of golden rod;
And everywhere the purple asters nod
And bend and wave and flit.
—Helen Hunt.

Moan, ye wild winds around the pane,
And fall, thou drear December rain;
Fill with your gusts the sullen day,
Tear the last clinging leaf away.
—Taylor.

A Fascinating Girl.

BY F. W. ROBINSON.

Author of "For Her Sake" "The Romance of a Back Street," Etc.

CHAPTER VI.

"Poor Edwin would have been snapped up by that dreadful girl, you may depend upon it. She was more than a match for my dear boy. She meant to have run away with him."

"She never meant anything of the sort."

"John, how do you know?" exclaimed his sister; "how can you tell?"

"She was worth a half a dozen of your cub," he cried. "She would not have looked at him—she would not have had him for twenty times his money. There is nothing like design about Miss Daly.'

"I cannot understand how you—" began his sister, when he snapped off her conjecture half way.

"Nobody says you do understand; don't try," he cried "Miss Daly is a lady, and a friend of mine, and I'm not going to sit here and hear her abused. It is not likely."

"A friend of *yours*, John? Did you say a friend?"

"Yes, I did say a friend."

"Bless me! you know her, then? I—I hope she is not setting her cap at you instead of my boy, for she must be a really dangerous person."

"Don't talk nonsense."

"But you are a man of the world, and not likely, at your age, to be led away easily."

"Never mind about my age, Sarah. What the devil has my age to do with it?" he said, in the same suppressed husky key. "There are old fools as well as young ones, I suppose."

"But you're not an old fool," replied his sister, dryly.

"Yes, I am. I'm an old fool to think that—Will you oblige me, sister, by dropping this ridiculous conversation."

"What are you going to do?"

"Propose the health of old fools in general," he answered, curtly: and then he rose, and gave the health of the clergy and the officiating ministers—which was very remarkable.

Yes, he was in a bad temper that morning, and his age had not tended to improve it. He could not forget *that* remark; people over the boundary line will take allusions to their years with a spasm. It's the rule without an exception.

"I was asked this morning if this was my wedding day," he said later on to his sister, when the guests were departing; "so I could not have looked so deuced old, Sarah."

"Far too old to be thinking of your own wedding day now, John, I should think," replied Mrs. Todd, who would have been extremely sorry for her brother's marriage, and all the legacies floating away from her and her children.

"Much you know about that."

They were the major's last words that afternoon, and they oppressed and discomfited Mrs. Todd very seriously. She remembered them too; they rose vividly before her again a few months afterward and she could only sigh and say, "I thought as much," adding, in moments more bitter, that "there was no trusting any man.

Maj. Crawshaw dined at the International that evening. He went straight to the International, in fact, despite his bad temper and his bad appetite after a heavy luncheon.

He saw Miss Daly after dinner that evening. He strolled into the counting house and told her all the news: but she did not appear to be greatly interested, and even answered sometimes in monosyllables when he waited for the answer which he thought his observations required.

Miss Daly was out of "sorts" that evening, as his sister would have termed it. He missed the bright, frank smile which was so natural to her and the steadfast look from the eyes was no longer for him. She hardly glanced up once from her ledgers.

The distant manner of Miss Daly troubled the major more than he could account for. It was evident that in some way or other he had given her offense, unless—as this was the horrid thought which had damped and disheartened him—she was grieving that young Todd was forever set apart from her. Had she disguised her emotions so completely as to deceive him in this way? Was it possible that he had been so grievously mistaken in his estimate of her character?

He went away disconsolately. Twice that day had he gone from the shelter of the International with a heart exceedingly heavy. What a trouble and a nuisance at his years to let the words or the manner of a girl—a mere child—affect him in this unaccountable way! What was the use of it? What was he thinking about?

TO BE CONTINUED.

A reporter of the Raleigh *News-Observer* has described the Governor's mansion which is in the way of being finished at Raleigh.

"The big building, of pressed brick, with liberal trimmings of rich red sandstone (from the fine quarries near Wadesboro), is even larger than it appears to be. It has an ample basement the size of its floor, and has three stories, the upper being the attic, but nevertheless with spacious and well lighted rooms. The grounds cover a square, of course. The granite foundation upon which the iron fence will rest is partially completed, and is, like all the other work, of the best character. The rooms and hallways are of great size, and a particularly imposing staircase sweeps up from the ground floor, at the east end of the great entrance hall. The plastering, in hard finish, is completed, practically. None of the wainscoting is done, and the floors are only partially laid. These floors are laid in cement, being practically double, like those in the postoffice. A great deal of fine woodwork yet remains to be done Most of the plumbing is completed, that is the laying and setting of pipes and connections. The windows are very large and the supply of light is well arranged and very generous. The porticos and balconies are very light and graceful, and in the modern style, (of course a reproduction of something old). The plaster, all in dead white, is decidedly ornate, especially over the doorways, giving quite a pleasing effect."

The Hickory *Press* says: 'If the Governor of the State must occupy this palace and keep up a style corresponding to his surroundings, all men of moderate means will be excluded from the office of Governor. To be sure, the Legislature might raise the Governor's salary to five or ten thousand dollars a year And if the people are not careful to send men to the General Assembly who understand and sympathize with their poverty, there is danger that some such folly will be accomplished. The true remedy is not in raising the Governor's salary. Neither is it necessary to raise the building, which would be the less of the two evils. The appropriation, we are informed is exhausted, and this notwithstanding the fact that the penitentiary convicts did a large proportion of the work, whilst the appropriation in money was we think, more than twenty thousand dollars. Let the building be turned into a home for Confederate soldiers, or put to some charitable purpose. North Carolina cannot afford to build palaces for Governors. The only palaces she can afford to build are those which charity to her unfortunates demands."

The power that always can be relied upon is that furnished by steam. When stoppages by drouths and freshets or by freezing are taken into account it will often be found that steam is also cheaper than water.—*Ex*

THE EDUCATED TOBACCO GROWER.

Whoever engages in growing tobacco or any other product on a farm ought to be as thoroughly educated and posted in the various necessary educational branches as any person who makes a regular profession his special business. He who thinks an uneducated and inattentive farmer can grow crops as well as he who is agriculturally and practically educated labors under a great mistake. It cannot be possible that an ignorant man, uneducated and unread, can cultivate a piece of tobacco, raise it from the seed, and carry it through all the various stages required to make it merchantable for the world as well as he possesses proper attainments with proper learning and intelligence, the two individuals being equal in all other respects aside from their education. All must admit that here is no place for slothful and slovenly people on a farm. A skillful farmer should really have more knowledge than the so-called professional man in one sense of the word; for the trained agriculturist is presumed to understand manual and mental labor, and ought to have mental culture fitting him properly for raising his crops in an intelligent manner. This mental culture, coupled with practice, is what makes him a professional agriculturist. Why not a professional tobacco grower as well as a professional lawyer or architect?

Placing two men side by side—everything equal, the one an intelligent, reading and educated man, the other an uneducated and nonreading man—which one, we ask, would be likely to get along in the world, and which of these gentlemen would most probably succeed in growing the best and most thoroughly cultivated crop of tobacco? The reading man, of course—the one who reads the agricultural papers and books on practical agriculture. There are hundreds of tobacco growers and farmers in the country who would make just as good lawyers and doctors, with good opportunities as many of those who are now practicing their profession. It is a mistaken idea that farmers do not require brains. The amount of brain work necessary to produce good crops and to make farming a paying business is just as great-indeed, it would seem to be a greater—than that deemed necessary to be expended in any one of the professions nowadays.

Intelligence, skilled workmanship and science are rapidly growing among the farmers of the period. The necessity for educating and large degree of reading of the right kind among tobacco growers and farmers is quite as apparent and needful as among college professors. There is much to be learned by reading the well-conducted agricultural papers and works published at this time; but he who would learn must read and observe, study and experiment, introduce new and practical systems of farming, try new varieties of seed, new and considerate methods of curing the leaf to advantage, and observe what others are doing and how they do it, who are successful growers.—*United States Tobacco Journal.*

The iron market seems to be on a boom along with the other departments of business in the country. The Philadelphia bar iron association has advanced prices, it is reported, 1 mill per pound, making it 2 cents, which the *American Manufacturer* says is the first real advance in eighteen months. The steel rail mills continues the *Manufacturer*, have orders to keep them going two months in 1887, and it will probably be an active year. Large contracts for steel rails are taken at $34, and a noteworthy item is the fact that the Philadelphia machine shops are crowded with orders from the southern states. The Manufacturer notes further the larger imports of iron ore in the past seven months and says the ore comes from near Santiago, Cuba, where the Pennsylvania steel company owns the Iragne mine, and from Cartagena, Spain.

The rich Spanish ores have long been supplied the industries of Great Britain maintained in competition with those of the United States and the revenue reformers of this country have always urged that they were very much needed by our manufacturers. They are from their situation mined very cheaply and can be brought to this country, it is said, almost as ballast and so laid down at very low cost. The tariff, however, imposes a duty of 75 cents a ton or 41 per cent. Even the manufacturers of the North will learn finally the desirability of a reform of the Republican tariff to the end that a freer important of raw materials among other things may be ad.—Raleigh *News Observer.*

LOOK OUT FOR SEED CORN NOW.

It is no exaggeration to say that millions of dollars are lost every year from planting seed corn that will not grow. We tested a number of samples last spring, of corn of our own growing and from some of the best farmers in the neighborhood, and did not find one that was uniformly good. Some of the ears from the outside of the crib would be good, but those from the inside would be poor. Farmers would say, "I know good seed corn when I see it, and will warrant this to grow;" but on testing it, more than half the kernels would not germinate.

The trouble is not due so much to immaturity, as to the careless method of gathering and keeping the corn. If the corn is thorougly dry when put in the crib, and afterwards kept dry, the chances are that it will prove good. The growers of seed sweet-corn, the late varieties of which are exceedingly difficult to cure properly, build narrow racks on which the ears are spread out for several days or weeks. There is a general impression that corn for seed should be left growing till it is thoroughly matured. This is a mistake. Practically, it is far safer to cut corn for seed very early and let it ripen in the shock, than to run the risk of having it nipped by an early frost or of having the curing delayed by the shorter days and damp weather of the late season. The first point is to get the corn thoroughly dry before putting in the crib. And then the crib should be very narrow and with open slats at bottom and sides and a good wide roof, to keep off driving rains. If all these conditions cannot be secured, the only way we can be sure of good seed corn is to select the best ears and leave the husks attached to the buts and tie them up in traces and hang the trees in an airy barn or room for the winter. The few farmers who had such corn last spring, could get their own price for it.—*American Agriculturist.*

MEANNESS IN CHARLESTON.

In emergencies like the present one at Charleston the weak side of human nature is seen to come to the front. The instances, however, are rare, but they are nevertheless glaring. One of the richest men in the city, an alderman, who had nearly completed the erection of a new palatial residence at a cost of $15,000, and whose residence was very little damaged, has his horses stabled in a tent, while thousands of people are absolutely without shelter. A prominent millionaire, the damages to whose extensive real estate possessions will not exceed $50,000, has, it is said given orders to agents to raise the rents 25 per cent. A prominent and wealthy King street merchant obtained a dead railroad pass for himself, his mother, wife and four children and sent them to Charlotte, N. C. His partner tried to do the same thing, but was detected and the pass refused. This same firm is said to have reduced the wages of their clerks 50 per cent. Both the parthers are wealthy men and both well known in the city. Another wholesale merchant is said to have docked his clerks one dollar each for coming late on the morning succeeding the earthquake. These are offset by many heroic and unselfish deeds of generosity

One young man drew out his small savings from the bank and distributed them among the poor. Another, father of a large family, sheared his money with his old colored nurse and gave her a home. Men and women have worked with courage under the terrible and depressed circumstances.—Correspondence Baltimore *Sun.*

THE FRUIT OF THE QUINCE.

The fruit of the quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*) though chiefly used for preserving with sugar, and in making marmalades, jellies, etc., may be made into a delightful wine. The mucilage which envelopes the seeds is useful in relieving sore throat. The Japan quince (*C. Japanica*) which may be seen in cultivation in this county and recognized by its small, hard, austere fruit, with a peculiar aromatic and peppery perfume and rich crimson blossoms in early spring, is one of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation. We noticed one recently at Col. Covington's in this county.

Kinston *Free Press:* Some of the children went around last week and got about $25 and a lot of cakes and other eatables and fancy articles subscribed for the Charleston sufferers.

BRIEFS ADRIFT.

M. Bartholdi will arrive in New York about the 22d instant and attend the unveiling of his monster statue there.

New York city has thus far contributed one-hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the immediate relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Charleston.

Philadelphia is going to pay her next Mayor a salary of $12,000 a year. That figure ought to secure the services of a Chief Magistrate who won't have to be impeached.—*Boston Herald.*

Jefferson Davis' recent letter on General Sherman's queer method of making history doubtless had its share in increasing the malevolence of Senator Sherman's bloody shirt speech in Louisville on Saturday.—*Phil. Record.*

It is good to have a ready fund to draw upon in an emergency like the Charleston disaster. The city of Hartford has $1,500 in bank—raised in excess of the needs of the Western flood sufferers—and the Mayor straightway sent $1,000 to Charleston.—*Phil. Record.*

TOBACCO STARTED IN LONDON

The attempt to grow tobacco in this country which has been made by Messrs. Carter, the great seed merchants, on a farm at Plaistow, in Kent, has so far proved a marked success. The crop, which covers an acre of ground, is now being harvested, and is a splendid growth. The leaves are well grown, succulent, and large in size, some measuring as much as 27 inches in length by 13 inches in breadth, while the mid-rib is delicate, and not coarse in condition. In this, one of the difficulties in growing tobacco has been overcome, for if this portion of the leaf grows large the leaf is unfitted by want of flexibility for its most important use, that of rolling up for cigars.

The plants were set out on the 16th of June, the seed having been obtained from America. The varieties of plants which have been cultivated are seventeen of the best sorts, including the Havana and Virginia, but those which appear to have flourished most luxuriantly are the Connecticut seed leaf, the yellow Pryor the big Frederick, and the Gleaner.—London *Standard.*

How can anyone, whether rich or poor, wise or unwise, learned or unlearned, who looks into his own corrupt heart and sees the dreadful sins that are fostered there, and compares the state of his own soul with the standard which Christ has set before us, be disposed to look with complacence upon himself or with condescension or contempt upon any human being who makes any pretension whatever to Christianity? We dare not so look upon others, for that is to judge them in the sight of God. We dare not compare ourselves with others in His presence. If we would avoid the blinding, deadening sin of Pharisceism, and be justified in the sight of the All-seeing and All-holy God, we must content ourselves by looking at our own sinful, corrupt, and wicked hearts, and when we look away from these look not upon the sins or faults or disadvantages of others, but look with faith and reverence and humility upon the face of our Lord Jesus Christ, and cry, "God be merciful to me a sinner."—*Charlotte Messenger.*

THE ORIGIN OF BRIGHT TOBACCO.

A gentleman in the city sends in the following: It is generally believed among the tobacco trade of Danville that the Slades, a noted family of planters in Caswell county N. C., were the originators of the celebrated bright tobacco of this region, but I do not think it true. It may maybe they were the first to engage in curing that kind of tobacco on a large scale but in conversation with the venerable George L. Aiken, Esq., recently, he told me that when he was a young man residing in Danville in 1829 he saw a curing of the same kind of bright yellow tobacco sold at Pannell's warehouse which stood on Bridge street near the present site of Ayre's tobacco factory. This curing was the crop of Mr. Nat Robinson whose plantation was on White Oak mountain, and was bought by Mr. Jno. B. Roy, then an extensive tobacco dealer of Danville.

Thinking this fact may interest the tobacco men of Danville I ask you to publish this note and oblige.—Danville *Register.*