

# THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

W. H. Ames THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

VOLUME XVI.

DANBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

NO. 28

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**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, SURRY CO., N. C.  
Practices wherever his services are wanted

**WOOD, BACON & CO**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**DEY GOODS, NOTIONS,**  
**WHITE GOODS, ETC.**  
Nos. 309-311 Market St.,  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

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

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

**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.**  
1808 Main St., Richmond, Va.  
August 16-18

**GEO. STEWART,**  
**Tin and Sheet Iron Manu-**  
**facturer.**  
Opposite Farmers' Warehouse,  
**WINSTON, N. C.**  
**ROOFING, GUTTERING AND SPOUT-**  
**ING**  
done at short notice.  
Keeps constantly on hand a fine lot of  
**Cooking and Heating Stoves.**

**WINTER MILLINERY**  
—AND—  
**STAPLE NOTIONS,**  
CONSISTING OF  
**Toys & Christ-**  
**mas Goods.**  
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,  
To Suit Everybody.  
First door South of Hotel Fountain,  
**WINSTON, N. C.**  
**Mrs. N. S. DAVIS.**

**The Wilmington Star.**  
**REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

Attention is called to the following re-  
duced rates of subscription,  
**CASH IN ADVANCE:**  
**THE DAILY STAR.**  
One Year \$6.00 | Three Months \$1.50  
Six Months 3.00 | One Month .50

**THE WEEKLY STAR.**  
One Year \$1.00 | Six Months .60  
Three Months .30 cents.

Our Telegraph News service has recently  
been largely increased, and it is our deter-  
mination to keep the STAR up to the highest  
standard of news-paper excellence.  
Address, **WM. H. BERNARD,**  
Wilmington, N. C.



**NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT**

It takes the place of a  
doctor and a costly phy-  
sician's fee. It is the best  
remedy for all the ailments  
of the bowels, and it is the  
best preventive of indigestion,  
constipation, headache, biliousness,  
Piles and Mental Depression. No loss  
of time, no interference with business  
while taking. The children it is most in-  
valuable and harmless. No danger from  
exposure after taking. Cures Colic, Di-  
arrhea, Hoarse Complaints, Feverish-  
ness and Febrile Colds, Laxative and  
delicate persons will find it the mildest  
Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little  
taken at night insures refreshing sleep  
and a natural evacuation of the bowels.  
A little taken in the morning sharpens  
the appetite, cleanses the stomach and  
sweetens the breath.

**A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.**  
"I have been practicing medicine for  
twenty years and have never been able to  
put up a vegetable compound that would  
do so much for the bowels, promptly and  
effectively move the Liver to action,  
and at the same time all instead of weak-  
ening the digestive and assimilative  
powers of the system."  
—M. H. HERRON, M. D., Washington, Ark.  
**Marks of Genuine:** Look for the  
Trade-Mark on front of Wrapper, and the  
Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. DeWitt & Co., N. Y.  
on the side of the bottle.

**CHEAP COFFEE.**

**HOME ROASTED**  
**COFFEE**  
AT 18 CTS. A POUND.

**PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES.**  
Every Package Contains a  
Present. In Value from 5 cts.  
to \$3.00

TRADE SUPPLIED BY  
**Southern Chemical Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Mention this paper.

**THOMPSON'S**  
**COMPOUND**

**TONIC BITTER.**

**A MILD TONIC**  
AND  
**APPETIZER.**

A cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and  
Constipation. It promotes the secretions of  
the Liver and Kidneys, and gives a gentle  
tone to the Organs. Relieves Nausea  
Prevention following Protracted Sickness,  
and enfeebled condition of the general sys-  
tem.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**Dr. V. O. THOMPSON,**  
DRUGGIST,  
Winston N. C.

**DON'T**  
BUY YOUR

**TOMBSTONES**  
UNTIL YOU SEE

**I. W. DURHAM,**  
Winston, N. C.  
Designs mailed free.

**H. H. CARLAND,**

**Merchant Tailor,**

And dealer in Cassimeres

**FINE CLOTHS**  
And Furnishing Goods  
Greensboro, N. C.  
Under Central Hotel.



**IN TOWN.**

**F. W. BOURDILLON.**

Of the river to be in my ear  
Through the long day;  
My haymakers I plainly hear,  
The tossing hay.  
O'er my dreams, that through the roaring  
town  
My ears engage!  
Alas! poor bird, whose home was once the  
down.  
But now a cage!

**WORK WILL TELL.**  
**FREDERICK HUCKERT.**

Thou canst not see grass grow, how sharp  
so'er thou be.  
Yet that the grass has grown, thou very soon  
canst see;  
So, though thou canst not see thy work  
now prospering, know  
The print of every work will without fail  
show.

**Going to John.**

"Going north, madam?"  
"No, ma'am."  
"Going south, then?"  
"I don't know, ma'am."  
"I never was on the cars. I'm wait-  
ing for the train to go to John?"  
"John?"  
"Oh! John's my son. He's out in  
Kansas on a claim."  
"I'm going to Kansas myself. You  
intend to visit?"  
"No, ma'am."  
She said it with a sigh so heart-bur-  
dened the stranger was touched.  
"John sick?"  
"No."

The evasive tone, the look of pain in  
the furrowed face, were noticed by the  
lady who asked these questions as the  
gray head bowed upon the toll-marked  
hand. She wanted to hear her story,  
and to help her.

"Excuse me—John in trouble?"  
"No, no—I'm in trouble. Trouble  
my old heart never thought to see."  
"The train does not come for some  
time. Here, rest your head upon my  
cloak."  
"You are kind. If my own were so  
I shouldn't be in trouble."  
"What is your trouble? May be I  
can help you."  
"It's hard to tell it to strangers,  
but my heart is too full to keep it back.  
When I was left a widow with three  
children, I thought it was more than I  
could bear, but it wasn't bad as this—"  
The stranger waited till she recovered  
her voice to go on.

"I had only the cottage and my  
hands. I toiled early and late all the  
years till John could help me. Then  
we kept the girls at school—John and  
me. They were married not long ago.  
Married rich, to, as the world goes,  
John sold the estate, sent me to the  
city to live with them and he went West  
to begin for himself. He said he had  
provided for the girls, and they would  
provide for me now."  
Her voice choked with emotion. The  
stranger waited in silence.

"I went to them in the city. I went  
to Mary's first. She lived in a great  
house with servants to wait on her; a  
house many times larger than the little  
cottage—but I soon found there wasn't  
room enough for me—"  
The tears stood in the lines of her  
cheeks. The ticket agent came out soft-  
ly, stirred the fire, and went back. Af-  
ter a pause she continued:

"I went to Martha's—went with a pain  
in my heart I never felt before. I was  
willing to be anything so as to be a  
burden. But that wasn't it. I found  
they were ashamed of my old body and  
my withered face—ashamed of my  
rough, wrinkled hands—made so toiling  
for them—"  
The tears came thick and fast now.  
The stranger's hand rested carelessly on  
the gray head.

"At last they told me I must live at  
a boarding-house, and they'd keep me  
there. I couldn't say anything. My  
heart was too full of pain. I wrote to  
John what they were going to do. He  
wrote right back, a long, kind letter for  
me to come right to him. I always had  
had a home while he had a roof, he said.  
To come tight there and stay as long as  
I lived. That his mother never got out  
to strangers. So I'm going to John.

He's got only his rough hands and his  
great warm heart—but there's room for  
his old mother—God bless him—"

The stranger blushed a tear from her  
cheek and waited the conclusion.

"Some day when I am gone where  
I'll never trouble them again, Mary and  
Martha will think of it all. Some day  
when the hands that toiled for them are  
folded and still; when the eyes that  
watched over them through many a wea-  
ry night are closed forever; when the  
little old body, bent with the burdens  
it bore for them, is put away, she  
can never shame them—"

The agent drew his hand quickly be-  
fore his eyes, and went out as if to look  
for the train. The stranger's fingers  
stroked the gray locks, while the tears  
of sorrow and of sympathy fell together.  
The weary heart was unburdened.  
Soothed by a touch of sympathy, the  
troubled soul yielded to the lulling for-  
get, and she fell asleep. The agent  
went noiselessly about his duties that he  
might not wake her. As the fair stran-  
ger watched she saw a smile on the  
carer's face. The lips moved. She  
heard down to hear.

"I'm doing it for Mary and Martha  
They'll take care of me some time."  
She was dreaming of the days in the  
little cottage—the fond hopes which  
inspired her, long before she learned,  
with a broken heart, that some day she  
would, homeless in the world, go to  
John—Our Lamb Animals, Boston.

**A DIVERSIFIED AGRICUL-**  
**TURE.**

I believe, with Prof. Newman, that  
the true farmer should as far as possi-  
ble, produce everything needed for  
the support and comfort of the family.  
He ought to make his home comfortable  
and pleasant with trees, grass and  
flowers around it; then all the fruit and  
vegetables that could be grown in his  
climate, with poultry, eggs, meat not  
simply bacon, but veal, mutton and beef.  
Mutton well-grown and properly dressed  
is both palatable and healthy, and if the  
family be too small to consume the  
whole carcass, a system of exchange be-  
tween neighbors might easily be inaugu-  
rated by which the four quarters could  
be disposed of. In some sections mutton  
can be produced much cheaper than  
pork. A friend of mine is a very suc-  
cessful farmer, he raises all these, and  
thinks his business about the best in the  
world. He is a man who always has  
money to pay his taxes, never has any  
store bills or interest to meet, and sel-  
dom has any fault to find with the  
markets, because, having the best to  
sell, he always gets the highest price.  
This man was showing me his well-kept  
garden, well-filled cellar and fine hogs,  
poultry, sheep, and cows, when I re-  
marked that he must have a surplus of  
each. "Yes," said he, "but we always  
use all we want and sell what is left."  
—Ex.

**APPLYING MANURE IN WIN-**  
**TER.**

If the soil is properly prepared man-  
ure may be applied to advantage at  
any time of the year, so that it does not  
interfere with other more pressing work.  
If land is ploughed in the fall for corn,  
in no way can manure be more advanta-  
geously applied than by hauling it out  
in the winter and scattering it over the  
ploughed ground direct from the wagon,  
the whole to remain so until the follow-  
ing spring, when, by running the barrow  
over it, it will not only thoroughly in-  
termix the manure with the soil (a mat-  
ter of the greatest moment), but place  
the latter in the best possible condition  
for checking off preparatory to planting.  
But the greatest advantage of this mode  
of applying manure for corn is that the  
fertilizing properties of the manure be-  
come completely absorbed by the surface  
soil, and is in its most soluble condition  
to be appropriated as soon as needed by  
the feeder rootlets of the young corn,  
giving it a most healthy and rapid  
growth in the start. Not only so, but  
by scattering it direct from the wagon  
the work is not only done quicker, but  
the manure is more evenly distributed  
over the field if thrown in heaps to hand  
scattered in the spring. By scattering  
it direct from the wagon the work, if  
is all done at once; whereas, if thrown  
into heaps to remain so until spring, a  
considerable portion of its properties is  
either washed away by rains or sinks  
into the ground, leaving spots where the  
heaps stood too highly manured for the  
balance of the field, thereby occasioning  
loss in the general yield of the crop.

Another thing, in hauling out manure  
over ploughed ground in winter much  
unnecessary labor to the horses, as well  
as wear and tear of the wagon, particu-  
larly when the ground is frozen, may be  
avoided by hauling it the way the fur-  
rows run instead of across them. Nor  
should it be attempted to scatter the  
manure over too large a surface. Like  
all other work on the farm, what is worth  
doing at all is worth doing well, and it is  
more profitable to manure five acres well  
than to half manure ten acres, the labor  
of cultivating the latter being double  
that of the former and the yield about  
the same. The work of making and ap-  
plying manure is certainly the most im-  
portant that can engage the attention of  
the farmer, and he should see to it that  
in the application none of it is lost, and  
that the land on which it is applied is  
all benefited alike. And then, with  
thoroughly prepared soil, carefully sel-  
ected seed and thorough cultivation, he  
may rest easy about the yield.—Balti-  
more Sun.

**WASTE FROM THE BARNYARD**

Under the most careful arrangement  
and management some manure matter  
is unavoidably carried off by rains from  
the barnyard. Though animals be kept  
in stall, there is always some waste a-  
bout the lot, some droppings, some  
wastage in cleaning out the stalls, some  
scattered provender is generally present,  
in short, a barnyard is never a very  
clean place, and here waste of cleanliness  
means manure. Where animals are  
confined in open lots the loss of manure  
is obviously much greater, and still the  
problem how to save it becomes very im-  
portant. If the lot is sloping the man-  
ure-laden water runs down hill, finding  
its way into some gully or hollow, and  
thence into streams, and it is lost. But  
is there a necessity; cannot the water be  
checked and made to deposit its treasure  
on the way? The most obvious ar-  
rangement to bring this to pass, is to  
have a grass or grain patch immediately  
below the lot and have the water flow  
over it. This arrangement is often seen,  
but is generally defective in two impor-  
tant points: the water is allowed to  
choose its own path, and is usually con-  
centrated on a very limited portion of  
the patch, the other, no contrivances are  
present to check the velocity of the wa-  
ter and allow the soil to get its valuable  
contents. The first may be obviated by  
building a low dam at bottom of lot, the  
top of the dam to be level so the water  
will not run over on one place, but, al-  
long its whole length in a thin contin-  
uous sheet, or else openings made in the  
dam, and the water discharged first at  
one point and then another. By such  
contrivances every portion of the patch  
would get some of the fertilizing water.  
One very common error is to put the  
stable and barnyard by the side of the  
road so that all the waste runs into  
and down the road to the branch and is  
entirely lost. Don't do this. Put the  
stables so that the drainage therefrom  
will be taken in by some part of the  
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choose its own path, and is usually con-  
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the patch, the other, no contrivances are  
present to check the velocity of the wa-  
ter and allow the soil to get its valuable  
contents. The first may be obviated by  
building a low dam at bottom of lot, the  
top of the dam to be level so the water  
will not run over on one place, but, al-  
long its whole length in a thin contin-  
uous sheet, or else openings made in the  
dam, and the water discharged first at  
one point and then another. By such  
contrivances every portion of the patch  
would get some of the fertilizing water.  
One very common error is to put the  
stable and barnyard by the side of the  
road so that all the waste runs into  
and down the road to the branch and is  
entirely lost. Don't do this. Put the  
stables so that the drainage therefrom  
will be taken in by some part of the  
farm.—Ex.

**WASTE FROM THE BARNYARD**

Under the most careful arrangement  
and management some manure matter  
is unavoidably carried off by rains from  
the barnyard. Though animals be kept  
in stall, there is always some waste a-  
bout the lot, some droppings, some  
wastage in cleaning out the stalls, some  
scattered provender is generally present,  
in short, a barnyard is never a very  
clean place, and here waste of cleanliness  
means manure. Where animals are  
confined in open lots the loss of manure  
is obviously much greater, and still the  
problem how to save it becomes very im-  
portant. If the lot is sloping the man-  
ure-laden water runs down hill, finding  
its way into some gully or hollow, and  
thence into streams, and it is lost. But  
is there a necessity; cannot the water be  
checked and made to deposit its treasure  
on the way? The most obvious ar-  
rangement to bring this to pass, is to  
have a grass or grain patch immediately  
below the lot and have the water flow  
over it. This arrangement is often seen,  
but is generally defective in two impor-  
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and judicious feeding should be given,  
if one desires good looking and healthy  
animals.

A great many farmers feed too much  
hay and too little grain, especially in  
winter. I know of one man who some  
years ago kept his horse eating hay all  
the time, she was thin in flesh. Nearly  
every time he went to the barn, if her  
hay was nearly gone he would put another  
forkful into the manger to make sure  
she had enough to eat. He fed little  
grain, however. Finally he changed  
the program somewhat, by feeding regu-  
larly three times a day and giving a lit-  
tle more grain, when the mare began to  
gain. A great many horses have been  
ruined, by improper feeding in the winter  
season.

On a great many farms there is but  
little work to be done in the winter sea-  
son, so the horses are allowed to stand  
in the barn most all the time, devouring  
great quantities of hay, and receiving  
but little care and exercise. This prac-  
tice needs to be changed. Do not over-  
feed, and be sure that the horses receive  
proper exercise, even if you have to  
hitch them up for nothing else than to  
give your wife a pleasant sleigh ride. No  
matter if it is every day, she will ap-  
preciate it. Have the horses well  
groomed every day, and twice a day, if  
used. After a day's work, I make a  
practice of grooming mine even if it is  
quite late at night. I enjoy washing up  
and combing my hair when coming in,  
and my horses enjoy the same treatment.  
It is a duty we owe them.—F. H. D.,  
Farm and Home.

**GO AHEAD.**

There is no class of enterprise that  
should meet with more encouragement  
and be welcomed more heartily than the  
establishing of productive industries in  
the midst of a community. To any  
thoughtful mind it must be obvious that  
capital and administrative ability em-  
ployed in utilizing the raw material pro-  
duced at home, and both giving employ-  
ment to our people, and attracting skill-  
ed artisans to settle among us, must be  
of incalculable benefit to our city.

**PUNGENT SNUFF.**