THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

VOLUME XVI. DANBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888. NO. 50

Reporter and Post

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

DANBURY, N. C.

PEPPER & SONS, *Pubs. & Prop*

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, payable in advance.....$1.50
Months.....75

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square (ten lines or less) 1 time.....$1 00
For each additional insertion.....50

Contracts for longer time or more space can be made in proportion to the above rates.
Transient advertisers will be expected to remit according to these rates at the time they send their favors.
Local Notices will be charged 50 per cent. higher than above rates.
Business Cards will be inserted at Ten Dollars per annum.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

RICHARD WOOD SAM'L P. GOODWIN.
HENRY HENDERSON. RICH'D W. BACON
WOOD, BACON & CO
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
WHITE GOODS, ETC.
Nos. 309-311 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MICA!

WANTED SECOND QUALITY MICA, SPOTTED OR SPECKED UNCUT. SEND SAMPLES AND PRICE
A. O. SCHOONMAKER,
158 William St., New York.

G. E LEFTWICH.
with
WINGO, ELLETT & CRUMP,
RICHMOND, VA.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
Prompt attention paid to orders, and satisfaction gauranted.
Virginia State Prison Goods a specialty
March, 6. 1m

ROBERT W. POWERS. EDGAR D. TAYLO.
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.
August6m26—

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

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

DO YOU wish to patronize a **good permanent and progresive School.**
Do you wish to get a **complete rounded** education?
Do you wish to learn to be a *Teacher*, to keep books, prepare for the University, or to finish a good course of study?
If so address,
J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE,
OAK RIDGE, N. C.
Next term begins August 9th.

The Wilmington Star.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription,
CASH IN ADVANCE:

THE DAILY STAR.

One Year $6.00 | Three Months $1.50
Six Months 3.00 | One Months 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 determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of news-paper excellence.
Address, WM. H. RENARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE DOCTOR SAYS: "I recommend and USE FOR COLDS, CROUP & CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS or ASTHMA
That Wonderful Combination
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM and MULLEIN.
It does more than any prescription written! both plants are highly medicinal."
N. B. The Sweet Gum comes from the Southern Swamps and is highly important, while the Mullein in Mucilaginous and when combined they are simply
A PERFECT REMEDY.
A COLD neglected leads to serious results, CROUP attacks your home without warning, WHOOPING COUGH is dangerous and painful. ALL yield readily to the seemingly MAGIC POWER of Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein. BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA left unattended to, will lead to CONSUMPTION, and these it quickly relieves and positively cures.
HOIST OF MAKING IT.
Dr. Cullum, the leading physician of Great Britain, on Lung and Bronchial Troubles, recommends "Mullein" as fifty per cent better than Cod Liver Oil for Consumption. It costs 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, aiding expectoration and relieving the cough at once. Ask your druggist for it. 50c. & $1. sizes.
If he does not keep it, we will pay, for one time only, express charges on large size bottle to any part of the U. S. on receipt of $1.00.
The WALTER A. TAYLOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS and Children's Teething, use that great Southern remedy Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial. 50 cents at Druggists.
TAYLOR'S PREMIUM COLOGNE IS THE BEST.

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 Nervous Prostration following Protracted Sorrows, and enfeebled condition of the general system.

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

H. H. CARTLAND,
Merchant Tailor,
And dealer in Cassimeres.
FINE CLOTHS
And Furnishing Goods
Greensboro, - - - - N. C.
Under Central Hotel.

ONWARD! IS THE WORD!

The PROGRESSIVE FARMER enters its THIRD VOLUME at the following rates:
1 subscriber, 1 year.....$ 1.25
5 subscribers, 1 year.....5.00
10 subscribers, 1 year.....10.00
One copy, 1 year *free* to the one sending a club of ten.

Eight pages, 40 columns, weekly. Send CASH (charges prepaid) to
L. L. POLK,
RALEIGH, N. C.

POETRY

OLE MISTIS.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

Use ter be rich? Dat warn' de wud!
Jes' wollowed an' role' in weal',
Why, none o' my white folks ever stir'd
Ter lift a han ter d'sel';
Der niggers use ter be stan'in' roun'
Jead'ring wut ole leaves when dey fus' fall dov n,
An' when my ole mistis use ter walk—
Jes ter her kerridge (dat was far
Ex ever she walked), I tell you, sir
You'd almos' hear her silk dress talk.
Hit use ter git' like de mornin' breeze
When it wakes an' ripples de Great' House trees.

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

This, perhaps, it not as valuable a market crop as many other garden crops, but I consider it one of the easiest of cultivation, and no garden or farm is complete without it. A sandy soil is generally recommended for this crop, but I have been most successful on rather clayey soil. The best results follow a heavy application of manure, yet the finest crop I ever raised was on a sod turned under without any manure. In preparing the land, break it not over 4 inches deep. If the land could be got mellow, it would be best not to break the land under the ridges, but it is not easy to pulverize the soil without breaking all of it. The land should be stirred every week or at least often enough to bring it in into fine condition by the time you want to plant. Then with a small turning plow, throw two furrows together so as to make a small ridge about a foot high and not over eighteen inches broad. The ridges may be three feet apart and the plants two feet in the ridge. On clay soils, however, I think it best to make hills. The sweet potato is a tropical plant, needing all the heat it can get, and a hill will heat through quicker than a ridge, for the same reason small ridges when used are best. Many growers make large, high hills and ridges, let some try small ridges and hills and note the difference in yield and quality of the crop. There is another reason why hills grow larger and better potatoes than ridges, that when the potatoes grow they crack and expand the hill more than they can a ridge, giving more room for growth.

The most saleable potato is one that is short and thick, and it is to produce these that you plow shallow and make flat hill ridges, so as the potatoes grow they will reach the hard soil and be checked in their downward growth and will develop thickness. In forming the ridges, throw a liberal dressing of ashes and finish up with the hoe. After smoothing the ridge with a rake it is ready to set. This is done by making a hole with one hand, in which, as the hand is withdrawn, is placed the plant with the other, and then packed with the thumb and finger of both hands. In picking up the plant, take it by two or three new small leaves and set it deep enough to cover up all the others. In this there are several objects. The large leaves being covered up, do not continually, by evaporation, weaken the life of the plant; if a frost, which seldom comes after setting, injures the top or cut worms cut it off, new shoots are at once started from the base of the buried leaves, so that the plant is not lost. If the ground is naturally moist, no watering will be necessary, but if dry give half a pint to the plant, and when absorbed by the earth draw fresh soil over it so that the surface will not bake. As soon as the vines commence to grow, work them with plow and hoe, keeping the ground clean and mellow. At least twice through the season the vines should be lifted with a hand stick so that they will not take root at the joints and there set little potatoes which can never mature, but will injure the main setting. The earlier one can get sweet potatoes in the market the more profitable they will be. I always, as soon as large enough to sell, take out one to three to each hill, taking great care not to injure the vines or remaining roots. This I have found, by several years experience, to be good for the crop, besides get double the price I could to wait until digging time. The crop should be dug when the ground is dry, and let the potatoes dry before being stored. They do best dug before the vines are killed by frost.—T. D. Baird, in *Southern Cultivator.*

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 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 burdensame 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 tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the representatives of our our people at the national capital 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 repeal 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 ours 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 effectually 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.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

He has certainly been fearless in the discharge of his duty, as he saw it. Certainly he has done brave things that would only be done by a man conscious of his own purpose to do what he thought right. He has not catered to demagogury; has shown but few signs (and these quite recently) of being led by small cliques; has (except upon the Tariff) done his own thinking, worked out his own course of action and been his own guide in the matter of important appointments. His administration has been free from official or personal scandal; has been honest and clean. There have been no Star Route robberies, no navy jobberies, no War Department corruptions, no profligate waste by the United States Marshals, no Treasury combinations or speculations, no corrupt operations in or through the Land Office. No American at home or abroad has had occasion to droop his eyes in shame because of Mr. Cleveland's administration. On the contrary, there has been a resolute effort to promafe honest government, to increase efficiency, and to lessen expenes. Phil. *Ledger; Rep*

THE STORY OF THE RED BANDANA.

The Thurman bandana, the handkerchief which is likely to figure extensively in the coming campaign, has its own romance. In 1824, when Thurman was eleven years old, there arrived in Chillicothe an erratic but accomplished French emigrant Emil Gregorie, who subsequently became known as the "Professor." He had been intended for the Catholic priesthood, but while in his studies for holy orders he fell desperately in love with a young girl below him in social standing. Against the entreaties of his friends, he abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and finally married the girl. He had means, and under the the advice of American agents in Paris he concluded to invest in West Virginia lands. Like the ill-fated Blennerhassett, who bought an interest in the Ohio River, he thought to establish an Oriental paradise in the West. His young wife gave birth to a daughter and died. Taking the child the grief stricken father named it Virginia, and came with it to found a home in the new world. When he found his lands were and unbroken wilderness, his disappointment knew no bounds. He wandered about the savage border lands of the West until he reached Chillicothe, where he found employment as a teacher of French.

Mrs. Thurman, Allen's mother, heard of him and his ability, and took care of the child in exchange for French lessons for her son. The grateful Parisian gave young Thurman most assiduous attention but among other accomplishments taught him the habit of taking snuff and the French use of "the handkerchief."

At first Thurman could speak no French and Virginia. But they soon acquired a vocabulary of common phrases, and became constant companions and firm friends. Thurman's first grief came when M Gregorie received a favorable offer to go Louisiana, then a province of Spain. Much to the regret of both the young people, he accepted the invitation, and left Chillicothe for "the Spanish territory." For awhile Thurman was disconsolate, and even gave up "snuff." But on coming to Congress afterward he found the habit prevailing, with "snuff" on the Congressional free list, and so he fell into the habit again.—Washington *Star.*

GOOD MANNERS.

Good manners are not so common as to be of no weight in society, like good spelling or good English. One may be rich as the Rothschilds, one may be highly educated and not possess them or one may have them in a degree. The Due de Morny's definition of a polite man was, "Ons who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them"; but this is but one phase of character. Good manners are more serviceable than a passport, than a bank account or a lineage. They make friends for us; they are more potent than eloquence and genius without them. They undoubtedly spring from a kind heart, and are the dictates of good humor.—Harpers *Bazaar.*

AN ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE

A minister at Jeffersonville, Ky., was lately called to preach a funeral sermon at the grave of one of his parishoners, a certain Mrs. Wascom. During the services the husband of the deceased stood near the grave and indulged in loud lamentations over his loss. The good minister tried hard to comfort the bereaved widower, and was finally successful in doing so, as Mr. Wascom dried his tears, and, after a whispered consultation with one of the female mourners present, brought her forward and asked his reverend friend to marry him to the lady. The minister promptly performed the ceremony, and the now happy pair drove back home in the carriages they had hired for the funeral procession, the hearse alone being left out at the cemetery. Mr. Wascom is 70 years old and has been married three times.—Philadelphia *Times.*

WHAT IT COSTS TO STOP A TRAIN.

It is not generally known that loss of power is involved in the starting and stoping of an ordinary train of cars, There is required about twice as much power to stop a train as to start one, the loss of power depending upon the momentum. A train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour can, by means of the Westinghouse air-brake, be stopped within 120 yards from the first application of the brake. Now enough power is lost to carry this same train fifteen miles over a plane surface. First, there is the momentum acquired by the train flying at this remarkable rate of speed, then the loss of steam in applying the brakes, and lastly, but not least, the extra amount of coal to compensate for all these losses. By computation it has been ascertained that every complete stop involves a cost of $1.17.—Kansas *City Star.*

THE DUDE.

There now is now in society an animal called the dude. His origin is unknown, and his use in the world has not yet been found out. You never can tell his occupation, for he is always away from his proper place, and you never see him without a cigarette between his lips or a cane under his arm.

All knows him for he advertisses himself on every street in town. His hat is placed at an angle of 45 degrees to the South and 15 degrees to West. His hair is parted in the middle and the young sprouts on his upper lip are numbered and measured every day. His tailor puts no surplus in his pants and his No 4 shoe boasts of holding a foot of twice its size. There is a small portion of brain somewhere about his head, but it has been trained to believe that the world would stop running if he should happen to die; and if he falls on the sidewalk he is very eager to know if China didn't have an earthquake about the same time.

The ladies think he is "cute" and wonder why so many call him "horrid." They advise him to go on the stage, but his best friends make application for him at the lunatic asylum.

Dear reader, if ever you meet him you need not fear any danger, for a slight puff of wind would carry the light-headed dude to the other side of the street.

He's full of years and honors, and one one leg's a trifle lame; but his name is Allen Thurman, he'll get there all the same."—Wilmington *Star.*

PICKINGS

From the Wilmington *Star.*

Gov. Gordan will be his own success, or in Georgia, it is said. His administration has been a great success.

Allen G. Thurman smokes about ten cigars a day.

Germany now has a Crown Prince, Frederick William &c., aged six years.

The young Emperor wept at the funeral. Perhaps he is better than he seems.

Frederick the Peaceful sleeps with his fathers. William the Rash lives to vex the world.

In the Third Georgia there is still a deadlock. There have 278 ballots with same result—Norwood 20; Gordon 12; Nicholls 8.

Railroad building in the United States is as easy as "falling off a log." Up to last of May there had been 2,300 miles constructed.

Mr. Pultizer, proprieter of the New York *World*, is nearly blind, and hopelessly so. He has gone to Europe with but very little chance of being helped.

Durham, one of the most progressive "cities in the South, and the most driving, thriving of the North Carolina "cities," is to have a big tobecco exposition and railroad jubilee some time in September next.

The Surplus in the Treasury is increasing at the rato of $100,000 a year. These figures represent the great sum of money that is taken away yearly from the people for which there is no need. It is unconstitutional and unwise to do this. Freemen, what will you do about it?

Look out for the seventeen year locusts. They are reported as playing the mischief in Illinois, Minnesote, Indiana Wisconsin, Iowa &c. They appeared in 1854 and again in 1871.

There were 977 persons killed by railways in Great Britian in 1887, and 7,747 injured. This is said to be double the number in the United States, although the latter have seven times as much railway. To have 24 persons killed or injured every day in the year is "pretty steep."

Mt Airy was in full blast yesterday over the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. It is a big thing for that distant town, for now it has an outlet to the sea. Its people, and the people of that section, can now come to Wilmington and purchase their goods at low figures and thus increase their trade. They can ship their products to the only important entrepot of the State and thus reach the outside world. It is an auspicious day for Wilmington and the State. Let us all rejoice.

PUNGENT SNUFF.

The Washington *Post* defines its future political course with sufficient clearness. It will simply tell the truth. We welcome the *Post* to the ranks in which the *Herald* marches on.—Boston *Herald.*

Nurse (to father of Triplets)—"Ah, sorr, they be perfect little gems!" "Father (dubuiously)—"Yes, but give me solitaires in preference to clusters every time."—New York *Sun.*

Judge (to small boy on witness stand)—Little boy, do you know where you'll go to if you swear to what is not true? Small boy—Yes, sir; I'll to the Legislature. That's what my pa did. —Washington *Critic.*

Minister's Wife.—"I am so glad that you are going to Europe for the summer, Jasper. I think it was so noble of the church to give you this delightful trip. of course I should like to go, too, but that is out of the question." Minister —"Oh, yes." Wife—"What is your sermon for to day?" Minister—"The poor you have always with you."

Citizen to stranger): "What are your politics, my friend?" Stranger: "I have no politics this year. I'm leader of a brass band."—New York *Sun.*

Little Alice, when asked why her toes would come out of her shoes so soon, said: "Why, 'course I know. It's because toes wiggle and heels don't."—*Babyhood.*