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"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS."

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Land for Sale.
750 acres of fine tobacco land for
sale in 150 acre tracts, or lots to suit
the purchaser.

This land is on the north side of
Dan River in Stokes county, some ten
miles nearly east from Danbury, and
near the road leading from that place to
Madison; is well timbered, especially
is the pine timber almost unusually
fine.
The land is well adapted to growing
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This is especially a fine tobacco see-
ing; it is not merely an assertion, but
will be born out in it by some of the
heaviest buyers on the West market,
who see and handle tobacco from all
the tobacco sections in this state, as
well as from a number of counties in
Virginia, that Stokes produces as good
tobacco as any county in North Caroli-
na. For prices and terms apply to
FRANK C. HAINSTON,
Administrator of Peter Hainston, dec'd.,
Walnut Cove, N. C.

NOTICE.
Desirable Land
FOR SALE

By virtue of two executions in my hands
in favor of W. E. Willis, executor of Joseph
Willis, against P. R. Davis and others re-
turnable to a court of a Superior Court,
of Stokes county, N. C., I will sell to the
highest bidder at the court-house in Dan-
bury, on the first day of August, 1889,
at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract
of land being in Stokes county in
Stokes county, consisting of the lands of
William A. Lass, Philip R. Davis and oth-
ers, containing 50 acres. The place is well
timbered and contains some bottom land.
To be sold as the land of P. R. Davis to
satisfy said executions. This the first
day of July 1889.
R. L. LALTON, Sheriff.

LAND WANTED

Wanted for cash paying on time a small
tract of land, or less than 50 acres. The
land must be in a good state of cultivation,
with fair prospect on it, worth not more than \$1,000
to \$1,200. Most of all the money will be ready
to pay as soon as get possession this fall.
N. M. Pepper, Real Estate Agent, Danbury,
N. C., July 18th 1889.

Do You Want A
Desirable Farm in
Randolph County?

I offer this 160 acres of desirable
farming land for sale on the C. F. & Y.
Railroad in Randolph county, half way
between Liberty and Muller. There
are 20 to 25 acres bottom land, includ-
ing 10 or 15 acres good meadow, about
30 acres up land cleared, the upland
is rather a gray soil and no doubt will
produce fine tobacco, the growth is
mostly pine, some oak &c. A good or-
chard, good water and dwelling in good
condition. This is undoubtedly a de-
sirable place, and very low at the price
of \$880, but my party wants to sell
it for money into some other busi-
ness.

If you want such a place let me hear
from you.
N. M. Pepper,
Real Estate Agent,
Danbury, N. C.

Land Sale.

By virtue of the mortgage deed and the
power therein contained executed by An-
derson Gajin and his wife Elizabeth Gajin
to O. H. Simmons on the 12th day of
January 1885 and recorded in the Reg-
istrar's office of Stokes county; see book
20, 377. I will as administrator with
the will annexed of said dec'd. O. H.
Simmons, dec'd., sell at the court house
door in Danbury, on Saturday, 14th of
September 1889 two tracts of land ly-
ing and being in the county of Stokes
on the waters of Buffalo creek. Said
tracts are particularly described in the
mortgage deed and together contain one
hundred and fifty acres more or less;
about one third of this land is cleared,
has upon it several good tenant houses
and several tobacco barns, is well
timbered and produces fine wheat and
tobacco.

Any person desiring to see said land
will call on me at my residence one half
mile from Sandy Ridge post office in
Stokes county and I will show the same.
This land adjoins Richard Martin and
Mrs. Sallie Adams and is in a desirable
neighborhood. Terms of sale cash.
August 5th 1889.
W. L. Tiley, Adm'r.

There was a rumor current in Raleigh
Friday that Dr. Grisson had written a
letter to each of the directors Asylum
stating that he would not under any
circumstances tender his resignation,
assigning as a reason that it would be
a reflection on the directors. The solici-
tude he shows for the directors is really
touching. This solicitude extends
however, we presume to the five who
were voted for acquittal, not to the three who
were voted for conviction. It is probable that
over those who voted for their acquittal
would not consider the circumstances,
such a reflection but on the contrary
would regard it as a very happy solu-
tion of a very disagreeable problem.

AN EDITOR'S OVER-CAUTION.
Many people make mistakes and lose
a lot by being too suspicious, too cau-
tious. We remember the last time we
visited New York city—with which
which place probably nobody else in
Dolgeville is so familiar. A man came
up to us, as we stood on our hotel steps
after taking a noon time snack at De-
lmonico's, and says he is the editor
of the "Dolgeville Democrat." "I
presume?" We had the man's name
game down long and, looking the man
squarely in the eyes, we replied: "You
presume too much, sir. We are not the
editor." (This was untrue, but possi-
ble under the circumstances.) "I beg
your pardon," he said, touching his hat
politely; "I merely wished to tender
you a ticket to the dinner of the Press
Club this evening." He felt hurt and
so did we. He had been received with
unnecessary suspicion and we had miss-
ed a good dinner. We merely mention
this incident as a reminder to those who
are always saying "Go slow!" that it
is not always wise to go too slowly. We
must risk something if we would be truly
great. —Dolgeville, N. Y., Banner.

A NIGHT OF AGONY
A MAN'S HAIR TURNS WHITE AT THE
AWFUL PERIL HE WAS IN.

Some years ago I was in Indianapolis,
Ind., on business, and made there the
acquaintance of a very pleasant and in-
tellectual gentleman, who was a member
of the Senate of Indiana—John Coburn.
He had not reached middle life. With
a fresh, rosy complexion and healthy
look and vigorous step and bearing of
early manhood, he had an abundance
of white hair on his head that indicated
a man of at least four-score years. I
could not understand how so youthful a
man in personal appearance should have
such remarkably white hair. Curiosity
led me after a very agreeable and soci-
able acquaintance of several days, to ask
"Why is it, Mr. Coburn, that as young
a man as you are should have so white
a head of hair?"

He answered at once: "Oh, Mr.
Briggs, there is a terrible story con-
nected with my white hair." And he
told it to me as follows: "A few years
ago I was in the cattle business, ship-
ping them by railroads to the east. One
night I had a train of several carloads,
and had stopped on a side track to let a
passenger train pass, and on getting on
to a car in the dark my feet slipped, and
for miles I was supported by one foot
from falling on the track, where I must
have been immediately crushed to death.
My strength was exhausted. I thought
I must die. I could not hold on any
longer. The train was stopped, I was
discovered and rescued alive. My hair
when I attempted to get on the car, was
black as night. When I was rescued I
was white as snow." —Buffalo Eagle.

COLORED COLONISTS FOR VER-
MONT.

The commissioner of agriculture for
Vermont reports that 200,000 acres of
farming lands in this State, which have
been probably cultivated, are now
growing up into a wilderness, the peo-
ple who once cultivated them having
emigrated or moved to the towns and
cities, leaving desolation behind them.
This is a curious commentary on the fa-
miliar assertion of the advantage enjoy-
ed by the farmers of New England in
consequence of the development of pro-
duced manufacturers in that region,
but the statement comes from too high
authority to be disputed.

The interesting feature of the situa-
tion, however, so far as the South is
concerned, is that the commissioner pro-
poses to try to induce colonists to oc-
cupy the abandoned lands by offering
them for sale to actual settlers at the
rate of three to five dollars an acre. This
is an opportunity which the colored em-
igration societies in North Carolina
could not fail to utilize. There is
room in Vermont evidently for about
100,000 colored families, and when it is
remembered that Senator Edmunds will
be on hand to extend welcome and equal
rights and privileges to all comers,
surely no additional inducement need
be mentioned.

The colored people say they are not
wanted in North Carolina. Vermont is
yearning for them. Let them go to
Vermont at once, by all means. And
the white people of North Carolina

to offer to pay the traveling expenses of
each colony in order to give a fair and
early start to a movement which prom-
ises so well for all concerned. —News
and Courier.

LONG HOURS.
An extraordinary instance of long
hours of labor came to light through
the searching committee of the house of
lords. A prominent Jew, about 25
years of age, a poor physician, was exam-
ined by the committee in a mixture
of Hebrew and German. He arrived
in London from Hamburg, intending to
return to America, but not having money
enough to pay his fare he was sent to
Manchester. There he works from 5
o'clock in the morning until 12 at night
and sometimes until 2 in the morn-
ing making an average of twenty hours a
day for six days in the week, leaving
only four hours for sleep. He earned
3 shillings a day during the busy time,
lasting about ten weeks, and from 6 to
8 shillings per week in the slack season,
and on this he had to support a wife and
six children. He used to work in
Rumania fourteen hours a day for 20
francs a week, so that he was better off
in Rumania than in England, but he
had not sufficient means to return. He
had written to dissuade his countrymen
against coming to England. —English
News.

WHAT IS THE MOON?
But when we look at the moon with
our telescopes do we see any traces of
water? There are, no doubt many
large districts which at a first glance
seem like oceans, and were indeed
termed "seas" by the old astronomers,
a name which they still absurdly retain.
Closer inspection shows that the so-called
lunar seas are deserts, often marked
with small craters and with rocks. The
telescope reveals to seas and no oceans,
no lakes and no rivers. Nor is the
grandeur of the moon's scenery ever im-
paired by clouds over her surface.
Whenever the moon is above the hori-
zon and terrestrial clouds are out of the
way, we can see the features of her sur-
face with distinctness. There are no
clouds in the moon; there are not even
the mists or the vapors which invariably
arise wherever water is present; and
therefore astronomers have been led to
the conclusion that our satellite is a
sterile and a waterless desert. —From a
story of the Heavens.

FEWER ACRES AND
BETTER RETURNS.

THE PEOPLES' FARM AND
STOCK CYCLOPEDIA says:
"The cost per bushel of grain
decreases as the yield per acre
increases. The same fact can
be forcibly illustrated in an-
other way. One farmer, we
will suppose, plows and cul-
tivates forty acres of land to
raise six hundred bushels of
wheat, the other but twenty
acres to secure the same amount.
Now, at first glance
one might think that the rent,
the plowing, planting, cul-
tivating and harvesting of the
extra twenty acres would rep-
resent the difference between
the two systems, but looking
with a little more care into
the matter, we shall see that
the extra twenty acres, if in
grass or clover, will bring a
good income with little or no
expense. The twenty acres in
grain will be more or less im-
poverished, while that in grass
or clover will have grown a
second crop below the soil to
enrich the land and improve
its mechanical condition, so
that, instead of a diminished
yield the following year, we
confidently look for an increas-
ed one.

Emperor William consumes an enor-
mous amount of meat, beer and wine
every day. He prefers a pipe to a cigar
and has no use at all for a cigarette

CLIPPINGS
From the Wilmington Star.

Jay Gould is fond of lamb chops.
The lambs that happen to stray into
Wall Street have a covered this

The Lane Mills in New Orleans
are working on a contract to make
cotton bagging to cover 1,000,000
bales.

Boulanger threatens to come to Am-
erica if France insists upon his extradi-
tion. What has America done to Bou-
langer?

The American market for sugar at
home in England now since he Learns
the familiar hum of the American mos-
quito over there.

The State Farmers' Alliance of Al-
abama, now in session at Auburn, has
resolved under no circumstances to use
jute for baling cotton.

If Sullivan is convicted the punish-
ment will be one year in jail and \$1,
000 fine. The court may impose a less
penalty but not less than a \$500 fine.

It is not generally known that there
are gold and silver mines in Dakota.
Since 1875, when the mines were open-
ed, the output has been \$40,000,000 in
gold and \$1,710,000 in silver.

Mr. Blaine is pretty well fixed finan-
cially. He has interests in a gold and
silver mine in Colorado, and also in
gold properties in Pennsylvania, all of
which are paying handsomely. Mr.
Blaine is thrifty.

The Atlanta Journal remarks that
while negro immigrants from the border
States are invited to go to the South,
no invitation comes to those im-
migrants from any Northern State. It
might still further remark that no such
invitation ever would come. They are
not wanted up there.

The State University has secured the
services of a competent gentleman to
give physical instruction in the gym-
nasium. A fee of \$2.50 will be re-
quired of students who practice in the
gymnasium, \$1 for the first term and
\$1.50 for the second, as compensation
for the instructor.

New York claims more park room than
any other city in the country, 4,900
acres. Philadelphia comes next with
2,780 acres, then Chicago with 2,847,
Boston 2,289, St. Louis 2,232, San
Francisco 2,181, Brooklyn 939, and Bal-
timore 776.

The Postmaster at New York has
ordered the delivery of special delivery
letters on Sundays as well as other days
on the ground that the people who pay
the ten cents extra for special delivery
are entitled to it regardless of the day.

The Sunday law-resisting saloon keep-
ers of Cincinnati concluded that discre-
tion was the better part of valor, plead
the mercy of the court, and were dis-
charged on promise that they would be
have themselves and obey the laws.

Henry M. Stanley is lost again in
Africa, and we are afraid Jim Benet
is, as we have not heard from him for
some time. Stanley will find him-
self, but we think somebody will have to
go out and blow the horn for Jim.

New Orleans has a musical prodigy,
a colored boy twelve years old, who
with but little instruction plays the
masterpieces of the master composers
with astonishing skill. He despises a
light order of music.

Since Queen Victoria has come upon
the throne the royal family has had
the people of Great Britain \$168,010,-
115, an average of \$3,360,000 a year
A pretty costly institution for which
there is no use.

The Tarboro Southern mentions
the fact that one farmer in that county
raised this year and shipped north
1,050 barrels of Irish potatoes from
fifteen acres. It is a fair yield, but
extraordinary one. We have seen a yield
of six hundred bushels to the acre in
Guilford county and have read well
authenticated accounts of a yield of one
thousand bushels to the acre in Bur-
mough county, and in one case eleven
hundred and fifty bushels within the
present limits of the city Asheville.
There is no State between the Atlantic
and Pacific, not excluding California,
famous for its potatoes, when the Irish
potato grows to greater perfection than
else in some portions of North Carolina,
and the remarkable thing about it is
that, notwithstanding this, thousands of
barrels of Northern potatoes are an-
nually shipped into North Carolina
cities and towns, where they are sold
at \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel, to supply
the demand of those cities and towns
while hundreds of our North Carolina
farmers have to depend on Northern
grown potatoes from the seed they plant.
Here is room for reform.—E. A.

RAY UP.
A Western editor rises to remark:
You may ride the stars in a nail keg,
using the ocean on a rail fence to dry,
put the sky to sleep in a guard, unhook-
le the belly band of eternity
but don't think you can escape the
place that lies on the other side of
purgatory if you don't pay for your
paper.

Last Saturday a negro named Jack-
son, who has been proclaiming himself
Daniel, the prophet persuaded three
negro men that they were the
representatives of Shadrach, Meshach,
Abdago, the three children of Beth
who entered the fiery furnace of Neb-
uchadnezzar of old. The negroes
obeying the command of Jackson,
entered the gate of the Cupola furnace
and rushed into the heat of the melting
iron and, of course, were immediately
burned to cinders. The negroes of the
community still look for their return.
Here is another evidence of superstiti-
ous and barbarous nature of the
negro.—Star

HOW TO KEEP SWEET POTA-
TOES

For the benefit of your readers, I give
you my experience, extending over
twenty years, in preserving sweet po-
tatoes. When a small boy I noticed that
my father, who had a costly cellar,
after Christmas, and that he always
had to buy his plantings from neighbor
Tom Philips I well remember sipping
biscuit for potatoes with the Philips
children at school in March and April.
From this neighbor I learned how to
keep sweet potatoes.

Dig after the first signs of frost are on
the vines. Don't be in a hurry about it.
Take plenty of time; rather than worry
over getting them in the same day let
them stay in the patch all night in small
piles, putting vines over them to keep
frost or heavy dew off. Put one or two
months' supply in cellar, the others
to keep should be put up as follows:

Take time and do not be in a hurry.
Throw up foundation of dirt at least
eighteen inches, large enough to hold
twenty-five bushels or less, never more,
in one hill. On this foundation should
be spread dry pine straw at least six
inches deep. After the potatoes have
been carefully piled on, coat with four
or five inches of dry pine straw; on this
place corn stalk vertically, making each
stalk fit snug and close to its neighbor
—one round of stalks being sufficient.
Let the stalks lap over apex of hill.
Then carefully cover with dirt about
three inches thick until the weather
gets colder, when an additional coat-
ing of dirt will be necessary, always
leave top of hill free from dirt. The
traw and lapping stalk ends are suffi-
cient protection. An old window shutter,
door or eighteen inch board placed
slopingly with slope to the north is all
that shelter needed. The colder the
winter, the more dirt is necessary on the
hills; too much dirt will cause rot in
mild weather. Potatoes are more often
damaged by heat than by cold. Take
down a whole hill, as necessity requires,
for cellar or market, and go potatoes
for several days rather than broach your
hill in damp, foggy or rainy weather.
I never have lost a crop of potatoes,
and an enjoying them now on my table
three times a day if desired.—Any new
Joyner in Bulletin.