

The Danbury Reporter.

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AND Nathaniel said unto Elias, "Thou art the man."

O, MY! Ain't the "ring" a daisy, if it is mostly brass!

THE O in Mr. N. O. Petree's name is not the letter O. It represents a "ring."

TURN out, Democrats, and elect your ticket. It is a good one and they are not akin to each other.

MR. Petree is the "middle man" of the "ring," but Billy Johnson says he is going to "plunk" him out.

PETREE, Carroll & Brothers, dealers in the county offices of Stokes. Place of business, court house.

MR. Petree is a great marble player. But he is now in the ring and therefore "fat." That gives Johnson the game.

WHEN N. O. made the motion And R. J. gave the "nag," Then Fitchum changed his notion And Elias got the "bag."

MR. FULTON has a deputy sheriff under him who has been "cussing" Wall for not collecting the taxes. That deputy still owes Wall a tax.

ABOUT nine-tenths of the Populists in Stokes hailed from the Democratic side. So every vote for Pringle is adding to the strength of Petree and taking away the strength of King.

MR. PETREE (we mean Clerk Petree and not brother "Right") says he didn't know that brother-in-law Voss was going to be a candidate. He knows it now and why don't he come off the ticket?

OUT of over 200 good Republicans in Peter's Creek Township, Mr. Fulton could not find one fit to collect the taxes in that township. O, ye generation of Peter's Creek Republicans, what come ye out for to see? A Reid shakin by the wind.

OUT of several hundred Republicans at the convention, Mr. Elias Voss was able to get the nomination for Treasurer with only 65 supporters. Mr. Voss didn't have many votes, but he had a shrewd brother-in-law in Mr. Petree.

MR. N. O. Petree says that when the Republicans put out a ticket they will take care of it. Mr. Petree thinks that all a Republican has got to do, is to get a nomination and the Republicans will stick, even if all the nominations are captured by two families.

MR. R. P. McAnally, who was nominated for Surveyor by the Third party declines the nomination. In a letter to a friend in Danbury, Mr. McAnally says: "I wish you would write a card for me and publish it in the REPORTER saying I am not 'in it' as a candidate of the 3rd party. Am too good a Democrat since the Pops have gone Republican."

MR. Petree tries to counteract the charge of "family ring" by saying some of the Democratic candidates are kin to him. He fails to state that the Democratic candidates are not kin to each other and were not nominated by any plurality vote. He further says that the Democrats urged Mr. J. S. Hill for Sheriff. Mr. Petree surely knows that that is not true. Mr. Hill's name was put before the convention and Mr. Hill promptly withdrew it himself. His cousin by marriage, Mr. Ross, was a candidate and Mr. Hill, unlike the "family ring," declined to run.

THIS court house ring says we are trying to make Republicans mad by charging "family ring." We are just stating facts. If the Republicans of Stokes are satisfied with the Petrees and Carrolls holding all the offices, that is their affair. The Democrats would never support two families only. If a few ringsters capture a Democratic convention, the Democrats beat them.

A REPUBLICAN named Mabe met a Democrat the other day, thinking the Democrat was a Republican from his name, discussed the hard times and low prices of tobacco. The Republican said: "Of course we know the Democrats are not responsible but we must keep up the talk until after the election." Anybody with a grain of sense knows that this talk about hard times, etc., is to carry the election.

PRINGLE, THE POPULIST.

Dr. Lorenzo J. Pringle is a candidate for the House of Representatives, on the Third party ticket.

Any person possessed of the intelligence of a billy goat knows that there is no earthly chance of Pringle's election. He is hoisted before the people of Stokes county by a party whose acknowledged leader favors, and introduced a bill in Congress to the effect, that all the taxes for the support of the government be levied on lands. This same Populist, Senator Peffer, introduced bills in Congress requiring the appropriation of more money than is contained in the whole civilized and uncivilized world. Dr. Pringle, the Pop, is a candidate of a party which "especially denounces" free cotton bagging; free agricultural ties; free agricultural implements, which farmers are compelled to have; free salt, which none of us can do without; a reduction of the enormous sum of one hundred and forty one millions, three hundred thousands of dollars on woolen goods, which is a God-send to all; cheaper hardware, which everybody wants; cheaper necessities in all lines; the income tax; the anti-trust law and many other good things which we haven't the space to mention. Is there an honest citizen of Stokes county who can conscientiously vote for Pringle a portion of whose platform we have just stated?

Of course Pringle can't be elected. That's conceded by all. The real fight will be between King and Petree, the Democratic and Republican candidates. Every ballot that is cast for Pringle is half a vote for Petree, the Red coat. Then, upon reflection, it would seem to be utter folly to vote for Pringle, when by so doing you throw away your vote. There is no sacrifice of principle by voting against Pringle, for his party has no principles. So, when the 6th day of November has dawned, put on your overcoat, march to the polls and cast your ballot for Walter W. King, the candidate of the only party which is at heart a friend to poor and oppressed.

AN EXPLANATION.

SOME of the Republicans are secretly charging that Sheriff Wall, in his settlement of the taxes for 1891, used a check given by Mr. Spot Taylor for \$4,000, and are trying to leave the impression that the county lost money in that way. The taxes for 1891 have been paid up in full and Sheriff Wall does not owe the county one cent on the 1891 taxes. Every dollar represented by that check has been paid. Mr. Wall has been sued for the taxes of 1892, but Mr. Taylor had nothing to do with those taxes. The records will show this. Mr. Fulton fully understands the transaction and doesn't dare to charge it on the spot.

In aiding Sheriff Wall in that settlement, Mr. Taylor reaped no benefit, but did an act of real kindness to a large number of poor tax-payers of Stokes. But for this act of Mr. Taylor many a poor man's cow would have gone under the auctioneer's hammer. Mr. Wall would have been compelled to sell out the people for their taxes, but Spot Taylor came to their rescue and the county has not lost a dime by his act of friendship to the people. Taylor reaped no benefit, but the poor people did.

Spot Taylor's check is good any day, and it is a great pity Mr. Fulton did not have some friend with means to aid him and keep him from pushing people and piling up costs on them at a time when the tax-payers really needed some indulgence.

The tax-payers will appreciate Spot's conduct when they fully understand it.

MR. Petree claims that there were four or five hundred Republicans at their county convention. It speaks well for Mr. Petree's skill as a politician that he can cause 65 men out of several hundred to nominate his brother-in-law, Mr. Voss.

We doubt if Gaston Carroll can survey a cow pen if it was square. The Republicans (we mean the "ring") set aside an experienced man, and a good surveyor, in order to promote brother Gaston.

Graham and Settle at Hillsboro.

Hillsboro News.

The candidates for Congress met at this place on Monday, October 1st, and the opening speech was made by Hon. Thomas Settle. He proceeded in a labored attempt to show that the Republican party was friendly to the free coinage of silver, and that in voting in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, he was carrying out that doctrine, and was then and now in favor of coming the American product of silver. His principal attack was on the failure, as he alleged, of the Democratic party, to carry out the pledges in the Chicago platform, but he admitted the repeal of the Federal Election Laws, and of the Sherman law requiring the purchase of \$54,000,000 worth of silver bullion every year, to be piled up in the Treasury; and also that a tariff bill had been passed which was not in all respects such as Mr. Cleveland liked, and admitted that he had voted against this bill and claimed he did so because the tax was increased on whiskey. He then tried to show that his absence or failure to respond to roll call, were on account of the agreement of the Republicans to filibuster and prevent legislation by refusing to answer to their names when called, and thus prevent a quorum and compel the Democrats to keep enough of their own members present, to do the voting necessary to pass such measures as were brought forward; and that being in a minority he often failed to answer until the amendment of the rules, allowing those present, who did not vote, to be counted in making a quorum. He next proceeded to advocate a fusion of Populists and Republicans to secure purity of election, and denounced the present Election Laws of North Carolina because the County Commissioners appointed the Registrars and Judges of Election. Mr. Settle is a graceful speaker, and the Republicans who had been assembled from the different parts of the County, and the colored contingent, were very enthusiastic in their applause.

At the conclusion of his address by a preconcerted signal, as it seemed, a large part of the negroes and some of the white Republicans proceeded to leave the court house, and were very noisy in so doing. Such conduct shows the bad leadership now controlling them; and to the credit of many of them present, both white and colored, we know that such conduct is not approved, as they have too much respect for themselves, and too much sense, to think that courtesy, and the good feeling which should prevail between the races, will allow any such breach of decorum to go unrebuked by decent Third Party people or Democrats.

Mr. A. W. Graham on rising was received by a hearty ovation from his old friends and neighbors, and stated that he regretted to see that some of the colored people had lost their good manners and he would allow a short time for those to retire who did not wish to listen to a legitimate discussion of the issues of the day.

Mr. Settle requested that all disorder should cease, and all who could do so would remain through the discussion. Mr. Graham then proceeded with his speech, and stated that one who was free in his accusations of unfaithfulness to their pledges on the part of the Democratic party, should be prepared to give an account of his stewardship, and show that he had cast some vote for measures beneficial to the people of the District, and had at least been active in preventing legislation which deemed to be harmful, but the Journal of the House would show that 308 calls of the roll had been made on different bills and resolutions, and Mr. Settle had failed to respond 256 times, and had only voted 52 times at an average of \$144 for each vote. Were the services of the present member worth this to the people of this District? He comes before you seeking a re-election and your endorsement. Can you say well done good and faithful servant? and again entrust him with duties which he has failed to discharge. Again Mr. Settle had claimed that soon after the election of 1892, when the result showed that the Democrats would come in power, factories had stopped, business had been paralyzed, panic had spread over the country, strikes had taken place, and hard times had been the cry. Certainly this was not due to any Democratic legislation, as the Congress did not meet until the eighth of August 1893, called in extra session by Mr. Cleveland to undo the vicious and unwise legislation of the Republican party in forcing the Sherman law upon the country. This had been accomplished, and while he regretted that it had not been accompanied by some legislation securing the better circulation of silver, as a part of the currency of the country, it had taken off a great burden, and in some degree tended to allay the panic which had been increased, if not fomented, in the interest of a single gold standard, and was the final result

of thirty years of Republican rule in this country, in the interest of monopolies and protected manufacturers, leaving the Treasury almost empty and stagnation in the avenues of trade, because the people were unable longer to pay the heavy tribute exacted from them to enrich the protected favorites, and campaign contributors, who had purchased the right to write their schedules in the McKinley tariff of 1890. The Democratic party had then proceeded to repeal every vestige of the Federal Election Laws, which enabled Republican Marshals and Supervisors and their horde of subordinates to arrest men without warrant, to overawe the Judges of elections, and help to keep the Republican party in power. The Democrats intended to see that there was a free ballot and fair count, but no longer would Federal strapons be permitted to control elections. That the Democratic party had then proceeded to repeal the McKinley Tariff Law, and while it is true that Mr. Cleveland has not signed the present tariff act, his opposition to it, and that of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mills and others was on the ground that it did not go far enough in giving free raw materials, and was too favorable still to some of the protected interests.

Mr. Settle and his party opposed it because it provided for any reduction at all, and caused the manufacturers to lessen the heavy exactions, which for years they had made upon the farmers and raisers of the products of the country. That this law made an average reduction of nearly 30 per cent. in many articles, and placed upon the free list the farming machinery and tools required for agriculture. That the price of woolen clothing would be much reduced, and when the colored people had applauded Mr. Settle, when he said that he was in favor of protection, they did not understand it was a protection to the man who made their implements, and had kept up the high prices upon them, and caused them to pay at least a third more, than they would have to do hereafter for their hats, their coats, their woolen shirts, and every kind of wearing apparel. That there had been some reduction already, but there would be more after January next when the woolen schedule took effect. That this law also in addition to lessening the burden of the working man, put an income tax of \$2.00 on the \$100.00 upon those who had an income of \$4,000 and over, and thus compelled those, who were blessed with affluence, and many of whom had laid the foundation of their wealth upon the dire necessities of their country, to contribute somewhat of their surplus wealth to pay the heavy pensions awarded to those who had served their country in the field, wear many of those now complaining had sent their substitutes, and did not expose their own persons to the dangers of the contest. What idle talk about the Democratic party not fulfilling their promises, when no more efficient legislation had been enacted since the Walker tariff of 1846. Then we had the dire prophecies of Mr. Webster and others that destruction of industry would follow, but the sun of prosperity had blessed the land, so much indeed that in 1857 there was no opposition of any consequence to a further reduction. The act has not fully gone into effect, but even now we feel its benign influence, and hope and confidence are dispelling the gloom and apprehension of the timid who feared a change of policy. The Third party could see many of their theories put into actual operation, and will they now assist to return to Congress one, who had followed his party in opposition to all these blessed changes in favor of the working man and laborer, and who would continue the McKinley act, and return to the protected interests of the North the right to impose excise on limited only by their own greed and their insatiable cry of "give, give." The country is at last aroused, and McKinley and his theories will have to go to the rear. While there has not yet been a settlement of matters of banking and currency in the short time elapsed, when has so much been accomplished? We have every reason to hope that a practical and wise solution of all these matters will be made in the next session. Mr. Settle says that they have not given our State Banks the right to issue notes. Why did he not vote for it? By a combination of his party, with Populists and some Democrats, it was defeated. Can he with any grace complain a measure was not passed which he helped to defeat? The Treasury notes of the United States have been made subject to taxation. Did he vote for it? He complains that the tax on whiskey has been raised from 90 cents to \$1.10 per gallon. What compelled this, except the squandering of the surplus left in the Treasury by Mr. Cleveland when he retired in March 1889, and the failure of the McKinley law to raise sufficient revenue for the years ending July 1st, 1894. The expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$70,000,000, even after the sale of \$50,000,000 of bonds to replenish the

gold in the Treasury. Something had to be done, and while I regret that this increase was made, when you complain remember that Republican extravagance and failure to provide proper revenue from other sources, made this necessary. And now I ask the men of the Third party who you, under his cry of purity of Election, help to return him to Congress to dodge important votes, or to vote against your interest? But what a pretence that the Republican party favors purity of Elections! In 1867 when they first allowed you to vote under Reconstruction, were not the ballots sent to Charleston to be counted by military strapons? When Tilden was elected President in 1876 was he allowed to take his seat? When my opponent succeeded in defeating W. R. Glenn for Solicitor and was born into political life, was it not accomplished by having his name printed on the Democratic Judicial ticket, and being at the bottom it escaped the detection of the unwary who would not have voted for him if they had known his name was on the ticket? I do not favor the sale of votes in "blocks of five" or 500, and if elections are to be pure, will it be accomplished by following the actions of my competitor who for years that are dark and tricks that are vain" is very peculiar.

The above is a mere outline of Mr. Graham's remarks, and at the end of his speech there was a return of the Republican exhort to had gone out, to again cheer for Settle. His short rejoinder was of course applauded by them, and he ended by a comparison of the claim of the Democrats that they had fulfilled their promises, and asking again to be put into power, to the temptation of our Savior by the devil, and asked his Republican friends to give the reply "Get thee behind me, Satan," which of course was vociferously applauded by those who could not see its inappropriateness, and again retired for "spiritual" refreshment.

Mr. Graham in the 15 minutes allowed clinched the points he made, and promised in the discharge of the duties to which he expected to be called, to display the same fidelity to public interests that he had shown in the trusts, which had been committed to him in his profession, and wound up his discussion to the satisfaction of his friends, and with the assurance that in Old Orange, where he is known and loved, an increase would be made in the Democratic vote, and that he would receive the cordial support of those who have honored him in the past, and would trust him in the future.

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Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution in my hands issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford Co. and returnable to December term of said court in favor of E. P. Wharton to use of Wm. E. Worth and others, against Greenboro Coal and Mining Company for the sums altogether amounting to, two thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$2,583.33), and the further sum of \$42.25 costs and interest; I will sell by virtue of said execution at our court house door in town of Danbury, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 22nd of Oct. 1894, at 12 o'clock in the following described property to wit: All the mineral interest in a tract of land on Old field creek adjoining the lands of Mrs. Valentine, the Foxmester property and others containing 149 acres more or less; also a lot of tools, rail and iron and mining implements of various kinds belonging to said Greenboro coal and mining company; and now in the town of Walnut Cove N. C. This September 21st, 1894. J. H. FULTON, Sheriff of Stokes county.

P. P. P. PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM. Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison, Rheumatism and Scrofula. Sold by Richardson & Farris, Wholesale and Retail Agts., Greensboro, N. C.

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