

Reporter and Post.

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DANBURY, N. C., July 6, 1882.

THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTH EASTLINE.

Under the above head, the Danville Register contains an able article approving our suggestions on the subject of a railroad from Wilmington to Lake Erie, which pronounces a magnificent scheme. With the endorsement of such able journals as the Register and the Wilmington Star, we feel encouraged to go forward in pointing out the advantages of this route, and at the risk of being a little tedious, we shall in addition to what was said in our last issue, lay down some more general propositions of political economy applicable to the leading facts of our case.

It is well known for instance, that whatever transportation, interstate and foreign, is carried part way by water and part way by land, deep-water transportations being the cheapest, that it will be utilized as far as possible, and that commercial towns or the points where exchange is made, from one mode of transit to the other will be as near to the producer and consumer on the line over which the freight must necessarily pass as it is possible to secure reasonable water-carriage, and that all other immutable law governing transportation is that ocean-going vessels, urged onward in competition by the capital of commerce, will crowd as near to the great body of producers as possible, and that for these reasons New York outgrows Boston, Philadelphia thrives one hundred and twenty-six miles inland, so does New Orleans, Montreal, six hundred and twenty-six miles from the ocean, excels Quebec. Chicago is another great illustration. Hamburg, the great maritime city of the continent of Europe, is 60 miles up the Elbe from the ocean; Bremen is fifty miles inland; Calcutta, 80 miles; Canton, 80 miles; Glasgow, 21 miles; London, 60 miles; and Baltimore is over two hundred miles inland.

In view of these two important principles supported by the numerous instances adduced, who can doubt that Wilmington, which is so much nearer the great centre of population and production of the continent, than any of her competitors on the Atlantic coast, would, upon the completion of the road proposed, at once bound forward in a course of unexampled prosperity?

And again we know that great towns, many of them, are the outgrowth of great countries. They are the great distributing points for trade and commerce, and advantages for one equally inure to the benefit of the other, and whatever helps one builds up the other.

This is one of the points we made last week but we shall enlarge upon it a little further by the use of illustrations. Look at the sections around New York city, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore.

These are the most prosperous sections of our country. Our reason for this is, that they are so near to good markets for all their products that every available resource is developed and every enterprise stimulated to the utmost extent. Another reason is that they are equally near great markets wherein they can buy all their necessities at the lowest rates. Thus they sell at the highest prices and buy at the lowest; and they pay the least for transportation both in sales and purchases.

The vast quantities of raw material from the surrounding country used in manufacturing alone, as collected from the census of 1880, will tend to show how this is. In New York it was \$275,000,000. In Philadelphia it was \$187,000,000. Chicago packed \$85,000,000 worth of hogs alone. The mills at St. Louis ground \$749,000 worth of corn and wheat.

It should be remembered that these figures represent only one branch of industry. Who then can doubt that the growth of our cities which the building of this road would involve, would redound to the advantage of the whole State?

Now, will it pay to build the road? What we have already said would indicate the answer theoretically; but we shall furnish a practical illustration as nearly in point as our facilities for accurate information have enabled us so discover. Not having at hand the proper statistics of any great railroad, we take the analogous case of a canal. The Erie canal was originally constructed by the State of New York, at a cost of \$7,602,000, with a capacity for boats of seventy-eight tons burden. It has subsequently been enlarged at a total cost \$44,000,000. The total expenditures thereon for construction, maintenance, repairs, with interest to 1860, were of \$140,490,963. The total receipts from tolls up to that date with like interest amounted to \$181,826,614, leaving a direct net profit from the Erie Canal of \$42,335,651. The indirect profit of New York and to the great West has been absolutely incalculable.

The immense fortunes accumulated by the Vanderbilts and others who control the great railroads indicate that the roads pay even better than the canal.

There is no doubt of our ability to build the road from Walnut Cove to Patrick O. H. by private subscription, if the C. F. & Y. V. road should be fairly dealt with by the State; and the building of this link would insure Western connections for the whole State within two years at most. Prosperity will follow justice. Fiat Justitia!

PROHIBITION.

The Statesville Landmark is one of the best papers in the State. Its editorials are strong and trenchant, as the following extract will show: What mistake the Democratic party has ever made with regard to the matter of prohibition, we, an anti-prohibitionist, fail utterly to see. A Democratic Legislature, more Republican than Democrats in proportion in that body voting "aye," decided to submit the question to the people, and the people rejected the bill by a majority of 118,000. If there was any error in the initiatory step which entailed this, it was in favor of the anti-prohibitionists. What more could they have desired than the defeat of prohibition? What difference how it was defeated, only this: that the question is now forever settled, whereas if it had been defeated merely in the Legislature refusing to pass a prohibitory law, it would have been a living issue in politics this year and in all future years until finally disposed of as it was at the very outset—by vote of the people. At the polls three-fourths of the Democrats of the State voted against prohibition. The Democratic Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction favored it. It was opposed by Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General—four out of six; while the chairman of the Democratic State executive committee made an argument against it before the Democratic caucus of the Legislature in the winter of 1880. One of our Senators came all the way home from Washington for the special purpose of voting against it, while the other did not vote at all; and of our congressional delegation Messrs. Arnsfeld and Scates were anti-prohibitionists, Messrs. Vance and Hubbs (the latter a Republican) were prohibitionists, and we do not know where the others stood. To say, therefore, that the Democratic party, as a party was on either side of this question, is to make a statement which can by no manner of means be defended, for Democrats, like Republicans, were on both sides.

As to the formidableness of the independent movement, that is a mere matter of opinion. It was born here in Statesville, of Republican parentage, and in our opinion, the most of it is here and in this county. We cannot hear of its strength elsewhere. It made but a beggarly showing at Raleigh on the 7th, its mass convention being attended by only about 30 persons heretofore Democrats, many of them men who have long looked to the Democratic party for office and failed to receive it. In all the State—and we say this deliberately and after a careful survey of the field—there is not one leader of thought, not one man of even sufficient strength to control this county, who has gone off from the Democratic party after this old party with the new name.

The Philadelphia Times, after a survey of the field, thinks the South is on the verge of a political revolution. The people of this section, it declares, are anxious for some change in their leaders, but it adds: "They are not and can't be made Republicans, for Republicanism in the South is unavailing, of fraud, theft, debauchery and desolation."

Commenting on this, the Norfolk Landmark says: That the Southern people are sick, and tired, and heart-sore over the turmoil in which they live is true enough, for they are kept under arms, as it were, all the time, and standing on the defensive against the ignorant negro vote, which is a perpetual threat to the prosperity of every State where it exists in any volume. But that they (the white people) cease to make off from the Democratic party, as the Times seems to think, is a grave error. That party, with all its shortcomings, and failures, and blunders, is the only organization which has stood between us and utter degradation; and this fact is neither ignored nor forgotten.

What the South wants is peace and quiet, and there is no show for this with the present texture of our society, nor can there be until the numerical relations of "white folk" and negroes have been changed by an increase of the Caucasian population to such a preponderance as to make the colored people an insignificant element in our politics.

A number of Republicans in this county have declared that they will have nothing to do with the coalition party. Coalition will be beaten as bad in Stokes as Col. Johnson was in his race against Vance for Governor in 1862, when he received only 62 votes in the county.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

There was a very destructive fire at High Point on Tuesday night of last week.

In countries where malaria is prevalent, or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Democracy of Maine have endorsed the nomination of Gov. Plaisted, and that of Messrs. Ladd and Murch, Greenbackers, the present members, for Congress.

That the Republicans, by coalition weakened their party, and forever blasted hopes they may have had at any time for success next fall, a blind man, even though a fool cannot fail to see.

A New York fisherman has invented an alarm to denote a bite. When a fish nibbles at the bait the rubber is stretched, loosening the spring and firing off a cap, which wakes up the angler. This will fill a long felt want.

The Laurinburg Enterprise, the Concord Star, the Raleigh State Journal, the Pittsboro Argus, the Salisbury Examiner, and the Burke Blade, six Democratic papers, are out squarely in support of the liberal ticket.—Wilmington Post.

Yes, and it would be offering insults to the intelligent people of North Carolina to say that either of the aforementioned papers has enough influence to change half a dozen votes in favor of Coalition.

The New River Railroad is progressing finely, the track already being laid to Eggleston Springs, a distance of thirteen miles from New River Bridge, and the tunneling at Eggleston's is progressing finely, and in a short time the cars will be running to Pearisburg. The people are delighted at the prospect of an early connection with the Norfolk & Western road.

The Democratic party of North Carolina must work, work faithfully, work earnestly, work harmoniously, work systematically from now until November. We feel confident of victory, but we wish to roll up on election day the largest majority ever known in the State, even though it be over the combined opposition of the foul and filthy Republican party and recreant, cowardly and traitorous Democrats. This great victory can only be gained through work.

The Wilmington Review says the North Carolina political punch is made as follows: Anti-prohibition, that's the whiskey, strong; prohibition, that's the water, a very little so as not to weaken the punch; the offer of the Republican party is the sugar and a few dissatisfied and sour Democrats make the lemons. Shake and swallow; it is already mixed. The hope of office will give it the flavor and the disappointment next Fall will be to the relief of the overburdened stomach.

The Wilmington Post says that Mr. Long, the Liberal nominee for judge of the Superior Court in the fifth district, could not have carried 10,000 votes in the State, and that none of the other candidates would have remained on the ticket with him. And this is all because Mr. Long has too much respect for himself to have anything to do with the "unsavory mess" presented by the Liberal convention. Had he consented to enter the race against the Democrats, we venture to say the Post would have done its best to elect him.

The organs of the Johnson party in North Carolina are warring on Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, and call his address at Charlotte a partisan speech. And cannot a statesman raise his voice in condemnation of the corruptions of government without incurring the charge of making a partisan speech? When Mr. Bayard, last year during the pendency of the prohibition question, spoke out with manly independence giving his views in opposition to prohibition, the men who are now following the leadership of Col. Johnson were glad to quote Mr. Bayard's opinion on their side of the question. But Mr. Bayard is a Democrat and don't allow himself to be blown about by the slight currents which move lighter men. Therein is his offense.

Collectors have issued to their underlings something after this fashion: "I wish so and so to be elected from your county." Be sure that so and so are not sent. I look to you to see that my wishes are effected, and you can call on me for the means to effect the ends desired." We do not hesitate to say that this is a desperate game—one when discovered no true Republican can endorse: NO HONEST MAN CAN SUBMIT TO.—Knox's paper before the State Republican Convention.

"Men change, principles never." We bow to the will of the State convention.—Knox's paper after the Convention.

An ark two hundred feet long is being built by an Iowa man, who believes that a second flood will take place in 1885. He intends, however, to take passengers at five thousand dollars each, and expects to make a fortune.

Save Your Letters.

Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the heart that prompted them under the green sod. Above all, never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she so foolishly rejected twenty years ago a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it, she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land, from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photographs can so vividly recall to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than the image of the features—it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Moving letters.

The party that promises reform in the politics of North Carolina is the party that is headed by the internal revenue leaders and the federal office holders in this State. Can the people expect what these men call reform when the very essence of their political life is office; office to be earned by the most servile duty to a corrupt administration; office to be retained by unquestioning obedience to the commands from headquarters? No wonder, that the framers of the republican platform inserted the indispensable planks of the high protective tariff and the internal revenue tax. How could these officials live without money extorted from the people, or how could the party live without their leaders? It is a game of action and reaction, but it could not be played an hour without money; and the people must pay the piper. Such are the so called republican principles.

This is another piece of coalition claptrap. It is also a reflection upon the Democrats who are now acting with Dr. Mott & Co., to assert that for years they have been actively co-operating with a party which denied a "free ballot and a fair count." But these Democrats not only submit to such reflections by Republicans, but they brand themselves as dishonest when they pass such resolutions and append their names to them. Is it not the veriest mockery, however, to hear Republican conventions hypocritically prating about a "free ballot and a fair count" when to-day they hold power at Washington by virtue of the most colossal fraud of the age.—Charlotte Observer.

Asheville Citizen: It may be accepted as a fact that if the action of the Democratic party is shaped against the present system of county government, then will the East be lost to the Democratic party, and the State given over to the Republicans. This is so clear that it does not need argument to sustain it. The East, deprived of all its defenses, and abandoned by its friends, has nothing more to contend for. It fares as badly at the hands of its friends as it can do at the hands of its enemies. Knowing such a result, can any Democrat persist in a step so disastrous?

Resolved, That the present system of county government is based upon the monarchial principle of taxation without representation, and is utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen, and should be repealed.—Republican Coalition Platform.

I was a member of the Legislature that passed the county government bill and claim to be its author and Drafter. I believe it was right then, and have nothing to take back now.—Folk Coalition candidate for Judge.

Resolved, That the Bourbon leaders of the Democratic party are responsible for the passage of the prohibition bill and the agitation resulting therefrom.—Republican Coalition Platform.

Prohibition was not and is not a political party question. I regard it as res adjudicata.—Folk, Republican-Collition Candidate for Judge.

Mr. Dixon informs us that he has at length reached a decision upon the question which perplexed him—the choice between the call to Baltimore, and the Presidency of the Wake Forest college. He has decided to accept the call to Baltimore.—Asheville Citizen.

To her boast of the fairest women, the fastest horses and the finest whiskeys, Kentucky ought to add that she has more and longer school commencements and less education than any other State in the Union.—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Friend to the Friendless

Sorrow and sickness is the common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," instead of "ministering to the mind diseased," or laying a healing on the poor tortured body.

Ah! when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sympathy and skill come to the sufferers, they feel as if the angel of annunciation had drawn near. Samaritan Nerve really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have restored to health and happiness by means of it.

"God bless Dr. Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as I know the man mentioned in Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan."

"Yes," he continued, "that was exactly my condition. I had spent a fortune in doctor's bills and patent medicines. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my situation, but I grew worse steadily until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nerve. Since taking it I am, as you see, restored to perfect health."

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficent nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicitous for an accurate knowledge of what would benefit the world in general, should take the earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute.

We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentleman whose business it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which as a natural result of his wide-spread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly accompanied us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds.

Almost as soon as we entered the office our attention was arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All notions, ages and stations were represented. The elegant casts of his society leader was side by side with the picture of the humble artisan; innocent childhood and withered old age showed in their counterfeit presentations the gratitude they could not speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families haughty children of wealthy, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cure of Europe, only instead of the cures, bandages, gold silver and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as testimonials to his deeply grateful patients.

"You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection," we said.

"Ah yes" said the doctor pleasantly "but if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library?"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed, expecting only to see perhaps one bookcase filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead, the walls were lined with very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand unaltered testimonials from those whom the Nerve had cured.

"How wonderful fortune as well as talented you are," we exclaimed in amazement. "The Nerve has proved a perfect gold mine."

The doctor looked at us reproachful. "I am not one to underestimate the value of wealth," he answered, "for I have known what it is to be without it, but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy is doing? Picture to yourself, if you can what must be the feeling of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease so long pronounced incurable. He cannot take part in the studies, duties, employments, recreations or amusements of an ordinary fellow being. He is an object of horror rather than of pity to his friends. His malady never stands still; it is constantly growing worse and more dreadful in all its phases. Last and most dreadful before him stands the awful phantom of insanity. Sleeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that sooner or later it will clutch him; and it does. An epileptic must be like Job, tempted to curse Heaven and die. Why, it would bring tears to your eyes to read a letter I received from a gentleman a Potsdam, New York, telling how he had two thousand dreadful fits in eighteen months, and is now thanks to the Nerve entirely cured. That poor fellow can scarcely find words strong enough to express his feelings. That's the kind of a thing to make a man feel happy."

COURT CALENDAR FOR SPECIAL TERM STOKES SUPERIOR COURT.

Commencing July 17th, 1882.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1882.

MOTIONS.

- 1 Wilson vs McClellan.
2 Smith vs Tilley.
3 Hutcherson vs Martin.
4 Reynolds vs McClellan.
5 Johnson, ex parte.
6 Francis and wife vs Worth, adm'r.
7 King, adm'r vs King.
8 Hutcherson vs Hutcherson.
9 Ruffin vs Overby.
10 Griffin, adm'r vs Griffin et al.
11 Martin, adm'r vs Hutcherson.
12 Carter, adm'r vs Poore.
13 Timmons vs Watts.
14 Steele and wife vs Hawkins.
15 Robertson, guard vs Wail.
16 Bitting, adm'r vs Bitting.
17 Harris vs McClellan.
18 Warner vs Carroll.
19 Smith vs Jackson et al.
20 King, adm'r vs Scates.
21 Jackson et al ex parte.
22 Griffin, adm'r vs Dodson.
23 Taylor vs Joyce.
24 Kiser et al ex parte.
25 Chambers vs Bynum.
26 Winston vs Winston.
27 Newsum vs Newsum.
28 Moore et al ex parte.
29 Poindexter vs Rierson.
30 Leak vs Buekual.
31 Myers and wife vs Golding.
32 Spainbour vs Newsum.
33 Effington vs Steele.
34 Bailey, adm'r vs Kiser et al.
35 King vs Warren.
36 Lash vs John Brown.
37 Martin vs Rierson.
38 Bohanon vs Lovins.

JURY CASES.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

- 3 Sarris and wife vs Pearce.
10 Willis vs Flynt.
11 Covington vs Boyles.
15 Duggins vs Fair.
17 Zaglar vs Hay.
23 Watts vs Hall.
24 Tilly vs Jessup.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

- 25 McClellan vs Fincham.
26 McClellan vs Fincham and Pepper.
27 McClellan vs Rierson.
28 McClellan vs Tilly.
29 Morgan vs Lewis.
31 Bynum, ag't vs Mickey.
32 Martin vs Dicks.
34 Hall vs Watts.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

- 35 Robinson vs Smith.
37 Flynt, col vs Vaughn et al.
38 McKinney vs Tilley.
41 Tatum vs Steele and Pringle, adm'r.
42 Smith vs Martin.
43 McClellan vs Meadows.
44 Dodd vs George.
45 Lackey vs Sands.
46 Smith vs Joyce.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

- 8 Bryant vs McDaniel.
47 Bryant vs McDaniel.
48 McClellan vs Alley.
49 Merritt vs Hairston.
50 McClellan vs Nicholson.
51 McClellan vs Nicholson.
52 McClellan vs Nicholson.
53 Massey vs Massey.
54 Johnson vs Banner.
62 Hicks vs Lawson.
63 Duggins vs Manuel.
65 Moser et al vs Boles.
66 Steele vs Elson.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

- 67 Smith vs Lewis.
68 Hairston vs Hairston.
69 Boyd, ag't vs Taylor.
71 George vs Estes.
72 Burrell vs Martin.
73 Nicholson vs Reeves.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1882.

- 76 Hawkins vs Heath.
78 Tucker vs Fry.
79 Nicholson vs Tuttle.
82 Adams, adm'r vs Young and Davis.
83 Rierson vs Smith.
84 Flynt vs Burton.
85 Lawson vs Lawson.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1882.

- 86 Morris vs Gentry.
87 Wagner vs Adams.
88 Landers vs Landers.
90 Lash vs Elisha Brown.
92 Paden vs McClellan.
93 Sands vs Joyce.
94 Hannah vs Covington.

In the call any case not reached on the appointed day, goes over to be called in order on next day and in precedence of cases set for the next day. Witnesses not allowed fees until the day of their cases.

Exceptional cases and motions, &c., will be heard according to the convenience of the court. Motions in cases not on calendar will be heard after Monday of first week. Witnesses will be allowed pay for attendance from the day cases are set for trial and after the time until the case is disposed of unless otherwise ordered by the court. JOHN A. GILMER, Presiding Judge. Danbury, N. C., June 18, 1882.

The Winston Republican-man is about to yield up the ghost, and asks what he can do to be saved. Bro. Goslen, you have been a very naughty man in your time; you have done things you ought not to have done, and left undone those things you should have attended to, and therefore there has been no good in you; but if you are really in earnest and desire to repent of your past sins, and will henceforth vote the Democratic ticket, and swear by the Grey Bearded Eagle never to have anything to do with the "unsavory men" of which you speak, we believe there is yet some hope for you. Otherwise there is no redemption for you.

John S. Wise has been nominated for Congressman-at-large by the Readjusters and Republicans of Virginia.

It is both instructive and entertaining to learn that our Spears in the late Radical convention was a burlesque Prohibitionist but has thoroughly "pented himself." He is now a revenue ganger at \$3 a day says the Raleigh News-Observer. That paper informs the public further that Mr. C. C. Pool, now the Radical-Mongrel nominee in the First Judicial District for Judge, made, very telling speeches in favor of Prohibition last year. And still the simpletons declare that Prohibition was a Democratic measure, although it was defeated by Democrats, and in the Legislature, of seventeen members who voted against on the final vote, ten were Democrats. Spears was one of those who voted for Star.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. Druggists.

W. C. Klam, of the Richmond Whig, is said to be favored by the Readjusters as a Congressional candidate against Hon. George D. Wise.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

\$200.00 Reward! Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop BITTERS. The genuine have a cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester N. Y.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) and the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 184 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. Feb. 16 '82-ly.

PIMPLES.—I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also directions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, including 3c stamp, BEN. VANDELFF & CO., 12 Barclay St., N. Y. Feb. 16 '82-ly.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT.

Petition to Sell Land for Partition.

S. J. Watkins intermarried with P. D. Watkins. Eliza Ann Cardwell intermarried with Wyatt Cardwell, J. S. Ames and Jacob Ames.

Mary E. Goode intermarried with Charles L. Goode and Robert F. Ames.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the return of the Sheriff of Stokes county and from other evidence, that Mary E. Goode, Charles L. Goode and Rob't F. Ames are not residents of this State, it is ordered by the court that advertisement be made in the Danbury Reporter and Post for six successive weeks, notifying the said Mary E. Goode, C. L. Goode and Rob't F. Ames that a petition has been filed by the above plaintiffs for a sale of certain real estate (lying in the county of Stokes and fully described in the petition) for partition between the heirs-at-law of John Ames, dec'd, and the said defendants are commanded to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior court of Stokes, at Danbury, N. C., on or before the 21st day of August, 1882, to answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiffs, or demur, the relief which the said plaintiffs ask will be granted. Given under my hand this 19th June, 1882, at office in Danbury. JAMES HIERSON, Jr., Clerk Superior Court.

EARS FOR THE MILLION

Foo Cho's Balsam of Shark's Oil. Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known. This Oil is made from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARHARADON BONDLETT. Every Chinese laborer knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by Burdick Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so remarkably miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. It is now so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say.

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no uncharitable noise in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—EDITOR AMERICAN REVIEW.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by Registered Letter. Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.,) SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA, 7 Day St., New York.