W. A. Amos.

# THE REPORTER AND POST.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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**Reporter and Post.**

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PEPPER & SONS, *Pubs. & Props*

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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.

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Local Notices will be charged 50 per cent. higher than above rates.

Business Cards will be inserted at Ten Dollars per annum.

## STOKES COUNTY.

*ITS PLACES OF INTEREST—SCENERY—IRON, MICA AND OTHER MINERALS—TIMBER, SOIL, ETC.*

Stokes county is situated in north-western North Carolina, and is bounded on the north by the Virginia line (Patrick county), south by Forsyth, east by Rockingham, and west by Surry county. It is quite regular outline, being bounded by parallel lines, and has an area of 22x20 miles. The surface is undulating in the lower part of the county, becoming decidedly broken on all sides in approaching Sauratown Mountain, where the view becomes very picturesque, for with Emerson, "broken country makes picturesque landscape."

Sauratown Mountain, named after a tribe of Indians that had their domain in this region, extends for about 20 miles in the centre of the county in a south-west to a north-east direction, and at the distance of three miles from Danbury the mountain may be ascended by a roadway leading to the summit of Moore's Knob, which was used as a triangulation point by the United States Coast Survey in 1875 and again in 1877. Its altitude is 2572 feet, and from this point may be had a prospect of the Blue Ridge for 80 miles, and Pilot Mountain, affording tourists and lovers of nature, landscape and mountain scenery unsurpassed in extent, beauty and sublimity, within the State.

Dan River, which is the longest river in the State, flows centrally through the county in a south-east and north-east direction, its principal tributary being Town Fork, coming in from the west. Its fall from Danbury to the sea is 686 feet. It has a network of tributary creeks which afford abundant water power.

DANBURY, the county-seat, is situated in the centre of the county, on the eastern slope of Sauratown mountain, which rises from the western side of the river. The main street extends westward from the river, ascending to the top of an oval knoll where the court-house stands, at an elevation of 836 feet, according to the observations of the United States Coast survey.

GERMANTON, 13 miles south-west from Danbury, is pleasantly located at the juncture of Town Fork and Buffalo creeks.

Piedmont Springs are situated near the base of Sauratown mountain, about 2½ miles from Danbury. It is a chalybeate water reputed to possess such an invigorating effect on the system, for which such waters are sought. It has been much frequented during the summer season for years past. Here Moore's Knob, Hanging Rock, and spurs of Sauratown mountain, with their deep gorges and lofty boulders, loom up in front of the site of the hotel which was burned down in 1879.

Pepper's Alum Spring is situate a mile west of Piedmont, on Mountain creek, and Moore's Alum-Sulphur spring 3 miles north-west of the former.—There are a number of other sulphur and chalybeate-alum springs in the same part of the county. The presence of alum and iron in these waters is due to the decomposition of the iron-pyrites, so widely diffused in the gneisses, granites and slates. The romantic Cascade is 2 miles from Piedmont.

The soil is adapted to raising grain and fruit, and especially for the cultivation of tobacco—the principal market crop—a large part of which was formerly manufactured in a number of factories throughout the county. A large portion of this county would be well adapted to the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine. The statement made a few years ago by Mr. S. T. Mickey, who is engaged exclusively in the business in Forsyth county, may be applied to this county. He says:—"My experience teaches me that our poor soils make the finest wines, which I also see reported in wine growing districts in Germany. Many persons that professed to know more than I, laughed at my selection of ground for the fruit business. I am sure that this section of North Carolina is very well adapted for fruit raising, and also for making the best wines in the United States, as I have been shipping wines North, West and South, and the trouble in our State has been with most of our grape growers, they do not understand how to make our wines, which has been a great drawback."

The price of land varies from 50cts. to $50 per acre—the average price for upland being from $3 to $10 per acre; for creek and river bottoms from $20 to $50 per acre, while some mountain land may be had for 50cts. to $1 per acre. There are very choice bottoms that are valued as high as $100 per acre.

IRON.—While the large number of minerals found within a circuit of 12 miles from Danbury attest the mineralogical interest of this county, the deposits of magnetic iron ore of most excellent quality extend in a belt for some six miles on the north side of Dan rive, beginning about two miles from Danbury. There are also some detached deposits in other parts of the county. Iron was smelted from 1780 to 1865 at a number of forges located in different parts of the county, and pig metal was made at the furnace of the Moratock Company; but only in quanties sufficient for neighborhood consumption. It is believed that a high grade iron can be produced from these ores unsurpassed in quality for softness, toughness and tensile strength.

COAL.—At Stokesburg there are outcrops of 3 seams of coal in succession, the upper about 3 feet thick, the other two reported to be much thicker than the top seam. It is semi-bituminous.

LIMESTONE occurs at a number of localities on a line beginning 7 miles north-east from Danbury, and extends in a south-west direction south of Dalton.

MICA.—This mineral is found in ledges (veins) of very coarse granite, and, with interruptions, extends from the north-east corner of the county in a south-west direction for some 20 miles to Brown Mountain. The mining of this mineral has been actively pursued here for over a year, with such success as to warrant the expectation that the industry will be much extended during this year. The introduction of this mining industry into the county is largely due to the enterprise and energy of the Pepper Mining Co., who are successfully working the mine at James Hawkin's, and control the larger part of the mica paospects in the county.—Mica is used chiefly for stove door lights.

Felspathic clay for making fire brick may be had a mile from Danbury, and soapstone, in the form of greenish massive rock (potstone) for chimney hearths and linings is found near Danbury.

LIST OF MINERALR FOUND IN STOKES COUNTY.—*Sulphur* is frequently met with in minute crystals in cellular quartz filling the cavities formerly occupied by pyrite.

*Graphite or Plumbago* occurs in beds on the Little Yadkin. Hematite, the foliated and micaceous variety occurs at Snow Creek.

*Magnetite*, a band of granular magnetite, free from titanic acid, mixed with actinolite, tremolite and a little epidote, passse from near Danbury, and also from Surry County, through Yadkin; Forsythe, Davie, Lincoln and Gaston Counties. This mineral forms the iron ore of Stokes County above mentioned.

*Pyrolusite*, occurs near Danbury, in fine crystalline masses.

*Quartz.*—Good specimens of *Rock Crystal* have been found at Stokesburg, and cluster of crystals of *Amethyst* of good violet and pink colors on western part of Sauratown Mountains. *Opalescent Quartz*, at Dan River. *Chalcedony* is found at Martins' quarry, and at two miles of Danbury. *Hornstone* is found at Martins' quarry. *Itacolumite* or flexible sandstone forms a stratum in the quartzite at the Sauratown Mountains. *Fossil Wood* is abundant near Germanton, where the public road is in a measure obstructed by the multitude fragments, and entire trunks and projecting stumps of a petrified Triassic Forest.

*Amphibole*; Actinolite has been observed in talcose rocks, at Bolejack's quarry, and at Roders Ore Bank. *Asbestos* is found on the waters of Big Creek, and at other localities.

*Beryl* has been found at the Mica quarry on Big Creek, 6 miles N. W. of Danbury.

*Garnet* is found at several localities, being a constant constituent of many of the mica and hornblende slates, in which it occurs in minute dodecahedral and trapezohedral crystals of a brownish or brownish-red color. Beautiful and perfect crystals of this mineral of a brownish red color, are found near Germanton. The massive *manganese garnet* is abundant near Moore's Mill.

*Phlogopsite*, in small, brownish scales has been found in the granular limestone of Bolejack's quarry, and at Martin's quarry.

*Tourmaline* is found on the waters of Snow Creek, with black, green and white varieties.

*Granite* is found 6 miles East of Danbury in coarsely bladed masses of a blue and greenish-blue color.

*Titanite* is found in minute brown crystals in hornblende slate and in granite at Roger's Ore Bank, and in the N. E. part of the county.

*Lazulite* is found at Coffee Gap, in the Sauratown Mountains, in dark blue crystals and crystaline masses in quartz, and a very iittle margarite.

*Calcite*, the granular varieties which constitute marble before mentioned.

*Anthracite* the bituminous coal of the Dan River is frequently found, especially near trap dykes, according to Dr. Genth, almost deprived of its hydrocarbons, approaching often true anthracite. Bitumtnous Coal, above mentioned.

*Sardonyx and Cornelion* are found associated at the Chalcedony formation 3 miles N. E. of Danbury. *Jasper* has been found in the waters of the Little Yadkin.

According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for 1875 sixty-four per cent. of the area of this county was covered with forests. The variety of this forestal growth may be seen from the list of woody plants of Stokes as given in Blum's Guide.

Yellow pine, loblolly, old field and possum pine, white pine, white oak, post oak, swamp oak, chestnut oak, black jack, spanish oak, red oak, quercitron, black oak, turkey oak, willow oak, shell bark hickory, black walnut, butternut, white walnut, chincapin, american chestnut, rose or honey locust, water locust, catalpa, red maple, silver leaf or white maple, white ash, red ash, slippery elm, chickasaw plum, wild red cherry, holly, flowering dogwood, swamp dogwood, black or sour gum, pepperidge, sassafras, pride of India, bread tree, China tree, long-leafed cucumber, service or June berry, narrow-leafed crab apple, persimmon, red mulberry, red cedar, white cedar, tulip tree, yellow or Carolina poplar, great-toothed aspen, cherry birch, black birch, mountain mahogany, river birch, black willow, hop hornbean, sycamore, plane tree, duttonwood, sweet gum, sourwood.

The price for common labor is from 40 cents to 50 cents per day, $8 to $14, with board, per month. Mechanics $1 to $2.50 per day, Wood chopping 40 cents per cord, or a pit of 25 cords $8. Team work (2 horses, wagon and driver) $2.50.

DISTANCES FROM DANBURY.

From Danbury to Germanton, 13 miles; Hairston's Ford, 12 miles; Red Shoals, 3½ miles; Walnut Cove, 12 miles; Francisco, 13½ miles; Dalton, 18 miles; Salem, 28 miles; Kernersville, 27 miles; Greensboro, 46 miles; Mt. Airy, 30 miles; Leaksville, 35 miles; Patrick C. H., Va., 20 miles; Reidsville, 40 miles; Danville, 65 miles.

### To Advertisers.

The REPORTER AND POST offers the following inducements to advertisers who may wish to reach the people of Middle and Western North Carolina, and other sections:

1. It goes to nearly every State in the Union, circulates to a considerable extent in Surry, Forsythe and Rockingham counties, in this State, as well as the adjoining counties in Virginia, while its circulation among the 16,000 of Stokes county's population, is nearly as great as that of all other weeklies combined.

2. It is in a prosperous condition and growing in favor, its circulation to-day being greater than at any time since the first number was issued more than ten years since, and has nearly doubled without the last two years.

3. The rates offered by the REPORTER AND POST to advertisers are as low as are offered by any paper with a circulation as large as its own.

### The Hot-Water Cure.

It is remarkable how an old idea may be "revamped," burnished up, and made to pass for new. Reader! you may have had a real mother, who blended her life with yours, anticipating your wants and even watchful of ills that might overtake you. And if you do not remember, you have heard how she cured you of colic with warm herb teas, and hot draughts to your feet; she cured croup by dipping strips of flannel in hot water, then wringing them out and enveloping your neck with them; how she cured a cold and cough by wetting several thicknesses of flannel in hot water and laying them on your chest. But the world has forgotten its experiences, and hot water poseses as a brand-new remedy; not only for ailments for which, it is especially adapted, but it is recommended by some who ought to know better for diseases where it might do positive harm.

Do not imagine that because water is abundant, is found everywhere, even in stones and metals, it has no potency as a curative agent. It stands at the head of the list of remedies, and enters into all compounds. It constitutes five-sixths of the material from which the bodies of men and animals are made. A knowledge of these facts will enable us to see more clearly how water, and particularly hot water, acts as a remedial agent. Take, for example, the case of a person who has taken cold in the lungs. The circulation of the blood in the small blood vessels in that portion of the lungs affected becomes sluggish; in some cases it is quite suspended; the general circulation is impeded through failure of an important organ to do the work required of it, and the whole system suffers; the man is ill If we know why the disease exists, by what unnatural condition it is kept up, the remedy suggests itself; as, if a water pipe were frozen up, any child knows that the remedy is heat. And here is just where water as it can be comfortable borne will effect a cure in ordinary cases. Let the patient go to bed. Put bottles of hot water to his feet, and clothes wet in hot water on his chest. Let him drink hot water as freely as he can with comfort; it matters little whether it is clear hot water, or herb tea, it is nevertheless hot water. With this treatment we are employing hot water at its full value. Its internal use tends to thaw out the blood vessels, and its outward application quickens the circulation in the blood vessels near the surface; thus drawing on the deep-seated blood vessels for supplies to keep up the activity, and that the congestion is relieved and the patient is cured.

In dyspepsia, hot water taken internally, under proper restrictions, is no doubt useful, since dyspepsia depends on a congested and deranged condition of these digestive organs. But in consumption and other diseases attended by general debility it can only be detrimental. When a person is feeble from disease not marked with acute inflammation, the hot-water treatment necessarily increases the debility. Here a tonic treatment is applicable—a treatment that will increase and enrich the blood and supply the fuel required to keep the machinery of life in motion. The hot-water treatment is useful in removing obstructions from the machinery but only in systems where there is a surplus of vital power.

To recapitulate: The drinking of hot water at proper intervals and in proper quantities is useful in dyspepsia, constipation, torpid liver, congestion of the stomach, chronic diarrhœa, and in various affections of the kidneys and bladder; provided that there are not at the same time serious diseases of the lungs, with debility.

The water should be as hot as tea is usually made, that is, from 110° to 150° and should be sipped, not taken rapidly. The quantity should be from ½ pt to 1 pt. It should be taken one or two hours after meals, and nothing should be eaten until at least one hour afterwards. The evening draught should be just before going to bed. The hot-water treatment should continue until a cure is effected, the time required will vary from one to six months.

H. G. Abottt, of Vassalboro, Me., says that two pigs, furnished with muck, sand, weeds and sod, will manufacture them into the best manure that can be found, and will be worth, when the pigs are 6 months old, as much as a ton of the best superphosphate that sells for $50. If the suggestion is successfully adopted the manufactuers of superphosphate will soon have a pretty lively competition.

### Jennings-Parrack.

A very brilliant and interesting, but rather private wedding, came off last Thursday evening on Main Street at the residence of Mrs. Mollie Parrack. Rumor had indeed for some weeks whispered that the social young circle of Bristol would soon lose one of its brightest attractions in the person of Miss. Florence Parrack, but the particular date of its occurence was left to conjecture.

Promptly at 11 o'clock P. M. Gen. Chas. Thurman, of Nashville, and Mr. John L. Williams, of Lynchburg, stepped into the parlor, followed by Mr. Will S. Jennings with his pretty bride leaning on his arm, when the marriage ceremony was celebrated by Rev. G. A. Caldwell, the bride's beloved pastor, in a very beautiful and impressive style.—In a few moments Mr. Jennings and Miss Florence were wedded for life and their pathways blended in all their relations of happiness or woe.

The bride was attired in olive green cloth suit, hat, muff and wrap of same material, trimmed in gray fur. The company was received by the bride's aunt, Mrs. Gen. Thurman, of Nashville, who laid aside her deep mourning for the occasion, and was elegantly dressed in white silk embroidered with eider-down. The gentleman wore the conventinal evening suit.

The happy couple took the mid-night train for Lynchburg, their future home, accompanied by the sparkling, handsome brunette, Miss Irene McDowell, who became the guest of Mrs. Jennings, Sr., until Monday the 14th. at which time she was joined by Gen. Thurman, who escorted her to Washington City, where she will spend the winter, Gen. Thurmam going thence to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Many and fervent were and are the wishes following the bride that she may have a life of sunshine and success. Miss Florence Parrack will be missed from our circle of fashionable and happy young people. Sabbath-schools, society and home will have cause to wish she could have remained here. Mr. Jennings may congratulate the star that led him to this prize of worth and personal beauty.

A large number of beautiful presents, some of them quite valuable, were showered on the joyous pair. On the return of Gen. Thurman he will be joined at this point by Mrs. Thurman on his return to Nashville, bidding adieu for a time to the many friends whose hours she has done so much to enliven for a number of weeks.

### A Salutary Remark.

When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than would be required of him. One of his friends observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it; he told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now, dear reader, mark the answer of this excellent man:

"God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes."

Think of this. There is but one journey through life.

### Make a Beginning.

Remember in all things that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the the first dollar put it the savings-bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey are all-important things, they make a beginning, and hold out a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest in what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling on his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolution of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF EVERY MECHANIC.—Mechanics have a right to retain the posession of all articles of personal property repared by them till all charges for repairs are fully paid. If not paid in 30 days if under $50 or 90 days if over $50 in value they may advertise and sell. Now the new feature of the thing is that the advertisement must be in a newspaper for two weeks if there be one in the county, according to the provisions of Sec. 1783 of the code.

### Woman and Time.

Woman has a long contest with grim Old Time before she will confess herself beaten. At the first intimation that he is penciling her face she throws a dash more of youthfulness into her attire, and, if possible, a little more sweetness into her smile. For a while she laughs at the audacity of the wretch, as love is said to laugh as locksmiths. She sits in the theater and notices the fair young faces here and there, and knows that Time is closing in on her, but she thinks to cheat him by assuming ignorance of his power and his intentions. She indulges in no spoken reminiscencies, ceases to date her stories, and begins to associate more with women a great deal younger than herself. When the crow's feet become noticeable she resorts to a mask veil which comes just to the top of her nose, and takes at least five years from her record. A little later and she makes her hat defy the thrusts of the enemy by a jauntier poise than ever. She fights the foe openly, cheats him with her cherished artifices, contests every step he takes, and scorns him always. She never admits his mastery, as men do. The theology of the toilet tells her to resist Age and he will flee. This is a doctrine she faithfully lives up to. When she feels the weight of years upon her, she affects not to know that Time, the all-devourer, is going to be the victor after all. Just as bravely does she fight him as though there was a hope that she would win the day. When she can no longer defy him utterly, she yields grimly to his dictation, though she never acknowledges his mastery.

### The Rich and the Rich.

Miss Rothchild—expecting to be a bride in a few days—to Papa Rothchild:

"Oh, how sad! how sad!"

"What is so sad, my pet?"

"Oh, Miss Vanderbilt's situation."

"Why, what's the matter with her, my darling?"

"You know she was married last week?"

"Yes; what of it?"

"Why, her papa gave only $5,00,000 as a dower."

"Poor thing—that is rather small."

"Oh, she'll starve, starve, poor thing! You'll give more than that, won't you, papa, you dear old darling?"

"Certainly, my precious; but you should not feel too lofty, nor should you exult because you are better off than your neighbors, for the day may come when you may be as poor as the Vanderbilts are, so that when you give a party it will only be a mere common beggarly, 'snorter' like one Miss Vanderbilt's papa gave the other evening. There are many strange and unexpected mutations in life, my dear, and the man who is worth his hundreds of millions to-day may be a poor, beggarly, half-millionaire to-morrow.—*The Hatchet.*

### Home, Wife and Saturday Night.

Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it of a Saturday night—a house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so; no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it. Let the winds blow—close curtains. What if they are plain calico, without border, tassel, or any such thing. Let the rain come down—heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coal makes! rendering cloudless, shedding a sunset through the room—just light enough to talk by, not loud, as in the highways, not rapid, as in the hurrying world, but softly, slowly, whispering, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up with. Then wheel the sofa around by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just light enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells for the time to come falls on the listening heart then! How mournfully swell the chimes of "the days that are no more."

"Where did teis baby come from?" asked a little three-year-old girl of the nurse, who was washing the squealing little stranger. "Why, from heaven, of course!" replied the nurse. "Well, if it screamed like that there, I don't wonder they sent it off!" was the sunning rejoinder.

The New York *Times* and the New York *Tribune* are quarreling over their respective circulations.. Both of them circulate too many copies for the good of the country.—*Dispatch.*

### A Thankless Tramp.

All tramps are that, but the one who visited Mr. Haden, of Davidson county, was one of the worst. He was peculiarly pitable in his appeal for food, and was taken in and treated kindly and so much impressed Mr. Haden as to induce him to hitch his buggy and send him half way to Lexington. That night there came a rapping at his door, at an unreasonable hour. Suspecting things not altogether right, he took with him a large hickory cane as he went to open the door. As the door swung open the muzzle of a pistol and "your money or your life" were the greeting. The first blow from the cane caused the pistol to fall, and the second blow caused the man to fall. He was cared for during that night, and next morning the tramp, for it was he, displayed a large roll of money and tried to buy his freedom, but Mr. Haden very properly delivered him to the officers and he now rests in jail.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The "poet's scorner" in a newspaper is usually the editor.

Niagara falls. Well, you wouldn't expect it to run up hill, would you?

A joint resolution—The determination of the landlady to have a leg of mutton for dinner.

The use of alligator leather has become so general that it causes the slaughter, every year, of 6,000,000 pigs.

A Frenchman is teaching a donkey to talk. What we want in this country is a man who will teach donkeys not to talk.

"Dig him out! Dig him out!" said the wife of the man who got buried by a caving well; "he's got at least six dollars in his pocket."

The London World tells of a new contrivance to make ladies taller. The ladies have contrivances enough for making men short.

You can rent a sealskin sacque in Chicago for fifty dollars a season. This is cheaper than house rent, for a woman can live in a sealskin sacque on the street all winter.

An exchange advises bread and milk poultices as a cure for scratches. Young husbands will do well to note this down in their diaries for future reference.

The Winston Leader says that it seems to be a fact that the citizens are determined to have a branch road from Winston to connect with the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. at Walnut Cove.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

A lady contributor to the *Detroit Free Press* "Household" columns pays this tribute to the press as an educational factor: "As an educator I esteem the newspaper unsurpassed. No one can carefully or thoughtfully read our best daily and weekly papers without becoming familiar with almost every style of authorship, with everything pertaining to the worlds of art, science, religion, literature, history, commerce and agriculture, in fact, with all that concerns mankind's welfare and intelligence. Were I compelled in educating my children to choose between spelling books, grammars and the other customary text-books and good newspapers, I should unhesitatingly take the newspapers."

The evidence of eminently successful buisness men should always be taken as true, and others might profit by their example. We commend the following, from Peter Cooper to our buisness men: "In all the towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it even if nothing more than a card stating his name and the buisness he is engaged in. It does not only pay the advertiser, but it lets people at a distance know that the town you reside in has a prosperous community of buisness men. As the seed is sown so the fruit recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do buisness, for it often indicates that buisness is poor, and you are losing your grip, commercially speaking. The judicious advertiser will receive in return ten dollars for every one invested in the columns of a local paper."