

**Reporter and Post.**  
**A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE**

Entered at the Danbury N. C., Post-office as Second Class Matter.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 21 1887.

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**IRON MAKING IN GREENSBORO AND THE IRON LANDS OF STOKES.**

A correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* writing from Greensboro on the possibility of blast furnaces being established there by Canadian capitalists who own the Ore Hill iron mine forty miles below Greensboro says:

"Your correspondent has investigated the matter to some extent and from the most reliable source has been able to get sufficient information to confirm the report. One of our most prominent business men said to your correspondent that he saw a letter from the Canadian capitalists stating that they would want 30 acres of land upon which to erect the building, &c. That they would put in \$200,000 for every \$10,000, put in by the capitalists of Greensboro. That the capacity of the works would be eleven thousand car loads annually. That they could operate here 30 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else and owing to these facts the smelting and refinery works would certainly be established here at Greensboro. It must be remembered that the Friendship iron mines in Guilford county situated on the Western North Carolina Road, and only some miles above here, were operated very successfully during the late war. The very best of steel was produced by the Confederacy. These mines now belong to Philadelphia capitalists. Should this project, now on foot prove successful, the Philadelphia company will establish their plant here also. Col. Heck owns thousands of acres of rich iron mining lands in Stokes county, and there is the greatest abundance of coal and lime, all accessible to the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad and within a matter of time when all these mines will be operated with plants located at Greensboro."

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* has expressed himself in a rather slipshod manner in regard to the iron deposits of Stokes county. One might infer from what he says that the three thousand acres owned by Col. J. M. Heck, on which are situated the Rogers and the Frost ore banks, embrace the whole iron field of this county. We deem it but just to the interests of the county and to the owners of other iron lands here to briefly mention in this place the numerous deposits and prospects of iron that occur throughout the county. The Frost bank, about 14 miles from Danbury; owned by J. M. Heck. 2. The Rogers bank, two miles from the Frost, owned by J. M. Heck. 3. The Cherry tree bank, one mile east of the Rogers bank, leased by the Pepper Mining Co. This vein is reported to be ten feet thick. 4. The Cooke bank, near the last named. 5. The Wadkin bank, one-half mile from the last named, owned by Cloud & Pearson. 6. The Carlin bank, two miles from the last named, owned by Cloud & Pearson. 7. The Hairston bank, north of the Rogers bank. 8, 9. The Nelson soapstone ore banks, near Buck Island creek, leased by the Pepper Mining Co. 10. The Hard bank, to the east of the last named. 11. The Shropshire bank west of the Rogers bank, owned by the Pepper Mining Co.

All the preceding were worked, as well as the Wayland, the Weaver and other banks in the south-western part of the county, to supply bloomy forges from 1780 till 1865. Among the outcroppings of ore may be noted one crossing the road leading from Buck Island ford, one on Lafayette Smith's land, and a good soapstone magnetic ore on the land of John Simmons, Brown Mountain, P. O.

What little we have seen of Tennyson's poem on Her Majesty is not appetizing and not worthy of his noble muse. Writing verse to order is a poor business. Verse never rises into poetry without inspiration. — *Wilmington Star*.

It has not happened often that occasional productions in either poetry or music have represented their authors as their best Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum* is an exception. This writer never heard but one beside himself who appreciated Wagner's Centennial March for which he received \$7,000. This is the way the London *Illustrated News* spoke of the composition: "A piece composed, apparently, to haste, and possessing, but little interest or special character." Some one once wrote to Washington Irving requesting him to write an original thought for an autograph. Irving good naturedly replied that he could not spontaneously, command original thoughts, that they came in inspired moments. Indeed original thoughts are rare. One of the eulogists on Edward Everett at the Memorial Meeting held on the occasion of his death said it was true that this great orator, consummate rhetorician and master of style had never produced a great original thought.

**WINSTON AS SEEN FROM THE DISTANCE.**

**A BIRD'S EYE VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE SAURATOWN MOUNTAIN.**

Last Thursday was a big day in Winston. We happened to be in a good position to see and noticed almost thousands of voters rushing to the polls to vote for a Railroad subscription. As well as we understood the projected road is an extension of the Greensboro-Salem road to Wilkesboro. The firing of cannon in the evening was an announcement that the subscription had carried by more than 100 to 1. Well done for Winston's public spirit and enterprise. Now looking on the measure from our stand point if we were in Winston we would tell the people of that dear little "twin-city" that should this road be built, which we do not think will be effectuated in the near future, that it will be of no advantage to them. Little towns would spring up all along the line that would absorb as much trade as the road would bring, and while opening up to Winston jobbers a means of shipping goods to country merchants it would as well furnish the means for the hoards of Northern drummers to go and see these country merchants and whisper their tales of low prices, that such and such fellows in Winston paid so and so for this article but we want your trade and you may have it for so much.

No, we cannot see that this road running through a purely agricultural section, can be of much benefit. What Winston wants in our judgment looking from the top of the old Sauratown mountain at the one thousand and one dark specks dotting the wall around the courthouse square, or standing in groups on the street corners, while instinct and eyesight, tell us are able bodied men, is a more diversified industry; manufacturers that will give these men regular employment, not for five or six months, as they have in tobacco factories, but all the year round.

Will this road bring the raw material to support factories that will give employment to this throng of winter idlers? If not, then Winston should look in another direction. When a child needs assistance it naturally looks to its mammy, so should Forsyth (Winston) Stokes has the raw material to keep Winston's thousands of hands busy twelve months in the year. Does it want lumber for wagons, spokes, handles, shuttle blocks or what not, Stokes can supply the material; does it want coal, lime, manganese, graphite, and iron ore to run a dozen furnaces giving employment to hundreds of hands; it can find all of them and more in Stokes.

We do not presume to advise Winston, but from our distant standpoint it really seems that that place must have something for its idle hands to do in winter as well as summer, should it continue to grow. In a few years it will not be in a condition to even keep up its present condition, when the tobacco markets that may be expected to spring up along the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will cut off possibly one-half of its wagon trade.

The Shakespeare Society at the University spells it Shalspere. We once looked into the spelling of the great dramatist's name and we found the evidence in favor of the first spelling above quite preponderating. — *Wilmington Star*.

The *Star* is correct. The Shakespeare Club of Philadelphia adopted that spelling on due consideration of the subject. We think the Shakespeare Society of London also uses this form of spelling the name. Among the members who formerly composed the Philadelphia club were the late Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth who was regarded the first scholar of the Lutheran church in America, the late George Allen, Greek professor in the University—a finished scholar—the late A. L. Fish, an excellent Shakespearean scholar, the late Chief Justice Sharswood, Horace Howard Furness editor of the New Variorum Shakespeare, the best of all editions and Prof. Corson now of Cornell University. Shakespeare's name may be seen in the manuscripts of his time spelled with all varieties and arrangement of letters which express even a semblance of its sound. He gave a sort of formal recognition to the orthography Shakespeare when he printed it, although he sometimes wrote it Shakspeare as the Chapel Hill club has it.

**BEN FRANKLIN'S ASSISTANT.**

In reading the first part of the life of Bishop White in the *Church Review* we find an interesting paragraph that bears upon one of the greatest of Americans. It appears that about 1754, or a little later, Ebenezer Kinnersley, M. A., called by Dr. Stille, "a man of remarkable attainments," was an assistant of Dr. Benjamin Franklin in his experiments in electricity. He was "supposed by many to have been entitled to a higher credit for the 'discoveries' than" Dr. Franklin himself. At page 308 of the *Church Review* for March we find this statement:

"In a prospectus of the college published by Dr. (William) Smith in 1758, Kinnersley is thus spoken of: 'He is well qualified for his profession, and has, moreover, great merit with the learned world in being the chief inventor of electrical apparatus as well as author of a considerable part of those discoveries in electricity, published by Mr. Franklin, to whom he communicated them.'"

Now this is decidedly interesting. Dr. Stille, Dr. Smith, President of the College, Mr. Kinnersley, and Dr. Franklin all lived in Philadelphia, then a comparatively small place, probably not larger than Wilmington. We suppose there is no doubt that Dr. Franklin has received credit for much that belongs to his gifted and scientific associate. It has many times occurred in this world that the real inventors have not received recognition or full credit. The North Carolinian who invented the revolving pistol is unknown, but Colt, who did not invent it live. Morse, the telegraphic discoverer, is famous, and although he merits due recognition for much that he did, he was very greatly indebted to Prof. Henry and others for what he accomplished. Franklin is one of the world's most famous men, while we learn for the first time of his ingenious associate, Mr. Kinnersley, from the *Review* before us. — *Wilmington Star*.

This writer and the late Prof. Haldeman accompanied by Provost Stille were going through the then newly erected buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, when halting before one of the memorial windows Provost Stille drew attention to a section of the window that was dedicated to Kinnersley, who had been professor of mathematics in that institution that had been founded by Franklin, and remarked that Kinnersley had anticipated Franklin in some of the more important electrical discoveries which Franklin had published. The late Prof. Fraser of the University, who was well read in the history of the science of electricity, at whose lectures this writer was an attentive and appreciative listener, made the statement in the course of his lectures that Kinnersley had contributed certain of the more important discoveries that had been made to the science of electricity that was in his day in its infancy. Kinnersley's papers were published in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia*.

**OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.**

A feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction pervades the country, especially the rural sections. While many towns and cities are rapidly building up and seem to be prosperous, yet it is not so with the country generally. We venture the assertion that the farmers of North Carolina as a class are not as prosperous as they were five, ten, or fifteen years ago. And yet many towns in that time have grown wonderfully, doubling their population and wealth. Why this great difference exists we do not undertake to explain, but we would venture to suggest one cause of it, and that is, because so many persons have removed and moving from the country into the towns. — *Pittsboro Record*.

We have long thought and argued that it was unwise in a farmer to plant and attempt to produce crops upon more acres of land than they can thoroughly cultivate. It seems to be the prevailing idea with many that the more acres planted the more bountiful will be the harvest. Not so, however. The best results always come from the best and most thorough cultivation. Say that a man has a given amount of fertilizer, instead of putting it on a requisite number of acres for the quantity to be used he scatters it over twice the space it should be placed in and it is almost equal to that much thrown away. A small farm properly and well cultivated will prove more profitable than a large one thinly manured and poorly cultivated. — *Greenville Register*.

The London *Lancet* says: that children who are allowed to go barefooted enjoy almost perfect immunity from the danger of "cold" by accidental chilling of the feet, and they are altogether healthier and happier than those who, in obedience to the usages of social life, wear shoes and stockings.

**POISON IN TREASURES**

**What the Mt. Lebanon Shakers Found—Incident in the History of a Quiet Community.**

The Mount Lebanon (New York) Shakers are a quiet community, secluded from the fret and worry of the outside world. They are widely known, however, for their strict honor and probity in business.

The Shakers believe that nature has a remedy for every disease. A few have been found—the rest are as yet unknown. Many were discovered by accident. Others came to light as the result of patient experiment and research.

Nervous Dyspepsia is a comparatively new disease, growing out of the modern life. It is a joint affection of the digestive organs and of the nervous system. These two were formerly treated as separate ailments, and it was left for the clear-sighted Shakers to prove that the basis of this terrible and often fatal complication lies chiefly in the disordered and depraved functions of digestion and nutrition. They reasoned thus:—"If we can induce the stomach to do its work, and stimulate the executive organs to drive out of the body the poisonous waste matters which remain after the life-giving elements of the food have been absorbed, we shall have conquered Nervous Dyspepsia and Nervous Exhaustion. And they were right. Knowing the infallible power of Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) in less complicated though similar diseases, they resolved to test it fully in this. To leave no ground for doubt they prescribed the remedy in hundreds of cases which had been pronounced incurable—with perfect success in every instance where their directions as to living and diet were scrupulously followed. Nervous Dyspepsia and Exhaustion is a peculiarly American disease. To a greater or less extent half the people of this country suffer from it—both sexes and all ages. In no country in the world are there so many insane asylums filled to overflowing, all resulting from this alarming disease. Its leading symptoms are these: Frequent or continual headache; a dull pain at the base of the brain; bad breath; nauseous eructations; the rising of sour and pungent fluids to the throat; a sense of oppression and faintness at the pit of the stomach; flatulence; wakefulness and loss of sleep; disgust with food even when weak from the need of it; sticky or slimy matter on the teeth or in the mouth, especially on rising in the morning; furred and coated tongue; dull eyes; cold hands and feet; constipation; dry or rough skin; inability to fix the mind on any labor calling for continuous attention; and oppressive and sad forebodings and fears.

All this terrible group Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) removes by its positive, powerful, direct yet painless and gentle action upon the functions of digestion and assimilation. Those elements of the food that build up and strengthen the system are sent upon their mission, while all waste matters (the ashes of life's fire) which unremoved, poison and kill, are expelled from the body through the bowels, kidneys and skin. The weak and prostrated nerves are quieted, toned and fed by the purified blood. As the result, health, with its enjoyments, blessings and power, returns to the sufferer who had, perhaps, abandoned all hope of ever seeing another well day.

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