

Reporter and Post.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Entered at the Postoffice at Winston, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 26 1887.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Powell & Co's Newsroom, Advertising Bureau (100 N. 2nd St.), where advertisements may be made for 10 IN NEW YORK.

We were on two tobacco markets last week where we saw tobacco sell from two dollars down to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds, and farmers buying corn at 70 cents per bushel, hay at \$1.00 per hundred, and bacon at 10 ets for sides, and 13 to 15 cents per pound for hams. Farmers of Stokes what under the sun are you thinking of, making such stuff with which to buy what you can make at home! It would take some 500 lbs of this tobacco to pay for one bushel of corn at 70 cents, when if you had put the same amount of labor on corn, it would have made 100 bushels, which at 70 ets per bushel, would have brought you at your crib door 70 dollars, in place of 70 cents, and you would have had the fodder and shucks to pay for cribbing. Then tobacco at \$1.00 per hundred and hay at \$1.00 per hundred, the labor required to make that 100 lbs of tobacco at \$1.00 per hundred, would have made 2,000 pounds of hay.

We hear it said every day that it is cheaper to buy pork than to raise it; not so, if you have to pay for it with tobacco at from three to eight dollars per hundred. Then again if the hauling is taken into account it is cheaper to raise your pork at home than to grow tobacco at even ten or twelve dollars per hundred with which to buy it. Now we would give you this advice, which however you are not obliged to take; you know what you have done and can do, and if you do not feel quite sure that you can grow fine tobacco, do not stick a plant. If you are confident that you can make it fine plant only as much as you can handle well, and by no means neglect to make what you require to live on. We know it is said that last year was a bad crop year, hence the low price of tobacco. That may have had something to do with it, but if you look at the sales for eight or ten years past you will see that much tobacco was sold at prices lower than the cost of production.

The day for common tobacco has passed in this part of North Carolina, where we can grow so many other things.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Some of the State papers are advocating the sale of the penitentiary, but it seems to us that the best reason these papers have for abolishing this institution is on account of its mismanagement, for the system in some form exists the civilized earth over. The Wilmington Star has a column leader on the subject in which it says:

"There is something wrong surely in the management of the State Penitentiary. If not, why the frequent efforts to escape, and some times with success, and the insubordination of the convicts? The kid-glove treatment will not answer. The Raleigh Chronicle's suggestion is not a bad one—to sell out. The 'Pen' is a Northern importation, brought in with the other pests and destructives—the remorseless carpet-baggers. North Carolina never liked the 'institution' and never will. It is no punishment to a great 'hawbuck' thief and scoundrel to confine him at night, giving him good quarters and plenty of appetizing 'grub' with a due allowance of tobacco. He must work and way, and this he does after a fashion when a convict. The 'Pen' has already cost the State millions. It will grow, for criminals are increasing in number, if crime is lessening, as is claimed by some of the Judges."

We think Judge Connor among others is of the opinion that the number of smaller crimes is diminishing; a change, if it be, so that we have accounted for by the fact that it is easier to convict parties if accused of the smaller crimes than it is to meet the demands of justice against those accused of higher offences. We agree with the Star when it says:

"We really think that it would be a proper and economic step to close the penitentiary and return either to the whipping-post for stealing or devise some more deterring punishment for the smaller crimes."

But it would be of no use to attempt to reason that a penitentiary organized on the system of solitary confinement, like that maintained in Pennsylvania would afford no punishment to "a great hawbuck" thief and scoundrel."

Last Tuesday was the sixty-eight anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria. It is now fifteen years since we saw Her Majesty a lady of medium height, inclined to be stout, and of a decidedly ruddy complexion. Her Majesty was seated in the coach of state, a lumbering though elaborately finished vehicle drawn by six splendid cream colored horses each of which was mounted by a postilion.

Enquiries frequently arise among our people as to the value of trade dollars as a circulating medium. For all purposes of business a trade dollar is as valuable as the standard dollar, and banks will receive them as well as business men, but banks and other financial institutions will send them to the Treasury Department for redemption, and not pay them out. The trade dollar will continue to be the legal representative of a standard dollar until the 14th day of September next, after which date it will be only so much silver bullion with a little over 80 cents. In short the trade dollar will command its face value in all the channels of trade until September 4th.

It would be well for farmers and those having vegetable gardens to go over their potato patches and collect and kill the Colorado potato beetles before they increase and multiply. The most approved and effective method says our Philadelphia correspondent G. Morgan Eldridge, Esq., in his communication published in the Reporter last year, "is to go over the potatoes and pick off by hand, first the bugs, next the eggs which lie in yellow masses on the underside of the leaf, and then the worms. The work should be thoroughly done on the bugs, eggs, and worms, very soon and all at the same time, for unless this is done from day to day before long there will be nothing from which to pick them."

It is said that "His Greatness" Prince Frederik Leopold, of Prussia, who passed through Chicago the other day on a special car, created a stir among railroad men by refusing to admit a brakeman into the car, compelling him to ride on the rear platform for several hundred miles in a cold wind and rain. Had the brakeman jammed his thumbs into that Prince's eyes till he saw ten thousand stars dancing before his vision, it might have been a valuable lesson to his "rineship."—Mt. Airy News.

Prince Frederik Leopold is a member of the imperial family of fabled Germany. His Highness (not "His Greatness" as the News has it) had engaged the special car for his private use and it seems to us it was purely a matter pertaining to the pleasure of his feelings whether he should exclude a servant of the railroad from his car which was clearly his castle for the time. This brakeman might have proved an assassin in disguise, a Chicago anarchist.

About a month ago we editorially referred to the fact that Lancaster City, Penn., had 80 tobacco factories, and that it was the county seat of the richest county in the United States, which raises vast amounts of the best tobacco, twice as much we believe as any other county in the United States. It does not, however, neglect general farming for it also raises vast quantities of corn, oats, wheat, and about 60,000 cows make great quantities of milk, and furnish material for great quantities of butter and cheese. This writer having been a frequenter of that county writes somewhat from his own observation. The Baltimore American has quite recently alluded to the same subject and says:

"The richest county in the Union is that of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. One man netted \$360 per acre on his tobacco crop last year. Real estate in such a section is worth owning."

The Wilmington Star comments on the above extract from the Baltimore American and says:

"That has been beaten fifty times in North Carolina. The American is here informed that there are North Carolina tobacco growers who have made as much as \$600 to an acre, many have averaged \$400. If it doubts let it send a correspondent to Oxford and Henderson and it will find it all true."

Our peerless State contemporary has overlooked a most important point in instituting a comparison between the net profit on an acre of tobacco grown in Lancaster county last year, and in tobaccoes where "That has been beaten fifty times in North Carolina," by not giving instances of the best yield of an acre of tobacco grown in Oxford or Henderson county last year. The comparison should be drawn from instances of what an acre of tobacco netted last year during the depressed condition of the tobacco market.

BRIEFS OF GENERAL NEWS.

MAY 15.

O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, has arrived in Montreal; his visit is looked upon kindly by all parties.

Iron foundries at Rochester, which have been shut down for three weeks will resume operation Monday.

A large distillery and a butterine factory burned at Hammond, Indiana.

Wm. H. Sandford, of Davies county, Ind. shot and killed his son whom he mistook for a burglar.

The steamer Empire State was burned at Bristol R. I.; her original cost was a quarter of a million dollars.

Imports to Mexico from the United States especially raw cotton and tobacco, have fallen off.

The U. S. Treasurer reports the government's receipts very heavy so far this month the available surplus has increased since the 1st inst., \$10,000,000.

Five ministers and some of the lay delegates to the Episcopal Convention in South Carolina, seceded therefrom and will issue a manifesto to the parish-es.

The Walling mill, at Millbury, Mass., burned; loss \$60,000.

Arizona reports three earthquake shocks Friday; no damage was done.

MAY 16-17.

Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, has been elected to a seat in Parliament.

Carpenters in Chicago are out against ten hours work per day.

Boston brewers have struck for more pay.

The strike in the Fall River mills has been compromised.

Citizens of Newnan, Ga., petition against the suspension of the fourth clause of the Inter-State Commerce law.

Smoke from forest fires still make navigation perilous on Lake Superior.

Two colored men were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the river at Richmond, Va.

The debt commission of Virginia will have another meeting for definite decision of the debt question.

The general strike of brewery employes in Baltimore proved a failure; only 19 men went out.

The trial of Jacob Sharp, New York's hoodlum alderman, began yesterday.

Justice Wood's funeral will take place in Newark, Ohio, Tuesday.

Germany contemplates an extension of its border fortifications.

MAY 18.

In response to an invitation to visit the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City, N. C., June 14th, President Cleveland said he would consider the matter; he would hardly be able to visit North Carolina at that time, but would endeavor to do so later.

Jack Holbrook was killed at Grenada, Miss., by E. J. Lowenstein.

Joseph Collins killed Adrian Chapman at Rogues, La.

A wide territory in Mexico is seamed with crevices and chasms caused by the recent earthquake; numbers of persons were killed and wounded.

Fire in Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., destroyed several stores and dwellings—loss unknown.

MAY 19.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission heard further arguments relative to a suspension of the long and short haul clause.

The lookout of the Haverhill, Mass., shoe manufacturers continues unchanged.

Madame Janussek was severely injured at Newport R. I., by falling down a flight of stairs; the accident will cause her to abandon all of her engagements.

President Grevy, of France, has taken steps to form a new Cabinet.

Two convicts escaped from the Penitentiary guard at Raleigh; four others who attempted to get away were shot; none were killed.

MAY 20.

The Florida Legislature elected Samuel Paseo U. S. Senator.

The Czarowich has been installed with great ceremony Hatman of the Cossacks.

Senators Voorhees and Beck are of the opinion that an extra session of congress will be called Oct. 1.

Consolidation of the B. & O. telegraph lines with the Postal and others is to be made.

Memorial day was celebrated at Norfolk, Va., with impressive ceremonies.

A Terrible Surgical Operation A FATAL MISTAKE.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Press, of February 23d, 1883, published an account of a fatal surgical operation which caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country, Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years from some disease of the stomach, which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation, a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste. This sensation was not removed by food, but, on the contrary, it was increased. After a while the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. Finally the patient was unable to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief, a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and in order to save the patient's life an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on the 22d of February, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Perrier, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Capner, and Dr. Halliwell of the Police Board. The operation consisted in having open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach and bowels. When this had been done an examination of the organs was made, but to the horror and dismay of the doctors there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake; but they sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they had made, but the poor woman sank from exhaustion and died in a few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed. If this woman had taken the proper remedy for Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration (for this was what the disease really was), she would have been living to-day. SHAKER EXTRACT OF ROOTS, or SEIGER'S CURATIVE SYRUP, a remedy made expressly for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here; but those who read the published evidence in favor of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature, and the article has an extensive sale.

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WINSTON MARBLE WORKS, BENNETT BROS., DEALERS IN Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels, &c., Opposite Brown's Warehouse, - - Main St., Winston N. C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO. Wholesale Merchants GREENSBORO N. C. Are now receiving their spring stock of notions and dry goods. And almost daily adding to their stock of groceries, Buyers are invited to call in person or send orders by mail.

We hope to build up a large trade with the merchants of Stokes county and all along the line of the C. F. & Y. V Railroad.

This Space is Taken by R. R. CRAWFORD, DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

Winston, N. C.

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VAUGHN & PEPPER, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Winston, N. C. 1882. 1886. 1886. C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

LAND SALE. By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Wm. H. Reid and wife Caroline F. Reid to Wm. L. Fallon and by him duly assigned to me which is duly registered in the Register's office of Stokes county in Book No. 26 page 178. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court-house door in Danbury on Saturday the 21st day of May 1887 the tract of land conveyed in said mortgage deed lying on Beaver Island creek adjoining the lands of W. J. Robertson, M. F. Martin W. C. Wilson and others containing 135 acres more or less. This 20th April 1887. J. G. H. MITCHELL, assignee of W. L. FALLEN.

WINTER MILLINERY AND STAPLE NOTIONS. Consisting of Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr—and the best and most reliable CORSETS. ALSO—Fancy Goods and Toys. in great variety. First door South of Central Hotel, Winston, N. C. Mrs. N. S. Davis.

OPUM & WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book for particulars sent Free. W. W. WOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

ONLY \$20. This Style Philadelphia Singer. FOR MAN AND BEAST! Mexican Mustang Liniment CURES: Rheumatism, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Scow, Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles. THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for every body exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Hunter needs it for general family use. The Cannibal needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House, 'Tis the best of economy. Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.