

Reporter and Post.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

Entered at the Danbury N. C. Post-office as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15 1887.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. Advertiser Bureau 110 Spruce St. where advertising contracts may be made for in NEW YORK.

ROANOKE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

We earnestly wish for the Roanoke and Southern Railroad to pass through Stokes county, via Germantown and Danbury and there's some hope of its doing so. It would certainly go that way, were it as cheap a route as the other. While the freight would no doubt be several hundred per cent larger than over the present route, the Ballock Construction company, of New York is not building the road to hold it, but to sell as soon as possible, hence they will go by the cheapest route to the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., will be only \$800 per mile. Now it remains with Stokes county to make it to the east of the company to bring it that way. We learn from a gentleman of this city, who is financially interested in the road, that if Stokes county will vote a subscription of \$50,000 in 6 per cent bonds, running forty years from the time the road is complete and trains running, that Roanoke and Southern is a certainty and furthermore will go by Germantown and Danbury up the magnificent iron and coal beds of that country.

Winston-Salem is anxious for it to go that way and will put more money in it than if it goes by the other route. What are our Stokes friends going to do about it? The Twin City is with you, but the result must, in the main, rest with you. We hope the citizens of the good old county will bestir themselves. Immediate and earnest action is necessary.—Twin City Daily.

The "Twin City" in the above shows its sympathy, and expresses its well wishes for Stokes, in a very becoming manner, and for which we extend the heartfelt thanks of the people of our dear old county, but we fear that it has offended some of its home patrons, who were so anxious that the Roanoke and Southern road should not pass through Stokes, as to have a clause in the articles of consolidation, construction, or whatever else you may call it, saying, that "the road must cross the C. F. & Y. V. in Forsyth" without adding the proviso if it should be found to be as cheap a line as any other. The people of Stokes are very much inclined to turn up one eye at such proceedings, when they feel that they have done more to build up their principal city, than any other two counties within its whole broad bounds. The "Twin City" says the B. C. Construction Co. is not building the road to hold, but to sell, if it is working exclusively in the interest of this Construction Co., then we have nothing more to say, that reminds us of a man who would advocate buying an old wagon in place of a new one, because he could get it the old cheaper. We ask what he wants with either if there is nothing to haul? Of course either line will furnish some freights, but a man, if there is any business in him, would always prefer buying a new wagon if he expects regular hauling, even if it does cost a little more. The Stokes line will furnish regular hauling, full freights every day of the year, for one hundred years to come. It is now ready, in, and on our hills, and spread out over the valleys, on your line you must produce these freights if you ever have them. The Stokes line would furnish the raw material to run large manufacturing establishments in your town, which would make it a great manufacturing city, if you will put your money, and enterprise into the industries. Your line will only furnish sites for manufactures, and other towns, which in place of pushing the Twin City forward, to what we hope to see her, the pride, not only of Middle Western N. C. but of the South, will take off your labor, and capital, to build other places, and sap your foundation. These are facts and figures, and we only make the suggestion, that the opportunity once gone, may never return. Let the Twin City say that if we will subscribe \$50,000 the road may pass this way. We ask, are we expected to give this amount to your Construction Co., or will you hold that amount of stock in the road when completed? The C. F. & Y. V. propose if we will pay but one third that amount, to give us a road to Dan-

bury, which is over half way across our county, from South to North! with a road that far, we have nothing to fear, outside capital will build all the roads we need, because we know, and they will find out that we can freight them, and sharp railroad men, like the thrifty farmer, knows that with plenty of hauling he can soon pay for either. But as to the \$50,000, we will vote for it, will work for it, rather than wait even two years longer for a road, think Stokes will do well to vote sixty for the Roanoke and Southern and twenty-five for the C. F. & Y. V., we have hoop poles enough to pay for one, and white oak timber enough to pay for the other a dozen times over, and then we have minerals enough to freight both for one hundred years to come. The Twin City again says "Winston-Salem" is anxious for it to go that way. (through Stokes,) if so we would like for you to show it, by having the clause stricken out of your consolidation or construction agreement to "cross the C. F. & Y. V., in Forsyth county," and put your shodles to the wheel, see if it cannot be headed this way. Yes come on sisters, we have the raw material to make you a great manufacturing city, the pride (as now) of middle Western N. C., and may be of the whole South, we are not in a position to get it to you, but you have the wealth, enterprise and push, to get it to yourselves, will you do it, or will you rest where you are until it goes off in another direction? We are not the son, daddy, or mammy, of a prophet, but tell you that you have now opportunities, and possibilities, that few places have, and which if you let pass, you probably will never have again. We know this, and that your business man will say "I know nothing about iron," so could they have said a few years since in regard to tobacco. Your money will bring men who do understand iron, one will bring another, and there is nothing to prevent "Winston-Salem" becoming a great iron manufacturing city. Stokes can furnish all the raw material for work as expensive as you wish. Do you want it, will you have it? if not, our magnetite ore, hematite ore, and manganese, will very soon commence going to Pittsburgh in another State.

We are glad to see that our people are beginning to appreciate the worth of their timber, while some few cut and burn it in a reckless manner, many are getting to think as much of a large white oak, or hickory as they do of a tobacco plant.

BRIEFS OF GENERAL NEWS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Roman Catholic College, at St. Meinrad, Ills., was destroyed by fire Friday night; loss \$200,000; no insurance.

The attorneys for the Chicago bondholders claim to have made a startling discovery by which they hope their clients will escape punishment.

All kinds of securities advanced very rapidly yesterday in the New York stock market, and the scenes have never been equalled in the history of the street.

A buoyant feeling is reported in the London stock market, and all securities have largely advanced.

Some miscreants attempted to wreck a train near Chatsworth, Ills., but it was unsuccessful.

Masked men took Chas. Coleman, colored, from jail at Flemingsburg, Ky., and hanged him, for a criminal assault on a young white lady.

Labor organizations of Pittsburg, Pa., paraded yesterday; 15,000 men in line.

A triple murderer was guillotined in Paris yesterday morning; he made a violent resistance, but in a few moments his head dropped into the basket.

A nineteen year old clerk in a savings bank of Saco, Maine, has disappeared with a large amount of the bank's funds.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

The ninth International Medical Congress convened in Washington city yesterday; delegates are present from every part of the world; the proceedings were opened by President Cleveland, and Secretary of the State Bayard made the welcoming address.

The League meeting at Ennis, Ireland, was attended by ten thousand persons, but the crowd was dispersed by the police and military.

A German ship foundered off Yar mouth; five of the crew were rescued and twenty-four drowned.

The Social Congress is in session at Luigo; a large number of delegates, including the Archbishop of Rheims, are in attendance.

Reports from the cotton crop in the Memphis district show that the yield is out short 415,000 bales by drought, rust and worms.

The United States Express Company has purchased the business of the Baltimore & Ohio Company for \$2,500,000; no change will be made in the management or name of the company.

It is reported that the English medication in Abyssinia has failed.

A razor was found in the cell of Parsons, the condemned Anarchist at Chicago; he cursed and swore when it was taken from him.

Too much rain for cotton is reported in North Carolina; weather too cool in South Carolina; damage by worms in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Forty-eight thousand dollars are missing from the safe of the treasurer of Darke Co., Ohio.

Steamboat Avalon, of Baltimore, burned loss \$90,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

A really sensational story comes from Tennessee; a defaulting State Treasurer, who was supposed to be dead and buried, has been seen alive and well in the city of Mexico.

Four and a half inches of rain fell yesterday at Raleigh in six hours and extended over a large area; great damage has been done to all low land crops in that section.

In a negro riot at Decatur, Ga., the town marshal was killed and another white man mortally injured; one negro was shot dead.

In the International Medical Congress yesterday, Dr. Austin Flint of New York, read his paper on "fever, its causes, mechanism and rational treatment," arrangements were made for the future work of the Congress and the day's session was declared adjourned.

Mrs. Cleveland declines, in an autograph letter, to participate prominently in a New York celebration in which the President takes no part.

A hundred year old banking firm of Warwick, England, has failed, and it is feared wide-spread ruin will result.

Speaker Carlisle was in conference with the President yesterday in regard to a plan for the reduction of the surplus.

Large arrivals of gold from Europe are reported at New York.

The works of the St. Louis Car wheel Co., have been destroyed by fire; loss \$100,000.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

St. Louis is excited over the probable action of the Grand Army Veterans on the occasion of President Cleveland's visit; many pictures of the President will be suspended in the streets, and it is feared the Wheeling incident will be repeated.

Heavy rain and hail storms are reported in Scotland and the North of England; great damage has been done to the crops and railways.

The ex-Premier of Bulgaria has been arrested on the charge of being engaged in a treasonable plot.

The law abolishing separate schools for colored pupils in Ohio is being evaded in various ways.

A Change of programme was announced in the International Medical Congress, made necessary by the pressure of business; and it was stated that measures would be adopted to exclude unwelcome guests from future entertainments to the members.

Earthquake shocks were felt yesterday in Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, Charleston and Summerville.

Maud S. was driven a mile in 2.131—the fastest ever made to a wagon.

Ex-Gov. Aiken, of S. C. died yesterday.

One of the burglars who robbed a stationery store in Savannah, Ga., was arrested yesterday in Florence, S. C.

The Manchester Guardian in its trade article says that a notion prevails that prices of cotton goods have fallen low enough, and that the demand existing or in prospect, will make the market stronger.

The Grant Locomotive Works and a silk mill burned at Paterson, N. J.; loss \$165,000.

Washington, D. C., has been chosen as the location of the Catholic University.

A tornado in Ohio caused great destruction of property but no loss of life.

A DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE.

A Sick Man's Wife Disregards the Druggist's Advice and So Saves the Life of Her Husband.

I am a wood carver by trade and it is out of my line to write letters; but my wife thought it was no more than right that I should let you know what your remedy has done for me, and I think so too.

I live in East 17th street, west of Third avenue, and have lived there for about twenty-three years, where I own real estate. Up to the time I am about to mention I had been a strong, well man. There was always more or less malaria in the neighborhood, but I had not personally suffered from it. It was in 1880 I had my first attack. It came on as such attacks commonly do, with headache, loss of appetite and ambition, chills, sensations with slight fever afterwards, a disposition to yawn and stretch, and so forth. I was employed at that time at Killians & Brothers, furniture manufacturers, in West 32d street. I hoped the attack would wear off, but as it didn't I consulted a well-known and able physician in Manhattan, who gave me a medicine and told me what to do. I carried up the first four and a half or five years of my experience in a few words. Occasionally I was laid up for a day or two, but on the whole I stuck to my work. I kept taking quinine in larger doses for a year or two, and kept on getting well, but worse, slowly but surely, all the time. My trouble was now well defined and its symptoms were steady and regular. I had double ague in its worst form, and it was grinding me down in spite of the fact that I could do as the doctors could do. It held me in a grip like vice in a burning and raw. The poison had gone all through and over me and nothing was able to touch it. I was fast losing physical strength, and about March, 1884, I knocked off work entirely and went home to bed down sick, and to die for all I could tell. I ran down so rapidly that I soon became unable to walk any distance. Later I went from room to room in my own house only by friends holding me up by each arm. The doses of quinine were increased until I often took thirty grains at a dose. The effects of this unreasonable stimulation were extremely irritable. As to food, one of my little children would eat more in a meal than I could in a day. I would order food and then turn from it in disgust. I lived on quinine and other stimulants and on top of it, like a bear in winter. The quinine set my head in a whirl and the liquor—given as a medicine—made my stomach so sick I could not tolerate it. From 175 pounds (my proper weight) I ran down to 97 pounds—the weight of a light girl—and was scarcely better than a skeleton.

If anybody had taken a hatchet and hacked me down and killed me I should have been better off.

During the latter part of this period, early in 1886, my physician said: "Miller, there's no use in my taking any more money of you. I can take you any good. I might pour pounds of quinine down your throat and it wouldn't help you."

On the strength of this I gave up the use of quinine altogether, and made up my mind to do nothing more and take my chances.

Three weeks afterwards—about the last of May—my wife saw an advertisement of Kaskine in a New York paper. She told me of it. I said: "Stuff and nonsense! it can't do me any good." But she went to a druggist's, nevertheless, to get it. The druggist advised her against Kaskine; he said it was nothing but sugar; that she ought not to throw away her money on it, &c. He said he didn't keep it, but could get it if she insisted on having it. Turned our neighbor, Mr. A. G. Hogewald, who got her a bottle at a drug store in Sixth avenue.

Almost against my will, and without the least faith, I began taking it. In one week I was better. I began to sleep. I stopped "seeing ghosts." I began to have an appetite and to gain strength. This was now the first of June, 1886, and by the end of that month I was back at my bench at C. P. Smith's scroll sawing factory in 116th street, where I work now.

Since then I have never lost a day from sickness. Taking Kaskine only, about forty pills in four equal doses a day, I continued to gain. The malaria appeared to be killed in my system, and now I've got back my old weight—175 pounds—and my old strength to boot. I am an astonished man. I don't know how it happened, but I don't know what did. The only greater thing it could do would be to bring a dead man to life. —F. E. PETREE, 630 East 17th Street, New York.

P. S.—For the absolute truth of the above statement I refer to the following gentlemen, who are personally acquainted with the facts: Mr. Alex. Freeman, 125th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. A. Moebius, 154th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. P. F. Vaupel, 154th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. John Lumby, 630 East 158th street; Mr. John Renshaw, 124 120th street, and many others. I will also reply to letters of inquiry.

We submit that the above astonishing cure, vouchered for as it is by reputable men, is deserving of a thorough and candid investigation by thinking people. And we further submit that when druggists turn away customers by falsifying the character of a remedy because they do not happen to have it on hand, they do a great wrong. If this afflicted man had not disregarded the druggist's advice and gone on with the remedy he would without doubt have been in his grave.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price \$1.00, or 6 bottles, \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren St., New York.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of John Ferguson deceased, I hereby give general notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated as required by law on or before the 10th day of September 1887, or otherwise this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. This August 31st 1887.

F. E. PETREE, Administrator.

HEADQUARTERS

C. E. BENNETT.

J. A. BENNETT

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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.

Brown, Browner, Brownest, High, Higher, Highest.

If you would get the very highest price for your tobacco, make up your mind, when preparing it for market, to take it to

Browns Warehouse Winston, N. C.

Here you will find the largest, best lighted Warehouse in town, one of the best auctioneers in this, or any other State, and larger buyers by the score. That is not all, if you would stay but a few hours, or over night, you will find comfortable rooms, plenty of wood, cook stoves upon which to prepare your food good water in abundance and every thing necessary to your comfort (if you have a clear conscience,) while the stalls for your stock are all that you could wish for.

Bring us your tobacco: we will do all in our power to make you comfortable while here, and get what you want most—a big price for your tobacco.

Very Truly BROWN & CARTER.

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