

# Reporter and Post.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

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THURSDAY, OCT. 27 1887.

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## THE CENTENNIAL OF STOKES COUNTY.

Our neighbor or rather elder sister, Stokes county, will be one hundred years old in 1888. Forsyth, as is well known is a niece from the parent stem, Stokes, and it is but meet that the celebration, to some extent, should be in unison. Our neighbors across the line propose, we learn, to make a grand demonstration, and we heartily accord with the idea. Centennials do not come often and let them be duly celebrated.—*Winston Republican.*

Our contemporary is in error in stating that Stokes will be one hundred years old in 1888. The act forming Stokes county was passed during the General Assembly which was held at Fayetteville in 1789, and was ratified on the 22nd day of December 1789. Therefore the one hundredth anniversary, or Centennial, of the formation of Stokes county will occur on the 22d day of December 1889. The act is titled "an act for dividing the County of Surry into two distinct counties, and for other purposes." The preamble reads: "Whereas the large extent and inconvenient situation of the county of Surry, render the attendance of the inhabitants of the extreme parts at Courts, elections and General Meetings, difficult and expensive; for remedy whereof, and to gratify the wishes of the good people of the said county, etc."

The first section defines the line by which the county of Surry shall be divided into two distinct counties. The 2d section enacts "That all that part of the said county, lying west of said line, shall be erected into a distinct county by the name of Surry county, and all that part lying east of said line, shall be erected into another distinct county by the name of Stokes county. "The 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th sections of the act are omitted as "unnecessary to be inserted." The 4th section provides for the administration of justice and that the first court for the county of Stokes shall be held at the house of Gray Baynam, and that the justices for each of the said counties of Surry and Stokes, are hereby authorized to adjourn to such places in their respective counties as they think most convenient to hold all subsequent courts until court houses shall be built in each respective county. The 10th section provides for appointed jurors at the Superior Courts for the district of Salisbury of which judicial district the said counties composed a part. The act to establish a town at the place fixed upon for the court-house in Stokes county was a private act passed during the first session of the Assembly at Fayetteville 1790, and ratified 15th of December 1790.

A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON dated Oct. 21 says it is the impression there that the popular mind is mistaken as to the extent to which Mr. Carlisle and his colleagues are willing to go in reducing internal revenues; it says "they are not committed to a repeal of the whole tax on tobacco, but only of the license system of the law, which requires every dealer in tobacco to take out a license and forbids the sale of tobacco by the grower to any other than a licensed dealer."

Lord Lytton, has been appointed English ambassador to Paris. The appointment is a surprise to the diplomats, as, while the appointee is regarded by politicians and the public generally as a post only, and his career in India seems to bear out this latter view. The embassy to Paris, however, is not now of the importance, it once was.—*Raleigh News-Observer.*

Lord Lytton, known in literature under the name de plume of Owen Meredith, is no novice in diplomacy. He was attached to the British Legation at Washington, while his uncle Sir Henry Bulwer was Minister, since which time he has filled numerous positions in the career of diplomacy at European courts, either as secretary of legation or as chargé d'affaires or minister. It is a sound, to our thinking, to regard his high literary reputation, as unfitting him for performing the functions of ambassador at Paris as it would be to attempt to reason that Gladstone's finished scholarship disqualifies him for the arduous and exacting position of a statesman and political leader.

## STATE GLEANINGS.

Washington Correspondent *Charlotte Chronicle:* Hon. Jas. W. Reid has been here two weeks, and looks very well. He will practice law in California. His wife has been here to see him. He finds he has a great many friends who wish him well.

*Reidsville Times:* Eight partridges flew against a house in town and killed themselves Monday. W. R. Pool was near enough to gather up the game.—John Robinson has sold \$320 worth of watermelons the past season. Mr. J. W. Stallings raised over \$186 worth of the same fruit.

*Fayetteville Observer:* The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad hauled nearly three times as much cotton from Bennettsville in September 1887 as it did in September 1896.—The authorities in Greensboro have passed an ordinance that all gates in that city shall swing inward. That might be followed in every town.

*Sylva (Webster co.) Herald:* We have had placed on our table two specimens of an average growth of corn, from the field of Capt. Felix Luck, near the Love school house, that comes the nearest to being what we conceive corn ought to be, than any we have seen lately. The two ears weigh two and one-fourth pounds, with a medium sized cob, with the corn compactly grown around it in eighteen well filled rows. These specimens were not selected, but show the average growth of the field.

From the same farm comes another exhibit. It is that of a single stalk of corn that is fifteen feet four inches long, and not the sign of an ear on it. This would yield heavy in forage but would be poverty for corn.

*Webster's Weekly:* While in Danville last Friday Judge Aiken told us that he had just returned from Washington City, and that while there he saw Mr. Reid and talked about an hour with him. Mr. Reid will settle somewhere on the Pacific slope.—A very curious phenomenon is reported to us by a friend. He says that a couple of cows near Prestonville, while eating the leaves from a broken limb of a wild cherry tree suddenly sickened and died within an hour. The strange part of the matter is that if a cow will eat the leaves from the tree as it stands it stands in its natural state she will not suffer from the effects. We suppose the cause of their decease was due to the balsam which ran from the broken branches of the tree, and which is, no doubt, poisonous to the bovine. This misfortune should make people careful not to leave broken wild cherry tree limbs where the cows can get to them.

### BRIEFS OF GENERAL NEWS.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18**  
A band of robbers, who have been depredatory in West Virginia, were pursued Saturday by about three hundred citizens; one of them was killed, another lynched, and two or three others will be summarily disposed of; it is thought the whole gang will be captured.

The Shakespeare memorial fountain, presented to the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, was dedicated yesterday with interesting ceremonies.

Sunday was made a day of restful quiet by the President, at Belle Mead, near Nashville; at an early hour yesterday morning a special train carried the party into the city, where a grand parade and the reception by the State and city authorities took place; the President, as usual, made an appropriate response.

The disturbing Indians in Dakota have been captured, and what promised to be a serious trouble is nipped in the bud.

Twenty workmen were buried in the ruins of a falling building in New York yesterday; six dead bodies have been recovered, and it is supposed all those buried are dead.

Four deaths at Tampa and five new cases of yellow fever since last report.

The Chicago grain markets were practically unchanged, and provisions lower.

Unemployed workmen in London are giving trouble; they marched in a body through the streets and attacked the police with stones; the police charged upon them and many of the contestants are badly wounded.

M. S. Hudgens, of Norfolk, accidentally shot himself Sunday evening; he died yesterday morning; in the same city James Reilly was killed yesterday afternoon by John T. James, in self defence.

The President left Nashville at 12 o'clock yesterday for Chattanooga, at which latter place the entire populace turned out to receive him; his stay was very brief.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Four cases of cholera have been found aboard the steamship Britannia, at New York quarantine, from Marseilles.

The President reached Atlanta Monday night, and was taken in hand by the officers of the Exposition about 11 o'clock yesterday morning and carried to the Capitol, where he was received by the Governor, and a formal welcome extended by Mr. H. W. Grady; the President responded in a glowing eulogium on the heroism and enterprise of a people who, from the ruins of war, had in such a brief time built up the magnificent city of Atlanta.

The eighth game of the World's Championship series was played in Boston yesterday, and was easily won by Detroit, the score was, Detroit 9. St. Louis 2.

One death and three new cases of yellow fever at Tampa since last report.

The Chicago provision market yesterday showed considerable activity, but lower prices was the rule; no material change in corn and wheat.

The vigilantes in West Virginia have caught several more of the band of murderers and lynched them.

The St. Louis woman who threw a pancake into the lap of Mrs. Cleveland during the visit to that city, has been fined \$50 in the Police Court.

Judge William Archer Cooke, a distinguished citizen of Florida, is dead.

Disturbances in London by unemployed workmen still continue; a number of arrests were made yesterday.

Boulevards demonstrations are being made in France, and it is said President Grevy refuses to sign the order dismissing Gen. Caffarel from the army.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

The Chicago grain market yesterday was firm at improved prices, while a hesitating feeling prevailed in provisions.

Firmness and confidence prevail in the Manchester markets.

A severe storm prevails in the gulf, and much damage has been done to the plantations from Morgan City to New Orleans.

The unemployed workmen in London are still giving trouble; several conflicts took place yesterday with the police.

The yellow fever outlook is better; no new cases at Tampa, and Palatka is exceptionally healthy.

The local assembly of steam engineers of Chicago have withdrawn from the Knights of Labor, under the belief that they will derive more benefit from an independent association.

The Grand International Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in Chicago yesterday, with delegates present from all parts of the Union.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

The President reached Montgomery at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and was received by an immense concourse of people and an imposing military display; Gov. Seay made the welcoming address, to which the President responded in a speech highly complimentary to Alabama and her people.

Two deaths from yellow fever and five new cases are reported from Tampa since last report; an appeal is made for money to assist the sick and needy.

Gen. Caffarel has been officially removed from his post of chief of staff of the French War Office, and his name stricken from the army list.

Right Hon. James Berensford Hope, of the English Parliament, is dead.

The unemployed workmen of London continue to give trouble, the police charged a crowd yesterday, when many persons were injured.

The Chicago wheat and corn pits were controlled yesterday by scalpers; provisions recovered somewhat from the previous day's dullness.

Only slight damage was done to the orange groves and sugar cane in Louisiana by the Gulf storm.

The Presidential party left Montgomery yesterday afternoon, with a promise from the railroad people that a run of forty-two hours should land them in Washington.

## FOISON IN THE ASHES

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 conditions of 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; nervous eruptions; 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.

**NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.**  
I will meet the citizens of Stokes county, for the purpose of collecting the State and county taxes for the year 1887, at the following times and places, viz:—

Germanston Monday, October 17th 1887.  
Dalton Tuesday " 18 "  
Francisco Wednesday " 19 "  
Fair Play Thursday " 20 "  
O. H. Simmons St. Friday " 21 "  
J. C. Flint's Store Saturday " 22 "  
Walnut Cove Monday " 24 "

The Taxes will be 60¢ cents on \$100 valuation of property and \$2 on the poll.  
I hope the people will meet me at the above times and places and pay their taxes promptly.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. I. DALTON, Sheriff.

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Practical Watch Maker  
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JEWELER;

The Singer Sewing Machine  
Office  
WINSTON, N. C.

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A cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. It promotes the secretions of the Liver and Kidneys, and gives a gentle tone to the Organs. Relieves Nausea, Prostration following Protracted Sickness, and enfeebled condition of the general system.  
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Mexican Mustang Liniment  
**CURES**  
Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Scurvy, Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.  
**THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY** accomplishes for everybody 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 Housewife needs it for general family use. The Cattleman needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it in case of his work. 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 to liberal supply aboard and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him hundreds of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will use it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Back-woodsmen needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers of life, heat 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.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

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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 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 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  
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