

THIS PAPER may be found on file at each of the following places: ...

THE LEAF OUTLOOK.

We took the occasion in our editorial of August 4, to say, "Reports from different tobacco markets agree that the price of leaf tobacco has very appreciably improved within the last few weeks."

Our contemporary, the Salisbury Herald, however, has lately expressed an opinion quite at variance with the above. It says:

"The tobacco crop in North Carolina and Virginia is short, the crop in the Western States is almost a complete failure. Tobacco will be high for at least two years on this account."

Now to the contrary, the Southern Tobacco Journal expresses the opinion foreshadowed by our editorial last August when it says:

"The sentiment last year was to raise the price of tobacco, but the preparation for the next year's indicate another short average. Tobacco sells high at present and why? Simply because our farmers were compelled to plant a short crop last spring. As soon as there was a certainty of such shortage prices went up and have remained so."

"Now let us see what our friend's advice would cause were it heeded and carried out. So soon as preparations are made for a 'big crop,' so soon will prices decline—long before a single plant has been set. Thus we see it would materially reduce the farmer's income from the crop already housed. A large crop, if planted—say something like the 18-6-1 crop—would glut the market next fall, and this big crop, hastily planted, poorly cultivated, and still more poorly cured—would bring even less in real money than the crop that is now being marketed. Here we see the farmer actually loses the extra labor required in making a big crop and besides finds himself with no grain supply on hand with which to support his family."

We have given the article of the Southern Tobacco Journal in full on the outside of this issue of the paper.

THE PUBLIC ARE OCCASIONALLY treated to an account of some obscure person having attained to the age of a hundred years. In such cases, however, almost without exception, the statement is made concerning some one of whose age there is no record whatever of an authentic kind. But in the instance of Chevreul, the distinguished French chemist, we have an authentic example of a man having just entered upon his hundred and second year, still vigorous, sprightly and cheerful, and who still continues to devote himself to his multiple labors, and to fulfill his official functions. Were Chevreul to write his reminiscences they would comprehend a period covering the whole history of modern chemistry, for he was contemporary with Baron Berzelius in Sweden, Sir Humphrey Davy in England and all the elder chemists of France, all of whom passed away many years ago. To the solicited question of his old servant, in the evening of the one-hundred and first birthday, whether he did not feel fatigued by his day's labor, he answered, "In fact I am beginning to get a little old, and shall take some precautions."

THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Ledger in alluding to the improvement in the prices of stock, and the loss of confidence that had been occasioned by financial disasters that drove the public out of the street, says: "The extraordinary development of the business resources of the South and Southwest had drawn heavily on the banks of New York. The money sent out to those sections never returned, and this caused a money stringency which the Government relieved by large purchases of bonds, and by making back here the repositories of public moneys."

BRIEFS OF GENERAL NEWS.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Amos Green, a desperate character and murderer of a young woman, was taken from jail in Carroll county, Indiana, yesterday morning, by a mob of two hundred men, and hanged.

A Canadian propeller has been blown to pieces by an explosion of her boiler and thirty-five people killed.

The National Republican Committee will meet in Washington on the 8th of December to fix the date and place of the next National Republican Convention.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,087,367 bales.

Wheat was the active feature yesterday in the Chicago market; corn ruled quiet with trading only moderate, and the provision market was slow and easier.

The President reached Washington yesterday morning at sunrise, and went quietly to the White House; there were no crowd to meet him, which was a gratifying feature.

The U. S. Supreme Court will hear further argument in the Anarchists' case and has decided to allow the State of Illinois to appear in the proceedings in opposition to the petition for a writ of error.

There were eight new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Tampa, Friday; up to date there have been 150 cases and 35 deaths.

A factory, at Bristol, Conn., was blown up yesterday by an explosion; three persons were killed and seven severely injured.

The laying of the cornerstone of the monument to be erected in Richmond, Va., to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee will take place next Thursday, the 27th inst.; an immense concourse of people will be present.

The Detroit and St. Louis played in New York yesterday, the last game of the series for the world's championship in the East; the score was—Detroit 1, St. Louis 5.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, ex-Minister to France, died last night at Chicago.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25

The National Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church is in session at Lincoln, Neb.; the collection for the past year amounted to \$190,000, an increase of \$33,000 over the previous year.

The labor political elements of the country will hold a conference in St. Louis, in December, when it is proposed to eliminate the word "labor," and adopt the name of "National Free Soil Party;" the conference will also fix the date and place for holding a National Nominating Convention.

In Montreal, on Saturday night, a body of students from McGill University, became so riotous that the police were obliged to fire on them.

A furious gale and snow storm prevailed on the lakes Sunday, and it is feared that the loss to shipping will be heavy.

The negotiations for conventions regarding the New Hebrides Islands and the Suaz Canal have been concluded in Paris and were signed yesterday; the neutrality of the canal will be preserved, and the New Hebrides will be under the protection of English and French men-of-war.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Waite read the formal order in the anarchists' case, which provides for a hearing on Thursday next of the argument upon the petition for a writ of error.

The Chicago wheat and corn markets yesterday were practically unchanged while provisions ruled higher, especially for deferred futures.

A boiler explosion at Ironton, Ohio, yesterday, killed four men and wounded twenty.

Two Scotch members of Parliament have been sent to Ireland by the Scottish Liberals, to assure the people of their sympathy; they met with an enthusiastic reception.

Ex-President Davis, en route to Macon, was magnificently received at Montgomery yesterday; one hundred guns were fired and thousands of people welcomed him.

A Tampa special reports twenty three new cases of yellow fever and two deaths yesterday; the disease is spreading in the better part of the city.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Valuable mill property and about \$150,000 worth of lumber have been destroyed by forest fires near Little Rock, Ark.

Three negro men were killed in Calhoun county, Fla., a few days since by a white man, whose boat the men were using to catch drift logs.

Perkins, Dupee & Co., Boston bankers, have failed; liabilities \$10,000 assets \$20,000.

Destructive forest fires prevail in Ohio, and a town was only saved from burning by the most heroic efforts of its citizens.

A Paris dispatch says the Czar, with a view to taking decisive action in Bulgarian affairs, has formed an anti-German alliance between Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark; other powers are expected to join the alliance.

A dispatch from Sofia says a plot has been discovered to assassinate Prince Ferdinand and Stambuloff and Natchevitch.

Mr. Gladstone thinks the government's policy in regard to Ireland is going from bad to worse, and that his anxiety is greatly relieved respecting the length of the struggle.

Snow is reported from several points in Virginia.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing the 24th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by all people of the land.

A vessel has arrived at Savannah with small-pox on board; she was sent to quarantine.

Six or eight new cases of yellow fever and five deaths reported from Tampa.

The new Anatomical Hall of the University of Virginia was opened yesterday.

A quarrel over a trifling matter, by a Virginia farmer and a farm hand, resulted in the latter being instantly killed by the former.

The regular meetings of the Cabinet have been resumed.

The Chicago wheat market yesterday was especially strong, moderately active, and provisions more active than usual.

Two more cases and one death from cholera on the steamer Britannia at New York quarantine.

Argument in the Anarchist cases will be made in the U. S. Supreme Court to-morrow; Gen. Pryor and Gen. Butler will speak in support of the petition for a writ of error, and Attorney Gen. Hunt, of Illinois, in opposition to the petition.

The fall meeting of the National Jockey Club began in Washington yesterday.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Dr. Porter reports from Tampa that there were fourteen new cases of yellow fever on Sunday, and about eighty sick in town; up to date there have been about two hundred and fifty cases and thirty-four deaths.

The historic castle of Prince Czartorzke, near Cracow has been destroyed by fire.

An engagement on the Servian frontier between Albania brigands and a force of frontier guards, resulted in the killing of ten Servians and twenty Albanians.

The Manchester market is generally tame, but firmness prevails.

An official article in the Moscow Gazette, concluding with the words, "Russia as well as France can now say 'we are ready,'" is regarded in Berlin as suggestive of menace to Germany.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad Co., reports a large increase in earnings for the past three months.

The Chicago grain markets yesterday were firm and higher, and in provisions there was an improvement in prices.

Thirty thousand Confederate veterans were reviewed at the Mason fair yesterday by ex-President Davis; it was arranged that he should not speak, but at the sight of a tattered Confederate flag in the procession, he arose and made a few feeling remarks; Gov. Gordon and Senator Colquitt also made short speeches.

The Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at Philadelphia, yesterday considered the question of establishing theological schools for the education of colored people.

Richmond is making big preparations for the Lee monument observance, but had weather threatens to interfere; the city is crowded with visitors.

The municipal election in Baltimore yesterday was carried by the Democrats with a largely increased majority.

POISON 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 head ache; 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.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. 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:—

Table with columns for location and date: Germantown Monday, October 17th 1887; Dalton Tuesday " 18 " ; Francisco Wednesday " 19 " ; Fair Play Thursday " 20 " ; O. H. Simmons St. Friday " 21 " ; J. C. Fling's Store Saturday " 22 " ; Walnut Cove Monday " 24 " .

The Taxes will be 66¢ 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.

1st day of October 1887.

R. I. DALTON, Sheriff.

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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.

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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 ever 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

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