

OLLAPODRIDA.

[Ollapodrida is the name of a Spanish national dish, made of several kinds of meat cut up into small pieces, and stewed with a variety of vegetables. The name is also applied to a vase of flowers of various kinds. It is also used, metaphorically, to denote a medley. We have also seen the name adopted for the title of a volume of miscellanies. We use it in this instance as a heading for some of our wandering memoranda on a variety of subjects.]

The first attempt at iron making in America was made on Falling creek, in Virginia, in 1619; the works were destroyed by Indians a few years after when all the workmen were massacred. Iron was made in Stokes one hundred and seven years ago. Union forge on Snow creek was built in 1780. Several iron works were in operation in this State before the Revolution, on the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Dan rivers.

From an article contributed by this writer to the Raleigh News it appears that among the singers of the past who possessed phenomenally great compass of voice are the following: Malbran who had a register extending from D the 3rd line in the bass clef to C in alt; Jenny Lund from C below the treble clef to F in alt; Sontag from C below the treble clef to B in alt, an octave above the first space above the treble clef; La Bastardella from G the 4th space in the bass clef to A alto. Abonie from F in the bass clef to C in alt., two and a half octaves, Parepa-Rosa from F in the bass clef to C above the treble clef.

We do not think with the Fayetteville Observer that such studies as telegraphy and short-hand writing should be introduced into the Graded Schools of the State. Of course each are practical uses, but so would other subjects be that are not taught there. We consider that the object of the graded school is not to give the scholars instruction in such subjects as they may pursue as the profession or calling of their life, but to instruct them in such a course of study as may develop the mind.

Our contemporary thinks these studies would be more beneficial to a good many of the scholars than Latin and Greek. No doubt they would, and doubtless lecture on the art of cookery would be more useful to the girls than some subjects that are taught. But the function of the graded school as we have said is to discipline and develop the mind rather than to give technical instruction which should be obtained elsewhere.

We gave the derivation of the name Sauratown in these columns some two years since, but as enquirers are frequently made for the information by those who did not read our article we have thought proper to reproduce it in this issue of the REPORTER.

This word (Sauratown) is possibly, as has been suggested to us by Mr. Powell, (director of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute Washington,) a corruption of the Algonkian word Saganoo, signifying southern. According to the narrative of Collen who doubtless borrowed from Nicholas Perot, the Saganos or Shawnees were driven at an early day by the Five Nations from the neighborhood of Lake Erie to the Carolinas. A portion of them were for a long time upon the head waters of the Yadkin (Catawba) and the great Peice (Oswaganna). This people began immigration in the latter part of the 17th Century to Pennsylvania, which continued at intervals for many years. Their name may not unlikely have been perpetuated in the mountain of Stokes county. The late Major Harrison informs us that his father Samuel Harrison, esq., was a volunteer officer of the U. S. Army in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. While there he met Red Jacket a chief of the Shawnee tribe, who had formerly lived

in this region. Red Jacket said he thought this region the most beautiful country he had ever seen, and had never been satisfied since he had been compelled to leave it. His heart still clung to it, and he seemed much gratified at meeting one who lived there.

North Carolina which once was prominent among the Southern States in the manufacture of iron, has conspicuously failed to contribute to the progressive Spirit which is present in some of her sister States and resulted in the growth of the southern iron industry during the past few years.

Mr James M. Swark, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia, has sent this writer an article on "the American Iron Industry from its beginning in 1819 to 1885," in which he says:

The former State, (North Carolina) although rich in iron ore and in timber suitable for charcoal, and having also some undeveloped bituminous coal fields has now fewer iron enterprises of any kind than at any time within the last hundred years of its history. Lack of capital and the remoteness of most of her iron ore deposits from railroad communication are the leading causes of this decadence, and to these may be added the destruction of the bloomy industry of North Carolina through the competition of rolled iron from other States. There are now only two charcoal furnaces in the State, (one of which is for sale,) and there is not one coke furnace or rolling mill. Only a few bloomeries are left."

STATE GLEANINGS.

Wayville Observer: We notice that in Washington, N. C., the Knights of Labor have combined and will establish a factory for the manufacture of brooms, buckets, &c. As many of the Knights here are skilled mechanics, it would be both beneficial to them and to the town if they would enter into something of like character. It would give work to their comrades and help build up the town. — BIG WATERMELONS.—H. Collins, who is noted for his fine watermelons, brought to market on Saturday one two-horse wagon and two carts, loaded with watermelons. Curiosity prompted him to get Mr. Goddard to weigh one cart load after a few (four or five) were taken out, and the remaining 24 melons weighed 920 lbs. One of them he kindly presented to us, and a more delicious melon we never tasted. His largest weighed 53 pounds.

Wilmington Star. The solitary "bull" whose prediction that wheat would sell two cents lower appeared in the STAR of the 27th, comes to the front now and calls for the drinks. The lowest quotation received here yesterday was 69 1/2 for September, but he believes it really went 69 1/2, the figures he named. He tells our reporter now that on any further break, say 69 for September, he looks for a reaction, unless the visible supply statements at Chicago tomorrow should show up too largely. It may be well to consider, however, that there are some few "bears" in Chicago who are talking sixty-five cent wheat.

Raleigh News: We now have in all parts of this State, and in several other States, a reputation for being a pushing go-ahead, city," said a prominent broker yesterday. "We got up the reputation by holding fairs of all kinds in the city and bringing people here to see our enterprise and yim. Since our reputation is established for the present it would be folly for us to rest satisfied with it and run the risk of letting it go down, or at least of being forgotten by setting still. We point back with pride to our cattle fair, our grape fair, &c., and now we must have another—a tobacco fair. We just simply beat creation when it comes to handling fine tobacco in our market and we can beat it in point of showing a superior quality of the product at a tobacco fair. This is not a favorable year perhaps to exhibit tobacco but the ball can be started and got to rolling good bye next year. Then let there be a start at once, before some other town steps in ahead."

GRAND CELEBRATION AND EXCURSION!

The citizens of Dalton and surrounding country appreciating the great enterprise of the C. F. & Y. V. Rail Road will celebrate the arrival of the cars at Dalton, on Friday Sept., 2nd 1887. Excursion train will arrive at 11 o'clock a. m. on that day. Col. James T. Morehead and D. F. Caldwell of Greensboro and A. H. Joyce & W. W. King of Danbury will address the meeting; Gov. A. M. Seales is also expected to be present.

The Mt. Airy brass band will furnish music for the occasion. A grand ball will be given at night in Dalton's Hall. Let every body come and bring his sister and sweetheart.

BRIEFS OF GENERAL NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

In a Railroad wreck at Albany, Ga., thirteen persons were wounded; none killed.

Charleston has received its first bale of new cotton; it came from Barawell county.

Chattanooga is excited over the discovery of natural gas in that city.

Five new cases of cholera and five deaths are reported at Malta.

A fire was raging in Pittsburg, Pa., last night.

H. W. Grady and Senator Colquitt presented a formal invitation to President Cleveland to visit Atlanta; it is made of Georgia gold and silver and ornamented with Georgia diamonds.

Total receipts of cotton at all U. S. reports since September 1, 5,235,646 bales.

The Langston murder trial in Petersburg, Va., is nearing its end; it is thought there will be no verdict.

Puryear, who murdered his wife, was hanged at Prince George court house; he attempted to commit suicide.

FRIDAY AUGUST 12.

The President will leave Washington the last week in September on his visit to the West and South.

A fearful accident occurred Wednesday night on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, near Chatsworth, Ill.; a heavily loaded train of excursionists, bound for Niagara Falls, went through a bridge, resulting in the killing of eighty-four persons and badly injuring a still greater number. There are strong evidences that the wreck was probably the work of fiends, whose object was to rob the unfortunate victims.

A railroad train was dived and the express car plundered by four robbers near Tucson, Arizona.

Fred Hoyt was shot to death for murder at Salt Lake.

Judge Bond released a Baltimore drummer, arrested in North Carolina for selling goods without license, to appear before the U. S. Court in this State in November, with the understanding that the State authorities shall make no more arrests for this cause.

The firm of Henry Ives & Co. suspended liabilities \$20,000,000.

Refreshing rains are reported in the drought-stricken districts of Iowa, Illinois and Michigan.

The yacht race at Marblehead yesterday was for the Boston Herald cup; it was won by the Volunteer.

Key West reports two new cases of yellow fever.

The Prohibition party of Virginia will hold a State Convention.

Georgia's first bale of new cotton was received yesterday at Augusta.

The blockade on the Georgia Railroad has been removed.

Augusta will invite President Cleveland to visit that city.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.

Sena or Riddleberger, of Virginia sentenced to jail for contempt of court, was released by a mob.

The State troops of Arizona have been ordered to have themselves in readiness to head off the renegade Utes.

A thief and murderer was hanged at Prescott, Arizona, on Friday.

Pittsburg's Friday night's fire resulted in destroying property valued at \$1000,000; the Masonic Hall and many valuable mementoes were consumed by the flames.

King Humbert desires to send the Pope a jubilee present: the Queen of Portugal and the Princess Clotilde will send beautiful presents.

Total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,344,490 bales.

The investigation into the recent railroad disaster in Illinois has been begun.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in convention at Atlanta, Ga.

One new case of yellow fever at Key West: the sick are apparently out of danger.

Judge Speer rendered an important decision on the validity of money loans on lands, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Georgia.

To get out of a thunder storm J. H. Dozletts road his horse into an old school house near Eckerly, Ind. In doing so he disturbed a hornet's nest, and they attacked the horse so savagely that he died within an hour from the effect of the stings.

New York markets: Money easy at 3 1/2 per cent, closing offered at 4 per cent; cotton easy at 91-9 1/2; southern flour quiet; wheat steady; No. 2 red August 80c, corn lower, closing steady; No. 2 September 49 1/2-50c; spirits turpentine quiet at 32c; rosin dull at \$1.00-\$1.10

HE WAS GREATLY MISTAKEN.

A Maryland Chemist Reasoned Without His Host.

I live in the midst of the malarial districts of Maryland, near the city of Washington, and am exposed to all the dangerous influences of the impure air and water of that region.

Being naturally of a strong constitution, I had frequently boasted that no chills and fever or other malarious complaint would ever trouble me.

This was my experience and the condition in which I found myself six months ago. I first noticed that I did not feel so sprightly and vigorous as was my wont to do. I felt tired and enervated. Soon I noticed a distinct and distressing back ache would make its appearance in the afternoon, increasing in severity if the exercise was more than usually violent. Then a stretchy feeling with profuse gaping made its appearance. Then my head, always clear as a bell, would feel heavy and I began to have headaches.

The cold stage was marked with chattering of the teeth, severe rigors passed over me, and no amount of clothing could keep me warm. The chill was succeeded in turn by the fever, in which I seemed to be burning up, the congestion in my head produced a violent pain in the frontal portion and a heated sensation of the eyelids, with an indescribable aching of the lower limbs. Nausea and vomiting occurred with severe retchings, and when the paroxysms passed off I was thoroughly prostrated by a weakness that was felt in every part of me.

I drugged myself with quinine, and obtained some relief. But my respite was of brief duration. I was now so much reduced that I could hardly walk or stand upright. My disease soon culminated in a continued malarial fever which kept me closely confined for about a week. I became exceedingly depressed and melancholy, so much so that I lost interest in my work, and, indeed, scarcely cared what happened to me.

During all this time, it must be understood that I did not neglect medical treatment. All the most powerful remedies were tried, such as liquid arsenate of potash, valerianate of iron, mercury, bromide of potassium, chloride of bismuth, chinoline, chincolidia, quinine and several others. All this I did under the advice of eminent physicians.

It was while I was in this deplorable condition that the claims made for Kaskine, the new quinine, as a specific for malaria, were first brought to my attention. I knew nothing of its value to justify my having any confidence in it, but as everything else had failed I deemed it my duty to try it, so I began its use, and its prompt and radical effects were of the nature of a revelation to me. Many people may think the statement scarcely credible, but it is a fact that after only a few days' use of Kaskine all the leading symptoms in my case were decidedly abated or ceased altogether; and in a few weeks from the time I took the first dose I was cured.

This was about the first of January, and since then I have experienced no recurrence of the malarial symptoms in any form. A remedy of such exceptional virtue for the cure of malaria ought to be commended and universally made known. I have therefore urged it upon the attention of my friends, several of whom have used it with like good results in every case, and it is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity that I commend Kaskine to sufferers from malaria everywhere.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. HIRD, B. A.,
Assistant Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

P. S.—Should any one wish to address me as to the genuineness of the above letter, I will cheerfully respond. 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 six bottles, \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren St., New York, and 35 Farringdon Road, London.

NORTH CAROLINA Action for divorce.

M. A. Keller vs. W. J. Keller.

It appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in the above entitled cause is not a resident of the State of North Carolina and can not, after due diligence, be found within the State, and it appearing further that a cause of action exists against the defendant above named;

Now, therefore, it is ordered that service of summons be made by publication for six successive weeks in the Danbury Reporter-Post, a paper published at the county seat of Stokes county, requiring the defendant to appear and answer or demur to the plaintiff's complaint at the August term of the court for Stokes county.

June 22, 1887.
N. O. PETREE, C. S. C.

A. M. Stack, atty. for plff.

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For the benefit of farmers I have concluded to offer for sale my process of curing fine yellow tobacco. I have sold 700 pounds at \$10.00. An experience of five years' trial refutes the process will be sent to any one on receipt of one dollar.

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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

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