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DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND RELIGIOUS READING.

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A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF 1878.

WAR IN EUROPE AND IN ASIA.

Abridged from New York Times.

The last pitched battle of the Russo-Turkish war was fought on Jan. 11, at the southern entrance to the Schipka Pass in the Balkan Mountains, when Gen. Radetzky captured the whole Turkish Army opposed to him. Within a fortnight thereafter Suleiman Pasha burned Philippopolis, and Adrianople was evacuated. On Feb. 7 the Russian troops arrived before Constantinople, and were only restrained from entering the city by the threatening presence of a strong squadron of the British fleet. These were dangerous elements to be so closely placed together, and for several months the rumors that England and Russia had come to open blows were frequent, though always false. Negotiations for peace were begun at Adrianople on Jan. 20. In 11 days the Grand Duke Nicholas and Serfer and Nanyk Pashas had agreed upon the terms of an armistice and a "protocol" containing six "bases of peace," which were expanded and formulated into the 29 articles of the "preliminaries of peace," or treaty of San Stefano, as it was called, after the insignificant and before unknown town where it was signed on March 3 by Gen. Ignatieff and Saffet Pasha. Thus formally ended a war which was begun ostensibly for a religious cause, and which cost at least 200,000 lives. Russia alone lost 93,000 men before February, and spent 93,000,000 roubles. But for a time it seemed as if the formal conclusion of peace was merely the actual extension of the theatre of war to include all Europe and much of Asia. Gen. Ignatieff was sent to Vienna to explain the treaty, but Austria declared that it was irreconcilable with European interests as well as her own. On behalf of England Lord Salisbury made similar declarations in a circular addressed to all the powers, and hinting intelligently enough at war in case Russia sought to withdraw from the cognizance of Europe any modifications of existing treaties. It was clear that the matter could only be settled by a European Congress, such as had met at Constantinople in 1877, and early in February Austria made proposals for its meeting. But there was doubt as to what powers were entitled to an invitation to this splendid, though far from jovial gathering, and there was still further doubt as to what the delegates should base their discussions upon, and as to how they could enforce their decisions. England, especially, refused to attend, unless Russia would formally engage to submit every clause of the San Stefano treaty, as well as to abide by what the congress should declare her duty. Russia, in reply, would consent only informally to submit the whole treaty, and reserved a veto upon all matters which, in her opinion, did not fall within European jurisdiction. Here was a dead-lock of a most serious character, and it was either in preparation for a general European war, or by way of a show of force which might prevent such a disaster, whose end no man could foresee, that Lord Beaconsfield dazzled England and Europe alike by ordering a contingent of Indian troops to Malta. This introduction of Asia into the wars of Europe, and raising of troops in times of peace, and without the consultation of Parliament, was an act which would have been dared by, perhaps, no English Minister save Beaconsfield, and certainly would have been pardoned in none but him. But on May 24 the House of Commons, by a vote of 317 to 226, rejected the Marquis of Hartington's resolution censuring the Administration. No use was found for the troops, however, as the dead-lock was evaded by a secret agreement between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury, which was published to the world by one Marvin, a copyist in the English Foreign Office, who sold to a London newspaper his recollection of its contents. It may be correctly enough paraphrased by saying that in accordance with its provisions England engaged to give way in the Congress to Russian ambition in Europe, upon the distinct understanding that Russia would advance no further in the direction of Asiatic Turkey. The way was now clear for the congress, and on June 3 Germany issued invitations to the signatories of the treaties of 1856 and 1871 to send to Berlin, Ambassadors who should discuss the treaty of San Stefano. The invitations were so worded that they implied a guarantee on the part of the sender that the whole treaty would be submitted without reservation or exception of secret clauses, and that acceptance of the invitation would imply a pledge to abide by the decisions of the congress. All the powers accepted. On June 13 this august assemblage met at the Redwill Palace, in Berlin, and on July 14 the delegates signed, in alphabetical order, the 58 articles known

as the treaty of Berlin, and which embody the latest settlement of the Eastern Question. Only an idea of the territorial changes made by it can be given here. By the treaty of San Stefano, Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, peopled by 4,639,000 inhabitants. By the treaty of Berlin Turkey loses 83,900 square miles and 4,882,000 inhabitants, leaving only 74,790 square miles and 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom rather less than one-half are Mohammedans. It was about the time of the conclusion of this treaty that the secret convention between England and Turkey was made public. By its terms England engaged to defend the Sultan's Asiatic possessions, if at any time they are attacked, and in return acquires control, though not absolute possession, of Cyprus, thus virtually making the Mediterranean Sea an English lake and securing unbroken communication with India. The necessity of limiting Russia's advance in Asia, and the worthlessness of imperial promises, were both quickly demonstrated. Once more the Russian diplomats outwitted their English opponents by breaking faith with them. Afghanistan is a small country, peopled by barbarous inhabitants, but it lies on the northwest frontier of British India, and commands the highway thence to Europe. Through its nearly impenetrable mountain ranges passes, and must pass, commerce of untold value. For these reasons Afghanistan has a strategic importance which can scarcely be overestimated, and the British Government have always been most sensitive as to the friendship or hostility of its ruler. But even while Schouvaloff and Salisbury were corresponding, other representatives of the Czar were ingratiating themselves with Shere Ali, and the ink upon the just mentioned memorandum between the two diplomats was scarcely dry when a Russian mission was tentatively established at Kabul. For ten years the English had scarcely endured Shere Ali's sullen reserve, and had with difficulty submitted to his refusal to receive an English embassy. Now it was determined that he should receive one whether he liked it or not, and Sir Neville Chamberlain was on his way to Kabul when his expedition was stopped by force in the Khyber Pass, the Afghan chief even going so far as to say to the English military commander, Major Cavagnari, that he owed his life to feelings of personal friendship. For this affront an apology was demanded from the Ameer before Nov. 20, and as it did not then arrive war was declared, and the English troops advanced. The defenses of the Khyber and Peiwar Passes yielded after slight opposition. Then came the Ameer's tardy reply, dated Nov. 19, but not received until the 30th, protesting his friendship for the English, and his willingness to receive a mission without compulsion. Just at the end of the year the Russian mission was withdrawn, the Ameer fled, and Yakoub Khan, his son, and successor, was reported to have surrendered to the English. On Dec. 13, the House of Commons, by a vote of 328 to 227, rejected Mr. Whitbread's motion censuring the policy of the Administration as to Afghan affairs.

A LONG LIST OF ASSASSINATIONS.

Four times within as many months were attempts made on the lives of three of the most popular sovereigns of Europe. The German Emperor was twice in danger. On the afternoon of May 11, as he was riding in the Avenue Unter der Linden, Berlin, with the Grand Duchess of Baden, E. H. M. Hoedel, a tin-smith and a Socialist, shot at him with a revolver. The ball did no damage, and on his trial Hoedel asserted that he did not aim at the King. But evidence to the contrary was overwhelming, and, in accordance with the sentence, he was headed on Aug. 15. The second attempt on Kaiser Wilhelm's life was made just three weeks later, and as he was riding through the same street, when K. E. Nobeling, from a window in the third story of the house No. 18, discharged a double-barreled gun at him and lodged 40 shot in his head and neck. In spite of a desperate resistance Nobeling was immediately arrested, but not until he had succeeded in inflicting upon himself a dangerous wound, from which he died on Sept. 11. He was an Internationalist, and, unlike Hoedel, was a man of good education. The Emperor's wounds were so severe that he was obliged to resign the government into the hands of the Crown Prince, until he resumed his powers on Dec. 5. On Oct. 20, as Alfonso, King of Spain, was riding in the Calle Mayor, Madrid, J. O. Monesi, 23 years of age, a cooper by occupation and an Internationalist in political belief, shot at him, but only succeeded in slightly wounding a soldier. On Nov. 7, an old soldier unsuccessfully attempted to kill the Spanish ex-Minister of War, Bregua. The last of the four attempts was on the life of Humberto, King of Italy, and was rendered possible only by his command that no guard should

surround his carriage as he entered cities in the course of a tour which he was making through Italy. His intention was that the presentation of petitions should be entirely free. On Nov. 17, as the carriage containing the King, the Queen, and Prime Minister Cairoli was entering Naples in this unprotected manner, Giovanni Passante, concealing a knife with a red banner, mounted on its steps and aimed a deadly stab at Humberto's heart. But the King defended himself with his sword, and before the blow could be repeated, Cairoli, at the cost of a severe wound, had grappled with the murderer, and in a moment he was in the custody of the Police. He was 29 years old, a cook by trade, and, like Hoedel, Nobeling and Monesi, a Socialist or Internationalist, which, it seems, may almost be understood to mean "King-killer." More sensational, and even, perhaps, scarcely less important than these crimes, was the unsuccessful attempt, on Feb. 5, at St. Petersburg, of a young woman—Ver Saasilitch by name—to kill Gen. Treppoff, Chief of the St. Petersburg Police. Her motive was personal rather than political, but an idea of the detestation in which the Russian Police is held may be gained from the fact that, though she fired the shots in broad daylight, she was abundantly shown by proof and not denied by herself, she was acquitted by the jury amid the applause of the large and even brilliant audience in the court-room. Two high Russian Police officials were killed during the year—Baron Heyking, of Kiev, and Gen. Mezentoff, Chief of the Czar's private Police. These were political murders. This mania for assassination extended even to Peru and Japan. In the latter country Mr. Okubo, Minister of the Interior, was almost hacked to pieces on May 14 by six men armed with swords. He was in reality the power behind the throne, and was somewhat known in this country as a member of the Iwakura Embassy of 1872. His assassins were of the Samurai, or privileged class, and professed, probably honestly, to have acted from patriotic reasons. In Lima, Peru, on Nov. 16, Don Manuel Parde, ex-President of the Republic and acting President of the Senate, was shot by Melchor Montoya, the Sergeant of his guard. The crime was to be the first act of a revolution, but Montoya was deserted by his confederates.

SOME OF THE FAMOUS DEAD.

The longest Papal reign in history was ended on Feb. 7 by the death, in his eighty-sixth year, of Giovanni Maria Mastai, who was proclaimed Pope Pius IX. on June 17, 1846. During the year also died Cardinals Berardi, Franchi, St. Marc, Sorsio, and Cullen. Last in the list of deceased religious rulers is Muley-Hassan, who succeeded by Muley-Abas as "Absolute Ruler of True Believers and Sultan of Morocco." On Jan. 9 died Vittorio Emanuele, the first King of united Italy. A too brief royal life was sadly ended on June 26 by the death of the young, amiable, and lovely Mercedes, cousin and wife of Alfonso, King of Spain. The blind and music-loving King George, of Hanover, whose reign of 15 years was ended in 1866 by the annexation of his kingdom by Austria, died on June 12, and Francis Charles Joseph, who in 1848 abandoned his claims to the throne of Austria in favor of his son, the present Emperor, died on March 8. On Aug. 22 died Christina, a shameless, scheming Bourbon, who was at one time Queen of Spain, and who will always be responsible for all the evils flowing from the disputed succession to the Spanish throne. The most distinguished of the English statesmen who have died during the year is Lord John Russell (May 28). The Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, the second daughter and third child of Queen Victoria, died of diphtheria on Dec. 14. Death has been busy among public men on this side the ocean also. On March 2 he died Benjamin F. Wade, on Feb. 11 died Gideon Welles. The Navy of the United States was impoverished during the year Commodore Jackson (Aug. 3), Graham (March 16), and Spicer (Nov. 29), and Rear-Admirals Hoff (Christmas Day) and Paulding (Oct. 20). Bayard Taylor, Minister to Germany, died at Berlin on Dec. 19, in his fifty-third year. In January died Judge A. S. Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court. Senator F. W. Tobey died on May 5. On June 7 died Judge W. F. Allen, and on Nov. 30 Lyman Trainin, lawyer, Attorney-General, and Congressman. Gen. T. S. Dakin died on May 13. He was well known as a rifle shot. G. S. Appleton, the publisher, died on July 8. John Morrissey died May 1. William M. Tweed died April 12. William Cullen Bryant died on June 12. Finally may be mentioned the deaths of Messrs. Cotton, Hopkins, O'Brien, and Reese, four California millionaires, whose nearly fabulous fortunes, gained almost within a decade, equally dazzle the dependent with the possibilities of their future and dis-

DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

The record of the disasters of 1878 is an appalling one. On Sept. 3 the iron screw collier Bywell Castle crashed into the slightly-built excursion steamer Princess Alice, as both were rounding the bend of the Thames at Tripcock's Point, and sank her almost instantly. Exactly how many lives were lost will never be known. Seven hundred is a low estimate, and as the majority were women and children out for a day's pleasure, the collision is certainly the most distressing affair in marine history. The report of the official inquiry declared that the collision was caused by the bad and careless steering of the Princess Alice. On March 25 the Enrydice capsized in a squall off Dunnoe, Isle of Wight, as she was within a half hour of her anchorage, and carried down, in sight of their homes, 300 lads who were being trained for the British Navy. There were but two survivors; but happily their testimony established that the disaster was due solely to the danger of the sea. The German Navy also suffered a severe loss. On the last day of May a squadron was engaged in naval manœuvring in the English Channel when the Queen Kurfirst struck and sank the Koenig Wilhelm as they were wearing ship to avoid a merchantman. Two hundred and ninety lives were lost, including 13 officers. The verdict attributed the collision to a "mistake" of the Koenig Wilhelm's helmsman. On the night of Nov. 25 the iron bark Moei Eilain ran down and sank the Pommerania, one of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American Line. About 50 lives were lost by this collision. Seventeen lives were lost by the collision on Oct. 31, of Tuscarg Light, between the National Line steam-ship Helvetia and the British cutter Fanny, and about 150 by the Byzantine-Rinaldo collision in the Dardanelles on the night of Dec. 18. At home, there were but few notable marine disasters. On the 31st of January, in the same southern gale which caused the loss of seven lives at Manhattan Beach by sweeping several houses into Sheepshead Bay, the Metropolis, bound to Paris, went ashore on Currituck Beach, on the North Carolina coast, and about 20 miles north of the scene of the wreck of the ill-fated Haron. Ninety-one lives were lost. Murder or manslaughter, however, are the only words properly descriptive of the loss of 15 lives by the explosion of the Adelphi's boilers on the 29th of September, near Gregory's Point, in Long Island Sound. On the inquest it was shown that the boiler needed patching within a month after its inspection, and that it exploded within a month after the repair. The iron of the boiler was only one-half the reported thickness, and near the rupture it was actually only one-thirty-second of an inch thick. Twenty lives were lost by the collision, on Dec. 1, between the Mississippi river steamers Cotton Valley and Charles Morgan; and 36 by the foundering, on Dec. 10, of the Emily B. Souder, on her trip from New York City to Kingston, Jamaica. A shocking disaster, which cannot be called an accident, was the collision on Oct. 8 of an excursion train on the Old Colton Railroad with a freight train, which was being switched. Twenty-two persons were killed, and 120 were wounded. The inquest found the conductors of both trains and the engineer of one guilty of negligence, and, as one conductor testified that he was switching his train because he "supposed" the excursion train had passed, and when he saw it approaching, sent out no signals because he "supposed" the engineer had done so, he was held and indicted, but has not yet been punished, for manslaughter. The accident is estimated to cost the railroad company \$325,000. Another engineer, employed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Company, whose watch was slow, but who "supposed" he had time to go on, killed 15 persons by dashing his train into another on Aug. 7. The list of railroad accidents may be closed by mentioning the loss of 14 lives by the breaking, under an excursion train, of the bridge over the Farmington River, on the line of the Connecticut Western Railroad. The accident occurred on Jan. 18, and it is not yet certain whether the bridge broke because it was not originally strong enough or because it had been suffered to decay, or whether the accident was not caused by train-wreckers. An explosion of fire-damp in the Abercorn Colliery, South Wales, on Sept. 11, caused 261 deaths. On Oct. 11 the audience of the Colosseum Theatre, Liverpool (Eng.), in their mad rush for escape from the building at a careless or malicious, but entirely groundless, alarm of fire trampled 37 of their number to death.

OTHER CRIMES OF THE YEAR.

On Oct. 14, the jury in the Jesse Billings murder case declared that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood 11 to 1 for acquit-

tal. Mrs. Billings was shot in the head through the window of her sitting-room, in Northumberland, on the evening of June 4. On June 1, Rev. G. B. Vought, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City, was acquitted of attempting to poison his wife. He endeavored to resume his professional position, but resigned in a few weeks. Rev. E. H. Hayden, Pastor of the Methodist Church of Madison, Conn., is another clergyman who has fallen under suspicion of taking life, the alleged motive in his case being his desire to conceal his relations with Mary E. Stannard, who was found in a lot near her father's house, in the town named, with her throat cut and her brains dashed out with a stone. Mr. Hayden was "acquitted" in his examination before Justice Wilcox, but was subsequently indicted, and remains untried. In a series of confessions, extending through the first days of November, W. W. Bishop, of Norwich, alleged that he poisoned his wife, who died in February, and that Mrs. C. H. Cobb, Jr., poisoned her husband, who died in June, in order that these living obstacles to the gratification of their illegal love might be removed. He bravely laid the chief guilt on Mrs. Cobb, but their respective crimes have not yet been legally passed upon. The third Connecticut case involved the killing at Bridgeport of "Stuttering Jack," who was shot, and died by Mrs. Alexander and Frank E. Bassett, in order that they might sell his body for dissection. She was convicted and sentenced to prison for life, but Bassett remains untried. On July 3 Benjamin Hunter was convicted of having killed on Jan. 23 J. M. Armstrong, the alleged motive being to procure possession of \$26,000 insurance on Armstrong's life, the policies for which stood in Hunter's favor. Hunter's appeal is still pending. On the 1st day of August R. H. Smith, a Police officer, of Jersey City, was found beaten to death in bed. His wife declared that he had been killed by her side without her knowledge, but the verdict on the inquest charged her with the crime, and she now lies in jail awaiting trial. On Dec. 18 John Kehoe, the king of the Mollie Maguire, was hanged for the murder of F. W. S. Langdon, in 1872.

OTHER THINGS WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

The yellow fever epidemic of the year was one of the worst in history. Although the point is disputed, it seems probable that it was introduced into New Orleans on the Souder, and it was certainly carried up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers by the tug John Porter, which left New Orleans on July 25. In New Orleans there were 526 deaths in the first week of September; in Memphis, in the second week, there were 687 deaths. Smaller towns, notably Grenada and Holly Springs (Miss.), were depopulated. The total number of cases throughout the Southern States was about 100,000, and of deaths, 20,000. The epidemic is now being investigated in its scientific aspects by committees from each House of Congress, by representatives from the States, and by a commission headed by Dr. S. M. Bemis, and appointed by Surgeon-General Woodworth, at the suggestion of the Public Health Association. That body warmly discussed a report of the commission's progress at its sessions on Nov. 19, 20, 21, and 22. On Feb. 11, the notorious woman, Anna Lohman, generally known as Mme. Restell, was arrested by Anthony Comstock, and on April 1 she ended her career by cutting her throat with a carving-knife in a bath-tub in her Fifth-avenue residence, New York City. On Nov. 10 six hotels and 20 colleges were burned at Cape May, N. J., involving a loss of \$400,000. On March 25, a fire at Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, destroyed property worth \$1,000,000. On June 6, Colgate's factory, in Jersey City, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$300,000. On Aug. 9, a tornado swept through Wallingford, Conn., destroying \$150,000 worth of property, and injuring upward of 100 persons, of whom 32 were killed outright. On June 1, a scarcely less destructive cyclone visited Richmond, Mo.

LESS DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE VISITED RICHMOND, MO.

On Oct. 2 the City of Glasgow Bank failed, with liabilities of \$66,000,000, and a deficit of \$31,954,915. The bank had 55,000 depositors, but they will probably all be repaid in full by the operation of the Scotch law, making shareholders in Scotch banks liable for the bank's debts to an unlimited extent. Consequently, it is the shareholders who will suffer most, and of the whole \$1,350 nearly all will be financially ruined. One hundred and fifty firms and two banks—the West of England and South Wales District and the Caledonian—have already suspended. The case of the Caledonian Bank is one of peculiar hardship. It owned four \$100 shares of the Glasgow Bank, upon which it estimated its share of "calls" to be \$3,000. That sum was tendered to the Glasgow liquidators, who refused to return a receipt in full. An offer of the Caledonian's paid-up capital, or \$150,000, was received by the answer that it would be applied "on account," but that a release from all demands upon those four \$100 shares would not be given unless the managers of the Caledonian Bank would pay to the liquidators its whole nominal capital of \$600,000. Then the Caledonian Bank failed, although its own affairs were upon the soundest basis.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OPENED ON MAY 1 AND CLOSED ON NOV. 10.

The Paris Exposition opened on May 1 and closed on Nov. 10. The total receipts were 12,658,746 francs. Seven hundred and fifty prizes were awarded to Americans. This number of prizes is larger, proportionally, than the awards to any other nation, and exceeds the total number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1867 or the Vienna Exposition of 1873. During the Summer months Idaho was ravaged by a band of 2,000 Bannock, Piute, and Klamath Indians, of whom about 700 were warriors, and who seem to have been fairly starved into hostility. The campaign against them lasted about 90 days. On Sept. 9 a band of 90 Cuyeyose warriors marched northward through Kansas, marking their way by robbery and murders. They were nearly all captured by the end of October, but not until they had killed some 40 settlers with carbine rifles which they had captured at the Ouster massacre, and which they had been permitted to keep.

DRAINAGE.

Nearly every farm can be improved in some manner by drainage. The Western country has been seized with a draining fever. This is an intermittent fever, and one that comes and goes. It is noteworthy that a convention of tile-makers was recently held in Indiana, at which all the actual and many of the imaginary benefits of thorough draining were very fully discussed, of course, with much fervor. It is a truth that tile-draining lands often benefits the tile-makers more than the farmers. Expenditures should be thoroughly well thought over before they are made and the money irretrievably spent. Rows of farms may be drained, at a great cost. Some wet lands may be drained perfectly well without a single tile, and although the tile-makers may take advantage of a popular excitement and encourage it, yet those who buy the tile may at least take their share of the discussion and look well into the matter before they spend their money.

PROF. EBERHART'S DR. SCHWENNER'S TEST.

Prof. Eberhart, of Dr. Schwenner's test, find that the air within an extensive mountain forest contains in Summer almost double the portion of carbonic acid in the air over the open country. On the other hand, forest soil is in Summer very much poorer in carbonic acid than the soil of the open fields, and the amount in the latter rises with elevation of temperature much more rapidly than does that in the former. The dissolving of carbon in the soil seems to be, as its quantity appears to vary greatly in places close to each other.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICES.
Winston—Office hours from 6:30 A. M. to 7:30 o'clock, P. M. Office open from 7 to 8 o'clock, A. M. Sundays. Railroad Mail closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 4:15 P. M., arrives at 12:30 A. M.
Mount Airy Mail closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 7 o'clock, 1 A. M. Due every day, at 6 P. M.
Madison Mail closes every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Due every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M.
The Mail for Richmond Hill, Fulton and Huntville leave from Salem office as follows:—Huntville Mail, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 A. M. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Fulton Mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville, closes every Friday at 6:30 A. M., due every Saturday by 2 P. M.
Richmond Hill Mail, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Friday and Monday, at 6 A. M., due every Saturday and Tuesday by 8 P. M.
Mail for Salem closes every day, as indicated by arrival of Mt. Airy and Madison mails.

ARRIVAL OF A. WALKER, P. M.

Salem—Office hours from 6:30 o'clock, A. M., to 5:30 P. M., and one hour after the R. R. mail is open during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday, the office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SMOKE, P. M.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church, Winston, Rev. P. J. Carraway, pastor. Services twice a week. Preaching Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 8 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. The Sunday School meets every Sabbath at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist Precept a Church, Winston, Rev. R. H. Wills, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.
Presbyterian Church, Winston, Rev. F. H. Johnson, pastor. Services every Sabbath morning and evening, by the pastor. Sabbath School meets at 8 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
Baptist Church, Winston, Rev. H. A. Brown, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and at 4 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Episcopal Church, Winston. No Church but services held in the Male Academy. Rev. Mr. Bynum, the last Sabbath in each month. Preaching beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 4 P. M.
Moravian Church, Salem, Rev. Ed. Ronthaler, pastor. Services every Sabbath. Morning bell rings at 9:45, A. M., and evening commences promptly at 10, A. M. Services, bell rings at 6:45, P. M., and services commence at 7 P. M. Sunday School meets at 1 o'clock, p. m.
Moravian Church, colored, Salem. Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSchweizer preaches the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month. Rev. Lewis Hege, col. preaches every Sunday night.
Methodist Church, colored, Winston, Rev. L. B. Gibson, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 4, P. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

WINSTON CHAPTER NO. 24 of Royal Arch Masons meets in the Masonic Hall at Winston each first and third Friday night of every month.

H. T. BARNSON, High Priest.

C. S. HAUSER, Sec.

Salem Lodge No. 289, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Hall over Siddall's Store first Thursday night in every month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

C. FOOTE, W. M.

J. E. BUTNER, Sec'y.
Salem Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, in the Hall over Siddall's Store.

H. S. SHELTZ, N. G.

W. A. WALKER, Secretary.
WINSTON LODGE NO. 167, A. F. & A. M., meets second Saturday night of each month, and on Tuesday night in Superior Court and on the Anniversaries of the Holy St. John.

S. D. FRANKLIN, W. M.

S. H. SMITH, Secretary.
Salem Encampment, No. 20, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall over Siddall's Store.

DR. V. O. THOMPSON, C. P.

C. A. FOOTE, Scribe.
Salem Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, meets every Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock, in the Hall over Siddall's Store.

W. C. VOGLER, C. C.

Jno. H. SHELTZ, K. of R. S.
Winston Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. G. T., meets in Winston every Thursday night, at 7 o'clock, over Thompson's Drug Store.

J. Q. A. BARNAM, W. C. T.

OFFICIAL BOARD—WINSTON.

A. B. GORTRELL, Mayor.
C. Hamlin, Treasurer.
OWN COMMISSIONERS—J. A. Blitting, W. P. Henley, T. J. Brown, S. Beyerly, P. W. Dalton, P. A. Wilson, C. Hamlin.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES—J. C. MILLER, JESSE EIGHT, and L. H. JONES.

Street Committees—J. A. Blitting, P. A. Wilson, W. P. Henley.
Chief of Police—W. T. Fiohl.

COMMISSIONERS—FOURTH COUNTY.

A. E. Conrad, Chairman; Thos. J. Wilson and T. J. Valentine.
The Board meets the first Monday in every month, at the Court House.

A. E. HOLTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

YADKINVILLE, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF BERRY, YADKIN, DAVIE, and FORNEY.

All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.