State Library

A Democratic Family Newspaper for the people. Devoted to the industrial development of Piedmont North Carolina.

The Western Sentinel.

THE SENTINEL circulates throughout Piedmont and Northwestern Carolina and has no superior in this section as an advertising medium.

Wm. F. BURBANK, Manager.

A NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE, IN THE STATE AND OUT OF IT

SUBCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR

VOL. XXXVI. No. 21. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892. PRICE 5 CENTS.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. — Late United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St N .Y

SCHOULER'S

Millinery Establishment

With the opening of the New Year, the Millinery Department has been moved to the Racket Store and hereafter all goods in this line will be found here. In addition we have a beautiful display of Japanese ware, stamped goods, ruching, lunch baskets, initial letters, silk scarfs furs, and 1,000 pieces of ribbons.

BROWN'S

PALACE DRUG-STORE

IN

The Hanes Building

Offers everything in the drug line at low prices. The stock is large and varied and the quality of our goods cannot be surpassed.

We offer the finest line of domestic and foreign cigars ever shown in Winston.

We make wholesale prices to country merchants and others buying in large quantities.

Your friends,

BROWN & BROWN

Saboroso

Cigars.

We have been handling Saboroso cigars for about two years. We find that they run more in form, and give better satisfaction to our customers than any other cigar we have ever sold.

When you buy these once, you can come again feeling confident that you will get a cigar just as good as the last.

Our trade on them is canstantly increasing.

Try one and you will be convinced.

ASHCRAFT & OWENS,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS.

ATTACKED BY A LIONESS.

Minnie Merrick, a Circus Girl, Seriously Injured

WHILE RIDING IN THE LION'S CAGE.

On Fifth Street at 11 on Saturday Morning—One of the Showmen Saves the Woman's Life—Miss Merrick Knocked Down and Badly Bruised Up; Also Bitten by Lioness.

Minnie Merrick, of Miles Orton's Circus, while riding in the lion cage lastSaturday was attacked by a lioness and painfully if not seriously injured.

The show people had started out on their parade. They were coming over on Fifth street, and it was between Vine and Sycamore that the lioness rushed upon the woman.

Miss Merrick had nothing but a small riding whip with which to protect herself. She was therefore at the mercy of the vicious animal which knocked her out of her chair with his paw. He made two strokes on her head, one of which inflicted a gash, about a quarter of an inch deep across the back of her neck. The lioness also grabbed at her right jaw with his mouth. Miss Merrick being very fleshy, however, only the skin was cut.

The affair caused a great deal of excitement and in a few minutes a large crowd was gathered at the scene.

A SENTINEL reporter had a talk with the manager of the show. He said that the lioness was made mad by boys and men poking sticks through the cage. He is of the opinion that had not one of the male keepers been near by the animal would have torn the woman to pieces in a few minutes. This man ran up to the cage and hollowed at the lioness which turned away from her prey and ran back into her corner.

Miss Merrick was immediately taken out of the cage and carried into a tenant house owned by J. H. Pierce on Fifth street, next to the store of A. Huband. Dr. Lott was summoned at once to dress the wounds. Upon examination he found several small wounds on her head. He sewed up the large gash. He reports the injuries quite serious but thinks that they will not prove fatal unless blood poisoning sets in.

Miss Merrick was removed to her room in the railroad car where she was resting quietly this afternoon. She has been traveling with Mr. Orton for the past four years, and has been riding in the cage with the lioness nearly all that time. This is the first time an attack has ever been made upon her. Some of the show people suggested before starting out this morning that she take a pitchfork or something of the kind for protection. She thought nothing of the suggestion as she had been in the cage so many times with nothing but her small whip.

The lioness is nine years of age and one of the show men says that she has always been very docile. However she has made several attacks before on the keepers while they were teasing her at the winter quarters.

JUDGE FURCHES.

He Passes Through Winston and Talks to a Sentinel Reporter.

Judge D. M. Furches, of Statesville, the man whom the Republicans put up at Raleigh last week for Governor, passed through Winston Thurday en route for Wilkesboro to attend the Superior Court which is in session there.

A SENTINEL reporter was introduced to the Judge at the train as it stopped here ten minutes at 11:30that morning. In reply to a question Judge Furches said:

"I am going up to Wilkesboro to look after some important business in the courts. I shall return home in a day or two and arrange my business so as to devote my entire time to the Republican party until the election."

"How was the convention," was asked.

"It was more largely attended than any Republican convention held this year. It passed off harmoniously, with the exception of Loge Harris' speech in opposition to a State ticket. Nobody, however, paid any attention to what he said."

"How do you regard the present political outlook in North Carolina?" asked the reporter.

I think the Republicans have the best showing of electing their ticket they have had for years. Of course I can not tell what the future may bring forth. The Democrats, it is true, have the advantage of the Republicans in some respects. They have a great many more newspapers and speakers in the State."

The Judge looked happy and smiled as though it would "do him good and help him too" to be Governor of North Carolina. From the tone of his conversation, however, the reporter does not believe Judge Furches would be willing to stake many dollars on his election.

THE ZINZENDORF.

A New Manager Takes Charge of the Hotel.

L. W. Scoville assumed management of the Hotel Zinzendorf last Saturday. Mr. Scoville was formerly of Lynchburg, Va., his native place. He has been connected with the Kimball House (old and new) of Atlanta, Duval and Everett at Jacksonville and other Florida houses.

Mr. Scoville is a gentleman of pleasant ways and large experience. The only change for the present will be the substitution of male for female waiters, and this is done with much reluctance.

Only Four Brandy Distilleries.

A deputy revenue officer makes a report to the effect that there are only four brandy distilleries in operation in his territory in this section. Usually in former years there have been about thirty distilleries at this season of the year. The general scarcity of fruit is the cause of the small number this year.

SALEM AND VICINITY.

Reminiscenses of the Town From 1828 to the Present Time.

The following is a portion of the fourth paper which appeared in the Salem Press today on the "Reminiscenses of Salem and Vicinity," from the pen of Augustus Fogle:

The next house is likewise noted. Here Mr. Christian Blum resided. In 1827 he founded the Weekly Gleaner, a newspaper that developed into the People's Press, and is the only paper published in the place. The widely popular Blums' Almanac, also begun by him, and like the paper, carried on later by his sons, L. V. and E. T. Blum, has been published regularly for 64 years, and both paper and Almanac are so firmly grounded in the affections of the people of the place, that they could scarcely do without them. In 1892 Messrs. Crist & Keehln, employees of the establishment, purchased the whole business and while removing it to the Belo House, still carry it on in the good old way.

Mr. Samuel Shultz, a shoemaker, lived next door. Then came the Charles Bagge house built originally by Mr. C. Vogler. Charles was the son of Traugott Bagge, and removed from Salem because he refused to consult the lot in his marriage. He erected a dwelling and storehouse in Charlestown, as the place south of Salem was named after him. When he later came back to town, the name was change dto Waughtown. To the Academy girls he was familiarly known as "Daddy Bagge." Being wealthy and kind-hearted, he took upon himself the duty of conducting visitors to the school and about the town, notifying the Principal when patrons arrived at the hotel, escorting girls to and from the hotel when visited by parents and friends. His daughter, Miss Lucinda Bagge, had all her father's love for the school, and after her teaching days were over, in spite of her crippled hands, she assisted wherever she could. Mr. Rudolph Crist occupied the house after Mr. Bagge, and later, Francis Meller, a confectioner and baker.

The John Vogler premises stand next. He was a good man, active in Sunday-school work, and in home missions. The Mt. Bethel mission in Virginia was founded by him and Mr. V. N. Zevely. Mr. Vogler was a jeweller, and had a prosperous business. One of his daughters married Mr. Francis Fries, and the other Rev. E. Senseman, who went as minister to West Salem, Ill. There his wife died in 1856, and in 1858 her remains were brought by A. Fogle, by private conveyance and interred in the Salem graveyard.

Mr. Vogler's son, E. A. Vogler, was also a prominent man in church work. He owned a store and later a shoe factory. He also built the large brick store house, occupied this summer by Lassiter's Racket Store. The house just south of this large brick store was originally the church store, of which we spoke earlier. A grocery is now kept there by D. R. Brendle.

A two-story frame building was erected north of this one by the Church, and used as a temperance hall, for the museum, etc., and later Dr. Zevely kept the postoffice and a drug-store on the first floor. The town commissioners met up stairs for many years. The house is now used for tenants, mostly widows.

The Widow's House is another Church institution, and was originally built for a Brother's House, in 1760, 3 years after the founding of Salem. It was also used for the Boys School till they had a regular establishment. An addition was built to the house in 1786. The dormitory of this Brother's House was in the south end of the third floor, and one of them, walking in his sleep, fell out of a third story window, and strange to say, he was not injured. In digging a cellar for their house the caving in of the soil killed one of the workmen, Kremser; from his death a local ghost story arose, that of the "little red man," as he was called from the cap and red blouse which he wore. Like all ghostly legends they vanish before electric lights and street railways.

The chapel of the Brothers occupied the second floor of the south end; this was later used as a Concert Hall, the only one which the place had for a long while. Here, too, the Salem Museum originated under the active hands of Rev. F. R. Holland, J. W. Friebele and others. They stuffed birds, collected and exchanged curiosities with missionaries, &c., and thus collected a fair amount of treasures. The Museum, like Noah's weary dove, wandering up and down, till it at length found rest in its present location. For a time it was in the old parsonage, then in the house below the Home, then in the house above the racket store, and lastly in the Music Hall and Museum combined.

The Brothers owned a number of useful industries:—a dairy, which stood in the meadow just back of the garden, was theirs; so, too, a slaughter house, which is still in existance, the old rock house where the Peterson brothers have their cabinet shop, on Shallowford street, while their Brewery was the the old yellow house beyond Mr. Edward Peterson's new residence. Besides this they had a farm which lay farther west. The Brother's house with its peculiar regulations ceased its separate existence; the brethren married as fast as they could, and the house was used for such a variety of purposes that it became a veritable allerhand's haus. Retired misisters dwelt there; an infant school was kept within its walls; the 7th room of Academy girls lived there in 1838 for a time. Gradually the widows of ministers and laymen predominated. About 1848 the last inmates from the Widows' House at the corner of Main and Bank Streets, were moved down, and of late years it has become the Widow's House.

Matthew Rights lived at the south west corner of Old Shallowford street, in a house until recently occupied by his grandson George. Mr. Rights had two sons, Zacharias and Constantine, the latter a talented scholarly man, for some time teacher of the Boys' School. Old Mr. Rights kept a candy and toy shop, which was carried on by his widow after his death. Their daughter is Mrs. Dr. Keehln, of Church street.

Then followed the houses before named as belonging to the Brothers, viz: the Dairy, Slaughter-house and Brewery; the latter was occupied for a time by old Mr. Burkhead, who carried on a chocolate and a candle manufactory: the latter was a profitable business in those days. We wonder with what surprise the old fathers would look on our gas and electric lights, accustomed as they were to the feeble light of the tallow dip, but then they have been basking meanwhile in the uncreated glory of the New Jerusalem, and electric lights might not possibly be such a surprise to them as they would have been when they walked amid earth-born mists and vapors.

Mr. Burkhardt and Mr. Peterson had, in their younger days, gone as missionaries to the Cherokee Indians in the upper part of Georgia. After the old Brewery came a stretch of cornfield, until you reached the Levering house on the hill, where later Mr. Levin Brietz lived, and his son Albert after him at the present time.

On the north side of Old Shallowford street, stood a number of shops. Mr. Emanuel Shober had a law office; a German, Hulthine by name, had a shoe shop till he moved back of the church and put up a cigar factory which later became the Bagge house. On the corner where Spaugh's grocery store now is, stood the fourth house erected in Salem, and later occupied by various persons as Emanuel Shober, William Leinback, &c. Mr. Douthit's establishment was used by a number of shop-keepers; Phillip Laughenour had a taylor shop, James Fisher a candy shop, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Bresing, a very old couple from Bethabara, lived in the next house. Then Wm. Boner had a store, which later was carried on by Thomas Boner and L. N. Clinard. They were followed by J. L. Fulkerson, and he by T. B. Douthit. The postoffice was likewise kept here for a time till removed to the Hunter block.

The Schroeters lived next; their only daughter was Mrs. Thos. Pfohl. When Mr. Schroeter died, Benjamin Warner, from Pennsylvania, moved there and made cigars. His two sons, Rev. Samuel and Prof. Massah Warner are well known. The house now occupied by the Misses Butner was first known as the Levering hourse, then as Mr. Kreuser's, and lastily, J. L Fulkerson's.

Henry Leinbach, a shoemaker, the father of the present Leinbacks, lived in the house now owned by his youngest son, Henry.

The house on the site of that of Dr. A. Butner was used as a Widow's House till 1846; then it was torn down. The new houses was used as a branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, I. G. Lash, cashier, till after the late war, when our whole banking system was placed on a different footing and the Wachovia Bank removed to Winston.

The next house, on the site of Fries' store, was the third house built in Salem. The lower floor was occupied by the minister's family, while the second floor was the prayer hall of the congregation until the Congregation House was ready for use. Mr. Meinung resided there for some time. He had charge of the Land Office, was a surveyor and Justice of the Peace. His sons were William, an eminent scholar but peculiar, as men of genius usually are, then Henry, Edwin and Alexander, with two daughters, Mrs. A. Shaffner and Lisetta, a teacher of the Academy, who died in 1855 Mr. Fries later purchased the house, and it has been used as a store ever since.

The old Fries house, the second built in Salem, and still in existence, stood next door. Mr. Fries had a grocery store for years; he also owned a number of slaves, who mostly lived on a large farm, around where the Davis School and Zinzendorf Hotel now stand. On this farm lay the celebrated "dachstein" (roofstone), where the first brethren under Frederick William de Marshall were sheltered in 1765, when they selected the site of Salem, and until they could build a house. This huge granite boulder cropped up out of the ground, and on the east side was at least 10 or 12 feet high, while on the west side the overhanging rock formed a sort of cave, a secure shelter, where they lodged and kept their belongings. This stone was as important as a relic of the past as the famous Plymouth Rock was to the early New England settlers, but it was blasted into fragments by order of E. Belo to build the daw which now furnishes the power for the Winston Water Works. This rock lay in what is now West Winston, near the residence of Mr. Vernon Long. The spot ought to be marked by some memorial stone or tablet.

TO BE CONTINUED.

TO STUDY THE BIBLE.

The Work of D. L. Moody, the Evangelist.

Mr. Moody's Bible Institue in Chicago is making great preparations for the coming winter and next year, with especial reference to the need there will be for aggressive Christian work among the vast crowds who will visit the Fair. Two new stories upon the main building are about completed. These will afford accommodations for one hundred additional men. Mr. Moody, himself, expects to spend a large proportion of the year '93 in Chicago, and is trying to secure leading men from the old country and America to preach the Gospel in English and other languages, and also to give instructions in the Institute, in addition to the regular corps of teachers.

Those who enter the school in October, or as soon after that as possible, will have the best opportunities in the work. In accepting applicants, preference will, of course be given to those expecting to stay throughout the year. None are admitted but such as are preparing for some form of Christian work.

It seems likely that more room will have to be provided for the Women's Department in order to accept all the promising applicants.

Special attention will be paid to the work of the Musical Department of the Institute. It is proposed to gather and train a large male choir, to sing at the services to be held during the World's Fair, and extra privileges will be granted to pupils having exceptionally good voices, who will remain during that period. The musical terms begin the first Tuesdays of October, January, April and July.

All inquiries regarding any of the Departments should be addressed to Bible Institute, 80 Institute Place, Chicago Ill.

A movement is on foot to start a daily paper at Hickory, N. C.

FOR A NATIONAL PARK.

The Devastation of Timber Lands Demands Forest Preserves.

WOODMAN, SPARE THOSE TREES.

North Carolina Has Splendid Forests, But they are Being Ruthlessly Destroyed—Unless Steps are Soon Taken to Preserve Them, They Will be Only a Recollection of the Past.

From the New York Observer]

The wholesale devastation of the timber lands of the country emphasizes the importance of establishing and maintaining permanent forest preserves, and of a more economical disposal of that part of the public forest domain which it may not be necessary to reserve. Only recently the Mt. Shasta tract of timber land, containing 28,000 acres, of twenty square miles, was sold to a lumber company, and its beautiful trees, some of them three hundred feet high and ten feet through the base, will, of course, find their way to the saw mills. The Mt. Shasta region has been called the keystone of California scenery, and its great forests can never be reproduced, but neither the government nor the timber speculators have any sentiment about trees and the lands have, presumably gone for a mere song. But it is not alone in the West that the spoilation of the forests is in progress; the forest tracks on the Big Smoky and contiguous ranges, in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee, containing trees as beautiful and valuable as those in California, and of more varied kinds, are rapidly disappearing under the woodman's axe. The changing altitudes of this central region and its temperate climate are favorable to the growth of splendid trees, and the greatest and most perfect oaks, ashes, hickories and hemlocks to be found the country over are to be seen on the slopes and in the valleys of the mountain ranges. But the destruction goes on there as elsewhere: the more immediately marketable varieties of timber have already been cut down in many localities, and the forest which a decade ago was practically unbroken, is now detted with saw mills and tanneries, and given over to the lumbermen.

A like process is being applied to the remoter valleys of the Smoky range, and unless early measures are taken for the permanent reservation of designated areas, the total destruction of this interesting and extensive forest tract is plainly inevitable. In the Adirondack region the spoliation of the woods has been going on comparatively unchecked for years, though, happily, the bill passed by the New York Legislature this year providing that the state may consolidate its present holdings either by sale or purchase, promises to result in an extensive and permanent forest preserve. The State now owns about 900,000 acres in the Adirondacks, nearly one-half of which consists of isolated tracts on the edge of the forest, but it is believed that these can be sold or exchanged for others near to the main body of state lands, and a great preserve thus be created. The importance of such preserves to the country at large can hardly be overestimated, the proper irrigation of the soil depending largely upon the retention by forests at the head waters of rivers and streams of the rainfall and the melting snow. Such retention secures an equable flow of water, and precludes inundations and droughts, and so has a direct influence on agriculture, the navigability of rivers, and, consequently, on the growth of population and the prosperity of the nation. Moreover, according to a recent bulletin of the Land Commissioner, the annual value of the wood material of all sorts consumed in the United States is placed at $1,000,000,000 thus exceeding ten times the value of the gold and silver output, three times the annual product of all mineral and coal mines put together, and three times the value of the wheat crop.

Such a source of national wealth is well worth conserving, and with the lawless spoliation now going on in many quarters, gives force to the recommendation of the commissioner for the immediate reservation of all public forest lands with a view to the permanent reservation of certain areas and the subsequent sale of the remainder under better conditions The action of the Fifty-first Congress in authorizing the President to reserve by proclamation public forest lands in any State or territory has done much to remedy existing evils and to extend the forest preserve, but the better plan is for the present to withdraw everything for permanent reservation or reappraisement. The present Congress will do something to improve its record for wise legislation if, when it assembles next winter, it makes the preservation of the public forest domain one of its earliest cares, and takes measures for securing by purchase blocks of the great forest of the Southern Alleghenies and the Redwood forest of the Pacific coast for a national reservation.

FROM WADESBORO TO WINSTON.

The New Railroad to be Built by the Atlantic Coast Line.

The Weldon correspondent of the Richmond Times writes as follows about a new railroad line in which Winston-Salem people are interested:

The road which the Atlantic Coast Line will build from Wadesboro to Winston, it is learned will run through Stanley, Rowan and Davidson into Forsyth. The distance to be traversed will be nearly one hundred miles, and it will cross nearly the entire State, Anson county in which is Wadesboro, being on the Southermost tier of counties, and Forsyth, where Winston is situated, being but one county removed from the Virginia line. The road will run through a magnificent country which has been pierced by but one other road, the North Carolina and will be with the Cheraw and Wadesboro Raleigh at Wadesboro, the connection road, at Lexington with the North Carolina, and at Winston with the N. W. N. C. and the Roanoke & Southern.

PUGILISM POPULAR.

Washingtonians Take More Interest in Prize Fights than Politics.

Special Correspondence of The Sentinel.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—If Benjamin Franklin ever dreamed of the scene on Pennsylvania avenue last Wednesday evening, when a yelling, howling mob of 15,000 people crowded that historic thoroughfare to read the story of John L. Sullivan's waning star, as told on canvass, he doubtless would have left a last request that old Stilson Hutchins, formerly proprietor of the Post, be restrained from presenting his statue to the City of Washington.

The statue stands upon one of those triangles which relieve the Avenue of the monotony of continuous lines of walls, and directly in front of the Post building. No newspaper could desire a more favorable place for displaying election returns or war news, and as the white canvass behind the marble figure of Franklin recorded Corbett's triumphs, the mob surged and yelled, totally oblivious of the fact that the great philosopher ever lived. "John L." and "Gentleman Jim" are, in this progressive day, much greater men—from a Washington point of view.

PUGILISM STILL POPULAR.

The man who believes that pugilism has had its day in America should have seen that crowd. Washingtonians naturally take great interest in politics, but no such crowd as that which waited and watched for the news of the great fight ever read election returns from a bulletin board in this city.

With the cholera in the lower bay at New York, the pugilistic carnival at New Orleans, and the coming of the Grand Army so near at hand, Washington has found but little time this week to devote to politics. There has been but little here to indicate that a campaign is actually in progress. The preparations for the entertainment of the old "vets" are being rushed on a big scale, and Washington expects a good part of the country to dump itself into the District to witness the most imposing peace pageant of modern times. The memorable review of '65 will be repeated, but alas, without the great leaders who led them into battle. The commander of an Indiana brigade, who was one of the victorious throng, will review the pageant, as President of the United State.

The city is already beginning to put on her gala attire.

THE BLUE COAT'S UTOPIA.

The pension office, the blue coat's Utopia, is to be dressed with double diligence and practically surrendered during the week to the men in whose interests it is conducted. There are about 4,000 old soldiers in the government employ in the different departments, about 600 of them in the pension office. So it is easily seen that there will be a ten day's reunion and not much work.

The beautiful plat known as the White lot is already covered with tents and the school houses will be filled with cots. In all 50,000 veterans have already been provided sleeping quarters free of cost.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The advance guard is arriving in the person of the long haired medicine men, the glib tongued street fakir, the esteemed pick-pocket and the all round thug. Washington has an eye on the dollars in the patriotic love of the old soldier and he may expect to shell out for the privilege of seeing the sights of the capital of the Nation which he is alleged to have saved. All this show and noise is after all, largely a matter of practical business, and when it comes down to the fine point of dollars and cents Washington will win the race for getting the most for the least value and by the least effort. That's the way she thrives.

CHAS. I. STEWART.

HON. JESSE J. YATES DEAD.

He was a Prominent Politician from the First North Carolina District.

Special Correspondence of The Seatinel.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Hon. Jesse J. Yates, ex-member of Congress from the First North Carolina district and father of Chas. M. Yates, recently of Winston, died in this city Monday afternoon at the residence of his son, Dr. William Yates. The funeral services were conducted this afternoon from Mt. Vernon Place M. E. church South by Rev. Dr. J. T. Wightman. The obsequies were attended by a large number of the North Carolina colony at the Capital. Among the pall bearers was Judge Samuel Phillips, formerly of North Carolina, and Solicitor of the Treasury Department under Grant, and for a long time a political adversary of Mr. Yates.

Mr. Yates was a member of the State Legisture of 1861 and a leader of the anti-Secessionists in that body. He was elected to Congress in '74, '76 and '78 from the First district, the last time having to contest his seat with James J. Martin who was unseated February 1, 1881. Major Yates practiced law in Washington for some time after his voluntary retirement from Congress and returned to his old home in Murfreesboro in 1890, remaining their till the failure of his health last December. He is remembered as one of the most efficient representatives North Carolina has had in Congress since the war.

CHAS. I. STEWART.

Prohibition Politics in the State.

Editor J. R. Miller is organizing Northampton county, which holds its nominating convention Sept. 6th.

Guilford county has placed a full ticket in the field headed by ex-Governor Walker for the Senate and J. R. Miller for the House.

Dr. J. M. Templeton, Prohibition nominee for Governor of North Carolina, will soon begin to stump the Western part of the State with Hon. W. G. Candler.

Dr. J. B. Cranfill, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, will speak at Asheville, September 20; Winston, September 21; Greensboro, September 22; Durham, September 23, and Raleigh, September 24.

THE HISTORY OF TOBACCO.

When Did the Practice of Chewing and Smoking First Begin?

From the Greenville Tobacco Journal.]

It is somewhat doubtful whether the use of tobacco as a narcotic was known in the old country before the discovery of America. Meyen in his Geography of Plants expresses the opinion that the smoking of tobacco is of great antiquity amongst the Chinese, because on every old sculpture he has "observed the very same tobacco pipes which are now in use." Meyen's authority, however, is greater as a botanist than as an Archæologist, and cannot be received as decisive of the antiquity of the sculptures of which he speaks. It is not improbable that the smoking of tobacco has been long practiced in China, but it is not certain. If it was so the custom did not extend amongst the neighboring nations, which, however, has been the case also as to the use of some other narcotics; whereas, on the introduction of the use of tobacco from America it rapidly extended throughout Europe and soon became extremely prevalent amongst Oriental nations.

In the present state of our knowledge no ethnological argument can be found upon the prevalence of smoking amongst the Mongolians and the American Indians. Smoking of tobacco was found by Columbus to be practiced in the West Indies, where the natives made it into cylindrical rolls, wrapped in maize-leaf. It has been prevalent from unknown antiquity amongst the American Indians as far north as Canada. With them it even has a religious character and is connected with their worship and with all their important transactions. Thus the calumet, or pipe of peace, is indispensable to the ratification of a treaty, and smoking together has even greater significance of friendship than eating together has amongst other nations.

In the belief of the ancient worshippers, the Great Spirit smelled a sweet savor as the smoke of the sacred plant ascended to the Heavens, and the homely implement of modern luxury was in their hands a sacred censer from which the hallowed vapor rose with as fitting propitiatory odors as that which perfumes the awful precincts of the cathedral altar, amid the mysteries of the church's high and holy days—Wilson's Prehistoric Man, I. 383.

The seeds of the tobacco plant were first brought to Europe by Gonzalo Hernandez de Ouiedo, who introduced it into Spain, where it was first cultivated as an ornamental plant, till Nicolo Menardes extolled it as possessed of medicinal virtues. It was introduced into Italy in 1560.

CUBAN TOBACCO.

Experiments With it in in One of the Carolinas.

From the Manufacturers Record]

If reports be true there will soon be even stronger reasons for Cuban cigar manufacturers to move to this country than the high taxes imposed upon them by the Spanish government. It is said that on the Wilcox & O'Neill plantation at Estill, S. C., sixty miles from Savannah, Mr. W. P. Wilcox has succeeded in raising some remarkably fine Havana tobacco from Uvelto Abajo seeds, which is one of the best varieties grown in Cuba. Fifteen acres were planted, but through insufficient knowledge of the proper methods of cultivation and trouble with insects the crop was small. Even with these drawbacks, however, the results have netted nearly $100 per acre. With the experience gained by this trial Mr. Wilcox thinks he can more than double his returns next year, and will give about seventy-five acres to it. The leaf has been examined by experts, who pronounce it equal to any tobacco grown in Cuba.

It may take some years to acquire a full knowledge of the methods most satisfactory for growing such a crop, and the variety may change under the new conditions of soil and climate, but the experiment is well worth trying, and even though later crops should not be of as high a grade as this first one, they will more than pay the expense of cultivation. A careful study of what is needed, coupled with the judicious use of suitable fertilizers, should at least aid in preventing any material change in quality or value of leaf.

STATE NEWS.

Miss Mattie Carden was married to R. H. Crumpler at Durham Wednesday. It was a run-away match.

Wm. Turner, of Georgia, has been placed in jail at Wilkesboro stealing Mr. Lafayette Forester's horse.

Rev. Dr. Daniel, of the First Presbyterian church, of Memphis, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church, of Raleigh.

D. C. Rhyne, of Olin township recently brought to the Statesville Landmark a cornstalk with twin ears of corn, both growing from the same joint.

Pembroke Jones, Esq., is to leave Wilmington. For this winter he is to reside in New York. As vice-psesident of the newly-constructed rice mill he is to receive a handsome salary.

T. T. Youngblood, of Steel Creek township, Mecklenburg county, found two fine horses dead in his stable recently. He thinks they were poisoned. He has not been at peace with his neighbors of late and has some law suits. He is having the stomachs of the animals analyzed for poison.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the Third party business is playing havoc with the Alliance. The Charlotte News learns that between 75 and 100 sub-Alliances in the State have gone into a state of "innocuous desuetude," rather than be forced into the Third party ranks.

The board of directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, in special session in Goldsboro, declared a two per cent dividend on the capital stock of the road, to be paid October 1st. This is the first dividend the road has ever been able to declare, and it carries $24,000 into the State treasury. W. S. Chadwick is president of the road

THE SCANDIA ARRIVES.

She Reports Thirty-Two Deaths on Board During Her Passage.

THE TOTAL OF CHOLERA CASES 133.

Deaths at Sea, 63; at Port, 20, and the Sick in Port 50—Two Deaths and Eleven New Cases on Board the Scandia, Says a Later Report—New Cases Taken to Swinburn Island.

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Sept 10.—The Hamburg-American steamer Scandia arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Byron reported thirty-two deaths in a total of 1,086 souls on board and that he was going from Swinburn Island to bring off seven additional cases.

THE GRAND TOTAL.

This makes a grand total for five ships under surveillance as follows:

Deaths at sea	63
Deaths in port	20
Sick in port	50
Total	133

MORE CASES STILL.

LATER.—Dr. Byron reported two deaths and eleven new cases on board the Scandia, making a total of 34 deaths and 18 cases. The new cases have been removed to Swinburne Island.

TYRO SHOPS COMING

To Hear Mr. Stevenson Speak on the 19th of this Month.

Correspondence of The Sentinel.]

TYRO SHOPS, N. C., Sept. 8.—A large crowd from Davidson will visit Winston on the 19th to meet the next vice-President of the United States.

William Nance, of Davidson court, and Miss Bettie Burton, of Davie county, were united in marriage at Piney church last Sunday, J. M. Bennett officiating.

Thomas Garrett, a young man, died on the 6th inst, at the residence of W. A. McBride from fever.

We had a very pleasant visit today from Master Joe and Miss Lizzie Thompson.

A great many of our people are attending court this week at Lexington, while others are busily engaged cutting and curing tobacco.

A REPUBLICAN WITHDRAWS

From the G. O. P. Before His Term of Office had Even Expired.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 8.—W. L. Lynn, a prominent Republican and clerk of the Superior court of this county, published a card announcing that he had withdrawn from the Republican party. Mr. Lynn has been a Republican all his life, and has been elected Superior court clerk twice by the Republican party, and his term of office will not expire until the 1st of December, 1894. His withdrawal will be a serious blow to the Republican party of this county, as they will have no one in the party that has taken an active part in campaign work except negroes, who are not capable of the management of the campaign.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Average is Lower Than in Any September Since 1883.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The cotton report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a lower average of the crop than in any September since 1883. The average is 76.8, against 82.7 last year. The State average for North Carolina is 76.

DR. EXUM ANGRY.

It Seems That the Republicans Made an Agreement.

SHELBY, Sept. 10.—Dr. Exum is reported to have said that the Republicans had violated their agreement in putting out a State ticket, and that he would not stay in the field and help the Republicans.

An Old Democrat.

From the Atlanta Constitution.]

Mr. Mitchell Pearce, an old Democrat of ninety-five years, walked to Cedartown the other day to register, in order that he might be able to vote the Democratic ticket at the coming elections. Mr. Pearce is an interesting character, and bears his years well. He was born in North Carolina in 1797, but his father brought him to Washington, Ga., when he was a child, and he has lived in this State ever since, serving in the war of 1812 and the two Indian wars. He cast his first ballot for President Monroe.

A Murder in Asheville.

Edward Brown and John Nowel quarreled late Wednesday night about a woman, while they were on a street near the Banner warehouse. Brown hit Nowel with a rock. Nowel picked up a rock and returned the blow. Brown's head was smashed and he died the next day. Nowel has been arrested.

Eaves is Confident.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 10.—Chairman Eaves says that he is well satisfied at the action of the convention. As chairman of the State Republican committee he has a duty to perform, and the general impression is that it was performed well and intelligently He said: "The ticket will be elected beyond doubt, at least, we think so.'

Dr. Holmes on Whittier.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 9.—On learning of Mr. Whittier's death Dr. Holmes said: "Mr. Whittier was one of the sweetest singers we ever shall have. His death was to be expected in the course of nature, but nevertheless it leaves me stunned."