

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND RELIGIOUS READING.

VOL. 8. WINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879. NO. 9.

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, 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 Hantville leave from Salem office as follows:—Huntville Mail, via Clemmons, 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 Elbaule, closes every Friday at 6:30 A. M., due every Saturday by 2 P. M.
Richmond Hill Mail, via Mount Taber, 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.
W. A. WALKER, P. M.
SALEM—Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., every week day; on Sundays, open for one hour from 7 to 8 o'clock, A. M., to admit of the delivery of the mail arriving Saturday night.
H. W. SHORT, P. M.
METHODIST CHURCH, WINSTON, REV. P. J. CURRY, pastor. Services twice a week. Preaching Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. Also, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. The Sunday School meets every Sabbath at 2 o'clock, P. M.
METHODIST P. CHURCH, WINSTON, REV. R. H. WILKS, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.
METHODIST C. 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. BRIDGES, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock, P. M.
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WINSTON. No Church services held in the Male Academy by Rev. Mr. Payne, the last Sabbath in each month. Preaching beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 4 P. M.
METHODIST CHURCH, SALEM, REV. E. I. BENTLEY, pastor. Services every Sabbath. Bell rings at 9:45, A. M., and services commence promptly at 10 A. M. Evening, bell rings at 6:45, P. M., and services commence at 7 P. M. Sunday School meets at 1 o'clock, P. M.
METHODIST CHURCH, SALEM, REV. E. A. DESCHAMPEL, pastor. Preaches the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month. Rev. Lewis Hege, col., preached every Sunday night.
METHODIST CHURCH (COL.), WINSTON, REV. L. B. GIBSON, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 3 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.
C. H. T. BRINSON, High Priest.
C. B. HATNER, 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 o'clock.
C. FOGLE, 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.
J. H. SHELIZ, 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 Anniversary of the Holy St. John.
D. FRANKLIN, W. M.
S. H. SMITH, Secretary.
SALEM ENCAMPMENT NO. 50 I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall over Siddall's Store.
W. P. ORMSBY, C. C.
J. H. SHELIZ, K. of R. & S.
WINSTON LODGE NO. 65 I. O. O. F., meets in Winston every Thursday night, at 7 o'clock, over Thompson's Drug Store.
W. W. WORKMAN, W. C. T.
J. M. SENDER, Secretary.
OFFICIAL BOARD—WINSTON.
A. B. CORRELL, Mayor.
C. Hamilton, Treasurer.
TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS—J. A. Bittling, W. P. Henley, T. J. Brown, S. Beyerly, P. W. Dalton, P. A. Wilson, C. Hamilton.
School Committee—J. C. Miller, Jesse Riggs, and L. I. Hine.
Street Commissioner—J. A. Bittling, P. A. Wilson, W. P. Henley.
Chief of Police—W. T. Pfob.
COMMISSIONERS—FORBES 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 Surry, Yadkin, Davie, and Forsyth.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

SEEDS AND SEED CONTROL.

Prof. Geo. Warnecke, in Farmer and Mechanic.
Between the years 1830 and 1840, Liebig instituted experiments on the nutrition of plants, and upon the results obtained he founded a new theory and practice of manuring. In 1840 he embodied this theory in his "Inorganic Chemistry," and its application to agriculture and physiology.
One of the first sentences in this now celebrated work reads: "The chief sources of the food of plants nature provides in inorganic forms."
Thousands of experiments have been instituted to test this statement, all of which, when rationally executed, confirmed its truth. A revolution in agriculture followed as the result. Instead of putting the highest value on a soil rich in organic compounds, as heretofore, we find the farmer, from this time on, striving rather that his soil may contain in sufficient quantity the inorganic constituents necessary for plants.
But since on most farms it was not possible to add these necessary constituents to the soil in sufficient quantity by the ordinary method of manuring, they had to be added in the pure isolated state, as salts. Hence there soon appeared a great number of factories whose sole object was to supply phosphoric acid, potash and ammonia to the farmer, in the best form and at the lowest rates, since these substances are quickly exhausted by cropping and most expensive to replace. A wholly new branch of chemical industry was developed for the immediate benefit of the farmer, and, through him, of the people at large. But unfortunately, there arose out of this, in a comparatively short time, an evil which operated only too seriously against agricultural interests.
There were foisted on the market articles claiming to greatly increase the producing power of land, and they sold for a high price, which had, in many cases, an actual worth standing in no honest relation to the price demanded. Besides some thoroughly honest men, many knaves engaged in this new industry, and as the innocent suffer with the guilty, all fertilizers as well as their manufacturers came to be looked upon with suspicion. To remedy this evil, several intelligent and determined men united in order to find out, by accurately conducted chemical investigations, what per centage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash were contained in the several products, and so to determine their worth to the farmer. In this way experiment stations had their birth. One institution after another was founded, especially in Germany, in a marvelously short time; and we have the gratifying assurance that in that country, at least, absolute security is given to the farmer for the worth of the plant-food which he puts in the ground, except where his own carelessness prevents.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DRUGGERY.

Everybody dislikes the contentious labor which is styled "drugdery." Drugdery, as the word is usually understood, means working whether you like it or not, working steadily at a task until it is done. We say it is universally disliked, and yet no great thing can be accomplished without this same steady work. Drugdery, steadily persevered through thick and thin, carries the day and takes the prizes right away from genius, talent, wit and skill, that cannot or will not drugdery for them. "Is there anything in the world," asks Thackeray, "that cannot be accomplished by sheer hard work? Grant to any man, high or low, a sound natural capacity, and may he not aspire, with a reasonable degree of certainty, to the very greatest prizes which the heads of the Houses of Life have to confer? May he not say to his will: 'You are my steed, I mean to saddle and bridle you. I shall spare neither whip nor spur, and you must carry me to the great goal. Be your name Haro or Tortoise, you and I must win the race.' Believe me that nothing is unavailing towards the great end, so long as it is work. The making of sundials and toy wind-mills helped Isaac Newton towards the Principia. Bacon was not wasting his time when he wrote about laying out gardens. Brougham took something by his motion when he sat down to furnish nearly an entire number of the Edinburgh Review. Burke found his account in writing summaries for the Annual Register, and Canning in making jokes for the Anti-Jacobin. All these things fell up. They are columned and figured and entered to our credit; and some day the balance is declared, and we draw the splendid capital."
The worst feature of our times is the indisposition on the part of young and

GERMAN SUPERSTITIONS.

The directions prescribed as preventives against all sorts of witchcraft vary in different parts of Germany, and are generally limited to certain provinces. Thus, in Silesia, people carefully avoid swallowing a cat's hair or a fragment of thread, as this imprudence would certainly cause consumption. In the Tyrol, eating a sparrow is believed to bring about St. Vitus' dance; and in Hesse, spitting into the fire will make the culprit's mouth sore, a belief which is probably a remnant of the time when the fire was considered sacred. In Saxony, nobody ventures to wipe their fingers on the tablecloth, lest their hands become covered with warts. Throughout Germany, brooms play a large part in the tragical-comedy of popular medicine, since they are the witches' favorite means of conveyance to their nightly feast at the Blockberg. In Westphalia

THE PEASANTS OF NORTH GERMANY.

The wealth of the "bauer" lies in the produce of his lands, his live stock, and his linen; of the latter the treasure is fabulous, and descends, like the crown jewels, from generation to generation. The younger son is the heir. There are exceptions to this in some districts, where the English order of succession obtains; but usually, both among the "bauern" and the aristocracy, the youngest son gets the property, the younger receiving only a small endowment of money and, in the former case, cattle and chertola. But now comes a curious point of difference from received ideas; if the youngest child of a "bauer" happens to be a daughter,

SCISSORIAL SUICIDATIONS.

The proportion of water absorbed by wood of different kinds varies from 9.37 to 174.86 per cent.
The English revisers of the Bible began their work in 1870 and held 337 meetings for consultation.
The Baptists of London gained 1,555 members in 1878, having now 36,676. They have 400,000 children in their Sunday-schools.
The English company of New Testament revisers has completed its work, and only awaits suggestions from the American committee.
Five African students in Farnham Bay College, South Africa, have successfully passed the examination for the Durban University license in theology and for the degree of B. A.
The Bishop at Exeter says the cause of temperance is making way rapidly in England. He says that at one time he was the only Bishop on the bench who was a total abstainer, but it is not so now.
The Methodist Protestant Church, recently reported to its annual conference, 2,200 itinerant ministers, and 150,000 members. The value of the Church property of the denomination is \$3,000,000.
The clergymen of the State of New York receive \$5,310,000 for salary yearly. Of this amount the Methodists pay \$1,140,000, the Presbyterians \$932,000, the Episcopalians \$211,000. This average clerical salary is \$849.
The memory of Rev. C. C. Parson (Episcopal), who died of yellow fever at Memphis, is to be perpetuated by the endowment of a scholarship in the theological department of the University of the South, at Sevanee, Tenn.
It is announced that the physical infirmities of Right Rev. Dr. Whittingham, the venerable Bishop of Maryland, have become so serious as to confine him to his bed. None outside of his family have for several weeks been able to see him.
Pope Leo XIII. has issued an order prohibiting the sale of relics. The order says the traffic in relics has produced great scandal, and must be put down. The faithful are not permitted even to redeem relics that are known to be genuine.
At the recent session of the Mississippi Conference of the Northern Methodist Church, the Bishop presiding and ex-United States Senator Levels (colored) were invited to fill pulpits of the Southern Church. The Conference has 26,091 members and 2,409 preachers.
The bazaar opened by Mr. Spurgeon's friends in London to raise money for a memorial to the Pastor of the Faber-nacle, has been very successful. The receipts for four days reached \$10,500, and at the close of the bazaar the gross proceeds were found to amount to \$32,000.
—Dr. T. Luster D. S. & Co. Boston.

THE PEASANTS OF NORTH GERMANY.

also may be made heiress of the "hof" (estate). In such case, this girl at once becomes the magnet of a large circle. Every son of a "bauer" who has the ill-fortune to occupy a place in the domestic calendar that bars him from the inheritance, sinks into comparatively subordinate position, unless he can wed a girl who has inherited a "hof." Now, if you imagine that where such a one has come to a conclusion, in his own mind, as to a suitable object for the repatriation of his fortunes, he can go to her and urge his suit in a resolute and downright manner, you are widely mistaken; far other are the usages that constrain this "bauer" life. It is not from the lover, but from the lady herself in this case that the overture must come. The heiress of a "hof" enjoys royal privileges; and truly royal is the manner in which the negotiation is conducted. When the young "bauerinn" fixes her regards upon a sweetheart, two intermediaries are requisite to convey the delicate intelligence to its object. If the gentleman should chance to be preoccupied in the matter of his affections, he simply ignores the compliment, and the extremely indirect way in which the invitation has been extended saves maiden pride. But if otherwise, as is usual when the prize of a "hof" is in the scale, then a visit of state is made in company with his parents, when a rigid tour of inspection is instituted of the house and premises of the lady, and an inventory taken of every item of her possessions, from the linen closets to the corn fields, during which her parents vie with each other in exhibiting to the utmost advantage the resources of the estate. This visit, supplemented by a hospitable entertainment, is reciprocated by a similar investigation on the part of the lady and her parents, when the father of the lover declares the endowment that he will make to his son, how much money, what treasure in linen, household goods, and stock; and a careful survey and estimate is made by the other party. But now is the critical moment; the irrepressible instinct of traffic has been fermenting in both their minds. A slight difference arises between the "aftern," upon the score of an extra calf or sheep, demanded on the one hand, denied upon the other. It is enough; dispute only whets bitterness and hardens resolution; the negotiation is at an end. So frequently does such termination close these gentle overtures that the peasants have turned their wits upon it and made a proverb thereof, to wit: "He gives up his bride for a wooden spoon."
—Penny Monthly.

—Dr. T. Luster D. S. & Co. Boston.