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Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, Winston, N. C. Paid Up Capital \$200,000. Money Loaned. Legal Depository. Collections. THE BEST. Barglar and Fire-Proof Vaults in the State of North Carolina.

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Frank C. Brown, Leader. THE POLICIES of the U. S. Life Insurance Company, in the City of New York, can be used with the Company or Bank for larger sums than can the policies of any other Life Insurance Company in the country, which fact alone evidences their intrinsic value.

Low Prices! Has on Hand 1 Car load of Sugar, 1 " " Ship Stuff, 1 " " Plant Bed Fertilizer in 100 lbs Sacks, 2 Car loads of Salt, 2 Car loads of Flour. Also on hand at all times, DOMESTICS, PLAIDS, Calico, and all kinds of Dress Goods.

SHOES for every body, all of which I will sell at very close prices. COME TO SEE ME and I will save you money. Yours Truly, Frank C. Brown, Corner Main and 4th Streets, Winston, N. C. Distress After Eating. Indigestion, Sick Headache, And Dyspepsia Are cured by P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.)

CAPTIONS.

Of the Acts Passed by the Last General Assembly of North Carolina.

1. An act to reduce the official bonds of the sheriff of Pitt county. 2. An act to amend section 80, chapter 307, of laws of 1890, entitled "an act to consolidate and revise the charter of the city of Winston, and to ratify and approve bonds and other indebtedness of the city of Winston. Limitation of debt of Winston increased; bonds heretofore authorized to be issued declared binding.

BATTLES FOUGHT.

Historical Data That Will Be Read with Interest by the Rising Generation.

I have been asked to make public statement of the States in which battles were fought in the late civil war, and I know of no better medium through which to make it than the Commercial Appeal. The great battles fought as distributed in States were as follows: Alabama, 21; District of Columbia, 21; Georgia, 50; Illinois, 50; Kansas, 47; Louisiana, 37; Maryland, 47; Mississippi, 17; Missouri, 131; North Carolina, 30; South Carolina, 140; Tennessee, 208; West Virginia, 51; Ohio, 2; Indiana, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Texas, 2.

EARLY RISING FALLACY.

A Medical Journal Discourses Interestingly on the Subject.

When the great majority lived in villages and were engaged in the cultivation of the soil early rising was not considered to be a health and a health-giving habit. But even our early forefathers probably did no more than make a virtue of necessity. It is said to be natural—that is, physiological—to rise early and enjoy the beauties of the sun rise; if we ask why we are treated to various transcendental theories combined with the influence of the sun, and are told to take example by the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, or so many of them as are not nocturnal in their habits. But, as a matter of fact, physiology, so far as it has anything to say on the subject at all, is all against the early rising theory. Physiological experiment appears to show that a man does not work best and fastest in the early morning hours, but on the contrary, about mid-day. The desire to rise early except in four doors pupils is commonly a sign, not of strength, character and vigor of body, but of advancing age. The very old often sleep long, but they do not sleep long. A long deep sleep, the sleep of youth, requires for its production a thoroughly elastic vascular system. The stiffening vessels of age are not so completely nor so easily controlled by the vasomotor nerves. Hence shorter sleeps. Thus paternal families, who go to bed at 11 p. m., want to get up at 5 or 6 a. m., and look upon his healthy son, who prefers to lie till 8, as a sluggard. When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health and wealth to be got from the still more foolish adage which says of sleep, "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool," then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to young people of both sexes. There is a tendency, greatly increased toward the present, of cycling by artificial means the hour of sleep. Parties of young men and lads are to be met cartering about the streets at midnight. They would be far better in bed. They have probably to be in their office or shops by 9 a. m., or even earlier, and when time is deducted for supper, toilet, breakfast, and the journey to the place of business, it is evident that the hours for sleep cannot exceed six, or at most seven. These young men are no doubt encouraged by the silly adage quoted above. There is a disposition to make his very recreation club "night spins" are instances in point. As Norda has said with a great deal of truth, the town dweller of these last decades of the nineteenth century suffers from nervous fatigue, and is so ill-advised to make his very recreation a source, not of recuperation, but of increased exhaustion. If our forefathers were early risers they would rise early to bed. It would be well for the rising generation if it paid more heed to this part of the proverb—British Medical Journal.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Statements in regard to North Carolina Collected and Tabulated—Total Population, 1,617,947.

CHAPLE HILL, N. C., March 27, 1895.—I have taken the trouble to get a convenient form—rather for my own use, the greater part of the statistics of North Carolina, as they appear in our Census Report, 1890. I send you a copy which you may think to be of enough interest to the general public to publish. Yours truly, ALGERNON S. BARBER. Percentage of increase of total population since 1880, 15.59. Relative rank of North Carolina in population, 16. Number of inhabitants to the square mile, 35.30. Proportion of males and females—1880, 50.61; 1890, 49.33. Proportion of males to females—males, 799,149; females, 818,798. Number of females to 100,000 males, 102,459. Increase of males and females since 1880—males, 111,241; females, 106,956. Percentage of increase of males and females—males, 16.17; females, 15.03. Percentage of native and foreign-born of total population—native, 99.77; foreign, 0.23; native white of foreign parents, 0.45. Native whites of native parents, 98.97. Native whites having one or both parents foreign, 1.03. Total population, white, 1,617,947. Relative proportion of colored to white, 1,055,282; colored, 561,918. Increase of white and colored population since 1880, white, 188,140; colored, 29,711. Percentage of increase of white and colored since 1880, white, 21.69; colored, 5.60. Total population, 1,617,947. Total males, 799,149; females, 818,798; native born, 1,614,245; foreign born, 3,704. Total males of militia age, 188,104; total of 18 to 21, 273,834. Total males of voting age. White 233,307; colored 109,346; total 342,553. Total number of persons to dwellings, 5,371. Total number of families, 306,952. Total number of persons to the acre, 0.37. Churches. Number of organizations, 6,814. Number of edifices, 6,512. Seating capacity of edifices, 2,192,835. Value of church property \$7,077,440. Number of communicants or members, 685,194. Percentage of population, 42.35. Coal mines, 1889—Number of mines 3; total production, 226,156 tons; received for \$238,382; average price per ton, \$1.05; number employees, 733; capital invested, \$724,500. Production of granite, 1889—Number quarries, 23; cubic feet, 768,267; value, \$146,627; capital, \$255,130. Production of sandstone, 1889—Number quarries, 2; cubic feet, 50,000; value, \$70,416; capital invested, \$876,775. Production of mica, 1889—Production, 6,700 pounds; value, \$7,000; capital invested, \$438,775. Soapstone in 1889—Number operations in 1889; capital invested, \$110,000. Production of barytes, 1889—Production, 3,500 tons; value \$15,000. Mineral waters 1889—Number of springs, 11; production, 70,644 gallons; value, \$19,441; capital, \$86,950. Gold and silver mined, 1889—Gold, \$146,795; silver, \$1,879; capital invested, \$2,455,407. Witch of Chestnut Ridge Dead. A correspondent gives the following account of the death of a noted character in this section: Deborah Johnson, nee Shinnall, died at her home in Indira Graves Gap, near Chestnut Ridge, a few days ago. She was 88 years old and had practiced her craft since a young girl. She has relieved the palpitation of many young hearts in their first experience in courtship by assuring them that their suit would be finally successful. Many people came great distances to ascertain what was the thief when losing property or money, and many are the miraculous stories told of finding things by following her directions, such as buckshot buried in a swamp, money hid in hollow stumps, etc. One man, not many years ago, rode 18 miles and back to find out what he should run his snout machine, whether with or against the sun. She advised him to run it with the sun. He returned home, followed her direction, and succeeded in getting up a good flouring mill.—Mt. Airy News. Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenyon, of Holon, Wash. Co., who has been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders; read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale by Ashcraft & Orem, Druggists.

WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

M. Mennier Has Given His Impression of These Disturbances.

Recent earthquakes have attracted the attention of M. Mennier, the well-known geologist, who has made experiments as to the cause of earthquakes in general, and actually experienced one at Nice. He declares that the state of Humboldt's and other fine descriptions nothing short of an apprenticeship in earthquakes will enable a man to encounter one without emotion. At first vague rumblings are heard, then distinct noises under the ground, which culminate in a series of irregular and indefinite shocks. At Nice only three shocks, running were felt, but in Atlanta, in Greece, lately, as many as three hundred and sixty-five shocks occurred on one day. Earthquakes are not isolated phenomena, but associated, as a rule, and shocks are felt over vast areas. The rocks, walls, chimneys, bridges and other engineering works and produce fissures in the soil or circular pits which soon fill with water. At Seville, in 1834, a set of four shocks suddenly as to split a large tree from the root to the top, leaving one half growing on each trunk. When the shock occurs beside the sea, a flood wave overwhelms the land straggling fish and vessels on the shore, as at Lisbon 1755. The moral effect of the shock is even worse than the physical, for a panic often occurs and a disposition to doubt everything, as well as bodily sickness and loss of equilibrium. The motion of the soil is compounded of a horizontal and vertical impulse, which at Charleston, in 1886, threw a train of the line, and at Rio Bambu, in 1797, ejected the remains of the dead from their graves near the city to a height of several hundred feet. What we are Coming To. It comes from Washington that over 100 members of the late Congress sold their allowances of garden seeds, shrubbery, etc. of which they want such thing after a little he will have to write his Congressional expenditures. He will say like this:—Hon. Scamander Doltless, seedsman and florist, Washington, D. C.: My dear Colonel—Will you please quote to me: 50 pounds choice garden seed, 20 pounds assorted garden seed, 5 clerkships in Interior Department, 3 fourth-class post office, 1 United States district judgeship. I am—(the blank to be filled with the name of the applicant's party). Yours for game, A. HEELER. A Remarkable Woman. We announced the death last week of Mr. Drowdy Metcove, who lived about 4 miles from town. A gentleman who knows the family well tells us that Mrs. Metcove, wife of the deceased, is a most remarkable woman. Mr. Metcove's mind had been affected for about 25 years so that he was incapable of attending to business. Under these circumstances Mrs. Metcove, although she had five small children to occupy her time and attention, took charge of the farm—a poor ridge place—and conducted it with such ability as to merit the admiration of all who have reported her family well, and gave each one of her children a good education. The family is now in good circumstances. Her three sons are in business and all are said to be making money. This is another evidence of what pluck and industry combined will accomplish.—Mt. Airy News. Not all the Same. There never was a stable where all the creatures should be fed exactly alike. One combined with others milk one is dainty, another is hearty, or there is a thief bound to steal all he can reach before she cleans her own, some are cutting teeth, others shedding them, this one is excited, another naturally quiet. To have a cow is a cow in its own curiosity. Some of us find when we attempt to keep each doing her best at the milk pail. A Noted Criminal Caught. Greensboro, March 20th.—Peter Matron, a noted criminal, and in various parts of the country, and who escaped from jail here several months ago after being Jaiber McCready into insensibility was captured in Somerset county today. There are nine indictments resting against him here. Some Old Corn. Mr. Jno. C. Boat, of Statesville, who is now living at Corinth, Miss., sends his home folks some very old corn. In an accompanying letter he says: "I send some corn that was taken from a jar found in an Indian mound, where it is supposed to have been put 1,500 years before the discovery of America. It is quite a curiosity. Some of it was planted last year and made corn. If anyone doubts this corn being found as I describe it, there is plenty of proof." Mr. H. A. Boat, who received the corn, exhibited it at the Landmark office. It resembles ordinary corn except that it is somewhat discolored, having the appearance of parched corn. Mr. Boat and the Landmark will plant some of it this year and see what it will do.—Statesville Landmark.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Republican Leaders Will Give the Country a Rest from Legislation Calculated to Unsettle Business.

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, is another Republican who declares his colleagues will make no attempt in the Fifty-fourth Congress to bring about any disjunctive partisan legislation. He says that the best thing for the House to do will be to pass the necessary routine bills and then go home. From present indications he is inclined to believe that the long session may end in April or May. That would be an earlier adjournment than has come in many years, and is hardly likely to be had in 1896, but the general opinion among Republican Congressmen, that but little will probably be done beyond passing the appropriation bills, which the Pennsylvania statesman expresses, is of some significance. Dalzell is an intimate friend of Thomas B. Reed, who will be Speaker, and in these expressions he is very likely sets forth Reed's feelings and purposes. Those who have been looking for a re-opening of the tariff and finance questions in the Fifty-fourth Congress will be disappointed. No disturbance from either of those issues will be inflicted on the country in the next two years. The overwhelming Republican majority in the House, which will be under the direction of Speaker Reed, will stand as a barrier against all harmful agitation of those questions. In the Senate, of course, the Republicans may not be in undisputed control, but the financial tinkering which that body may favor can not hurt anything, because it will be killed in the House if it reaches that branch. The revival of business which the absence of Congress until next December is helping to bring about will not be suspended when that date arrives, for the Republican managers in the House will see to it that no disturbing or distracting measures shall be enacted. The present session of the country wants to get on with its business, and to unsettle business is well known to the Republican leaders in Congress, and they are sagacious and public-spirited enough to keep it firmly in mind throughout the term. Moreover, they are aware of the limitations and restrictions which the control of the Government by the Democracy would have no chance of receiving the President's signature, and probably a case not put in front of the Senate, although two or three men in that body who are called Populists occur Republican ground on that issue. Action on the great questions of legislation will have to wait until the Republicans secure control of the entire Government in 1897. Happily one of those questions is now pending in the Senate, and it is charged with forging the name of Thomas Woodruff to an order or check which some one cashed for him, but before night discovered the forgery and at once put the case in the hands of the police. Causey got wind of it and started clear of them, even at the sacrifice of his marriage and wedding feast, all spread and ready. And it will be well for the "cops" were watching the premises of the bride-to-be ready to nab him. It is said that Causey, as far back as ten years ago, forged the name of James Callum, agent at High Point, to a note for \$200 and got the money, but the matter was compromised in some way on account of his family. Since that he worked the same racket on J. Van Lindley and others, but for smaller amounts.—Greensboro Record, 4th inst. Some Old Corn. Mr. Jno. C. Boat, of Statesville, who is now living at Corinth, Miss., sends his home folks some very old corn. In an accompanying letter he says: "I send some corn that was taken from a jar found in an Indian mound, where it is supposed to have been put 1,500 years before the discovery of America. It is quite a curiosity. Some of it was planted last year and made corn. If anyone doubts this corn being found as I describe it, there is plenty of proof." Mr. H. A. Boat, who received the corn, exhibited it at the Landmark office. It resembles ordinary corn except that it is somewhat discolored, having the appearance of parched corn. Mr. Boat and the Landmark will plant some of it this year and see what it will do.—Statesville Landmark.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Correspondence welcome. For views expressed the editor is not responsible. Communications must be accompanied by author's name, if not for publication as a guarantee necessary to insure insertion.

Yadkin County Letter.

The past few days of pleasant spring weather, have given inspiring impulse to our vicinity. The bloom of orchards and putting forth leaves of forest and green hue of grain fields and meadows and lawns are realities of delight and enjoyment while it is quite amusing to see the low hollows and along the branch platts decked with snow white plant-beds covered with the setting out of a fair crop of tobacco. Wheat crops look prospectively good, and farmers delayed by the late closing of winter weather, are actively seeding oats, and it seems at this time that Providence forecasts for our country an abundant harvest. Indeed Providence will ever do its part. Let everybody get right and do right, and all will be well, and prosperity and enjoyment will return to our country again. Indeed we have croakers and as a class, they may be denominated imbecilities. They do nothing for the country morally, nor for anybody, but prejudice their friends against every one, so to speak, and of course, as right and wrong are antagonistic, comparatively every man's hand is against them. The best code of laws that could be made can not make good times, unless the people virtually keep them, and enforce them, and vice versa. It has never occurred to the mind of these croakers what would satisfy them. They can't tell what are the principles of the party they so vociferously would represent. The mercantile business of Mt. Nebo, that once flourished in the days of B. C., and J. H. Myers, gradually reposed under the efforts of others, till we were left without any store at this place, to the great inconvenience of our people. Recently Mr. Millander has located with us, and opened a full stock of goods, best in quality, at bottom prices, and Mr. Millander enjoys serving the best interest of the country. Saturday March 30th, was an enjoyable occasion with Mrs. Sarah A. Wordan, of this place, together with her relatives, neighbors and many friends, it being her 77th birthday celebration. From the large concourse of people, she received many valuable presents, and all were tendered a bountiful feast of good things. A SUBSCRIBER. Mt. Nebo, N. C., April 3d. 25,000 Fish in Two Hours. Capt. E. B. Willis, of the shrapie Ada Noster, of Morehead City, was in luck in catching croakers Friday at Cape Lookout. At one haul at 10 o'clock in the morning he caught 15,000. His son in another boat at the same time caught 10,000. They put both nets and fish into their boats and started for Newbern at once without waiting to take the fish out of their nets. They sold them here yesterday.—Newbern Journal. Sound Advice. Do not turn the stock on the pasture too soon. Give the grass an opportunity to get a start and make growth. The feet of the animals do damage, and sheep graze very close to the ground. The pasture will be all the more serviceable by allowing the grass an opportunity to grow.

MONASTIC.

It is not often that a newspaper gets opportunity to present such an article as that on "Monasticism" in the western part of our State, particularly Cleveland county, about \$100,000 (reports vary from \$50,000 to \$100,000) worth of the mineral that bears this name has been sold in the last few months; and it is believed that this is only the beginning. It is wonderful to think about this substance so long looked upon as no more value than sand, yielding so much money to those who have despoiled it. It is more wonderful to think that ignorance, high and low, of the value of the mineral is so extensive that we exhausted a good reference library in a fruitless effort to learn enough to write an editorial about it. So that the article by Mr. Hufham contains information that can not easily be gotten. By residence in the monastic section he has obtained a general knowledge of the subject, and he also had advantage of the excellent facilities at Wake Forest for the original scientific investigation. The Walsbach burner, in the making of which the monastic is used, is a late invention. And it is a very wonderful one. Although it burns as it produces a light as bright as an incandescent (electric) light, and softer and steadier than any we have ever seen. More wonderful still, it reduces the consumption of gas one half! The factories are said to be five weeks behind orders for these burners, and the demand is increasing faster than the supply. So our western friends can say on it, there will be a live market for their sand a long time yet.—Biblical Recorder. A Complex Question. Son—"And the missionary was eaten by the cannibal! Will the missionary go to heaven?" Father—"Oh, yes!" Son—"Will the cannibal?" Father—"No." Son—"How'll not! Why, how can the missionary go to heaven if the cannibal doesn't, when the missionary is inside of the cannibal?"—Puck. [CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECT.

The Baltimore Sun, in speaking of the passage of the bill in the North Carolina Legislature, incorporating the Winston and Southwestern Railway, says: "The construction of the road is of much interest to Baltimore, as the road is to be a link of a continuous short line from New York to Florida. Other roads in which Baltimore capital is interested will largely figure in this proposed North-south trunk line. "The Winston and South-western line will be a continuation of the Roanoke & Southern, which is now in operation under lease to the Norfolk & Western, and which was financed in this city, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company being trustee for the mortgage. The new road will be 145 miles long. It will extend from Winston to Monroe, in North Carolina; then to Rideway, in South Carolina, where it will make connection with a short line already in operation to Columbia. "At Columbia a connection will be made with the South-bound road to Savannah, and at the last named place is a direct connection with the Florida Central and Peninsular road. "With the new road built, the line from Florida to New York will be through the Florida Central and Peninsular road to Savannah, over the South-bound road to Columbia, over the projected Winston and South-bound from Columbia to Winston-Salem, where a connection will be made with the Roanoke & Southern road to Roanoke; thence over the Shenandoah Valley branch of the Norfolk & Western to Hagerstown, Md.; over the line of the Baltimore & Annapolis to Baltimore, Wash. Co., who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders; read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he procured a bottle of it and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale by Ashcraft & Orem, Druggists.

CLIMBED A TREE AND SAVED THE CHURCH.

The Methodist Church in Rolesville had a narrow escape from destruction by fire, one day recently. A few shingles were discovered to be ablaze on the roof. There was no ladder convenient, so Mr. Latney Rogers, who was near by, climbed a tree, crawled out on a limb projecting over the Church and jumped down on the roof a distance of ten feet. A boy climbed the tree and handed water down to Mr. Rogers by the bucket with a rope attached. Mr. Rogers was not injured in his leap, and the Church was in this way saved from destruction.

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