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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.

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CAPTIONS.

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

43. An act to extend the time of settlement of State taxes in the counties of Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Jackson, Rutherford, Swain and Mitchell. 44. An act allowing an increase of taxation for public graded schools in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina. 45. An act in regard to real property. 46. An act to incorporate the Girls' Training School, Franklin, North Carolina. 47. An act to amend chapter 295, laws of 1879. Correct boundary line between the counties of Ashe and Wilkes. 48. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Biltmore. 49. An act for the protection of poor fishermen of Carteret county against monopolies. 50. An act to allow the trustees of Why Not Academy, in Randolph county, to make a title to said Academy lot. 51. An act to allow Trinity Land Company to own land in excess of three hundred acres. 52. An act to incorporate David Lodge, number 118, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. 53. An act to amend charter of the Murfreesboro Railroad Company by extending its main line through Bertie county, without town, township or county aid. 54. An act to incorporate Murfreesboro High School Hertford county. 55. An act to protect the citizens of Swain county against damages caused by floating logs and timber in the following named creeks, viz: Deep creek, Noland creek, Forney's creek, Hazel creek, Boone Valley creek, Eagle creek, and Twenty-mile creek. 56. An act to authorize and empower the county of Mitchell to feud, compromise and settle its debts. 57. An act to prevent prize fighting in the State of North Carolina. 58. An act to enable J. G. Neal, late sheriff of McDowell county, to collect arrears of taxes. 59. An act to repeal chapter 482 of the laws of 1893. 60. An act to authorize the commissioners of Hyde county to levy a special tax. 61. An act to incorporate the town of Leggett, in Edgecombe county. 62. An act to incorporate the Burlington Banking Company. 63. An act for the relief of Jno. W. McGregor, late sheriff of Anson county. 64. An act to authorize the secretary of State to furnish the county of Pender with certain books which have never been furnished to said county. 65. An act to amend sections 2,812 and 2,814 of the Code, relating to the stock law. 66. An act for the relief of the town of Reidsville. Town of Reidsville authorized to collect back taxes for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, but not to affect purchasers for value, sales by administrators, &c. 67. An act to correct land grant 6695. 68. An act for the relief of Miss Marion T. Skinner, of Chowan county. 69. An act to authorize and direct the secretary of state to correct state grant (number 3893) in Buncombe, now in Transylvania county, dated 10th December, 1840. 70. An act for the relief of Professor B. T. Hodge, of Wilkes county. Treasurer of Wilkes county to pay \$38.75 for wood and services rendered. 71. An act for the relief of the superior court clerk of Clay county. 72. An act to extend time for beginning work on Cape Fear & Northern Railroad Company. 73. An act to prohibit lawlessness at or near Jones Grove Church, Lovelady township, Burke county. 74. An act for the relief of N. A. Reynolds, late tax collector of the city of Asheville. 75. An act to incorporate the town of South Biltmore. 76. An act to add public schools by assessment. 77. An act to incorporate the Intramontane Railroad Company. 78. An act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville Press and Storage Company—chapter 199 of the private laws of 1891. 79. An act to amend chapter 101 of the private laws of 1891, in reference to the corporate limits of the town of Hab. 80. An act to incorporate the town of Guilford College. Incorporated; L. L. Hobbs, mayor, corporate limits to be 2,000 feet square, with Founder's Hall as centre. 81. An act to repeal chapter 98 of private laws of 1887. 82. An act to abolish the inferior court of Swain county. 83. An act to amend chapter 197, section one, laws of 1893, in regard to fishing in Howard Creek in Watauga county. 84. An act to amend the charter of the town of Jonesville, Martin county, North Carolina. 85. An act to incorporate the Southern Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 86. An act to regulate the trial of civil suits in the superior court of Cherokee county. 87. An act to incorporate Steel's Mills, in the county of Richmond. 88. An act to protect holders of life and fire insurance policies. 89. An act to incorporate the Union Society. 90. An act to create a new township, in the county of Watauga, to be called Beech Mountain township. 91. An act to amend chapter 138, of the laws of 1893, incorporating the town of Harralville, in Hertford county.

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; Missouri, 17; North Carolina, 131; South Carolina, 30; Tennessee, 140; Virginia, 208; West Virginia, 51; Ohio, 2; Indiana, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Texas, 2. Captain Frederick Phisterer, late of the United States Army, in his supplementary record of "Statistical Record of Military Actions in the Civil War," gives the date and place of all engagements, beginning at Fort Sumter, April 12th and 13th, 1861, and ending with the surrender of General E. Kirby Smith's forces, May 26th, 1865. In this compilation a surrender is classed as a battle, and he sums up all meetings of opposing forces when participated in by many or few at 2,261. I think he has omitted some minor engagements on both sides of the Mississippi river, of which no official reports were furnished. The actions in 1861 were 156. The actions in 1862 were 564. The actions in 1863 were 627. The actions in 1864 were 779. The actions in 1865 were 135. The year 1864 was the bloody year, not only because of its greatest number of battles, but also because of the great campaigns of Grant and Lee in Virginia, and the heavy operations in Georgia. The engagements by States is figured up by Captain Phisterer as follows: Pennsylvania, 9; Maryland, 30; District of Columbia, 1; West Virginia, 80; Virginia, 519; North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 60; Georgia, 108; Florida, 32; Alabama, 126; Mississippi, 18; Louisiana, 118; Texas, 14; Arkansas, 167; Tennessee, 298; Kentucky, 138; Ohio, 4; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 245; Kansas, 19; New Mexico, 17; Indian Territory, 2. This does not include the engagements of United States troops with the Indians in the Western and Northwestern States and Territories, for they had no connection with the Confederates; and were not inspired by them. These tables are approximately correct, though, as before stated, some affairs near the end of the war may be omitted.—General Marcus J. Wright in Memphis Commercial.

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 health and a matter of wisdom, but rather 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 persons 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 morning sun, and 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 the very recreation of outdoor exercises; the cycling club "night spins" are instances in point. As Nordau 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 sleep 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.

CHAPPEL HILL, N. C., March 27, 1895.—I have taken the trouble to get a copy of the census 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, 29,741. 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, 537. 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, in 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, or a one man, not many years ago, rode 18 miles and back to find out who he should run his snuff 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 Holan, 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 set 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 some want such things 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 beating Jailer 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. ABSOLUTELY PURE. 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 indiscriminate 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 be settled. Unsettling 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 vote not passed in 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 being postponed without embarrassment to the country.—St. Louis Globe, Dem. Broke up the Marriage. Thomas Causy, who was raised up in the Jamestown section, was to have been married last night, but he didn't make the trip. Thomas is a widower and he is also somewhat of an expert in the use of a pen, so much so that it has got him in trouble two or three times. He was engaged to be married last night to Miss Ida Andrews, in this place, but evidently needing money for his bride trip he forged a check for \$200,000, and 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. Causy got wind of it and started clear of town, 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 Causy, 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.

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