

WESTERN SENTINEL.

GEO. M. MATHES, Proprietor.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

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WINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

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The Winston Sentinel.

GEO. M. MATHES, Editor.

Terms:
CASH IN ADVANCE!
One copy, one year, \$1.50
" " six months,75
" " three months,50

THE GASTON HOUSE,
NEW-BERNE, N. C.
S. R. STREET & SON Proprietors.

Dr. Preston Roan,

—OFFERS HIS—
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
To the citizens of Winston and surrounding country.
Office at his residence. Any message left at either Drug Store will receive prompt attention.

D. P. MAST, EUGENE GRAY,
MAST & GRAY,
Attorneys at Law,
WINSTON, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of Forsyth and adjoining counties.
Special Attention given to the collection of claims and the settlement of estates.
Office in the Court House.
April 15th, 1879. 18-6m

I. W. DURHAM,
Practical Marble Worker,
—AND DEALER IN—

Monuments and Tomb-Stones,
Winston, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs
May 9th, 1878.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE!

BECK & MOORE,
Successors to Barrow & Beck,
Winston, N. C.,
KEEP CONSTANTLY
ON HAND, CARBONAS,
PHOTOS, B BODIES AND
HORSES FOR HIRE.
We also buy and sell
Horses and Buggies.
Cash paid for feed.
Jan. 23, 1879. 6-1f

W. T. VOGLER,
PRACTICAL JEWELER
Winston, N. C.,
Main Street, opposite Merchant's Hotel,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
a select assortment of
Fine and Plated Jewelry,
of every kind.
Repairing done and Work warranted.
January 23, 1879. 6-1f

CENTRAL HOTEL
Shaving Saloon and Baths,
Winston, N. C.

PROFESSOR DJUSTO BEGS TO
announce to the citizens of Winston
and Salem, and the neighboring country, that having
assumed charge of the above establishment, he is
prepared to ply the Art Tonsorial in a style at once
perfect and profitable. His specialties are
HAIR-CUTTING in the French and Italian
styles.
The radical cure of Dandruff, and Shampooing
of Ladies' Hair at their residences.
A special attendant on the Baths—hot, cold and
tepid. 26.

LAND FOR SALE!
I have a small tract of good Tobacco
land of about 100 acres, 3 miles from
Winston, N. C., which I will sell low for
cash. It has a good brick dwelling on it
and two splendid Tobacco barns and
other out houses. Apply to P. A. Wil-
son, Winston, N. C. or to me at Green-
boro. J. M. WINSTEAD. 48-1m.

Robert D. Johnston,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LINE
of the Imported
Cloths, Casimeres, Vesting and Suitings.

A long practical experience in the art of "FIT-
TING," in New York and in this State, justifies the
assertion that I can give a perfect fit, and I guar-
antee that all goods made up in my establishment
give satisfaction.
All work done on reasonable terms.
My establishment is next door to E. F. Cas-
land's, UP STAIRS. 17-4f

JAS. A. GRAY,
FIRE INSURANCE,
WINSTON, N. C.
First Class Companies Represented.
All Classes of Buildings and Stocks
Insured.

LOW RATES GIVEN ON DWELLINGS FOR
TERMS OF 3 AND 5 YEARS.
CARRYING AN OPEN POLICY
in the best FIRE COMPANY in the
United States, certificates of insurance
issued at small cost for one day or more
on investments in produce, Tobacco, &c.
The N. C. State Life Insurance
Company Represented.
Every man should have a Life Policy
and this Company is deserving of the pa-
tronage of our people. Pays all losses
promptly and is liberal in its rates and
conditions.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 22 1878.

NEW LIVERY STABLE,

Winston, N. C.,

HENRY S. FOY, Proprietor.



I TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING
my friends and the public that I am prepared
to accommodate them with conveyances of all
styles, at the shortest notice. I keep very fine
stock of horses, and handsome vehicles. Charges
will always be moderate.
I also have ample room and accommodation for
drivers, as good as can be found elsewhere in the
city.
April 10th, 1879. 18-1f

DR. V. O. THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST,
WINSTON, N. C.
Is constantly increasing his Large Stock of Drugs, Family Remedies, &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is called to the Large Stock of
NEW & DESIRABLE GOODS,
offered to the public at LOW PRICES
AND SHORT PROFITS by

R. GRAY.
His goods are all new and fresh.

NO OLD GOODS IN STORE.
Has a full line of Family Merchandise—consisting of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, NOTIONS, CLOTH-
ING, FRUNKS, TINWARE,
GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Has pretty styles of Calico
and Dress Goods.
Has a nice stock of Ladies
Furnishing Goods.

Has an excellent stock of
Ladies' Children's and Misses Shoes
A large stock of Men's Silk
Fur and Wool Hats.

Has a good stock of Ladies
Cloaks and Shawls.
Has a handsome stock of
General Merchandise.

Be sure to call and see him
at his Store on MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
October 22nd, 1879.—no. 46.

T. L. VAUGHN, PELLI CRUTCHFIELD
VAUGHN & CRUTCHFIELD,
Gives notice to all concerned in Luying

Cheap Goods
that they have just opened a new stock of
General Merchandise in the Norwood
building, North-side Court House square,
where they invite an inspection, and call
particular attention to their stock of
Hats, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c. And espe-
cially call attention to their line of Coffees,
Sugars and Syrups which are of superior
quality and sold very cheap, for cash or
produce.

It will be to your interest to call
and examine our stock and prices before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
Mr. Isaac H. Nelson, so well and fa-
vorably known through the country, is
with this house and would be pleased to
have his friends call and see him.

T. J. BROWN, J. E. VAUGHN
of Brown's Warehouse, late of Vaughn & Frasier
NEW HARDWARE STORE.
We beg leave to announce to our friends
and the public that we are now receiving
our stock of

HARDWARE,
and will be fully open in a few days.
We solicit the patronage of all, and will
be prepared to sell all goods in our line
as low as can be bought elsewhere.—
Hoping to see and serve all our old
friends and customers.
We remain, yours respectfully,
BROWN & VAUGHN.

What the Northern Papers Say.

Boston Herald Ind.

The vote on State officers, with the exception of Governor, is very close. Cornell secured his election by the division of the Democrats. Next year the Democrats will all be together, in New York as well as in Massachusetts and every other State. This leaves New York in dispute, and, as it goes, so will go the national election. With a solid South the Democrats only need to carry New York and Indiana to elect their national ticket. Indiana is as surely Democratic as Massachusetts is Republican. So the national hinges on New York, and is doubtful, with the indications in favor of the Democrats.

The thoughtful and intelligent part of the republican press are very far from exulting over the success of their party in electing Mr. Cornell. They find more of warning than of encouragement in a victory which is due to the democratic split. Mr. Cornell is not elected by a majority, but by a mere plurality. The two democratic candidates for Governor have received twenty five or thirty thousand more votes than were given to the republican candidate. The natural inference—the inference which democrats throughout the country are sure to draw—is that a democratic candidate for the Presidency popular enough to reunite the party in New York has excellent chances for carrying the State next year. That is to say, a Presidential candidate who should receive all the votes given to both Robinson and Kelly would distance a candidate receiving only the votes given to Cornell. The aggregate vote of 1880 will indeed be larger than the aggregate vote of 1879; but if the same proportions are maintained the reunited democracy would sweep the State.

Here are the obvious facts:—The democrats had two candidates for Governor, the republicans one. The "bolting" democratic candidate obtained a vote of at least 65,000 throughout the State, or 25,000 more than the estimated majority of the regular republican over the regular democratic candidate. In other words, if the vote on Governor be held to be a test of republican and democratic strength in this State the republican party has been shown to be in a minority of 25,000 votes.

FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

SAMUEL A. MILLER.
I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Winston and Salem that I have opened an

OYSTER SALOON

CONFECTIONERY STORE.
on Liberty street, next door to Smith's Drug Store.
My establishment is FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Ladies are especially invited to give me a call, and they will find the very finest quality of

NEW FALL GOODS

AT
S. D. FRANKLIN & CO'S.
OUR NEW STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Now arriving, is the largest, cheapest and every way most desirable line we have ever offered in this market. They were selected in the Northern Cities, with great care, by our Mr. Franklin whose long experience in this line gives assurance that buyers will lose money by purchasing before examining this stock.

Our stock of Dry Goods and Notions is very much enlarged and worthy of the early attention of the Ladies.

LADIES CLOAKS

In 1798 the French army plundered the church and monastery at Einsiedeln, carrying off, as was supposed, Meinrod's Madonna; but the monks, who fled at the approach of the French, also bore away an image of the Virgin, which they strenuously affirmed was the original. We shall not presume to decide between the French soldiers and the monks; but the weight of authority seems to be with the lat-

The Burglar and the Editor.

GLACIS.

A burglar climbed into an editor's room, Noddy and poor was he;
And the editor in the uncertain gloom,
With legs as long as the stem of a broom,
A pair of trousers, "fit just frocks to 'em";
He chuckled with devilish glee.

SCAMP.

He lifted them from the back of the chair;
Lightly they hung on his arm;
They were the editor's only pair,
Thinner than gossamer everywhere;
Oh, but the knees were worn and bare,
Good clothes—when the weather is warm.

COUNTERSCART.

All over the room he searched in vain;
There was no more to find;
No passing drops from a golden rain,
Only the wealth of the sleeper's brain,
The peace of an editor's mind.

PARAPET.

He turned his back on that happy home,
Thoughtfully heeding those pants;
Out of the window he cautiously crept,
He emptied the pockets—a broken comb,
A stub of a pencil, a manuscript poem,
Answered his searching glance.

RAMFAY.

He started; the tears flashed into his eyes,
He leaped up against the fence;
A look of pitying, mild surprise
Softened his face; he stifled his cries,
He looked at his swag and measured its size,
Value—about six cents.

TERRESTRIAL.

Into his pocket—his own—he went,
And he dragged out a ten-dollar bill;
And he hastily crammed it, every cent,
Into the editor's pocket, and bent
The trousers into a wad and sent
Them over the window-sill.

SLOP.

Then on to a weather house he sped,
"I was a charity well bestowed,"
He said to himself; and when night had set,
The editor rose from his virtuous bed,
And found the money, he whistled and said,
"Well, I'm essentially bloated!"

The Black Madonna.

The History of the Famous Shrine of Einsiedeln.

Ten or twelve miles southeast of Richtersrooy, a small town on the southern shore of Lake Zurich, lies the village of Einsiedeln. This village, insignificant in itself, is a point of great interest and attraction, from the fact that it contains a miracle-working black image of the Virgin Mary, and also the abbey and church which have been erected in its honor.

According to the chronicles of the abbey, the history of this image is as follows: During the reign of the mighty Charlemagne, Meinrod, Count of Salgen on the Danube, a member of the illustrious house of Hohenzollern, determined to spend the remainder of his life in prayer and solitude. In pursuance of this resolution, he withdrew from the haunts of men, secluded himself in the wilderness, and, on the place where now stands Einsiedeln, built for himself a hermit's cell and a chapel for a certain wonderful image of the Virgin, which he had received as a parting gift from the pious Heldegarde, now a saint, then Abbess of Zurich.

In 861 the lonely man was murdered by two robbers. But the custodian of so sacred an image was not to die unavenged. His murderers were discovered at Zurich by the peculiar croaking of two ravens that Meinrod had been in the habit of feeding, and were executed on the spot where now stands the Raven Hotel.

The death of Meinrod, and the circumstances attending it, caused the rumors of his sanctity and of the miraculous power of his Madonna to be spread far and wide. His humble cell and chapel were superseded by a monastery and an elegant church, erected by some benedictine hermits. The place was thereafter styled Einsiedeln, (a German word, signifying to live in solitude), and the image was designated as "Our Lady of the Hermits." While the Bishop of Constance was preparing to consecrate the newly erected temple, celestial messengers announced to him at midnight that that service had already been performed by the Saviour himself, surrounded by "a multitude of the heavenly host."

Pope Pius VIII., by a bull, confirmed this statement, and, since so notable a miracle had been wrought for the new edifice, he caused to be inscribed thereon a declaration of plenary indulgence to all who would make a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Black Madonna. Pilgrims flocked thither from all quarters, bearing such costly presents that the monastery rapidly became the richest in Switzerland, except that of St. Gall. Roderich of Hapsburg elevated the abbot to the rank of prince, a court was gathered about him, and he became lord of a vast domain.

In 1798 the French army plundered the church and monastery at Einsiedeln, carrying off, as was supposed, Meinrod's Madonna; but the monks, who fled at the approach of the French, also bore away an image of the Virgin, which they strenuously affirmed was the original. We shall not presume to decide between the French soldiers and the monks; but the weight of authority seems to be with the lat-

ter, for when they returned, and restored their image to the place it formerly occupied, as they alleged, they found that it had power to work wonders, and to attract, as before, the believing children of the Mother Church. From the time of the return of the monks to the present a stream of pilgrims to the shrine, and a stream of money into its coffers, have flowed without intermission.

From 1516 to 1519 a famous man was curate of Einsiedeln. During the period of his curacy he lost confidence in the sooty image, doubting whether the repetitions of Pater Nosters and Aves before her shrine would avail to take away the guilt of sin. He intimated that the sale of indulgences was shamefully abused at Einsiedeln. He even ventured impudently to assert that "the greatest villains came hither merely to get fresh courage, and not one is even reformed." Kneeling in his solitary cell, and crying unto God "for understanding of the Word," he beheld the first tints of this bright day which was soon to shine upon him.

Our Public Lands.

What Acting Commissioner Armstrong has to say in His Report.

(From the Washington Post.)

The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was submitted yesterday to the Secretary of the Interior by Hon. J. M. Armstrong, acting Commissioner. There was surveyed during the year 8,445,781 acres of public lands, and 1,039,214 acres of private lands, making a total of 9,484,995 acres. The total area surveyed since the beginning of operations to the close of the fiscal year is 734,591,236 acres, leaving yet to be surveyed 1,080,197,686 acres of the total area of the States and Territories; which, therefore, is 9,814,688,922 acres. The report gives in detail the disposal of lands during the year, the figures of which have already been published, and treats at length of the surveys made in the several States and the special surveys made of Indian reservations, etc. Timber culture, desert land entries, and grants for railroads, wagon and canals are also treated of, and the decisions governing all cases where the grants have come before the courts are given. A statement of the mining claims issued during the year accompanies the report. As the Commissioner is by law made the auditor of all public accounts relative to the public lands, he devoted some space in his documents to this his office. The reservation of public lands for military purposes also receive attention. The Commissioner states that there has been nothing done by Congress towards the suppression of timber depredations saved the act of Congress of March 6, 1879, which \$10,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The report gives in detail the result of the operations of the special agents of the department, and the institution of civil and criminal suits against the offenders. There is a great waste of fine trees in the timber States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, where the trees are wantonly set on fire by cattle owners, after the yield of turpentine has become exhausted. In one case 1,000,000 trees were destroyed in a single night, half of which were on Government lands. There is also wanton destruction on the mountain slope of Utah, where trees are set on fire by men, who use large quantities of fence poles, who deliberately set fire to the best groves to make the wood light and easy to haul away. In one case 10,000 on unsurveyed lands were thus destroyed. In conclusion the acting Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the changes made by law governing the disposal of public lands has made an increased force necessary to perform the duties of the office.

The church at Einsiedeln, built in the Italian style, is a large and imposing structure, somewhat resembling that of St. John Lateran, at Rome. In the nave, lot far from the entrance, has been erected a black marble chapel of the Virgin, enclosed by a railing. In this chapel stands the peculiar treasure of the abbey, the little black wooden group of the Virgin and child, before which hangs a constantly burning lamp. Each of the figures is attired in gold brocade, and each wears a golden crown richly jeweled.

Einsiedeln is now one of the most famous resorts of Catholic pilgrims in the world, only two shrines being more frequented—that of San Loretto, in Italy, and that of St. James of Compostella, in Spain. Its monastery, tenanted by about 100 monks, has a library of 32,000 volumes, a museum of fossils, a cabinet of minerals, and a printing press. A free day-school and a boarding school are conducted by the monastics. The abbot is known throughout the Catholic cantons as the "Prince of Einsiedeln." His private chapel is gorgeous with gold and crimson velvet.

Within the church are usually hundreds and sometimes thousands of devotees, prostrate before the wonderful image, reciting their prayers—some shouting aloud.—A single chapel in the church, that of the "Magdalene," contains twenty-eight confessionals, in which confessions are heard in German, French, Italian and Romansch. In the chapel of the Virgin, already mentioned, are annually suspended three hundred votive tablets, in grateful commemoration of sores and wounds healed, of diseases cured, of dangers averted, and of griefs assuaged, in answer to petitions proffered at the altar of the Black Madonna. Before that altar about 150,000 pilgrims annually kneel, to render thanks for mercies past, to implore forgiveness for their sins, and to invoke blessings and protection for the future.

In 1861, within a period of two weeks, including the 14th of September, the fête-day of the abbey, the number of arrivals was nearly thirty-six thousand. For the entertainment and reception of the pious hosts who flock to Einsiedeln, fifty-five inns and some twenty-two ale-houses open their hospitable doors.

But the most striking evidence of the reputation of this marvellous Madonna in the Catholic world is the belief entertained by some of the faithful that devotions performed at her shrine by proxy have a certain efficacy. Hence, it is alleged that many pilgrims who resort thither are expected to do penance or to purchase indulgences for those wishing to avail themselves of her marvellous power, but unable to visit the hallowed place. Without doubt great is "Notre Dame des Ermites!"

LLOYD D. SIMPSON.

A Remedy for Diptheria.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LEGATION, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1879. }

To the Editor of the Herald:

In view of the increase of diptheria in several places of the State of New York I hasten to communicate to you for publicity a very simple remedy, which, having been used in Russia and Germany, may prove effective here. Out of several others, Dr. Letzerich, who made extensive experiments in the application of this remedy, has used it in twenty-seven cases, eight of which were of a very serious nature, all of which had a favorable result except in one case, when the child died from a complication of diseases. For children of one year he prescribes the remedy, for internal use every one or two hours, as follows:—

Natr. Benzoic. pur. 5.0 solv. in aq. distillat. aquinif. pip. ana 40.0, syr. cort. aur. 1.0

For children from one to three years old he prescribes it from seven to eight grammes for 100 grammes of distilled water, with same syrup; for children from three to seven years old he prescribes ten to fifteen grammes, and for grown persons from fifteen to twenty-five grammes for each 100 grammes.

Besides this he uses also with great success the insufflation of the diptherial membrane through a glass tube in serious cases every three hours, in light cases three times a day of the natr. benzoic pulv. For grown people he prescribes for gargling a dilution of ten grammes of this pulv. for 200 grammes of water.

The effect of the remedy is rapid. After twenty-four or thirty-six hours the feverish symptoms disappear completely and the temperature and pulse become normal. This remedy was used also with the same success by Dr. Brahm Braun and Professor Klebs, in Prag; Dr. Senator, in Cassel, and several others in Russia and Germany.

Hoping that the publication through your widely spread paper will prove beneficial in the United States, I remain, yours, very truly,
N. S. SUKIN,
Minister of Russia to the United States.

A Curious Historical Fact.

During the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant and after a short time married her. He died while she was yet a young woman, leaving her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing was dropped. Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman as a most skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune was considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter who afterwards became the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne queens of England.

A Mountain of Glass.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone park of North America, is nothing less than a mountain of obsidian, or volcanic glass. Near the foot of the Beaver lake a band of explorers came upon this remarkable mountain, which rises at that place in columnar cliffs and rounded bosses to many hundreds of feet in attitude, from hissing hot springs at the margin of the lake. As it was desirable to pass that way, the party had to cut a road through the steep grassy barricade. This they effected by making huge fires on the glass to thoroughly heat and expand it, and then dashing the cold water of the lake against the grassy surface, so as to suddenly cool and break it up by shrinkage. Large fragments were in this way detached from the solid side of the mountain, then broken up small by sledge-hammers and picks, not, however, without severe lacerations of the hands and faces of the men from flying splinters. In the grand canyon of the Gibson river, the explorers also found precipitous of yellow, black and banded obsidian, hundreds of feet high. The natural glass of these localities has from time immemorial been dressed by the Indians to tip their spears and arrows.

State Librarian