

# WESTERN SENTINEL.

GEO. M. MATHES, Proprietor.

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## The Winston Sentinel.

GEO. M. MATHES, Editor.

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### Curiosities of Omnivorous Mankind.

There are numerous—we had almost said numberless—curiosities in connection with eating and drinking, even although our observations are restricted to the human family. If our natural teeth are examined at maturity, they are found to point out their possessor as omnivorous, and if they did otherwise, we should in the face of the following facts, regard them as false indicators, or, in other words, false teeth. Beef and bread are the typical foods in the British Isles, but nowhere else; almost every country has its own typical foods, together with miscellaneous articles of food of all descriptions. Dog's flesh, cats, monkeys, birds' nests are all savory morsels of the Chinese. The hedgehog is regarded as a "dainty dish to set before a king" in Barbary, and is largely consumed in Spain and Germany. Kangaroos are relished by the aborigines of Australia. The opossum is eaten in America, Australia and the Indian Islands. The walrus is eaten by the Esquimaux, whilst whale's flesh is eaten almost by all who inhabit regions far north or south, where whales are found. Mice and rats are considered delicate morsels in parts of Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Horse flesh is gradually finding favor, and has for a long time formed quite the staple flesh food of the Indian horsemen of the Pampas, who eat neither bread, fruit nor vegetables. The elephant is eaten in Abyssinia and in Sumatra. Three elephants were eaten by the Parisians during the siege, and were considered delicious, the liver more especially so. Dr. Livingstone says he breakfasted off cooked elephant's foot, and found it a whitish mass, slightly gelatinous and sweet, like marrow, and quite delicious. The birds' nests we have spoken of as being consumed by the Chinese are procurable even in some London shops. They are the nests of swallows found in caverns on the sea-shore of the Eastern Archipelago, and are of a gelatinous nature, from a peculiar mucus which the bird secretes and discharges from its mouth whilst building the nest. Lizards are partaken of by the Chinese; so are snakes. Spiders are relished by the Bushmen, so are grasshoppers. Locusts are eaten, both in the fresh state and salted, by Persians, Egyptians, Arabians, Bushmen and North American Indians. White ants, bees, moths, caterpillars and grubs, all find admirers, especially among the lower savages. We have not got to the lowest depths yet. Earth eating is practiced by the Japanese who make it into thin cakes called *tanampou*, and eaten especially by the women, who take it to produce slenderness of figure. It is generally an noxious clay, consisting of the remains of animal and plant life deposited from fresh water. In northern Europe a bread-meal, consisting of the empty shell of minute infusorial animalcules, is eaten. The Wanyamwazi, a tribe living in Central Africa, eat clay between meals, preferring the clay of ant-hills. Some earth-eaters take earth having no nutrient properties. The Agmatia Indians, for example, eat a gritty whitish clay, destitute of all nutrient properties. Tropical America is the scene of endemic disorders from this depraved dirt-eating habit. Of those who have Indian children in their employ use wire masks to keep them from putting clay into their mouths. "A negro addicted to this propensity is considered to be irrevocably lost for any useful purpose, and seldom lives long."

The quantity of food taken is also a matter of curiosity when we have well authenticated instances of the extremes of going along time without food at all, in eating next to none, and the other extreme of eating enormous quantities. In Siberia, Sir George Simpson procured a couple of men having a reputation for eating large quantities, and prepared a dinner for them of thirty-six pounds avoirdupois of beef and eighteen pounds of butter for each. By the end of the first hour their stomachs were like kettle drums, having taken half the dinner; in another two hours they had devoured the whole dinner of one hundred and eight pounds of beef and butter. Those who eat so enormously are in a state of stupor for three or four days, neither eating nor drinking, and rolled about with a view to promoting digestion. Barrow says the Hottentots eat enormously sometimes: "Ten of our Hottentots ate a middling-sized ox, all but the

### two hind legs, in three days."

And again: "Three Bojesmans had a sheep given to them about five in the evening, which they partook of all through the night without ceasing for sleep, and finished by noon the next day." On the other hand, in Shetland, a number of the paupers getting 1s. and 1s. 6d. a week out door relief, manage to live upon it year in and out, though food is just as dear as in any other part of Scotland, sundry cups of tea and a half penny biscuit constituting a day's eating on many days, for they have fuel to buy out of their money in cases where they cannot fetch the peats in from the hills themselves.

No doubt we pass over edible things through ignorance of their properties. Thus, oranges are mostly regarded as things not to be despised; however, about thirty-five years ago a vessel was wrecked at the Shetland Isles, and amongst the cargo were large packages of oranges. One of these was picked up by a peasant, who in a day or two placed his treasure at the disposal of the laird. "I've brought ye some bonny baws for the bairns, laird," said the peasant. "They are oranges, Maggie, why don't ye and your wife keep them for yourselves?" "Why, ye see, laird," said the man, "I thought they'd be bonny baws for the bairns to play wi', 'deed, as for eatin', why we've tried 'em all ways, an' they're bad boiled, they're war' rostit, but they're the deevil raw."

Land and Water.

No man ever conquered the world by pining for its riches, honors, or amusements; neither can one overcome it by talking against it, or by groaning beneath the burdens, affliction, and disappointments which are inseparable from the earthly life. But this is "the victor that overcometh the world even our faith"—the faith by which God is made our trust and heaven our treasure. With such a faith one can be happy whether he be rich or poor. When Wilberforce saw his wealth melt like snow in spring he did not torture his soul with useless regrets, but turning his eyes away from his wrecked estate, said, "I know not why my life is spared so long, except it be to show that a man can be as happy without a fortune as with one." He was able to make this sublime exhibition, because in losing his worldly substance he still retained his chief treasure, which was laid up in heaven and was daily foretasted in his spiritual fellowship with the living Jesus. Happy Wilberforce! And happy, too, is every man who constantly prays with St. Augustine: "Lord let my soul flee from the scorching thoughts of the world, under the covert of Thy wings that being refreshed by the moderation of Thy shadow, she may sing merrily. In it I will lay me down and rest."

### Make Room for Others.

The more a man sees of the world, and the more he mingles with others, the smaller space he is inclined to claim for himself among his fellows. He sees that, in the pushing struggle of life, other people's rights must be considered, and he must not take more ground than just enough to stand on. This is very marked in all crowds, and in all public places and conveniences. The man or woman who is best versed in the society makes smaller demands and occupies least space. The persons who take more room than belongs to them are those who have been least in company, least accustomed to adapt themselves to the needs of those about them. If you want to be thought well-bred, traveled, cosmopolitan, keep in your elbows in a crowd, and sit close in a street-car. If you want to be thought boorish and uncultivated, and to be recognized as one who was never much in good company, push both sides of you, as well as in front and rear, in a crowd, and spread yourself out in a car, or in a public hall. It is by such indications as these that we see that the demands of Christian regard for the rights and feelings of others secure the best results of good-breeding.

### An Open Letter.

FROM HON. R. F. ARMFIELD TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Fellow Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina: On my return from Washington I find an unusual amount of controversy and excitement in the Democratic party, about the congressional nomination. Several of the counties, it is said, have held their conventions, and instructed their delegates unfavorably to my nomination, and I hear many murmurs and complaints of the means by which these results have been brought about.

It has been the uniform custom of the party in this, and all the districts of the State, when a man has been elected for one term, to endorse his conduct and his Democracy, by nominating him a second time unless he has been guilty of some dereliction of duty, or made some mistake, likely to bring reproach upon the party, or injury to the public service. I am not aware that any such dereliction or mistake has been or is likely to be laid to my charge. While it would not be candid in me to deny that I should feel as keenly as any man in the district the reproach of being made the first exception to this immemorial usage—a usage pleaded by my immediate predecessor, and allowed to him without dispute—yet I desire to say, what many of you know, that I did not seek my former nomination by any unmanly arts; by the tricks of the demagogue; by descending to personal solicitation; nor would I now purchase a re-nomination at such a price; for I believe, with Lord Macaulay, that "The man who yields his suffrage to solicitation, is as much bribed as if he sold it for a five-pound note" and I will add that the man who wins it by solicitation is as corrupt politically, as if he paid for it with a five-pound note.

During the spring of 1878, when my friends were proposing my name for the nomination, I was careful never, on any occasion, to attend or communicate with any convention of a county or township, though frequently in the towns where they were being held, attending, as usual, to the practice of my profession; for I knew that if any man should approach me, either as a voter or a member of a political convention, to solicit me to support him for office, I should feel that he had insulted me by underrating my intelligence, my integrity, and the independence of my judgment, and I wanted to treat all my fellow citizens with the same respect and consideration that I would require from others. And further, during the spring circuit of 1878, I uniformly refused, though solicited to make political speeches, at my courts, as I had been in the habit of doing on every circuit since 1865; lest I might appear to take advantage of the sitting member, who was compelled to be in Washington attending to his official duties. Having won a nomination and an election from such a people, and by such honorable means, I have a right and expect to be proud of it as long as I live, and to leave it as a rich legacy of honor to my children. I do not claim, my fellow citizens, that you owe me a re-nomination. I have always held that a party owes nothing to the individual, but that the individual, if a patriot, owes everything to the party that embodies and carries out his principles. My name shall never, with my consent, stand in the way of the triumph of the Democratic principles. The man who, upon the eve of a great national struggle like the one now impending, which will shake the continent, and repair or perpetuate the wrongs of the much injured South, and give to the whole country peace, fraternity and a completely restored union, or perpetuate the reign of hate, discord and consolidation—the man, I say, who at such a time as this, could place his personal promotion in competition with the success of his party, is as the soldier who, while his comrades are struggling for life and victory, lays down his gun to fill his knapsack with the plunder of the state. If my name is in the way of Democratic success in this great struggle, take it down, and if I murmur, or lag behind, or do not fight as long and well as a private in the ranks, with a musket in my hands, as when I was mounted and wore a sword, then

say of me, that I am not what I have always professed to be, a Democrat from principle.

Your grateful fellow citizen,  
R. F. ARMFIELD.

### No True Work Ever Wasted.

No true work since the world began was ever wasted; no true life since the world began has ever failed. Oh, understand those two perverted words, failure and success, and measure them by the eternal, not by the earthly standard. What the world has regarded as the bitterest failure has often been in the sight of heaven the most magnificent success. When the cap painted with devils, was placed on the brow of John Huss, and he sunk dying amid embers of the flame—was that a failure? When Francis Xavier died, cold and lonely on the bleak and desolate shore of a heathen land was that a failure? When the frail, worn body of the apostle of the Gentiles was dragged by a hook from the arena and the white sand scattered over the crimson life-blood of the victim whom the dense amphitheatre despised as some obscure and nameless Jew—was that a failure?

And when, after thirty, obscure, toilsome unrecorded years in the shop of the village carpenter, one came forth to be pre-eminently the man of sorrows, to wander from city to city in homeless labors, and to expire in lonely agony upon the shameful cross—was that a failure? Nay, my brethren, it was the death of Him who lived that we might follow His footsteps—it was the life it was the death of the Son of God.

F. W. FARRAR.

### T. L. Hargrove.

From the Oxford papers we learn of a most outrageous attack upon the good people of Granville by T. L. Hargrove, in a speech delivered in the Court-house at Oxford on the 19th. Hargrove is a miserable Radical of the most violent type, but why he should go out of his way to insult the decent people of his own county we are at a loss to know. We are glad, however, to know that his false and villainous charges do not meet the approbation of even the better class of colored men and that they condemn his speech in unmeasured terms.

He cursed every Democrat in the county, using epithets that no gentleman would permit to fall from his lips in a public speech, and said that he was ready to lead a regiment of negroes against the whites and slay them all. Is there a decent white man or colored in North Carolina who will endorse Taz. Hargrove's speech? No. And the man who can make such a speech is lost to all sense of justice and decency. The meanest negro in all the land ought to feel himself contaminated to have this man enter his house.

### A Temperance Lecture.

The following item taken from N. Y. Observer is a temperance lecture in itself and from it we would do well to take lessons in North Carolina: "The inhabitants of Edwards county, Illinois, do not support anti-temperance societies or temperance lecturers, or spend their time talking about temperance. They decided twenty-five years ago that no liquor should be sold in the county, and since that date they have sent but one person to the penitentiary, and he committed a crime while drunk with whiskey procured in another county. They support two or three paupers, and their jail is empty most of the time. Their taxes are 32 per cent. lower than the adjoining counties and their terms of court occupy three days in the year, while their tax rolls show that they return more property than any other county in the State of equal population. It is said that the inhabitants are unanimously opposed to license under any circumstance."

### Platform.

The National Convention at Cincinnati adopted the following platform:

The Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare—

First. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, as real despotism; no summary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third. Home rule; honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth. The right to free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh. The great fraud of 1876—77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and deters every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

Ninth. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merited the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth. Free ships and a living credit for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh. Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the corporations and the commune.

Fifteenth. We congratulate the

country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

### Candidate for Vice-President.

William H. English was born in Scott county, Indiana, August 22, 1822; was educated at Hanover College; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, but devoted most of his time to politics and agriculture. The first office Mr. English ever filled was that of clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana, in the year 1843, being at that time just twenty-one years of age. In 1844 Mr. English came to Washington and accepted a clerkship in the Treasury Department, which he resigned in 1848. In 1850 Mr. English was elected secretary of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, and discharged the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of his party and to the credit of himself, and to the honor of his State.

In the first Legislature which assembled under the present Constitution—viz: 1851—he was elected Speaker, thus establishing his popularity in Indiana in his youth. He was then successively elected to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, in all of which he took a prominent and leading part. He was the author of what was known as the "English bill" (the Kansas and Nebraska Compromise bill), which attracted so much attention during the memorable years of 1854, 1856, 1858 and 1860. Mr. English espoused the cause of the Democracy in his youth, and has been a consistent and faithful Democrat all his life. In politics, as in business, he is watchful, energetic, persistent and successful, never in his life having failed to secure a nomination which he sought, and never in his life having failed of an election after being nominated. He belongs to the old school of Democracy, and is as firm and interdict in his faith and devotion to the Democratic principles as the rocks of Gibraltar.

During the few years which he voluntarily retired from political life (viz., 1861 to 1876), he devoted exclusively to business, and during this time he amassed a large fortune. For several years he was president of the First National Bank of Indiana, and through his management it became the leading bank of the strongest and most reliable banks in the West. But Mr. English did not put into Government bonds and stocks his entire fortune. Not so; he was proud of his city and State, and during that time built some two hundred dwelling houses in Indianapolis, thus adding wealth to the State and to his city. At the present time he is engaged in erecting a fine opera-house, which will be an ornament to the city and will remain many years as a monument to the liberality of its builder.

Mr. English was, few days since appointed a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, thus showing the great confidence of his party at home in his ability to manage and control its affairs in the coming campaign. He has the entire confidence of those who know him most intimately, and his nomination for the second office in this Republic will strengthen the confidence of the business men of the West, yes, the entire country, in the Democratic party, and he will therefore add many thousand votes to our grand old party in this, the year of our jubilee.

On March 4, 1881, William H. English will become Vice-President of these United States, and no more honorable, upright, honest and dignified gentleman ever has occupied that position than he, and when his term shall have expired, he will leave the office as he has all others he has held—with honor and credit to himself, and with the plaudits of his countrymen—"Well done, good and faithful servant."

Seventy-nine deaths from sunstroke in one day in New York tells a fearful tale of heat and suffering.