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The Winston Sentinel.

GEO. M. MATHES, Editor.

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A Maiden's Strategem.

Miss Rebecca Bates died at Scituate Mass., recently, at the age of 88 years.

In 1812 the borders of Massachusetts were looked after by a number of British cruisers. Inhabitants of the fishing villages were forced to band themselves in a sort of military fashion, and repel by arms the attacks made upon their chicken coops. The maritime enemy had their hearts set on poultry, which was natural, considering their long and forced subsistence upon tough salt meats. To thwart them was to excite their anger and malice, and not unfrequently, failing to get chickens, they resorted to harsh measures in retaliation. In the spring of the year named a British frigate ran into Scituate harbor, set fire to some vessels and seized others, and threatened, if resistance was offered, to bombard the town. When the frigate departed, citizens of Scituate banded themselves into a home guard, and fortified Crow Point with a brass cannon. The British took the hint and stopped away, and gradully, as alarm subsided, the home guard went about its farming.

September came. One pleasant evening of that month Miss Bates. then a maiden of 18, sat sewing, Her sister Abigail, 14 years old, and her mother sat with her. Capt, Simeon Bates, the father, likewise the keeper of the light House, was away, and the Home Guard were scattered all about, Mrs Bates had just said to Rebecca that it was time to put the kettle on. The maiden rose and went into the kitchen. Glancing through the window as she passed she saw a British frigate close at hand and about lowering her boats. In her own narrative of the occurrence Miss Bates says that she knew the ship at a glance as La Hogue, and she called out to her sister;

"O, Lord! the old La Hogue is off here again! What shall we do? Here are their barges a coming, and they'll burn up our vessels just as they did afore."

Two vessels lay at the wharf laden with flour, and Miss Bates in her narrative, says. "We couldn't afford to lose that in those times, when the embargo made it so hard to live we had to bile pumpkins all day to get sweetening for sugar." Her quick mind decided to repel the enemy by a strategem. The musical instruments of the Home Guard were stored in the house. She could play four tunes on the fife, and her sister Abigail could beat the drum in an exceedingly wild manner. "Yankee Doodle" was their masterpiece.

The idea thus conceived was quickly put through. Rebecca and Abigail, with the drum and the fife, ran down behind the cedar wood, and in a moment the quiet September evening was startled by the most remarkable martial outburst that ever was heard "I looked," says Miss Bates, "and I could see the men in the barges resting on their oars and listening. Then I saw a flag flying from the masthead of the ship, recalling them. My sister began to make a speech and I said: Don't make me laugh, for I can't pucker my mouth. When the men in the barges saw the flag they went about so quick that one fell overboard, and they picked him up by the back of his neck and hauled him in."

A quarter of an hour later the La Hogue sailed away, the strains of "Yankee Doodle" pursuing her.

The new Morman Temple at Manti, Utah, now being rapidly pushed forward, will be, when completed, one of the grandest structures on the American continent. The material is white limestone. abd the structure is situated upon the top of one of the spurs of the Wasatch range, called by the people of Utah, the Mountain of the Lord. The foundation is set in solid rock. The building will be 95 feet in width, 172 in length and 82 feet in height. Two towers will rise from the building, one 179 feet and the other 169 feet in height. Magnificent terraces, with grand flights of stone steps, will adorn the front approaches, topped by neatly dressed and cut stone and ornamented with statutes, trees and plants. The whole side of the mountain will be planted in trees and flowers. The work was began five years ago and will be finished in about five years more.

Many a phool haz passed thrn life with fair success bi taking a bak seat and sticking to it.

Violins and Violinists.

A TALK WITH REMENYI CONCERNING ARTISTS AND INSTRUMENTS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times-Star* has had a talk with Remenyi. The great violinists was placidly smoking a cigarette, and was in one of his most talkative and urbane moods. After condemning the small audience of the evening, which, by the way, was a digrace to Springfield, the conversation drifted to music and musicians.

'It is a great surprise to most people, Mr. Remenyi, how you manage to produce so many wonderful and beautiful effects on your violin, making it sound like another instrument.'

'That,' said the violinist with a smile, 'is according to the player. The violin is the most royal and the most vulgar of all instruments; it is used for the sublimest effects and the most trivial.'

'Yours is a splendid instrument of the Cremona make, is it not?' asked the reporter, with the idea that the violin was about 500 years old and had a Latin name about two yards long.

'On the contrary,' said Remenyi, 'it is not of the Cremona make, and is not old. The violin which I used in this evening's concert, and which I have christened the 'Lady Sunbeam,' was made by a man at Columbus. Ohio, and is only two months old. I consider his violin equal, if not superior, to the violins of the old masters. I have many violins, which I have left in Europe, an Antonius Stradivarius, a Guarnerius, and many others whose whole value is probably many thousand dollars.

'My study violin, for instance, an Antonius Stradivarius, which I could sell any day for $5,000, I left at home and use this American violin in preference. The Columbus man is now, however, at work upon a new violin, expected to surpass any violin in the world. It is a combination of the Stradivarius and Guarnerius models, and the result is a superb tone, firmer than anything made.' 'This,' said he, pointing to Lady Sunbeam securely packed in her case, 'is a fiddle that will be a violin.' 'May I ask the price of Lady Sunbeam?' 'Certainly,' said the violinist, 'it cost me $450, and is as good as a $3,000 Cremona. Ohio has completely destroyed the idea that a violin must be 200 years old to amount to anything. The Columbus man's violin's sound about as well, as soon as the varnish is dry, as the Cremonas.' 'Is this maker known in Europe?' asked the reporter.

'Not very well. There is a prejudice there against anything not European. It is the same with the American and Swiss watches; the latter holds the prestige, though not so good.'

'Speaking of musicians, what is your opinion of Withelmj? I have heard he was a pupil of yours?' 'When he was about 19 years old he studied with me. He is a very fine, a magnificent player, but a little cold.' 'What violin does he play on?' 'His instrument is an Antonius Stradivarius,' said Remenyi. 'It is one of the finest instruments of the make in the world. He has refused $10,000 in gold for it. It is named the Messiah, and has been copied several times by Heskitt, of Columbus.'

The Safest Seat.

The frequency of collisions on railroads has raised the question, which is the place of greatest security in a railroad train? The *Railroad Journal* gives the following as an answer: It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least dust, and that the rear car of a train is generally safer than the front car. The safest is probably the last car but one, in a train of more than two cars. that is, there are fewer chances of accidents to this than any other. If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear; in which the last car receives the first shock. Again, the engine and the front cars of a train will often run over a broken rail, or a cow, or stone, without detriment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it into the line of the train, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car the rear car is probably the most unsafe in the train. The safest seat is probably near the centre of the last car but one, and in a very long train, in the centre of the last two or three cars next to the last.

Dying Words.

'It is well.'—Washington.
'I must sleep now.'—Byron.
'Kiss me, Hardy.'—Nelson.
'Head of the army.'—Napoleon.
'Don't give up the ship.'—Lawrence.
'Let the light enter.'—Goethe.
'Into Thy hands, O Lord.'—Tasso.
'Independence for ever.'—Adams.
'The artery ceases to beat.'—Haller.
'Is this your fidelity.'—Nero.
'Give Dayroles a chair.'—Lord Chesterfield.
'It is the last of earth.'—J. Q. Adams.
'God preserve the Emperor.'—Haydn.
'A dying man does nothing well'—Franklin.
'Let not poor Nelly starve.'—Charles II.
'What, is there no bribing death?'—Cardinal Beaufort.
'All my possessions for a moment of time.'—Queen Elizabeth.
'It matters little how the head lieth.'—Sir Walter Raleigh.
'Clasp my hand, my dear friend. I die.'—Alfieri.
'I feel as if I were to be myself again.'—Sir Walter Scott.
'Let me die to the sound of the delicious msic.'—Mirabeau.
'I have loved God, my father and liberty.'—Mme. de Stael.
'Be serious.'—Grotious.
'It is small, very small indeed,' (clasping her neck,)—Anne Boleyn.
'I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself,' (ascending the scaffold.)—Sir Thomas Moore.
'Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave.'—Burns.
'I resign my soul to God—and my daughter to my country.'—Thomas Jefferson.
'I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.'—Harrison.
'I have endeavored to do my duty.'—Taylor.
'You spoke of a refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother. Let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight.'—Mozart.
'God bless you, my dear.'—Dr. Johnson.
'God bless you! Is that you, Dora?'—Wordsworth.
'Now it is come.'—John Knox.
'Dying, dying.'—Hood.
'How grand these rays; they seem to beckon earth to heaven' [The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying.] Humbolt.
'The people—my trust.'—James A. Garfield.
'Stand here by me in the light, so I may see you as I die.'—Gov. Louis Alfred Wiltz to his wife.

Our Congressman.

Gen. Scales introduced bills to abolish all internal revenue offices and taxes; to provide for erecting a United States court house and postoffice quilding at Greensboro; to refund certain taxes to ex-Confederates; giving equal rights and privileges to all denominations in the Indian territory; to abolish all taxes on brandy made from fruit; to refund to distillers of fruit certain taxes; for the relief of James L. Cardwell.

Col. Armfield introduced bills for the relief of James Burke; to repeal taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, etc.; in relation to trade marts.

Gen. Vance introduced bills in relation to coinage; trade dollars; Cherokee Indians; and to repeal the duty on salt; for the relief of Pickney Rollins, Mrs. Usher, Warren Sams, Walter H. Stevens, Lewis Gentry, Jacob Hooper, Edward Haile; establishing a signal station on Mt. Mitchell; about patents; pension laws; promotions in the navy; for a public United States mail building at Asheville.

Mr. Latham—For the relief of John R. Galt.

Gen. Cox—For the relief of Christopher Holt; to repeal the internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Dowd—To erect a public building at Charlotte; to prevent frauds in bidding for the conveying the mails, &c.; for the relief of Bryan Tyson.

New States.

Baltimore Sun.

Bills for the admission of two new States into the Union have already been offered. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, urges the admission of New Mexico, which had, by the last census, a population of 118,430, consisting of 108,127 "whites" including 9,600 Indians and 55 Asiatics, and 648 colored. The Mexican element is said to be pretty large, of a rather worthless character, and that it may be considered open to question whether the population taken as a whole is fit as yet for the performance of political duties. Senator Windom has introduced the expected bill for the admission of Dakota, with boundaries including all the present Territory of that name south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude. This will leave about half of Dakota as we now know it to be made into a new Territory, for which another bill introduced by Mr. Windom provides the names of North Dakota. Mr. Saunders, who also introduced bills covering the same purposes, proposes the name Pembina for North Dakota. The recent census showed Dakota has a struggling, floating and mining population, white and red, of about 135,000. Considering the small population of both New Mexico and Dakota, nothing but "political necessity" could suggest their admission to a position of equality in the Senate with old States like Virginia, with a population of 1,512,806, or thickly settled States like New York, with a population of 5,003,810. That politicians will not stick at scruples is illustrated by the admission of Nebraska in 1860, with a population, as indicated by the previous census, of 28,841, and Nevada admitted by the same party in 1864, with a population 40,000.

Congressman Latham, of N. C., is said to be the dressiest man in the House.

Riddlebarger has been elected U. S. Senator from Virginia.

Horace Gray, of Mass., has been appointed Associate Justice of the U. S, Supreme Court.

Wm. Henry Frescott, of South Caroltna, has been appointed special envoy to Peru, Chili and Bolivia.

New York has given $143.477 to the Michigan sufferers.

By invitation of Congress, ex-Secretary Blaine will pronounce the eulogy upon the late President Garfield.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, it is said, is blind, totally.

Timothy O. Howe, of Iowa, succeeds Mr. James as Post Master General. Like Guiteau, he is a stalwart of stalwarts.

Texas sells $2,000,000 worth of pecans yearly.

Hon. M. Moore, member of Congress from the Memphis district, in Tennessee, has already earned the reputation of the "Boss Fool of the House."

Three thousand bills have been introduced in the new Congress. Pretty good for a two weeks work.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The following awards have been made at the Atlanta Exposition:

Class 1. Entry 592.—For the best and fullest collection of minerals, certificate of award and cash premium of $100, to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.

Class 248, Entry 592.—For superior collection of forest products, hard and ornamental and useful woods, certificate of award and cash premium of $100, awarded to Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.

Class 2. Entry 592a.—For best and fullest collection of minerals from the State of North Carolina, certificate of award and cash premium of $50, to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.

Class 248, Entry 520.—For superior collection of forest products, hard, ornamental and useful wood, certificate of award, to North Carolina Agricultural Department.'

Class 240.—For superior, individual collection of hard, ornamental and useful woods certificate of award and cash premium of $50, to W. H. Snow, High Point, N. C.

Class 38, Entry 1,535.—Cotton seed planter, James Lynch, Laurinburg, N. C.

The Potato.

Nobody knows where the potato came from originally. It has been found, apparently indigenous, in many parts of the world. Mr. Aarwin, for instance, found it wild in the Chonos Archipelago. Sir W. J. Hooker says that it is commontat Valparaiso, where it grows abundly on the sandy hill near the sea. In Peru and other parts of South America it appears to be at home; and it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Darwin should have noted it both in the humid forests of the Chinese Archipelago and among the central Chilian mountains, where sometimes rain does fall for six months at a stretch. It was to the colonists whom Sir Walter Raleigh sent out in Elizabeth's reign that England is indebted for potatoes. Herriot, who came out with these colonists, and who wrote an account of his travels, makes what may perhaps be regarded as the earliest mention of this vegetable.

A writer in the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* says:

Quite a number of ministers have gone fourth from Mocksville and Davie county. Milton Frost, D. D., H. T. Hudson, D. D., L. L. Hendren, W. H. Call, J. C. Smoot, and W. C. and James Willson of the Methodist Church, and T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of the Baptist Church. Here the widow of the gitted Dr. Lee resides with her aged father. Here also the eminent jurist, Richard Pearson, began his brilliant career. None ever visit this town without a desire to return.

Col. A. S. Buford, President of the R. & D. Railroad Syndicate, is also said to be a Davie man.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING.—An ordinary eight-wheel passenger engine sells for $13,500 now, against $7,000 three or four years ago, and the fifteen locomotive works in the United States, with a varying capacity of from eight to fifty engines a month, have turned out 2,700 locomotives in the past year, and will put 3,000 on the rails in the next twelve months. In addition, about 300 to 400 are built annually by the railroad companies.

The pension nightmare treads heavily upon the country. Since June, 1861, the sum of $520,000,000 has been paid to the patriots. Hereafter a minimum of $120,000,000 annually will be required to foot the bill, and as the list grows with each succeeding year it is not improbable that it will swell to $200,000,000 a year for the next decade.

Diplomatic: 'Ma,' she said, confidingly, 'Henry has asked me to marry him.' 'And you accepted!' was the query. 'No,' was the reply, 'I didn't, and neither did reject him. If I can keep him on the string until Christmas he'll make me a handsome present to induce me to say yes. You know I have been wanting a gold watch for a long time.'

A youth after vainly trying to explain some scientific theory to his inamorta, said: "The question is difficult, and I don't see what I can do to make it clearer." "Suppose you pop it!" said the blushing damsel.

The great horse epidemic, pink-eye, has made its appearance in Greenville, and in all probability has broken out in all the towns around and will soon be through the country.—*Greenville Express.*

For ear-ache, dissolve assafœtida in water; warm a few drops and drop in the ear, then cork the ear with wool.

A homely young girl has the consolation of knowing that if she lives to be forty she'll be a pretty old girl.

A friend gives when he has too much; a woman, even when she has not enough.

If a man's aim in this world be good, the chances are that he will miss fire in the next.

Genius finds new ideas, wit ridicules them and common sense adopts them.

With misconduct and economy one can always get on in the world.