

WESTERN SENTINEL.

Geo. M. Mathes, Proprietor.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

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The Winston Sentinel.

Geo. M. Mathes, Editor.

TERMS:
CASH IN ADVANCE
One copy, one year, \$1.50
" six months, .75
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PRACTICAL
MARBLE WORKER,
Monuments & Tombstones,
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Write for Price List
and Designs. May 9 1882

ALLEN,
THE JEWELER,
North Side C. H. Square.

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.
KEEPS ON HAND A FINE STOCK OF WATCHES,
Clocks and Jewelry.
All work done in the best manner and
warranted.
March 18th, 1882.—v26n134f.

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WINSTON, N. C.

Office at Residence, on Depot Street.

HAVING LOCATED IN WINSTON

Dr. Preston Roan,

OFFERS HIS

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

TO the citizens of Winston and surrounding country.

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE, and
any message left at either Drug Store will receive prompt attention.

Dr. S. J. MONTAGUE,

OFFICE and residence on Church Street, between First and Second Streets.

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Prompt Attention Paid to all Calls.

Dr. ROBAH F. GRAY,

OFFICE:

OPPOSITE MERCHANTS HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1879. Vol. 26-no. 29. 1y.

BEST TRUSS IN THE COUNTRY!

REELY'S HAND RUBBER TRUSS.

Fig. 12

Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Agen

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE!

CRUTCHFIELD & McARTHUR,

Successors to F. G. Cutchfield

Winston, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, CARRIAGES,
HORSES, BUGGIES AND
HOMES for hire.

e also buy and sell
Horses and Buggies.

Cash paid for Feed

Jan. 20, 1879.—af

Robert D. Johnston,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WINSTON, N. C.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LINE
of the latest

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting and Suitings

A long practical experience in the art of CUTTING
in New York and in this State, justifies his
assertion that I can give a perfect fit, and I guarantee
that all goods made up in my establishment
give satisfaction.

All work done on reasonable terms.

My establishment is next door to Hay House

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 insurance in the United States, and
licences of insurance issued at small cost, for one
copy 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 patronage. Pays all
losses promptly and is liberal in its rates and
profits.

Winston, N. C. Oct. 25, 1882.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons.

CLOCKS, WATCHES
—AND—
Jewelry Repaired
BY
THAD. M. BUTNER.

(Next door to Pfaff & Stockton's.)

PRICES MODERATE and SATISFACTORY.

WORK GUARANTEED.

Vol. 26 No. 19. 2m.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES
FOR SALE.

I HAVE

EIGHTY BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

which can be examined by calling at the late Storehouse of H. A. Siddall, in Salem, and at Cicero Tise's in Winston. I will sell at low prices.

ALSO BUGGY and WAGON HARNESS at all PRICES.

Come and examine my stock.

J. T. TAVIS,

CICERO TISE.

March 16th 3m.

SHEELY & WOODSON,
—DEALERS IN—
FAMILY
—AND—
FANCY GROCERIES,
Winston, N. C.

CROCKERY, Glass, Tin, Wood and

Will pay the Highest Market Prices for all kinds of Country Produce. We defy competition, and invite an inspection of our stock and prices.

Store next to Reed Bros., near Depot.

March 22th, 1881.—v26n15.

White Sulphur Springs,
Mt. Airy, N. C.

THE SEASON is at hand for health

and pleasure-seekers to begin casting around for a desirable summer resort, at which to spend the heated term. So we would call their special attention to the **MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.** These Springs are situated in the most desirable and healthy locality in the State, possessing every advantage in the way of climate and natural resources. Its waters are superior to any White Sulphur in Virginia or North Carolina. Its curative properties cannot be surpassed. Hundreds of invalids who have used this water are ready to testify to this fact. The water is cool and pleasant to the taste. The Hotel at these Springs will be

Respected for the Reception of Visitors on June 1st, 1882.

with better accommodations than ever before given, owing to the fact that the Hotel has recently been enlarged, and other improvements made that will add greatly to the pleasure and comfort of guests. So no party wishing to visit this place may come with the full assurance that they will get

First-Class Accommodations.

I thank the public for past patronage, and earnestly solicit a continuation of the same.

For terms, &c., Address

RUFUS ROBERTS,

April 27th 1882, no18 4m. Proprietor.

Since 1879 an enormous amount of Northern capital, estimated at \$200,000,000, has been invested in Southern land, Southern oranges, Southern fertilizing manufactures, Southern cotton factories and Southern railroads, which earn their dividends in transporting the products of the country. The railroads alone, it has been calculated, have absorbed \$125,000,000 of money, drawn from Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. Other millions of dollars are being put in roads now building in Virginia, in the cotton States, in Texas, and, in fact, throughout the Southwest.

Twenty-six United States Senators are to be chosen for the term beginning next March. They are from the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

GRAY & MARTIN,
DRUGGISTS,
Winston, N. C.

Mahone and the Page.

Philadelphia Record, Independent.

The debasing effect of party spirit never betrayed itself so shamelessly as in the vote of Gen. Mahone with the Republican majority of the Senate to refer the bill for removing the disabilities of Dr. Tobbs to the Judiciary Committee, which disposes of the subject for the present session at least. By the vote of Mahone the question was decided against the ex-page of the Confederate Senate. A newspaper correspondent in Washington remarks that this vote was "odd."

It was indescribably infamous. This ex-major general of the Confederacy had raised troops and led his orders thousands of men were hewn down in battle. It is true enough that he has sought to enhance his military glory at the expense of better men; but what reputation he owns was acquired in the war for the destruction of the Union. He entered into this rebellion in the fullness of his judgment and the ripeness of his judgment. When the war was over he enriched himself by entering into combinations of speculators, who robbed the impoverished State of Virginia of its railroads.

Relieved of his disabilities, Mahone enters the Senate of the United States and holds the balance between parties in the Government against which he had waged war for four years. Yet this ex-Confederate major general is seen giving his casting vote in the Senate against removing the disabilities of a young man who desires to enter the army as a surgeon, and whose only crime against his country was his infantile service as a page in the Confederate Senate. When Tobbs, the little page, was carrying harmless messages in the Confederate Senate, the rebel major general was sending deadly missives into the ranks of his countrymen; yet the ex-major general, who sits in the Senate, the arbiter between parties, with his own offences pardoned, refuses to pardon the offence of the ex-page in the same cause. What will the grizzled veterans on both sides who faced each other in battle say of such an act? What will decent men think of it?

The conduct of the Republicans of the Senate in raising such a question was exceedingly puerile, but the vote of Mahone with them was unspcakably mean. The Republicans had at least a partisan motive, though an extremely small one, in making an issue over such a case of disability as that of a poor page. Senator Edmunds wanted to erect a "monument" that there was a right and a wrong side to the rebellion, and he pounced upon Tobbs for the purpose; but Mahone could have had no motive but his innate baseness and servility. Fealty to his new party ties required no such act of degradation; but he performed it with keen satisfaction, because it was congenial to his treacherous nature. By voting against removing the disabilities of the ex-page he was enabled to gratify in a small way his hatred of those whose contempt he had already earned. Mahone in his tortuous career has not only betrayed his political associations but he has raised an issue which, if successful, must cast an indelible stain of repudiation on his State, and he has found apologists and defenders. But for this last act of petty meanness there can be no apology or excuse. The partiality of friendship must turn from its author with disgust.

Being thus assured of the Dr's. orchestral plans it will be proper for the Republicans of North Carolina to prepare themselves for the treat he is about to get up for them. He has issued a call for a State convention at Raleigh, and we have also a call for a county convention in the North State of the 27th ult., and the proper place to arrange for this musical entertainment will be in the township meetings.

When the Republicans of the Piedmont region thus meet in convention we need not say to them, "Put none but Republicans on guard." We care not how long they have been with us, but let them be true men of tried principles and not spoil "prospectors" nor the creatures of demagogues. These will elect the right kind of men to the State convention both to make and hear the music.

Dr. Mott, with characteristic consistency as an office-seeker, but with an inconsistency out of character with the place of the chairman of the Republican executive State committee, also tried his hand as a coer and we have this as to the future of the party he attempts to sell.

"The man who doesn't see the signs of party disintegration is a fool. It is coming with a bewildering force, and will upset many nice-laid plans."

Here doubtless is where Dr. Mott intends the music shall come in when the convention under his manipulation shall have sold the grand old Republican party to office-seekers without political or moral principles and to the anti-prohibition association. No doubt the sorrow and wailing of true Republicans in such an event will be music to him and those who with him have conspired to rob Republicans of their heritage.

These worst enemies of the Republican party who sacrifice its principles and honor for self-aggrandizement will no doubt "stir up the animals all over the State," to use Dr. Mott's classic words, and he will find that the men who stood under fire from 1865 to 1870 for their principles, with martyr devotion, are not the men who can be sold, nor will they give their voice to disintegrate the Republican party.

Such plans for the betrayal of the party they love can only be carried out over prostrate Republican principles and Republican men. In this matter we only speak the sentiment of all true and honest Republicans. The Republican party must in its principles and aims be preserved. The true men will only fight under the old flag and for the principles on which is based the Republican party. When it becomes only a mongrel association that scrambles for spoils and heats no principles and no patriotic aims, they are out of the fight and have no part with those who have betrayed them.

The South Struggling by Herself.

Mobile Ala. Register.

It would not be well to break up the solid South. Is not the solid South of 1882 a better thing than the divided South of 1872? Wall street will say so. Hayes said so in 1877 when he removed the last military force and built up the solid South. Grant said when he made his tour of the South a few years ago and when Rex dubbed him Duke of Galena. If the solid South had done a y wrong it might be proper to lament that our political power is not divided and thus destroyed. But we have done no wrong. We have given to the whites and blacks alike good laws and efficient administration. We have elevated the credit of States and municipalities, and have steadily increased the value of products and exports.

Atlanta Constitution: Bishop Paine's service to his church is almost unprecedented. For sixty-five years he has been a preacher. He has attended every conference for fifty-eight years, and has been a bishop for eleven years longer than Saint Peter. If ever a man has gained a right to rest it is a venerable bishop, whose character and influence has always been of the best.

Dr. Mott's Music.

Greensboro North State.

Dr. Mott informed the representative of the Greensboro News that he had "some propositions and suggestions to suggest to the committee, which if acted favourably upon will 'stir up the animals' all over the State."

"And then," with a tomahawk smile, "you will hear the music."

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Mott Surrenders.

THE BULLY OF THE REPUBLICAN RING LAID LOW BY THE BALL OF REPUBLICAN PROHIBITION.

Asheville Citizen.

Dr. Mott's star is not in the ascendant any more. Having to "step down and out" from the office he has disgraced, and having his mal-administration shown up just as he was preparing to enter upon a grander rage for office, ought to have been enough for one mortal to submit to; but still further humiliation awaited him. He has been for some time denouncing Mr. Ball, and Mr. Keogh and Mr. Douglass, and Judge Dick, and the thousands of other Republicans who refuse to be his henchmen and vote on a non-political and non-partisan question to suit his interests, and has been laying down the law that these gentlemen either had to submit to his dictation in the management of the Republican party, or they could leave it. He told them they were insignificant in numbers and influence, and he could well afford to swap them for the "Liberal Democrats," Nat Atkinson, Col. Johnson, and two or three others, each of whom, as a Republican said to us this week, has a scab upon him because the Democrats wouldn't give them offices, and a great deal more of such polite literature and harmonizing English.

Indeed, the Doctor has set himself up as the "boss dog of the bone-yard," and none must dare molest him or question his authority. He was weak enough to assume that the 116,000 majority against prohibition last summer were all the sheep of his pasture and were carried in the hollow of his hand, and those even of his own political household of faith who chose to differ with him on that particular question must satisfy themselves with the crumbs which he might choose to pitch to them, but to have a voice or a seat at the table would be a sacrilege not to be borne.

A caucus of the elements was called to meet in Asheville Thursday night. A number were present, from Greensboro to Cherokee. Dr. Mott was there, as was. The ruling in and ruling out programme was cursed and disowned, pro and con, up and down, and so far as Mott and his wing are concerned it was more "up" than "down," more "con" than "pro." It was evident before the speaker ceased that the Doctor's corset, usually well-laced, was loosening. It was necessary. Ball and those "few" prohibitionists for whom he spoke laid the law down to the great gilder of the revenue ring, and something had to give way or bust. The corset gave way, Mott followed. Ball and the prohibis are the bosses of the Republican camp. Exit Mott. None so poor now as to do him reverence. Ball the Bantam slew the Dugbilly and steps forth the cock of the walk. Mott is walloped on his own ground. He has surrendered to the enemy he despises most—Ball, Douglas, Keogh and others.

Kerosene and Salt for Diphtheria.

A correspondent of the New York Sun says: In 1862, on a plantation in South Alabama, where there was great difficulty in securing good medical advice, I saw a whole plantation of blacks, as well as the white members of a large family, successfully treated for diphtheria with kerosene oil and salt; used thus: Every patient was given a lump of rock salt about the size of a boy's marble, and instructed to keep it in his or her mouth, swallowing the salty saliva. At the same time the throat was rubbed with kerosene oil, and a flannel saturated with kerosene kept around the neck until the symptoms were abated or entirely gone. If necessary mild cathartics were given. Not a case was lost, and there were fully 120 in all on the plantation.

NORTH CAROLINA HOLIDAYS.—Chapter 294, Sec. 1, laws of 1881, authorized the following as public holidays in this State, viz: January 1, New Year; February 22, Washington's Birthday; May 10, Memorial Day; May 20, Mecklenburg Declaration; July 4, National Declaration; and also a day appointed by the Governor of North Carolina as a Thanksgiving Day, and the 25th of December, Christmas. Whenever any such holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday succeeding shall be deemed a public holiday.

Ancient Uses of Skins and Leather.

In these days of steel pens and note paper but little thought is given to the fact that our trade was among the first to provide man with an article whereon he could inscribe the history of his times, and hand it down intact and well preserved for the enlightenment of future generations. Many have forgotten, or, perhaps, never knew, that the skin of animals and leather in its manufactured state, with awls and thorns for pens, comprised about the entire stock in trade of the ancient stationary store.

The skins most generally used for this purpose were those of the sheep, the goat, and the ass. The Persians of old employed them for writing their records, as did also the ancient Indians. Buchanan found in India a copy of a law written on a roll of leather fifteen feet long; and many similar rolls are known to exist, some extending to the extraordinary length of one hundred feet. Even fish skins were not despised. The Mexicans employed them also. Pergament, or parchment, as we now call it, takes its name from its being first used by Eumenes, King of Pergamus, about three hundred years before the Christian era.

It is said that the immediate cause of the introduction of parchment was a decision on the part of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, to prohibit the exportation of parchment from that country. This caused Eumenes to incite his subjects to discover a substitute. Many writers hold that Eumenes was not the cause of the origination of parchment, but of the improvement of the old membrana, or parchment of the inferior kind. At any rate, it is from the introduction of parchment or vellum that we date the first step toward the modern form of books.

Membrana, an inferior kind of parchment, was also used. In order to prepare this, the skin was separated between the hide and the flesh, and by working and rubbing with quicklime was forced into leaves fit for the purposes of the writer. This form of writing material was extensively employed by the Hebrews and Greeks.

Victor Hugo on Immorality.

I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why then, is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail. Winter is in my heart, and eternal spring is in my head. Then I breathe, at this hour, the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses, as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is a history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verses, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said one thousandth part of what is in me! When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work," but I cannot say "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. It improves every hour, because I love this world as my fatherland, because the truth compels me, as it compelled Voltaire, the human divinity. My work is only a beginning above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity.

In North Carolina in 1880 there were 157,609 farms. In 1870 there were 93,565. In 1850, 59,693. Of those in 1880, 104,887 were occupied by the owners; 8,644 were rented for fixed money; 44,087 were rented on shares. Of the total 277 were under 3 acres; 7,273 under 10 and over 3; 13,314 over 10 and under 20; 34,148 over 20 and under 50; 34,007 over 50 and under 100; 61,806 over 100 and under 500; 5,063 over 500 and under 1,000; and 1,721 over 1,000

He that sows in prosperity is sure to shrink in adversity.

North Carolina has over fifty cotton factories, with a capital of \$2,775,000, producing \$2,000,000.

The new census shows 92,853 Protestants, churches in the United States, with 71,662 ministers and 9,003,030 members.

The best victories are those that are least bloody—those that, though achieved by the hand, are unspangled by the head.

There is nothing so easy as to be wise for others; a species of prodigality, by the way—for such wisdom is wholly wasted.

The man, who at forty, is still dependent on his weekly wages, having saved nothing, is heavily handicapped for the long stretch of life.

A word that has been said may be unaided; it is but air. But when a deed is done it cannot be undone, nor can our thoughts reach out to all the mischiefs that may follow.

In 1881 there were 720,045 foreign immigrant arrivals in the United States. Thus far this year the increase is 62 per cent. over last year.

In the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church there are 860,687 ministers and members. The traveling preachers number 3,704 superannuated 307, and local 5,865.

A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch says that four United States prisoners in jail at Asheville, for terms of six and three years, have made their escape and gone to parts unknown.

The Terminal Company, which is the controlling power in the Richmond and Danville Railroad system, has bought the road from Spartanburg to Asheville. It is to be shipped out to Asheville at once.

An exchange says that a bee-keeper in Los Angeles, California, has received an order from Australia for several colonies of bumble bees. They are wanted to distribute the pollen of the clover fields, so as to fertilize the seeds.

The National Debt on May 1st was \$1,945,526,809.03, the interest due \$11,898,370.05, total \$1,957,425,179.08. To offset this there was at the same time in the National Treasury \$245,574,580.47, leaving the liability unprovided for \$1,711,850,598.61.

AMERICAN FENCES.—There are six million miles of fencing in the United States, the total cost of which has been more than two thousand millions. The census reports show that during the census year, there were expended \$78,628,000 alone. Of this amount the largest contribution was from Illinois; the second from Pennsylvania.

Punched and Mutilated Coins.

Asheville Citizen.

I have a bill (U. S. No. 1,201) to punish and to prevent the mutilating and punching of coins of the United States. The bill also provides for the redemption of such coins at the treasury and sub-treasuries of the U. S. The objection urged against the redeeming section by Col. Snowdon, superintendent of the mint, was that if the money was redeemed at par it would not cure the evil, but men would punch the coins for gains.

The bill without the section alluded to, will be agreed to. I see no remedy at present to prevent loss to our people who already hold mutilated coin. I sent the amount of \$48.30 in silver coins to the mint for our countryman, Mr. John Thrash, and they sent me back \$38.78, charging Mr. Thrash for the stamp on the draft. This, with about \$1.50 express charges, made a loss to Mr. Thrash of about \$11.52.

My suggestion now is that punched coins be taken by the people at a discount of 25 per cent., which is near what it will cost to send it to the mint. Thus a dollar of the punched coin would be worth 75 cents.