Statistics of the Southern Province of the American Moravian Church for the Year 1905.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congregations and SUND. SCHOOLS</th>
<th>Communion Increase</th>
<th>Communicant Decrease</th>
<th>Total Increase</th>
<th>SUND. SCHOOLS</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults Baptisms</td>
<td>Confirmations</td>
<td>Receptions from other Congregations</td>
<td>Re-admitted</td>
<td>Grown Increase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethabara</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Olivet S.S.</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>Clemmons.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Friedberg</td>
<td>410</td>
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<td>Advent S.S.</td>
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<td>Friedland</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>152</td>
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<td>Avalon S.S.</td>
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<td>Mt. Bethel, Va.</td>
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<td>Providence</td>
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<td>903</td>
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<td>413</td>
<td>1338</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Christ Church</td>
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<td>1010</td>
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<td>Calvary</td>
<td>255</td>
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<td>330</td>
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<td>Fairview Academy</td>
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<td>Wachovia Arbor</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>Pine Chapel S.S.</td>
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<td>305</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>5730</td>
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<td>3474</td>
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<td>Net Increase</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;  Decrease</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>406</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Wachovia Moravian.

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Salem, N.C.

The Rev. John H. Cramwell, Ph. D., Editor.
Mr. Edw. T. Mickey, Business Manager.

Published monthly at Salem, North Carolina, and devoted to the interests of the Moravian Church in the Southern Province of America, and the Church at large in civilized and heathen lands.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Amounts received at Agency of Unity's Mission Board, Salem, N.C., during 1905.

For Foreign Missions:

Bethabara .............................................. $ 9 00
Bethabara and Filials. .........................
Bethania Congregation ................... $24 65
Bro. Sunday School ...... 35 90
Missionary Society .... 5 00
Christian Endeavor ... 5 00
Alpha ........................................... 2 50
Miraph..................... 1 83
Olvet ........................................ 2 49
Individuals ... 2 75

Calvary ........................................ 32 32
Christ Church ..................... 100 00
Clemmons-Hope .................. 3 45
Colchester ................................ 3 61
Elm Street Sunday School .... 41 30
Friedberg .................................. 15 59
Fairview ................................ 17 17
Kernersville Sunday School .... 21 49
Sewing Society ... 3 00
Congregation ........ 5 00

New Philadelphia .......... 22 00
New Philadelphia .......... 2 45
Pine Chapel Sunday School .... 2 50
Providence ..................... 2 75
Salem Congregation .......... 2,579 09
Sundry Contributions from Salem Congregation 918 71
Juvenile Missionary Society ...... 3 25
For Lea Hospital .......... 35 00

Women's Missionary Society .... 100 00
Young Men's Missionary Society .... 153 62
Young Men's Missionary Band Square 100 00
For Native Helper, Bluefields .. 75 00
Stauber Missionary Fund. ...... 175 00

For Provincial Work:

Bethabara .............................................. $ 3 60
Bethania ........................................... 10 36
Calvary ........................................ 8 38
Clemmons-Hope .................. 4 93
Evangelist .................................. 2 00
Friedberg ................................ 6 88
Sale of Railroad Ticket .... 11 45
Poor Fund .................................. 2 00
Christ Church ....................... 3 76

For Bohemian Missions:

Bethania ........................................... $11 61
Fairview .................................. 2 94
Jenice ..................................... 2 50
Salem Congregation .......... 56 94
New Philadelphia .......... 2 64
Clemmons-Hope .................. 11 30
Stauber Missionary Fund ...... 187 20

For Theological Seminary:

Calvary ........................................ 14 66
Church ................................ 12 14
Clemmons-Hope .................. 3 23
Friedberg ................................ 8 59
Salem .................................. 39 19

Collections received at Congregation Office:

Salem Poor Fund .......... $444 08
Home Missions .... 60 80
Lovefeast Collections ... 297 12

$6,759 08

JAS. T. LINEBACK,
Treasurer, Salem Congregation.

Contributions of the Salem Congregation for the Year 1905.

Towards Bishop Hamilton's Travelling Expenses in Alaska, etc.

The Province was pledged for $500.00.

Recapitulation:

Foreign Missions .................. $1,914 80
Provincial Work ................. 140 93
Bohemian Missionary .......... 100 00
Theological Seminary ......... 167 82
Bishop Hamilton's Expenses ...... 168 84

The Memoria! of the Salem Congregation for 1905.

On the last night of an old year, when gathered in an assemblage like this, we are inclined to feel a peculiar friendship toward one another; but it is the realization that in what is the most important aspect of life we are all alike. David, speaking for all his people, on a notable occasion, said: 'We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.' It comes over us to-night, as in every other time, that this world is not our home; we are merely, one like the other, travelling through it. The quickly passing years are mile-stones along our road; we are, all of us, leaving these solemn way-marks of life behind us, one after the other, as we journey on toward the 'bourn whence no traveler returns.' We are all children of the same mortal family; we are all brothers and sisters, whose real home must be beyond these earthly scenes. It is very doubtful whether any of us would even wish to stand still on the pathway of life. An old year may have brought with it delights of a rare and memorable character. It may have been the marriage year; it may have been the year of some great business success or of some beautiful home achievement: it may have been the year when mind and heart opened to new and glowing visions of knowledge and of character. Thus it has become a dear old year, and yet there is something in us which irresistibly beckons us forward, and we are glad to go into a new year with new scenes, new hopes, new aspirations.

Religion does not check this mysterious current, moving through our inmost souls, but rather assists its swift and onward course. Religion itself bids us move on with cheerfulness into new scenes,—without anxiety for the morrow, unknown as many of its experiences must needs be.

"Set free from present sorrow, We cheerfully can say, We cheerfully can say, Our Heavenly Father and the Lamb: "Set free from present sorrow, We cheerfully can say, Our Heavenly Father and the Lamb: Let us move on, Let us move on, Let the unknown to-morrow Bring with it what it will, Bring with it what it will, It can bring with it nothing But He will bear us through, But He will bear us through, And God the same abiding, And God the same abiding, His praise shall tune my voice; His praise shall tune my voice; For while in this our dwelling, For while in this our dwelling, I cannot but rejoice."

Everything that gives to our life more purpose and more plan and more resolute intention is of special value. It helps to make our career a real and compact building, instead of being a mere pile of stones accidentally rolled together. I am, therefore, not surprised at the interest which thoughtful men and women and children take in the Memoria! of a past year. Their pleasure in such a review shows that they value the past in its bearing on the future. They exercise a certain piety toward by-gone days, because they have noble longings to make more of their future than they ever did of their past. I shall be glad if I can help you, be it ever so little, in fulfilling this true and high aspiration of your best nature, and with this thought upon my own soul, I begin the review of the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and five.

The year commenced with the breathless interest of the whole civilized world fixed upon...
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

far eastern Manchuria. On the first of January Post Arthur surrendered, after the most terrible siege. Thus over earth's wildest scenes the star of Christ's peace is rising with an ever-increasing radiance.

Amid the clash of resounding arms there has been a steady progress of the peaceful triumphs of modern science. In the course of the past year the great Alpine tunnel under the Simplon Alps, twelve and a half miles long—the longest tunnel in the world—has been completed. The highest bridge-span on earth has been carried over a river, the very existence of which was unknown fifty years ago, the Zambesi, at Victoria Falls. The lofty Niaka Falls in Mexico have been harnessed into a double team of electric plants which send the current over 171 miles to the City of Mexico in order to light one million lamps. Still more wonderful are the ever-growing achievements of the Marconi wireless telegraph. During his recent return from the South President Roosevelt was, for the first time in the history of the country, a President of the United States outside the limits of nation, and yet the Marconi signals kept him in constant touch with the mainland from Svanahan to Old Point Comfort. Daily newspapers are now published in mid-ocean, filled with fresh telegrams from New York and London. Recently a sinking vessel off the New England coast, far out of all former means of communication, had its crew rescued by means of Marconi's wireless. The event was an illustration of what it means that the wide Atlantic should now be swept out of existence. The treaty, as is usually the case, was popular with neither party, but has secured for the Empire of the Rising Sun her future safety, and much more than her original demands for which she went to war. It has been one of the greatest rebukes ever administered in all history to unrighteous aggression, and has brought out the justice of Him who rules over all.

During the entire year the Empire of Russia has been in a state bordering upon revolution. The Christmas days were marked with bloodiest events in the old Russian capital of Moscow, and it does not yet appear what the immediate result will be for a poor, long-suffering nation—whether it will be anarchy or a rough, military despotism.

But while there has been war and bloodshed in the Old World during 1906, there have been marked indications of the fact that, upon the whole, the spirit of peace is gaining ground among the nations. The unfortunate "Dudger Bank" controversy between Russia and England, so necessary by means of arbitration. The serious difficulty between Germany and France, concerning the status of the Empire of Morocco, has been peacefully settled; the quiet pressure of the allied powers upon the Turkish Sultan is working toward some degree of justice in his ill-governed dominions. There has been a peaceful separation between Sweden and Norway, and to-morrow a Danish prince will be crowned king of the latter country, under the title of of Haakon VII. The far-reaching treaty between England and Japan bids fair to secure a long peace in the Orient, and the merciful interference of the President of our own country has saved multitudes of lives which would have been lost through a continuation of the war. In the eastern hemispher, scenes of Christ's peace is rising with an ever-increasing radiance.

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I they were encouraging. and caused us to believe
On result, many of them large and expensive.
Church, and a total of rapid during the year in all classes of edifices.

On establishment like that

The Winston-Salem Drug trade.
The Twin City Wood Co. The A. F. Jenkins Bros Shoe Co; the A. F. Company is operating in the old Giersch store Church Street. The knitting mills are keeping the pace in expansion and growth. The Wachovia Knitting Mills, organized last year, have consolidated with the Maline Mills, under the name of the Maline Mills, with a capital of $50,000, and are operating a large business in the building, corner of Marshall and Wachovia Sts., which has been doubled in size. The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company has recently completed a large addition to their already extensive plant on Church Street. The Pioneer Manufacturing Company is operating in the old Giersch store building, making a class of wearing apparel unlike any other Southern plant.

The wood-working plants have made additions as follows: the building and lumber business conducted by Fogle Bros. was incorporated on Jan. 1st under the firm name of Fogle Bros. Co. The Oakland Manufacturing Co. have made large additions to their factory in North Winston. The Twin City Wood Co. has added a plant for making Excelsior and the Salem Excelsior Co. has doubled its capacity. The C. F. Nisen Wagon Works have made large additions to their plant on Southside.

The iron-working plants of the Salem Iron Works and of J. A. Vance & Co. have both made large additions and improvements to their plants and equipments.

The Winston-Salem Power Co. is erecting a large power plant at the Salem Creek to supply additional current for the street car service which has outgrown the present facilities.

The People's National Bank has recently doubled its capital stock to $200,000 for the accommodation of its growing business. The banking resources of the various city banks represent a total of nearly $6,000,000, being an increase of over 10 per cent within the year.

The increase of the wholesale jobbing business has been a feature of 1905 as in the enlargement of the Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co. the A. F. Messick Shoe Co., and the large wholesale Drug trade.

The retail merchants have moved on with the same spirit of enterprise, as is shown in their beautiful store fronts, and in a new building like that of Rosenbacher Bros., and a new establishment like that of A. C. Vogler & Son on Court House square.

Building operations have been going on rapidly during the year in all classes of edifices. The ground has been cleared for the large, new and beautiful Forsyth Hotel. Merchandising and manufacturing buildings and dwellings and tenements spring up in all sections of the community, and a total of 500 houses is the result,—many of them large and expensive.

The Carnegie Library has been completed and opened, with a selection of books remarkable for such an enterprise in so early a stage of its operation.

"The R. E. Caldwell Memorial addition to the First Presbyterian Church has been erected and will be completed early in the new year at a cost of $15,000.

"Alumnus Hall has grown considerably during the year, the roof has been put on and work is now in progress on the completion of the Music Department in the upper story. In addition to this the Academy has been equipped with a thoroughly modern sanitary, plumbing and sewer system, perfect in all its details.

Christ Church and Parsonage have been repainted and electric lights put in. Calvary Parsonage has also been repainted. The Carrie Shelton Ogden Memorial has been built in Calvary Church, and the interior altered into perhaps the most beautiful one in Winston.

"The Bennett Block of modern dwellings on the old Salem Hotel lot and the removal of the old Zevely Hotel have materially altered the southern part of the town. In the course of a few years it is likely that the old Salem Main St. will be one of the newest in the entire city.

"A new steam fire engine has been purchased by the Salem Corporation, and the old one has been placed in a building on Green St., West Salem, so that there are now five steamers in the community available for service.

"Bellevue Creek Street, Shallowford and a part of Wachovia Street have been paved with Belgian blocks, and the extensive laying of side-walks is bringing all parts of the town into easier access with each other."

"The Salem Square has been beautifully restored and a fine cement pavement laid through it, as a result of private subscription. The Cedar Avenue and the graveyard are now being also permanently improved and beautified, and their venerable shaded loveliness will in another year be lovelier than ever before. Such then has been the current year in a community which ought, to-night, for its health and facilities of every sort and for the good order and kindly relations of various classes with each other, be very thankful to God out of whose goodness it has all come.

On Nov. 14th, 15th and 16th a Triennial Synod of the Southern Province was held in Salem. It was a very cordial gathering of brethren. There was much thankfulness for the state of our Provincial work and good hope for the future. Bro. E. P. Mendenhall was ordained a deacon and the brethren F. Walter Grabs and J. Kenneth Pfirolh presbyters. And now let me, from the Church Diary, kept over 150 years, draw the following additional details:

"The New Year of 1904 came in with mild weather and beautiful star light over the heads of the multitudes who had reverently commenced the new period of time together in the old Home Church. During the first week in January prayer-meetings were daily held in the church vestry for the various classes of the congregation, and this is the first time in which we are engaged and concerning which we can now say, at the close of the year, that the Lord has blest them.

On January 20th the Mission Band gave a fine Missionary Lovefeast, at which stirring addresses were made by Bro. Henry E. Fries and Bro. Rufus A. Spaugh.

Feb. 14th was the coldest day of the winter, the thermometer standing for awhile at zero. The month of February was a successful month, with a little snow and a great deal of sleet and ice. On one of the roughest days of the winter the extra collection was taken up for Foreign Missions, amounting, when fully paid, to upwards of $150.

On April 8th, Bishop John Taylor Hamilton, Representative of the Unity's Mission Board, on his way to Alaska, arrived in our midst. He spent a month of affectionate and faithful labor with us, in advocating the Moravian Missions in our congregations, and we trust that permanent good has thus been accomplished.

On Palm Sunday 28 persons were received into the Home Church, and large accessions were also made in Calvary and Christ Church. The Passion Week meetings were held in all three churches with marked encouragement.

Easter Sunday morning, April 25th, was radiant, and it was computed that 8,000 people were present in the solemn and beautiful service in the graveyard.

At a meeting of the Widows it was resolved to transfer their covenant celebration to that of the Married People. This change was happily made in the month of September. It may be said of all the Class celebrations of the year that they were encouraging, and caused us to believe that the old forms of our fathers could still be kept up with blessing among their children.

At the Congregation Council on May 2d, Bro. Walter T. Spaugh was re-elected into the Board of Elders and the brethren W. T. Vogler, and H. F. Shaffner into the Board of Trustees.

The Commencement Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Lilly with great earnestness and appropriateness to a very large congregation, and the Commencement Address was kindly made by State Senator Scales. 36 students were graduated at the close of this very prosperous Academy year, and 18 students on the following May 26th in our very flourishing Boys' School.

On May 30th the N. C. Nurses' Association did us the honor of meeting in our midst in their Annual Convention, as did the Teachers of Forsyth County in their yearly Normal Session, a month later. The series of August festivities seemed especially blessed.

On Wednesday, Nov. 8th, the Annual Meeting of the Home Church was held, Bro. Henry E. Fries presiding, and the record of Church work showed great zeal and efficiency. Bro. L. E. Brickenstein, Bro. Rufus A. Spaugh and Miss Mary Ann Fogle were re-elected into the Home Church Committee.

The Congregational Thanksgiving and Thanksgiving were very happy occasions, and the Workers' Lovefeast seemed to strike the note of united encouragement even to an unusual degree.

For Christmas the church was beautifully lighted and the decoration of the town was also splendid, and in all the other preparations for the season, seemed to show already beforehand, that we would have a particularly blessed Christmas,
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

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and this we have had, as the usual number of testimonies have shown. There has been a love and joy evidently shed abroad on all the Christmas occasions. The fact that we were gathering a Christmas gift for the far-off Leper Hospital in Jerusalem toward which the Home Sunday School gave their whole $100 plate collection, was doubtless part of the secret of a peculiarly happy Christmas.

Again, as in other years we have been called to give up some who were very dear to their homes and to the congregation, and many of you can remember some occasion when the whole church was wet with tears. In the departure of our aged Bro. Traugott Crist we lost the brother who assisted in planting many of the now venerable avenue elders and whose residence with that of his father covered the entire 150 years of Wachovia. And to-night we seem to see our venerable chief sexton still standing beside the right hand entrance of the church.—the very picture of sturdy faithfulness; chief sexton of the congregation for 39 years and gracing his position with a simple integrity and an unfeigned piety which shone out brightly on his dying bed. Doubtless, in the coming year, it will again be so: some of the expected ones will be summoned away and more of the unexpected ones.

"Lord for thy coming we prepare, May we to meet thee without fear, At all times ready be: In faith and love preserve us sound; Waiting with joy to welcome thee."—EDWARD RONDTALEER, Pastor.

The Month in Wachovia.

[A number of reports from other congregations have been handed in, but the Statistical Table and the Memorabilia have crowded them out but the Statistical Table and the Memorabilia have crowded them out.

Bethania.

It is said that the railroads have never had so much business at Christmas as has been done within the last few weeks. Cars have been in demand for hauling Christmas goods and could not be supplied at all commercial centers. While we are neither posts for shipping nor railroad centers, our modes of transportation have been very extensively used in good and bad weather. Our one- and two-horse wagons, buggies and buggies commenced their annual visits to Winston-Salem to supply Santa Claus presents for the little ones weeks before the happy time was here, thus giving the little persons an earlier pleasure; and who does not love to make arrangements for the pleasure of the little ones?

The Christmas of 1905 was indeed a happy one for Bethania and her chapels. On Saturday, Dec. 23, Alpha Chapel Sunday School gave an interesting entertainment. Its faithful superintendent and his no less faithful wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Strope, have, through rain and sunshine, winter's ice and mud, and summer's storm and heat, been traveling this two and a half miles for years to tell and show these dear children a Savior's own sweet love.

Mizpah Chapel also gave an interesting entertainment in its Sunday School on Sunday, Dec. 24. How fortunate is Mr. L. R. Anderson, the superintendent, in having Mr. O. J. Lehman and his accomplished daughters, Miss Ella and Miss Bess, as his helpers in this most noble Christian work. They, too, have shown their love for these people around Mizpah by sacrificing personal comforts and submitting to cold and heat and mud to speak one word for Jesus.

Christmas Eve came as usual in Bethania. It was, indeed, a happy time, when we as a congregation in spirit went with the shepherds directed by angels to the City of David to find the young child Jesus. After these interesting services the Sunday School scholars received their presents from the tree, and there were gifts for all. Our pastor was lovingly remembered by his Sunday School class, who gave him a beautiful picture of the Goddess of Music in an elegant gilt frame: there were also presents from other friends, showing their love for him who is ever ready to rejoice with them in joy and weep with them in sorrow.

The Bible Class made their teacher, Bro. F. H. Lash, happy by presenting to him a nickle lamp. Bro. Edgar Lineback, one of the class, in a very affectionate way, presented the lamp. Bro. Lash presented the picture and frame to the pastor; Prof. Drummmond says: "The greatest thing in the world is love," and I believe it.

On Thursday, Dec. 28th, a dinner was given by Bro. F. H. Lash and family to quite a number of their friends. It raised a great part of the day, yet fifteen out of sixteen invited guests were there. Judge Jones and Messrs. R. E. Tramou and J. E. Ziglar, wife and family from Winston, Mr. Miller from Rural Hall, and Rev. F. W. Grabs, and the Brn. O. J. Leb—

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This School is under the direct control of the Salem Congregation, for the education of Moravian boys and others who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The Course of Study prepares its pupils for College. Special attention is given to the Business Course, which has recently added shorthand and typewriting. Music and Elocution may be taken at extra cost.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

the birth of her King, and to say that
every one was apparently enter-
ing into it with the Christmas spirit
seems but feebly to express the real
joy which was very much in evi-
dence.
In her newly beautified interior
Calvary felt peculiarly blessed this
Christmas, and the proceedings
throughout seemed to have enlisted
much interest. On Christmas Eve
two services were held in our church
and were very well attended; the
Pastor's text on this occasion being
"For unto us is born this day in the
city of David a Saviour," and as
usual was dealt with very forcibly in
a manner characteristic to his indi-
viduality.
Following a recent custom, at
about 7:30 a.m. the bell chimed out
the announcement of the fast advancing
day, summoning to her sacred
walls as many as felt disposed to
worship and start aright the anni-
versary of their King, and we felt that
in devoting this first hour of the day
we were making no sacrifice. Aside
from this no other service was held
in Calvary on Christmas Day. On
the preceding Friday, 22d, however,
the Sunday School rendered its usual
exercises in a very creditable
manner. To make particular men-
tion of any one part would hardly be
just, inasmuch as each number on
the programme was very nicely dis-
charged, the little ones, as usual, dis-
tinguishing themselves. The church
presented a very beautiful aspect,
with its touches of green here and
there, and the massive green arch-
way predominating very prominent-
ly just in front of the newly erected
gallery, with the word, Jesus, brilli-
antly illuminated by electricity,
throwing its light over the surround-
ing greens.
The final service, which seemed
to close the Christmas season, was
the lovefeast which, in spite of the
very inclement evening, was well at-
tended, and apparently enjoyed by
all. The first sermon in 1906 was a
splendid one, and no doubt proved
a source of great help to many who
heard it.
Before us lies the opening year,
its duties all unknown,
Behind us is the path just trod—
With many an unturned stone.
Resolve to leave no stone unturned
In these approaching days,
The future fire has not yet burned,
There's time to fan the blaze.

Gloriam haece.
Friedberg.

The frozen roads made travel
rather difficult, however, our church
was well filled on Christmas Day.
The Christmas sermon had been
preached on Sunday, so that the en-
tire time was given to the Sunday
School exercise. This was so ar-
ranged that about sixty boys, girls
and young people took part, besides
the singing by the whole school.
A large tree, bearing gifts for young
and old, was a special feature of the
occasion, in keeping with the exer-
cise, which was entitled "Beautiful
Christmas Gifts." The pastor and
his wife were surprised to receive
the following letter from the tree:
Rev. and Mrs. J. F. McCulston:
I have been to see you and you
were not at home, and for fear you
will never know I have been there
I wish you the season's greetings
in no doubt an odd and unusual way,
and that you may know that I have
really been there ask you to take a
peep in your pig pen and see.
Yours, sincerely,
Santa Claus (Friends).

One expects to find pigs in pig pens,
and two nice piggies were in the
parsonage pig pen.
After the gifts were distributed
and the regular treat given the schol-
ars, the candles for the little children
were then brought in.
It was a great pleasure on this
happy day to have the former pastor,
Bro. Hall and his wife, with a
number of the scholars of Clemmons
School, enjoy the exercise with us,
and to hear Bro. Hall's welcome
words of Christmas cheer.

New Year's Day is always of in-
terest to our people. After the ser-
mon the Memorabilia and statistical
report are given and the brethren
are especially interested in the Con-
gregation Council when four of their
number are elected to serve on the
Church Committee. A collection
of $13.27 was taken up for the Leper
Hospital at Jerusalem.

Christmas Eve the Advent S. S.
gave an entertainment of songs
and recitations. Bro. Wesley Finsel,
the Superintendent, was assisted in
preparing and carrying out the pro-
gramme by three young ladies of
our congregation, who are not merely
interested, but who have been very
much occupied by them.

REN S. S. and 3d
Sunday, both at 11 a.m. and
also at 3:30 p. m. This increase
of preaching service is greatly ap-
preciated by the people of the com-
nunity and the attendance is very
gratifying.

Sr. J. K. Lewis, who has been ill
for several months, has improved
very much, and is now able to be

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a great obtrusive elegance hard to re-
sist. While on the other hand we have
a stock that includes a full line of high
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interest of all who appreciate exquisite
textiles. Among them are Homespuns,
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Plain Dealing. Highest Values.

out again, for which we are very thankfu.
Grandfather and Grandmother Snyder have moved to their
home near the church, and we are
glad to have them so regularly at
the services.
Grandmother Worrich, although 95
years of age, is still quite active, and
frequently walks the two miles from
her home to Fairview, to attend
preaching and Sunday School.

During the last quarter of 1905
there were 22 members of the
Sunday School who were present every
Sunday, and each of these was pre-

sent every Sunday.

The following members of the school were
present every Sunday in last
year, viz: Nina Mickey, Eva Hassell,
Elnor Mickey, Luther Brewer,
Monroe Warren, Edward Masten
and J. B. Warren; and as a reward of faithfulness each of these was pre-

sent by the Superintendent with a
nice, flexible back, reference Bible.

Three new teachers were added to
the force on Jan. rst, and 25 new
scholars have been enrolled during
the month. There are still
many children in our community who do
not attend Sunday School, and we

hope to secure their attendance soon.
Pray for us that we may realize our
responsibility, and give our best to

the Master’s service.

H. W. Foltz.

—The Southern Railway will dig
away the big hill just east of the dry
bridge, on Belows Creek St., with
the view of enlarging their tracking
facilities. This will make some
change in the road which leads to
our East Salem neighbors.

BAPTISMS.

At Centerville Moravian Chapel, on
Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905, by Bishop Rond-
thaler, Vermont Council, infant son of
Mr. and Mrs. John Hartman.

At Bethania, Dec. 24, 1905, ELLA VIR-
GINIA, infant daughter of Bro. David J.
and Sr. Lula Shouse (m. n. Tice).

MARRIED

At the Friedberg parsonage, Monday,
Jan. 1st, 1905, SANFORD H. FISHER to
JEANIE B. HUBER.

Winter Tourist and All-year Excursion
Tickets via Norfolk & Western
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SPECIAL OFFER TO CLUBS.

Various efforts have been made in the past to increase the subscription list of The Wachovia Moravian. Each effort has resulted in some returns, but still there are many homes in which the paper should find its way, but the subscriber list is not as large as it should be. Hence, the Church Extension Committee, have determined to make a somewhat different effort.

We offer to any one, young and old, boy or girl, brother or sister, who will be willing to make a canvass among friends a fair compensation for the work. The compensation may be in money. This would hardly be an inducement. It will be made in the form of premiums, a per cent of the subscriptions being used for this purpose. The hope is that the effort will bring to us subscribers whom we would possibly not otherwise receive, and that is equally desirable, will we discover new workers for the paper, who will aid us to take the paper into families where heretofore it has not been a visitor. With this object in view we offer the premiums enumerated below under the following conditions:

Each subscription must be for at least one year, and must be at the rate of 50 cents per year. The names may be either new or old subscribers. The money must always accompany each application for a premium. If the premiums are to be sent by mail or express the transportation must be paid by the party receipts the same.

For two subscriptions accompanied by $2.00 we will send a box containing the following articles: A set of five of the handsome new colored Souvenir Postal Cards of Winston-Salem. In place of the cards we will give a neat box of paper and envelopes.

For three subscriptions, with $3.00 accompanying the order, we will send a copy of the Shorter Moravian Hymn Book. In place of this, if the person prefers, we will give a Pocket Book or Glass Water Pitcher.

For four subscriptions, accompanied with $4.00, we will give a large print Bible, leather cover; or, in place of the Bible, we will give either a Pocket Knife or Lady's Purse.

For six subscriptions, accompanied with $6.00, we will give any one of the following articles: A Nickle-plated Open-face Watch, Fountain Pen, Hymn Book, or Nickel-plated Camp, or half-a-dozen Silver-plated Tea Spoons.

For twenty subscribers, accompanied with $10.00, we will give a Dinner Set of Dishes, handsonomely ornamented, 44 pieces.

For seventy-five subscribers, accompanied with $30.00, we will give a Box of 1000 Bibles, and an Ornamental Sewing Machine.

Note—In case money is sent without request for premiums, we will understand that it is intended only to renew the subscription and that no premium is desired.

Thus with this offer will secure many new subscribers, and that in this way the paper may be brought into many homes which are.

Very truly yours,
G. H. Ruffin, Chairman.
E. T. Mickey, Sec. O. T. Rents.
H. T. Service.
H. A. Fultz.
F. Cross.
J. D. Lauthoumy, Chairman.

Address all letters relating to clubs, or any other persons upon, Edward T. Mickeys, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Wachovia Moravian.

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Rev. John H. Chewell, Ph. D., Editor.
Edward T. Mickeys, Business Manager.

Published monthly at Salem, North Carolina, and devoted to the interests of the Moravian Church in the Southern Province of America, and the Church at large in civilized and heathen lands.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

—The suggestion has been made that a sketch of the history of the Wachovia Moravian, and the Moravian Aid Society be prepared and published in The Wachovia Moravian. We have written to those who have the interests of these two organizations in charge, and from the information thus obtained we hope to prepare an article for the next number of our paper. These two societies should be known to our people, since the benefits to be derived are marked, and a better knowledge of the organizations will cause more of our people to take advantage of them.

—The season of Lent brings with it special obligations in the work of the Church. It is true that we should never cease to work for the Lord's cause, but there are the times when the ground is specially prepared for the seed of eternal life, and during Lent we have found that the season is specially favorable. It was so with our fathers, it is so with us at the present time. Therefore with the very beginning of the season let us increase our zeal for the Lord's cause, and try to bring in a bountiful harvest of precious souls.

—There were a number of points connected with our last Synod which call for special notice on the part of The Wachovia Moravian which we hope to have in a position to present to our readers in our next issue. The one is a list of some of the books treating of our Church life. These books are historical and of a general literary nature, suited to teaching School or home libraries, and for children as well as adults. Then, too, we have a number of resolutions which were very important, and should be read by the members in general. These resolutions we will call out of the various reports and print for the benefit of the general reader. Finally, we will speak more at length in regard to the important resolutions concerning the Wachovia Moravian news, which, if carried out will make the paper much more valuable than any one man can possibly make it.

Bishop van Kaiker.

At a recent meeting of the Salem Home Church it was resolved to guarantee the support of one missionary and to add to this as large an additional gift as possible for the general Mission cause. The amount pledged is $700, and the persons selected are Bishop and Mrs. van Kaiker, of East Central Africa. The gifts for the general Mission cause last year by the Home church amounted to $4,800, but this was above the normal, as it included a collection. The collections for the first two months of this year will cover about half the sum pledged, and it is proposed to continue the collections in the Autumn, and in addition to the church collections to secure as much as possible from individuals. In this way it is hoped that a generous sum will be secured.

The advantage in assuming the support of Bishop and Mrs. van Kaiker is that we shall thus be brought into closer personal touch with individuals, and will touch hands with those who have the responsibilities and the trials connected with work in the actual mission fields. This pleasant influence has been felt by the Home Sunday School which supports an orphan child in Bohemia. The Sunday School thinks and speaks of this little one almost as if it was a member of their own School. In like manner there will be a special bond connecting us with Bishop and Mrs. van Kaiker, and not only will they be drawn to those of us who have personally met these consecrated workers, but in time the whole Home congregation will feel as if they were "neighbors." The move was a wise one, and we
believe that it will be a foundation stone on which increased mission work activity will be built in the future.

In the general service on Sunday morning, February 25th, when the action of the previous Session was taken up again, Bishop Bodingthaler stated that the special Christmas gift for the Leper Hospital at Jerusalem, had now grown to $200, a sum larger than he had dared hope to receive from the congregation when the appeal was made. He stated that the gift would now be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee having this work in charge.

May the good work of helping the Foreign mission cause go forward in our midst.

"The Faith-Look on the Crucified One."

"W. W. H. E. W. EDWARD BONDITHALER, D. D."

Text— "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life."— John 3:14,15

Our Saviour had, at the time of our text, just opened his successful ministry at Jerusalem. He was very popular—"many believed in his name when they saw the miracles which he did." Even a rich and influential member of the Sanhedrin had come to him, in order to inquire more deeply into his teachings. But to Nicodemus Jesus already announces his approaching death. He does not only state the fact but he also intimates the very way in which this death will take place. Ever at that early date in his ministry, full three years before the event, "the lifting up:" on the cross was vividly before his eyes. He felt about it as he subsequently expressed himself: "And I if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me." It was from his uplifting on the cross that Jesus was expecting the accomplishment of his mission and the salvation of the world.

The event by means of which our Lord describes his own sacrifice for mankind was well known through the story contained in Numbers 21. Here we are told that the murmuring Israelites were perishing from the serpent-plague which had befallen them in the sandy desert. Then, upon their earnest repentance, Moses was directed to make a bright bronze serpent and raise it on a pole, so that every sufferer, from every part of the afflicted camp, should be able to see it. "And it came to pass that if a serpent had bitten any man when he looked unto the serpent of brass he lived." By means of this sacred illustration the Saviour not merely suggests the manner of his death as an uplifting on the cross, but he also gives us a very helpful lesson with regard to the nature of true faith. We learn by a comparison between the Old Testament narrative and our Saviour's comment upon it that faith is a looking upon the crucified Saviour. It is a fixing of the mind with full attention upon the Christ who was nailed to the cross.

When we come to think about it the whole Gospel narrative is so constructed as to give us the opportunity of exercising this faith-look. In Matthew, Mark, Luke and John the cross of Calvary appears distinctly to the view. In all four Gospels the story of the crucifixion is simply but powerfully told. The details are varied. Each evangelist tells it out of his own heart, but as an effort to show that the emphasis of his whole story as given from his first chapter on is laid upon the self-sacrifice of Jesus' cross. We feel that each evangelist has been giving his entire account of the life of Christ not merely to show that he was a god-man, but to lead up to the narrative of the way he suffered and died. That is the Holy of Holies in all four Gospels: that is the beating heart of the entire message which the four Gospel-writers have to bring. Without the story of the cross, their Gospels are mere lifeless fragments. It is the cross that makes them what they are for the teaching and for the life of the nations. So the apostles felt when they went out to preach to a dying world. Every where they held up the cross to the view of their hearers, whether Jews or heathen, high or low. Paul went so far as to say to the Corinthians that while he had been preaching in their city he had had known nothing "save Jesus Christ and him crucified." And this has been the nature of all true Gospel preaching ever since. There is much that goes under the name of Gospel preaching which is not really Gospel. It consists of essays on the nature of true morality, or of orations on the subject of the public good. It may be very excellent in its way, or even admirable in the treatment of great moral and social themes; only it is not Gospel in the sense in which Christ thought of the Gospel and in which the apostles preached it. Perhaps we may best describe a true Gospel discourse when we say that it was of such a character that if a hearer of it could see the cross of Jesus Christ it is the presentation of Jesus "evidently crucified" before the hearers which has given to preaching its singularly attractive power for all true souls who have, in the course of the ages, listened to it. They have gazed amid their busy thought and busy lives. They have let business go on for the time being, and pleasure, too. They have looked up from their earthly interests and from their evil ways, and their souls have been hushed at the sight of Jesus' cross. In the spirit they see that sad and suffering form which hangs on the middle cross between two thieves. They see his wounded hands and feet; they mark his bleeding face. They feel as if they had joined that ancient throng which once stood on Golgotha, visibly beholding Jesus' cross. They hear the mockery: "he saved others; himself he cannot save!" They know now, in their hearts' depth, why it was that he could not save himself. He could not because he would not, he is giving himself on the account of us. He is laying down his life, as that which is not merely good, but that which a friend can give to a friend.

The Israelites in the wilderness looked on the uplifted Saviour, They do not feel about what they see as that text would have them do, which says; "It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners: of whom I am chief." There is a lack of the sense of personal need. The Israelites could not see that sad and suffering form which hangs on the middle cross; the Israelites did not see the personal view of the uplifted Saviour which carries the blessing with it. Most of the spectators on the day of our Lord's crucifixion remained unblessed, and it is so still, because when they hear the Gospel of the Cross they take only a general and indifferent view of the uplifted Saviour. They do not feel about what they see as that text would have them do, which says "It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners: of whom I am chief." The way was in which Isaiah looked and said: "He was wounded for our transgressions, and was bruised for our iniquities." That was the way Paul looked and said: "God hath set him forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood." That was the way in which Peter looked and said: "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree." Each looked for himself and with a deep sense of his own need and, thus looking, was blessed. The case ever stands as Jesus put it to Nicodemus: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness so must the Son of Man be lifted up that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life." Life comes in this way and in no other through the faith-look on the crucified Jesus. That new life is not a doubtful and uncertain experience. It has its clear and definite and blessed indications. With the new life that grows out of the faith-look comes peace; courage is coming, too, and joy. Patience is rooting itself in the new-born soul; heaven is beginning already here below. The eternal life, which by the gift of Spirit to those who are looking upon Jesus' cross, is starting within the soul, will develop more and until it reaches its fruition in the beholding of Jesus Christ to face to face in his glory. No other look, no other attention of the mind or study which the heart can make so repays the effort as does the intent look of faith upon the uplifted Saviour.

"There is life for a look at the Crucified One." Those who will not of their own free choice now look upon Jesus will, in due time, have to do so. Then, "every eye shall see him and
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

Mr. Ruffin was notified. His reply was that Mr. Lehman was making benches, and would have them ready by Monday. Many of the children sat on boxes brought from Mr. Tesh's store, and some sat on the floor until that time.

By the second Monday eighty-two had been enrolled and seated. There was no doubt then as to whether there would be a school, and the great warm hearts who had planned it and who were to bear the burden of its expense were glad.

They had stood in the background waiting to hear the report, and there they have stood ever since, the friends of the children of Mayodan. They waited not for school officials to levy taxes to support a school. They taxed themselves voluntarily with consecrated purpose.

Some of the occurrences of those first few days are indelibly impressed upon my memory. Once one of the children motioned toward the door. On looking I saw a gentleman standing just inside the door, leaning against the wall, watching the children intently with a look of surprise and pleasure. He said that the wonder to him was to see those untrained children so soon keeping such perfect order.

It was Col. Fries. He never came again.

Mr. Rondthal was a frequent visitor. His first visit came on that second Monday. To let him see what families were represented, I called the roll over slowly and the children answered. He was much beloved in Mayodan, and his visits were an inspiration to the children.

Do you ask what I could hope to do toward instructing so many? The impression I received of the stupendous undertaking was most serious.

Fortunately the work was mostly of one grade. Of the eighty-two about sixty-five were strictly primary. Those I taught from the chart and blackboard, using Normal methods. They especially enjoyed the singing and marching lessons. They were happy and interested, and far better off than they had been on the streets. During the term 114 were enrolled.

The average attendance was 66.

MRS. LUCY W. WEATHERBEE.

CHIPS FROM HISTORIC TIMBER.

By Miss Adelaide Fries, Salem, N. C.

On the Use of Rough Stone in the Early Days of Salem.

By Mr. C. T. Pfohl.

For the Annual Meeting of the Vachovia Historical Society, Oct. 27, 1905.

Continued from the November number.

It seems rather strange that so little dressed stone was used in the construction of these buildings, but it may have been that the few people living here were so busy in making what was urgently necessary for their needs and comfort that they were unable to take the time or incur the extra cost for dressed work.

With the exception of the stone window sills in the church dressed stone was not used except for door sills and steps and for corners of some of the more important edifices.

The vestibule of the church was originally paved with soapstone slabs, about 15 inches in square, and when these were worn out a plank floor was put in their place.

We know of only two houses in Salem the walls of which were entirely of stone, viz: the old store, originally a one story structure to which a second storey of brick was added in 1841, and the house at the south-west corner of the square. There was one on the Brethren's Farm about half a mile west of the Salem Mill which was torn down about fifteen years ago.

Another considerable use made of rough stone was for paving yards, side-walks and streets. A number of yards around the early buildings were paved.

The side-walks along Main Street, from Fish Alley to the Hotel, the cross streets north and south of the Square, and also some parts of the other streets for this edifice were originally paved with flat stones as found, without any attempt having been made to square them so as to make a close-fitting job. At some places this paving is still to be seen.

The roadway was also paved on Main Street from the Brother's House to the Creek; on Old Shallowford from Main Street to the first branch; on the south end of Salt Street for about half of the block, and on Bank Street east of Main about half way up the hill.

Although this street paving was rather rough it answered a good purpose and cost nothing in the way of repairs.

When the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road was built a good deal of the old paving was taken up, and at the lower end of the town it was covered by the large earth embankment when the grading was being done.

We also find that many stones were required for the retaining walls along Main and Old Shallowford Streets when they were put in a passable condition; for underground culverts and gutters on Main and other streets and for culverts for the two branches on Old Shallowford Street.

Whence came the material for all this work? The irregular stones were probably picked up on the ground where the town is built and on the adjoining lands: the flat ones were found along the rocky ravines and branches, and some of the larger flat ones are said to have been brought from the creek at Lash's Mill, near Bethania.

Of the quarried stone a portion no doubt came from Flat Rock, near Nissen Park, but the window sills for the church and very likely the other large stones for this edifice were originally a part of the Dacca Stein, or Roof Stone. This stone is situated north of Mrs. Bitting's residence, in Winston, on the declivity of the hill towards the creek and very near the first road from Salem to Bethabara. In my boyhood days a favorite walk of my companions and myself was to visit this place. At that time there was considerable space under the stone, and if to this we add the portion cut off for the church and perhaps for other buildings and attach it to what remains of the same size of elevation, we can readily see that there was room for a person to stand erect under it and obtain shelter in time of rain or storm, and
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

hence we conclude that the name of Roof Stone was quite appropriate.

There is a tradition connected with this stone, but I am unable to say whether it can be authen-
ticated by any of the records and the date of the occurrence is not known. It appears that in the early days of the settlement snakes of all kinds were very numerous, and constituted a serious menace to the safety and happiness of the people, and it was determined by the citi-
izens of the town and neighborhood to make an effort for their extermination.

It was arranged that a Sunday afternoon should be taken for this purpose, because more men would be willing to take part, and because there would be less passing of conveyances along the roads.

On the appointed day the people were distrib-
uted along the bounds of the section of coun-
try in which it was desired to make the experi-
ment, and, at a given signal, with ringing of bells, beating of drums and other noise of other instruments, with much shouting and beating of the bush, so as to terrify the reptiles, the effort was made from side to side to drive them nearer to the Dach Stein. When this was accomplished a lot of dry wood and brush which had been provided beforehand was piled against the stone and a fire started which was to complete the work of destruction. The hissing, hissing, hissing of the reptiles was described as something awful to hear and behold.

Who was in charge of this work of destruc-
tion is not known, but the experiment was suc-
cessful and the trouble abated.

In concluding this article we would say that if any persons are sufficiently interested in the subject to investigate for themselves, a visit to each of the houses named would be profitable as there are features which each one differs from the other. But if only one can be visited we think the B. E. R. House should be the one. Here the work is more extensive than in any of the others. A large basement with sub cellars of two large vaulted rooms, with their arched stone-way entrances and stone steps, the massive stone slabs in the basement of the main hallway, and the huge hooded fireplaces, pre-
sent an appearance decidedly unique in this part of the world and remind us that those who planned these things had European methods and ideas in their minds.

The Brethren who labored here evidently thought that they were building a home for themselves for all time to come, with little ex-
ception of leaving it and entering into matrimo-
nial connection.

It was while engaged in the work on the basement of this house in 1786 that Adam Kram-
sen lost his life. This event has been considered as the foundation of the story of the "Little Red Man" of which we formerly heard so much. What may have been the object of his visits we do not know, but if it was to inspect the work on which he was engaged at the time of his death, we have no doubt he was satisfied with the manner in which it was done, and, there-
fore discontinued his visits, as we have no ac-
count of his appearance within about seventy-
five years. I knew several persons who declared that they had seen him, in fact they had him in

a room, but when they closed the door and attempted to clutch him he vanished out of their sight. Lest the relation of this incident should deter some timid persons who otherwise might desire to visit the place I would say that I was frequently there as a boy visiting my grand-
mother and attending Miss Steiner's infant school, and, in later years, I have often gone through the premises without getting a sight of him, and we are led to conclude that this is one of the legends of the past.

It has been my object to give some account of the basements and sub structures of the old houses. It would be interesting to many of us if some one connected with the building trade would follow this up and give an account of the superstructures, drawing a comparison between the old time methods and the present day practice.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
BY MISS ISBERNE POOLE.

An Elephant's Heroic Deed.

Old Pete was an enormous, rough-coated ele-
phant, with small, twinkling eyes, great ears, a mere wisp of a tail and an immense trunk, which he swung about in a wonderful manner. He was the leader of a herd of elephants at Ser-
geant Smith's home in far-away Ceylon. In that land much of the work, which would be done by horses or oxens in our country, is done by elephants, which have been caught in the jungle and tamed. Sometimes the great ani-
mals get tired of work and homesick for their old, wild life—then they break away from their owners and rush back to the jungles again. Old Pete was very gentle and wise, and had often been sent to bring the runaways back to the fold,—he could drive them like a sheep-dog drives the sheep and keep them at their work.

His great friend was little Fannie, the bright-
eyed daughter of Sergeant Smith. Every mor-
ning the little girl would bring him something good to eat,—a lump of sugar, some fruit, or a bit of cake,—and the old elephant would come ambling up and with his great trunk take it very gently from her tiny hand. Sometimes she had a ride on his broad back, and then it was hard to say which enjoyed it most, little Fannie, riding safe and high in the sweet, warm air, or old Pete, carefully picking his way, so proud of his precious burden.

One bright morning Fannie went for a walk to gather some flowers. She went down the steep hill to the old wooden bridge that crossed a little river near her home, and stood for a long time looking down upon the beautiful water-lilies and wishing that she could gather some to take home. Suddenly she heard a low, rumbling sound. The noise grew louder and louder; there was the sound of great flying hoofs and the mighty roar of elephants burst on the air. The little girl knew that the elephants had broken loose and that they were coming directly towards the bridge to cross the river.

What could she do? There was no time to run, and even if she could cross the bridge there was only a narrow path on the other side be-
tween two steep banks. Her heart seemed to

stop beating and she could neither scream nor move. She could see the elephants now, al-
most on the bridge,—then she closed her eyes to keep out the terrible sight.

All at once she felt herself swung high in the air by an elephant's trunk and flung over his back, while the great creature galloped along at the head of the herd. She did not open her eyes again and hardly drew breath until she felt herself gently down upon the grass. Then she found herself at her own home with old Pete standing beside her. Her own dear old Pete! He had saved her life!

He had been standing near the river, swaying his great trunk gently to and fro, and fighting the gnats with a flap of his big ears, when he heard the roar of the flying elephants and saw the thick dust rising from beneath their feet.

Then he had spied his little friend on the bridge—then she closed her eyes and in a moment saw her danger.

There was just time to make a rush and put himself at the head of the herd of elephants as they came dashing madly forward to snatch little Fannie up as they flew along, and then, as people from the hill could not see the kind of domesticated pet 4. which was known and admired throughout all Ceylon as a great hero.

Little Fannie is a woman now, with little chil-
dren of her own clustering around her knees, and to them she often tells the tale of the faithful old friend who saved her life; while old Pete himself, for the life of the elephant is long, still trudges about his work in far-away Ceylon.

BOOK NEWS.

—from Philadelphia we have received the following interesting pamphlet: "Diarum einer Reise von Bethlehem, Penn., nach Bethabara, N. C., von Prof. Wm. J. Hinke, German-American Annals, Philadelphia."!

—from the Government of the Moravian Church, by the Rev. M. W. Leibert, D. D. A small but valuable pamphlet, showing the govern-
ment of the Moravian Church, and containing a number of illustrations.

—Moravian Almanac for 1906, containing an account of the present position of the Brethren's Church, Moravian Publication Office, 32 Fetter Lane, London, E. C., price ten cents. This little publication contains the address of all minis-
ters and missionaries throughout the world, and a very complete register of congregations, schools and other church institutions. It is one of the most valuable reference publications in our Church.

—Industrial Guide, written by a Southerner and published by the Freight Department of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, a profusely illustrated work with descriptive mat-
ter covering the large territory through which the Norfolk & Western Railway passes. The book is handsomely bound and is valuable be-
cause of the fact that it opens up the entire sec-
tion of country described upon its pages, with the reading matter supplemented by excellent illustrations. This book is a very excellent ad-
dition to any library.
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a bond issue of $25,000 for this purpose. Years ago when the Moravian Church controlled affairs to a great extent in the community, a system of waterworks was established and operated for many years. Those in whom the government of Salem is now vested can do no better than to do likewise and provide this necessity. The Moravian in a humble way, favors the purchase.

—We trust that every subscriber to THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN will endeavor to add another during the opening months of the New Year. The paper is the only medium of communication which the Moravians of the South have to keep in touch with Church news, and which, owing to the scattered condition of our congregations it is otherwise impossible to obtain. The existence of THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN is quite a struggle, and hence every subscription aids in a very laudable work.

—Miss Addie Kluge died at Spray, N. C., just prior to the holidays, aged 73 years. Her brother, Mr. Eugene Kluge, preceded her to the spirit land a few months before. It was but one time were residents of Salem when their father, Rev. Charles Kluge, was pastor of the Home Church congregation, before the days of the writer. Many of our older members have distinct recollections of this well known and talented family.

—The Moravian Text Book for 1906 should be read in every home. There can be no better way to begin the day than by reading the short scriptural selections and hymns combined in this little volume, which have been carefully selected and arranged for daily use. The Text Books can be obtained of Bro. Julius A. Lineback, at 25 cents a copy.

—During the holidays a number of ladies, accompanied by ten members of the church band, made the annual visit to the County Home, dispensing holiday good cheer and music to the inmates. As long as we can remember it has been the custom of the ladies of Salem to make these annual visits. The late Sheriff Aug. Fogle for many years had charge of the delegation, and now Bro. F. H. Vogler and others have taken his place. It is also gratifying to note, in connection with the County Home, that the County authorities propose to erect a new, large and modern equipped building and make this asylum as pleasant and attractive as possible. The effort is to be commended. The poor are committed to our care and keeping, and it is our duty to minister to their comfort.

—Better care should be taken of the old Salem tavern, in which building General George Washington (later President) spent the night on his visit to Salem during the Revolutionary War. The house is built of brick and is in a good state of preservation. At present it is used as a tenement and occupied by several families. It is suggested that the Wachovia Historical Society should have its quarters there. Historically there could be no better place.

—Ground was broken Feb. 20th for Winston-Salem's public building. The contract calls for its completion one year from that date.

—The Seniors of Salem Academy and College are busily engaged in compiling their Class Annual, which will comprise a volume of some 140 pages, handsomely illustrated.

—The advertising patrons of THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN are very appreciative, and we cheerfully commend them to the trading public.

—The Belo Home is meeting every financial requirement, and is occupied to its fullest capacity. Its object is to furnish a home-room at a nominal cost to deserving young women especially, who are engaged in business pursuits, and this is being done very acceptably.

—An iron bridge is being built across the Salem creek leading from the new electric power plant via the old Salem Water Mill site. The work is being done jointly by the Fries Manufacturing and Power Co., the Salem Commissioners and the County Commissioners.

—The City Aldermen of Winston have purchased a burying ground north of the city, near Piedmont Park. A chapel building is to be erected and the place beautified as the intendment demands. An effort is also being made to get the County Commissioners to join in the work in order that, for a reasonable sum, or for nothing, as the application may merit, burial plots singly or in groups, may be obtained. As our cities expand and increase in population such action on the part of the city aldermen of Winston is timely, and will be heartily endorsed by the citizens of both communities.

—Young cedar trees have been planted at many points in Cedar Avenue and the Graveyard, replacing, in some instances, the veteran trees that have stood the storm and sunshine of well-nigh a century. Sup't. Foy has also set out a double row of cedars along the main walk leading from the graveyard into the cemetery adjoining which, in course

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of time will add much to this sacred

spot.

—The Boy Band gave the Twin-

City a welcome serenade on Febru-

ary 3d, in commemoration of

Washington’s Birthday.

—Fogle Bros., our pioneer con-

tracting firm, are excavating for a

large addition to the western portion

of their main building: a gratifying

indication of increasing business.

The handiwork of Fogle Bros. is

evident in every portion of the Twin-

City by buildings of every conceiv-

able design and finish.

—Eugene V. Debo, socialist can-

didate for President, and "Mother

Jones" visited Winston-Salem dur-

ing February and fully and freely

discussed Socialism, Government

Ownership of Utilities and the Uni-

versal Brotherhood of Man. The

former does not appear practical, 

while the latter has been a founda-

tion-stone in the Christian religion

since the day of Christ.

—Collections are now being taken

up in the Home church every Sun-

day instead of once a month as for-

merly. Giving has ever been an

essential feature with the Moravian

membership, and it is an admirable

trait, for the "Lord loveth a cheer-

ful giver."

—The Carnegie Library was for-

mally opened Feb. 14th for the dis-

tribution of books. There are some

2,500 volumes catalogued. Mrs. M.

C. Frather is the librarian.

—The Southern Railway is mak-

ing some noticeable improvements in

Winston-Salem. The embankment

at the dry bridge leading to East

Salem is being removed to afford

more tracking facilities, while the

freight depot office is to be enlarged

and the building extended to near

First Street, and this thoroughfare

will become the center of travel to

and from the freight department,

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will be expended on the work now

in progress here.

—Mr. Eugene Newsom, an em-

ployee of the Southern Railway’s

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for more trackage room for the

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and leaves a wife and two children.

—The old Lineback jewelry store,

adjacent to the old Zevely Tavern,

with a portion of the latter, is being

removed to make room for more

modern dwellings in this locality.

—The Commissioners have design-

ated all property fronting the Salem

Square and extending east, west,

north and south 50 feet as the fire

limit, according to a recent State

law, and Bro. William Pfohl has

been designated as Fire Inspector.

In larger places where business is

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provisions are very essential, but

Salem with its exceptional fire record

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inclined to point with pride to Salem

in his addresses upon principles

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covering a century and a half.

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the Home church congregation have

been called from labor to rest and

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and faces of such brethren as T. F.

Crist, A. A. Spach, A. F. Pfohl, J.

Edward Peterson and others we

could mention will be greatly missed.

Their lives were exemplary, and

much of Salem’s moral and religious

worth, in the church and in the com-

munity is due to their well spent

days. While accepting the changed

conditions as is but natural, the

younger generations should endeav-

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so distinctly characterized our an-

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Schouler's Department Store.

Our Dress Goods Department

Invites your inspection with a magnifi-
cent assortment of rich radiances.

France, England, Germany and last but
not least America. All contribute their
pride toward the make up of this rare
aggregation of Dress Goods elegance
comprising the finest productions ob-
tainable in Dress Fashions. Plain Wovens
are prominent in this display of cane,
Zebellins, Cane’s Hair, Venetians,
Melvins, Scargers, Worsted's, Doskins,
Brasil clothes and many others that have
a great obscurantist elegance hard to re-
sist. While on the other hand we have a
stock that includes a full line of high
class Novelties —Fabrics that hold the
interest of all who appreciate exquisite
textiles. Among them are Honnepans,
Finish, Amoreos, Brazil, Panama,
Sharkskin, Nolf Sulting, Fancy Valent
and scores of others that will please the
most exclusive and particular taste. Each
of our other departments have been
equally as well cared for and invite in-
spiration.

SOROS SHOES.

We are sole Agents in North Carolina
except that for the sale of the celebra-
ted Shoe.

Schouler's Department Store.
Our young brother, Ernest Leimbach has been appointed Superintendent of the Olivet Sunday School.

The New Philadelphia people have been at work getting funds and building material for the parsonage.

At the burial of little William Bryan Transou Ebert, on Wednesday, January 24th, the Church Band served for its first time on a burial occasion, and the regular order of Moravian burial was carried out.

Mayday.

After careful preparation and earnest effort on the part of Sunday School we had a very successful Christmas Entertainment, every child as well as grown people did their part fine, the people highly complimented the School. The package received by each member was much better this than School has ever given. Several new scholars have come in since Christmas which is a rather unusual coincidence. There is more real working interest in the Sunday School now than there has been in a long time previous. The teaching services are well attended and lots of compliments are paid our minister for his earnest efforts in behalf of our town and country.

Our splendid Dr. Davis is kept very busy at present. Pneumonia seems to have a hold on our people.

Our School largely run by Mayo Mills is being well attended. Mrs. L. W. Weathersbee who has charge of the School tells me the work is moving along better than has ever been the case.

Avalon.

A large and attentive audience was present at the Entertainment given by the Sunday School on the Saturday night before Christmas. Special interest had been taken by a number of the scholars and teachers in decorating the church for this occasion. Those who took part in the exercises of the evening acquitted themselves well. Several new scholars have been enrolled during the new year. Church services are usually well attended especially at night.

PARDENIO TESH.

DEATHS.

At New Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1906, William Bryan Transou Ebert, aged 1 month and 22 days.

At Bethania, Jan. 16, 1906, Alvin Emil Betw. aged 7 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Winter Tourist and All-Year Excursion Tickets via Norfolk & Western Railway to Arizona, California, Utah, Texas and Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Columbus and Chicago, Cafe Dining Cars, Union Depot connections.

W. B. BEVILL,
Gen. Pass. Agr.,
Roanoke, Va.
SPECIAL OFFER TO CLUBS.

Various efforts have been made in the past to increase the subscription list of The Wachovia Moravian. Each effort has resulted in some returns, but still there are many homes in which the paper should find its way, but the question arises, "How can this result be accomplished?" Sample papers have been sent out, agents have been appointed and other efforts put forth, but still the subscription list is not as large as it should be. Hence, the Church Extension Committee, have determined to make a somewhat different effort.

We offer to any one, young and old, boy or girl, brother or sister, who will be willing to make a canvass among friends a fair compensation for the work. The compensation will not be in money. This would hardly be an inducement. It will be made in the form of premiums, a per cent. of the subscriptions being used for this purpose. The hope is that the effort will bring to us subscribers whom we could possibly not have otherwise receive, and what is equally desirable, we will discover new workers for the paper who will aid us to take the paper into families where hitherto no visitor. With this object in view we offer the premiums enumerated below under the following conditions:

Each subscription must be for at least one year, and must be at the rate of 50 cents per year. The money must always accompany each subscription for a premium. If the premiums are to be sent either by mail or express the transportation must be paid by the party receiving the same.

For two subscriptions accompanied by $1.00 we will send either one of the following articles: A set of five of the handsome new colored Souvenir Postal Cards of Winston-Salem in place of the cards we will give a neat box of paper and envelopes.

For three subscriptions, with $2.00 accompanying the order, we will give a copy of the Shorter Moravian Hymn Book. In place of this, if the person prefers it we will give a Pocket Book or a Glass Water Pitcher.

For four subscriptions, accompanied with $2.00, we will give a large print Bible, leather cover; or, in place of this, we will give either a Pocket or Lady's Purse.

For six subscriptions, accompanied with $3.00, we will give any one of the following articles: A Nickel-plated Open-face Watch, Fountain Pen, Hymn Book, Office of Worship and Hymns. The last named has all the Moravian tunes printed, as well as many beautiful hymns of the other Churches.

For eight subscriptions, accompanied with $4.00, we will give either of the following: One copy of History of Wachovia in North Carolina, Nickel-plated Lamp, or half-a-dozen Silver-plated Tea Spoons.

For twenty subscribers, accompanied with $10.00, we will give a Dinner Set of Dishes, handsomely ornamented as it may be.

For seventy-five subscribers, accompanied with $75.00, we will give a new Domestic Sewing Machine.

In case money is sent with request for premium we will understand that it is intended only to renew the subscription and that no premium is desired.

Trusting that this offer will secure many new subscribers, and that in this year the paper may be brought into many new homes, we are,

Very truly yours,

G. H. Rights, Chairman.

T. E. Mckay, Sec. & Treasurer.

W. T. Stevoin.

J. F. Parks.

J. D. Laugher.

The Rev. John H. Caretwell, Ph. D., Editor.

Mr. E. T. Mckay, Business Manager.

Published monthly at Salem, North Carolina, and devoted to the interests of the Moravian Church in the Southern Province of America, and the Church at large in civilized and in heathen lands.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The approach of Easter brings with it delightful anticipations because of the spiritual pleasures as well as many other accompanying joys. The death and resurrection of Christ Jesus which freed the world from the power of sin is the greatest event which the world has ever known, and the celebration of this event is naturally a happy and joyous one.

The Easter pleasures are bright and happy because it is an occasion when many friends visit their old Salem home, and strangers, too, come in order to become acquainted with this happy season and with our Church and community. When we travel to other sections of our land perhaps the first thought which is expressed is in regard to some Eastertime visit and the delightful impressions left by the same.

Nor should we forget that the happy Easter season comes at a time when the cold and barren winter is being replaced by all the joys of the springtime, when the return of the warm sunshine and the beauty of the spring flowers speak to us of the new life which has come to field and forest, to plant and flower.

Thus we feel that we should all rejoice in the approach of the happy Eastertide because of its deep religious significance; because of the renewing of social ties and friendships, and because of the fact that awakening nature tells of the promised harvest which summer and autumn will bring us.

The article found elsewhere in regard to the Widows' Society should be carefully studied and the opportunities which are offered ought to be taken advantage of by many of our people. We know of no society which has in a quiet way done more good than the Widows' Society and from the try nature of the organization the income far exceeds the expense connected with becoming a member. We, therefore, recommend a careful reading of this article.

Through the courtesy of members in several sections of the Church we have been able to present more full and complete Church News than was possible in the past. Not only is this kindness on the part of a number of our members appreciated by those in charge of the paper, but we have received a number of very kind expressions from persons residing at a distance who appreciate the efforts being put forth to make known the experiences in the several congregations to those who reside in other sections.

Very many kindly words have been spoken in regard to the children's section which was begun in our paper some months ago, and which is in charge of Miss Bonnie Pohl. These articles are carefully prepared and add much to the interest of the paper.

We offer as a suggestion the careful preservation of The Wachovia Moravian. Not only is it a history of current events, but the historical matter which is published from time to time, and especially the department which is under Miss Pries' care, will be of increasing value in time to come. Single events in history often call for discussion through generations as for example the record in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Our readers would doubtless be surprised if they knew how many letters we receive concerning the one paragraph discovered some four years ago by Mr. O. J. Lehman. We, therefore, feel that complete files of The Wachovia Moravian will be increasingly valuable with passing time.

The most casual observer will note the marked growth and increase in Winston-Salem. Factories are being erected, residences and public buildings are being constructed and the town is expanding in every direction. We should look well to the necessity of keeping the advancement of the Church work in harmony with the advancement being made in material matters.

The harvest time in our Church work is to some extent the Easter season, and many pastors are called upon to consider questions relative to the reception of members into the Church. We recall the fact that in the year 1794 when our fathers were specially interested in matters pertaining to the young people of the Church, because of the fact that it was the year when the Salem Boys' School house was erected, they very carefully considered whether or not the age of fourteen was the proper time for urging young people to make open profession of Christ Jesus and become communicant members of the Church. The opinion was freely expressed by many that this was leaving the matter too long, and hence they advocated an earlier age. This circumstance is interesting to us because our own observation has been that at a period before the age of fourteen there is a very strong...
Having thus briefly outlined the work of the association we will proceed to sketch the history and give its methods more in detail. Our source of information is a pamphlet written by Rev. Dr. Augustus Schultze in the year 1880, and entitled "A Brief History of the Widow's Society of Bethlehem. Compiled from the Minutes of the Society."

The Widow’s Society of Bethlehem, one of the oldest beneficial societies in this country, was organized in the fall of 1770, and therefore up to this time has been in existence one hundred and thirty-six years. Small in its beginning, and, from the nature of its organization, always limited to a small sphere of activity, it has yet been the means of using its income for doing good. Although its career on the whole has been exceptionally prosperous, it has also passed through a period of severe struggles and difficulties, all of which, however, have only aided in establishing it more firmly. And now a golden harvest from the good seed is being reaped by the widows of the descendants and successors of those good brethren of ‘ye olden time.’

The history of the society naturally divides itself into three periods of unequal length: 1. The first five years from 1771 to 1775 are the time of the organization’s prosperous beginning. 2. The years from 1776 to 1815 are forty years of plodding and patient labor. 3. The time from 1816 to the present date are ninety years of uninterrupted prosperity.

THE PROSPEROUS BEGINNING.

The Society was organized the 27th of November, 1770, when seventy-four members paid their entrance fee. The dues of members were somewhat different at the beginning from what they are at the present day, but in this brief article we will not dwell upon details of that kind. After two years had passed the name of the first beneficiary was enrolled upon their books, and that was Mrs. Eliza Poppellwell who received the benefits from the Society for nearly forty years.

PERIOD OF DEPRESSION.

All went well until during the Revolutionary War. At the beginning of this struggle in 1776 there were one hundred and fifty-five members. Those who are familiar with the history of Bethlehem will recall the fact that Bethlehem was called upon for large sums of money and care for many hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers. In addition to this there was very great confusion in regard to many matters, and altogether the outlook for the association seemed to be dark. Few new members were received; the number of widows increased, and the income for war reasons became very small indeed. Various reasons caused this state of affairs to continue for about forty years and some predicted that the Society would not be able to survive. In 1812 there were only twenty-three members and there were thirty-four widows receiving aid from the fund.

We read that in 1797 the fainting hopes of the despondents were revived by some new signs of life. One of these encouraging events was the unexpected accession of six members from Wachovia, and the record says, “the brethren thanked God, and took courage.” During these years several legacies were given to the Society and that also caused the feeling of hope to grow stronger. We read furthermore that several articles were written setting forth the advantages of the Society, and the number of widows and widows-twenty-eight and the amount paid to each widow a little less than twenty dollars per year. Twenty years later the membership was one hundred and forty-six; the capital nearly twenty thousand dollars; the number of widows receiving aid, thirty-nine, and the amount paid to each widow per year thirty-one dollars and fifty cents. From that time until the present day the Society has done its quiet, beneficent work, and has brought its modest but regular income into scores and even hundreds of homer in such sums as to be marvelously in excess of the small original sum paid into the organization. In the year 1880, when Dr. Schultze wrote his historical sketch, he makes the following statements: “The total number of widows who have received annuity since the organization of the Society is 362.” The Wachovia Moravian adds that this number has of course increased by the 26 years that have elapsed since Dr. Schultze wrote his interesting historical sketch. Dr. Schultze continues with the statement that in 1880 one widow was living who had received in cash $1,360 as a return for the $50 originally paid by her husband into the Society. He states that 5 others had received more than $1,000 each. The 71 widows living in December, 1877, had together received since the departure of their husbands, $31,522. The grand total expended by the Society for annuities from the time of its organization to 1880, was $73,200. We will add that it has been reported to us that one beneficiary in Salem had received about $1,300 and two others each nearly or quite $1,000, and it must always be borne in mind that this was on the basis of the one original payment of $50. From the list of members who have joined the Society since its organization, we find in Dr. Schultze’s pamphlet the following names, constituting a partial list of Wachovia, members. A full list will appear in our next issue:

- Henry T. Baunsohn
- Henry W. Barrow
- Traugott F. Crist
- John H. Clewell
- John A. Friebele
- John W. Fries
- Christian H. Fogle
- Augustus Fogle
- Eugene P. Greider
- William C. Gruner
- John W. Hunter
- R. P. Lineback
- J. A. Lineback
- H. A. Lineback
- Alex. Meinung


The only additional information which may be called for by the reader is the following:

By law, Sec. 4. Every person of voting age hereafter to be admitted a member of the Society, shall at the time of his admission sign the constitution and pay the sum of $50. There is no age limit for admission. Sec. 5. Every person to be admitted shall pay the additional sum of $1.00 when he shall have attined over and above the fund.

The Constitution provides that the Board shall make due inquiry as to the bodily health and fitness of the candidate. There are, of course, other points in connection with the registration, which specific information will, of course, be supplied in the case of candidates for membership.

In conclusion, THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.
The Wachovia Moravian

wishes to state that this organization is undoubtedly one of the oldest and best associations. For the small sum of $50.00 it gives to the widow an annual income which is very nearly as large as the income from a $1,000 insurance policy and at a stroke of the pen. The one payment of $50.00 is a marvelously small payment as compared with a modern endowment insurance policy. The association which we have described above calls for one payment of $50.00 and the widow as long as she lives will receive a yearly income almost equal to the net income of $1,000.00. A modern endowment insurance policy we say will pay 20 years calls for the payment of nearly $1,000.00 and after that the benefit is only the interest of $200.00 invested.

Some one may ask what happens if the wife dies first. The answer is that the man receives no benefit, but it must also be borne in mind that the interest from his $50.00 always goes to worthy Moravian widows. The entire organization is conducted without salaries or expense of any kind except possibly a trifles for stationery and the like, hence, if the wife dies first it is true the man will receive no benefit, but it must also be borne in mind that the satisfaction of knowing that the widow will receive this income in case she is left without support of her husband's income for the remainder of her life is undoubtedly $50.00 to everyone who invests in this organization.

It must clearly be understood that this article is written without any suggestion on the part of the officers of the society, but because the Wachovia Moravian believes that some of our people ought to share in its benefits, and if any members in Wachovia wish to be placed in communication with the proper officers The Wachovia Moravian will gladly assist them to gain the desired information.

[For the Wachovia Moravian]

A Missionary's Encounter with a Heathen Medicine Man in Nicaragua.

By Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton.

Whilst a very large proportion of our missionaries in the nature of the case spend much of their time in or near the stations which constitute the chief centre of our missionary operations and whence radiate our main evangelistic influence, ever and again tours of exploration and of evangelization in the fullest sense are necessary. The tour of our brother is one of the most important and instructive in that he went to the most backward region of the renewal of interest in the Wachovia Mission.

That tour was an eye-opener. The tours serve to open up new regions and to carry the gospel message into utterly heathen parts. In Nicaragua, largely by means of contributions brought for the express purpose by the members of our local mission congregations, one or two such tours of a greater or less extent are made as a rule each year. Last Autumn, for example, Brother Guido Grossmann by commission of the General Mission Conference held in the Spring in Bluefields spent the weeks between the 18th of September and the 6th of November in this arduous work. His companion for a considerable part of the way was Brother Benjamin Garth, himself a native of the Mosquito Coast and at present missionary at Wasi. Their route included the villages in the Wangka River, one of the most important streams in Nicaragua, and near the boundary of Honduras. The lands bordering the River and its tributaries are among the chief seats of the Sumu Indians, here for the most part absolute heathen.

Most of the journey was made by boat, a crew of paddlers accompanying Brother Grossmann from his home, Dakura, and from Cape Gracias a Dios. For several days in the interior he also availed himself of that steed on which as a famous product of Missouri a famous man has declared "the sun never sets." That such a small and poor country. That journey, in consequence of the tropical rains and the very primitive accommodations to be met with on route, might be at times extremely arduous, will be readily understood. That it possessed deep interest, is equally a foregone conclusion. That at times it led through a wealth of tropical forest scenery, one can picture to himself. Rapids and waterfalls had to be encountered. Swamps must be crossed. Here and there in penetrating this primeval forest a "Gong gong," a gorilla like ape would scold at the passing boat and its occupants. Now a deer would dash frightened into cover, as an opening disclosed a park like expance of savannah. Or countless little chattering monkeys might climb among the overhanging boughs, whilst paroquets flamed across one vision in a dash of crimson.

But our interest lies rather with the people whom our representative visited, and not so much with the region and its flora and fauna, though Brother Grossmann could describe to us much that would fascinate us, if we permitted him. Among them the rest he might tell us of busy gold mines where great stamping machines crushed the rock amid a horrid din of hammering and poudning, that the precious yellow metal might be washed and picked out a grain at a time.

As for the poor Sumus, it was a wise choice that seat Brother Guido Grossmann to them, equipped as he is to render medical assistance, through his study in Livingston College years ago, after completing his course in our mission institute, and through his years of experience in Brother Grossmann:

"You would have healed them?" The medicine man: "They have not come to me, or I would have healed them, because God has given me this commission." Brother Grossmann: "You lie, God does not desire to first and foremost heal our bodily ailments, but to deliver us from sin, and our Saviour is in this respect our good physician. We have no other helper beside him. You are a liar, and do the work of the devil."

There are not 4,000 people along the river from Cape Gracias to Booy. And in every village I have seen many sick. Why have you not healed them?" The medicine man: "They have not come to me, or I would have healed them, because God has given me this commission." Brother Grossmann: "You lie, God does not desire to first and foremost heal our bodily ailments, but to deliver us from sin, and our Saviour is in this respect our good physician. We have no other helper beside him. You are a liar, and do the work of the devil."

Do you know what the Bible is? It is the written word of God, in which we read His deeds of love; how He so loved the world that He gave His only Son, Jesus. Jesus is the medicine man, whose remedies were quackery itself.

"You don't believe in God. You are the medicine men, whose remedies were quackery itself."

Again you lie. There is no medicine man, able to meet with this man and have him teach you. (He had declared that if they threw Brother Grossmann's book, the Bible, into the river, his might would leave him). God has opened my eyes that I can heal the people by means of the water I bring from God's river." The missionary replied: "You lie. No man can come to God except through Christ. Him you have not; how therefore has God opened your eyes?" He asserted: "I have already healed 4,000 men." "Again you lie. You are not a man, but a medicine man, whose remedies are quackery itself."

It is a marvellously small sum to which we have always goes to worthy Moravian widows. The entire organization is conducted without salaries or expense of any kind except possibly a trifile for stationery and the like, hence, if the wife dies first it is true the man will receive no benefit, but it must also be borne in mind that the satisfaction of knowing that the widow will receive this income in case she is left without support of her husband's income for the remainder of her life is undoubtedly $50.00 to everyone who invests in this organization.

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[For the Wachovia Moravian]
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

By Miss Rosina Pfohl.

A Little Seed.

"Oh, how I would like to be a beautiful flower like you!" said a little seed named Pea-wee to a sweet pea blossom one day. "I would like to be as pretty as you are, and have a sweet perfume. Perhaps, if I were like you, the gardener would choose me to send to the room of the princess. She says she loves flowers. She is very sick, you know, and can not run about like the other children. They say that nearly all her life she has had to be on her back. I wish I could help to make her happy."

"Perhaps you will," replied the flower. "It will soon be time for you to run away down from this high place, and find a little hole in the ground. The warm earth will cover you all up, and you will go to sleep in the dark until the spring comes, and then you will wake again and become a beautiful flower."

"But," said little Pea-wee, "must I go down into the dark ground and go to sleep for a long time all by myself? I don't want to do that! I would rather just grow to be a flower without going into the ground and falling asleep."

"Oh," replied the flower, "you can not do that! I had to go into the ground and sleep for many a day and many a night. Once, when the wind was blowing very hard, I heard a voice say: 'Are you all ready, little seed?' and I said: 'Yes, I am ready.' Then I began to fall down, and down, and down, until I came right to the ground. Near by I saw a hole just large enough for me, and into it I slipped, and it was not very long until I was covered over with the earth and the leaves and the snow. Then I went sound asleep, but one day I again heard a voice calling me, and it said, 'Wake up! Wake up! little seed; spring is here! spring is here!' And I rubbed my eyes very hard and started to grow. Soon I felt the warm sunshine and the soft rain around me, and I grew quicker and stronger until I pushed right out of the ground into the sunshine. It was lovely to be awake and out again. I grew very quickly after that, and now you see I am a flower. I should think that a little Pea-wee like you would be willing to go in the ground and take the long sleep."

Then little Pea-wee cried, "Why, yes, I think, after all, I would like to go. It the heavenly Father took care of you, he will take care of me."

So the next time the wind blew hard, instead of holding on tight, little Pea-wee allowed herself to be blown down to the ground. She found a dear little hole to fit her, and was soon into it and fast asleep. After the winter had gone by, and the warm time had come again, she grew up into a beautiful pink sweet-pea. And would you believe it, one day the gardener came by with his hands full of blossoms for the sick princess, and when he saw little Pea-wee, so pink and straight and beautiful, he said, "Ah! I must have this little flower, she is the very color that the princess loves best."

---

Let happiness be the aim of your life, for happiness eludes those who most eagerly pursue it.

Chips from Historic Timber.

By Miss Amelia Jones, Salem, N. C.

Southern Boundary of Forsyth County.

In the early days of North Carolina counties comprised great stretches of territory, with little settlements and scattered farm houses dotted here and there upon them. The increase in population was marked by the division and sub-division of these counties, as suited the needs or convenience of the settlers, and much history of growth and development may be read in the Acts by which various Assemblies erected new counties in the Colony, and in the State. Sometimes however there is history that does not so appear, and such an instance has just come to light in the same Bethania document that contains the valuable reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

This paper, containing forty-eight closely written pages, begins with a recital of the earlier causes of dissatisfaction in the American Colonies, an account of the Regulator movement and how it effected Wachovia, and the Moravians' relations to Regulators and royal Governor; and then, because of its great effect on Wachovia, the Act of 1773 placed the line of the Parish of Dobbs interfere, which Parishes are hereby intended and declared to be included in Surry County, and the part the Moravians played therein.

The Act of 1770, which erected Surry County out of the northern part of Rowan, ordained that the dividing line should run parallel with "forty-two miles north of Earl Granville's line," which was also the southern line of Rowan County. The Act of 1773 placed the line thirty-six miles from the southeast corner of Rowan "**parallel to Earl Granville's South boundary line for the tract belonging to the bounds of the Parish of Dobbs interfevere, which Parish is hereby intended and declared to be included in Surry County.""

At that time the Church of England was the established Church of the Colonies, and the Wachovia Tract had been called "the Parish of Dobbs" for the express purpose of securing religious freedom to the Moravians.

From the Bethania document it appears that for about two years the Moravians had joined with the neighbors in earnestly advocating the division of Rowan County, on account of the inconvenience of being obliged to go to Salisbury for the County Court and all other public meetings. But the provisions of the Act of 1770 were a great blow to them, and they felt sure that no friendship for them had made the dividing line to run between Salem and Bethabara, not far from the Spangenberg," now Silas Creek. It was indeed a great hardship, for, as they said, they were "**one settlement, one people, and one legally established and separate parish," and to be under the jurisdiction of two county governments promised unnumbered vexations for the future. There was no remedy but in another Act of the Assembly, and Governor Tryon, to whom they appealed for aid, promised them his support. He was very soon called away, to take the position of Governor of New York, but his successor, Jonathan Martin likewise favored their cause and a petition was sent by the Moravian brethren Ulrey and Muschbach, but it accomplished nothing.

An opportune visit of Gov. Martin to Salem in August, 1772, and his evident approval of all he saw encouraged them to try again, and when the Assembly met in Newbern, in January, 1773, Marshall and Bagge, two of the ablest men of the Moravian settlement, went thither, hearing a second petition. Governor Martin sent it to the Assembly by his own Secretary, but it was read and tabled, and seemed likely to fail again, for those who had set the boundaries so as to harrass the Moravians were still there, and showed no disposition to change. Days of very shrewd, sagacious work followed, "friends, neutral persons, and opponents" were interviewed, objections were met, and misunderstandings explained. The preceding years had been full of trouble in Wachovia, for neither the Regulators nor the royal authorities could fully appreciate the determination of the Moravians to keep the laws and mind their own business, and now the two representatives learned that any chance, unguarded word or deed of any individual was being charged against the entire body, and as many as they had opportunity, were painting the character of the Moravians "in the most hateful colors." But the residents of Wachovia had chosen their messengers wisely, and friends were won here and there, and finally a Bill was introduced to enlarge Surry County by adding to it a portion of Rowan. Another trying delay occurred after the first reading of this Bill, but the Moravians filled the interval with quiet but continuous effort, and on Feb. 5th, greatly to the surprise of their opponents, the Bill passed its second reading. According to custom it was then sent to the Council, where it was blocked for some days, but after calling Marshall, Bagge, and the delegates from Rowan, Surry and Salisbury, and hearing their views, Council passed it at its second reading, unaltered.

Aroused by their failure so far, the opposition became more violent, and a plan was formed to add a clause at the third reading of the Bill whereby what Rowan lost to Surry was to be made up from Mecklenburg, and Mecklenburg was to receive part of Tryon. Marshall and Ulrey heard of this and protested earnestly, and so faithfully that the Bill was read both in Assembly and in Council, and Marshall and Bagge made their happy and thankful way back to their homes. It is rather amusing to note the cause for rejoicing which was uppermost in the mind of the author of the Bethania document, for writing when the trials of the Revolutionary War were fresh and vivid recollections, he exclaimed: "This placing of Wachovia in Surry County was of great value "to the Brethren in the following time of war," for it saved them from being under the control of the Presbyterians (who were very "strong and very hot in Rowan"), and more especially because they were not under the "command of the officers of that County, and "in Surry, God sent us superior officers who "did not willingly permit such unhappy things "which would injure the Brethren. The Brethren who lived just across the border in Rowan "had more anxiety.""

In due time Wachovia and the adjacent lands to north and west became Forsyth County, and its first regular southern boundary lands as a monument of the successful struggle of the Moravians with the Assembly of 1773.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

F. C. MEINUNG,  
MAIN ST., SALEM, N. C.  

BUGGY, CARRIAGE  
AND  
RUBBER TIRE WORK  

Salem,  
--  
March 18th, at Charleston, S. C., where he preached in the Second Presbyterian Church, addressed the Y. M. C. A., and made a talk to the Young Women's Guild of that congregation. The Home Church pulpit was filled during his absence by Rev. J. K. Plohl and C. H. Wenghold.  
Every member of the Moravian Church in the Southern Province should subscribe for the WACHOVIA MORAVIAN. The price is within the reach of all and the paper needs your substantial assistance and good will.  

The Commencement exercises at Salem Academy and College will take place, May 19th to 22d. Rev. Dr. W. R. Laird, of Danville, Va., will preach the Sermon and Congressman Robert N. Page will deliver the address.  

The recently opened Carnegie Library seems to be appreciated. During the month of February, 1,900 books were recorded as read.  

Sam Kobre, Henry Plain and J. E. Whitbeck have been arrested and committed to jail, without bail, charged with the murder and robbery of Henry Kobre, in Winston, Sunday night, Jan. 21st. With the exception of Whitbeck all of the parties are of Hebrew extraction.  

Col. F. H. Fries and W. C. Wells have purchased of Mr. F. C. Meinung, the property on Main St., opposite the Post Office Station. The northern portion will be converted into a store and will be occupied by the Wells-Britz Co. The Crist & Kebhin printing office in the southern portion will remain with contemplated improvements on the same.  

Miss Emma Leinbach, Salem's gifted soprano, will open a Vocal Studio at Charlotte, N. C., in September. She is at present teacher of vocal music in the Agness-Scott Institute, near Atlanta, Ga.  

Active work will soon begin on the new County Home for Forsyth. Fogle Bros. have the contract. It will contain 60 rooms and be modern in all its appointments. An effort is being made to have one room set aside for the use of Confederate veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy agreeing to furnish the same.  

The Musicians of Winston-Salem, assisted by the Academy pupils and our home Orchestra, with Professors Shirley and Storer in charge, will give Haydn's Creation soon af- 

ter Easter. The proceeds will be applied to a Stonewall Jackson Scholarship Fund for Salem Academy and College. Mrs Jackson once a pupil of the Academy and now living in Charlotte, has written a letter appreciating this honor to the name of her husband and has indicated her desire to be present when the creation is given. This will mark the third presentation of this masterpiece in Salem. The first time in 1853; the second in 1855 and the third in 1906. It is quite an undertaking for the home talent of any community.  

March 11th, 1769, the first Moravian Church at Friedberg was consecrated and on March 28th, of the same year the first meeting house at Hope was consecrated.  
Following in the footsteps of their fathers can be well applied to such extensions and improvements as may be needed. With the constant growth of Salem and Southern Side it will prove a good investment.  

The citizens of Salem will vote for an issue of $125,000 on bonds on June 26th, with which to purchase the Salem Water Plant now owned by a private corporation. It is offered at a cost price of $85,000, the balance of the amount to be applied to such extensions and improvements as may be needed. With the constant growth of Salem and Southern Side it will prove a good investment.  

The Y. M. C. A., of Winston-Salem, are planning for the erection of a $40,000 building.  

The concrete walk in the Salem Square has met with such favor that the other walk will be similarly treated as soon as Spring fairly opens.  

The Moravians of earlier years were noted for their piety, frugality and industry. Let us ever strive to maintain their record. It is a priceless heirloom.  

The Moravian Church is especially recognized for its missionary zeal. This should apply to work at home as well as abroad. Every member can aid in this work by deed, word or gift in scattering spiritual food and gaining souls for the Master.  

Wherever you find Moravian congregations, either in town or country, you see well kept graveyards. It is a fitting tribute of the living to the departed dear ones who have passed to the great unknown. Strangers often praise and comment TO WEAR.  

The Best Hats  
AND  
Man's Furnishings  
AT A  
REASONABLE PRICE.  
SEE  
J. M. Woodruff & Co.,  
THE MAN'S STORE,  
Stoves That Saves You Money.  
SEE  
WRIGHT  
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FINE SHOES  
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LAW AND PHARMACY.  
Library contains 43,000 volumes. New water works, electric light, central heating system. New dormitories, gymnasium, Y. M. C. A. building.  
667 Students. 66 Instructors  
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The Everett is an artistic instrument in the highest sense of the word, and by reason of its superior tone quality and reliability of construction, ranks with the oldest and most renowned makes.

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305 Main St. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Salem Boys’ School.

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THIS School is under the direct control of the Salem Congregation, for the education of Moravian boys and others who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The Course of Study prepares for active business or for College. Special attention given to the Business Course, which has recently added shorthand and typewriting. Music and Elocution may be taken at extra cost.

Tuition: $1 to $3 per month.

J. F. BROWER, Headmaster.

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Peter Vogel Pietsch and Peters.

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Fire, Life or Accident,

C. Vogler

find it to their advantage to

Considerable attention has been giv­

an effort. We

consideration. The

a donation of

the monthly preaching appointments

have been troubled with the whooping
cough.

New Philadelphia.

The New Philadelphia people have been active in getting lumber for the parsonage. Bro. Mendenhall filled the monthly preaching appointments on the fourth Sunday in February. The pastor has begun a singing class among the young people and is meeting encouragement in the

For several weeks the community has been troubled with the whooping

cough.

Things are beginning to look more

encouraging at Providence. Plans

have been laid for more regular

work this year. The Church Com­
nittee has been making a canvass of

the congregation to ascertain the

condition of the membership.

The Lord's Supper was held in

connection with the monthly preach­
ing in February.

The community has recently lost

two excellent citizens, Philip James

and William Grubb. Both were

in this hands of Providence and will

be missed in the services.

Clemmons.

The congregation appointments are

regularly held and the School

work is progressing smoothly. We

have just held examinations and the

grades show that creditable and

faithful work is being done by a ma­

jority of the pupils.

Our school was visited on March

20th, by Prof. W. N. Walker, of

the University of North Carolina, who

is passing through several counties

in the interest of High Schools.

Prof. Walker was well pleased with

what he saw and learned of Clem­

mons School.

On Sunday, February 25th, we

observed by a special service, the

50th anniversary of the American

Bible Society, taking up a collection

for the Bible cause at that time.

A. C. Vogler & Son,

UNDERTAKERS

and

Furniture Dealers,

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Franco, England, Germany and last

but not least America. All contribute their quota toward the make up of the rare

aggregation of Dress Goods elegances

comprising the coveted products ob­
tainable in Dress Fabrics. Plain Weaves

are prominent in this display of ours.

Taffalino, Gauze's Hair, Venetians,

Meltons, Sergees, Worsted, Dockins,

Broad Cloths and many others that have a great-observing elegance hard to re­

sist. While on the other hand we have

a stock that includes a full line of high

class Novelities - Fabrics that hold the

interest of all who appreciate exquisite
textiles. Among them are Homegrown,

chineck, Amaree, Bonlee, Pansies,

Shorbokin, Solo Suiting, Fancy Valo

and scores of others that will please the

most exclusive. The list of each of our

other departments have been equally well cared for and invite inspec­

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We are sole Agents in North Carolina

except Asheville for the sole of this

celebrated Shoe.

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"of course!"

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SOROSIS SHOES.

We are sole Agents in North Carolina

except Asheville for the sole of this

celebrated Shoe.
The Wachovia Moravian.

Plains Dealings.

We only wished that every Moravian loved his church as good as these unpretentious mountain folks. Their simplicity is beautiful and their loyalty is admirable.

Let me give you an instance. We wish to raise all the Foreign Mission money we can this year, so in the congregations we used different plans. In this congregation we have a beautiful little floral cross, riveted together at one end so that they are moveable, being like and inside of each piece are five depressions into which a ten-cent piece will just fit, thus making every cross hold $1.00. These had been made to do service once before by Sunday School children taking them and soliciting friends to help to fill them and it worked well, so the plan was adopted at Mt. Bethel. Ten crosses were taken along and the pastor asked for volunteers to bear the crosses during the Easter tide, if possible to have them filled. Expecting the young folks to take them, but to his surprise they were all taken by men but two. Some of the men were very old and belonged to no church, and yet all enthusiastically wishing to have a cross full till Easter Sunday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For Foreign Missions:
Friedberg Congregation $16.00
Salone 183 45
George Brierz........................... 2 00

Support Bro. and Sr. van Colker:
Youth's Lads Miss. Bd. $15 00
Women's Miss. Society. 100 00

For Local Hospitals:
Friedberg................................... $13 37
Bethania Congregation. 14 06
Salem S. S. 1 00
Home........................................ 105 95
Salerno Congregation. 114 14
Christ Church. 15 25
Mrs. Summers' S. S. Class. 2 00

For Provincial Collections:
Salem Congregation $34 00
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JAS. T. Lineback,
Mission Agent in North Carolina.

For Electric Lights and Organ
New Chapel Sunday School:
Friends in Salem and Calvary Congregations. $25 00

C. E. CRIST, Supt.

BAPTISMS.

At Enterprise, N. C., March 11, 1906.

LUTHER FRANKLIN, infant son of Bro. and Sr. Lewis and Annie Rich.

Winter Tourist and All-year Excursion Tickets via Norfolk & Western Railway to Arizona, California, Utah, Texas and Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Columbus and Chicago, Cafe Dining Cars, Union Depot connections.

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JAS. A. GRAY, President.
E. S. GRAY, Asst. Cashier.

The Wachovia Moravian

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Rev. John H. Clewell, Ph. D., Editor.
W. A. Shore, Business Manager.

Published monthly at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and devoted to the interests of the Moravian Church in the Southern Province of America, and the Church at large in civilized and heathen lands.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

For a number of years there has been difficulty in regard to the finances of "The Wachovia Moravian." The circulation is necessarily limited and the expense of publication is an unvarying monthly obligation. The result has been that it has been necessary for a number of friends each year to make special gifts in order to prevent a loss. This has continued for quite a length of time and at a recent meeting of the committee of business men who have had the paper in charge, it was decided to make an effort to place it upon a business basis. An arrangement has been made with Mr. W. A. Shore who will in the future publish the paper and assume the financial part of the enterprise. The editorial arrangement will continue as has been the case for the last year or two. By this arrangement it is hoped that the important financial part of the paper may be placed upon a firm foundation and if this is the result it will be a cause for great thankfulness.

The meeting at which this arrangement was made was held at the home of Bro. H. A. Pfohl. The committee discussed the general work of the paper and expressed its satisfaction in connection with the interest which has been taken by many friends, by their contribution of various articles during the year. Not only have the historical articles been continued by Miss Friga, but a children's department has been begun, under the direction of Miss Bessie Pfohl, and various friends have contributed individual articles on matters of general interest in Wachovia, and we may further add that correspondents have been appointed in quite a number of congregations. Bro. George Rights has very ably attended to reporting the church news.

In connection with the editorial part of the paper the committee suggested that a special plan be made for the two columns of reading matter on the last page of the paper. The first one of these two columns will be used for a brief summary of the news of the world or a discussion in regard to some important movement in the development of the affairs of the world, either local, national or foreign. It was further suggested that the second of these two columns be filled with what we esteem our esteemed contemporary, "The Moravian," published in the northern province, calls "Sunshine." "The Moravian," published in Bethlehem, Pa., has had its "Sunshine" column for quite a while and we cannot but congratulate our neighbor on the interesting selections placed in this department. There is so much in life which is serious, and often burdensome, that a few minutes spent in reading carefully selected wit and humor certainly lends spice to the time spent in reading the above named excellent publication. We will go a step further and say that if there is no objection on the part of our neighbor, the editor of "The Moravian," we will take the liberty from time to time to use selections for this column taken from his paper.

In concluding this editorial article regarding "The Wachovia Moravian," we will state that it seemed to the committee that the good work of the paper in the province was going steadily forward, that it was a useful means of doing good, and that at the present time it has more active friends who are working for it than at any time in the past. We trust that still more friends may rise up to support and work for this organ of the southern province during the past year upon which we are entering.

One of the remarkable features of the very large company which attends the early morning Easter service is the quiet and reverential manner in which all unite in the exercises. The occasion is one which naturally appeals to the very best element of people, but in ordinary gatherings which bring together people by thousands we usually naturally assume that some will be undesirable in their conduct. This is so universal that it is seldom questioned. Our Easter services are different in this respect. We trust that there is hardly an assembly anywhere in our land, made up of five or six thousand people where every one in the great throng will with reverence join in the procession, and, without a loud word or a trace of levity, repair to God's Acre and there with the congregation worship the God with gathered friends. Certainly the company which gathers in Salem on this special occasion is one which is unique in this respect.

PALM SUNDAY was a great and a blessed day in our province. We hope to receive good reports of the services in the several congregations in time to print in this issue of the Wachovia Moravian. In the old Home Church in Salem the service was unusually impressive and solemn, as the forty-two candidates made profession of their faith before the large company of sympathetic friends. The decorations were beautiful, the music was the very best, but better than all else was the evident presence of the Holy Spirit in the meeting.

The happy Easter season has now become a part of history and in the old Salem Home Church the celebration was a very happy and successful one. In this spiritual life was marked, the services were well attended, and the blessing was very evident. The rain on Saturday night caused many to fear that the early service could not be held on the graveyard, but the rain ceased in time to enable a very large congregation to gather and engage in the worship. An account of the services will be found elsewhere in this number of our paper.

Although the business management of the Wachovia Moravian has undergone a change, the Academy Office will still be pleased to receive subscriptions and transact any other business connected with the welfare of the paper. This is often a convenient for our people, though in future Mr. Shore will be glad to attend to any matter relating to the paper at his office on Third Street, near the Carnegie Library.

We call special attention to the article on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by Miss Friga, printed elsewhere in this issue. It is evidence on this greatly disputed fact which cannot but have great weight. The writer has spent much time and effort to work out the points as set forth in the article, and it will no doubt be read with interest by many who are interested in this event in North Carolina History.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

The following editorial note has been handed us by the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation. Mr. Laugenour has given great pleasure to very many people by the generous use of his lantern and lantern slides in connection with lectures, Sunday-School occasions and religious gatherings. The communication from the Board of Trustees is as follows:

We have often found much pleasure in the stereopticon views which Mr. J. D. Laugenour has so kindly furnished whenever there was occasion for them. He has now placed us under still greater obligations by the very handsome proposition to donate his Stereopticon and slides for use in and benefit of our Church and schools. The Board of Trustees of the Salem Home congregation have accepted this handsome gift with thanks, and ordered the fact and their appreciation of it to be spread upon the minutes of their Board.

Mr. Laugenour will still willingly give his services in the use of the instrument whenever it may not conflict with his other engagements; but has also kindly agreed to give necessary information to several of our young men, of his own choosing, so that they may be able to handle the apparatus on occasions when it may not be entirely convenient for Mr. Laugenour to do so himself.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

CHIPS FROM HISTORIC TIMBER

BY MISS ADABNE L. FRIES.

In September, 1904, Mr. O. J. Lehman, of Bethania, N. C., discovered among the papers in the Moravian Archives at that place an historical sketch bearing on its cover the title—

"Brechstueck, Aufsatz von den Vorkommnheiten wachrend dem Revolutions-Kriege welche einen Berug auf die Wachau hatten bis Ende 1779."

In this paper Mr. Lehman found a pointed reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which he translated and sent to the Charlotte Observer. The paragraph and its translation are as follows. "Ich kann zu Ende des 1775sten Jahres nicht unangemessen lassen, dass schon im Sommer selbigen Jahres, dass ist im May, Juny, oder July, die County Mecklenburg in Nord Carolina sich fuer so frey und uncler von England declarirte, u. solche Einrichtung zur Verwalung der Gemeine unter sich machte, als jasmalen der Continental Congress hernach ins Ganez gethan. Dieser Congress aber sahe dieses Verfahren als zu frueheits an." (The underscoring words are written in English script.) "Ich kann zu Ende des 1775sten Jahres nicht unangemessen lassen, dass schon im Sommer selbigen Jahres, dass ist im May, Juny, oder July, die County Mecklenburg in Nord Carolina sich fuer so frey und uncler von England declarirte, u. solche Einrichtung zur Verwalung der Gemeine unter sich machte, als jasmalen der Continental Congress hernach ins Ganez gethan. Dieser Congress aber sahe dieses Verfahren als zu frueheits an." (The underscored words are written in English script.)

The publishing of this paragraph in 1904, and the printing of the facsimile in December, 1905, accompanied by an article from the pen of Mr. Alexander Graham, has brought forth a number of letters inquiring as to the date and authorship of the "Fragment," which unfortunately lacks both date and signature. These questions may be condensed into five, which cover the whole ground:

1. The authenticity of the Moravian Church Diaries is beyond question, but this paper, by its title, is not a part of the Diary, but only a "Fragment."-can it be considered reliable?

2. Taken alone the paragraph reads like a kind of postscript, and was certainly written after 1775, since it refers to later proceedings of Congress—is it a part of the original document?

3. Where was the paper written?

4. Who wrote it?

5. When was it written?

A considerable amount of time, care, and research have been necessary before these questions could be satisfactorily answered, but the following statements may now be made:

1. Can it be considered reliable?

It was customary to keep the daily Church Diaries as concisely as possible, and any event which required more extended notice was written separately and filed with the Deputies' Memoirs, accounts of special Church services, historical sketches etc., and clasped together by Moravian Archivists under the technical name of "Beilage," the term employed by the earlier diarists, and this "Fragment" has its counterpart in a number of such papers written at different periods. Many of these "Beilage" are still between the pages of the Diaries,—others have been taken out from time to time for reference, and when so removed the ascertaining of date and authorship is difficult, as practically none are signed. This arouses no surprise in the mind of any one who has worked among the records, for it was not customary to sign anything, even the carefully kept minutes of the various Boards give the name and signature of neither chairman nor secretary. Apparently, to their minds the subject of which they wrote was all-important, their own connection with it entirely secondary, but their painstaking accuracy is so marked that the careful student gives them entire confidence even while regretting that their custom did not conform to modern usage.

2. Is it a part of the original document? The "Fragment" is neither a diary, nor a mechanical compilation from a diary. It is a historical sketch, well written, clear-cut, showing keen insight into the affairs of the State and Nation, as well as the most intimate acquaintance with events in Wachovia. While for convenience the author divides his account into years he frequently runs forward to link some result to its cause. For example, in reciting some of the events early in 1775, he states that the sailors on the English merchant ships in Charleston harbor, being unable to secure permission to land their cargoes, simply threw them overboard, as they could load with rice and sail for home. Salt was one of the articles so destroyed, and he comments on the great scarcity of this prime necessity later on, and the suffering that the saving of this salt might have averted. Paper money claims his attention in each year's history, but in speaking of the first issue without royal authority, in 1775, he notes its utter loss of value late in the war; and again, in 1777, he mentions the statement by the Assembly of 1783 that the depreciation began in '77. The introduction of later developments in the Mecklenburg paragraph is therefore quite in keeping with the rest of the paper; and its form is also paralleled by similar additions at the close of other years, where items which had been omitted in the current account were added at this time.

3. Where was it written? Although found in Bethania this paper was most certainly written by a man who lived in Salem during the Revolutionary War. Not only does the whole story centre about Salem, then already the principal town of Wachovia, but events transpiring there are given with a certain intimate knowledge that can have no other explanation. The paper must have been taken to Bethania at some later date, perhaps in comparatively recent years.

4. Who wrote it? The handwriting of the "Fragment" differs from that found in the Church Diaries of those years, and certain features in the paper itself suggested Traugott Bagge as its author. This was confirmed beyond a question by finding in the Land Office in Salem several Annual Statements of the Store, written, dated and signed by Traugott Bagge. The script, though small, is unusually firm and distinct, and it is possible to compare two specimen letters by letter. When this test is applied to the "Fragment," with these Annual Statements as the standard, the handwriting of the "Fragment" is found to be Bagge's throughout. Moreover, in the body of the "Fragment" there is given a list of the men who signed a certain paper explaining the position of the Moravians in regard to the war, and their neutrality, and in this list appears the name of Traugott Bagge. Laid by the side of the signed Statements already alluded to becomes evident that this name is a genuine signature, and by the fortunate insertion of this list the signature of the author is certainly contained in the body of the paper, although it does not appear at the end.

This not only proves the author but guarantees the accuracy of statements in the "Fragment," for Bagge was the most able man of affairs in Wachovia during the war. At that time the store was the center of trade for all the country round, and under Bagge's skilful management the necessary of life were never entirely lacking for those who depended on his store to supply them. His influence saved the town from financial ruin in the flood of paper currency which swept over the land; and as he went to Charleston for supplies, to Hillsboro or Newbern to appear before the Assembly, or to Old Richmond to be selected to the County Courts, he was ever on the alert to watch the trend of events, and it was doubtless from the information he gained, and with the aid of his shrewd judgment that the ministers charged with control of affairs in Wachovia were able to lead their brethren safely through the very great perplexities and dangers that surrounded them. As merchant, financier, politician, as a sturdy, conscientious man, Traugott Bagge ranks among the first in the history of the State.

5. When was it written? The question of date presents the most difficult, but by a process of elimination it has become possible to decide on the month and year in which it was written, and the occasion for it. A busy, active man like Traugott Bagge would not sit down and cover forty pages with close German script, running forty-two lines to the page, simply for amusement, and he did not live to an age when too abundant leisure would be an incentive thereto. The latest date in the "Fragment" is contained in the reference to the Assembly of 1783, already mentioned. This Assembly met in the Spring, so the paper could not have been written before April, 1783. In the Diary of 1783, the first pertinent entry is on April 19th, when the Congregation is rejoiced to hear of the signing of Peace preliminaries on January 20th at Paris. On July 4th, in response to a proclamation by the Governor of N. C., Salem had a gr: Peace Jubilee. The program is given in full, (see Clewell's History of
Wachovia, p. 170), but no mention is made of historical papers. Under date of October 8th, the secretary of the Aeltersten Conference (the ruling board of Wachovia at that time) makes this entry:—"The memoranda concerning the protection of God during the American War, which have been collected by Mr. Peter, will be gone through at a special Conference meeting." On November 21st, the Congregation hears of the signing of the Peace Treaty on September 30th; and on December 11th, in common with the Moravian Congregations in Pennsylvania, and by order of Congress, they celebrated a "Friedens Dankfest" by special prayer in the evening service. On December 20th, the Aeltersten Conference fixed the program for New Year's Eve:—"The children shall have their closing meeting at three o'clock; the adult Congregation shall have a Lover's Memorial for this year and for the War shall be read, and the closing meeting shall follow at half past eleven." This is confirmed by the Diary for December 31st, which says of the ten o'clock service that they "remembered the many mericles which the Lord had showed them not only during the year, but throughout the eight years' War." It will be noted that Bagge's name does not appear, and the War Memorabilia, under title of "Lob und Dankopfer", read in the service and filed with the Diary, is in the handwriting of John Frederick Peter, then minister in Salem. But Peter did not come to Wachovia until 1780, would therefore have had no knowledge of events prior to that time, and it seems evident that when he began to collect the memoranda which he presented to the Aeltersten Conference early in October, he turned to Bagge, who at his request wrote the "Fragment" under discussion. This explains why Bagge ended his account with December, 1779, for from then on Peter knew all the circumstances as well as he, and the closing then is otherwise inexplicable, for he stops just short of the time when Wachovia came directly in contact with the opposing forces, and passed the most perilous and most exciting days of her history.

The paper was far too long to read in a one hour service, but the "Lob und Dankopfer" is strikingly like a resume of Bagge's sketch, and the supposition that it is such is strengthened by the fact that in the Archives of Bethlehem, Pa., there are two copies of the "Lob und Dankopfer", one of which, evidently the rough copy, is in Peter's handwriting, while additional notes passed on the margin and slipped loose between the leaves, are in Bagge's handwriting. The other, incorporating many of these notes, is entirely in Peter's handwriting. That Bagge, having helped Peter prepare his paper, should later, without any apparent reason, take the trouble to amplify the sketch to the limits of the "Fragment", seems most improbable,—that he should in September have compiled his sketch, and then later assisted Peter to make a proper resume of it, is quite natural, and fully in accord with the prevailing interest in the close of the War.

Traugott Bagge died in April, 1816, but a close scrutiny of the Diary, from February 1784, on to the end, makes a single reason for the writing of such a paper. The Salem Congregational had a service every evening in the week, and steadily observed anniversaries of various kinds, but Fourth of July and Third of September passed year after year, with record of the topic of the sermon, but no reference whatever to Declaration of Independence, or signing of Peace Treaty, or events of the War. Summing up the evidence therefore, it may be definitely stated that the "Fragment" containing the Mecklenburg reference, belongs to the Salem "Hollaage" and was written in Salem, by Traugott Bagge, about September, 1783.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
BY MISS HEISE PFIOH.

The Lazy Bee

We have a story this month about a Bee, but this little fellow was not a busy bee, for it did not like to work. It lived in a hive at the lower end of an old garden. It belonged to the working bees. But it was always wishing it had been born a drone, for the drones have nothing to do all day but fly out with the queen bee when she wishes to take the air. But this discontented bee was not a drone, and the others would not allow it to be idle. Its work was to gather the material for making wax, and this it did not like at all. This bee had some nice brushes on its hind legs for sweeping the pollen off the flower it visited, and two nice baskets on its hind legs for storing it away, and it could fly all over the garden to the flowers it liked best, but the truth was, it was too lazy to exert itself much, and it would fly about so slowly in neighborhoods would easily twice as many baskets as it did.

It was often scolded for its idleness, and often another bee, finding itumping on a rosebud, would drive it to work. As it was not busy, of course it was miserable and unhappy.

One day this idle bee made up its mind that it would work at all, so it flew off by itself until it came to a beautiful meadow that had a long tube of honey. In a most polite tone it said:—"My dear flower, as I see that your door is wide open, I hope you will allow me to come in and spend the day with you; I am so tired."—"Rest," said the Nasturtium, "why the day has only begun—I have no place for all the bees that come. Please leave my door free."—"Hand-hearted flower," bumbled the bee, "I'll try this soft, white flyy."

More graciously than before he spoke—"Tell everybody, you have a kind heart, will you give me a place to rest for the day?"—"But you ought to be working," said the lily, "everybody has some work to do; I will give you some of my best yellow pollen to carry home, but that is all I can do for you."—"Not thank you," said the bee, "and I don't believe flowers have such high motto. Now that little red clover in the grass has the best honey of any of them, and she will surely befriend a poor, tired bee."

It flew straight into the heart of the clover without so much as saying, "By your leave." After some time the clover began to be angry and said:—"What are you doing here so long, lazy bee? I am not able to fill my honey-jar while you are here; if you want any honey fly off with it." And she shook her head so violently that the idle bee had to fly away. Though of the...
A Generous Gift to Salem Academy and College

Several years ago the Salem Academy and College completed the full century of its existence. Various plans were devised and suggested to commemorate the event. The plan which was finally adopted was to erect a large auditorium, in which the entire music department of the school could be gathered and which would, in addition to the piano department on the upper floor, also contain a spacious hall large enough to accommodate the audiences which are gathered together in connection with concerts and commencements, and also on occasions connected with community interests of a more general nature.

It was furthermore determined to make this hall a memorial building, in which loving gifts could be placed, commemorating the names and good works of friends who are still living or who have already passed away from this world's scene.

The cornerstone of this memorial building was laid in 1902, the time when the century of history was completed. Active building operations were begun about a year or more ago, and since then the walls of the great structure have risen steadily, the roof has been placed on, and the practice and teaching rooms on the upper story are nearing completion.

During the past few weeks a new turn has been given to the enterprise, as will be shown by the following:

To the Trustees of Salem Female Academy:

In loving memory of Mr. C. H. Fogle, who was a consistent friend of Salem Female Academy throughout his life, we propose to erect an organ in Alumnae Hall immediately upon the completion of the building, provided it is carried forward without any delays other than necessary for good construction, and provided further that a scholarship for organ instruction be established for the benefit of members of the Moravian church, and preferably of Salem congregation, of which he was a devoted member.

Emma A. Fogle
F. A. Fogle
H. A. Fohr
F. H. Fries.

The above letter was presented at a meeting composed of the interested parties, and it was decided to accept the generous offer. Accordingly arrangements were devised by which the building operations could be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the offer of the donation of the organ was accepted.

We feel that the interests involved are very far reaching in their relation to school and community, and hence the following plans have been carefully prepared and are submitted to the public, we feeling that the general public will share in the benefits equally with the school.

First as to the gift itself. The above named friends have joined in donating $12,000.00 to be used in placing the memorial organ in the auditorium of Memorial Hall. This sum will be used to pay for an organ which will be selected with the greatest care. The object in view will be to select such an instrument as will fill the various needs of the occasions which call for the use of the hall in the future. The sum is sufficient to secure for Winston-Salem one of the best organs in the entire South. The hall being provided and the grand organ in the hall will enable our communities to arrange for any musical attractions, whether they are the concerts given by the artists of world-wide fame, or whether they are in the form of great musical festivals.

Second, the conditions laid down provide that the hall must be at once finished. That is, there must be no delay beyond the builders' needs. This will give to our community a finished Music Conservatory, second to none in the South in its appointments. With teaching and practice rooms on the upper floor, and with the great auditorium capable of holding when crowded no doubt as many as two thousand people, both school and community will feel the impetus which will be given to the music department of the college, even now numbering more than three hundred pupils. The erection of this structure has been most carefully and substantially supervised, and will add an imposing as well as a useful building to our community.

Third, the idea of placing this memorial in this building in memory of a good and loving husband, father and friend is indeed a beautiful one. Not only will it perpetuate the memory of Mr. C. H. Fogle through the coming generations, but the gift itself will be a stimulus to the rising generation in that it will call attention to the good and useful life of the man who loved his community, his church, his fellow men and his God.

It can truly be said that this gift and its results will be far reaching, and in its beneficent influences will aid not only the music of the town, but will make itself felt in many ways for the good of the community at large. Feeling this to be the case, we have with pleasure communicated to the readers of this paper the facts given above.

J. H. Clewell, Principal.

The Moravian Aid Society of Bethlehem, Pa.

Last month we gave a sketch of the Widows' Society of Bethlehem, Pa. In this brief sketch we will speak of the Moravian Aid Society which is different in its methods of work. The object of this association is to provide by an assessment upon each member of one dollar a fund which will be paid over to the beneficiary upon the death of one of the members. The admission fee to this association ranges from six to twenty dollars and after that the member will be assessed one dollar each time any member of the association dies. The by-laws provide that not more than one hundred dollars shall be paid to a beneficiary upon the death of a member, and at the present time as there are but three hundred and seventy-five members, the income upon the death of a member does not exceed three hundred and seventy-five dollars. This is really a mutual aid association and is a philanthropic as well as a business enterprise.

The association costs a member from between ten to twelve dollars a year in assessments. Thus far about two hundred and sixty-nine death claims have been paid, amounting to date to $147,444.00.

This very brief sketch is of course not intended to be an exhaustive report of the society and its work and anyone desiring further information can secure the same by writing to Mr. Charles H. Wenhold, room No. 6, postoffice building, Bethlehem, Pa., or to Mr. J. A. Lineback, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The handsome iron gate at the entrance to the Chapel at Salem Academy and College is a donation from the Class of '06. It is a worthy memorial of the graduating class and has been greatly admired.

Salem square is very attractive in its improved condition. Much work was done last year and the results appear this year.

A very large number of strangers were in town during Easter, and all seem to have enjoyed their visit.

DEATH
Sophia Transou, (m. n. Leinbach) age 69 years, 10 months, 13 days.

MARRIAGE
Bethania, April 11th, John Leinbach and Daisy Marshall.

THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

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THE MONTH IN WACHOVIA

Calvary's Report

Embracing the recent weeks at Calvary we are prepared to report some very active service.

Beginning on Sunday March 25th, a very successful meeting, ordinarily termed a Revival was conducted, which continued for ten days, closing on Wednesday evening of the following week. Throughout the entire course of services deep spiritual interest seemed manifest, and it was with keen regret that we found ourselves at the point, which seemed proper for discontinuing same.

Through the forcible sermons delivered from time to time by Bros. McCuinston and Flanders, as well as our beloved Bishop and pastor we felt that a blessing was derived therefrom, by all who were so fortunate as to attend. Out into the community there seemed to have broadened a feeling of intense interest, and we felt as a church very much refreshed losing on from, by all who were so fortunate as to attend.

Our beloved Bishop and pastor we feel duly appreciated for this occasion under the direction of Mrs. Schaum. The anther by the choir and the solo by Miss Cherry were especially good. The sermon was preached by the pastor from the text John 5: 28, 29.

Bethania

We have closed a happy Easter celebration in Bethania. The series of revival meetings held during the last week in March brought us into a good state for the observance of Passion Week. Bishop Rondthaler preached a strong sermon on Monday night of the meetings and gave a good start to the work. Brother J. K. Pfohl did excellent service from Tuesday night until Thursday night. Seven young people made a public profession of Christ as their Savior. It is evident that spiritual life was deepened in our midst.

On Palm Sunday eleven were received into the church: seven by confirmation, two by adult baptism, and two from the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. The singing during the services of Passion Week were uplifting.

The attendance at the early Easter morning graveyard service was cut short by the weather. What we lost in numbers in the early morning was made up in the good congregation present in the Sunday School Easter entertainment and in preaching. The closing service was held at night.

Reading, love feast and communion were held at New Philadelphia on Good Friday by Bro. E. F. Mendenhall. A pleasant day is reported.

Bro. J. K. Pfohl conducted the graveyard service on Easter Sunday and preached.

Maydan

The Sunday School at Maydan is progressing nicely. The average attendance is good; collections good, average of about three cents per scholar.

Preaching service was omitted the fourth Sunday in March, due to the severe illness of the pastor's sister, Miss Lina Holten, of Yadkinville, N. C.

Since the last issue of "The Wachovia Moravian" there have been Four Deaths—Mr. Pleas Mabe, Mr. Smith, Mr. George Stewart & Marshall Pike. Three of whom were laid to rest in the Moravian Cemetery.

Mr. Charlie Reid, of Maydan, our Sunday School Librarian, who has been severely ill, with Pneumonia, is much improved.

The Easter services at Maydan were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all. A fairly good sized congregation assembled at the eleven o'clock preaching service; however as this was the regular day for service in the Methodist Church the church-going people were pretty well divided between the two places. At two thirty a large audience met in the Moravian Church and after a short service marched two by two to the cemetery, the little children taking the lead. All seemed well pleased with their beautiful Easter service and joined heartily in it.

Kernersville

According to the usual custom of Kernersville Congregation the Passion Week services were held in full, commencing with Palm Sunday and ending on Easter morning. The spirit of the meetings throughout was deeply spiritual. The reading of the Manual with its beautiful story of the last days of Christ on earth was listened to with reverent attention. On Friday evening, April 6th, an illustrated talk was given in the Church which attracted a large company who filled the main auditorium of the building. Pictures were shown with the aid of a strop-o-picon of the principle events in the closing days of Jesus' life. The evening was rare treat to the members and friends and proved thoroughly enjoyable.

In spite of the rain on Easter morning the service was held on the graveyard. The band consisting of nine players did excellent service.

Avalon

The meeting beginning on the second Sunday in March at Avalon resulted in much good. There will be three or four additions to our church. The weather was unfavorable. Rev. Grabbis was present and preached excellent sermons.

Rev. Mr. Sikes, of the Presbyterian Church, who has an appointment on the fourth Sunday in Avalon changed it to the third Sunday night.

Our bustling pastor in a very short time received from our liberal hearted people about $200.00 towards building a bell tower for Avalon and painting the church, both in and out side; and fixing up fence around the church.

New Philadelphia & Macedonia

Three services were conducted at New Philadelphia on Good Friday: the reading of the Acts of Christ for Friday, a love feast, and communion.

On Sunday a graveyard service and sermon was conducted at Macedonia. Good attendance at both places. These services were all conducted by me.
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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Friedberg

The Passion week services were held every night, the attendance was from twenty-five to thirty—many of our members live at a distance and cannot easily attend night meetings—but we would be glad to have more of our congregation taking part in these solemn and helpful meetings.

After the illness of several months of our aged brother, John Bark, we were called from our midst on the evening of Good Friday. He has been a member of Friedberg congregation for forty-eight years—and a man widely known and of much use in his neighborhood and his church—where he has always been active and serviceable, serving for years on the church committee and as deacon, until the last two years has he been obliged to give up his life of church usefulness. We will miss him much in the community.

He leaves an aged wife, four children, thirty-seven grand children and twenty-two great grand children—one daughter, six grand children and eight great grand children have preceded our brother to the Spirit land.

The funeral services were held on Easter Sunday, a large number of relatives and friends attending.

His age was seventy-nine years, one month and fifteen days.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On Good Friday the lovetrust and communion was well attended. Brother J. F. McCuistion sent a small envelope to each member to put their contribution in for Foreign Missions. The envelopes were collected on Good Friday at Friedberg. We have Advent and Enterprise band to collect yet. We find the envelope system working nicely. We are making an effort to increase our collection for foreign missions, as we have been doing for several years.

Fannie Lucretia, infant daughter of Bro. and Sis. Amos and Julia Myers, was baptized on Good Friday.

Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of Brother and Sister Meierle and Eudora Knouse, was baptized on Easter Sunday.

The Easter graveyard services were held on Easter Sunday at 10 a.m.

There was an unusually large crowd present. The Enterprise corner band furnished the music, going to and from the graveyard.

On Tuesday, April 3, the graveyard was cleaned and repair day. The members turned out well—about thirty men present.

The graveyard was cleaned off and the woodshead was recovered and re-erboded and the boards were in the woods in the morning and in the evening they were on the woodshead in a roof.

Friedberg members are bringing things up around the church in keeping with the new church.

J. A. Hegi.

Fairview

Fairview Church has taken a long step in advance recently by the adoption of the Moravian Hymn Book in its services. This has enabled the pastor to introduce the Morning Litany which has met with general favor.

The ladies organized a society with the purpose of aiding the work at Fairview. Mrs. H. W. Foltz is president. Much excellent literature may be looked for from these ladies in the future.

Salem

A GLANCE AT EASTER AND ITS OBSERVANCES—The Easter season in Salem this year was among the happiest, and at the same time as impressive, as it has ever been our privilege to enjoy. In our limited space, we can only give a passing glance. Palm Sunday opened the Passion week with baptism, confirmation and reception of members at the Home Church, Calvary and Christ Church. There were 42 additions to the Home Church; 36 to Christ's Church and 31 at Calvary Church, making a total of 89. Bishop Rondthaler presided at all of these services. Reading meetings were held in both the Home and Calvary Churches.

The Maundy Thursday and Good Friday services, morning and afternoon, carried with them their accustomed solemnity. Saturday the Home Church was taxed to its utmost capacity by those wishing to partake of the great Sabbath Lovefeast. Easter Sunday dawned cloudy. The Church Band, numbers forty odd members, were not privileged to make their early morning round on foot on account of the rain, but made a tour in a street car and gave, by the change, even a more extended service. The Band boys usually appreciated a sumptuous breakfast at the hospital home of Mrs. A. A. Spach. The rain however ceased and contrary to expectation the early morning services were held upon the graveyard. Fully 5,000 persons were present and for the clouds and uncertainty of the weather, would have reached 6,000.

At All Saints, M. Bishop Rondthaler preached the Easter Sermon and at night the Passion week was appropriately closed. The Home Church was simply yet beautifully decorated. An Easter cross, profuse with lilies, graced the rear of the pulpit, while on the pulpit proper there was a wealth of palms. Upon the arch in the rear of the pulpit, in evergreen letters, were the words "Now is Christ risen from the dead," the text chosen by Bishop Rondthaler for his Easter Sunday morning's discourse. Throughout the week the music by the choir, orchestra and church band added much to the inspiration of the services. In the Home Church fully 150 persons were specially engaged in the Easter observance as ministers, sextons, ushers,, etc. and thus passed another Easter season. It was the old, old story renewed and soul refreshing to every one who entered sincerely into these beautiful contemplative services of the Church of Scouring, death and resurrection of our blessed Saviour. May the impressions received continue to bless and refresh the hearts of all for this season alone but throughout the entire year until the Easter tide of 1907.

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SALEM, N. C.

T HIS SCHOOL is under the direct control of the Salem Congregation, for the education of Moravian boys and others who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The Course of Study prepares for active business or for College. Special attention given to the Business Course, which has recently added shorthand and typewriting.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

On a Business Nature.—We will state that by a recent arrangement brother Walter A. Shore has closed negotiations with the Publication Committee by which he will in future print "The Wachovia Moravian," and also become business manager of the paper, and is duly authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisement and receive and receipt all monies for the same. His office is on Third St., Winston-Salem, N. C., and can be reached at all times by phone No. 315. We bespeak for him every encouragement.

The desire is to place "The Wachovia Moravian," on a more satisfactory business basis and this can be done in several ways. First by making it as good and attractive church paper as the space will permit. Secondly, by having a central or business head as Mr. Shore will use his every endeavor to do. Thirdly, by every member and friend doing all they can to extend its circulation and influence. Other denominational papers are constant in their appeals to their membership for support: Moravians should be as loyal to their organ and rally at all times to its substantial well being. In future all persons sending remittances, for subscriptions or who may desire to contract for advertising, will kindly call on, phone or write Mr. Shore. Dr. Clewell will continue to have entire editorial control and all articles for publication should be addressed to him.

The young ladies of Salem Academy and College are now placed on the ground floor of the church among the congregations, instead of upon the gallery, as was formerly the custom. The idea of this change was to give the young ladies more of a home feeling and the impression that they in reality composed a part of the congregation, which was not the case in their former exclusive location. As a result, they seem to have taken a deeper interest in the services of the church and on Palm Sunday a number professed faith in the Saviour and connected themselves with the church. Under the old arrangement such manifestations of spiritual blessings were not of frequent occurrence.

The recognized feature of the Moravians in the very careful religious training of their children in both home and church life. As an illustration of the good seed sown in youthful minds a friend told me the other day that his little son informs him with regret and trepidation, that a few mornings since, in his haste to get to school, that he had forgotten to say his customary morning prayer before his departure, but that after he reached the school room he remembered and performed this duty, expressing his hope and belief that his petition had lost none of its virtue by the delay.

There is talk of opening Bank Street from Church Street to Park Avenue. To do so will require the removal of the land office building now occupied by Prof. Brower, or if a more desirable grade can be obtained seek a crossing at the Southern terminus of the Moravian Graveyard. The building of the Southbound Railroad and manufacturing enterprises east of the Cemetery call for a direct connection with Main Street and this is considered the most accessible point.

Since the collections in the Home Church have been changed to each Sunday for a given purpose instead of only the first Sunday in the month, the total amount in gifts has been greatly increased. The Foreign Mission collection in January amounted to $133.48. The Provincial collection in February, to $134.48. The Bohemian Mission collection in March, to $149.59.

The Vesper Services at the Academy thus far have proven very enjoyable occasions. They are held Sunday evening's. The programmes are arranged by the room companies alternately, and comprise songs, vocal and instrumental music, and an address by some specially selected speaker. This hour has grown into much favor, both to the young ladies and invited guests.

When we were a boy, forty odd years ago, a sight of much interest to us was the large orange and lemon trees that usually adorned the portion of the Academy building. For years we had lost trace of these tropical growths until a few days ago when Dr. Clewell courteously showed us a number of these trees still green and flourishing in the hot house of the Academy.

April 9th the work of grading began on the Southbound Railroad from Winston-Salem to Wadesboro, N. C. The road has purchased shifting yards from Judge Starbuck, just East of the Forsyth Furniture Co., and will enter the city and the Union Station by crossing under the track of the Southern Railway.

We are pleased to note continued improvement in the health of Col. F. H. Fries, whose manifold duties have severely taxed his physical man. As is well known, Col. Fries is a recognized factor, not only in the commercial world but the Sunday School and Church as well.

The chimes of the Centenary M. E. Church have been placed in position and blend beautifully in comparison with the Home Church Band which for generations have given excellent service for both festive and solemn occasions in the church life.

There were Easter Sunday services this year in very nearly all of the Provincial congregations and it is gratifying to note that these occasions grow both in interest and attendance each succeeding year. The Wachovia Moravian, about to reach every Moravian Home in the Southern Province. Aid us members and friends in so doing and we will greatly appreciate the favor.

As to the advertisers who kindly patronize "The Wachovia Moravian," we can vouch for their reliability and cordially commend them to the patronage of our readers.

The Salem water Bond election has been officially called for June 26th. The proposed issue is for $135,000. It will prove a paying investment for Salem.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

In Lighter Vein.

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men.

"His Kav His Sear."—An interesting
story in connection with the late Mr.
Washington Duke, of Durham, N. C.,
has recently appeared in the papers. It
is said that Mr. Duke was travelling in
Europe, and on one occasion he entered
one of the great cathedrals. Having ex­
ercised himself to a considerable extent
that
warm morning he greatly enjoyed the
cool and inviting shade of the imposing
cathedral. Passing slowly along he was
before him a large and inviting chair.
It is true that a cord was drawn in front
of the chair, but this was a small matter
in Mr. Duke's mind, so he disconnected
the cord, seated himself, and was soon
wiping the perspiration from his forehead
and admiring the imposing grandeur all
about him. At this moment a guard
approached him in an excited manner and
asked him if he had not seen the cord in front
of the chair, sir, was occupied
Mr. Duke told him that he had not the slightest
idea. To this the guard replied with
emphasis, "That chair, sir, was occupied
once by the Duke of Wellington!" "Well," said the American visitor, "do you know who
I am?" The guard replied that he did not.
With great dig­
nity the answer came, "I am the Duke of
Durham!" At once the tone of the guard changed, and in a servile manner
he bade the distinguished "Duke of Dur­
ham" make himself comfortable, and it is
even claimed that the dust was carefully
brushed from ample pair of American
boots worn by our neighbor from Dur­
ham, and he enjoyed the quiet rest with­
out further question on the part of the
now attentive guardian of the chair in
which the "Duke of Wellington once sat." 

They Needed it.—Gen. Frederick D.
Grant was praising the intelligence of a
certain colonel.

"He is it," he said, "of whom they
tell the church parade story. His men
were drawn up for church parade one
Sunday morning, but the church was
undergoing repairs and could not accom­
mmodate all.

"Sergeant-Major," said the colonel,
tell all the men who don't want to go to
church to fall out on the reverse flank.

"Sergeant-Major," said the colonel,
tell all the men who didn't fall out and march the others into church.
They need it most."
The Wachovia Moravian

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The Wachovia Moravian

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Rev. John H. Cleland, Ph. D., Editor.

W. A. Smith, Business Manager.

Published monthly at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and carried on by a limited interest in the Moravian Church in the Northern Province of America. End the Church at large in civilized and in heathen lands.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Unavoidable circumstances have delayed this issue of "The Wachovia Moravian." In future we hope to print soon after the middle of each month.

We elsewhere give a somewhat extended account of the close of Salem Academy and College, believing that it will be of interest to the readers of "The Wachovia Moravian."

Spring and early summer in North Carolina are particularly delightful seasons. Some of our visitors have this year expressed themselves very positively in regard to this point, and it is not a matter of wonder that the average North Carolinian is proud of his native state.

Bishop Edward Rondthaler will leave for Europe early in July to attend the meeting of the Executive Board of the Unity, which will be held in London a little later in the summer. The good wishes and the prayers of the province accompany him on this important errand.

During the absence of Bishop Rondthaler, the pastor of the Home Church, two brethren, recent students in the Theological Seminary, will assist in the work both in Winston-Salem and in the surrounding neighborhood. These are the brethren Stegme and Brennecke. We will accord these young men a hearty welcome and feel sure that their stay in our Province will be a happy and useful one.

The end of May is the season of Commencements. The successful close of the year at Salem Academy and College is described elsewhere. The success of the year at Salem Academy and College is closed a successful year a few days later. Following this was the Clemmons School Commencement which was successful in its character and closed a good and prosperous year. Certain it is that the educational interests in the Southern Province are increasing in strength, and it is well that such is the case.

Col. F. H. Fries, President of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, and Superintendent of the Church Sunday-School for a quarter of a century, will leave, with his family, for Europe early in June. They will spend a year abroad and during Col. Fries' absence the Superintendent of the Home Sunday-School will in charge of Bro. R. A. Spbaugh. The many friends of Col. Fries sincerely hope that this journey will restore him to his usual health and strength in order that the very important duties both in community and in church may be fully resumed upon his return.

The Commencement morning of May 22nd, Mr. H. E. Fries read a paper in which he stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had offered to pay $500,000 toward the endowment of Salem Academy and College after the friends had raised $75,000. About $25,000.00 of this latter amount has already been secured and it is the earnest hope of all friends of the school that the remaining amount may be forthcoming. This additional gift added to the $13,000.00 recently donated for the Fogle Memorial Organ and to the $20,000.00 which the Alumnae Association and its friends have secured for Memorial Hall, the new music conservatory, all indicate that the friends of the school have determined to make the beginning of the second century of its history a notable period and have decided that the money which is necessary to continue the great work of the past shall be provided. We believe that the glorious past history will be used as a foundation for a yet more glorious and useful story of consecrated Christian education.

The musical event of the year was the presentation of the oratorio "The Creation" last month, in the Academy chapel, by the combined musical talent of school and town. The excellence of the effort was such that it was really a revelation to our people. Perhaps one of the best comments is the statement that although the admission was $1 at least fifty persons were turned away from the doors the first night, and the hall was again crowded the second night. The opinion was expressed on the streets by many that had the oratorio been given a third night the hall would again have been taxed to its utmost capacity. This striking comment on the musical ability of our school and community is understood to be of special significance at this time in view of the approaching completion of the new musical conservatory, Alumnae Memorial Hall, which with its great organ and its large seating capacity will make possible efforts which as matters now stand are not possible.

In our last number we published an article describing the generous gift of the grand organ for the new Memorial Hall, now in course of construction. This gift is far-reaching in its effect. It is true that it is directly a gift to Salem Academy and College, but the beneficent effects will be felt not only in the school, but also in the church, the community and the province. The location of Memorial Hall is such that it is possible to use it for the large research occasions, without previous announcement, when it is desirable to do so. The very construction of the hall is such that it will be "churchly" in its appearance. Then too the effect on the community will be such that organists will never be wanting for our churches. Already our Academy organ pupils preside at all or nearly all the organs in the Twin City, and if this need had to be supplied from outside sources, the task would be a difficult one. If the school has been able to supply the difficult community-need as indicated above, how much better will it be able to do so in the future, with the increased facilities. Hence all should rejoice with us in this generous and noble memorial gift, because it means so much to so many interests in school, in church and in community.

EDUCATION.

The close of our various schools naturally brings to our minds the subject of the relation of the Moravian Church to education. Our church has always been specially interested in foreign missions and in education. The work which it has done in foreign missions has called forth the interest and esteem of all Christians in every part of the world. Our work in the educational field is perhaps not as often spoken of as our work in foreign missions, but where it is known it is as less appreciated than is the work on the foreign missions.

The position which the Moravian Church takes is that if the children are properly trained and educated they will become better men and women than would otherwise be the case. In order to properly train a child it is necessary not only the mind, but also the heart and the nation. Consequently in our schools the children is taught that they have the highest ideals placed before them in religious matters, in the social relations which they bear to those about them, and in connection with industrial matters.

Taking up these three points we find in every true Moravian school a perfect consecration of the work to Jesus Christ, our Head and Master, and the result is that young people of whatever creed or faith return to the home churches with deepened religious impressions and yet with the home faith undisturbed.

In the second place the peculiar consecration of those who give their efforts to teaching the young influences their lives in such a manner that selfishness is dispelled; consideration for others is practiced, and the very highest type of culture and refinement is thus inculcated.

In the third place, this is always incorporated into the plan of a well-regulated Moravian school certain home duties which have as their object preparation for future responsibilities. In addition to this there is regular instruction in industrial arts, cooking and kindred subjects which supplements the loss of home influence because of necessary absence from the parental roof when the pupil enters school.

The above described ideas of education have given to Moravian schools for more than four hundred years a great field of usefulness both in heathen lands as well as in Europe and America. If the Moravian Church will cling closely to these well-established principles Moravian schools throughout the world will have an increasingly wide and extended field of usefulness and the glorious history of the past will be not only equalled, but will be surpassed in the future because of the very great interest which now everywhere exists in educational matters.
"The Distinctive Moravian Faith."

Text: "I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." I Cor. 2:2.

Young Moravians, when they leave home, are apt to be asked with regard to the distinctive faith of their Church. The question is more likely to be put to them than to the members of other denominations. Moravian Churches are few, especially in our Southern Country, and, therefore, people know little of the Moravian life by actual contact with it. But having read of Moravian activity in Missions and in education, they often want to know more about the whole matter and naturally turn to the first Moravian they meet, for further information. Under such circumstances, young Moravians may be mortified at their inability to explain their faith. It might seem to show, on their part, a lack of intelligence or of Church interest. And yet they may be as intelligent and interested as any average Christian of other Churches. The difficulty does not lie with them, but in the subject itself concerning which they are being questioned. If Moravianism were a system of doctrine or a schedule of forms or a collection of rules on Christian living, they could easily put their finger on chapter and paragraph and give a suitable explanation. But Moravianism is simply a point of view. It is merely a peculiar way of looking at the truths which are the heritage of the entire Christian Church. And we all know how hard it is to explain a point of view, and how easily it evades us. We feel it, but we cannot precisely tell what it is.

Young Moravians will strive to help themselves out of their dilemma, by referring to some Moravian settlement, as at Salem for instance. They will say, "Moravians hand lighted wax tapers to the children on Christmas Eve: they announce the death of their members with chorals played by their Church band from their Church spires: they put up lighted wax tapers to the children on Christmas Eve: they announce the death of their members with chorals played by their Church band from their Church spires: they put up lighted wax tapers to the children on Christmas Eve: they announce the death of their members with chorals played by their Church band from their Church spires."

The WACHOVIA MORAVIAN
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

his own standpoint. What is akin to his distinctive faith, he joyfully appropriates; what is not, he calmly lays aside, with as little dispute as possible.

Let me, for our young members especially, put our distinctive Moravian faith into a single sentence:

We believe that Jesus Christ, in living and loving presence, walks beside us through life; we want to please him in what we do or leave undone.

When we fail of our duty toward him, which we do very often, we at once ask him to forgive us, for his atoning blood's sake, with the sincere intention of trying again and doing better than we did before.

Holding with, things that which are essential to some of our respected fellow Christians, have not the same weight with us. It is unimportant to us whether the man who happens to be preaching to us has been ordained by a bishop or has been otherwise duly accredited, whether a man has been immersed or otherwise baptized; whether the Calvinist or the Arminian took place in one season, we make our earnest profession:

which our discourse to-day has been扬起's faith into atoning blood's sake, with the sincere intention of trying again and doing better than we did before.

Amen.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

BY MISS BERTIE FROLL

The Little Cook's Reward

It was a bright Monday morning in May, 1791. All the people in Salisbury and for miles around were early, and full of excitement. And no wonder! The President, General Washington, was expected in the little town. He had been making a journey through the Southern States, had passed through Halifax, Tarboro, Newbern and Wilmington on his way South, and was coming to Charlotte, Salisbury, Salem and other towns on his return.

The people were wild with delight at having with them their beloved President. Everywhere he went great crowds gathered to greet him, and he was received with cheers, patriotic songs and speeches of welcome. At some places immense arches of flowers spanned the road for him to pass under, and little girls pressed flowers before him as he rode along.

The President's party was a sight worth seeing as it made its way through the northern. There were no railroads then; so General Washington rode in his great, cream-colored coach of state, with its bright gold trimmings, green blinds, leather cushions, and soft black leather cushions. This coach was drawn by four, large, white horses. Should the general free of his coach, there was his milk-white saddle-horse led along for his use. An escort of soldiers, dressed like men, and five servants, all wearing white livery with yellow trimmings. A light baggage wagon, drawn by two horses, followed in the rear.

No wonder that men, women, and children gathered in crowds at every towns through which he passed. And we wonder that the heart of pretty, little Betsy Brandon was heavy, and that her steps were slow as she went about her tasks that bright May morning. Had she not reason to be heavy-hearted? For all the family had gone to Salisbury, six miles away, to see General Washington. Betsy had fallen the lot of staying alone there to look after the house. It was a grand time they were to save at Salisbury! The military would be drawn up in line to receive him. For the boys, dressed like men, in long coats and high hats, her own brother Robert among them, would march with the soldiers, and one of them would also make an address of welcome to the President.

It was a sad trial for a bright young girl not to be allowed to see all the. How she longed to look on the tall figure and fine face of the great general! How she would like to see that beautiful chariot, with its four milk-white studs! But here she must stay, and she would never have another chance to see the first President of the United States. Such thoughts filled Betsy's heart, as she sat on the bench on the shaded porch under the great oak tree.

"Oh! how I wish I could see that lovely quiet all day long, for it was not yet nine o'clock! But what sound was that? Surely it was some one coming. Yes, there, galloping up the Charlotte road, were horses. After them came a chariot, and then more horses. The cavalcade stopped at the gate. Betsy's heart stood still. A tall, handsome man stepped from the carriage, and came up the walk. Betsy blushed and made a curtsey as he reached the steps.

"Good morning, my little maid!" said the tall man. "I know it is late, but could you not give an old man some breakfast?"

Poor Betsy blushed more than ever, and curtsied again as she replied:

"I don't know, sir. All the grown folks have gone to Salisbury to see General Washington, and I am the only one left on the place."

"Never mind, my pretty maiden, if you alone. Just give me a breakfast. I will promise that you shall see General Washington before any of your people."

"Well, sir," said Betsy, her heart beating wildly, "I will try to do for you the very best I can, though our fare is quite plain.

With swift hands and nimble feet she set to work, and it did not take her long to spread the table with snowy cloth of homespun linen, and put on the best of her old-fashioned china and silver.

Then she ran to the spring-house for golden butter and bony milk. Fresh, savoury ham, and new-fad eggs, with the wholesome loaf, and the milk and butter, made an ample breakfast for the hungry stranger.

When he left the table, her unknown guest thanked her for her hospitality, andopping over, kissed her saying, "Now, my dear, you may tell your people when they get home that you not only saw General Washington before they did, but that he kissed you."

THE CREATION

The rendering of a great musical production like "The Creation" is not only an event of special importance in the development of the town, but it is an event which is a part of history and will be remembered in future years with much interest. April 25th and 26th this great oratorio was given in the chapel of Salem Academy and College, there being about one hundred and fifty persons connected with the effort and the results were very successful in all respects. The chorus had been thoroughly drilled during the previous months and were sung with a precision and a volume which called forth un한ted praise from the large audiences. The solo parts were rendered by Prof. Storer, the vocal Professor in the school; Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, pastor of Christ Church, and Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams of Boston. It is not our intention to attempt to give a sketch of the merits of the various parts of performance though there were excellent features which well merit detailed comment. Our object is rather to give the names of those who took part, so that when the files of "The Moravian" are referred to in future years it may be seen who took part in this particular effort.

A day or two before this brief sketch was written a program was handed to the writer and the names of those who took part in the oratorio as given in 1877 were written upon the sheet. The following is the list of names and will no doubt be read with interest:

1. Eugene Ebert, Mr. Clarence Crist, Mrs. A. Leinbach, Miss Ada Leinbach, Rev. A. Lichtenhauser, Miss Florence Meinnger, Mrs. H. Van G. Pfohl, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, Miss Dora Starkburg, Dr. Keelhagen, Miss E. deSchweinitz, Mr. Augustus Ormsby, Miss Adele Meinnger, Mrs. O. M. Maud Rights, Miss L. Grunert, Mrs. Dr. Keelhagen.

Mr. Ebert's name is unusual because of the effort from this source were used in connection with the building of Alemann Hall and the effort was for the benefit of the Mrs. Stonewall Jackson memorial fund. Four hundred dollars were realized after expenses had been paid.

The excellence of the solo work; the thoroughly trained and finely rendered orchestral accompaniment, and the skilful work of Prof. Shirley as Music Director, to our community that there was an amount of musical strength in school and community which promises well for the future of the music of Winston-Salem.

As already stated we will copy the names of those who took part, and also the introduction as printed on the program.

JOSEPH HAYDN

Born in Rohra, 1732.
Died in Vienna, 1809.

"THE CREATION"

Haydn was inspired to write "The Creation" after hearing Handel's "Messiah" was compiled by Lydler, from Milton's "Paradise Lost." The story of "The Creation" is told in the Bible, Genesis, Gabriel, Uriel and Raphael. The close of each day is celebrated by choruses of heavenly hosts. Part First and Part Second describe the creation of every living creature, the climax of Part Second being the creation of man. Part Third gives us a glimpse of Paradise with Adam and Eve before the Fall. "The Creation" was first given in April, 1789. The first presentation in Salem was on July 4th, 1791.

Characters Represented — Gabriel, Soprano; Uriel, Tenor; Raphael, Bass.

ACADEMY CHAPEL.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, APRIL 22-23, 1895.

8 o'clock, P. M.

Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, Soprano; Mrs. Eugene H. Storer, Tenor; Mrs. Alice Rose, Rusha Sherrod, Lucy Brown, Opal Brown, Helen Buck, Bessee Crist, Louise Cruth, Myrtle Drancy, Le May Dewey, Dorothy Doe, Eleanor Fries, Mamie Fulp, Louise Grunert, Emma Guder, Eva Hassell, Helen Haynes, Mary Heitman, Celeste Henkel, Sally Karp, Joule Joy Kime, Hazel Langenour, Bertha Leinbach, Cornelia Leinbach, Mary McMurray, Alline McLain, Mary Meleares, Ellen Norfleet, Anna Ormsby, Elizabeth Ormsby, Ethel Parker, Alice Rose, Rhea Sherman, Cornelia Grace, Swetewe, Ruth

MEMBERS OF THE CHORUS.

SOPRANOS.

Meusdamis E. A, Ebert, H. E. Fries, Jas. Green, A. H. Holland, J. K. Pfohl, S. A. Pfohl, F. W. Stockton, Bettie S. Vogler, Misses Mary Adams, Grace Abernethy, Alice Aycock, Louise Bahnson, Minnie Beelee, Ruth Brinkley, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, Miss Dora Starkburg, Dr. Keelhagen, Mrs. Ormsby, Elizabeth Ormsby, Ethel Leinbach, Cornelia Leinbach, May McMurray, Alline McLain, Mary Meleareis, Ellen Norfleet, Anna Ormsby, Elizabeth Ormsby, Ethel Parker, Alice Rose, Rhea Sherman, Cornelia Grace, Swetewe, Ruth
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Siewers, Kathleen Smith, Daisy Spaugh, Mabel Spaugh, Bessie Spena, Margaret Tey, Elizabeth Tesh, Gertrude Tesh, Alta Transon, Blossom Traixer, Nellie Ware, Elizabeth Watkins, Julia Wilson.

ANON.

James E. Hall is the year and its successful close.

He gave an occasion was a very happy and successful one and the program as previously published was carried out in all particulars.

TENORS.

Messrs. W. S. Bruce, Clarence Crist, Jaspor Dean, James Green, Amos Hule, A. Lichtenhaler, R. Lichtenhaler, Frank Stockton.

BASSES.


MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA.

FIRST VIOLINS.

Miss Helen Brown, Messrs. C.J. Brockmann, George Woodroffe.

SECOND VIOLINS.

Messrs. James Kapp, Wm. F. Ormsby.

VIOLA.

Mr. Bernard Warrachke.

CELLO.

Mr. E. Brockmann.

DOUBLE BASS.

Mr. Bernard J. Pfohl.

CLARINET.

Mr. Wm. J. Peterson.

PIANO.

Miss Amy Van Vleck.

FLUTES.


FRENCH HORNs.

Reginald Clewell, Wm. Miller.

CORNETs.

James E. Peterson, Clyde Rights.

TROMBONEs.

Charles Vance, Herbert Vogler, Harry F. Mickey.

TIMPANE.

Miss Lillian Johnson.

ORGAN.

Miss Ivy Nicewenger.

School Commencements.

SALEM ACADEMY AND COLLEGE.

Salem Academy and College held its annual commencement May 19, 1922. The occasion was a very happy and successful one and the program as previously published was carried out in all particulars.

Saturday evening the Senior Class gave an entertainment consisting of the reading of essays and the rendering of musical selections. The essay, treated of the Class history, a class poem was read, and there were various other topics dwelling upon the development of the year. The music was very brilliant and the unveiling of the class banner as well as the transfer of the class flower and colors to the incoming Freshman class were interesting ceremonies. Taken altogether this was a very bright and happy evening.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. W. R. Laird of Danville. Va. Dr. Laird is an earnest and successful preacher and his sermon was an effort which impressed very deeply his attentive audience. The music rendered by the Salem Home Church choir, the Salem Orchestra and by Prof. Eugene Storer was unusually fine.

Monday was a full day. In the morning the Senior class planted its Class tree with appropriate ceremony and also presented the memorial gate to the trustees of the school. The Salem Boys' Band furnished the music and several essays were read by members of the class and addresses delivered by Dr. Clewell and Bishop Rondthaler. The marching of the Senior class escorted by marshalls from the other classes was greatly admired by the large concourse of gathered friends and the tree was successfully planted. The class memorial consists of a large iron gate between Main Hall and South Hall which is not only substantial but also attractive and imposing.

Monday afternoon the Alumnae Society had its annual meeting and this was a very enthusiastic and encouraging one. The formal presentation of the twelve thousand dollar Foge Memorial Organ took place at this meeting and a considerable number of gifts from classes and individuals took place. One pleasing feature of the meeting was a piano selection by Miss Amy Van Vleck which she had specially composed for Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fries' silver wedding. At the completion of this beautifully rendered musical selection Mr. Fries presented twenty-five silver dollars in Miss Amy Van Vleck's name, as a token of appreciation. It seemed from the various addresses made that the success of the special efforts was assured in the near approach of the completion of Alumnae Memorial Hall, which will be a great event both in the history of the school as well as of the church and the town. At the conclusion of the business meeting a social hour was spent and refreshments were served.

Monday night was the time of the grand concert. This was one of the very strongest and most successful programs rendered for very many years. It again showed plainly that the music of the school has never been in better shape and gives great promise for the future when the department will have been moved into the new conservatory and the great organ has been placed in the spacious auditorium. The Salem Orchestra rendered efficient service and a number of choruses from "The Creation" were beautifully rendered. The same high order was noticeable in piano playing, in vocal selections and in the eloquentior efforts. A small admission was charged and this gave to the Alumnae Association about $150.00.

Tuesday morning the Commencement took place and the Literary Address was delivered by Hon. Robert N. Page, Member of Congress. Mr. Page is a deep thinker and lives in the midst of the development of the great national questions of the day and his conclusions were singularly clear and interesting. He spoke of American citizenship, dwelling upon some of the dangers which threaten us as a nation and he appealed to the young women before him to use their best efforts for the building up of that which is good and true in our national life.

Mr. H. E. Fries read a paper in which it was stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $55,000.00 when the friends of the school had secured $35,000.00 in order to make an endowment fund of $50,000.00. Dr. Clewell then announced that two scholarships worth $500.00 each had been awarded to Miss Claudia Winkler and Miss Carrie Brewer and these scholarships give them a year in the great Columbia University, New York City, where they will pursue their studies, giving special attention to advanced methods preparatory to returning to Salem and again assuming their work as members of the faculty.

Bishop Rondthaler in a very earnest and touching manner presented the diplomas to the 34 graduates, conferring upon them the A. B. degree, and also to 19 graduates in the special departments.

As stated above the commencement was a very happy and successful occasion.

SALEM BOYS' SCHOOL.

Friday, May 25th, the Commencement of Salem Boys' School and Business College was held. A number of graduates delivered orations and a very fine musical program was prepared. The Salem Boys' Band furnished instrumental music. In his address to the graduates Bishop Rondthaler stated that the school had had an unusually successful year, in fact the very best that it had ever had thus far in its history. The graduating class numbered 27.

Prof. Brower as Head Master is to be congratulated upon the work of the year and its successful close.

CLEMSON SCHOOL.

Clemson School Commencement began May 27th and closed May 30th. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. J. H. Clewell on Sunday morning. The Literary Address was delivered by Prof. Noble of Chapel Hill and Bishop Rondthaler presented the diplomas.

Rev. James E. Hall is Principal of the school and he is ably seconded in his work by Prof. Mendenhall and other teachers. The school has this year had an attendance of nearly one hundred and fifty and although very excellent buildings have been erected during the past years, it now seems as if an increasing patronage will call for more room in the near future.

These reports will show to the readers of "The Moravian" that the school interests of the Southern Province have been greatly blessed during the past year.

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FRESH MEAT

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WINSTON, N. C.

THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

THE MONTH IN WACHOVIA

Friedberg

The single brethren and the single
sisters celebrated their annual day
of prayer by the usual lovefeast and
other appropriate services, the first
Sunday in May. The attendance
was good at all of the meetings.

The annual congregation festival
was held May 12th, and the attend­
ance was very large, not only from
our own congregation but also from
Salem, and other localities. Bishop
Rondthaler preached the sermon.

The envelopes containing the gift
of the congregation for foreign mis­sions have all been collected, and
we are glad to note that the total
amount of the gift is $58.06.

This is a little larger than the col­
collection last year, in fact there has
been an increase each year for the
past four years.

Kenneth Eugene, infant son of
Brother William and Sister Ada
Paget was baptized at Friedberg
May 12th.

J. A. HOF.

Mayodan

Dr. Davis, who has been our prac­
ticing physician here for the past
five years and who has given most
excellent service to this town and
surrounding country, will in a few
days leave for Baltimore where he
expects to remain about a year mak­ing
a special study of the diseases
of the eye and throat. We are ex­
ceedingly sorry to have to give up
Dr. and Mrs. Davis from our midst.

The paint for the church here and
also at Avalon has at last been
ordered so we are hoping soon to
see these two churches put on a
more pleasing appearance. Mr.
Pool expects to begin on them this
week or at least on the Mayodan
Church. We wish now to thank all
who have contributed towards the
much needed improvements here.

On the night of May 11th, Miss
Dovie Lovings was baptised and re­
cieved into the church at Avalon by
Bishop Rondthaler.

EDGAR A. HOLTZ.

Salem

Early in June Col. and Mrs. F. H.
Fries, and daughter, Miss Eleanor,
and Mr. Agnew Bahnson and Miss
Louise Bahnson, will sail for Eu­
rope, where they will spend a year
in travel. A few months prior to
their return they will be joined by
Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Bahnson and
Miss Pauline Bahnson.

The commencement of Clemmons
School May 27th to 30th, ends a very
successful year for that institution. Dr.
J. H. Clewell preached the sermon, and
Prof. M. C. S. Noble of the State Uni­
versity, delivered the address. Bishop
Rondthaler presented the diplomas and
Rev. J. F. McCulison the medals. The
graduating class numbered seven. Other
special features composed a grand concert
and presentation of memorial songs.

SPECIAL 30 DAY PORTRAIT OFFER!!

From June 5th to July 5th

TO READERS OF THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN:

We introduce our work we will offer a limited num­
er of Crayon, French Crayon, and Pastel Portraits
at the following prices—subject to conditions men­tioned below:

A $1.50, French Crayon for $1.50, Pastel $2.00
A " " $1.50, " " $2.00, " " $3.96
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pays for picture, but simply protects us from being imposed
upon by irresponsible parties. Money may be sent to Peo­
ple's National Bank and they hold it 'till work is done if
you prefer. There are no strings tied to this proposition.
You do not have to purchase a frame from us unless you
wish. Still we'd be glad to sell you.

Winston Novelty Co., Jas. Rotan, Manager
Office 415 Liberty St., in Lash's Shoe Store
No order accepted after July 5th on this proposition.

This ad will not appear again.
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Jewelers and Opticians
WINSTON, N. C.

THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Salem
Get your neighbor Moravian to subscribe for “The Wachovia Moravian.”

It is the desire to complete the S. F. A. Memorial Hall by next commencement.

Bishop Roudthaler will preach a sermon before the State Teachers’ Assembly June 17th.

“How the Moravian” is glad to see Dr. H. A. Brown, of the First Baptist Church, cut another after a serious illness.

Prof. Shirley and Storer, of the S. F. A. musical faculty, will spend their vacation touring historic points in Europe.

The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company double the capacity of their ice plant, near the Arista Mills, to 20 tons a day.

Heavy from May 8th and 9th should go down in weather during next two weeks for the season. Vegetation was seriously nipped.

The collections in the Home Church for April amounted to $185.77 for Foreign Missions and $84.62 for the American Bible Society.

Mr. Lewis Kimel, who lights the oil lamps in Salem where the electric light will not penetrate, travels over 7 miles in his work each night.

Mrs. Maggie Milburn accepts a position as stewardess at Salem Female Academy. Mrs. Milburn is a native of Salem but has been residing North for a number of years.

Prof. Walter Crouse succeeds Prof. Ward as director of the Winston-Concord Band. New horns and new uniforms have been recently added to the equipment of the Band.

At a meeting of the congregation Council, April 30th, Col. H. F. Fries was re-elected to the Board of Elders and Deacons, J. W. Fries and C. W. Crist to the Board of Trustees.

A colored orphan’s home is to be established near South Side. Several acres of ground have been purchased and suitable buildings will be erected as soon as means sufficient can be gathered.

Two of the S. F. A. faculty, Misses Claude Winkler and Carrie Brewer, will go to Columbia College, N. Y., on two $500 scholarships with a view to perfecting themselves in special lines of work.

“‘The Wachovia Moravian’ is an important factor of church work, keeping you in touch with all portions of the province. Get your friends and neighbors to send $100 for a year’s subscription.

Thus far over $500 has been raised by the Home Church congregation for the support of Bishop and Mrs. Van Calter, our own Missionary in foreign fields. It will require about $700 a year for this work.

The endowment fund of S. F. A. was started in 1902, with $100. Mr. Hugh, a local Missionary in foreign fields, has promised to give the last $500 of the $1000 proposed to be raised.

A new census is being taken of Winston-Salem in connection with a new directory. “The Moravian” will place its guess at a population of 20,000 for the Twin-City.

The Winston City Schools closed with appropriate exercises May 13th to 18th. Dr. Clay Lilly preached the sermon, Dr. Alphonso Smith, of the State University, delivered the address. There were 33 graduates.

Mr. H. E. Price gave $25 in silver to Memorial Hall during commencement in honor of Miss Amy Van Vleck, as a token of appreciation for a beautiful wedding march composed for the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Price.

Active work continues upon the Southbound Railroad from Winston-Salem to Wadesboro and every assurance is given that the road will be built. Its completion signifies much to the business welfare of our communities.

Bishop Roudthaler preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduation exercises of the State Normal School, May 15th. The Lord Mayor, of that city, printed a full synopsis of the sermon and highly complimented the effort.

An electric railway from Winston-Salem to Yadkinville, Yadkin county, is being agitated. Our Yadkin neighbors recently held a mail meeting to discuss the enterprise and will use their best efforts to further the project to completion.

For the first time in many years our friends in the country will have to depend upon artificial ice this summer to keep them cool. The past winter was so mild that even Sheriff Kapp’s noted pond at Bethania failed to furnish its wanted supply of frozen water.

John Nall who was injured by a belt hook at Brown and Williamson’s factory and later went North from his brain, has been taken to Morganton for mental treatment. Suit has been instituted for damage against his former employer.

May 17th three nurses graduated at the Twin-City Hospital, after a course of two years. Appropriate exercises were held. Dr. Clay Lilly, delivered the address. Mrs. J. M. Rogers presented the class pins in behalf of the institution and Dr. Everett Lockett presented the diplomas. The graduates were Misses Mamie York, and Misses Pearl Stipe and Mamie McGimpsey.

Thos. A. Edison, the world renowned inventive genius, especially in connection with electricity, spent the night of May 23rd in Winston-Salem and was given quite an ovation. He was travelling in an automobile and was on route to Lincoln, Cabarrus and Gaston counties to examine deposits of coal found there. Thus far he can only get the mineral in Germany and at considerable cost. If the “fluid” in this State will prove to be as the “fluid” in this State will prove to be as revolutionary as the new fuel tripped up by the American inventor, Mr. Edison is ever seeking fresh fields to conquer. This coal will be a tough, lustrous reddish white metal of the iron group, not easily fusible and somewhat magnetic.

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Salem Boys’ School
SALEM, N. C.

T HIS SCHOOL is under the direct control of the Salem Congregation, for the education of Moravian boys and others who wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Christ Church

"I thought we had been doing something at Christ Church. Why was it not reported for "The Wachovia Moravian"? This remark was addressed to the writer by one of his faithful members, who had just read the excellent reports of congregations in the last issue of the paper. There were many excuses offered, the best that could be thought of under the circumstances, and a promise made "to do better next time."

The member was correct in saying "we had been doing something." It has been, perhaps, the busiest season of church activity that we have known. The weeks before Palm Sunday were filled with instruction meetings, which, with us, are attended by many members of the congregation and have proven exceedingly helpful in the deepening of the spiritual lives of our members. Our reception of ten members on Palm Sunday, the majority of whom were married people, gave us great cause for rejoicing. Then followed the reading meetings of the passion week, which have become a fixture at Christ Church and which were well attended by members and friends.

On Easter Sunday evening the church choir and the ever-lively Juniors united in giving the Easter entertainment, which was undoubtedly the best we have given. Surely no one who was present will ever forget the closing scene—the darkened church, the large white cross under the mellow light of the red light immediately above it, the company of young ladies grouped around it, and pointing to it as they sang...

"Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee, Even though it be a cross..."

The chief event since Easter was the entertainment by the Juniors in the Boys' School Chapel on the evening of May 11th. It required many evenings of patient and pains-taking practice on the part of young people and their leader, but all felt repaid when they heard that $60 had been realized. With this amount, and the small amount still needed, the Juniors will pay for the new stone steps for the church, the contract having already been given to Bennett Bros.

The members of the congregation were pleased to have Mrs. Howard Rondthaler and them again during the Easter season, and the Juniors gave a social in her honor on the evening of April 29th.

There has been considerable activity on the part of various Sunday School classes. Mrs. Pfahl's class of young ladies held a written review on the lessons of the first quarter; Mrs. Sam Pfahl's class took a day off with hook and line; Miss Line- back's spent a pleasant social evening at her home; and Bro. Disher's class is planning to spend a day in Greensboro in the near future.

We feel that a step forward was made when on May 6, at the morning service we were able to place in the hands of our visitors, two dozen new copies of the large hymn book. We trust it will not be long until our entire membership is supplied with copies of the larger book.

Just now, all are looking forward eagerly to the picnic which will be held on June 6, at Nissen Park. This will be the first picnic of the season among the Sunday Schools.

J. K. Pfohl.

Bishop Rondthaler made a hurried visit North immediately after Easter, but filled the Salem pulpit the following Sunday.

The rapid growth of the leaves on the trees indicate the fact that by May 20th, they will attain their full growth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For April and May

TOWARDS SUPPORT OF A MISSIONARY:
From Salem Congregation... $194 17

FOR BOHEMIAN MISSIONS:
Salem Congregation... $149 59
Rev. A. M. McGee, Cheraw, S. C. ... 4 55

Juvenile Missionary Society towards support of an Orphan at Potenstein... 24 13

$178 37

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS:
Clemmonsville... $10 81
Hope... 6 16
Friedberg... 8 06

$25 25

FOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY:
Christ Church... $6 75

$6 75

FOR PROVINCIAL COLLECTION:
Salem Congregation... $83 89

$83 89

FOR LEIP ZEPHAT, JERUSALEM:
Rev. A. M. McGee, Cheraw, S. C. ... 1 00

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Salem, N. C.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The San Francisco Disaster.

Since the last number of our paper was published the world has been called upon to sympathize with the Queen City of the Pacific coast in one of the most appalling disasters of modern times. While still looking with sorrow on the destruction of so much property and so many lives in southern Italy by the old volcano Venusia, news was received that early one morning the middle of April great damage had been done to San Francisco by a severe earthquake. This movement was followed by one report after the other, each one depicting the calamity in growing proportions. To the horrors of the earthquake were added the terrors of fire. The water supply was cut off and the great city was at the mercy of the flames. Day and night the conflagration raged, and no power could check its progress. This continued till all of the business portion of the city was destroyed, and nearly all of the entire city, both business and residence sections. As a portion of the city was surrounded by water escape on the one hand was difficult, and the work of rushing in supplies to meet the terrible famine which threatened the two hundred and fifty thousand or more homeless and helpless people was also very difficult.

A thrilling story could be written if the true picture of those days were described. This cannot be done in our brief column. Suffice it to say that the entire country rose to the emergency, and millions of dollars were subscribed to feed and clothe the many destitute people. The United States troops took possession of the situation and as days and weeks passed order was again restored.

The loss of life is thought to have been about 2,500. This is large, but it is a mercy that it was not ten times that number. The financial loss was the largest that any city in the country has ever suffered in connection with any calamity in the history of the past. It is said that the loss will aggregate three hundred million dollars, a sum which is impossible for the minds to fully realize. Two-thirds of this sum has been covered by insurance, hence the task of rebuilding the city can be rapidly pushed forward. One of the greatest lessons of the disaster which befell San Francisco is the fact that the country is bound together by the bonds of sympathy at a time like this. Scarcely was the news flashed over the country by the telegraph wires before train loads of provisions and clothing were started on the errand of relief, and the bountiful provision did not cease till the need disappeared. This was displayed in the highest manner the common brotherhood of man, which has not been shown in any other age of the world in a similar manner, and could appear only as a result of Christian civilization.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A little nonsense now and then is relaxed by the best of men.

Too Much For The Professor.

The Clever Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh met with his match while examining a student.

He said: "And you attend the class for mathematics?"

"Yes."

"How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," said the student.

"What are they?"

"What a laugh in the class, the student's answer produced when he said: "An inside and an outside."

But this was nothing compared with what followed. The doctor said to the student: "And you attend the moral philosophy class also?"

"Yes."

"Well you would hear lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Yes."

"Does an effect ever go before a cause?"

"Yes."

"Give me an instance."

"A man wheeling a barrow."

The doctor then sat down and proposed no more questions.

The following is the idea of a western editor of the joys of a newspaper man's lot. He says: "Editing a newspaper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes, people say we are rattebrainded. If we don't, we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we do not publish enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church, we are heathens. If we do go we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office we ought to be out looking for news items. If we go out, then we are not attending to our business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear new clothes, they say we have a pull. What are we to do? Just as likely as not some one will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did. It's from 'The Wyoming Derrick'."

Dr. L. E. Wilson, a wealthy young Baltimore physician, was awakened one stormy night recently by a man who declared the doctor's services were wanted three miles out in the country. Just before the doctor called up the stable for his horse the visitor asked what the charge would be.

"Three dollars," was the reply.

When the house containing the supposed patient was reached the man ailed first, and, handing the doctor three dollars remarked: "That will be all, doctor. I couldn't find a hackman who would do it for less than six dollars."

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THE WACHOVIA NATIONAL BANK

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The Wachovia Moravian

VOLUME XX.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., JUNE, 1906
NUMBER 165

The Wachovia Moravian
Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Winston-Salem, N. C.

REV. JOHN H. CLEWELL, Ph. D., Editor.
W. A. SHORE, Business Manager.

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Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Bro. Edward Stempel arrived the middle of June and entered upon his duties as the 'Postman'; Brethren in Brethren will reach North Carolina early in July. Both these brethren will have a busy summer in the absence of the ministerial brethren who will be away because of one reason or another.

Summer is now with us, and summer brings with it many changes. There is the residence in some home selected for the summer only; or the sojourn at some hotel or cottage; or the season of travel here and there. All these things break into the ordinary routine of home life or business duties. Whatever the change may be, let it be to our religious duties and obligations. Returning in the autumn of the year may come not only stronger in body and mind, but stronger in spirit also.

The season of picnics is now with us. It is a season which brings with it much effort on the part of many workers, but the happiness of young and old fully compensates for the effort. Those of us who have attained more mature years often feel it to be an effort to leave the ordinary duties of home and business life, but The Wachovia Moravian believes many days will be added to the life of those who will at times lay aside the cares of life and become happy children once more, at least in their feelings. A good time to make this experiment is the occasion of your approaching Sunday School picnic.

The ordination of the brethren Holton and Stemper as Deacons in the Moravian Church took place in the Home Church, Salem, June 24, at 11 o'clock. The service was conducted by Bishop Rondthaler who was assisted by the brethren Clewell and Spang. The occasion was a very solemn one, and all who were present were deeply impressed. We feel that the church at large, and especially our Southern Province, have received two earnest and consecrated workers to help carry forward the work of saving souls and of promoting the cause of Christ.

We call special attention to the new Sunday-School department. The Sunday-School work is one of the strongest methods of church service, and at our District Conference nothing brings out in a stronger manner the general discussion than does the Sunday-School topic. Hence the natural question is: "Have we not been remiss in this matter, in this season of The Wachovia Moravian?" Certainly it seems the right and proper thing for some brother to assume the responsibility, and we are happy that so sincere a worker in the Sunday-School cause as Bro. Pohl has been moved to take up this matter and we urge our brethren in all parts of the Province to support him in his efforts.

In our last number we stated by one of our pastors that he had been approached by one of his members with the remark:-"Why was there nothing in The Wachovia Moravian about our congregation last month? There was certain movement in the community. Why not?" Nothing contributes more to a paper than frequent notes of events transpiring within the congregation life, and we may add that it helps congregation life to see that their efforts are of interest to the church at large and are worthy of a place in the official paper. Will not our pastors and members keep this in mind and during the month make note of those things which will interest their fellow members in other congregations.

There has been always a marked appreciation of our early church and community history in the community itself. The probability is that there are eight or ten non Moravians in Winston-Salem to each member of the Moravian Church. Still in the community itself we see the respect of early days in the names given to business enterprises. The trust company of Winston-Salem is one of the largest and most aggressive in the south. In addition to the home bank there are six or eight other banks in other cities, but all are known as the "Wachovia" Loan and Trust Co. So too we have the Wachovia National Bank, the Wachovia Mills, and so on. Within the last weeks rapid progress has been made on the splendid new hotel, which will be a credit to our city. The management some days ago decided to name it the "Zinzendorf Hotel." Thus in one way and another the energetic present recalls the successful and honorable past, should doing this both be honored the present as well as the past.

VACATION—WHAT IS IT?

The season of the year has arrived when many persons enter upon what is termed vacation. Thousands of children have finished the work of the school year and are now in the midst of the vacation. In the business world it is for many lines a "dull season," and travelling men as well as the heads of many business enterprises are "off for a vacation." Families leave town and homes are closed. Congregations are small and pastors are given a month in which to rest, and far and wide the vacation spirit is abroad. The question arises, what is vacation?

Evidently it is not stagnation. The child works harder at his play than he did at his books, and is happy in the task. The business man hunts and fishes and is exposed to new situations than he is, and is exposed to his religion.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

BY MRS. JENNY FORBES.

How a Little Boy Became a Great Scholar

Mr. Ferguson on his way out to walk a field, stopped in the door and looked hard at his son Jamie, sitting in one corner of the kitchen. "What in the world is that boy doing?" he asked at last. "Sound as though he was reading! I wonder if the lad can make believe reading that," Then he stopped nearly and listened. "Why, Jamie, lad, how is this?" his father asked. "Where did you learn to read?" Jamie, his cheeks rosy red, exclaimed that when the boys said their catechism he had listened and learned some of the answers by heart, then found the place and read them over afterwards, until he knew all the world; then, when he went to see Granny, at the foot of the lane, he had got her to tell him words that he did not know, and he studied them, until by and by, Jamie did not understand how himself, he could read. Great was the delight of the father and mother. Jamie could read, because they supposed that he knew more than his letters. He should be sent to school. And to school he went. But there were a good many things to learn not taught in the school which he attended. One afternoon he came home early, and found wonderful going on in the cottage. The roof was very old, and at one corner it had fallen in this Jamie knew, and had wondered about a good deal. It must be fixed," his father said. "What a lot of men it will take to lift it?" said Jamie, lying in his bed in the early morning and looking up at it. "Where will father get them all? And how will they reach up there? What can they stand on while they lift it? I don't see how it is to be done." Behold, on this afternoon, he found a long beam standing upright on the floor, and a ladder was laid across it, and his father at the end of the lengthwise beam was pushing it down, and lifting the roof as though it were but a playing thing. "Why, father," said Jamie, so astonished that he spoke almost without the air, "true enough it is a playing thing." "Oh no, lad," said his father, laughing; "I'm no giant; this isn't the time of lifting. The man who told us how to do it in this way was a giant; he had his strength right in that part of his head where the brains were supposed to be. Never was anybody more astonished than Jamie." "What is it?" he asked. "What does it?" "Why, lad, it is a lever." "But, father, what is a lever, and what makes it do so?" "Ah, now, ladde, you've got me. I don't what makes it do so; it's the power in it, somehow; you find that you did about the world and then tell me, Jamie led." And "Jamie lad" resolved to do just that thing. After that, all over the Ferguson farm you might find levers. Many a thing he discovered about them, and after setting many points to his satisfaction. Little Jamie, not yet ten years old, concluded that he would write a book about levers. "Other people ought to know about things," said Jamie, sitting down on a stump to think it over. "Just think how many big things they could lift if they knew how!" He forgot that somebody had known how and had told his father. It seemed to him that he had discovered the whole thing. At least he had discovered the "Why." So he wrote patiently for days, trying to make very plain the things that he had learned. But alas for poor Jamie! A traveller came that way, who saw his wheels and levers, talked with him about them, showed the book almost ready for printing, behold, the traveller brought out a book already made, that told the whole story, a great deal more, and Jamie discovered that the world was full of people who knew all about levers. I shouldn't wonder if he shed some tears; but when he got over his first disappointment, he was very glad to find that his discoveries agreed with the book, and that the book could teach him something new.

Not long after that Jamie learned something which astonished him so much that for a while he forgot about levers. He went on an errand to the minister's, and there he saw a map of the world. "Oh, why?" he said, forgetting his fear of the minister; "The world is not round, like that," "Aye, that it is lever," said his pastor. And then Jamie was so full of questions, that the minister laid down his books and explained; and finally lent the wonderful map to be copied.

"Do you wonder that a boy who commenced life in this way, was years later, giving public lectures on the moon's motions?" Lectures so wise and so interesting, that he became known all over England as a very remarkable scholar.

He died nearly a hundred years ago; but people have not forgotten James Ferguson, the self-taught philosopher and astronomer of Scotland.

WHO INVENTED THE TELEGRAPH

A series of letters have recently appeared in the Union Republican written by "Ploughboy," and are prepared in a very interesting and attractive manner. We have not the space to print the entire series of five communications, but will select those portions which refer to the early history of Clemmons-ville, and it will be of interest to note that one of the descendants of the first Clemmons was Mr. E. T. Clemmons, the founder of the great work which is now Clemmons School and Church; and we will also present the parts which relate to the telegraph. Other parts of the communications are very interesting and can be found complete in the Union Republican, under dates May 10 to June 7, 1906. The following photograph is a picture of Mr. J. L. Clemmons, who is now living in Louisville, Ky., at the age of 93, hale and hearty, "well off" in this world's goods, and enjoying the respect and esteem of all those about him.

JUNIUS LYNN CLEMMONS

AT THE AGE OF 93 YEARS.

Peter Clemmons was born in Kent county, Del., in 1849, and moved from Delaware to North Carolina in 1777 and settled at a place called friendship, in Guilford county. Later in life he moved from Guilford to what was then Rowan County and became the founder of the vil-
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

lage of Clemmons ville. Mr. Clemmons had 14 children, 5 sons and 9 daughters. Some of his sons are said to be buried below Lexington. We have no means of knowing the exact date that Mr. Clemmons located at what is now Clemmons ville. Tradition has it that he bought out a man named Burner who lived in a cabin that stood near where Mr. J. P. Sprinkle's house now stands, paying him 75 cents per acre for his lands. It was my privilege, some time ago, to examine the records at the Wachovia Land Office and the maps and Charts there show that Peter Clemmons owned two tracts, one containing 1967½ acres, the other 333½ making a body of land containing a little over 3 acres extending from the George Cook land, now owned by Mrs. Nancy Cook, westward out beyond the branches. Mr. Clemmons bought the tract containing 333½ acres in 1801, and as Clemmons ville is located in the other tract, the inference is that he located there some time prior to 1801. In 1803 he bought a tract of land containing 60 acres and 50 poles, the same being the place now owned by Mr. A. H. Patterson, also on the same day and date another tract containing 8 acres adjoining the above and being designated as drowned land and lying on both sides of Little Creek. As Mr. Clemmons was the builder of the first mill at what is now Sides Mill, his having purchased the above "drowned land" is unmistakable evidence that the first mill was built at this time and that it was the dam at the mill that backed the water onto this land.

Mr. Clemmons was a wealthy man and owned large bodies of land and carried on a large Merchan din g business, for his day. He built a bridge across the Yadkin river where Mr. Idel's ferry used to be, so people from across the river could come over and trade at his store.

Bridging the Yadkin was a stupendous undertaking for a single in dividual at that time. While Mr. Clemmons speaks of himself as being a man, "ignorant and almost unlearned" he was able to write a book which was published at Salisbury in 1812. Through the kindness of my old friend Irvin McElver, I was permitted to read the book a few months ago. It was there that we gleaned much that is contained in this letter. The title of the book is, "Poor Peter's call to his children." Eld. Henry Sheets, of Lexington, tells me he has a copy which, with the one in the McElver family, makes the only two copies I know of.

His grandson Hon. J. L. Clemmon s, of whom we shall have much to say in following letters, writing to the Lexington Dispatch, some months ago says, in part, about Peter Clemmons. "He was some what eccentric and a preacher as well as merchant. He built a church at his own expense and preached when he pleased and what he pleased. He belonged to no particular sect or denomination. Whenever he felt like preaching he notified his neighbors and they flocked to the church to hear him. He was a good man, kind and benevolent and highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors."

Peter Clemmons died about the year 1817 and was buried in the old family burying ground, near Mr. J. P. Sprinkle's barn.

He was the grandfather of Hon. J. L. Clemmons and sister, of Louis ville, Ky., and of Mrs. Mary Scates, of Greensboro, N. C. The great grandfather of the late Hon. E. L. Clemmons, founder of Clemmons School, and Mr. J. M. McElver and two sisters, Mrs. Emma Byran and Miss Margaret McElver, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

PLOUGHBOAT

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

BY REV. J. K. PFUL

We have at last reached the time when the importance of the Sunday School to the work of the church is beginning to be fully realized. In fact, we have cause to look upon the Sunday School as one of the most important phases of the church work.

It is the great harvest field from which the majority of the church members of the future are to be gathered in or to use an expression often heard in this connection, "the Sunday School is a feeder for the church." To prove the accuracy of this, one has but to think of recent times to the churches with which he is familiar. In how many instances it will be found that they came largely from the ranks of the Sunday School. It is the Sunday School, likewise that gives the best opportunity for definite and systematic instruction in the Bible. The preaching service and the prayer-meeting have their mission along this line, but nothing can take the place of the teacher with his class around him, where the familiarity of the public service is absent and there is perfect freedom and time for questioning and for making plain the application of the lesson to individual needs and circumstances.

There has been no agency of the church so potent in this work of imparting a knowledge of the Bible as the Sunday School; and the recent testimony of a well-known business man and christian worker that he had gained his wide knowledge of the Bible through the instruction of the Sunday School, of which he had been a member since childhood, is an encouraging proof that the efforts of the schools are meeting with success.

We need too, for a proper appreciation of the work, to think of the Sunday School as a field for definite activity in the service of the Master. It is proving an excellent training field for Christian workers. The broadening of its scope of work is ever calling for new recruits, while its varied activities give ample opportunity for all classes of workers, those with many talents and those with few, those far advanced in the spiritual life and those just entering upon it.

What is true of the Sunday School in the town, is doubtfully true of it in the country. Where the church services are few and where there is less direct pastoral oversight, the Sunday School represents the real activity of the congregation and is its main stay. It provides the only means of bringing the members together each week for worship and prayer and is the chief aid in fastening the development of the spiritual life of the members.

In the work and development of our Southern Province much credit is due to the faithful efforts of those who labored in the great Sunday School cause and made possible through their activity the organization of new congregations.

Realizing the great importance of our Sunday School work and the constant need of strengthening it and making it more efficient, it has been suggested that "The Wachovia Moravian" provide a new department which shall be devoted to the helping of the Sunday School interests of the Province. The success of this new department will depend not on the efforts of any one person but on the hearty and faithful cooperation of pastors, superintendents and teachers. Every school has its peculiar problems to solve but all have many problems in common.

The success of one school in solving any one of these problems can be made of benefit to other schools, if some interested person will only take the time to report it for the Sunday School column. Frequently we hear of special efforts on the part of schools to increase the enrollment, secure more regular attendance, conduct successful teachers meetings etc., all of which are questions with which all schools must deal. In many instances these special efforts have been successful. Now, what we want is a report of just such efforts. Tell us what your plan was and how you went about putting it into operation. It may be that you have been successful in solving some of the lesser problems; or have hit upon some plan of work that has been of benefit to your school. If so, don't be selfish, but share it with other schools. Don't think anything too trivial to report, if it has been of help to you in your work. Often it is the successful management of the little details of the school that makes the successful school, and what has worked for one person is more than likely to help another.

If you are wrestling with some problem that you need more light on and have some questions that you want to ask, send them in to the Sunday School column and we'll try to help you.

One other thought. Summer is an excellent time for the vigorous pushing of the Sunday School work, especially in the country. There the roads are in better condition for travel, there is less sickness in the community, and a better opportunity for old and young to leave home. In view of these things, let every earnest worker take up the work anew and devote himself heart and soul to the task of strengthening the school. Let us make a united effort throughout the Province in this important phase of our church's work. United consecration, united effort, coupled with united prayer for God's blessing will result in great good to our schools and our people.

Address all correspondence to Sunday School Editor—"Wachovia Moravian." Who'll be the first to help in this new work?

INFANT BAPTISTS, BETHANIA

June 9th, James Grady, infant son of Bro. Jas. E., and sister Minnie Conard, (m. n.) Dull.

June 10th, Dwight Agnew, infant son of Dr. S. S., and sister Sally E. Flint, (m. n.) Stauber.

June 15th, Alma Zarah, infant son of Mr. A. Z., and sister E. Litz, (m. n.) Stauber, living in Welch, W. Va.
Among the Logging Camps

The following extracts are taken from a private letter written to Bro. Edward J. Hengst, by two young friends and fellow students of the Moravian College, the Bros. Johnson, '97 and Johnka, '98, who are at present doing Young Men’s Christian Association missionary work among the lumbermen of Pennsylvania.

CAMP NO. 7
HEAVENER RUN, PENN.,
June 22, 1906.

My Dear Stempel—We arrived at our field of work two weeks ago to-night. The trip was made by stage from Cross Fork to the Iron Bridge. Our outfit was left beside the road, and we walked over to the “Shacks”, to Camp No. 1. The foreman informed us that we could hold meetings in the camp and get our meals there, but that there was no place in the camp for us to sleep. After supper we went back to our outfit and applied to a farmer for accommodations. His outfit was left in the barn, and sleeping there. At first he was a little suspicious and seemed to think that we belonged to some form of the tramp species; but when we explained the object of our visit he invited us into his house where we spent five nights; we now have a standing invitation to return to his home as his guests, at any time we wish to do so.

From Camp No. 1 we moved three miles east to Peck and Siglin’s Camp No. 9. We arrived Wednesday afternoon, and remained till the following Tuesday morning. Here we had a splendid time. In the six days we held eight meetings. Two were in German because some of the men could not understand English. While I was conducting the service downstairs in English, Johnka was upstairs addressing those present in German. The men all seemed to be well pleased with our work, and on the last night voluntarily took up a collection among themselves which amounted to $35.00. We disliked to leave this place for our reception was so cordial.

Our next effort was not so pleasant. There was much profanity at this point, Camp No. 7, a mile down the track, and it appeared that unless there was wisdom exercised our meetings would be broken up. Before long the profanity was less and we were thankful for that.

The plans for the future will take us up the road to Camp No. 8, and there we hope to stay a week, and we hope to find a warmer welcome than in our last effort.

One of the troubles in this section is the gnats. Perhaps you think that you should have an experience with these gnats and you would discover that there are worse creatures than mosquitoes. I am your old college chum,

H. J.

A Moravian Loper Asylum

Leprosy is still a curse in Palestine as it was in the time of Christ. Until 1867 the condition of the lepers of Jerusalem had changed but little from what was common in New Testament times. The wretched victims found shelter at night in old tombs in the rocks and in miserable huts outside the walls, while by day they begged from passers-by.

Then a philanthropic German baroness and her husband obtained means for establishing an asylum, which was built in 1867 near the Jaffa gate. Starting the institution, however, proved to be an easier undertaking than getting inmates. Not that there were not enough that needed the offered help, but they were suspicious. They did not believe that such work would be begun purely from charitable motives. Their bigotry made them suspect a scheme to change their religion. In course of time prejudice was conquered, and the number of patients under treatment has risen to sixty.

The founders of the home for lepers enlisted the interest of a Moravian bishop, who won many friends for the cause. Moravian missionaries were placed in charge of the home in its early days; the work has been carried on by others of the same church; and since 1879 it has been managed by a board appointed by the Moravian General Synod. In any enterprise officially connected with this famous missionary church it need not be said that the opportunities for religious influence are not neglected.

Like so many other good movements this one is suffering for lack of means. The utmost limit of the accommodations has been reached; the strictest economy is practiced; but the income is wholly inadequate. There is already a debt of more than $10,000. The obstacles are no longer on the spot; they are reduced to the simple difficulties, the lack of money. The appeal for help from those in charge at Jerusalem is echoed by the general administrative board. American contributors to this worthy cause may send their gifts to Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa., the treasurer of the Executive Board of the Moravian Church in America; Northern Province, or to James Lineback, Esq., Winston-Salem, N. C.—E. C. World.

Winsome Christians are a godsend to a church. There are too many sour-faced, solemn Christians in the church. Fault finding, evil speaking, criticism—the very things that creep over a congregation, embittering the pastor’s heart. Be a winsome Christian in the church circle. Say nice things about people. Talk up the church work and workers. Tell the pastor that his sermon helped you. Give people credit for what they are trying to do.

Winsomeness is contagious. If it catches like a smile and passes from one to another. The church is too funeral in all its services and arrangements. It needs more sunshine and song. Be winsome in church work.

—Christian Intelligencer.

Prayer is the state of the heart.

The spirit of prayer is a state of continual desire and anxiety of mind for the salvation of sinners. It is something that weighs on one down. It is the same, so far as the philosophy of mind is concerned, as when a man is anxious for some worldly interest. A Christian who has this spirit of prayer feels anxious for souls. It is the subject of his thoughts all the time. He thinks of it by day, and dreams of it by night. This is properly praying without ceasing—Finney.

Mrs. Augusta S. Van Vleck, wife of Bishop Henry J. Van Vleck, of Gnadenhutten, Ohio, died the latter part of May, more than 80 years of age. Bishop Van Vleck attended the funeral services; physically he is in a very feeble condition.

Mr. Gerhart Brennecke, of Waterloo, Wisconsin, arrived in Salem July 5th. He will occupy the pulpit of the Home Church during the absence of the pastor.

A cablegram received from Col. F. H. Fries announced the sale of 1,500 copies of himself and his party in England.

Bishop Rondthaler accompanied by Rev. H. E. Rondthaler, of Bethlehem, Pa., sailed for Europe Saturday, July 7th.

A telegram from Seattle announces the safe arrival from Alaska of the Rev. Joseph Weinklief and family.

OUR COUNTRY

[John Greenleaf Whittier]

We give thy natal day to hope,

O country of our love and prayer!

Thy way is down no fatal slope,

But up to freer sun and air.

Tried as by furnace, fire, and yet

By God’s grace only stronger made,

In future tasks before thee set

Thou shalt not lack the old-time aid.

A refuge for the wronged and poor,

Thy generous heart has borne the blame

That, with them through thy open door

The Old World’s evil outcasts came.

But, with thy just and equal rule,

And labor’s need and breadth of lands,

Free press and rostrum, church and school,

Thy sure, if slow, transforming hands

Shall mold e’en them to thy design,

Making a blessing of the ban;

And Freedom’s chemistry combine

The alien elements of man.

Thy great world-lesson all shall learn

The nations in thy school shall sit,

Earth’s farthest mountaintops shall burn

With watch-fires from thy own split.

Great without seeking to be great

By fraud or conquest, rich in gold

But richer in the large estate

Of virtue which thy children hold,

With peace that comes of purity

And strength to simple justice due,

So runs our loyal dream of thee;

God of our fathers, make it true!

Rev. Charles Wentrold returned from a vacation visit to friends in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wentrold accompanied him.

LASHMIT'S
No Better Place
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

WHEN IN NEED OF PRINTING

Letter Heads
Bill Heads
Note Heads
Statements
Business Cards
Visiting Cards
Circular Letters
Posters
Envelopes, or

Anything in Printing

Shore Printing Co
WEST THIRD STREET
Before You Give Your Order

FOUNDED 1802
Salem Academy and College

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WINSTON, N. C.

The Month in Wachovia

Bethania

Sunday June 10th, was the great day of the year in the Bethania congregation. The occasion was that of the congregation festival, commonly called the "June Feast." The weather being favorable a large congregation gathered as usual.

Bishop Roundbaker preached the anniversary sermon, which was preceded by the baptism of two children as a very happy opening for the day. The lovefeast was another occasion for our people to be together in full number and sing together the grand old hymns of the church. Notwithstanding a storm in the afternoon, the holy communion was solemnly and joyfully observed. One hundred and thirty-two partook. In the opening of this service sister Sallie B. Reich, a daughter of the Bethania congregation, was received into our communicant membership from the Centerville branch of the Salem congregation.

The offering for Foreign Missions was very gratifying. Last year we about doubled the offering of previous years. It was a question whether we could hold to that standard so suddenly reached. The question was easily answered in the collection of $2,445, practically the same as last year.

On the night of June 4th, the Providence people gathered to look at lantern pictures. The program was varied, but the principal feature of the evening was the picture of the Moravian Theological Seminary, for which an offering of $22.26 was gathered. This is to be considered as good, as it was quite an unusual object for a public collection at this place.

Macedonia

This congregation "over the river" stands practically alone, the river forming a barrier between it and our other churches. Consequently many of our Moravian customs have been but slowly adopted, many of them never yet having been introduced. Yet when we think of the scanty service they have and the little encouragement they receive from those who should nourish their tender plant, we have no complaint to make but wonder that it is as well as it is. Nowhere perhaps can there be found more sturdy, truehearted, faithful, loyal Christians and all that is needed to make them the same faithful Moravian members as has been shown in the last few weeks, by their work on the graveyard and other things also. Stamps and everything foreign have been carefully removed, then the ground was carefully hoed, ploughed, and reploughed, fertilized, grass seed sown and then carefully platted off into squares, where hereafter the burial will be strictly according to the Moravian custom, and a prettier graveyard will not be found anywhere.

A commendable zeal has been shown in many ways, recently new committees have been elected and have gone to work and have found a ready response wherever an appeal was made. Let us not forget our brethren and sisters who are thus separated from us but pray God that his spirit may instruct, help, and encourage where there is much to discourage and but little to encourage.

Winston-Salem

The Salem Boys' School closed another very gratifying year Friday night, May 15th, and observed the occasion with appropriate exercises. The graduating class numbered 27.

The good work done by the Boys' School is evidenced in two ways that are especially noticeable and one is the large attendance and the other is the demand for the graduates in every department of business life.

This is the season for vacation and if in your business or home life you are privileged to enjoy a recreation, make good use of the opportunity. A majority of mankind, however, are not so fortunate, but to such, who are the happy possessors of a contented mind, there are many pleasures and diversion to be found after the work of the day is over, which will relieve the physical person, keep the rose on the cheek and happiness in the heart.

The earthquake and fire in San Francisco caused trouble in connection with the supplies for Alaska. It is not known how many of the supplies have been saved, but in the great confusion it was impossible to have them gathered together, hence a new order for supplies was given and the vessel to convey these necessities of life to our brethren in the far north has started on its journey.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Winston-Salem

The oldest citizen of Salem has turned her 92nd year.

Twelve young ladies are spending vacation at the Academy.

Summer is a dull month in the business world and church attendance is prone to a similar condition.

Miss Gertrude Brown, of the musical faculty of Salem Female Academy, is spending her vacation in Europe.

The chimes of Centenary M. E. Church failed to give satisfaction and they were returned to the manufacturers.

Fires in June have been necessary for comfort. This is exceptional and worthy a prominent place in your weather diary.

Brother Junius B. Gooch graduated at the State University in June and has taken a position with the Union Republican, of this City.

Hotel Phoenix is to be renovated and remodeled and after July 1st Mr. A. F. Young, leased, will be succeeded by J. M. Goddard & Son, of Fayetteville, N. C.

The will of the late Rev. T. H. Peagram is to be contested. Such occurrences are always a matter of regret, although the Courts justify such action in many instances.

In New Orleans, La., June 18th, Mr. Alfred Thompson and Miss Mabel Harriet Butner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Butner, were married. After an extended wedding tour they will make New Orleans their home.

Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co. will remove their shoe manufacturing plant from Elkin, N. C., to former Giersh store in Salem. From the earliest history Salem has been identified with this industry, and we welcome a revival of the business with the most improved methods.

The directors of the Forsyth Hotel Co. have decided to name the handsome new building now in process of erection, "The Zinzendorf," a name and man venerated by Moravians in all lands and who was virtually the father of the re­stored Brethren's Church.

If week night prayer-meetings were a test of church loyalty the ladies of Winston-Salem would far excel the men. In all the churches these services are poorly attended. Indifference, combined with business and family cares are the causes. Now who can devise a remedy.

Nearly 200 lots were sold at auction on South Side during the past few weeks. The prices realized were exceptionally good. In fact, our triple sister city is rapidly growing in population and business and will soon be ready for a triple alliance ceremony in grand style.

Brother W. C. Crist, our worthy chief sexton of the Home Church, was elected Vice-Grand Chancellor at a meeting of the Grand Lodge K. of P. in Greensboro recently. It was quite an honor and the local fraternity bestowed on Brother Crist a reception upon his return.

There are no salaries connected with "The Wachovia Moravian" except the cost of printing. Although the effort is voluntary, the desire is to make the paper as interesting as possible. All the encouragement asked is that every subscriber procure another. Will you not make the effort?

Our local Sunday Schools are taking their annual outings. The Home, Christ Church and Elm Street schools picnicked at Nissen Park. Calvary went in wagons to Friedburg. The Methodist Protestant school encoraged to North Wilkesboro and our First Baptist neighbors went to Greensboro.

The Wachovia Moravian congratulates brother and sister Sanford A. Snyder, of Fairview congregation, with having happily reached and celebrated their golden wedding June 9th. Few married couples live to enjoy such a blessed privilege. May this venerable pair be spared many more years of health, life and usefulness.

Brother S. T. Mickey has applied for three patents. One is a lock-chimney, for use in stove pipes. The other is a chimneystack to be used on flues which penetrate wooden and plastered walls and the third is a lid so arranged that it cannot slip or fall off of a bucket. May he realize handsomely from these useful inventions.

Winston-Salem and vicinity have a combined population of 22,802 and of this number we are safe in saying that not over 2,500 are to be found in the churches on Sunday. This is not only cause for regret but deep concern as well, for the reason that children are apt imitators of their elders and the way the twig is inclined the tree will grow.

The Preparatory School, taught very efficiently by Miss Donna Smith, was the last of our institutions of learning to give closing exercises. Although the children were young, their efforts were especially praiseworthy. To many persons the very mention of this School, formerly the Salem School, awakens pleasant memories. Its years are many and its usefulness is acknowledged.

The old Forsyth county jail on Liberty street has been torn away to give room to the march of progress and a handsome block of stores for the Wall-Huske Hardware Co. will grace the site. Forsyth county set up business for itself in the forties and the jail was erected soon after. Its history is not of a character to make pleasant reading and its removal is no cause for regret.

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The Winston Corner Band will give a series of concerts on the Court-House green this summer. Two nights a week, it is arranged to appear. This substantial recognition of local musical talent is to be commended.

Tobacco is one of our staple products and clothes and feeds many of our people. During the month of May, 2,849,701 pounds of the manufactured article were shipped and Winston-Salem paid Uncle Sam $140,981.49 for revenue stamps for the week exported.

Rev. B. F. Carpenter, pastor of the Salem and South Side M. E. churches, died at the Twin-City Hospital, June 10th, after a brief illness of fever and meningitis. His age was 55 years. He leaves a widow and three small children.

The deceased was an earnest and faithful pastor and had made many warm friends here since his appointment here by the last conference.

Brother C. A. Hege not only operates a large machine shop but as a matter of diversion, gives attention to plants and flowers. His collection is varied, embracing a bearing coffee plant, blooming date tree, budding pineapple, rubber plant, flowering kid glove orange, etc. Sufficient to say that visitors are cordially received and if your tastes incline this way, Mr. Hege will show you his wealth of garden and hot house with pleasure.

By a recent census Winston-Salem has a population of 22,862, divided as follows:

- In corporate limits of Winston, 12,467; suburbs, 2,008, total, 14,475.
- In corporate limits of Salem, 4,739; suburbs, including South Side and Wauchope-town, 3,558, total, 8,337.
- Total for Twin-City, 22,862. The census shows nearly 4,000 more women than men. In 1890 the census gave our towns a population of 15,000. The growth is gratifying.

Miss Emma Aird, a graduate of S. F. A., class of 1904, and well known to many of our young people, was happily married at Syracuse, N. Y., June 12th, to Mr. Arthur B. Dewey.

G. H. Roe.

DEATHS

In Salem, June 6th, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimel.

In East Salem, June 8th, Mrs. A. C. Vogler, of Rockford. At the time Miss McKaughn was teaching at Ashepole. The couple resumed their respective duties and kept the matter in secret until a few weeks since. They will keep house in the Twin-City. Prof. Cash was at one time a teacher in the Salem Boys' School.

Mr. John H. Clewell, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Clewell, of Salem, who has just finished his Sophomore year at Leibigh University, has been awarded the cash prize of $100, the highest honor ever given by this institution to a member of the Sophomore class for scholarship standing. Two years ago Mr. Clewell was given a two years scholarship to Leibigh University by the Bethlehem Parochial School.

Mr. Clewell's father, who has been for many years connected with the schools, now has the care of the school as principal.

The Winston Graded Schools show an enrollment during the past year of 3,000 pupils, with 3.7 days session for the white and 154 for the colored. There were employed in the schools, 21 superintendents; 5 principals, white and colored, 45 white teachers; 9 colored teachers; 6 janitors; total, 43. Average daily attendance, 843 male and 700.5 female. Cost of the schools for the past year was $17,862.03, or about 59 per scholar.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Affairs of Russia

Great interest now centers around the affairs of this country. It is difficult for the simple working world to really understand exactly what is the state of the case, and some of these we note.

The Duomo, or Legislature, or perhaps we had better call it Congress, has assembled, and is now in session. The assembling of this body is a new step and no one can tell what the result will be.

The one party in the legislative body favors the Czar, the other represents the side of liberty, and the cause of the peasants, whose condition is indeed pitiful. Of course there are subdivisions but these are the two great currents. The members on the side of the people are very strong and outspoken, as is also the party advocating the interests of the Czar. The two extremes which seem to threaten more sober and careful legislation are on the one hand the danger that the Czar will dissolve the duomo if the action is such as to threaten his interests. The other danger seems to be that the revolutionary party will go to extremes and begin riots and bloodshed thus destroying the power to improve the situation by means of law, as the liberals are now planning.

If the Czar crushes the legislative body or if revolution begins in blood and slaughter the two ends may become impossible. As it now appears the whole matter hangs on a very uncertain support, and the entire world waits and watches. The foul is that the days of the French Revolution may be repeated, or that possibly the Czar may crush out the feeble flame of liberty if he has the power. The middle ground is certainly the safest, and it is the wish of all lovers of peace that the liberals may have power enough to hold the position and to prevent either extreme, with the inevitable disasters which would follow.

While this great struggle is going on in St. Petersburg between the legislative faction, the empire is witnessing scenes of horror in the persecution of the Jews. In one section a riot occurred in which the killed and wounded Jews numbered scores, yes, even hundreds. And what added special horror to this affair was the brutality of the Russians. Men and women were slain indiscriminately; flesh was cut and torn in strips from the quivering bodies; even little children were snatched from mothers' arms and their brains dashed out against stones; a goon head on the end of a pike was carried all day hither and thither as the symbol of the spirit which governed the mob.

As we stated at the beginning of this sketch it is difficult to realize here in our country the real source or origin of these bloody waves, but it is claimed persistently that the police, soldiers and government authorities incite, encourage and protect the mobs as the slaughters take place from time to time. What the real motive may be, if the above claim is true, we cannot understand, for the actual result is that the government is losing its support on every hand.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.

While Lincoln Put the Whetstone

It is related that at one time President Lincoln was conversing with an aristocratic American lady about the United States, when she remarked: "I love my country, of course, but am much grieved that there are so many common people in it." He replied: "But, ma'am, how God must have loved them; He made so many of them."

A soldier at whose house when a boy Lincoln paused in his tramps in Illinois, and who loaned him a whetstone to sharpen his jackknife, met him during the war, in Washington. Lincoln remembered the incident and spoke of the use of the whetstone.

"Ya-a-s," drawled out the old soldier. "Whatever did you do with the old whetstone? I never could find it. We 'lowed mebbe you took it along with you." "No, no. I put it on top of the gatepost—that high one." "Mebbe you did: no body else could have reached it, and none of us ever thought to look for it there." There it was found where it was placed fifteen years before. The soldier reported the fact to the President.

The Golden Wedding,—Uncle Ebenezer had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street, when one of his friends accosted him. "Ain't you working to-day, uncle?"

"No suh, I'se celebratin' my golden weddin'."

"You were married fifty years ago to-day?"

"Yes suh. But why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate?"

"My present wife, suh," replied Uncle Ebenezer with dignity, "ain't got nothing to do with it. She's de fourth, suh."

Persuasive,—The Kansas City Star tells of a guest at a village hotel who asked to be called at 3:30. The landlord had no alarm clock and no clerk, but he called the guest promptly. The man turned over and said lazily: "O, I guess I'll let that train go and sleep till seven."

"No, ye won't, either!" shouted the landlord, and emphasized his remarks by shooting three or four shots into the floor. "I set up all night to get you up on time, and you're a-going to get up or I'll know the reason why."

Since the opening of the Carnegie Library 1,900 books were taken out the first month, 2,000 the second and 1,795 the third. This show that the institution is receiving the recognition it so richly deserves.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The meeting of the governing board in London will take place in a very short time, and the prayerful interest of our people should be with this meeting. Many important matters will be brought before the members of the board, among them some vital questions concerning the Laborador Mission.

In these days of heat and humidity consider the sick and unfortunate. Many are away on vacations. Many are on journeys. Many are at home, and each week some acts of neighborliness is shown to some suffering friend the joy will be great to those who receive, but still greater to those who give. A bouquet of flowers will speak of nature's beauties but will still more eloquently speak of the beauties of soul of the giver, a kindly visit, a little delicacy where the means are limited—all these things will cheer the pathway of life.

We now enter upon the festival season, when we commemorate certain times and seasons in our church's history which were epoch making in their results. Many claim that too much stress laid upon the past deadens the activity of the present. This is doubtless an error. A member who is adversely influenced by the consideration of the past is probably not too active in his church life under any circumstances. True it is that we should not look only backward to the past. We should consider past and present, and allow both successes and failures in the past to help us in the present and in the future. In this spirit we should enter upon the festival season, and seek for the blessing which will accompany the proper observance of the same.

We give elsewhere a few of the books relating to our community, and to our church here and elsewhere. This list is brief, but it will receive additions from time to time. Parents should place these works in the hands of children and should themselves read them. When looking for a birthday present, or a Christmas present, what is better than a book, and what book is better than one relating to our glorious Church history of 400 years ago; or to the revival period of nearly 300 years ago; or to the settlement in Georgia, or Pennsylvania, or North Carolina; or to some special feature of our work or work of the present day. This list is published at the suggestion of our synod of last year, and we hope that it will do its quiet but good work of assisting to disseminate information among old and young. This list will remain in the press as "Standing matter," and the books, if desired, may be obtained at Mr. J. A. Lineback's office, corner Main and Bank streets, or at Shaffner's Drug Store, Main street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MAN vs. MAN.

The world has always looked with horror upon the struggle of man against man in war. The existence of war can be at least partly understood when we remember the great incentive which is offered by the prize of territorial conquest, or the patriotic incentive furnished by the defense of home and native land in time of invasion by hostile armies. But there are other cases which show the evil effort of the struggle of man against man, when it is not a struggle in defense of fireside, not even a question of territorial conquest; neighbor struggles with neighbor, citizen with fellow citizen, and the results are often not less terrible than those of war.

An illustration may be taken from almost any age, and while the method of the development may differ a study of the causes will always show us the same motive—selfishness. In the days of Greece and Rome one class of society gradually selfishly acquired the power and the wealth, and the other class, according to the customs of that age) became the slaves, and this was a false adjustment. The logical results were that Greece and Rome perished.

Later in the midst of a Christian civilization, in beautiful France, the Christian spirit disappeared, and the same old selfish spirit took its place. This time it was not slavery and masters arrayed against each other, but clergy and nobility arrayed against the peasants. The oppressions were not less terrible, and the end not less awful. In the French revolution the vital question was whether the country could be redeemed, or whether the reign of blood and terror would lead to dissolution. It was the former. The oppressive nobility were dethroned and the not less oppressive clergy were gradually deprived of their power. Republican France has been redeemed, but only because its position has been changed in the matter of the relation of man to man.

At this time the world is looking with bated breath at the position of affairs in Russia, waiting for—they know not what. And why this gregarious strain? It is the same old story. A corrupt, cruel and conscienceless nobility facing a down trodden, wronged and semi-barbarous peasantry. The corruption and overbearing injustice of the nobility in Russia must change, or Russia can have no real place. Likewise the semi-barbarous cruelty of the peasants and other Russian citizens, as shown in the slaughter of the Jews, must change, or Russia is not in a position to enjoy a free government.

If we examine all these countries we find that the condition may be reduced to one statement, "Man vs. Man." Certain it is that great world movements cannot be influenced by single individuals in limited spheres of influence. It is equally certain that every man has about him a little world which he can control and influence for good or for evil, just as a potentate can influence and shape an entire nation.

How does this apply to a limited sphere? No better illustration can be given than that of our earlier settlements. Take for example the early days of Salem, or Bethabara, or Bethania. These were able leaders, yet this leadership was never exercised so as to crush or depress the laboring man. There were skilled workmen in all trades and able men in all professions, yet no one workman formed a "trust," and crushed under his fellow workman. Nay, rather by interested consideration of the rights of others the industrial development had a diversified list of enterprises which was possibly greater than at the present day when the community is twenty times as large as it was then.

So too there was not that gulf separating one from the other; the "mistress" did not patronize the "servant," nor did the "employer" look upon the "laboring man" as a mere chattel, as is the case with many of the great financial heads in our land, who have built up their power upon the wreck and ruin which they have brought on their fellow men, and who will withstand perhaps a thousand, or even ten thousand men, in order to restrict the output and increase the price of a staple article without for a moment considering the consequent suffering in the families of the laborers. There were no "corners" in grain and cotton and iron in the minds of those men.

Happiness reigned in this community, and happiness will reign in every home, every community, every land, where the spirit of the man of Galilee is found, and where the proposition "Man vs. Man" receives the decision of mutual fairness and consideration.

And while you and I, dear reader, may not be able to influence the destinies of Russia, nor correct the evils of the beef trust, nor shape "standard oil," we can answer the question as to the true relation of man to man by showing a Christ-like spirit in our actions; and in our dealings with those about us we can show kindness and consideration; in so doing we will gain happiness in this life and treasures in the life to come.
THE CONSECRATED LIFE

(Sermon delivered by the Rev. F. W. Grabm, Bethel, N. C.)

Yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God. Romans 6:13.

Whatever line of occupation one may be following, the great thing of all is to live right. We are going to consider the underlying principle of the true life.

No one is fully acquainted with the condition of another; not one knows himself as he ought; but God knows us all; we want to be honest with ourselves and him as we look at his standard of correct living and hold that aside of our way of doing.

Our text tells us that we are to yield ourselves unto God. Here we have consecration. We all know from experience how every one prizes his individuality. From observation we can see how this quality leads people into a great variety of ways which they choose for themselves. That man is a free agent, we know from the Bible. Speaking of the ways that people take because of the power of choice, the prophet says, "We have turned every one to his own way." However man may impose upon his fellow-man, God gives to every one the right to choose for himself. A person's will is the force abundantly satisfied with his lot. Of strong manhood and womanhood, the real article with ourselves. That man is a free agent and to carry the consequences according to his own position, in some way professing his love for God, is so easy to do nothing toward God, and that exalts it to its highest capacity. Following in the direction indicated in the text, he finds what he wants, for it ends in God-Yield yourselves unto God. What can be higher? The act of yielding must come as a voluntary one from the individual. This is the beautiful offering of consecration. In this act we have more than an empty idea. It is an expression of gratitude overflowing in a life of honest service in response to God, who has given himself for us; it is a definite and determined act taken for Christ, where we acknowledge that we are never so free as when we let him make the choice for us, and we therefore declare ourselves fully on his side.

Man can take no higher ground than to place himself without reserve in the hand of his Creator, and be abundantly satisfied with his lot.

What the mode of consecration may be is not essential in every case. However, it is good for one to declare himself in some definite way for Christ and his cause—joining the church, partaking in the communion, identifying himself with Christian people, engaging in religious work, perhaps leading the way in some good cause; actually telling his position, in some way professing before people that he is under a last- ing vow to belong wholly to the Lord. Then let his life prove his profession, and we have a real case of consecration.

1. The text says that we must yield ourselves unto God as living subjects; yield yourselves unto God as those that are alive from the dead. This we may call a living consecration, as opposed to a dead profession.

The best commentary on this clause is the passage in the book of Romans reading, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The ruling thought in this part of the text, is that what God asks of us is the very best that we as living creatures can offer him. After the son of God gave his life for man, an offering of nothing but dead works from a soul but little more than dead is a mean return. About all that some people give to the world is the memorial of their mortal remains; the principal thing they do is to die; the difference which their death makes to the world is that before it had them as nuisances, and after they have gone away it feels the relief of their absence. If we regard it shamefully for man to live to the lust of the flesh, rendering no good to mankind, and at death presenting to them his dead body, without a breath, without a conscious being, we know that God asks of us the very sacrifice he requires, which is holiness. Animals who have no conscience and who are without the light of reason, are presented to God as an ornament, or to be put as a plaything into the hands of a child; but the man who goes into the field, or the woman who goes about her household duties requires the example of the best that we may give at all seasons.

The chief element in the living sacrifice, is holiness. Animals under the old dispensation had to be without blemish. What a striking figure for us! Yet how much that our souls lack, is offered in present to God. Since he is so particular about what is offered to him, it must grieve him exceedingly to look upon lives that people, claiming to be his own, are presenting to him. How about the hypocrite? The man whose measure of honesty, like a thin shell, must be touched very cautiously. One not nearly as pure as he is counted? Him whose conscience gives him a long range along certain lines? That one who drinks, or curses, or does a hundred things at his own pleasure? A long list of people, actual members of the church and claiming to be righteous, yet doing what is bad and knowing it!

If as rational creatures, we wish to offer to God the sacrifice that is acceptable to him, it must be of the kind that his word points out, the holy sacrifice of those who are giving him the best as living people. We first live right when, having risen out of the death of sin into newness of life, we continue to renew this life by constantly giving out to him of the best that is in us, and all the time receiving fresh supplies of grace from him.

3. The text bids us offer our members as instruments of righteousness unto God. This teaches what we are to consecrate to him. Sometimes we see nice imitations in miniature form of useful implements, or pieces of machinery. That is very good as far as it goes, but it does not go far. For instance, the likeness of a farming utensil, or some pieces of household or kitchen furniture will be so very well to be kept as an ornament, or to be put as a plaything into the hands of a child; but the man who goes into the field to work, or the woman who goes about her household duties requires the article with which to carry on the work.

Now the lesson is this. God does not care for us to present to him, some complimentary gift suggestive of ourselves. He cannot use us as ornaments or toys. He must have our real selves if the work that he has laid out for us is to be done. Therefore his word says with emphasis, yield your members as instruments of righteousness unto God.

By members we understand all parts of the body, every faculty of the mind, and all that goes to constitute us as beings created by God for his glory. In the sacred temple of the Jews, there were the exterior part, the holy place within, and the innermost and most sacred place of all, the Holy of Holies. With each of us, the natural body answers to the exterior, or the porch of the temple; the understanding and heart form the holy place; and the soul is the innermost shrine; thus the whole man represents the temple. Such figure the Scripture uses: "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are allowed to when we regard ourselves in this light, a new brightness is shed over our lives;
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

every part of us rises into importance; we find a noble purpose in living.

Our bodies, lusts and appetites and passions are to be jealously guarded against all such defiling influences. As we try to keep our homes clean and fit for our abode, so we are to preserve this temple of God in good condition that his Spirit may work in it. The Lord has so graciously arranged that nothing low or degrading needs to be done by his people. Even when the body toils for supporting itself, in that labor it can and ought to be working for the glory of God. Besides the proper care of the body as a sacred trust, we should endeavor to keep it in pristine condition to insure the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

When it comes to the real exercise of the bodily parts for the cause of the Lord, if that body actually has the Spirit dwelling within, hands, feet, eyes, ears and all parts are consecrated, and ready for service.

We go into the inner part and find the understanding and heart wonderfully endowed for serving a great God. We are approaching the true man. The human mind is a marvelous thing. When it soars out toward God and he enters and illuminates that part of ourselves, and the body is guided by the divine counsel operating on the heart and understanding, then man, the creature is coming back into the image of the Creator. Who can estimate the good to be accomplished through consecrated thoughts?

When we come to the innermost part of man—that heart of hearts, the sacred shrine where the holiest nature abides, where the soul exists, we feel that we are treading on holy ground and must proceed carefully. Here is something too great for us to grasp. We know that here is the deepest part of man, if he is a Spirit-born child of God, the glory of the Lord shines; in this part man realizes the secret of his presence, whom to know is life eternal, and bliss beyond compare. When the soul, that inmost part, is committed to God with the strong consent of the heart and understanding, and sought is desired for the body but for it to be the instrument of righteousness unto God; then we have consecration of the finest quality.

There is no such thing as this temple of the Lord remaining empty as a consecrated object. Christ teaches this in the case of the unclean spirit that went out of a man, and on returning and finding his former place empty, took seven other spirits more wicked than himself and dwelt there, so making the last state of the man worse than the first. There is great danger in leaving this temple empty, for evil spirits are always ready to enter and pollute it. From the awful depth of vileness and misery caused by the presence of evil in the body, the Scripture with one bound of thought ascends to the greatest height of purity and blessedness possible in this life, giving as a safe-guard against evil, and a requisite for consecrated service, the simple command, "be filled with the Spirit."

The only life worth living is the one that is entirely devoted to God. "Take my life and let it be consecrated, Lord, to thee!" is the song which takes place in the heart of every one that truly lives. If any one would learn the secret of the happiest living, let him get the spirit of that song. We receive all the fullness of God when we give our all to him.

Who Invented the Telegraph?

Last month we gave part of a letter written for the Union Republican, and this week we continue the subject, and next month we will give the third of these interesting papers. Ploughboy writes:

When a child, I was told by my father that the electric telegraph was invented by a man named Junius Clemmons, who was born and brought up in Clemmonsville; and not by Morse, as my school teaching would have me believe; but that Morse had stolen Mr. Clemmons' ideas and appropriated them to his own honor and pecuniary benefit.

My father also told me that Mr. Clemmons was a lawyer and a very smart man, and that, the last he ever heard of him, he was living in Louisville, Ky.

As I grew older I would, from time to time, inquire of old people around Clemmonsville, about Mr. Clemmons and his claim to having invented the telegraph, but could never get anything more definite than what my father had told me, when a child.

As I saw Morse credited with being the inventor of the telegraph every time I saw anything about it in print, my father's story seemed to appeal to me more strongly, for he always told it to me in a way that impressed me that he knew what he was talking about.

The older I became, the stronger became the desire to know more of the Junius Clemmons, of whom my father had told me, and of his connection with the history of telegraphy. Often had I wondered if Mr. Clemmons left any offspring who could tell me what I wanted to know and how I could find them.

JUNIUS LYNCH CLEMMONS

AT THE AGE OF 93 YEARS.

The Republican of Dec. 7th, 1905, contained a long letter from J. L. Clemmons, Louisville, Ky., to the Lexington Dispatch, in which the writer told in the minutest detail, things that occurred in this section 75 years ago when he was a young man. The thought occurred to me: "Here is the man I have been looking for all my life," and so I at once wrote him a long letter.

At the same time I wrote Mr. A. H. Ellis, Editor of Old Timey Things, to know who this J. L. Clemmons, writing to the Dispatch, was and also what Mr. Ellis could tell me about Junius Clemmons and the telegraph. Mr. Ellis thought J. L. Clemmons was brother to Junius, who Mr. Ellis thought, died 23 years ago. Otherwise Mr. Ellis' story was pretty much the same as I had been told all along through life.

A few days after I received a letter from Mr. Ellis I received the following from Mr. Clemmons, dated Dec. 8th, 1905.

Dear Sir—I have just received your very welcome and interesting letter.

You suggest that I must be a very old man, and so I am being now in my 93rd year. I mention this as an excuse for my straggling penmanship, as my eye sight is very dim, not so much from old age however as from an accident by which they were injured a few years ago.

I remember your grandfather very well. He was an excellent gentleman and highly esteemed by all who knew him. I also knew his family who stood high in the community.

I remember the old mill and Hope Church. I often attended the church, especially on the days on which they distributed cake and coffee and had their ceremonies in the cemetery.

I have good reason to remember the old mill for it was there that I was drowned when a boy, just below the dam. With a companion who could swim a little, I trusted to a plank which slipped from under me and I sank under deep water. My companion gave the alarm and the miller ran along the dam, plunged into the water and by good luck, grabbed me by the hair and brought me to the shore. I had, however, sunk the third time and was pronounced dead. The man then took me by the heels and held me up head downwards so that the water ran out of my lungs and I was brought to life. I remember to this day the whole process of drowning for I was conscious to nearly the last when I lost all consciousness. I will, certainly, never forget that old mill.

I also remember the Cook family of which you speak. The old man was a wagon maker and I was often in his shop. He had a wonderful contrivance turning lathe of his own invention, which I very much admired. He died and left a widow with a large family, all of whom were highly respected.

I have read your account of the people of Clemmonsville and wish you great interest as I have not been in that village for 60 years.

My full name is Junius Lynch Clemmons. I was born December 2, 1833, in Clemmons, Rowan County. My father was Benzon Clemmons, a merchant.

I entered Randolph Maron College in 1832 and graduated in the Spring of 1836. I studied law with the late judge Richmond Pearson and commenced the practice in 1838 and continued the practice ever since, now 67 years, 13 years in Davidson county, N. C. and over 55 years, in Louisville, Ky., where I now live. I am the oldest lawyer at the Louisville bar and the Dean of the bar.

While attending lectures on chemistry I conceived the idea of com-
communicating intelligence through the electric current. I drew a diagram around the room of my college apartment, showing a wire supported by non-conducting brackets attached to poles, with galvanic batteries at each end and also a movable surface for the current to act upon; contented with my fellow students that the time would come when a man in Philadelphia would sit in his parlor and converse with his brother in New Orleans in an instant of time, and that the President of the United States and Emperor of Russia would do the same. I was only laughed at by my associates as a crank if not a lunatic.

I was only laughed at by my associates as a crank if not a lunatic.

The story as to how Morse got my ideas would be too long to insert in this letter, but will give it to you hereafter if you desire it. I am quite well.

Respectfully,
J. L. Clemmons

His letter next week will be, mainly, about how he was wronged out of the ideas and thus deprived of the honor that the world is justly due him to-day.

And now a word of caution in Mr. Clemmons behalf: Please don't go to piling letters in on him. Remember he is old; very old. Just be patient and it may be when you have read all his letters to me, he will have told the very thing you wanted to know.

PLUGHOVY.

CHIPS FROM HISTORIC TIMBER

BY MISS ADELAIDE L. FRIES

Notes from the historical sketch written by Traugott Bagge in 1783.

The Regulator Movement.

In the years 1769, 1770 and 1771 there was great unrest in North and South Carolina among people of the lower class. They thought, and sometimes not without reason, that the sheriff, lawyers, and officers of the courts took advantage of them, and did not do their duty; and, as there were always men who sought to stir up the mob and foment trouble, discontent of all kinds banded themselves together, called themselves "Regulators," and undertook to call the officials of the Provinces to account, and to force them to redress all imagined or real wrongs. To this end they appointed Committees, before whom suspected persons were summoned, and many were severely flogged in their imitations. Two of the Wachovia Brethren once fell into their hands in South Carolina, but suffered no hurt. The Regulator movement soon came to an end in South Carolina, but in North Carolina it raged more hotly and injudiciously. Parties often came to Bethabara, and disturbed the inhabitants with threats, etc. Once when the Brethren, upon request of the Government, sent two wagon loads of bread for the Militia, who had been ordered to assemble in Hillsboro, the Regulators were greatly displeased. They took every opportunity to show this, especially when a General of the Militia of Rowan County was held in Bethabara, Oct. 1770. Bethabara was certainly in great danger, but received special protection from the Most High. The day after the Muster some of them continued to make themselves very troublesome in the town, and one Brother was forcibly taken from his house to the inn, but after an hour's detention he was released unharmed, and the disturbers took their departure.

But in the spring of 1773 it was formally announced that their so-called Committee would visit Bethabara, and this occurred the following week. Their business concerned certain lands which had been forfeited by the negligence and incompetency of those who had first entered them in Lord Granville's Land Office. They had been bought by the Brethren because they joined Wachovia, and might be sold to others, and there was a desire to reclaim them for those who had had the first right to them but had failed to pay for and secure them at the proper time. The visit of the Committee was much dreaded, but it turned out well, for the people were ordered to carry their claims to court, and the Committee took a courteous leave of the Brethren.

When the Regulators heard that Governor Tryon, with a considerable number of Militia, was marching to suppress them, they at first scattered, because they had no proper organization or commanders with which to oppose them. Bethabara again felt the value of the divine protection for daily parties of them came into the town, especially to the inn and store, where they had to be supplied with food and drink, while their boasting and bluster were almost unbearable. Early in May, a few hundreds of them, though without a leader, attacked a General Wadde, who with some Militia, had posted himself on the north side of the Yadkin, intending to join Governor Tryon, and they succeeded in driving him some eleven or twelve miles south of the river. In Mecklenburg County two powder wagons were blown up by their confederates.

But when Governor Tryon hurried from the Yadkin against them he overthrew them utterly, May 1771, at Alamance in Guilford County, and those who were not killed or taken prisoner fled. Many of the fleeing passed through Bethabara, and among them Harmon Husbands, their political leader, though no one knew he was until after he had left. It was reported to Governor Tryon that the Brethren had helped Husbands to escape, as one could see by the large amount of provision claimed from Bethabara. But when two of the Brethren waited upon Governor Tryon at his camp, and denied the charge, the matter was dropped, yet Bethabara suffered much.

Then on June 4th, quite unexpectedly, a messenger came with word that the Governor and his army were marching to Bethabara, and would camp there. At noon he appeared, and took possession of Fockel's, now (1853) Oesterling's house, which had been cleared out for him. The army followed soon, and camped between the town and mill. The barn was used as a guardhouse, the great meadow was given up to the horses, and every one had plenty to do to care for this multitude of guests. This lasted from Tuesday to Sunday morning. The third day they celebrated as a festival, with parade, firing of cannon, and salutes, and our musicians made much music. The Governor was pleased with the order, and Bethabara passed safely through many experiences that might have done it much harm. Many of the Regulators were captured and brought in, others gave themselves up, and all thought it wise to take the oath of allegiance to the king before they were released. This took place under a shed where the laborers usually ate. The Brethren waited upon the Governor with an address, to which he replied most politely. Through this visit many people learned to know the Brethren, greatly to the Brethren's advantage later, for even the wilddest had seen that they were an order of industrious people, desiring the best welfare of the country. One and another who was more or less involved in the Regulator movement, came to Bethabara, and asked for the Brethren and asked for their intercession with Governor Tryon, and they had the opportunity to repay evil with good.

Two of the Wachovia Brethren, returning from the Yadkin, came unexpectedly into the midst of Tryon's army as it marched toward Bethabara. At first they were rather roughly handled, but having secured speech with the officer commanding the first division, he allowed them to pass unobserved.

About the same time a wagon, which had been sent from the Bethabara store to Charleston for supplies, fell into the hands of a company of men calling themselves Regulators, as they were passing from South into North Carolina. Their wagon was searched on the pretense that it contained powder and lead for the Government, and a few articles were stolen or damaged. However the Government had ordered no ammunition from the Brethren, and at any rate there was none to be bought in Charleston at that time, even if a special effort had been made to secure some for the regular customers of the store.

The North American Review devotes space to this article on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This article is a discussion of the manuscript discovered by Mr. G. J. Lehman in the Bethania archives. The North American Review claims that it is the best documentary evidence now in existence, and really changes the entire face of the matter. The writer claims that the situation has been so changed by the discovery of this manuscript that it places the burden of proof upon the opponents; henceforth they must face the necessity of showing why they claim that the Declaration of Independence was not made as claimed.

In other words this manuscript furnishes the documentary evidence which cannot be disputed. By the way, we could not but wonder that this discovery, which has attracted so much interest elsewhere, was not made more prominent in the published reports of the recent celebration at Charlotte.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
BY MRS. BENJ. PFEIFF.

The Little Pioneer's Ride.

"Whoo, Buck! Whoo, Bright!" called out Stephen Harris, plantation boy, and the glory, red oxen halted in the forest opening. "This shall be our dinner camp! to-day boys," said he. "See what a fine spot!"

The pair of stalwart lads, with rifles on their shoulders, who had been walking all the forenoon beside the big covered wagons, thought it was truly a fine spot, and began to make camp for dinner, untying the oxen and turning them out to graze, kindling a fire with dry twigs and moss and fetching water from the clear brook that rippled by.

Meanwhile children of all ages began to climb down from the wagon. There were five of them, five, healthy children. The youngest, Martha, was a little yellow-haired girl of three, the pet and pride of them all. They were rejoiced at the thought of running about and stretching their cramped limbs, and the forest echoed to their joyful voices. Last alighted was the mother, a brisk, cheerful woman, under whose good management a dinner was soon ready. Every day the camp dinner was like a picnic to this family who had been thirty days on their way from Connecticut to "The Ohio," where they hoped to find a fine farm and a good home.

The wagon, which had been their traveling house for a month, was well liked for comfort. The seats were built along the sides, and so contrived as to hook back at night. The bedding was tightly rolled up by day, was spread out on the wagon bottom. The cooking utensils were hung up on the sides, and a round box nailed on the side held the other useful articles. All of the cups, plates and spoons were of bright, unbreakable tin. Under the wagon stood the copper kettle, the most important of all the useful presents were received, and the occasion will be long and pleasantly remembered by all who saw the little Martha take her afternoon ride.---Little Folks.

Mr. W. C. Crist, Chief Sexton of the Home Church, celebrated his 50th anniversary July 26th. His birthday is on the 29th, but that being Sunday, a very enjoyable dinner at home was held on the 26th. Fully 200 friends and well wishers called during the evening, and were royally entertained. Many beautiful and useful presents were received, and the occasion will be long and pleasantly remembered by all who saw the little Martha take her afternoon ride.

The Chatham Manufacturing Co., of Elkin, N. C., will establish a blanket factory in Winston-Salem. The site chosen is near the former Davis School and on the line of the Mocksville Railroad. For years this firm has been doing a large business at Elkin, and their product goes to all portions of the world. The location of a factory here, backed by ample capital and experience, signifies much to the business world of the ever bustling, bustling Twin-City.

Rev. Paul Greider, pastor of the Moravian Church at Brooklyn, N. Y., filled the pulpit of the Home Church July 22d, and addressed the Sunday School in the afternoon. Brother Greider spent a portion of his boyhood days at Bethania, this county, where his father, at the time was pastor of the Bethania congregation. He therefore very naturally has a warm place in his heart for our people, as our people has for him. What wild animals might not lurk in the thickets! The very brook seemed to murmur of dangers—quickstands and treacherous water-holes.

"Baby! O baby!" called Mr. Harris, suddenly breaking into a sharp cry; and this time, in the anxious waiting pause of silence, a shrill little voice from the right under the wagon piped out, "Here! I'm!" And over the rustle of the great copper kettle popped Martha's golden head. Scrambling out, "Head over heels," she rushed into her mother's arms, as fresh and rosy from her sound afternoon nap as though she had been rocked in the donest cradle in the land.

There were praise and thanksgiving and laughter and tears, and the forest echoed to the glad shouts of the boys who could not otherwise express the joy and relief of their hearts. Then they climbed into the big wagon again, and this time each one made sure that little Martha was not missing.

In after years the energy and thrift of the Harris family brought them great prosperity. Broad acres and fruitful orchards and a beautiful home became theirs, but their most prized possession was the big copper kettle in which little pioneer Martha took her afternoon ride.---Little Folks.

P. W. MOCK

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WINSTON-SALEM

Composing a variety of topics, comments and suggestions.

Salem's new shoe factory is humming away in good earnest.

Mrs. Edward Rondthaler will spend the summer in Pennsylvania and in New England.

Salem Female Academy and College will open its 105th annual session September 10th.

Winston-Salem will soon have three hotels, viz.: Hotel Phoenix, the Winstonia and the Zinzendorf.

Mr. Sam Hage has charge at present of the Moravian graveyard, and his efforts to keep the sacred spot pretty and attractive, give general satisfaction.

The graduating class in the Theological Seminary this year numbered eight members. The names are as follows: Franke, Brennecke, Moses, Schulte, Gapp, Rominger, Stempel and Peper.

There are over 5,000 Moravians in the Southern Province. The names of at least 1,000 should be upon our subscription books. Will not every patron endeavor to send us another subscriber?

Our contributions to The Wachovia Moravian are hastily gathered and furnished the printer amid the press of regular duties, but if they interest and convey some information they fulfill their intended mission.

Fairview Sunday School picnicked at Rye Park July 12th, and East Salem Sunday School July 19th. The customary Moravian cake and coffee lovefeast was a pleasant feature at both occasions.

Rev. James E. Hall represented the Moravian Province at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Penn. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bertha Hall.

Brother E. A. Ebert with Mr. T. W. Hanes, have leased the Blowing Rock, N. C., Hotel. Brother Robert Lichenthaler will assist in the management.

This is a very popular resort for health and pleasure seekers.

The best wishes of THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN to the school. The creek will be spanned by a bridge or culvert just this side of the Fogle bottom while the train will reach the Union Passenger Station by tunneling the big fill of the Southern Railway West of the excelsior works.

In every community the older people are passing away and the younger generation are rapidly assuming the places of responsibility and trust. The same fact holds true in the church. Let us therefore be careful to train our children to be ready for these duties so that when they are called to take them up they may prove themselves worthy of their predecessors.

Quite recently Newbern, N. C., held a centennial celebration commemorating the first brick school house erected in North Carolina. The occasion was commendable but historically is incorrect.

The Boys' School House in Salem, now the Wachovia Historical Building, is built of brick, and was erected in 1790, just 12 years ahead of the Newbern structure, while the older portion of Salem Female Academy was erected in 1805, one year before the Newbern Temple of Knowledge. It is important, in printing history, to keep it straight.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

The Carnegie Library has been open three months and the records show that 3,000 books have been issued.

Calvary Church is justly proud of its Band, which under the direction of brother J. B. Groden, is showing marked proficiency.

Our neighbor town of Kernersville will soon begin work upon a $100,000 Graded School Building. No community can make a better investment.

Mr. J. E. Kavanaugh, of Atlanta, Ga., will conduct the new Hotel Zinzendorf in this city, which will be ready for business early in the fall.

It is gratifying to state that Winston-Salem leads the state in manufacturing lines, and in the value of manufactured products, increase in same, amount of capital invested and wages paid.

A number of foreigners, Swedes, Russians and Germans, have been imported to work in the Southern Chemical Works. Labor is scarce here and this experiment will be watched with interest.

The new County Home will be ready for occupancy about October. The building and appointments will be a credit to our people in their effort to obey the injunction of the Lord, "Let every soul have its own always." 

Cpt. Geo. M. Mathis, once owner and editor of the Western Sentinel, Winston-Salem, died recently near Tyler Creek, Fl., aged 67 years. A wife and two sons survive.

He left here for the land of "orange blossoms" in 1885.

Geo. E. Nissen & Co., one of our most important South Side wagon manufacturing firms, have received their second order for wagons from Porto Rico. Winston-Salem products of skill and industry find their way to all quarters of the globe.

A person should never get too old for Sunday School. Older children as well as parents often have this mistaken idea. Our little ones learn much by example and the attendance by their elders upon these Sunday gatherings would make lasting impressions upon their minds.

This department occupies considerable space in The Wachovia Moravian. It is earnestly desired to have short items of news from all portions of the Province and if our friends and readers will so favor us we will cheerfully "cut out our clothes" to accommodate their favors.

This is election year in the political world and we have often thought that if the members of churches would exert the same interest and enthusiasm for spiritual and numerical results what a harvest would be constantly gathered for the churches here, and the Master's storehouse above.

The Moravian Church is small in numbers it therefore behooves every member to be a zealous factor in stimulating our little Zion to greater efforts in the future than in the past. We should be like one family; each interested in the others spiritual welfare and temporal happiness, and our passing through life to the home above will be a pleasant pathway strewn with life's most beautiful flowers, sweet already with eternal fragrance.

The $35,000 conditional gift of Mr. Carnegie to Salem Female Academy and College, should interest every Moravian and friend of this venerable institution of learning. To secure the $35,000 it is necessary to raise $75,000. Of this latter amount some $20,000 has been raised. It will require much effort to secure the gift but the good that it will do should stimulate every earnest endeavor and liberal contributions.

The choirs of our Moravian Churches are doing a faithful voluntary service. It often requires much sacrifice of time and other important duties to meet these requirements, and our congregations cannot too highly appreciate the spirit's activity and the music rendered. It also furnishes an example to others who have as much time and opportunity, but contribute very little if any effort to any particular line of church work.

G. H. Rouns.

DEATHS

In Salem, July 16th, Mr. H. W. Shore, in his 75th year.

New Philadelphia, June 26, 1906. Miss Eyda Jones, age 83 years, 3 months and 18 days.

In Greensboro, July 22d, Mr. Ida Tate, daughter of Mrs. Anetta Smith, Salem.

Winston, July 22d, Mr. John Strupe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephram Strupe, Salem.

Near Friedberg, July 24th, Mr. Hester Anderson, aged 22 years.

INFANT BAPTISMS

Bethesda June 24, 1906. Fred Franklin, infant son of Samuel A., and sister Nancy Jones. (m. n.) Bodenhamer.

Thelma Lucetta, infant daughter of brother Charlie and sister Lucetta Bodenhamer, (m. n.) Vogler.

MARRIED

Near Salem, June 30th, Dr. William T. Whitsett to Miss Carrie Brewer.

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PHONE 450.
NEWs OF THE WORLD.

RUSSIA.—The month has witnessed a continuation of startling developments in the case of Russian political affairs. The Duma, or Russian Congress, continued to display a bold and independent position over against the Czar and the imperial party, and accordingly the Czar took advantage of his authority and dissolved the legislative body. The step was sudden, and seemed to be unexpected, even in central Russia. What the results will be cannot be estimated at this time. The members now in the Duma have, in a number of instances, removed to the neighboring country of Finland, where it is proposed to set up a new legislature, or rather we should say will continue the sessions begun in St. Petersburg. This is claimed to be so much like the famous “tennis court assembly” during the period of the French Revolution. Comparisons are always dangerous and cannot be made absolute. For example it is by no means certain that the conditions are the same in Russia as they were in France, hence it is not certain that the same bloody development will follow. Louis XVI was weak; possibly the Czar is not. The army in France was not true to the ruler; the Russian army may be true to the imperial ruler. Hence we cannot forecast the future.

It is stated that the Czar will try to capture the support and friendship of the masses by granting new and important privileges to the peasants and also to the Jews. This may have a marked effect.

A Russian statesman remarked to an American statesman some days ago that the Czar’s recent move was not a return of the nation to absolutism in government, but that merely meant to show that the recent Duma was not a true representative body, and hence should be replaced by a legislative assembly elected under more normal conditions.

Grave fears are expressed that strikes, bloodshed and violence will follow. This will certainly be the case, but to what extent the violence will go is an interesting question to the civilized world, and especially to poor Russia.

PACKING HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.—President Roosevelt has been active in the investigation into the alleged irregularities of various trusts and great corporations.

The charge against many of the railroads is that they discriminate in favor of large patrons in freight charges, thus carrying unjust-suffering and even disaster to smaller dealers and manufacturers. In some states heavy fines are being imposed upon guilty corporations.

Charges have also been made that the great packing houses of Chicago, Kansas City, and other cities have been guilty of many and terrible crimes. Some of the evil deeds placed to their account are as follows: That their slaughter houses are filthy and unsanitary, that diseased cattle are stolen and the meat placed upon the market; that partly decayed meat is “doctored” with acids so that color is restored and foul odors are removed, and the deadly material is then worked up into canned meats.

Great public interest was aroused and it is believed that the strong hand of the law will enable the government to reduce the evils connected with this great source of food supply.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.

Newest—"Of course there is a great establishment. They’ve sticklers for system there; everything in its right place."

Cassidy—"Oh! Oi damn. Whin Oi wint thu there Oi seen a lot o’ red buckes marked ‘For five pence,’ an’ niss, there was washer in thim."

Marjorie, the little four-year old daughter of the minister, was confined to her room with a cold.

She wanted company. "I want to see my papa," she said.

"Papa’s busy," replied her mother.

But soon the little voice was raised again: "I want to see my papa ever so much. Please, mamma."

There was silence for a few moments and then the parishoner rose to a question of privilege:

"Mamma," she said, insistently, "I am a very sick woman, and I want to see my minister!"

And she saw him.

WEIGHT VS. SPEED.—A man went into the hotel and left his umbrella in the stand with a card bearing this inscription attached to it: "This umbrella belongs to a man who can deal a blow of 250 pounds weight. I shall be back in ten minutes." On returning to seek his property, he found in its place a card thus inscribed: "This card was left by a man who can run twelve miles an hour. I shall not return."

"I wonder how it is that men succeed who mind their own business." "Because there is so little opposition."

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WINSTON, N. C.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

VOLUME XX. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., AUGUST, 1906 NUMBER 167

The Wachovia Moravian
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

In these days when religious opportunities are abundant, let us be careful not to treat them carelessly.

"Come easy, go easy," is an old phrase and too often our religious Church a too often our religious Church a

"Come easy, go easy," is an old phrase and too often our religious Church a

Next year, at Hopewell Lutheran Church a few miles South of Winston-Salem, the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Sunday Schools in this State will be duly observed. In fact, this is conceded to be the first effort in Sunday School work in the United States and is therefore an event of considerable import.

The Wachovia Moravian congratulates its First Presbyterian Church friends in the completion and occupancy of their Caldwells Memorial Building, or Sunday School Annex, erected in memory of that sainted man of God and their former beloved pastor, Dr. R. E. Caldwell. Truly his work will long survive him.

From far off Central Africa we print a letter in this issue from Mrs. M. Van Calker, who with her husband, are laboring with zeal and efficiency among the people there. It will be remembered that the Home Church, Salem, is supporting these good people as its first direct missionaries in foreign fields and the letter therefore, is especially interesting.

Already vacation days are about over. The Boys' School opens August 27th, and the Academy and other institutions of learning will follow in quick succession. We trust our young people have spent their season of recreation profitably but is showed enough to have a representative with those who do. Hence, when away from home it behooves every individual to keep away from those things that detract and are apt to cause regret when once again the active duties of life have been resumed.

In this issue will be found a welcome letter from the Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, who from his direct connection with the Foreign Mission Board has visited many of the distant mission fields and hence brings our readers in actual touch with the work. We trust that our esteemed brother and zealous laborer in the Master's great harvest field, will favor us with more "glimpses" as time and opportunity afford.

LEST WE DREGSS.

The times are prosperous, in a business sense, and there is occasion for much thankfulness to Him who doeth all things well, for our material blessings. But with all let us not overlook the spiritual life, which too frequently grows lukewarm and indifferent under such conditions. In the "times that try men's souls," with panic and distress on every side, men and women are taught lessons of resignation and humility and brotherly love and "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind" and the church in general is strengthened and awakened as if from pleasant dreams. This need not be so if the people will let the material and spiritual go hand in hand at all times and not wait for adversity to make them touch elbow. The nation that forgets God will most surely pay the penalty. The ancient Jewish church exemplified this fact and we, to-day, should profit by their experience. If we do not our fate shall be like theirs, to our everlasting hurt, as a people and a nation.

VIEWS OF A CONVERTED JEW.

Rev. A. Lichenstein, a converted Jew, of St. Louis, Mo., paid Winston-Salem a visit since our last issue and discoursed in several of our churches. His theme was mainly "The Returning of the Jews to Jerusalem in Connection with the Second Coming of Christ." As a matter of interest to our readers we will present a few of his lines of thought. He said that the Jews know nothing of nor do they respect the New Testament, so that all argument to them must be made from the Old Testament and very graphically compared and combined the scriptural prophecy of the new covenant and then those of the old, in substance, as follows:

THE OLD

1. That the Jew would have a kingdom until "Shiloh" (the Messiah) should come.

2. That after the Messiah should come there would be no more prophets, for He would be the prophet.

3. That after the Messiah there would be no more temple, for He would be the temple.

4. That after the Messiah should come there would be no more priests, for He would be the great High Priest.

5. That the Messiah would come 490 years after the decree of restoration.

THE NEW

1. That after "Shiloh" did come the scepter departed from Judah.

2. That since Christ came there have been no more prophets.

3. That the temple was destroyed following the crucification of Christ.

4. That since Jesus Christ came the Jews have never had a priest.

5. That Jesus was born 490 years after the decree of restoration according to the angel Gabriel's announcement to Daniel.

He was firm in his conviction that the Jews would gather at Jerusalem, and that Christ's Second Coming would be to them as well as the Christians of all nations. Rev. Lichenstein was converted some 17 years ago and has been doing missionary work ever since and is endorsed by all the leading pastors and churches of St. Louis, where he makes his headquarters.

Every Sunday the Moravians pray in their Litany "Have mercy on thy ancient confessor, people, deliver them from their blindness." We can but hope that this prayer may be verified now in the dawning hours of this awakening from centuries of spiritual darkness.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

From Central East Africa

[The following letter was sent to Miss Louise Bahnson, Secretary of the Juvenile missionary society of the Moravian House Church Sunday School, and we take pleasure in printing it.]—Editor.

TABASA, CENTRAL EAST AFRICA,

June 11, 1906.

Dear Miss Bahnson:—Let me first thank you heartily for your kind letter of October 8th, which reached me in Cape Town on Nov. 21st, after having traversed South Africa twice. We were not at home at that time, so the letter was sent back to the West coast. And now on June 11th, the long expected box with the many nice things has arrived, and I can assure you that it caused great joy and sensation here at Tabasa. Please express very hearty thanks to all the young ladies, who contributed to the rich contents of the box, especially to the nice toys, dolls, books, etc., I put aside for Christmas, nobody has seen them yet besides me and Mr. Van Calker. But the dresses I show to everybody who comes to ask for me and you should see, how our girls admire them and to each one I say: Isalili? That means: what does it cost? (Isalili=money.) Today after my knitting class I showed the girls the dresses and there were constant exclamations to be heard, that is mine! In Kaffir eyes! We see like the people to pay something, according to their means; it is not good to let them have everything free of charge. Of course, I often give something away without payment but there must be a reason for it, either poverty, sickness in the family or so on. Our people are not poor, although they are without money sometimes for a long time. If my only child Hilda was here, I would be sure to buy for her also a dress, for I could not make her one as nice as those you sent. But she is far away in Germany. Of course she often long to see her and speak to her; she was so young when she left us and now she will soon be 14. But we have given her over in the Lord's care and keeping, and hope to find her again when we go to Germany again in a few years.

I do not feel very lonely, even when Mr. Van Calker is absent from home, sometimes for weeks; I am always very busy, for the whole day I come to me, heathens and Christians who want medicine or bring something which they wish to sell; then I have the choir practices, a knitting class (two afternoons in the week,) a Scripture Union; in the evening I write letters, I am fond of reading too, I have to make and mend our clothes and sometimes help the people make theirs; I have to visit the sick, etc., in short I always find the time shorter than I wish it to be.

Some of our Tabasa girls at Seman, Lovedale Engwali and All Saints: I am glad to say, that they always have very good reports in reference.

One of our Tabasa boys, who had been in a mission school in England, returned in time to reach England with the ship, and he wished to have more pupils like her. I have many nice things has arrived, I inquired after one of our girls who is in a school in England, she or he will take all the things in religious matters; that is because they receive such careful instruction. You know we have no Seminary of our own for girls, so they have to go to other denominations. One girl wrote to me the other day: "We Moravians hold together here, although we did not know each at all. We bow ourselves that we have one church and one bishop."

Some of your nice dresses and jackets will be worn by these girls. Is it not funny? First a young girl wore it at the Salem Academy in America, and now it is worn by a young Kaffir girl in a Training Institution in South Africa! Next Christmas you must think of us, not all poor, although they are within this life and the life hereafter. Like we shall think of you, when out money sometimes for a long time.

May the Lord our Savior, whom you wish to serve in your young days, bring back much blessing upon yourself, for he richly repays all we do or sacrifice for his sake, in this life and the life hereafter.

I am, yours very sincerely,

M. Van Calker.

CHIPS FROM HISTORIC TIMBER

BY MISS ADELAIDE L. FRY

Notes From Traskott Bagge's Historical Sketch

One cause of dissatisfaction in North Carolina in the years immediately preceding the Revolutionary War, was Gov. Martin's position regarding the Englishman's liability for debt. The Assembly held that if an Englishman owning property in the Colonies, owed an Act passed establishing Courts of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of criminal cases. Richard Caswell, afterward first Governor of North Carolina, presided over the first of these Courts held in Surry County.

Gov. Martin also gave much offense to the people by his assumption of almost royal state, though some, seeing his weakness, played upon his love of display, and secured offices and fees for themselves thereby.

With the beginning of 1775 the break between England and her Colonies became more pronounced. England declared certain American ports closed. The Colonies with one accord, resolved this, and referred to all British ships to enter any harbor, or if they did they might on no account land their cargo, and if they wished to reload before sailing for home they must throw the English wares overboard. An instance of this occurred in March, in Charleston, S. C. An English ship, came in with a cargo of salt, potatoes, and brick, and in order to load with rice for the return voyage her own sailors threw salt, potatoes, bricks into the water of the harbor. But so far as the salt was concerned this wanton destruction was not clear, for during the War salt became very scarce and very expensive. Many could procure none at all, but tried to use hickory ash instead, which made them hoarse, and even speechless. Others paid twelve or fifteen times as much as before the War, and then had to be content with a very poor quality. Salt works were quickly established along the coast in all the Colonies, those in North Carolina being by no means considerable, but they could not supply the demand. The Committees of Safety forbade the selling of salt to any except those who could show a token from the Committee, proving them good "Liberty Men," the token being a stag's tail wound in the hat instead of a cockade. The soldiers also wore this badge of independence. The Moravians, however, were able to buy salt in Clos Creek, without a token, but it was growing scarce by the end of 1775, and they were unable to sell it in.
their store for less than 14 shillings.

In the meantime the wags were sent from Wachovia to Cross Creek to buy salt and bring it to the stores at Bethania and Salem. It so happened that at the stores at Bethania and Salem, were sent from Wachovia to Cross Creek to buy salt and bring it to the stores at Bethania and Salem. At the end of 1777 from Charlestown to Pennsylvania and Maryland, the salt melted during the hot summer months.

The store at Salem on hand to supply the actual necessities of its customers, but that its price had increased and the value of paper money had decreased until it was rated at 90 cents.

Who Invented the Telegraph?

The third of Ploughboy's letters to the Union Republican, two of which have been previously published, is as follows:

In order that Mr. Clemmons’ letter may be the better understood, it will be necessary to print them in sections, interspersed with notes of explanation as to what brought about each particular section.

I was so impressed with the letter he wrote me that I had the boldness to ask him for his photograph in my reply to his first letter. His portrait now occupies a prominent place in our home. I also wrote him that Mr. Ellis was under the impression that he died 25 years ago.

Writing me under date of Dec. 25, 1895, he wrote, concerning the photograph:

JUNIUS LYTCH CLEMMONS
AT THE AGE OF 93 YEARS.

“In the same mail that carries this letter I send you my photograph in a separate package. It is the only one I have left and I wish you, after taking as many copies as you wish, to return me the original as I desire to retain one, at least, in the family. I have a dozen taken but so many have been demanded by my friends that I have only this one left.”

Speaking of Mr. Ellis and the mistake he was under with reference to Mr. Clemmons having died, Mr. Clemmons wrote:

“If you should see him give him my respects and tell him that I did not die 25 years ago nor at any other time. On the contrary I have not been put to bed by sickness for 70 years, have not had so much as a headache in 50 years, and have no disease or symptom of a disease from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet, though now in my 93rd year. My greatest trouble is my failure of eyesight caused by an accident a few years ago. I can see large objects and attend to business but cannot read this letter after I have written it.”

In reply to other inquiries Mr. Clemmons said: “I retired 5 or 6 years ago from the general practice of law but have been compelled to take a few cases now and then for the accommodation of old clients.”

“Having been absent from N. C., over 55 years no one living there now under 55 years of age can have any personal remembrance of me.”

Complying with my request to tell me all about his connection with the telegraph etc., he replied as follows:

“Your want to know about my connection with the Morse telegraph, I can, in this letter, answer you in a general way. Indeed the Science of electricity has so expanded and its wonders so developed in these modern days as to obliterate the humble origin of its early history 70 years ago.

“Franklin, by means of his kite had proven the identity of the electricity of the thunder cloud with the electricity produced by friction or the oxidation of metals. Volta, an Italian, had constructed the Voltaic pile, and Galvani had discovered the positive and negative poles but as late as 1832, no scientist had ever dreamed of the true nature and wonderful powers of that great element of nature.”

“In 1832 I was a student at Randolph Macon College, Va. In attending the lectures of Prof. London C. Garland on chemistry, I became very interested in the science of electricity, or of what little of it was known at that early day.

“The scientific world was speculating on the question as to how far an electric current could be sent over a wire. The experiments were being made on a coiled wire and the greatest distance was 27 miles, made by Dr. Jackson of Boston. I contended that if the wire was perfectly insulated and supported by a line of upright poles, its distance would be without limit, and to illustrate my idea, I drew with a lead pencil, a diagram around my room.

“Poles and wire alone, however, could not convey intelligence. All they could tell was that some one at the other end had connected the wire with the battery. There was but a single impulse and I and all the rest were confronted with the problem how to make it talk, and for a while both Europe and America were at work on that problem. I firmly believed I was the first to solve that problem. I said receive the current on a moving surface and the problem was solved. Get your moving surface from an independent clock work. To illustrate. Saturate a sheet of white paper in a solution of nitrate of silver and when dry, wrap it around a wooden roller and connect it with a common clock and bring it near the end of the wire while still in motion. Let the man at the other end of the wire close the circuit for an instant and it will be seen the electric current has made a black dot on the moving paper. Then let the man at the battery end of the wire connect again and hold the connection for a little while and it will be seen that the current has made a mark longer or shorter according to the time of the connection. You will then have two elements, a dot and a dash, out of which a telegraphic alphabet could be constructed by which any word in any language can be spelled. This only for illustration.

“I was laughed at and jeered by everybody for my crazy prophesies. So I concluded to submit my project to some electrician and having learned that one Page of Washington was one of national note, I concluded to consult him as to his opinion of my suggestion. I accordingly sent him a diagram of my proposed apparatus, with a statement of my views and requested him to let me know what he thought of it. He never gave me any answer. Being young and somewhat deficient, I took it for granted there was nothing in it and so I dropped the matter altogether and devoted myself exclusively to my College studies.

“Twelve years later when I had graduated from Randolph Macon and also from Transylvania University and was in full practice of the law at Lexington N. C., on opening my mail one morning I picked up the Washington Globe and the first thing that caught my eye was statement that Morse and Page, Partners, had asked Congress to grant them $15,000 to enable them to construct a line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore. I saw in a moment that Page had betrayed me and immediately wrote an open letter to the Globe charging him with having done so. He was thereby compelled to answer. He did so and
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

publicly admitted that he received my letter and diagram but said there was nothing in my project and threw it aside. I do not know how long he and Morse continued partners.

I had the Globe containing Page's letter of admission and a number of letters from fellow students verifying these statements, but while I was in the South during the civil war, my residence was occupied by federal officers and all my papers were used for kindling fires.

I wish to do justice to Mr. Morse by saying that he did more than any other one man in the world, in putting the idea of electric telegraph into practical operation. My connection was in theory only. His was in every sense a commission of patents and an electrician of national reputation. Page being a commissioner of patents, was forbidden by law from taking out a patent for himself and in 1837, issued one to his friend and partner, Morse.

I never knew either of them personally.

Respectfully,

J. L. CLEMSON.

A Letter From Rondthaler at Sea

My Dear Brother Clewell:—At this distance from you, twelve hundred miles out on the ocean. I cannot well distinguish between you as a dear friend, and as the Editor of The Wachovia Moravian, so I write to you, in both capacities.

Our good ship Italia is ploughing her way through a quiet ocean tonight. The swash of the waves is continually in my ears, and the ceaseless thud of the engines.

We left New York on Saturday July 7th, at 11 a.m. We had, said good-by to friends in Salem and in Bethlehem, and expected no farewells on the steamer, but Bro. Hermstedt, our New York German Missionary, was kind enough to come the long way to our distant dock, and wave his good-bye, in the crowd, at the end of the pier, as we moved out, on a beautiful cool, summer morning. Our ship was built for the great Italian emigrant trade, and carries but few cabin passengers. She is rated at something over 5000 tons and is a new and beautiful vessel, fresh, clean and modern in all her equipments,—the very best of her class. There are five separate decks, united by a narrow bridge from end to end. Two are in front of us, and two behind us. These are meant for the emigrants. Our deck, which is a long one, and has what may be called a roof-deck over it, is in the middle. Here the officers live and the few cabin passengers, as if they were on a comfortable island, with the great multitude of emigrants, like a sea, in front of them and behind them. There are only about a dozen of us passengers. We sit at two tables, in a little cozy dining room, and are cared for and treated as if we were in the parsonage; then a complimentary dinner is given by our captain. The whole thing is called for, which, in this case, was the forehold of the ship.

Our voyage is being made over calm seas and over a part of the ocean which is very empty, and yet almost every day there is something interesting to see. A sailing ship will heave in sight on the distant horizon, as a steamer will pass five or six miles away, going to New York, or we will catch up with the great four smoke steamers that are going our way, and in an hour or two leave it far behind and out of sight. The other day a ship signalled us to tell her that she wanted us to leave news of her at our first stopping place. The signal consists of differently colored flags, which raise a flag between the smoke stacks, and the other ships who would especially interest my was an island, one of the Azore

...
Lord Kelvin's perfect devices, to keep the compass true, and to sound the bottom of the ocean, when near shore, down to the depth of one hundred fathoms.

The officers are Scotchmen, accustomed to the sea from the childhood, quiet, steady men, and the sailors are Italians, men of family, sailing for years with the Anchor Line.

So far human foresight and preparation goes, on the great deep. But what gives the Christian traveler the greatest confidence is the thought that he belongs to One, whose the sea is as well as the land, and whose everlasting arm is beneath the vessel which to-night is ploughing her way through the dark and lonesome deep. Yesterday we saw little birds flying just above the waves, and our Saviour has made the birds to be the emblems of the heavenly Father's care over his children, keeping them safe by sea as by land, keeping his fatherly hand over them everywhere. It is now 'three bells,' p.m., as the ship gives a great heave in the roughened sea, so let me commend my readers to the same Heavenly Care, as their affectionate brother, Edward Rondthaler.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
BY MISS BISSE PFORR

A Small Hero

He did not know he was a hero, but I think he was, and perhaps after you have read this little story you will agree with me.

He was a square-shouldered little boy, who lived on our street. His mother was quite troubled because he had such mannish ways before he was fairly out of his babyhood. He had a pair of blue overalls, such as nice boys on our street wore when they played in the dirt, and when those were on he had a funny way of taking long steps and standing with his feet far apart, as if he were about as tall as his father.

Half a dozen other Tom Thumbs, who also wore overalls and took long steps, chose Charlie for their leader. Instead of calling them Kenneth, Willie and Joe, our Charlie used their last name—Knox, Robinson, Clarke, and so on—while they called him Mac Arthur, or, still better, "Mac." He was happy when he could be "Mac" all day.

These dear little piggymies had a big foot-ball which some older brother had worn out, and they played it day after day, and kicked it so vigorously that usually the kicker fell backward into the dust, but that was taken as part of the game.

Charlie's mother used to say, "Charlie is a born leader. Oh, if I could only know he would be a good one!" I can tell you, boys, between ourselves, that ever so many mothers are thinking of that very thing.

Well, one day a little chap wandered in our street and began to play with Charlie and his "regiment"—for that is what he called the boys who followed his lead. I do not know what sort of parents or home this boy had, but somewhere he had taken lessons in evil, and before he had been with them a half-hour, he began to swear, taking the name of the great God in vain. Charlie stopped playing, and drew a long breath.

"Did you do that a purpose?" he asked.

"Yes, and I'll do it again," replied the boy from outside, as he did.

"Robinson!" cried Charlie, to his oldest follower.

"Here!" answered Willie, running to Charlie's side, while the rest of the boys followed.

"He swears," said the little captain standing very straight and pointing to the culprit, "and we don't play with boys that swear on this street."

"No, we don't; no, no!" they responded.

"What'll we do with Sullivan?"

"You can't do anything. I'll stay here if I'm a mind to," said the boy, kicking dust toward them.

"Not if you swear when the commandments say not to," answered Charlie.

"No, sir; not if you swear," echoed the others.

"And we don't want you if you've got bad words inside," added the leader.

"If I don't care; men say them on the street," said the defiant Sullivan.

But this regiment don't, and you can't play with us 'less you promise never to again."

The boy took up a stone to throw, but as he looked at the six determined little figures he dropped it and turned sulkily away.

"Tell your mother, and wash out your mouth with soap-suds," said Willie Robinson.

"And don't you come again till you're over it," added the captain, as if the dreadful habit were a corner, and then went on with their play.

But Charlie's mother, who sat beside an open window, could not see to set another stitch until she had wiped the tears from her eyes.

That was not "sorry" tears.—Sunday School Advocate.

Mrs. Lester Eford, of Florida, is spending some time with her father, Mr. Geo. Rights, Salem.

Mr. E. W. O'Hanlon, the enterprising druggist, laid the first brick on the new Masonic Temple.
Winston-Salem

Winchester opposition to Agents N.

Gen.

II :20 6:25"

Rocky Mount

We are pleased to welcome in our

The Civilian registers here, be organist at the Lutheran

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mr. C. A. Hege, of the Salem Iron

Works, is engaged in the erection of a hand-

try designed to be erected at Woodland

Cemetery, the new burying ground recently

purchased near Piedmont Park.

Miss Ivy Nicewong, of the Academy

musical faculty, will, in addition to her
duties here, be organist at the Lutheran

church in Charlotte, going to that city
every Saturday and returning Monday.

Salem Lodge No. 189 A. F. & A.

are contemplating the erection of a hand-

dome Masonic Temple in Salem, and will
doubtedly erect the same on Main Street,
in front of Landquist & Pfohl's Drug Store.

Taylor Bros., are enlarging their tobac-

co factory by a 42x80 foot addition,

and another story to their old building.
The Messrs. Taylor Bros., are good men

and their success in business means much

blessing to others.

Mr. C. A. Hege, of the Salem Iron

Works, has a luxuriant field of cotton just

south of his machine plant. This dem-

onstrates the fact that King Cotton and

Queen Tobacco, can be made profitable

comparisons among our diversified crops.

We are pleased to welcome in our

midst again the family of Mr. H. A.

Gierch, who have been residing for some
time at Scotland Neck, N. C. Mr.

Gierch is travelling for the Maline Knit-

ting Mill, and will make Salem his head-

quarters.

Our jovial friend, Mr. L. B. Breck-

enstine has a sewerage contract at Spencer,

N. C. It is under the supervision of

Mr. W. C. Wells. To dig the ditches

a machine is being used, which weights

20 tons and is equipped to cut 1,500

to 2,000 feet of 12 foot ditch a day,
equaling the work of about 500 men.

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Such an institution is calculated to do a

blessed work, and it is to be hoped that it

will be able to ride over the rough places

for will quite naturally present themselves

from time to time.

Send us a list of Moravians in your vicinity who are not taking

The Wachovia Moravian and we

would be pleased to mail them an

occasional sample copy. Address

such a letter or card to Mr. W. A.

Shore, W. Third St., Winston-Salem,

N. C., who will give such favors

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Both the Clemmons and Boys School

have issued neat and attractive catalogues,

while the Salem Female Academy and

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He will hold services one a month.

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Side when the next Legislature meets.

Hotel Zinzendorf will be ready

for occupancy about Oct. 1st.

Winston-Salem

Winchester opposition to Agents N.

Gen.

II :20 6:25"

Rocky Mount

We are pleased to welcome in our

The Civilian registers here, be organist at the Lutheran

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mr. C. A. Hege, of the Salem Iron

Works, is engaged in the erection of a hand-

try designed to be erected at Woodland

Cemetery, the new burying ground recently

purchased near Piedmont Park.

Miss Ivy Nicewong, of the Academy

musical faculty, will, in addition to her
duties here, be organist at the Lutheran

church in Charlotte, going to that city
every Saturday and returning Monday.

Salem Lodge No. 189 A. F. & A.

are contemplating the erection of a hand-

dome Masonic Temple in Salem, and will
doubtedly erect the same on Main Street,
in front of Landquist & Pfohl's Drug Store.

Taylor Bros., are enlarging their tobac-

co factory by a 42x80 foot addition,

and another story to their old building.
The Messrs. Taylor Bros., are good men

and their success in business means much

blessing to others.

Mr. C. A. Hege, of the Salem Iron

Works, has a luxuriant field of cotton just

south of his machine plant. This dem-

onstrates the fact that King Cotton and

Queen Tobacco, can be made profitable

comparisons among our diversified crops.

We are pleased to welcome in our

midst again the family of Mr. H. A.

Gierch, who have been residing for some
time at Scotland Neck, N. C. Mr.

Gierch is travelling for the Maline Knit-

ting Mill, and will make Salem his head-

quarters.

Our jovial friend, Mr. L. B. Breck-

enstine has a sewerage contract at Spencer,

N. C. It is under the supervision of

Mr. W. C. Wells. To dig the ditches

a machine is being used, which weights

20 tons and is equipped to cut 1,500

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New Philadelphia

It has been some time since the parsonage has been heard from. The movement has not ceased. The time of silence has been only a breathing spell between the first strong pull at getting up a subscription list and the one now at hand—

that of building. The soliciting committee found much encouragement, not only from members, but also friends, in good contributions of money, material, and work. The building committee, composed of the brethren: J. F. Burner, J. A. Slater, and J. P. Tresau, have worked with brave effort. On Wednesday, July 25th, a congregation council was held to make permanent arrangements for the building. The site was chosen, and a workman was engaged for beginning the house. In addition to the stack of lumber which has been standing on the ground for some time, one now sees a pile of brick and a well in the process of digging. In a short time the visitor will find the new building actually going up. We can see in this movement a sign of enlarging work for this congregation.

Bethania and Chapela

During the summer season the village of Bethania has felt at different times the absence of several of its people. In these days Mrs. M. E. Sides has returned from a trip to California.

We were pleased to have us for a few weeks in July, Rev. Paul M. Greider, from Brooklyn, N. Y., who came back to visit his sister in the place of his boyhood days. He preached once in Bethania, Mirzapur and Oliveit.

The Sunday Schools are in good working condition. The ice cream supper feature has been rather prominent, with good cash proceeds. At the last election at Mirzapur the brethren: Aquila M. Holton, Luther A. Spooner and John H. Keefer, were chosen for the committee at that place.

Providence

This congregation is showing encouraging signs of renewed life. The place is now regularly supplied with preaching on the Fourth Sunday of the month. It has been decided to take the four Provincial gatherings. Two have already been gathered with a good response from the people. The one for Foreign missions is brought up monthly in envelopes. Last year there was no communion. Two have been held so far this year; a third will be held in the fall. The celebration of First Day and Sunday, July 15th and 17th, was a great step forward. This was the Silver Anniversary of the consecration of the church building, the congregation being about 26 years old. During the quarter of a century of its life Providence has had its trials, but it has lived to take a thankful retrospect over the past years of its history, and now to look with reasonable hope for a long and brighter future. Love-feast was served on Saturday. The congregation has been supplied with love-feast cups for a number of years. The other necessary things were procured with some effort by the willing members. Coffee was made outdoors; the spirit within was good.

It was a happy coincidence that we had with us Rev. Paul M. Greider, pastor of the Moravian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., a son of Rev. E. P. Greider, who was one of the first ministers to serve the Providence people. Brother Greider gave us a bright and uplifting address.

On Sunday Brother James E. Hall, of the Provincial Elder’s Conference, preached the Anniversary sermon and held the communion. It is a matter of gratification to have Providence as another congregation in our Province to observe a congregation festival.

Calvary

During the recent hot weeks our little church continues active, regardless of the absence of both pastor and a number in the congregation.

Services have not been discontinued on account of our pastor’s absence, but Bros. Brennecke, Stempel, Holton and Hall have kindly lent us their aid, to help retain an interest, and have been very successful in holding together the congregation during the hot weeks. The evening services on Sunday, we saw fit to discontinue for a while, aside from this everything has progressed as usual.

We are now anxiously looking forward to the return of our beloved pastor and family, and trust he will return to us invigorated and renewed both physically and spiritually.

In the year 1806 our town-clock was improved by Mr. Lewis Eberhardt to strike the quarters. This same clock is still doing regular service at the Home Church.

INFANT BAPTISMS

New Philadelphia, June 24, 1906, Frankie Lucceta, infant daughter of brother Henry C., and sister Lucceta Harper, (m. n.) Crater.


DEATHS

In Salem, August 8th, Mr. Ephraim A. Stroope, aged about 60 years.

In Bethania, July 12th, Margie Lee, infant daughter of brother Edward, and sister Nora Conrad, aged 19 days.

Teachers and Students

Parents and Children

will find it to their advantage to

OPEN AN ACCOUNT IN THE

Savings Fund Department

OF THE WACHOVIA

Loan and Trust Co.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

A. C. Vogler & Son

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FURNITURE DEALERS

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INSURANCE

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Call on, or write to

H. W. FOLTZ,

He will save you money on your insurance

Office in Gray Block, WINSTON

PHONE 450.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men.

Teacher.—"Johnny, what happened on
July 4th, one hundred and thirty years
ago?"

Johnny.—I dunno, ma'am; I ain't but
ten.

"Do you think that the automobile will
displace the horse?" asked the conversa-
tional young woman as they drove along
in the moonlight.

"It will," answered the nervous young
man as he gazed down the road, "if it
ever hits him."

"Yes," said the son to his father, the
day after his return from college, "I am
taking fencing lessons."

"Good!" answered farmer Cornntoes.

"I aint said you was goin' to turn in an'
do something useful. What's your spe-
cialty going to be,—rail, stone or barbed
wire?"

"Well, sir," impulsively inquired the
girl's father, "what can I do for you?"

"Why, sir,—I called, sir," stammered
the timidity, "to see,—if you you
would assist to my marriage to your
daughter."

"Not a cent, sir! Not a cent!
Good-day."

Coulidn't Make The Dough.—A
young book-keeper who had not been
many years married, carefully laid down
a piece of bread the other night, and said
to his wife,—

"I wish you could make bread such as
mother used to make."

The young wife smiled and said in a
voice that did not tremble,—

"Well, John, I wish that you could
make the 'dough' that father used to make."

A laugh as silent as death fell so sud-
denly that John almost lost his breath, and
the bread and dough question hasn't come
up for family discussion since.

WHERE LIFE IS LONG.—Senator
Tillman and a colleague were dis-
cussing the question of the salu-
briuousness of the various sections of the
country. "Well," said Mr. Tillman,
"if the heathfulness of a region is
indicated by the mere longevity of
its inhabitants, then I think that
Asheville, North Carolina, must
have the palm." As an illustration
of how long-lived the people are
thereabouts, we Carolinians are fond
of telling this story:

A visitor from the North asked
an old gentleman where he was born
and how old he was. The old chap
replied: "I was born here in Ashe-
village, and am seventy years old."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Yankee, "as you
appear to be as hale and hearty as a
man of forty, I've no doubt you'll
live to a ripe old age. How old was
your father when he died?"

"Father dead," said the old man,
looking surprised, "Father isn't dead! He's upstairs putting grand-
father to bed!"

LIST OF BOOKS

Concerning Moravian History and
customs. These books can be obtained
through J. A. Lineback, corner Bank
and Main Streets, Shaffer's Drug Store;
Main Street, Winston-Salem, N. C., or
the Moravian Book concern, Bethlehem,
Penn.

"History of the Unitas Fratrum," De-
Schwinitz. A history of the Ancient Church.
A fine work, but out of print and very rare.

"History of the Moravian Church." Hamilton.
A history of the Renewed Church, and
with the Delachtchelwnest work makes a
complete history of the Moravian Church
from earliest days.

A Short History of the Moravian Church." Hutton.
A brief but very interesting history of
the Moravian Church. Should be in every
Sunday School Library.

"History of Wachovia," Clewell. Price
$2.00. A history of the Moravian settlement
in North Carolina, from 1733 to present time.

"Moravian Missions." Hamilton. A com-
plete history of the Missions of the Moravian
Church.

"Moravians in North Carolina," Reichel.
Out of print and very rare.

"Moravian Missions," Thompson. Twelve
lectures on the mission work of the Moravian
Church delivered before the Theological
Seminary, and also in Boston.

A full history of the large Bethlehem Mor-
avian Congregation and town.

"Forsyth County." Fries. Contains much
church history as well as a history of the
evolution of the country.

"The Moravian Manual." Delachtchelwnest,
revised by Hamilton. Doctrine and rules of
the Moravian Church.

"Funeral Ceremonies of the Unitas Fratrum
or Moravian Church." Fries History,
words and music of the funeral ceremonies
of the Moravian Church.

"Moravians in Georgia." Fries. An in-
teresting account of the early work of the
Moravian church in Georgia.

"Memorial Days." A history of the events
connected with the special days celebrated in
the Moravian church as festival days.

"Moravian History." 1724-1748 Reichel
"Old Landmarks." Hagan Faith and
Practice of the Moravian Church

"Moravian Text Books." Published each
year. Scripture selection for each day of the
year.

"The Barony of the Rose," Reid. A
story of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, with much
information regarding the Moravian church
history.

"Amid Greenland Snows," Page. Mis-
ion work in arctic scenes. Suitable for Sun-
day School Library.

"The Fall of Torgau." Davy. A strong
story of the struggle of the Labendor mision-
aries in the fight against the heathen dirty
Torgau. A good and strong Sunday School
Library book.

Other titles will be added to this list from
time to time.
In our list of books last month we mentioned that Schweinert's History of the Moravian Church was out of print. This is true of Life of David Zeisberger, but the history named above is sold at $2 and can be secured at the places indicated in the article.

**

The summer work of the Brethren Stempel and Brennecce has now come to a close, and they made many friends not only in Winston-Salem, but also throughout the Province. Bro. Brennecce returned to his home in Wisconsin, while Bro. Stempel may remain in North Carolina.

**

The visit of several distinguished political men to our state has been attended with great interest. Secretary Shaw spoke early in September, and while in the city visited Salem Academy and College and briefly addressed the pupils. Mr. Bryan drew a very large company the middle of the month.

**

A number of communications have been received from congregations, still not as many as we ought to receive. Pastors and members would feel the good results arising from a monthly letter to our paper. A little thought given to the matter a pleasant one, though the work will doubtless devolve upon the pastor.

**

The Wachovia Moravian acknowledges the kindness of Bro. George H. Rights in “getting out” our last issue. Bro. Rights is an experienced newspaper man, and never puts pen to paper without giving his readers something good. There is certainly an advantage in variety, and we hope Bro. Rights will at times feel called upon to occupy the editorial chair from time to time in the future.

**

The festival season in the various congregations is now over and the days of prayer and praise were days of blessing for the several classes. In Salem the open air service for the children could not be held on their festival day, nor on the Sunday following, but was on the evening of the day of the married people’s festival day. A beautiful illumination of Japanese lanterns made the campus of the Academy bright and attractive. The music was furnished by the Boys’ Band, and many hundreds of people formed the audience. Reports from the other congregations show that all through the Province the festival season was a very blessed one.

**

The several schools of the Province have begun the work of the year, with good prospects. The Salem Boys’ School, Clemmons School, and Salem Academy and College, all report a large attendance. Many of these young people are placed under the care of the church after having traveled long distances. Evidently the object is more than mere intellectual training. Those in charge of our schools should never forget the underlying idea of all Moravian schools, and that is the opportunity of doing good in character building and cultivation of the religious nature, as well as the development of the mind.

**

The statistics which were published in the text book January last show an increase for the Salem Congregation which is interesting. The total of the Salem Congregation, including all the changes in the town under the one Board of Elders and one Board of Trustees, is 195, grand total. This is a little in advance of the Bethlehem Congregation and its Chapels, the latter having 1955, grand total. The Salem Communicants are 131 less than the Bethlehem list. Another interesting comparison is that there is now only about 600 more members in the British Province than in the American Province South.

**

Simplified spelling is attracting much attention throughout the country. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given a liberal sum of money to further the work. President Roosevelt has issued an order to several departments at Washington, including the White House Officials, to use the simplified spelling. This has called forth wide spread interest. Whether the public will adopt these proposed changes in spelling remains to be seen. Some are already in frequent use, others may be an improvement, still others may not commend themselves. One of the marked alterations is the change of “ed” into “th.” Thus “addressed” to “addressth.” Phonetic spelling has its place. For example “through” becomes “thru,” and so on.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Two Glimpses at Work for Individual Souls in Mission Fields

(by Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton.)

EDITOR OF THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN—The great aim of Missions is to bring whole tribes to the feet of our Saviour and to establish the native Christian Church in each land. Yet souls must be won individually, whether through the agency of the missionary sent from the home church or of the men and women who are themselves the fruit of missionary effort. Two glimpses at the ways of work, afforded by recent letters, will interest readers of THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN.

Let us first climb up to Leh, probably the mission station at the highest altitude, among all Protestant missions—13,000 feet above sea level, well on towards twice the height of Mount Mitchell. It is known that the purpose of this mission of ours among the Western Himalayas was to carry the gospel to Tibet, the headquarters of Buddhism, but that entrance into that closed land was prohibited, so that our missionaries had to content themselves for the present with the effort to win Tibetan speaking people west of the border. Nor has the recent military campaign of Britain thus far resulted in the actual opening of the land to evangelization. Yet that ways are found of sending the good message to Lhasa itself, the following extracts from a letter of the Rev. H. Marx, one of our missionaries in Leh, in Kashmir, will render plain, whilst it is also made plain how tactful man uses every opportunity to become a fisher of men. He writes:

"In summer only a few Tibetans from Lhasa ever make any stay in Leh. They are afraid of the heat, for which, indeed, their high fur-lined boots and thick cloth cloaks are but ill adapted. In the late Autumn, however, before the passes have become snowed up, a large trading caravan always comes from Lhasa. The leader of the caravan is a rich merchant. Last winter we made his acquaintance. He called upon us one day and was very much pleased when we invited him and his servants into our room. Their astonishment at all the wonderful things to be seen on the walls, cupboards, etc., was unbounded. Each of the pictures was subjected to a close inspection, and an explanation demanded. This we gave very willingly, especially when we came to a picture of our Saviour talking to the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well.

We showed them photographs of Tibetans and their customs, and great was the childish joy with which they recognized many well known objects, and even persons whom they knew by name. The merchant would dearly have liked to see his own portrait, but for that day he did not venture to ask for it.

Some days after he came again this time really to have his photograph taken for the first time in his life.

We had the pleasure of seeing this friendly Tibetan at our house several times, and had opportunities of explaining why we had come to Leh and what it is that fills our hearts with joy. On one occasion we had lying on the table some large colored pictures, representing the sufferings and death of our Lord. My friends took them up and looked with wondering curiosity at the scenes pictured. Just at some hour the Lord had led Samuel, the Tibetan who teaches us the language, to our house, and, as he knows the Lhasse dialect, he was able to narrate the story of the Saviour's sufferings, and translate the few words of practical application which I added. Thus the heathen merchant saw and heard how Jesus had died for him on the cross, and how he too, might find peace, perfect peace, through faith in the crucified one.

I afterwards gave heartfelt thanks to God for this opportunity. May God guide the man from Lhasa to us again this winter, or clear the way for us to visit him! When the caravan left for Lhasa in the Spring he begged for a picture of the Sahib, and was delighted to see the Mem Sahib on it as well! He took the photograph with him to Lhasa, where he will show it to all his friends and relatives, and tell them of all that he saw among the Europeans in Leh. Over and over again he invited us to come to Lhasa, where everywhere would be pleased to see us. At parting he gave us a pretty little metal cup stand with a lid. From Dr. Shawe he had already received a Tibetan New Testament, and we gave him several tracts to take to his distant home.

May the word of the cross soon bring forth fruit in that stronghold of lamaism, though the way thither is still barred to the messengers of the Gospel. We would ask the friends at home to pray for this Lhasa merchant, that he may be soon able to tell his countrymen of his having found in Jesus "The one pearl of great price." The request, which the little paper, "At the Threshold" publishes with the letter of Brother Marx, will find a response in the hearts of many we are sure.

Our other incident, we take from a letter of Brother Newton Morris, of Quamwatla, in Nicaragua, himself a representative of that happily ever increasing class, our native born missionaries. Contrary to usual experience the class of catechumens, to whom he gave instruction last Spring, numbered a number who has passed the sixtieth milestone before becoming trophies of grace. He tells of one who had been a "vodka" or medicine man in his day, now quite a patriarch of the village in which he lived, in whose behalf many prayers had been made especially at the prayer meetings in Quamwatla. Even children remarked on the change in the old man's face as the light shone in his soul.

Then he writes: "Another candidate who gave much satisfaction, is a man who some years ago in a drunken fit had killed his brother. After his return from Bluefields jail he was in great fear. His own people were hard on him. His sins, he said, gave him no rest but followed him everywhere. He thought he would find peace in getting baptized; so he gave in his name in Dec. 1904. I told him he was an open enemy of man and God, and that mere baptism would afford him no help. When he heard of being at enmity with God he trembled. He said: "I am a poor sinner. Man is against me, and God is against me. What shall I do?" Up to within a few weeks of baptism he still feared that God would not allow of his being reconciled to Him. More clearly then atonement through the blood of Jesus was set before him. As at last he grasped reconciliation through Christ, he said: "I wish to be learning all the time." As through run he had become an ene-

Yes the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation in the case of everyone who believes, no matter what his race or past life. Wonderful are the triumphs of the cross in our own day.

Miss Ida V. Smith was born in Salem, N. C., June 20, 1857, and died in Greensboro, N. C., July 25, 1906, aged 49 years 1 month and 5 days.

She was married Oct. 7, 1878, to Wm. Tate and to them were born 6 children, five of whom are living, and one the eldest daughter Miss Annette Elizabeth, preceded her in death three years.

Mrs. Tate was a true Christian and a life long member of the Home Moravian Church excepting a residence of two years in Canada, during which time she was a member of the Baptist Church. She had been an invalid for ten years or more, was a great sufferer, and death though at last was quite sudden came as a great relief and a welcome rest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS:

Salem Congregations $65 93
Oak Grove. $6 31

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS:

Salem Congregations $100 49
Providence. $2 25

$102 67

FOR LEPER HOSPITAL:

Juvenile Mission Society $20 00
JAS. T. LINEBACK, Moravian Mission Agent, Salem, N. C.
Governor Martin’s Troubles

On May 31, 1775, the Committee of Newbern and Craven County sent out a circular letter to all the Committees in the Province, and a copy of it came to Wachovia, addressed, "To the Inhabitants of the Moravian Towns in North Carolina." This letter called upon the people to follow their example, and take measures for the common safety and defense; it also made known an attempt on the part of Gov. Martin to form an organization among the people in favor of the King, and to get them to sign a paper to that effect. This plot had been discovered and failed. No such paper came into Wachovia, but the movement reached to its borders, for a certain Justice of the Peace posted a notice on the school-house at Friedberg calling upon all the inhabitants in the neighborhood to come and renew their oath of allegiance to the King. Some of the Moravians living near were minded to go to the woods to renounce the King, but they were warned in time from Salem, and went no further.

From the beginning of 1776 on there was no end to the reports that Gov. Martin had landed troops in North Carolina, and would march inland, but there was not a word of truth in it. The Provincial forces, without orders from their command- ers, roused Fort Johnston on the Cape Fear, in full view of the English war-ships, on one of which the Governor had taken refuge, and he apparently had no soldiers, for he simply lay still and did nothing except now and then send out his useless Proclamations.

In June the British fleet, which had been sent to South Carolina, attempted to land at Charleston, but was repulsed, little Fort Moultrie at the mouth of the harbor making a most gallant defense. This seems to have extinguished the last spark of Gov. Martin’s courage, and thereafter his name is wanting in the history of Carolina.

CHILDREN’S DEPARTMENT

BY MISS BENE PEYNE

The Hero of an Earthquake

It is a beautiful story which is told of an old man whose great deeds belong to Japanese history. His name was Hamaguchi, and his farm-house stood on the verge of a small plateau overlooking the sea. The plateau, mostly devoted to rice culture, was hemmed in on three sides by thickly wooded summits; and from the outer verge the land sloped down to the sea. Below were ninety thatched cottages and a temple that composed the village.

One Autumn evening Hamaguchi was looking down from his balcony on the preparations for some merrymaking in the hamlet below. All the villagers were out and he would have gone with them had he not been feeling less strong than usual. Suddenly there came an earthquake shock, not a strong one; but Hamaguchi, who had felt many before this, recognized its long, spongy motion. As the quaking ceased he fancied he looked toward the sea, and there he saw the strangest possible sight; it seemed to be running away from the land.

Apparently the whole village had noticed it, for the people stood still in wonderment; only Hamaguchi drew any conclusion from the phenomenon and guessed what the sea would do next. He called his little grandson, a lad of ten.

"Lada! Quick! Light me a torch!" the child kindled a pine torch and the old man hurried with it to the fields, where hundreds of rice stacks stood ready for trans- portation. One by one he lighted them in haste, and they caught like tinder, sending skyward masses of smoke and mingled in one cloudy whirl. Lada, astonibed and terrified, ran after his grandfather, weeping and calling, "Why? why? why?"

Hamaguchi did not answer; he thought only of four hundred lives in peril. He watched for the people, and in a moment they came swarming up from the village like ants.

And still the sea was fleeing toward the horizon. The first party of villagers arrived—a score of agile young peasants, who wanted to attack the fire at once; but Hamaguchi, stretching out both his arms, stopped them.

"Let it burn, lad!" he commanded, "Let it be. I want the whole village here."

The whole village came, mothers and children last of all drawn by concern and curiosity.

"Grandfather is mad! I am afraid of him," sobbed little Lada. "He set fire to the rice on purpose. I saw him do it.

"As for the rice," said Hamaguchi, "the child tells the truth, I set fire to it. Are all the people here?"

"All are here," was the answer.

"But we can not understand this thing."

"See!" cried the old man at the top of his voice, pointing to the open, "Say if I be mad!"

It was the returning sea, towering like a cliff and courting swifter than the kite. There was a shock heavier than thunder, as the colossal swell smote the shore with a foamburst like a blaze of sheet-lightning. And then a white horror of sea raved over the village.

It drew back, roaring and rushing out the land as it went. Twice, thrice, fire it struck the cliff, each time with lesser surges, and then it returned to its ancient stray root crawling madly in the water. They were dumb until Hamaguchi observed gently, "That was why I set fire to the rice."

He was now as poor as the poorest in the village, but he had saved four hundred lives.—Selected.

A New Gospel

The London Times’ correspondent reports the finding at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, in rubbish mounds, a large lot of fragments of manuscripts, of the first, second and later centuries, among them 45 lines of a lost Gospel. The subject is a visit of Jesus to the temple and the meeting with a Pharisee, who reproaches him with failure to perform the ceremonial of purification before entering that holy place. There is a dialogue in which the Pharisee goes into the details of ceremonies to be performed. Jesus, in reply, contrasts outward with inward purity. The incident recalls the passages in Matthew and Luke, but it is quite distinct from anything recorded in the Gospels as we now have them. The style is literary and cultivated, and the dialogue contains several words not found in the New Testament. Besides this fragment of a Gospel, there are fragments of Pindar, Epicles, Plato, Demosthenes, Isocrates, Lyfias, Sappho, Bacchylides, Sallust, a history of Greece and a commentary on Thucydides. There is hope of important finds of famous lost works before the excavations are concluded.—Baltimore Sun.
THE MORAVIANS IN LABRADOR

The Settlement in Labrador a Mission Church, Its Work Directecl from Saxony.

The first effort to found a mission in Labrador was made by a Dutch sea captain, Christian Erhardt, a member of the Moravian brotherhood, who, in July, 1752, landed at Cape Allik in the ship Hope and named the spot Hoffenthal (Hope-dale). The attempt cost him his life, for he was murdered by the Eskimos. Nothing daunted by his fate, other Moravians visited the coast, and amicable relations with the Eskimos having been gradually established, a mission station was built at Nain in 1771. This was followed, south of Nain and about thirty-five miles north of the first Hopedale at Cape Allik. There are now six Moravian mission stations on Labrador—Hopedale, the most southerly; Zoar, Nain, Okak, Hebron and Rama. The last named is not far from Cape Chudleigh, Hudson Bay. Snow falls there early in September, and the ice off the coast rarely breaks up before the middle of July. Except for one dog-sled mail in winter and the brief visit from the mission ships in summer, the stations north of Nain are completely cut off from civilization. At Hebron the gales are so fierce that no buildings more than a story high can withstand them.

The Moravian brotherhood is emphatically a mission church, its work being dependent upon the mission stations in Saxony. The mission on Labrador is supported by the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel in London, but the missionaries are appointed by the authorities at Herrenhut. A trade with the Eskimos is carried on at the mission stations, provisions, clothing, guns and ammunition being exchanged for furs, seal oil and salt fish; and the profits go to reimburse as far as they will the S. F. G. This seems a queer mixture of business and religion, and has called forth considerable criticism. No one, however, dislikes it more than the missionaries themselves.

But, even with the trade, the mission is not self-supporting. It has been charged that, as the Eskimos are dependent upon the mission stores for their supplies, they are virtually held in slavery by the missionaries and that the latter are as keen traders as they are preachers. But these charges originate with persons who are themselves anxious to establish trade with the Eskimos. As a matter of fact, the poor Huskies would starve were it not for the mission stations; for they are proverbially impolite and friendly. I was in one little Eskimo hut, perhaps ten by fifteen, the proprietor of which boasted six large kerosene lamps, and had hung cards of brass buttons on the walls as we would hang pictures. Lamp and buttons had been purchased of a trading schooner at very high rates in exchange for the furs and fish the hunter had captured with great labor and no little danger, and this when he had no supply of provisions left in for the winter. Had he applied to the mission store for such useless articles, he would have been dissuaded from buying them.

That branch of the United Elder's Conference of the Moravian Church which has special charge of mission work has under its supervision the school for the training of missionaries and a school and home for missionaries' children. The latter is at Kellinwelcke, near Bautten, Saxony, and thither, at the age of seven, the children from the mission stations are sent. Here they receive instruction until their sixteenth year, and after that they are assisted in pursuing any special study for which they have shown aptitude.

Missionaries remain in harness until they conscientiously feel that they have become too infirm to be of further service; they are then retired on a pension. Each set of stations has its Superintendent, the head of the Labrador mission at Nain being also German consul. Most of the missionaries are German, though England is now contributing a few. The oldest missionary at each station is usually the Hausvater, and under him conferences are held in which the work is divided up among the "brothers." Much secular work falls to their share, for the stations are but lonely outposts. At Hopedale, for instance, one of the missionaries is in charge of the store, and also brews the light beer which is the only alcoholic beverage drunk at the station; and the missionary who officiates as principal of the Eskimo school is also the baker, and feeds the sheep and fowl. The wives take turn in cooking dinner and supper, which are "found" by the S. F. G., and are served at a common table. Then, which the mission must provide at their own expense, is partitioned in their own apartments.

The WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Bishop and Mrs. Rondthaler Return Home

One of the most touching and beautiful tributes of the love and esteem which are accorded to Bishop Rondthaler and his wife was evidenced on Saturday evening, when they returned from their protractedvisit away from home. Several intimate friends went to the station to meet the 8:30 train, and patiently waited for the delayed train, which was an hour behind time. When the Bishop and his wife stepped on the platform three carriages were at their disposal. Great was their surprise as well as pleasure, when driving up to their home a sea of happy faces greeted them. Very brilliantly had the homes on Church Street, the Academy, etc., been lighted for the occasion. From the street car line to the home hundreds of people were gathered, each reaching out a welcoming hand, while the Salem band struck up an inspiring strain and played in succession some beautiful pieces. A really royal welcome was given them which, being totally unexpected, was greatly appreciated.

The Bishop, who has been abroad for the past four months, reports a most delightful and enjoyable trip, though he encountered all kinds of weather during his absence, being on the road from his hunter had captured with great labor and no little danger, and this when he had no supply of provisions left in for the winter. Had he applied to the mission store for such useless articles, he would have been dissuaded from buying them.

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The death of Dr. Charles McIver, which occurred Sept. 17th, was a sad blow to the educational interests of the state. Dr. McIver died very suddenly on the special train which was bearing Mr. Bryan from Raleigh to Greensboro. He was a man prominent in educational affairs, an unceasing advocate of the common schools, and the founder of the great Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro. As a speaker he was gifted, as a worker he was tireless, as an organizer he was in the forefront of the public schools, and his whole life was devoted to the upbuilding of the cause of education in our commonwealth. His sudden death is a severe blow to the old North State which he loved so much.

The Month in Wachovia

Friedberg

Children's feast at Friedberg was celebrated on the third Sunday in August with a good number and an unusual interest manifested. There were two confessions which was unusual at Children's feast. This is some of the fruit of the Sunday School teachers.

Sister J. F. McCuiston is teacher of the infant class, and she has from twenty to twenty-five little boys and girls in her class. She always makes it interesting and instructive for her children and when the children get started to attend they are eager to go to class with Miss Crissa, as she little boy calls her.

The Friedberg Sunday School picnic was held on Saturday, Sept. 1st, at Friedberg. A good crowd of people gathered at the church and had a long table loaded with everything that was good to eat, and everybody seemed to enjoy the day fine.

Sister John Burkh has been very sick for some time, but we are glad to hear that she is getting very much better now.

Bro. John Foltz, one of our oldest members at Friedberg, has been very feeble for quite a while and is very feable now.

Sister Larety Spaugh, who has been staying with her nephew at Bethania for several years, came down to Bro. T. T. Spaugh's some time ago on a visit and on Saturday, Sept. 1st, she got a fall and bruised herself so that she has been confined to her bed, but am glad to hear that she is getting better. We hope she will be out in a few days.

Meadowland

On Wednesday night of August 15th a protracted meeting was started in the Moravian Church at Meadowland, which has been far reaching in the good work which has been accomplished. Almost one hundred professed faith in Jesus Christ, and the Christians in all the churches who attended these services which were in progress for three weeks were greatly strengthened. The pastor was assisted by Rev. and Mrs. Burdette two thoroughly consecrated Christian workers who are doing their time in this most excellent work. The Moravian Church has been given a new impetus with the 21 new members who have already joined, with a splendid opportunity of receiving several others.

Prayer brought the power which sent conviction to so many unconvinced souls.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

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Every afternoon promptly at 4 o'clock a few of us would meet together for earnest prayer and asked God to direct us in the night service and use us just as He saw fit.

At first Bro. and Sister Burdette, S. P. Tenh and I were the only ones who attended these 4 o'clock services, but as the meeting progressed others became more and more interested and the power became more and more manifest. Amongst the Sunday School children we first began to see the result of our labors; and then among the young ladies, and finally the young men became interested and a great many of them professed faith in Christ.

EDGAR A. HOLTON.

Christ Church
The summer months are usually considered a time when little activity in church affairs need be expected. But the young people of our congregation, on their own initiative, have made it otherwise with us. The young ladies, the young men and the children have all alike been busy.

As a result of this activity we have a flight of splendid granite steps at the main entrance to the church which adds much to the church's outward appearance and which will be a lasting memorial to the zeal of our very live Junior Endeavor Society. The total cost of the steps was $55, and, that the donors may always be remembered, there has been chiseled on the face of the middle step—"Junior Endeavorers—1906."
The young ladies and young men have been busy in fitting up their Sunday School rooms and we wish every reader of The Wachovia Moravian could see how well they have succeeded. The young ladies have a beautifully and comfortably furnished room, bright and attractive and one could almost envy them the privilege of their weekly hour's Bible study amid such surroundings. The young men have only begun their work, but predict that there will be nothing lacking in the comfort when they have finished.
The Sunday School was well looked after during the pastor's absence by Bro. L. A. Brien, who has for many years been our faithful Assistant Superintendent. Bro. Morris M. Morgan, our new Secretary, was so accustomed to clerical work that he seemed familiar with his duties from the beginning and we feel sure that that part of the work was never in better hands.

Our orchestra which was somewhat scattered during the vacation months is coming to itself again and soon we hope to add additional players, giving us a first class Sunday School orchestra.

WINSTON-SALEM

Composing a variety of topics, comments and suggestions

Get your neighbor Moravian to subscribe for The Wachovia Moravian.

An effort is on foot among the young men in Salem to reorganize the Salem Literary Society, which in years gone by yielded such an influence for good.

Forsyth County Fair dates are Oct. 2nd, 3rd and 4th. With careful oversight much good is resultant from these annual gatherings, but it is difficult to keep out that which tends to detract and demoralize.

Rev. J. B. Lineback, of Arkansas, has been visiting his brother, Mr. Edgar Lineback, near Bethania, this county. Brother Lineback was pastor of Friedberg prior to his departure to distant fields of labor.

The readers of The Wachovia Moravian will do well to patronize our advertisers when in need of anything in the various lines carried by them. They are wide awake business men and will give you a square deal.

The colored people of Salem and vicinity have organized a cornet band. Mr. Walter Crouse has been engaged as instructor. The band will be used in connection with services in the Colored Moravian Church.

Mr. Robah Beard recently returned from a sojourn in Africa and brings from the dark continent a baboon and a monkey, offering much interest and amusement to the little folks, as both of the animals are full of pranks and frolic.

WINSTON-SALEM

DEATHS
In Salem, Sept. 1st, Mr. James Reich, aged 71 years.
Jane Sides, wife of Bro. Eli Sides, age 74 years, 6 months and 6 days.
Caroline Fiske, age 68 years, 1 month and 15 days.

CHESTER ANDERSON, age 22 years, 1 month and 18 days.

INFANT BAPTISMS
Odel Foltz Craver, son of Lindsay and Lena Craver.
Viola Floyd, daughter of Joshua and Emma Floyd.
Margaret Louise Crouch, daughter of James and Ida Crouch.

MARRIED
Mr. Edward Raper to Miss May Shore.

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Salem Boys' School
SALEM, N. C.

T HIS SCHOOL is under the direct control of the Salem Congregational Church, for the education of Moravian boys and others who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The Course of Study prepares for active business or for College. Special attention is given to the Business Course, which has recently added shorthand and typewriting. Music and elocution may be taken at extra cost. Tuition, $1 to $3 per month.

J. F. BROWER, Headmaster.

Tooth Brushes

We have a new line of Tooth Brushes, which we can guarantee.

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DRUGGIST
Corner Liberty and Fourth Streets,
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Winston-Salem

Composing a variety of topics, comments and suggestions

Weather diaries will record an exceptionally wet summer.

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Many people don't give their income to the Lord and still less of their time.

Many amusements are akin to evil. Let us be careful where we draw the dividing line.

Mr. Frank Stockton is preparing to build a cozy home on the site of the former Pfohle and Stockton store, Main Street.

If attending prayer meeting were a ticket to the celestial city, few men would gain admission within the pearly gates.

The colored people announce their annual Fair at Pendleton Park, Sept. 26, 27 and 28th. There are 133 premiums offered.

The scenery along the straight and narrow path is less attractive than that bordering on the broad road leading elsewhere.

The Church Band has been giving some enjoyable open air concerts at night from the roof of the Boys School Building. The music is heard quite a distance and is duly appreciated.

A very flourishing Christian Endeavor Society has recently been organized by the younger people of the Home Church. A lawn social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Oomsley recently, was much enjoyed by the members.

Mr. Joseph Miller, a young man from the Midway section of Davidson County, was fatally injured on the Southern Railway, this city, Sept. 3rd. He was an employer of the road and was caught between the tender of an engine and a car.

We welcome the Elkin Woolen Mills that will soon be removed to Winston-Salem. This is an old and successful business here, having been started by the late F. H. Fries about the year 1849 and is still in operation by the firm of F. & H. Fries. The new plant will be located near the former Davis School site.

A very successful revival has just closed at the Mayodan Moravian Church. Pastor Edgar Holton was assisted by Rev. and Mrs. Sandleton of Florida and Messrs. C. E. Crist and E. H. Stockton, of this city. Some 90 professions are reported.

We are pleased to note that the Union Republican, of this city, is waging war upon obscene pictures that appear upon the bill boards of the Twin-City. The protest is commendable and those who set in high places should legislate such immoral displays out of existence.

The upper portion of the Academy Memorial Hall has been finished and will be used this session by the music department. The new pipe organ will later be installed and in due time the entire building will be completed to the credit of the Academy, the community and the State.

The schools of the Twin-City have opened under very favorable auspices. At the Academy some 400 were registered; at the Winston-Graded Schools, 1,026; at West Salem Public School, 170; East Salem Public School, 60. The Primary Schools also show increased attendance.

The ministers of the Twin-City were favored with passes to John Robinson’s show which recently exhibited here. Few if any attended although a Methodist minister is said to travel with the show and preach to the employees every Sunday. He should find it also an excellent field for missionary work among those who attend.

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6. Our Patrons are Assured that no exorbitant prices will be charged on the better grade of goods. From the least expensive to the better grade of merchandise, the same comparative low price level is absolutely maintained.

7. Promptness in Service is our constant aim. Celerity in the waiting on of customers, in the delivery of goods and the rectifying of errors. The watchword of this establishment is quick and efficient service.

8. Courteous Treatment of all customers by all in our employ is all insisted upon. It is a courtesy which must accompany every transaction from the smallest to the largest and must extend from the counter to the office.

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It is on these foundations that we propose to establish a house which will grow in good name and take its place upon the Highest Pinnacle of popular favor—a store which will be a credit to this City and State, ranking with the best Stores of the South.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Letter From Bishop Rondthaler at Son

Dear Brother Clewell:—I am writ-
ing to you again, under circumstan-
ces so different from those of home-
that I am disposed to pinch myself now and then to feel whether I am the same person I used to be. Just now I am sitting on a rock, under a couple of pretty evergreens through their green framing, as through a window, I catch an occasional glimpse of pure fields of everlasting snow, which seem to touch the cloudless blue of the sky. My ears are full of the roar of the stream that flows almost at my feet, coming from the glacier, only an eighth of a mile away. The water is gray as glacier water always is and cold as ice.

It is good that I have my son with me for many reasons, and among the rest, because we divide the labor of things. He climbs the heights and I look at things from below. Just now he is somewhere about or upon the glacier a couple hundred feet above me. I don’t go with him on these great cliffs. If I did, I might fare as the man of something like my age, whom he met yesterday while he was scaling the Piz Languard. 10,000 feet high the last mile and a half of which is often steeper than the Salem Church-roof. He met this unhappy climber as a table. I sat on a hatch-bench, on Pantresina yesterday, for half an hour watching the hacks, stages and carriages go by in a perpetual stream, and not a poor horse in the lot. I was interested in seeing two four horse stages meet, on a very narrow road, where they could not pass each other. There was no cursing or even loud talking. The drivers quietly helped each other, lifting the heavy wheels of the one stage on the bank, and then things went on all right.

There are the Engadiners, who still speak a kind of Latin among themselves. They were cut off from the world for centuries, but now a railroad of vast cost has been opened into their country, and the whole world seems to be coming to see what is one of the grandest lands on the face of the earth.

With kind regards to all your readers,

Affectionately yours,

Edward Rondthaler.

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Letter From Bishop Rondthaler at Son

Dear Brother Clewell:—I am writ-
ing to you again, under circumstan-
ces so different from those of home-
that I am disposed to pinch myself now and then to feel whether I am the same person I used to be. Just now I am sitting on a rock, under a couple of pretty evergreens through their green framing, as through a window, I catch an occasional glimpse of pure fields of everlasting snow, which seem to touch the cloudless blue of the sky. My ears are full of the roar of the stream that flows almost at my feet, coming from the glacier, only an eighth of a mile away. The water is gray as glacier water always is and cold as ice.

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With kind regards to all your readers,

Affectionately yours,

Edward Rondthaler.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The past weeks have been weeks of sorrow and unrest in various parts of the world. In South America an earthquake visited the country of Chile, doing damage to Valparaiso, Santiago and other places, which in point of loss of life and destruction of property was little short of the recent terrible earthquake in California. Not only was the loss of life and of property a sad feature of this awful calamity, but the sufferings of the homeless, starving people almost equaled the sorrows of the first terrible visitation.

A revolution has been begun in Cuba, which has as its object the overthrow of the present government. The efforts have gained some power, and the revolutionists have caused great alarm to the authorities in Havana. The United States has not interfered up to the present time, but it is possible that the protection of American interests or the good of the island itself may call for such interference at any time. While no one away from the scene can judge fully as to the situation, the average thinker is impressed with the fact that revolution seems to be a weakness of Cuba. While all agreed that Spain was cruel and unjust while ruling Cuba, some claimed as at that time that the revolutionists were not all patriots, but that many were simply agitators. Now that freedom has been granted to Cuba, the fact that revolution continues seems to point out that the charge of agitation rather than patriotism is the correct view of the case, at least to some extent.

Russian affairs are not improving, at least as far as an outside observer can tell. It is possible that through all of the sorrow and suffering the country is making its way to a higher destiny; it may be that when the smoke of the conflict has disappeared beneficent results will appear, as has been the case in many national conflicts. But as matters now are, unrest and terror is everywhere. Insurrection is abroad in the army. The efforts have been suppressed thus far, in every instance, and the movements have been punished in a severe and terrible manner, by imprisonment and execution. Then too the terrible massacres of the Jews continue, and if the reports which come to us are true, the country cannot escape retribution. Entire towns and sections are attacked by the soldiers, or the latter permit the rabble to attack the Jews, and men, women and children are slain. Following this state of affairs it is not a matter of wonder that the assassins are abroad in the land, and that each week brings the news of the death of one high in authority. The number of the most active and powerful, and we may add the most cruel of these officials, have been slain by the anarchists.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.

Joseph Chamberlain tells this joke on himself, says the New York Times. He was the guest of honor at a dinner in Liverpool. The mayor had invited a distinguished company to hear him speak. For two hours they chatted over their food, and at last coffee was served. The mayor leaned over and touched his guest's elbow.

"Your Excellency" he asked, "shall we let the crowd enjoy itself a little longer, or had we better have your speech now?"

A Kansas man away from home received a dispatch from his wife saying:

"Come to see me at once, I am dying."

He took the train at once and reached home eight hours later. His wife received him joyfully. When he was able to speak, he asked her what she meant by sending such a message:

"I wanted to say that I was dying to see you," the woman explained, "but the man would only let me send ten words for a quarter."

At a Pan-American Conference, held in Washington, eighty-six Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in conclave. All these Bishops ranged themselves in a neat group on the street one day, and a photographer made a picture of them. Bishop Puffer stood in the rear of them. Near him, looking calm and staid, stood two news-boys.

The prelate heard one of the boys say:

"Hey, Jimmie, dis meetin of all dese parsons, what's it mean?"

The other boy replied:

"Oh, dey gets togedder wunst a year like dis to trade sermons."

The minister of a negro church of Richmond gave out a funeral notice one Sunday as follows:

"I have to announce to you, brenden and sisters, dat de funeral of de only survivin' son of de late Thomas Pinkers an' his widow, Martha Jane Pinkers, both deceased, will take place an' come to occurance on Tuesday next, at 12 m. noon precisely."

"An' I have to say, brenden and sisters, de contributions for carryin' out dat funeral will be in order an' acceptance, or else de funeral can't take place, exceptin' an' save only as a plain burial; fo' Samuel Pinkers has got jes' money enough to bury himself without any obsequious ceremonies, such as he deserves."

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The amount of money pledged by the Home Church for the support of Bishop and Mrs. Van Kalter, in east Africa, has been contributed in full and the further gifts for mission work which will be given by this congregation will be contributed to the cause of missions in general.

The approaching District Conference calls for more than ordinary interest on the part of our people. It is true that it is not a legislative body, but it is also true that it is a constructive assembly. The Conference differs from the Synod. The Synod makes laws which govern the church. It guards the constitution, it appoints executive boards, it safeguards funds. Hence a Synod is a cautious and deliberate body, upholding the church organisation and providing for the maintenance of the same.

The Conference is free and unrestrained. Its duty is to survey the field, consider the needs of the work, examine the successes and the failures, plan for new efforts and promote the same. The Conference is a place for enthusiasm; for earnest and energetic discussions; for devising new plans and methods; for free and energetic discussions; for denouncing the fact that each and every district conference do not practically work out in the succeeding years, as it was hoped that they would work out. On the other hand who will deny the fact that each and every such discussion strengthens the church work in many ways. The seeds of the Province appear; the successes are reported and encourage both ministers and laity, and at times new methods of work are launched at such gatherings, scarcely noticed perhaps, but which grow and increase, and from small beginnings become great moving principles for good.

To illustrate the remark we call attention to the organized Sunday School effort, which we believe received the impulse tending to its organized efforts from the District Conferences of the last twenty-five years. This was a clearly defined effort, an organized movement, and the Conference discussions did much to make the movement practical and successful. What is the result? At the end of a quarter of a century we find the numerical strength of the church doubled, and the number of church edifices greatly increased. Who will venture to deny that the Sunday School was a factor aiding in this growth and development, and that the Conference had its share in fostering and promoting the Sunday School movement?

At this time there are important questions presenting themselves. Questions which may be taken up in the free Conference discussions better perhaps than on the floor of Synod. Questions which may apparently be small and dim, but which twenty-five years hence may have developed into great movements which will have increased the numerical strength of the church, added to the working force and deepened the spiritual life. Shall we venture to suggest one or another of these possible topics?

The “diaspora” of the Province have often pleaded for attention. Not in written memorials nor in spoken appeals. Nevertheless the fact that we have members in considerable numbers in cities and towns of North Carolina has been noted time and again, and has always called forth marked interest. This true of Greensboro and Raleigh, of Asheville and Charlotte, as well as other places. Is it a duty to minister to them? Are there other souls in these growing communities waiting for us to minister to them? Will a larger church enable us to do larger work? Is there a better place to discuss such topics than the floor of Conference?

There then is the question of adding more men to our force of church workers. More men of the right kind, able and consecrated, means enlarged work. More men in the ministry would make it possible to do work in Greensboro, in Raleigh, in Charlotte, in Asheville and in other places. Activity abroad should

(Continued on page third.)
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

CHIPS FROM HISTORIC TIMBER

BY MISS MARGARET L. FEISS

(Notes from Traugott Bagge's historical sketch, written in 1783.)

The Committee at Newbern, already mentioned as having sent out a circular letter to all the Counties in North Carolina warning them against the plots of Governor Martin, did not stop with urging vigilance. It passed a resolution declaring that the British, by their attack on the Americans, had actually begun a war; it drew attention to the fact that other Provinces had enlisted 2500 men for defense of the country; it pointed out the danger that the general confusion would incite the negroes to rise in rebellion against their masters; and it called upon the men of North Carolina to organize themselves in military companies, with officers who should drill them twice a month, and with guards who should see to it that no arms or ammunition fell into the hands of negroes, or other disaffected parties.

On July 7, 1775, a messenger from Philadelphia reached Salem, bringing printed circular letters to Counties and towns in that part of the State, from Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and Richard Caswell, delegates from North Carolina to Congress. One of these circulars was addressed to Traugott Bagge. It encouraged the people to oppose all British measures, to carefully guard all stores of gunpowder, to arm themselves and drill, that they might be ready for resistance should it become necessary, and it closed with these words, "Oppose every effort of an arbitrary Minister, and by checking his licentiousness, preserve the liberty of the Constitution, and the honour of your Sovereign; look to the reigning Monarch of Britain as your rightfully and lawfully Sovereign; dare every danger and difficulty in support of this person, crown and dignity, and consider every man as a Traitor to this King, who infringing the rights of his American Subjects, attempted to invade those glorious revolution principles which placed him on the throne, and must preserve him there."

It was the fashion of the time to oppose the British government, and yet claim to recognize George III as King. So a Proclamation from Congress, June 12, 1775, appointing July 20th as a Fast Day, [it reached Wachovia too late to be observed], contained these words, "The country is called upon to beseech God to bless our rightful Sovereign, King George III, etc."

When active measures against the Tories were begun, and many suffered in person, reputation, and property, the warrants read, "Whereas N. & S. complaints that N. M. is a Tory, these are in his Majesty's Name to command you to bring him before me to be dealt with at the Circumstance shall be found."

As late as June, 1776, when several of the Moravians were cited to appear as witnesses at the next term of Superior Court, the bond of recognition read, "To his Majesty, etc., or to the Continental Congress.

In August, 1775, Captain Armstrong raised a company of volunteers, and went to Hillsborough to guard the deliberations of the Convention, or Provincial Congress there in session. This Congress ordered that several regiments of regular troops should be enlisted for service in the Continental Army; that every man in North Carolina should take an oath of fidelity to the Country; that Governor Martin's proclamation against their proceedings should be publicly burned by the hangman, etc. They also established a Provincial Council, for the State at large, and a Committee of Safety for each of the six Districts, that government might not be wanting during these times of confusion and uncertainty.

The attempt to enlist troops for the Continental Army succeeded well. [a] At first they were equipped only with hunting shirts and mocassins, many being furnished by the store and shops at Salem and Bethabara, and on Oct. 4th these new soldiers began to pass through Salem on their way to Salisbury. Companies of Minute Men were also organized among the militia. They were so called because of their pledge to leave everything at a minute's notice, and hasten to their place of rendezvous. Surry County had two companies of these Minute Men, ready for any need that might arise.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

BY MISS BESSIE PFORR

A True Squirrel Story

very little boy was playing in the broad front walk between the house and gate, but something seemed to disturb him, for now and then he stopped and looked up into the branches of the tall oak tree near by.

We sat on the porch watching the little fellow and at last called: "What is the matter, William?"

"Squirrel!" kept a-falling," said the little boy with a puzzled look.

We glanced up into the tree and there sat a beautiful squirrel cracking acorns and tossing the hulls fall to the ground. Calling the little boy to us we sat and watched Mrs. Squirrel as she enjoyed the first ripe nuts of the season.

Presently, with a whisk of her bushy tail (as much as to say, "This won't do for me, I must get to work"), she began to drop the acorns into the grass under the tree and then to come cautiously down, stopping now and then, with her head to one side, to look at us. Finally she reached the ground and hid them in the hedge, as she thought, went to work to bury all the acorns. With her fore-paws she scratched a little hole here and there for each acorn, pattering and pressing the soil on top.

For several days Mrs. Squirrel seemed unusually busy, putting a supply of acorns and going backwards and forwards from her oak tree to a large one on the opposite side of the yard. What kept her so busy there no one could tell, until a week or two later.

We were sitting again on the front porch on a September afternoon, trying to think that it was still summer, when we saw a passer-by looking intently at something in the yard.

There was Mrs. Squirrel carrying a soft, round ball of something in her mouth, it was a baby squirrel and the little white bushy tail, about three inches long, lay around Mama Squirrel's neck. We almost held our breath for fear of frightening her as we watched to see what she would do. Across the grass she went to the farthest oak tree, then up, up, up until she came to where a branch from the large grown tree met the one she was on. Down this she went, carrying her precious burden—then down the main trunk of the tree until hidden from view behind a large limb. We ran quickly out and were just in time to see Mrs. Squirrel disappear inside of a large hole.

In two minutes she was out again, without her baby, and retracing her steps up the main trunk of the tree, up the limb to the other tree, and then, instead of coming down to the ground, she took a short cut home by jumping to a little maple tree and from that to the branches of the home-tree across the walk. Far up the tree she went until she came to her nest, a great bunch of brown leaves it looked like, caught in the topmost branches. In a minute she was in the nest and out again with another soft, gray bundle in her mouth and another little white tail across her neck. She could not risk the short cut this time, but came carefully down the tree, across the walk and the grass on the other side, up the tallest tree and down to the hole in the middle tree, just as before.

We watched to see if she would come again.—Yes, there she came, jumping from limb to limb, back to the old nest, in and out again, and down the tree with another baby in her mouth. This time we did not see the little white tail and something seemed to be the matter, for every now and then she had to stop and with her fore paws give little Squirrel a pat and a push. Perhaps she had been in a hurry and had not taken good hold of her baby, or perhaps little Squirrel did not like to be carried so, for several times she stopped and with both paws gave him a spanking. At any rate, it took a little longer to make this trip and Mama Squirrel had to stoop to rear several times before she got her baby safe in the new home.

Once more she went back to the nest she had made so carefully beyond the reach of the boys' sling-shots and stones. Did she go and take a peep just to be sure that she had not left one of her little ones behind? I do not know. But we thought by the energetic whisks of her tail, as she stopped in the maple tree to rest, that she said: "There! I am so glad that is done and we are safely housed for the winter!"

That very night there was a sudden change in the weather and as we heard the wind blow we thought of the Heavenly Father's care for the least of his creatures, and how He had given to the little mother squirrel the instinct to know that it was time to seek a safe home for her little ones.
react and cause more activity at home. Enlargement of this kind cannot, in the very nature of things, be speedily accomplished nor can it be on a large scale. But if the work is to be done at all it must be discussed, the impressions must be made on mind and heart; one man will be added and then another, and at the end of a quarter of a century the results may be very marked. The beginning and the promotion of the work may nest themselves in enthusiastic discussion.

Again, means are needed to begin new enterprises and to support men. Not necessarily large sums. Still more men and enlarged scope calls for more means. Sitting in the Conference will be men who secure means for commercial enterprises and who will not fail to use their influence for carrying out the church's enterprises. Successful business men are usually busy men. It is an acknowledged fact that a business man must recognize the wisdom of a work before he will use his efforts to provide the means for the same. In his busy life it is probable that he will follow out the line of investigation needed to fully understand all that is contained in any proposed or possible enterprise? Suppose such a man is elected a delegate to the District Conference. He gives two days to this purpose. He hears discussions which contain the results of much thought and study on the part of others. He learns more in an hour than would come to him otherwise in a year. Hence the business man,—and we may add also the farmer, the minister, the laboring man,—are won for the cause, and the best interests of the same, whatever it may be, are thus promoted.

These three suggestions will show the importance of the Conference in connection with the future work of the Province. But it would evidently be wrong to leave the subject without calling attention to the need of spiritual power in connection with the District Conference. All plans, all efforts, all enlargements are in vain unless they are accompanied by the power of the Holy Spirit. Hence much prayer should precede the Conference and should also be made during the sessions of the gathering. Prayer should surround every resolution, and a deep spirituality should fill every heart.

If this is the manner of next month's Conference, then practical and blessed results will follow, whatever be the direction taken by the discussions, the plans and the resolutions. Let every church and every member pray earnestly for the presence of the Holy Spirit and the blessing of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Preaching Christ in a Ruined Royal Palace

By Dr. E. Shawe, Moravian Mission, Leh, from the Christian Herald.

FIRST of all, let me explain that there is now no reigning king of Ladak. Long ago, the empire of the L adak king was very extensive, reaching nearly to Shigartse, in Central Tibet. But gradually the power was lost, and the last reigning sovereign was d eposed sixty years ago, when Laday fell into the bands of the Maharaja of Jammu, and was formed into a province of the great Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The old L adak king was allowed to reside in a village in Ladak, and keep up a small display of royalty, though no actual power was his. The present "king," so-called, is the grandson of the one who lost his throne sixty years ago. He is a very shy, retiring man, and very much under the power of the lama. He usually lives in his castle at Stock, an ancient, dilapidated structure, near the left bank of the Indus, ten miles away from Leh, and only comes to Leh for religious festivals or on business.

When he was at Leh, one winter he called me one evening to attend him professionally and for a week or two I saw a good deal of him. I found that he had never seen our magic lantern, so I proposed to bring it up one day, and he cordially assented. A few days later, with my colleague, Rev. H. Marx, and two native Christians, I climbed up the steep, narrow street leading to the rock above Leh, on which the royal castle stands.

This castle, or palace, is a huge structure of ten stories or more, built by one of the most famous kings of Ladak, about 200 years ago. It is filled with dark rooms and darker passages, courtyards overlooked by latticed balconies, and over all a great flat roof, from which a magnificent view of the town and surrounding country can be obtained.

As we approached the door, by a very rough road indeed, we found it sheltered by a most curious porch. The pillars of the porch appeared at first to be large, fluted columns; but a closer inspection showed them to be made of a number of small trees, bound together with iron bands. Over the door are three carved monsters, which might represent lions or tigers, or some altogether fabulous animal. The central one is jointed and is moved by a chain, which is worked from inside the door. People tell how, in the old days, when distinguished visitors came to the castle, this creature was made to jump, should a visitor "order to scare away the beholder."

Entering, we ascended a dark passage by broken steps, and at last emerge on one of the lower roofs, from which a door leads into the royal apartment. Very few of the many rooms are in use now, the greater part of the building being empty and gradually falling into ruin. The room into which we enter is not spacious, according to our ideas of "presence chambers." It may be fifteen or twenty feet square. Two or three small windows let in a little light. In the centre is an iron stove, with a good fire, making the room comfortably warm. The floor is boarded, and on one side is a low dais, covered with cushions, on which the king and his young son recline. In one corner is the family altar, with its icons, sacred pictures and many implements of worship.

After the customary greetings, we set up our lantern, nailed a sheet on the opposite wall, and darkened the little light which crept through the narrow windows. Almost immediately a whispering sound was heard in the darkness behind us. The king's mother and daughter had come to see the Western wonders. The Laday, as a rule, do not seclude their women, but the royal ladies do not appear before European men, and when abroad cover the face with a veil, after the manner of Oriental women.

We began by showing pictures of the life of Christ, our native catechist explaining them. As the story proceeded, we heard occasional expressions of wonder and interest, and as it approached to climax in the crucifixion, one felt that the people were listening intensely, and we could hear the shuddering, indrawn breath of strained attention. The teacher explained the meaning of it all, and showed that all men need the Saviour Jesus. The Gospel of the King of kings has once more been preached to one of the kings of the earth, who know him not as their Lord. Pray that it may have sunk into good ground, and that this poor, helpless Tibetan ex-king may see that Christ is all powerful to save, and that the "Light of Asia" must pale before the Light of the World! ERNEST SHAWE

Leh, where the Moravian Mission of which Dr. Shawe is a member, has a station, is the capital of the Ladak province in Lesser Tibet. It is probably the highest mission station yet occupied by any of the messengers of the Gospel, being situated in the valley of the Indus, 11,000 feet above sea level, and between mountain ridges that reach an altitude of 21,000 feet. Leh has for long ages been a great mart for trade between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary. The Moravian Mission was established there in 1835, and is one of the most prominent in the empire of the Ladaki kings. The mission is conducted by the Moravian Missionaries, who have dedicated their lives to the work of spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ in this land.
At the recent Synod of the Second District formal announcement was made that Mr. Charles Binner of Lancaster, Pa., proposed to have erected at his cost a church for the new Home Mission Congregation at Rossmere, near Lancaster, on a lot purchased by him for this purpose.

The cost of the church together with the lot is to be about $8000.00 and the building is to be a memorial of a deceased daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Binner, Augusta Binner Tevis.

This very pleasing announcement was received with enthusiasm and the warm thanks of the Synod were immediately sent to the kind donor.—The Moravian, (Penn.)

An Association for the Study of the History of the Moravian Church.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the short article on page 252, which tells of the Association which is being formed for the Study of the History of the Moravian Church, and of the Magazine which it is proposed to issue. The Magazine, we are told, is intended to be a learned one. Its title will be Zeitschrift fuer Geschichte der Bruderundlage (Magazine for the History of the Brethren's Unity.) The first number will be published in January, 1907. We hope that some of the articles at any rate, may be translated into English, and printed in our British Fortnightly Magazine. The Magazine should supply a long-felt want, for, as the editor of the short article states, "Our history has not been a living thing to us. But it ought to interest us; we ought to study it for the sake of solving present-day problems, very similar to those our forefathers had to contend with. Our history should be a source of power to us, but not so, because we are unacquainted with it. Further scientific study of our history is the only means of attaining that place in Church History which our Church deserves." Our readers will notice the statement, that little notice has been taken of the Moravian Church because of the lack of historical study on our part. A full History of our Church is well worthy of being written, and we hope the promoters of the scheme will meet with the whole-hearted support of those in the various Provinces of our Church. The Agent of the Association is Mr. H. W. Shore, an aged and esteemed member and officer of the Home Church.

Bishop Rondthaler represented the Southern Provincial Conference at the Unity Board meeting, held in London, during the month of August. The delegates to this Board consisted of the following brethren: Bro. John Bau of the Mission Board, with Bishop Benjamin La Trobe as associated member; Bro. Willem Jacky of the German Unity's Board. Bro. H. Essex of the English Unity's Board; Bishop J. M. Levering of the American Unity, North, and Bishop Rondthaler of the American Unity, South.

The delegates were cordially welcomed in a Lovefeast held on Sunday, August 19th, in the old London Moravian Church. Their first business meeting was held on Monday, August 20th, when an address was delivered by Bishop La Trobe and prayer offered by Bishop Rondthaler. The last of the 15 sessions, presided over by Bishop Levering was held on Friday, August 24th. It was agreed at the Conference that the next General Synod should be held in Herrnhut, in 1909. It was also agreed that the Labrador Mission, formerly supported by the S. P. G. of London, which is no longer equal to the work, should be undertaken by the entire Unity.

During the summer very acceptable service was rendered in the Home Church by the recent theological graduates, Bro. Gerhard Brennecke and Bro. Edward S. Stempel. Bro. Brennecke has since entered as a student in the University of Wisconsin, preparatory to his call as a Medical Missionary.

On October 10th Rev. Edward S. Stempel, who had been ordained a Deacon on June 24th was called as Assistant to Bishop Rondthaler, in the charge of the Home Church of Salem Congregation.

The District Conference of the Southern Province has been called by the P. E. C. to meet at Kernelsville, N. C. on the 13th and 14th of November.

In the march of progress old landmarks are passing away. The old SHAFFER Potter Shop, a portion of which comprises the first house built in Salem, is being torn away. It was erected in 1766 and is remarkably well preserved considering its 140 years of service.

Our sympathies go out to brother Stempel, in the death of his brother, which occurred at his Wisconsin home Oct. 19th. He attended the last sad obsequies.
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Winston-Salem

Composing a variety of topics, comments and suggestions

The Boys' band is preparing for another of their enjoyable concerts.

During November Salem will deliberately commemorate two important anniversaries. The first is the settlement of Salem in 1766, and the second is the dedication of the Home Church in 1800.

Col. G. E. Webb announces himself as a candidate for Mayor of Winston on a dispensary platform. The saloon element and the prohibitionists are still to hear from. But there is plenty of time. The election is not until next May.

At present collections are being held in the Home Church for the Labrador Mission, for which there is great need as the recent Conference in London brought forth, owing to the fact that contributions for this work, outside of the Moravian Church, had fallen off and the Conference decided to assume the obligations rather than to neglect or even think of abandoning this field of labor and which so important denomination would take up. It is well to remember that the spirit of Moravian Mission effort has always been toward neglected quarters of the globe where the population is sparse and the numerical gain in consequence is small. Thus, many printing souls are saved which would otherwise be lost.

Salem has three triple homes that always command respect and admiration. We refer to the Widows' Home as its name implies; the Salem Home for the aged and indigent; and the Belo Home, where young and elderly ladies can abide with every comfort and convenience. Each institution fills a great need in its respective way and is proving a blessing in the privileges afforded. The Widows' Home is under the auspices of the Moravian Church. The Salem Home is maintained by an organization of zealous and charitably inclined ladies, while the Belo Home is a gift of the late Col. A. H. Belo to the ladies of Salem for the purpose of affording a neat and attractive home to ladies engaged in business at the barest cost of maintaining the property.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOR PROVINCIAL HOME MISSIONS:
Salem Congregation........ $174.73
FOR BOHEMIAN MISSIONS:
Bethadania........ $20.45
Pritzberg........ 9 37 $29.82
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS:
Salem Congregation....... $17.50
JAS. T. LINEBACK,
MORAVIAN MISSION AGENT,
Salem, N. C.

DEATH

In Salem, October 16th, Miss Hermenia Folz, aged 73 years.

MARRIED

In Salem, October 18th, Mr. C. F. Morster to Mrs. Ellie Cruse-Miller.

In Salem, September 26th, Mr. Walter Hege to Mrs. Blanche Thomas-Sunner.

In Salem, September 19th, Mr. Jacob S. Mock to Miss Agnes Saunders.

In Salem, September 26th, Mr. Hillary Church to Miss Elizabeth Hyre.

INFANT BAPTISMS

New Philadelphia, August 11, 1906, Mary May, infant daughter of brother A. F., and sister Lula M. Bodenhamer; (m. n.) Hebel.

In Salem, Regina Cuthbert Hege, son of Geo. O. and Ada Hege, (m. n.) Duggins.

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T HIS SCHOOL is under the direct control of the Salem Conference, for the education of Moravian boys and others who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. The Course of Study prepares for active business or for College. Special attention given to the Business Course, which has recently added shorthand and typewriting. Music and elocution may be taken at extra cost.

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WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

MAY 27, 1906

WINSTON-SALEM DIVISION

---

Bethania

To tell what one has done during the summer when he has not done anything is a little more than most people would care to undertake. Yet such is the order from the editor of THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN, and loyalty to the paper prohibits disobedience.

Throughout the season I have been going on my ordinary rounds. An outline map with a line starting at Bethania, going about four miles down Muddy Creek to Olivet Chapel, and leading back by the convict camp, or on another evening by Pleasant Ridge School House, would mark the road traveled for services on the first and third Sundays of the month at the places named. Another route, going about three miles up to Mirzap Chapel, then crossing several miles over a broken country to Alpha Chapel, and leading back to Bethania would take you to the three preaching places for the second Sunday. A line—by no means a straight one—extending seven miles to the south to New Philadelphia, then two miles to Bethesda Chapel takes you to the places for service on the fourth Sunday. Again starting at Bethania and going eastward six miles the line takes you to Providence, where preaching is held also on the fourth Sunday; for by the assistance of Bro. Mendenhall services can be held both at this place and at New Philadelphia on the same day. This has been my route of itinerary, through sunshine and rain, during the summer months, the same as all the rest of the year.

Several things have given the spice of variety. It was a great pleasure to take around with me in my buggy my cheerful friend of boyhood days, Rev. Paul M. Greider, pastor in Brooklyn, N. Y. Without getting off from home I could feel that the outside world was brought to me through him as he spoke of his varied experiences in the great metropolis and in the west.

Another thing that I recall is a bright spot in company with my relative, W. F. Grabs, at Pinnacle, where I preached in the Protestant Methodist Church. In connection with this visit—whether the main issue or a side issue of the visit I cannot tell—we took a trip to the Pilot Mountain and had the double experience of gathering huckleberries far up the mountain side and feeling the jar of the thunder while we were up near the clouds seeking shelter from the rain under an overarching rock on the side of the little pinnacle.

In company with a jovial brother Sunday School Superintendent I took a long drive over muddy roads to get to Pine Grove Sunday School picnic just in time not to miss dinner and in good time to enjoy the occasion, along with a number of the New Philadelphia people, with our good Methodist neighbors. The same pleasure was repeated at Bethesda and again at New Philadelphia. There remains yet another picnic, this time at Nissen Park, for which Bethania Sunday School is preparing. Ice cream sappers at Bethania, Mirzap, Alpha, and Pleasant Ridge have added their part to extra occasions. The concert given by the Bethania Alumnae Association of Salem Academy and College afforded a time of rare enjoyment for its high musical and literary tone.

Among the most solid things of the summer I must name the festival days. The congregation festivals at Bethania and Providence and the Thirteenth of August festivals at Bethania and New Philadelphia were memorable days of the season.

If I were not going beyond my limit in this paper I should like to tell about two visits made to the congregations of my former charge—Macedonia and Freidberg—where I found things looking bright and hopeful. My writing, however, has run its limits without much being said, as my summers work has passed without much being done. Yet I share with many of the readers in a world of hope of greater things yet to be done.

F. W. GRABS.

From the Ministers' Conference

In view of the approaching Provincial Conference, it is resolved by the Ministers' Conference, that the ministers of the Province exert themselves to make this Conference one of deep spirituality: that in their respective congregations they urge members to earnest prayer to this end: and that such delegates as shall be elected be requested to make any sacrifice needed and give the two full days to the cause of Christ and the Church.

The salary of Bishop Van Calker, the missionary sent out direct by the Home Church, has been raised and paid for the present year. His field of labor is South Africa. An interesting letter appeared in THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN from him a few months ago.

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A BROADCLOTH EXHIBIT

Broadcloths have been voted supreme in the seasonable list of fashionable fabrics. All are good, but the foreign weaves are beautiful beyond description, and the Meyers-Westbrook Company has never before attempted a showing so exhaustive. Brown is much in demand. The London smoke and mouse shades of gray are good. After a careful study this is the color table: All shades of blue, then wine tones, greens and browns, then grays and tans. The pastel tints are especially good for afternoon and evening wear.

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WINSTON-SALEM

Composing a variety of topics, comments and suggestions:

The first fruit visited this section Oct. 10th.

Hotel Zinzendorf, the pride of every citizen, has opened for business.

Both apple and chestnut crops in the mountain section are short this year.

Did you send in that additional subscriber to THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN?

Reports from Col. F. H. Fries announce gratifying improvement in health.

It is said that trains will be running on the Southbound Railroad within two years.

Greater Salem, have you ever thought of it will include South Side, Centerville, Happy Hill and Wachovia Heights.

Winston-Salem has ten passenger trains a day—quite a railroad center as the trains come and go in all directions of the community.

Brother Robert E. Grunert has erected a roomy green house on Poplar Street, and hopes to supply the demand for flowers and plants of all kinds this winter.

The summer and fall thus far has been exceptionally rainy and crops on the low lands are a failure while farmers have been able to save very little dry feed.

Forysth is a county, filled with business of every kind and yet, a woman, Mrs. E. J. Lawville, was the first to get a 1906 state and county tax receipt from Sheriff Alspaugh.

On Oct. 24th, at Grace Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., Rev. Henry Telet Cooke, Rector of St. Paul's Church, this city, was happily married to Miss Maude Snowden, of that city.

Few women attend prayer meeting, in all our city churches and less men. Business pursuits are pressing, and household duties are urgent, let us admit, but do not pass the hour night service should be given precedence.

Gold has been discovered near Thomasville, N. C. Years ago the late Samuel Shults washed enough of the precious metal from our local branches to make a watch key. A fortune may await us in our adjacent hills and hollows.

Send Dr. Clewell, the Editor, the news from the church and community where you worship. It is a desire to make THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN a medium of information for all sections of the Southern Province, and you, kind reader, can greatly assist us in the work.

The editor and contributors to THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN are doing what they can to make our little paper interesting. With increasing patronage greater things can be accomplished. Assist us all you can. The usefulness and influence of a good church paper is not easy to estimate.

Bishop Ronthaler gives his congregation glimpses of his recent trip to Europe from time to time, and they are always replete with interest and much enjoyed. The Bishop looks for hundreds of eyes on his extended journeys and has a very pleasant way of imparting the scenes and incidents along the way.

Several of the old Sycamore trees on the Salem Square have been removed. These trees were imported here many years ago. In our younger days they lined each side of Main Street from the Creek to a considerable distance up town. Like with people, having served their day, they pass away, and others take their place.

Brother Edgar Holton followed his successful Mayodan series of services by a meeting at the East Salem Church, which resulted in twenty-two persons making a profession of religion.

Elm Street Chapel came next and with the aid of Rev. and Mrs. Burdett, and the local Moravian ministers, a very gracious meeting has been held with much interest and a number of conversions.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, retired, as former Judge Advocate General of the U. S. Navy, has been given charge of the investigation of certain questions concerning the lands of the U. S. Naval Station at San Juan, P. R., he has sailed for that point, accompanied by his wife. Capt. Lemly is a Salem boy and the distinction he has gained is a credit to both himself and this community.

Capt. Geo. Pond and Miss Winifred Van Allen Webster were happily married at Steubenville, Ohio, recently and spent a portion of their honeymoon in Winston-Salem, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Bahnson. Capt. Pond, with his parents Lieutenant and Mrs. Lizzie Pond, have spent much of their time in Salem, and the relatives and friends of the family join in wishing the newly married couple a long and happy life.

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The past weeks have not witnessed marked developments of a general nature. There have been events of great interest transpiring in one or another portion of the world, but not of a character to mark a development of a world wide influence.

To Americans the affairs in Cuba have been of special interest. Some weeks ago an uprising occurred in Cuba, which had as its object the overthrow of the then existing government. At first readers of the papers believed that the movement was weak and would soon die out. But instead of losing power the revolution gained strength and could not be put down. The struggle was not a bloody one in the numbers slain, and the negotiations between the ruling powers and the insurgents presented the strange spectacle of a government willing to give the insurgents the most liberal terms, and of the insurgents demanding practically the whole power without having defeated the government forces.

Great interest centered in President Roosevelt and the position he would take in regard to the revolution. For a considerable time the President took no active measures. For a considerable time the President took no active measures. The President took no active measures. After some weeks the President sent vessels and soldiers to Cuba, assumed the reigns of government on that island, and the world waited to see the results.

Many foreign nations strongly advocated the retention of Cuba as a part of the United States, claiming that the Cubans had shown their inability to govern themselves.

The president of the United States and his cabinet thought differently, and after the affairs were thoroughly in hand with war vessels in the harbor and with marines in camp outside the city of Havana, a new Provisional President was chosen, as well as other officials, and Cuba was again started on its journey as a self-governing nation.

With November comes Thanksgiving Day, which President Roosevelt has set apart November 29th for the observation thereof. The Moravians always observe these occasions with special service, believing it a duty so to do, thus complying with the President's proclamation by a reverential return of thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.

A man riding through the mountains of Tennessee stopped one evening to water his horse before a little cabin, outside of which sat an old colored woman watching the antics of a couple of piccaninneys playing near by.

"Good evening, Aunty" she called. "Cute pair boys you've got. Your children?"

"Laws-a-massy! Deed, dem's mah daughteher's chilluns. Come hyah, you boys."

As the boys obeyed the summons the man inquired their names.

"Clah fo goodness, sab, dem chilluns is right smalt named!" said the old woman. "Ye see, mah daughteher's done got ligion long ago, an' named dese hyah boys right out de Bible, sab. Dis hyah one's named Apostol Paul, an' dis o'ddas called Epistle Peter."

AN EASY WAY TO STOP IT.—William Penn was once urging a man he knew to stop drinking to excess when the man suddenly asked:

"Can you tell me of an easy way to do it?"

"Yes," Penn replied readily, "it is just as easy as to open your hand, friend."

"Convince me of that," the man exclaimed, "and I will promise upon my honor to do as you tell me."

"Well, my friend," Penn answered, "whenever thou find's a glass of liquor in thine hand before the glass touches thy lips, open that hand and thee will never drink to excess again."

The man was so struck by the simplicity of the Quaker's advice that he followed it and was reformed.

A school teacher in a certain town had recited to her class the story of the land of the pilgrims, and when she had finished she told each pupil to try to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock. Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, then at once raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"

A member of the faculty at Yale tells of a student from the West who last year was "conditioned." It appears that his family were anxious as to the outcome, having telegraphed him for particulars, when he came up for examination. In reply the young man wired his father as follows:

"Exams. splendid. Professors enthusiastic. They wish for a second one in October."

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The Wachovia Moravian

VOLUME XX.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1906

NUMBER 170

The Wachovia Moravian

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Rev. John H. Clewell, Ph. D., Editor.
W. A. Shore, Business Manager.

Published monthly at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and devoted to the interests of the Moravian Church in the Southern Province of America, and the Church at large in civilized and in heathen lands.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church held at Kernersville, N. C., Nov. 13, 14, 1906.

Conference opened with Hymn and scripture reading by the pastor of the Kernersville congregation, Bro. Wenhold. Bishop Ronthaler led in Prayer. In a brief address Bro. Wenhold welcomed the delegates to the convention, and he sounded the keynote of the gathering by saying that it was the desire of all the delegates that it should be a conference in which spirituality should predominate. Bishop Ronthaler responded to the address of welcome in behalf of the delegates.

Conference was then organized by the election of Bishop Ronthaler President, Bro. Wenhold Vice-President, and the Brethren Stempel and Holton Secretaries. The credentials were then called for and the following delegates were accredited a seat and a vote in the conference.


Bethabara, D. T. Hine, Clemmons, Alex. Patterson, Henry Johnson.


Kernersville, Israel Kerners and J. F. Atkins.

Macedonia, Walter Butner and John Sheek.


Moravia, S. J. Hutton and Frank Elliot.

Mt. Bethel, Andrew Bondurant.


Salem, Fairview, J. M. Commins, H. C. Snyder.

Ex-officio Members, Provincial Elders' Conference, Edward Ronthaler, J. E. Hall and J. W. Fries.


Provincial Secretary, J. T. Lineback.

The entertainment committee was appointed and consisted of the following brethren: C. H. Wenhold, Percy Kerners and Edward Stempel.

Moved by J. F. McCuiston, seconded by H. A. Pohl to make the conference sermon the first order of business of the second session. Carried.

Report of the Publication Committee was then read and discussion followed. The report as originally read was as follows:

"To the Provincial Conference:

"For the information of the conference it is necessary to state that our committee was appointed some two years ago or more, from the Home Church membership, with a view to aiding a special effort of church extension work, which having never fully materialized, we were placed directly in charge of The Wachovia Moravian, our church paper, which at that time was in a very precarious condition, being about $400 in debt. With personal effort and with the aid of friends these obligations have been cancelled up to the time that Mr. W. A. Shore, the present publisher took charge, some seven months since, and while we are not sure that it will prove self supporting, with due effort on the part of the publication committee and the publisher, our church paper seems to be in a fair way to "weel its own row" than ever before. With these few introductory remarks allow us as a committee to make the following suggestions:

"1st. That we consider The Wachovia Moravian an indispensable factor for good in the Southern Province, and hope some day to see it a weekly instead of a monthly visitor to our homes.

"2nd. That as all religious denominations have a publication committee, that the same be established, or rather continued under the above name, whose duty it shall be to report annually to each conference.

"3rd. That this committee be appointed annually by the conference and have charge of the publication of The Wachovia Moravian and such other Church literature as the conference may determine.

"4th. That the conference appoint or continue an editor each year, which thus far has been filled cheerfully and acceptably by Dr. J. H. Clewell, without compensation and he will doubtless be willing to continue this very important feature of church work.

"5th. That the conference each year appoint, consider and endorse a publisher, which at present is being filled by Bro. W. A. Shore in a very creditable manner and under a written contract until about next April.

(Continued on fourth page.)
MISSION SERMON

Delivered by Mr. Gerhardt Brennecke

WATERtown, Wis., in the Home Church, Salem, N. C., Sept., 1906.

Text—"Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Isa. 6:8.

Human personality is at once the most wonderful and the most powerful fact of human life, but the man who does not acknowledge its source and its purpose fails to realize both the wonder or the power of it. Human personality, the embodiment of a soul in a human body, is a creation of God, it is divine but it ceases to be so if he who is made the possessor of this personality does not understand that his personality was given him of God for some definite purpose, that his life is a mission to this world. By its derivation the word "mission" means a sending of that which is sent and the measure of the fulness of life which a man experiences depends only on the degree of his realization that he is sent into this world on an errand which he alone can do. Christ both clearly realized and plainly stated that He must "work the works of Him that sent Him." Of John, the predecessor of Christ, it is written: "There came a man sent from God, whose name was John," and of us, the successors of Christ, why should the verdict be any other than: "There came men and women sent of God?"

Regarding all life as a mission from God to this world we are in a position rightly to estimate the place which missions, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, occupy in the plan of God and should occupy in the plans of men. The terms "home missions" and "foreign missions" are merely verbal conveniences to designate the scene of the activity of missionary spirit. "Foreign" missions, with the emphasis on the "foreign," exist only for the man to whom the idea of missions is foreign; and "home" missions have no real meaning to him who has it not deeply implanted in his heart that he himself is a mission, to a world that needs his life's best energies. In what capacity he is to expend these energies—that is the one great question which every single Christian man and woman must face at the outset of life, if that life is to be lived with respect to eternal values and with the assurance of God's own: "Well done!"

The most simple assumption, and therefore the one which it is his duty to examine first, is that God may want to use him in a very direct and specific way as a servant of His, and that He would most likely want him placed where there is most to be done. Following out this assumption let us consider the need of such direct and specific service of God in the world to-day, as we find it intimated in the words of our text:

"Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" Isa. 6:8.

These words are taken from the record of the vision of Isaiah in which the prophet heard the call of Jehovah and answered it. The work that God wants done in this world is not completed as yet and putting human words into His mouth, we can imagine Him saying those same words in our hearing to-day: "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" There are two phases of this text, the Godward and the manward, being expressed in the first and second questions respectively.

It is God's part to send but it is man's part to go.

Considering, then, the Godward phase of our text, the question: "Whom shall I send?", one great query may arise in our minds: Why does God want someone? For two reasons does God call for men: In the first place, because there exists to-day in this world of ours certain conditions which should not exist. Could we this day make a circuit of the earth with "the all beholding sun" we would note a strange, great contrast between the manner and conditions of the life of some races of men and the manner and conditions of the life of other races.

On one quarter of the globe we behold men living with every external evidence of comfort and happiness while in another we would see them groveling in the dust and in utter ignorance of the comfort and enjoyment their fellow men on the other side of the same globe were finding in their existence. For them there are no homes as we know them, no thrift, no industry in all those forms, no settled livelihood. They know not of conveniences of life, they know not the hopes nor the purposes of life; they know not love in this world nor have they the hope of love in the world to come.

These are our fellow men!

Can we imagine, further, our Savior making a review to-day of this world for which He gave His life? Is He satisfied with these conditions, with this great contrast between the sons of men, for all of whom He died? Would He be pleased to know, as He most assuredly does, that some races of His creatures are feasting on all the good and pleasant things of a highly developed civilization while other races, all His creatures, have never had their eyes opened to what might be theirs? And, what must be the thoughts of Him that is "alive for evermore" when He knows that at least half of all humanity have never had the chance to know of Him who "brought life and immortality to light?" Still, this very day thousands upon thousands of those who know Him have praised Him as "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Oh, what a contradiction, what a reproach for the church of God, and what a sorrow to Him who is no respector of persons but who wills that all men should be saved!

Not only does God want someone to change these conditions, but, in the second place, God wants someone to carry out His plan. By what monstrous act of presumption have we come to suppose that the blessings of the Gospel and all the accompaniments of civilization were designed primarily for the countries which now enjoy their warmth and light? What has given us warrant to regard them calmly as a matter of course? Did we ever stop to think that as far as we are concerned America to-day might be a heathen nation, while the light which we now enjoy might be on the other side of the globe? It is not of our doing nor for our merits that we with our brothers and sisters in Europe are to-day living in the light which we now enjoy. It is because of their sin that the other nations and countries have not yet seen the light, but it is so that the works of God should be made manifest" in them. Ah! how different the situation looks when we imagine ourselves as the benighted ones and them as possessing the light! Therefore, a thousand pities and a thousand times a shame if we having now these blessings basely neglect to extend them.

Let us go back in thought for a moment to the events which brought the Gospel to us. Have we ever intelligently read those verses in the sixteenth chapter of the book of the Acts which record the hours on which hung our hope and Asia's present despair? Paul, that great hero-missionary, was threading his way through the mountains and over the plains of what we now know as Asia Minor and was planning to carry the Gospel EASTWARD; but he was "forbidden of the Holy Spirit to speak the word in Asia," (then the name of a province of our Asia Minor,) and when he and his company "assayed to go into Bithynia—the Spirit of Jesus suffered them not." The only way left to follow led to the coast and from there, to Troas, being obedient to the night vision of the man of Macedonia he went to Macedonia which is in Europe. Ah! if we see how there, apparently, we hung in the balance—Europe and America with all their destinies versus Asia and the rest of the world—it makes us tremble to think that it might have been otherwise. We cannot know whether God in His providence would not have found some other man for the spread of the Gospel westward if Paul had not been obedient to the Spirit's leadings but this we do know that at that very time the "Spirit of Jesus" definitely directed the course of the river of salvation our way. And do we read the record of the pleading of the Spirit of Jesus for us without feeling emotions of gratitude well up within us and without stammering to say that we shall earnestly try to do our best to come up to His expectations of us in spreading His truth abroad? Surely He has entrusted us with a tremendous responsibility and we should be honored above our fellow men for having been selected to push the borders of His kingdom to the ends of the earth.

Is there real gratitude in our hearts for the fact that we to-day are not enshrouded in hopeless heathen darkness, then there must be necessity be also the assuming of responsibility on our part and the joyous response to His call for service.

From history we know that the spread of the Gospel met with many vicissitudes, from the day that Paul first set his foot on Macedonian sands down to the seventh and eighth centuries when it began to establish itself in Europe. Constantiople and Rome become centers of Christianity, as they had been centers of paganism, and from them went forth men, who were as truly foreign missionaries as any of our day, to Bohemia and Moravia, to England and Ireland, to Germany and in fact to all of Europe. It is hard for us to realize that the countries from which our own forefathers came were once just as truly without the know-
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

ledge of Christ as an heathen nation to-day; but history records the facts and the story of "The First Christian Tree" is in its essentials not fiction.

We well know how the enlightenment of Europe was passed on to America, how many even came here with the express purpose of being free to worship and serve God as they believed was right. We have received the blessings of Christian civilization in a great flood and shall we now stay the progress of this flood when it was meant to carry its bounties to all nations and to all the people? We were chosen to be the channels through which the waters of life might flow onward and dare we either wilfully or through neglect hinder the purposes of God? We know God planned His salvation for all men, but all men have not heard that Gospel, at least half of them have never had the chance to hear intelligently, and so God calls to-day for someone whom He can send.

Who is to answer that call? Whom does God want to send? Surely it is not His purpose to send all who firmly believe on Him, neither is everyone who is a sincere follower of Christ expected to answer the call, but let us beware lest we should be hiding behind some such broad statement when it is our will and not His which moves us not to heed the call. It is the most sublime fact of human life that God can and does use it in carrying out His purposes. God might have employed angels for the redemption of the world but He did not send His Servant in that form: He came "in the likeness of man" and "was found in fashion as a man." Again, Christ committed the future of His work on earth to His disciples and through them to us. We often hear a plea made for money for extending the work at home and abroad but that plea falls short of what God demands: He wants men, the whole man and that embraces all that a man has and is. God wants His children to realize that they are all witnesses for Him, all ambassadors from the court of heaven to a world which needs the message they can bring. It is a man's duty to propagate his religion but telling him that it is not His purpose to send him may be as fatal as telling him not to propagate it. Religion, true religion, is a living thing and like all living things it will propagate itself. The man who has such religion will not seek to keep it for himself and he could not if he would. Are we not all sent

The one question, then, confronts us: IS WHAT PARTICULAR CAPACITY AS I SEE IT? Having faced that question squarely and having answered it with God's approval, we can rest assured that we are serving Him just as truly as the most devoted pastor at home or the most heroic missionary on the distant field. That brings us to the second question of our text: "Who will go for us?" This is the manward phase and it is this phase which limits the other: God will not send a man who is not willing to go. The call of God for workers in His vineyard has been going forth for generations upon generations but we may almost say: "And they began all with one accord to make excuse." And why? Because they were not "called!" "Called!" Well, if there is any one thing to which we are called it is to the work of missions and by no means can any Christian exempt himself from this obligation as long as he holds that the promises of the self-same Christ apply to him, for the same lips that said: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest" also said: "Go ye into all the world." We do not need a special call. Allow me to quote from Robert E. Speer's pamphlet entitled "What Constitutes a Missionary Call." He says:

"Suppose I were a slave owned by a master, and cotton was ready to be picked, and the order had gone out from my master that the cotton must be picked at all hazards all over his plantation: because he had not come personally to me to speak to me, I might plead, "In the absence of any specific call from my master, to pick cotton, I will go fishing, or I will do some business of my own." Is it not a false analogy? You and I stand in a world where the Master's work needs to be done. He has told us to go out into this world and do His work. Because He has not come and spoken individually to us and said, "This work is your individual work," are we therefore free to go about our own business? And if men are going to erect lines of division between different departments of service, what preposterous reasoning leads them to think that it requires less divine sanction for a man to spend his life easily among Christian people than it requires for him to go out as a missionary to the heathen? If men are to have special calls for anything, they ought to have special calls to go about their own business, to have a nice time all their lives, to choose the soft places, and to make money, and to gratify their own ambitions. How can any honest Christian man demand a call not to do that sort of thing, and say that unless he gets some specific call of God to preach the Gospel to the heathen, he has a perfect right to spend his life lining his pockets with money? Is it not absurd to allege that a special missionary call is necessary, while a man may go on any pretext into any work that means simply the gratification of his own will or personal ambitions?"

Do we think this is putting the case too strongly? Do we fear lest the foreign field be overcrowded, lest everybody should set out to go? We need not fear any such thing while half the world has not heard of Christ, at least not intelligently; and, furthermore, although God has called everyone of us to the work, He has not called everyone of us to the field. Yet THE BURDEN OF PROOF LIES ON US, we must prove that we are in our appointed place at home as long as conditions are as they are and His command is "Go!"

God is to-day looking for consecrated lives, lives that are willing to do His will and do not rest until they are sure they are doing it. Through four different avenues does He seek to approach us, in four different ways does He appeal to us, saying: "Who will go for us?"

First, He appeals to us through the need of the heathen world. Is there any picture that needs more strongly than we have pictured it? One day there was seen congre-gating in a busy New York thoroughfare an immense crowd of people, all gazing upward. In the seventh story window of a tall stone building stood unsupported, unnoticed from within a little infant ignorant of the danger it was in and waving its little hands in glee over the vast concourse below. Not a soul of them dared shout lest the shout should be the cause of sudden fright to the child; the multitude stood breathless and aghast expecting at any moment to see the baby lose its balance, for no one was prepared to catch it down below. One error let us be sure we mean the words that cross our lips.

There is one appeal above all others, it is God's last appeal to man, THE APPEAL OF LOVE. It is stronger than the appeal of need, or of duty, or of loyalty. Assuredly,
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

“love is the greatest thing in the world,” and we may add “and mis-
tions are the greatest work of love,” for in the year 1879, a new com-
mittee was appointed by the bishop of the Church, and consisted of 12 as-
sembled persons. The committee was composed of 12, including the bishop, and it was charged with the task of choosing a new committee to replace the one that had served for the past two years.

Let us now consider what the Bishop of the Church has done for the past two years. He has given us an immortal personal grace unless we yield that life which belongs to us by the grace of God. He has given us an immortal personal grace unless we yield that life which belongs to us by the grace of God.

I know that He will come, and I know that when He comes, all shall be revealed. The whole thing is a matter of conscience, but souls in the dark undone.

Whether they were begun, commanded, and decided by God, or whether they were not, they have been so long time with Him and we have been so long time with Him and we have been so long time with Him and we have not been at ease.

As of the newness of life we will say: “Now as I will, as Thou wilt.”

I said: “Let me walk in the fields.”

He said: “If there be any flowers, there I say: “But the air is thick

And fog is veiling the sun.”

He answered: “But souls are sick,

And souls in the dark undone.

I said: “I shall miss the light

And friends will miss me, they say.”

He answered: “Choose you this night

Whether I must miss you or they.”

I pleaded for time to be given;

He said: “Is it hard to decide?

It will not seem hard in heaven

To have followed the steps of your Guide.”

I gave one glance at the fields,

Then turned me toward the town.

He asked: “Do you intend to go?

Do you leave the flowers for the crown?”

Then into His hand went mine,

And into my heart came He;

And I walk in a light divine

The path I had feared to see.”

There is but one thing necessary before we can answer the call of our God: Our lips must be touched, like Isaiah’s, with a coal from off the altar of love and then only one response will be possible and with a joy as of the newness of life we will say: “Lord, here am I, if it be Thy will send me!”

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from first page.)

“6th. That the Publication committee assume all responsibility for the expense of printing THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN, as our committee has done for the past two years.

“7th. That our Committee suggests that to insure more general inter-
est in THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN that a new committee be named at the present session consisting of five members as follows: A. M. Cummings and D. T. Hine, Miss Fulp, and Fred Brower.

Adopted.

Resolution 6 was adopted as submitted by the committee.

Resolution 7 was amended by the committee that new committee be composed of seven of the members. Amendment was adopted by the committee.

That new committee be composed of seven of the members. Amendment was adopted by the committee.
Wachovia Moravian, and that a copy of that number be sent to each pastor and Superintendent in the province.

The report of the Sunday school committee showed that three Sunday schools had not sent in reports. Total number of teachers and officers in the Sunday schools of the province as far as reported to the conference was 283. Total enrollment of scholars was 3,703. Total collections, $1,353.97. Average attendance 53.5 per cent.

Session adjourned at 1 P.M., to assemble again at 2 o'clock, for final adjournment having been fixed for 4 o'clock.

Firth Simon, 2 P.M., Nov. 14, 1906.

After the singing of a hymn the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The address of Bro. Croxland was upon the subject, "Personal Work," and this was followed by the singing of a hymn.

The committee on resolutions rendered its report and it was adopted by a rising vote. The thanks of the conference were extended to the good people of Kernersville, for the cordial and happy manner of their entertainment. Thanks were also extended to the president, vice president, secretaries, choir, organist and sexton, the voice being a rising one.

The final address was by Bro. G. E. Crist on the subject, "The layman's duty to the protracted meeting." The singing and prayer followed.

The report of the financial committee was then made, discussed, and ordered to be filed. The report is as follows:

"Your committee have carefully examined all of the financial reports that have come into their hands. They find that the following congregations have reported in full, Clemmons, Hope, Christ Church, Calvary, Friedberg and Salem Home. From the congregations Bethabara, Bethania, Friedland, Macedonia, Moravia, Wachovia Arbor, Kernersville, New Philadelphia, Mt. Bethel, Fairview, Providence, Mayodan, Providence, Oak Grove, Eden Chapel, Salem Colored Church the reports were not full, some of the rubrics having been left blank. From the congregations Willow Hill, East Salem and Centerville no reports were made.

In the following congregations all the collections ordered by the Synod were taken except that for the Theological Seminary, Bethania and New Philadelphia. Provision has failed to take up the collection for Provincial Home Missions.

In the congregations Bethabara, Mayodan, Avalon, Moravia, Wachovia Arbor and Colored Church no collection for Foreign Missions was taken up.

The Bohemian Mission collection was not taken up in the congregations Bethabara, Friedland, Macedonia, Kernersville, Mt. Bethel, Mayodan, Avalon, Moravia; Wachovia Arbor, Eden, Colored Church and Oak Grove.

In the congregations Bethabara, Macedonia, Mt. Bethel, Oak Grove, Mayodan, Avalon, Moravia, Wachovia Arbor, Eden Chapel and Colored Church as many as three collections ordered by the Synod were not gathered, or at least no report was made to this committee.

There is an improvement in the collections as compared with two years ago. A disposition is manifested to comply more faithfully with the enactment of Synod and from assurances made by the pastors several of the congregations will join the number of those who take up all the collections, by completing the lists before the end of December, thus completing their lists.

An increase in the amount contributed to the support of foreign missions was made in Bethania, Clemmons, Hope, Friedberg, Mt. Bethel, Salem Home, Calvary, Oak Grove, Providence and Eden Chapel.

Lack of space prevents giving all the details which should be brought out in a report like this, but your committee offers the following facts as being interesting and instructive.

The total amount paid by the members, aside from the funds of several churches for the support of the ministry, was $4,972.04 for one year. The amount contributed by the members for Sunday schools, church improvements, etc., was $3,722.65. The total for home support, $7,794.89. The communicant membership is 5,566, hence the average amount per member is $8.18.

The gifts for outside causes were as follows:

- Foreign Missions, $1,600.91
- Bohemian Mission, $242.30
- Theological Seminary, $1,353.97

Total, $3,194.28. This sum added to the above figures makes a total of $7,784.64. The average per member is thus $2.72.

The above figures would have been materially increased if the pastors had complied with the request of the former conference and had made full reports of all money raised in their congregations.

Respectfully submitted,
Edward Rondthaler, President. Edward Stempel, Secretary.

Infant Baptism
Bethania, Nov. 11, 1906, Edward Pass, infant son of W. G., and Anna Carrie M. Varbrugh, (m. m.) Lineback.

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SALEM, N. C.

This School is under the
direct control of the Salem Con- 
gregational Council of Moravian Boys, and is
in the hands of the Executive Council, which has
added a number of terms to the Business Course,
in recent years. Tuition, $1 to $3 a month.

J. F. BROKERS, Headmaster.

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MAY 27, 1906
WINSTON-SALEM DIVISION

No. 24 No. 23
A. M. P.M.
F. M. P. M.

7:30 3:00 Am. Winston 1:00 10:00
8:15 10:30 Welast Cow 12:31 9:30
4:30 5:30 Madison 12:42 8:12
9:30 10:30 Moravia 11:45 7:45
1:30 2:30 Rocky Mount 10:36 6:25
12:30 1:30 Rennoke 9:30 5:15

P. M. P. M.

Trains Nos. 21 and 23 Daily and 24 and 25
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This space reserved for W.
C. WRIGHT, The Shoe Man.

THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

The position held by the Moravian residents in North Car-
olina during the Revolutionary War was a dual one of pro-
tection and support. They were willing to support the
fighting men, and at the same time took pride in
their role as protectors and support. This dual role
was a necessary one, and the Moravians
were able to maintain it throughout the war.

By MISS ADELAIDE L. FRENCH

THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

The Revolution in the Revolu-
tionary War.

The Moravians held a
central position in the Revolu-
tionary War. They were
active participants in both the
military and civilian sectors of the war, and played
an important role in the conflict.

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pleasing, position permanent. No
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Address GENERAL MANAGER,
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Jewelers and Opticians
WINSTON, N. C.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

Frank E. Miburn and Company
Architects Washington, D.C.

THE NEW FORSYTH COUNTY HOME

The above cut is a correct representation of the new county home for the aged and infirm now completed. It is a neat, plain and substantial building, and is considered by experts to be one of the cheapest buildings ever erected in the state, and the county commissioners are to be congratulated on having one so successfully. This noble work of charity is further evidence of the kind feelings of our fellow-citizens toward mankind, and is the benevolent spirit that prompts us to properly protect those that cannot care for themselves in their old age. In order to give our people an idea of the magnitude of this undertaking the architects give us the following information: Brick building 144 feet by 162 feet, two stories high, with basement and attic, tin roof, plumbing and steam heat. The first floor has 18 wards, two bath rooms and toilets, four rooms for the superintendent and his family, two large dining rooms, one for the whites and one for the colored with large kitchen and storage room. The second floor has 18 wards, two bath and toilet rooms with two hospital wards one for each race with diet kitchen and toilets attached including portable porcelain bath tubs, four rooms for the attendants, with a large linen room and toilets. The building is planned with hard sanitary plaster, and fitted with all modern equipment. The races are to be separated, and the males and females can also be separated. Large wide porches extend around three sides of the building which permits of easy exercise in bad weather. The basement has large storage rooms, cement floors, boiler and fuel rooms, and laundry. A large well is provided for water supply, also a 15,000 gallon steel tower and tank has been erected to furnish water for the building and provide fire protection for the building and a line of sewer has been laid to the creek and all the plumbing fixtures have been connected with the same. The county commissioners advertised for the work and awarded the contracts to the lowest bidders as follows:

Fogle Bros. Co., main building complete...........................$11,068 00
Fogle Bros. Co., well, well-house, cement floor and tower..................906 30
Crawford Plumbing and Supply Co., steel tower and tank...........1,068 00
B. Brickenstein, steam heating plant complete...................2,290 00
L. B. Brickenstein, sanitary sewer and manholes complete...........840 00

Total........................................$15,412 00

It is gratifying to state that every dollar of the cost has been paid and that a few weeks ago formal possession was taken by the keeper and the inmates. It is an institution of which The Wachovia Moravian feels truly proud. Christ said that the poor we would have with us always and those that ministered to their comforts ministered unto Him. This duty is therefore a sacred one and fortunate is the individual or people who carry out this divine injunction. The building of this County Home also demonstrates another fact that with Christianity and civilization the poor among us receive a recognition not known in heathen lands where they were wanyly cast aside with indifference and neglect and left to suffer and die as dumb brutes.

Forsyth County has never made a better investment and by this we do not mean upon a dollar and cent basis. Everything in this world and much that is good, noble, and beautiful is not measured that way. While the world is prone to view things in that light, God does not and His is the only true standard. Truly the County Home is a monument to the present generation, exemplifying past achievement but an ever living, acting, present good, extending to generations yet unborn who shall rise up and bless the men and means who conceived and executed this noble work.

THE MOST

The Most

few

fabrics. A special feature is the great assortment of desirable styles, beginning as assembled in the state. The large business on these garments during the past has an exclusive

shades of blue, then wine tones, greens and browns, shade of gray are good.

Both black and white, voile in black, white and new Paris shade, Irish crochet in white, princess in both black and white.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ATLANTA.

We are showing the most complete line of women's and misses' suits ever assembled in the state. The large business on these garments during the past few days has justified the careful effort made by our buyer in this particular line. We show every desirable new style in all the leading domestic and foreign fabrics. A special feature is the great assortment of desirable styles, beginning at modest prices which enables any woman of modest means or of wealth to have an exclusive style.

A BROADCLOTH EXHIBIT

Broadcloths have been voted supreme in the seasonable list of fashionable fabrics. All are good, but the foreign weaves are and the Meyers-Westbrook Company has never before attempted a showing so .

days has justified the

careful study in this is the

every day.

A superb showing of the most beautiful creations. Hats that will please

the most fashionably and we know the moderate prices will attract.

NEW MILLINERY

A superb showing of the most beautiful creations. Hats that will please

THE NEW LACES

Here in endless profusion, representing all that has been decreed by fashion, in bands, edges, insertions, allowers and matched sets. It is hard to say what is the favorite sort, so many kinds and styles are in popular favor. Cluny, both black and white, venise in black, white and new Paris shade, Irish crochet in white, princess in both black and white.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

LATEST NEWS FROM
GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Experience of a Missionary with a Lion

By Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton, D.D.

POLK is a mission station of our church in the Uganamvi district of the Unyamwezi Province in German East Africa, dating only from May, 1903. Well located on a wooden rocky hill-side, facing the West, it contains the mission house, a hospital, and a number of outposts. It is about 100 miles from Lake Victoria, and is situated on a high ridge, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The soil is fertile. Water, however, must be carried from the somewhat swampy land below, where it gathers in pools or water-holes. Rank tropical grass abounds.

Here Brother Max Brauer is our missionary. A letter written on August 26th by Bro. Stern, the Superintendent of the Province, brings us news of a serious mishap, which has befallen him. For some time past Ipolo has been suffering from a plague of lions. In the course of two months at least eight people have been carried off by these fierce beasts, and in some cases from the immediate vicinity of the station. For example, a water-carrier, Mwanamgoye by name, was seized one evening at eight o'clock, as he went for water. So great was the panic that resulted, that the people no longer dared to sit abroad after five o'clock in the afternoon. Now such a state of affairs could not be permitted to continue, or in the end an exodus or migration would follow, and the station be deserted. So Bro. Brauer summoned all the men of the station to start with him early one morning for a lion hunt. Three lions were soon discovered, and at first the hunt went well, two being disposed of. But the third beast in the high grass sprang on one of the natives. Our missionary dashed to his rescue. The lion, forsaking its prey, leaped on him, and flung him to the ground. All but two of the people fled, many of them climbing up trees in their eagerness for safety. But Bro. Brauer's cook and one of his servants stood by him, and belabored the lion with clubs, till it had enough and fled. Happily they thus saved their lives; but severe wounds in his face and neck will cause him to ever wear the scars caused by the fierce beast's claws. More serious than these wounds, however, was the state of his left arm, from which the flesh had been ripped. If even the arm is saved, the probability is that it will become stiff and useless. Ipolo is far from any physician. We can well imagine the fright of Sister Brauer, as her husband was carried home, all bloody from his terrible encounter. That the wounds should induce fever, was only to be expected. It is as yet too early to know the outcome. That Bro. Brauer will have the sympathies and prayers of our Church, goes without the saying. We can well understand, that the letter of Bro. Stern continues to tell of the admiration and appreciation for his boldness, shown by the people in whose behalf he risked the encounter. But one sad commentary illustrates their superstition. One of the dead lions was brought to the village. Here they declared, that it was no ordinary or common lion; but a man who had been changed into a lion—the proof of this being, that its ears had been cut, and its upper teeth filed, which is customary among the Unyamwezi.

We shall await with concern later intelligence. God grant that our Bro. may be spared the use of his arm.

May I add a couple of items from this Province? One is the important news, that on August 18th Bro. Stern completed his translation of the New Testament. Another is, that whereas my last letter to the Moravian reported that Bro. Loebner, one of the recent recruiters at Urambo, had been suffering seriously from fever, this letter reports him well, and making good progress in his study of the language. His wife, who was at one time a trained nurse, is finding that her knowledge and former experience are proving of great service to the Mission, in winning the confidence of the people.

A letter from Bro. Wilhelm Zeep of Isoko in the Southern, the Nyasa, Province, tells that a cyclone overturned his church on March 1st, but that by the middle of August, it had been rebuilt, and he hoped to dedicate it in a few weeks. The destructive activity of the white ants had so weakened the timbers of the church, that it could not withstand the storm in March. He also reports that in the Songwe Valley, towards British territory, Chapels have been built at outposts by Chiefs Mmsoma and Lubindi. Isoko has now a dozen such outposts; but he adds there ought to be three dozen, if we are to occupy the district of which it is the center.

Certainly it is, that in German East Africa God has given us such a field as he has perhaps never before given our Church. We must push forward with all energy among the populous valleys, making fullest use of our native evangelists, and establishing and extending as widely as possible a good school system—or our two uniting competitors, Rome and Islam, will rob us of the opportunity to win this intelligent people for evangelical faith. From every standpoint it is greatest prudence here to remember that the King's business requires haste.

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The Wachovia Moravian

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Rev. John H. Cleweli, Ph. D., Editor. W. A. Shores, Business Manager.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Benjamin Romig, wife of the late Bishop Romig, died recently, in England.

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A strong appeal has been made for more workers in the Mission field of Alaska.

**

Many young men and young women returned to their homes in Winston-Salem to celebrate the happy Christmas season with loved ones.

**

In our next number we will present the statistics of the Southern Province, the financial statement of the contributions of the Salem Congregation, and the Memorabilia read by Bishop Rondthaler on New Year's eve.

**

Our sympathy goes out to the Principal of Clemmons School who notifies us of the sad death by violence of one of his pupils, while on a visit to his home at Christmas. The young man was hunting and was shot by unknown parties. No cause can be found for the dark deed.

**

Bishop Rondthaler will visit the city of Charleston, S. C., to preach to the three Presbyterian congregations in that city, on the occasion of their union service preparatory to the celebration of the Holy Communion. On the afternoon of the same day he will address the young men of the city of Charleston.

**

On the occasion of the gathering of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rocky Mountain, N. C., Dr. J. H. Clewell was introduced to the large body of evangelical workers, and presented the greetings of the Moravian Church. He was warmly welcomed by the venerable Bishop Wilson, the President of the conference, who spoke in a most cordial manner of the kindly spirit which the Methodist Church has always had for the Moravian denomination.

**

The visit to the county home by a number of charitably disposed members of the Home Church was a very noble and generous act. They were accompanied by the Boys Band, the latter discoursing music for the inmates of the Home. The good friends carried with them many good things, and in addition to the music and the repast these kind friends also took words of Christian encouragement and also earned prayers. This work was Christlike, both in its conception and in the manner in which it was carried out.

**

In this issue of The Wachovia Moravian, our readers will find an earnest appeal from the pen of Bishop Hamilton in behalf of the terrified stricken Moskito Coast Mission. Our acquaintance with this mission has been fostered by the visits of some of its missionaries, by the consecration of Bishop Berkenhagen in Salem, and especially by the fact that one of the native ministers, Bro. Palmer is supported by a missionary society here. Bro. Palmer and family were themselves among the chief sufferers in the tornado, losing their home and goods, and rocked all night in a boat, by the hurricane wind out in the forest, in danger every moment of losing their lives. We trust that there will be a very liberal response on the part of all our members and friends, in this time of very great need. Our Mission has, in many ways, been deeply afflicted and yet none of our fields has had more evidences of the presence of God's Spirit in the conversion of the heathen. And it would seem that the Bishop, in opening a time of new blessing through these great troubles and especially this last tornado-visitiation which is calling for our present sympathy and help.

**

BISHOP HENRY J. VAN VLECK

The recent death of Bishop Henry J. Van Vleck, Gnadenhutten, Ohio, removes from the earthly scene a most worthy man, greatly beloved and esteemed, and one who gave his entire life to the most unselfish service in the Master's cause. Bishop Van Vleck has resided in Ohio for nearly or quite thirty years, and was pastor of the old and well known congregation of Gnadenhutten for many years. Later he served the congregation of Frya Valley. His home was in Gnadenhutten, where he resided after his retirement from active service. Some years ago he visited the Southern Province, and spent a number of weeks as the guest of his friends in this section. He was a man of singularly kind and sympathetic nature, and it is safe to say that no one in that section was more universally loved and esteemed than was Bishop Van Vleck, or as he was often called "Father" Van Vleck. The writer of this brief tribute to the memory of a truly good man often appealed to this good Bishop, while in charge of a difficult pasture in the state of Ohio, and no father could have been more kind sympathetic and helpful in every way than was this now sainted brother.

What we experienced in the brotherly love and Christian friendship was the case with many, many others, in every walk of life. Bishop Van Vleck had reached a ripe old age, and had become very feeble. His faithful wife preceded him into the heavenly home only a brief time, and then the Master called for this good and faithful servant, and he entered into his rest.

He was buried in the peaceful Gnadenhutten graveyard, the very spot where more than a hundred years ago the many Christian Indians suffered the death of martyrdom. Near by flows the beautiful Tuscarawas river, which our departed brother loved so well, and there his body will rest till the trumpet call will summon us all to meet at the judgment seat of God.

**

MORAVIAN FESTIVALS

One of the strong powers which binds the true Moravian to his church is the manner in which the church festivals are celebrated. Without attempting to compare our own methods with other methods, which may over-celebrate or under-celebrate, we make this reasonable claim, that the Moravian church strives to reach the true spirit of the occasion in each instance. The Christmas season is a time when in church and home all that can be enlisted to show the true spirit of happiness and love of man to man, is laid hold of. The churches are decorated. The homes are decorated. The music is the sweetest. The gifts are numerous. The poor and the unfortunate are visited. In every way the Christ spirit is sought out and is brought out. The children are drawn to the church and the season. What draws a child has to be genuine. What is genuine will draw older persons. Thus old and young alike are drawn towards the Christmas celebration.

The same spirit which emphasizes the joy of Christmas is also present to show forth the solemnity of the Easter season. And equally true is the statement of the manner of the celebration of the several choir festivals. This power of the church is used to bind its members close to each other in brotherly love, and to draw one and all nearer to the heavenly friend and master, the Lord Jesus Christ.
AUNT HEPSY'S INVITATION

HEODORE stood and twisted his hands in front of the cozy fire. "Aunt Hepsy," he said nervously, "why is it so hot here?"

"You eat twice as much as a girl," said Cricket complacently, and bestowing a reproachful look on her brother; "just exactly.

"I don't know about that," said Aunt Hepsy, turning her keen grey eyes on the small figure in the big rocking-chair. "Not more than some girls, perhaps.

"Well, they oughtn't to," said Theodore stoutly, and shaking his bright yellow head decidedly.

"Not eat so much, years ago?"

"Oh, I don't know," cried Cricket in alarm; "we want Thanksgiving, too, Aunt Hepsy, and Jenny's made the pies for us. You're too bad, Theodore!" she cried, turning vindictively on him.

Aunt Hepsy still continued to gaze at Theodore; then she quietly took her seat in the quaint, high-backed chair by the fire.

"Say we may, say we may!" cried Theodore, whose spirit now rose at the warmth in his heart. "You do want it too, Cricket, you know you do," he added, whirling round on the indignant little face; "poor folks, I mean, who have never seen a pie. You know you want them to eat some of it.

"Well," said Cricket reluctantly. How she did wish she really wanted them. But she must be honest with herself; so she stood there while a flush of shame slowly mounted over her pretty cheeks.

"You'll want them anyway when you see them eating," said Theodore kindly, dreadfully disappointed in her, but yet staunchly defending. "Now, if Aunt Hepsy will only say yes.

"You came to have a nice time;" said that good lady quietly; "so you must have it in your own way, for I had made up my mind you should enjoy the day. But understand, children, no more things are to be baked. If you give up part of your Thanksgiving dinner—why, you give it up; that's all!"

"That wouldn't be giving," said Theodore with sparkling eyes, "if we ate all we could and then stuffed. I'd rather see them eat half.

Cricket turned abruptly away, and went to the other side of the room, and after two or three minutes, just as abruptly turned back again.

"Aunt Hepsy," she said very soberly, "I do want them to come here, now, oh, so much! And I'm sorry I didn't want them at first.

"You always give people a great deal more than I do—ten thousand times more!" cried Theodore, turning to bestow a generous hug on his small sister. "You can't think how good she is to folks at home!"

Miss Hepbush got up from her chair and went with him, over steps to the kitchen.

"Aunt Jenny," she said, putting her hands on the shoulders of the old black woman who was stirring ginger-bread in the big cast-iron pot, "we're entertaining several uncles unwarily. Those children in there have proposed, remember, Aunt Jenny,;

Music Festival to be Held Next Spring

The following card speaks for itself regarding a musical event of considerable import next spring. It is copied from the Daily Sentinel.

I notice in the Daily an article asking about the giving of an oratorio or music festival next spring. It gives me pleasure to say that arrangements are in progress for a music festival to be held at the Academy next spring when the fine new Memorial Hall is dedicated.

We were delighted at the interest connected with the rendition of the given and hope to have the support of the entire community in our coming work. We expect to begin rehearsals in January, the first work to be studied being Dvorak's Te Deum.

I heard this composition last summer at the Triennial Festival, held in the Cathedral at Lincoln, England, and am hoping that our people will be as profoundly impressed by its beauties as I was at the time.

The Te Deum was published in 1896 and is only to be had abroad, which accounts for necessary delay in receiving the music to begin rehearsing. Too much cannot be said of our appreciation of the work of all those connection with the rendition of the "Creation," and we trust that this coming event will be as of great interest and even more. Respectfully,

THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

A Wholesale Revival.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, with his corps of evangelists and Gospel singers, began the winter campaign with a most successful meeting, held in Roanoke, Va. Dr. Chapman's method is to stir a great city by conducting—usually for a period of from two to four weeks—successive revival meetings in the various churches of the many denominations.

The united effort of all the churches in this work has been remarkable, and Dr. Chapman has been enabled to "burn the truth home" that it is the business of the Church of God to save souls, and that everything which would in any wise hinder this supreme effort must be cast to the four winds. So, when he and his associates enter a city, all denominational lines are lost or merged for the time being into this one thing, to win men and women for Christ.

The order of work is to give each church in the community one or more evangelists and singers instead of holding a union meeting in one church. The results are said to be wonderfully blessed. Dr. Chapman carries about twenty ministers and singers in his company.

G. H. R.

CHURCH EXTENSION

There is much interest being manifested in the present in the suggestion of forming a Moravian Church at Greensboro, where quite a number of Moravians from Winston-Salem and other points are engaged in business, and have expressed a desire to organize their own church.

Brother E. C. Stempel is looking into the matter and his reports are awaited with no small degree of anticipation. Let us hope that this Greensboro movement will not be the beginning of similar efforts at other points where good-sized congregations can be built up with careful and systematic endeavor.

It is also worthy of note that the future tendency in this direction is towards towns and cities where there is more opportunity for rapid growth and from which in due time missions can be established in the more sparsely settled sections. The ancient church expanded and in many instances under much discouragement and even, at times, persecution, as their successors, perpetuate their ex ample, blessed as we are with more favorable surroundings, and God will most surely bless both the work and the workers.

H. A. SHIBELY
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

THE OPEN DOOR

Preached in the Moravian Home Church of Salem, N. C., Nov. 4, 1866, by H. Rev. Edward Rondthaler, D.D.

Text: "I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." Rev. 3:8

The story of the Biblical Philadelphia is a very remarkable one. Even the unbelieving historian Gibbon has commented upon the wonderful agreement of prophecy and history in the case of this city to which the Savior sent one of his seven letters. Philadelphia was a rather small place, and very subject to earthquakes, Destruction of the great Turkish invasion took place, Philadelphia this little inland city held out for eighty years without assistance from any external source. When at last the city surrendered it was with honor and with the retention of its Christian privileges. It still stands erect on the same site as of old has its bishop and clergy and five thousand Christians. The Turk called it "Allah Sheibh!"—the "City of God," and gives its Christian liberties which are denied elsewhere.

The fate of the seven cities of the book of Revelation has, indeed become a remarkable confirmation of which the Savior said in his letter to each of them. Five of the churches he blamed, and all of the five have perished. Ephesus is a pastoral marsh; Sardis is a miserable little village in Pagannos and Thyasira, the Mohammedan mosque has taken the place of the Christian Church; Laodicea, the foxes and wolves now inhabit what were once its stately buildings. Two of the churches the Savior praised, Smyrna and Philadelphia. Smyrna still stands, as a beautiful and prosperous city, on its lovely bay, and Philadelphia, little as it is, and earthquake-riven, has been held in honor, and in Christian privilege to this very day. Thus the Lord shows that he remembers his faithful churches and his loyal people even in their temporal affairs, and that "Godliness has promise of the life that now is and of that to come." It was to the faithful church at Philadelphia that Jesus sent the letter full of love and praise in which our text occurs: "I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." To us God has been pleased in his condescending mercy to give us the same blessing which He conferred upon his beloved Philadelphia. We are but a small people and scattered all over the earth, but the Lord has not withheld from us his best gift, that of full opportunity to do great work for him. There have been given to us many "open doors."—I might not only occupy this whole sermon but a series of sermons in simply describing them. One of our "open doors" is that Mission whose needs have recently been laid on the heart of our whole church—the wonderful Mission to Labrador. The little steamship, the Harmony, has now again, in 1906, threaded her dangerous way among the rocks and ice-bars of that grim coast and has started back for London. Lonely Hopedale and the other little mission-settlements now lie in their long Arctic winter world. With every week the snow is growing deeper. By and by the missionaries will be cutting their snow-paths from their store-window stories to the stone-house, and chopping their frozen meat with axes. One of the missionary ladies told my friend, Bishop La Trobe, on his visit there that her fingers sometimes blistered when she touched the organ keys in that awful cold. No other white people stay in the northern parts of Labrador during the long, dark and icy winter. Only our own brave brethren and sisters endure in that dismal climate and there they sit on their snowy, storm-teased, rockbound watch for Esquimaux souls and have done it more than a hundred years. It is one of the most wonderful open doors for Jesus Christ in all the world. Another "open door" is the one which I expect again to bring home to your notice in the Christmas season—open among the poor lepers at the city of Jerusalem in Palestine. There are not less than a million lepers in the world, whose life is a living death. When in heathen lands, a man is stricken with this terrible disease, he is forthwith excluded from his old home and sent out to find shelter among caves and rocks. The name which in its own language, the Japanese give to the leper means "not human." In Palestine, I have seen their miserable little refuges among the caves-houses of Tiberias. By day they lift their howling, shrill cries along the road which passes underneath the towers of David, and at night they hide in these cold bare refuges, grubbing supplied for them by the Turkish government. Our Moravian Church has built them a comfortable shelter in the outmost western suburb of Jerusalem. There they are gathered, fed, shrouded, comforted and have the Gospel taught them, and thus, in the Savior's own land, "an open door" is maintained among such as were peculiar objects of his love and healing white. He was a man on earth. It is a beautiful charity which binds even the wounds of lepers, and the great stone Hospital well deserves the name, written over its door in large letters of gold: "Jesus Heile." i.e. "the help of Jesus." But now passing on from the condition of "open doors" into which the Lord enables his church to enter in order that it may serve he, let us think of some of the opportunities which Jesus gives to his in-dividual members saying to them likewise, in their individual capacity: "I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." There is an "open door" given in the opportunity to say a good word for Jesus Christ. Mr. Moody was once so troubled that he had, in the course of the day and evening said nothing to anybody about the Savior, that he rushed out into the street on a rainy night, after ten o'clock and, looking in under an umbrella, said to the astonished bearer of it: "Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?" Then he went home and rested well under a sense of performed duty. Strangely enough it afterwards transpired, at a meeting, that the person so addressed was not a Christian, but the question had gone as an arrow to the man's heart, and there was no relief from it, until he gave himself to Jesus Christ.

I will remember putting a similar question, at a venture, and receiving a hard rebuff for it, but I felt years afterward, when sitting at a sweet, dying bed that I would have been willing to have received the angry answer ten times over for the sake of the peace which I witnessed in that soul, who had not been able to forget the question, until the heart was given to Jesus Christ. There are so many occasions when the advice can be simply and tenderly carried out, which the dying mother, in the "Bonnie Bair Bush" story, gave to her son in view of his coming ministry: "George, speak a good word for Jesus Christ.

Then, along with your spoken word, and going even beyond it, is the influence which you can exert for the Savior, by the way in which you live; keeping near him in the conduct of your daily life. Some body asked a man under what circumstances he had accepted the Savior. His answer was: "It was no preaching; it was my aunt's life that did it." The way a busy man lives as a Christian, has a powerful influence upon his acquaintances and often on the most world among them. A mothers' unaffected piety at home has often made it impossible for her son to become an infidel. The reality of the faith of Jesus Christ was photographed upon his soul, in the remembrance of his own mother's face. If Christianity is receiving constant hurt from the coinduct of some of its professors, it is getting a mighty uplift from the humble and simple way in which many followers of Christ live out their religion. It is a splendid "open door!" for you to enter—this silent and practical exercise of influence for Jesus Christ and you cannot fail to enter it if you will only endeavor daily to live near to Christ. So shall men "take knowledge of you that you have been with Jesus," and your life will make His life to be more real and present to their minds. To the world Christ seems a very far off person. Men oftentimes do not even feel sure that he ever lived at all. But is it the privilege of his people to be lamps for him and to shine with his light, even into the darkest corners. And you will be surprised to find that something or other in your conduct about which you were not thinking at the time, in which you were not putting forth particular exertion was the very thing that impressed somebody who was quietly watching you, which brought Christ more clearly to their mind than if you had preached them a whole sermon.

A Christian visitor found a man of strange and difficult disposition, dying in a hospital. He hardly ventured to speak to him,—because he knew his morose and insensat temper. But the dying man said to him: "I'm glad you have come; I often used to watch you from the other side of the street, and I loved to look into your happy face." And so it came to pass, that the mere expression of the visitor's face had exerted such an influence for the Savior, as to help to make advice and prayer welcome at this otherwise unpromising death-bed.

Therefore in whatever opportunity is providentially offered you, enter gladly into your "open door" for Jesus Christ. You might shut that door of opportunity upon yourself by sinful neglect and guilty refusal to do your Christian duty; but nobody else can shut it upon you—neither the world nor the devil, in the appalling might of their dark and subtle power. Jesus says to you the humblest and weakest followers, as he did to his little church at Philadelphia: "I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." Let us use our opportunities of word and conduct for Jesus Christ. Let us ask each day for the open door; and each day gladly enter upon it. And the open door of your Christian duty, here on earth, will prove to be your door, wide open, into heaven. Amen.

War on Worldliness

Satan is bold and must be met heroically. The churches are recognizing this fact and are meeting him at every turn. A striking instance comes from the First Baptist Church at Salisbury, N. C., where a code of rules bids fair to put an effectual check on worldliness. In brief the proposed rules provide that members who make, sell or indulge in alcoholic liquors, who gamble, swear or refuse to pay their debts, who engage in immoral amusements, who dance or play cards, or who attend the theatre, shall be the subjects of church discipline. The code was adopted by a vote of the church of 147 to 5. Rev. R. E. Neighbors is leading the crusade.

G. H. R.
THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

The Recent Tornado in Nicaragua—An Appeal for an Emergency Fund

A tornado that reached its peak on October 9th was characterized by a terrific tornado along part of the eastern coast of Nicaragua. In combination with an earthquake and a tidal wave, it wrought fearful havoc, inflicting upon the native population and foreign investors very heavy material losses. Through the destruction of banana plantations and coconut groves and the devastation of their gardens, the people of the region affected will be in a very serious situation for some time to come. With commendable promptitude the government at once set about meeting immediate needs, that starvation might be averted. But for a long time to come many of the people will be deprived of the means of earning a livelihood. This is impossible to estimate, with all their willingness, to do anything towards the rebuilding of their desolated churches.

For our Mission as much as the chief material losses—in all we gratefully recognize the hand of God in sparing missionary lives—may be summed up as follows: In Magdala (Pearl Lagoon) the church razed to the ground, the mission house seriously damaged, out-buildings and fences, swept away; in Bethany (Tasbapami) the church and mission house razed to the ground; in Magdala—the whole village practically destroyed; in Sharon out-buildings and fences damaged—similarly in Quamwela; in Corn Island, where our church carried on no mission of late, but owned two plots of land, with groves of coconuts, palms, trees razed to the ground; and finally a slop, conveying goods from Bluefields to the stations to the North, lost with every man on board.

At the time of writing it seems to be the view of the leaders of our Mission in Nicaragua, that it is inadvisable to fully rebuild Tasbapami as a station, the importance of the place not warranting it. In case the villagers remain there, a small chapel may be built and the place served as an out-post. Even in this case, from figures furnished by our missionary leaders on the spot, we estimate that the sum of 25,000 Marks ($6,250) will be needed to make good the losses inflicted upon the Mission by the tornado. This does not make any allowance for the personal losses of the missionaries themselves. Undoubtedly the missionaries at each of the places swept by the storm have experienced such losses; but certainly it is, that Brethren Palmer, of Tasbapami, whose home was flooded and washed away by the hurricane, and lodged in a swamp, must have lost most of his possessions.

More than a bare statement of the above will scarcely be needed to awaken a sympathetic response, that manifests itself in practical benevolence. Do our friends forget, that the Mission of the North and interior of the Republic. About a year ago a careful and extensive tour of investigation was made by the Rev. Guido Grossmann, accompanied for much of the way by the Rev. Benjamin Garth. The report of their observations led the Provisional Missionaries and the General Mission Conference of our Mission in Nicaragua to recommend the founding of a new station at Sangsang Ta, on the Wanks River above the mouth of its main tributary, the Waspuk, a strategic point from which about 55 Indian villages are accessible. Before the hurricane we had in faith resolved on this forward step, and had issued an appeal for aid, for the founding of the new work. In spite of the disaster we still believe it to be our duty to stand by our resolve, provided our members and friends come to our aid. That populous region is in complete heathen darkness and sorely needs us. Moreover, if Tasbapami is discontinued as a station, we have a sufficient number of workers to go to 10th to 15th of the present field, to make the forward move without calling new workers thither. The new undertaking therefore for the present does not involve the adding of an additional salary to our budget, but only a comparatively small outlay for the erection of two provisional dwellings, which may later be converted into out-buildings, and in the meantime, the Mission has already demonstrated its success. We therefore still venture to solicit funds for this advance move. It is important to act promptly here, before the de-moralizing influence that follows the influx of a certain sort of whites shall have perchentro these people.

Contributions to an Emergency Fund to enable us to make good the losses in Nicaragua and the amount thus given permits, also to establish the new station, are therefore earnestly solicited and will be gratefully received.

THE MISSION BOARD.

Bethelsdorf, Nov. 22, 1906.

The Month in Wachovia

Calvary

Through some error, which could not be avoided, the report due from Calvary in the last issue of THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN was omitted—hence the following brief sketch of the work accomplished during November.

On the morning of Nov. 11th a special service of pronounced eloquence was delivered by our pastor to the fiirence of the city, who attended in a body. The auditorium was well filled, leaving only gallery and rear seats for friends. In the discourse was beautiful, being from the words: "If I know these things, happy are ye, if ye do them." Another special feature during November, was the service held on the eve of Thanksgiving, which was largely attended and universally enjoyed. The feature of this particular occasion was the Christmas tree, presented its prettiness: the decorations being superintended by Mrs. Schum's skilful and handy hand, to whom we have been so long indebted for her untiring efforts to beautify the interior of our Church. Following the Thanksgiving service, came the "Advent Season," throughout which, the pastor delivered strong, beautiful and eloquent sermons, suggestive of the Christmas season, and in a manner peculiar to his individuality. On the second Sunday in Advent, the "Hosanna," which has so long been prominent, as well as a favorite anthem in our Church, was rendered by a double choir. The weeks of preparation finally brought about the Sunday School entertain- ment, which was rendered in a very creditable manner on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 3rd, to a large and appreciative audience. Never did the Church look lovelier. All about the large pipe organ, the favorite greens of the season were banked up to surmounting a sweet, mild fragrance throughout the church. Just in the center, and hanging overhead, was a beautiful pageant of the star of Christmas, 25 feet long and 8 feet wide. A push button, exactly as the 'tick' to ring the glad tidings, which many years ago, in the stillness of the night, the radiant star announced. Gracefully fashioned about the rounded gallery, were cedar, holly and ivy, adding the final but by no means the least touch to the scene of beauty.

The next service of interest, was that held on Christmas morning at 8 o'clock. We think a good beginning very necessary—hence the pealing of the bell from the "little church", announcing at an early hour the fast approaching holy morn. A committee arranged for this purpose, pins on each one, as they enter to begin aright the Christmas day, a spray of holly, and wish it goes their best wishes, that your Christmas may be a happy one. After the last feast, which occurred on the Friday following, the holiday festivities were discontinued in our church, and we feel now, that to assume our responsibilities for the New Year, we can say with the poet—"A charge to keep I have."

May our service for the Master in the New Year, shine forth with new luster, and may we never grow weary of the race which is set before us, to be sincere with in behalf of the betterment of the service in His Church.

GLODRAINE HASTINGS.

Macedonia

Some time before the close of the year the teachers announced the intention of the Sunday school met and decided to make special preparations for a happy Christmas celebration. This recently has been turned into a real work because the mice had damaged our organ, and that had quite a bearing on the question of the celebration. So two young ladies started out on the mission for money for a new instrument. They were successful and an organ has been purchased which cannot be injured in the manner indicated.

The exercises of the Christmas celebration took place on Christmas day at 11 o'clock. The programme consisted of dialogues, songs and recitations. Then followed the distribution of oranges, apples and cakes to the children. After this there came a surprise. The teachers distributed rewards to the more regular and faithful among the scholars. This was a happy part of the programme. But a still greater surprise was when the teachers were presented with gifts from their affectionate scholars. So the readers will see that we had a most successful day.

The decorations were unusually fine. Cedar, holly and laurel were used, and in one corner stood a regular traditional "Palestine Christmas tree," ornaments and paper chains covering the same. Under the tree was a table trimmed with white, and loaded with presents. The pulpit too was covered with white, and trimmed with a border of green, and containing a bouquet. A very large company was present and the order was fine.

W. L. BUTZER,
R. F. D. No. 1, Advance, N. C.

Bethania

We had a good meeting at Olivet in the week beginning November 18th. The opening day was cloudy and partly rainy, but the attendance both day and night was good. Bro. Holton came on Monday and helped till Wednesday night. Our people were pleased and well as edified with his services. Several features combined to make the season of meetings one of blessing. Our young people took hearty interest in singing the bright songs
But our greatest blessing came in the communion in the afternoon when seven souls made profession of faith and were received into church membership.

On November 5th a social for the young people closed the anniversary celebration. At this gathering it was decided to organize a society for definite bible study and Christian work, and the name Christ Church League was chosen for the new organization which holds its weekly meeting Monday evening.

The spirit of "being sociable" having spread to others, the neighboring circle followed with a social complimentary to Mrs. Pfohl on the night of Nov. 17th, and a very happy and profitable evening was spent.

The good spirit has continued with us and was again manifested on Thanksgiving Day. The attendance on the service was large and the donations of provisions, brought in the bags distributed the previous Sunday, were sufficient to enable us to send a goodsly amount of supplies to fourteen families. The collection for the Twin-City Hospital amounted to $8.00.

At present all energies are bent on preparations for a happy celebration of our Saviour's birthday and we are endeavoring to do something that day to make our Saviour feel very happy.

To all readers of The Wachovia Moravian we wish a merry and God-blessed Christmas.

J. K. Pfohl

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MAY 27, 1906
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Annual Congregational Meeting
Home Church

At the annual congregational meeting of the Home Moravian Church, held December 14th, four members were elected in central committee of the church, as follows: Mr. F. H. Vogler, H. E. Fries, A. H. Holland and Mrs. J. H. Clewell.

This committee consists of ten members, each chairman of a sub-committee as follows:
Mr. B. J. Pohi, chairman music committee.
Mr. A. H. Holland, chairman of the committee on collection of church dues.
Mr. F. H. Vogler, chairman of young people's committee.
Mr. H. E. Fries, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds.
Mr. R. A. Spaughr, chairman of the missionary committee.
Mr. L. B. Brickenstein, chairman of the ushering committee.

Miss M. E. Vogler, chairman of the committee on church attendance.
Mrs. J. H. Clewell, chairman of the committee on church decorations.
Miss M. A. Fogle, chairman of lovefeast and information committee.
Bishop Rodtfhalter, chairman of committee on spiritual growth of the congregation.

The reports of the chairmen of the committees were very encouraging, in that they showed an increased interest during the past year in the church and its work. An excellent report of women's charitable organizations of Salem congregation, written by Miss Adelade Fries, was read.

The above serves two purposes, viz: The first as an item of news, and the second as a suggestion to other congregations to hold these annual reviews of work done by various committees, and elect members of the same. In the Home Church it has proven a very helpful feature to church work.

G. H. R.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Friedberg Congregation . . 6.95
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Winston-Salem

Composing a Variety of Topics, Comments and Suggestions

The S. F. A. Memorial Hall Fund has reached the sum of $10,000.

Christ Church is considering the support of a native missionary in the foreign field.

The plate collections in the Home Church during November amounted to some $250.

There are sixty persons engaged in musical work in connection with the Home Church.

It is gratifying to announce that Elm Street Sunday School will support a native missionary on the Foreign Mission field.

The Boy Band received an offer a few days ago to visit Asheville during the holidays and give one of their excellent concerts.

Bishop Rondthaler visited Concord, N. C., Dec. 16th, and preached two sermons to appreciative congregations of that city.

From Nov. 26th to Dec. 21st, a thorough canvass was made in the Twin-City and $15,537 were subscribed for the purpose of erecting a Y. M. C. A. building.

Bishop Rondthaler is preaching an interesting series of sermons on Nehemiah. Thus far "Prayer and its Answer," "Wall Building," and "Courage," have been discoursed upon.

Rev. Charles D. Crouch, pastor of Centerville, Mount Bethel and Willow Hill Congregations, is a farmer as well as a preacher. This year his corn crop measured 1,500 bushels.

Mr. Sam Rose and Miss Bertha Miller were happily married in Winston, recently.

The Grove is a Hebrew and the bride the Gentle. Marriages between these two nationalities are not of frequent occurrence.

The Masonic Temple is going up rapidly on the corner of Fourth and Trade Streets, Winston. It will be used principally as an office building, and with its graceful columns bids fair to be a handsome structure.

Mr. John Vogler, a native of Salem, and eldest son of the late E. A. Vogler, died at his home, in the State of Maine, recently. His sister Mrs. J. D. Lagena, of Salem, and Mrs. E. L. Carter, of Carthage, N. C., survive him.

Fogle Bros., contractors, have completed the work on the Brown Memorial Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Spring Streets, Winston. The church is being built by the Broad Street Congregation and is named in honor of Dr. H. A. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Photographs of the Shafter Pottery building, which has just been torn down, are being offered as Souvenirs, for the reason that portion of the structure composed the first house erected in Salem.

Don't think that you are too old to attend Sunday School. The Bible classes need the presence and interest of every adult up to the age of three-score and ten. We have in mind a saintly woman who did acquire service when she was beyond this extreme age, and her life was blessed and her end a happy and peaceful one.

The United Republican Office has recently added a Cox-Duplex printing machine to its establishment with a capacity of printing a four, six, or eight page paper complete at the rate of 6,000 to 7,000 per hour. The Republican owns its own home and its success is gratifying to its management, and its enterprise a credit to the community.

Mr. T. C. Starbuck, a brother of the late Judge D. H. Starbuck, of this city, died at his home in the Colfax section of Guilford County, recently. His age was seventy odd years. The deceased was an honored citizen and farmer, and was a member of the Friends Church. A number of relatives and sympathetic friends reside in the Twin-City.

The Wachovia Historical Society holds its regular meeting the latter part of Nov. Officers were elected and a number of papers read and remarks acknowledged.

Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Mrs. E. A. Eber, and Messrs. B. J. and W. S. Pohl and J. A. Lineback will constitute a committee to gather an exhibit from the collection of the Society for the Jamestown Exposition.

A number of Salem boys, under the direction of Rev. E. C. Stempel, have organized a club for athletic sports. It will ultimately become a branch of the Men's League, and the Wachovia Moravian would suggest this as it will tend to broaden the scope and usefulness of the League, which even in its present limited capacity has proven itself indispensable to the Youth of the community.

There are twelve organizations in the Home Church, composed entirely of ladies, whose beneficent work is both commendable and manifest of much good.

The names are as follows: Women's Missionary Society, Industrial Ten, Dorcas Circle, Willing Workers, Twin-City Hospital Auxiliary, Helping Hand, Way-side Workers, Mission Band, Relief Crew, Belo Home, Junior Helpers and Linea Circle.

The Home Church Chapel has been re-covered, slate instead of shingles being used. There are some improvements contemplated in the arrangement of the main church building and this may mean the removal of the Chapel at no far distant day.

G. R. H.

Wanted:—by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.

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THE WACHOVIA MORAVIAN

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the best of men.

A QUESTION OF MEASURING.—Two farmers once called upon Daniel Drew, the old Wall Street magnate, when he was visiting friends in the country, and asked him to decide a dispute. One of them had sold the other five bushels of wheat and proposed to measure it in a half-bushel basket and sweep off the top with a board. The other objected but was willing to abide by "Uncle Daniel's" decision as to whether the measure could be swept off.

"I think it can," he said.

"With what?"

"Which edge of it?"

Uncle Daniel smiled. "If I were selling to a widow or a minister," he answered, "I would sweep the measure with the straight edge. But if I were selling to a man who pastured his cows in the road and his pigs in his neighbors' corn I'm afraid I would use the round edge and scoop a little in both."—

He had Certainly Met Him.—A traveler going to New Zealand was asked by a friend if he would inquire while there as to the friend's grandfather, Jeremiah Thompson.

"Certainly," said the traveler, and wherever he went he asked for news of the ancestor, but without avail.

One day he was introduced to a fine old Maori of advanced age.

"Did you ever meet with an Englishman named Jeremiah Thompson?" he asked.

A smile passed over the Maori's face. "Meet him?" he repeated. "Why, I ate him!"

GUARDING AGAINST FUTURE MISTAKES.—An early morning customer in an optician's office was a young woman with a determined air. She addressed the first salesman she saw.

"I want to look at a pair of eyeglasses, sir, of extra magnifying power."

"Yes ma'am," said the salesman; "something very strong!"

"Yes, sir. While visiting in the country I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed! Must ask a stranger for an acquaintance?"

"No, not exactly that; I mistook a humble bee for a blackberry."—

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