

OLD TIMES IN WARREN

By T. J. TAYLOR, D. D.

Some may regard the following beautiful poem as the thought of a pantheist, but I do not think that Carruth meant to set forth the doctrine of pantheism when he used such words as these

"Some call it Evolution,
And other Call it God."

"Some of us call it Autumn,
And other call it God."

He did not mean that nature is God, but rather that God is nature, and reveals himself through nature to us. The Invisible has clothed Himself with the visible. The things we see are not God, they are the garments he wears, but we know God is in them, and through them He reveals to us Himself. The bush in the wilderness was not God, neither was the flame that enveloped the bush God, but God was in the bush, and in the flame. The burning bush was for the time being the chosen garment in which He revealed Himself to Moses. In a sense equally true the invisible God clothes Himself in nature, and through nature reveals Himself to our senses. Pantheism calls the garment in which God clothes Himself, God. The true believer looks through nature up to nature's God, and worships not nature, but nature's God.

F. W. Robertson eloquently says: "Let us not depreciate what God has given. There is a rapture in gazing on this wondrous world. There is a joy in contemplating the manifold forms in which the All Beautiful has concealed His essence—the Living Garment in which the Invisible has veiled His mysterious loveliness. In every aspect of Nature there is joy; whether it be the purity of virgin morning, or the sombre gray of a day of clouds, or the solemn pomp and majesty of night: whether it be the chaste lines of the crystal, or the waving outlines of distant hills, tremulous, visible through the dim vapors; the minute petals of the fringed daisy, or the overhanging form of mysterious forests. It is a pure delight to see."

"But all of this is bounded. The eye can only reach the finite Beautiful. It does not scan the King in his Beauty, nor the land that is very far off. The Kingdom, but not the King—some thing measured by inches, yards, and miles—not the land which is very far off in the infinite."

God seeks to reveal Himself to all people, but no two persons have the same conception of God, as he is revealed in nature. This seems to be the thought of the author of

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE

A fire-mist and a planet,—
A crystal and a cell,—
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where cave-men dwell:
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the cloud,—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high,—
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod,—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And other call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearning
Come welling and surging in,—
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod,—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,—
A mother starved for her brood,—
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the road:
Millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway plod,—
Some call it consecration,
And others call it God.

The poet is right the whole world is full of God.
Wherever we are we live, move and have our being in the midst of the presence of the living God. We cannot see Him, we do not need to: for He makes himself known to us. There are times when we feel Him so near, that we feel that if we put out our hands we could touch Him. We are not, we cannot be conscious of His presence by a sense of physical touch, but He touches our lives at every point and all the time.

God is nearer to us than the members of our bodies, nearer than our breath. He fills the surrendered life with his gracious presence. Jesus

who came into the world to reveal God to us gives us this blessed assurance, "He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him."

Mrs. Browning says,
"Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush aflame with God,
But only he who sees, puts off his shoes."

Do not forget for one moment that "God is near thee
Therefore, cheer thee
Sad soul:
He'll defend thee
When around thee
Billows roll."

Next week I hope to resume my sketches, "Old Times in Warren." From time to time I purpose interspersing the sketches with other writings.

THE GIST OF WISDOM

"We have no room in a healthy community for either the knave, the fool, the weakling, or the coward."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The Bible has been the Magna Charta of the poor and of the oppressed. Down to modern times, no state has had a constitution in which the interests of the people are so largely taken into account; in which the duties, so much more than the privileges, of rulers are insisted upon, as that drawn up for Israel in Deuteronomy and Leviticus. Nowhere is the fundamental truth, that the welfare of the state, in the long run, depends upon the righteousness of the citizen, so strongly laid down. The Bible is the most democratic book in the world."—Huxley.

"Let every man pray that he may in some true sense be a soldier of fortune, that he may have the good fortune to spend his energies and his life in the service of his fellow men in order that he may die to be recorded upon the rolls of those who have not only lived but have served."—Woodrow Wilson.

"Bring up your boys with both love and wisdom; and turn them out men, strong-limbed, clear-eyed, stout-hearted, clean-minded, able to hold their own in this great world of work and strife and ceaseless effort."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Never esteem any man, or thyself, the more for money; nor think the meager of thyself or another for want of it. A man, like a watch, is to be valued for his goings. Show is not substance. Realities govern wise men. Have a care, therefore, where there is more sail than ballast."—William Penn.

"If we are but sure the end is right, we are too apt to gallop over all bounds to compass it; not considering that lawful ends may be very unlawfully attained. Let us be careful to take just ways to compass just things."—William Penn.

AIR-TRAINED FISH DROWNS

Horatio is no more. Some time the other night Horatio died a most unusual death, a tragic climax to a remarkable life.

Horatio was a pet sucker which, by being able to live out of water, had baffled the world of science for six months.

S. H. Masters one day found the fish flopping in the mud of the Oakland estuary, put it in a can of water and brought it home. Masters performed one of the scientific wonders of the age by getting the fish to live out of water, and he now bemoans the loss of his pet.

By keeping a constant temperature and removing a millimeter of water each day from Horatio's pool in the backyard of the Master's home Masters eventually got the sucker to breathe the atmosphere.

The fish was kept in a cage in the backyard, but, due to the cold one night, Masters brought Horatio into the kitchen. Near the kitchen sink was a bucket of salt water. While cavorting about the kitchen at night, Horatio found the water. He heard the call of the wild and plunged into the bucket, where he was found the next morning by Masters drowned.—Oakland (Cal.) Dispatch to the Chicago News.

HOME-CURED MEAT

How to Preserve Beef and Pork on the Farm—Satisfactory Method for General Use.

Curing meats with brine is a good method for farm use. It is less trouble to pack the meat in a barrel and pour brine over it than to go over it three or four times and rub in salt, as in the dry-curing method. The brine also protects the meat from insects and vermin. Brine made of pure water and according to the directions in the following recipes should keep a reasonable length of time. During warm weather, however, brine should be watched closely, and if it becomes "ropy" like syrup, it should be boiled or new brine made. A cool, moist cellar is the best place for brine curing.

Pure water, salt, sugar or molasses, and saltpeter are all the ingredients needed for the ordinary curing of meat. The meat may be packed in large earthen jars or a clean hardwood barrel. The barrel or jar may be used repeatedly unless meat has spoiled in it. It should be scalded thoroughly, however, each time before fresh meat is packed.

Curing should begin as soon as the meat is cooled and while it is still fresh. Ordinarily 24 to 36 hours after slaughter are sufficient for cooling. Frozen meat should not be salted, as the frost prevents proper penetration of the salt and uneven curing results.

Recipes for Curing

Corned beef—The pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, cross ribs, and brisket, or, in other words, the cheaper cuts of meat. The loin, ribs, and other fancy cuts are most often used fresh. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say, 5 or 6 inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

Meat from fat animals makes choicest corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is cooled thoroughly it should be cornea as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen. Weigh out the meat and allow 8 pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt-one quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer 5 or 6 inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top. After the package has stood overnight add, or every 100 pounds of meat, 4 pounds of sugar, and 4 ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be cornea, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighted down with a heavy stone or piece of iron, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project, rust would start and the brine would spoil in a short time.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been cornea during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, it should be well to watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be ropy or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted it should be turned off and new brine added after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment, and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine 28 or 40 days to secure thorough corning.

Dried beef.—The round commonly is used for dried beef, the inside of the thigh being considered the choicest piece, as it is slightly more tender than the outside of the round. The round should be cut lengthwise of the grain of the meat in preparing or dried beef, so that the muscle fibers may be cut crosswise when the dried beef is sliced for table use. A tight jar or cask is necessary for curing. The process is as follows: To each 100 pounds of meat weigh out 5 lbs. of salt, 3 pounds of granulated sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter; mix thoroughly together. Rub the meat on all surfaces with a third of the mixture and pack it in the jar as tightly as possible. Allow it to remain three

WARREN'S GLORY.

It Had Both Senators, Representatives, Governor and Other Prominent Officers at The Same Time.

To the Editor: I saw a statement to the effect, not long since in your paper, that at one time Orange county had the honor of having both of the United States Senators. It is a great honor for a county to have at the same time both of the Senators, and it is but natural to be proud of the fact and to boast of it. In writing this it is not my purpose to try to minimize Orange's distinction in having both of the Senators, but to show that while Orange has just grounds to be proud, Warren has greater. In 1816 Nathaniel Macon and James Turner, ex-Governor of the State, were both in the Senate; Weldon N. Edwards was the representative in the lower house of Congress from the district, succeeding Mr. Macon when he was transferred to the Senate; Judge John Hall was on the Superior court bench, and was transferred to the Supreme court bench two years later when the court was organized as it is now constituted; Robert H. Jones was United States District Attorney, Chief Justice Marshall being the presiding judge of the circuit; William Miller was Governor of the State, his immediate predecessor being William Hawkins—all of Warren county.

For fifty years, without interruption the representatives in Congress from the district was from Warren—from 1789 to 1840. And Warren has furnished more Attorney Generals than any other county in the State. Oliver Pitts, afterwards Judge Pitts of Alabama, Robert H. Jones, Blake Baker, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Matt W. Ransom, Jos. B. Batchelor and Wm. A. Jenkins. So if Orange has just cause for boasting, what should be the feeling of old Warren?
J. H. MILAM.

And we add to this list of distinguished Sons the names of Walter A. Montgomery and Charles A. Cook both on the Supreme Court bench at the same time. (Editor.)

days, when it should be removed and rubbed again with another third of the mixture. In repacking, put at the bottom the pieces that were on top the first time. Let stand for three days, when they should be removed and rubbed with the remaining third of the mixture and allowed to stand for three days more. The meat is then ready to be removed from the pickle. The liquid forming in the jars should not be removed, but the meat should be repacked in the liquid each time. After being removed from the pickle the meat should be smoked and hung in a dry attic or near the kitchen fire where the water will evaporate from it. It may be used at any time after smoking, although the longer it hangs in the dry atmosphere the drier it will get. The drier the climate, in general, the more easily meats can be dried. In arid regions good dried meat can be made by exposing it fresh to the air, with protection from flies.

Plain salt pork.—Rub each piece of meat with fine common salt and pack close in a barrel. Let stand overnight. The next day weigh out 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter to each 100 pounds of meat and dissolve in 4 gallons of boiling water. Pour this brine over the meat when cold, cover and weight down to keep it under the brine. Meat will pack best if cut into pieces about 6 inches square. The pork should be kept in the brine till used.

Sugar-cured hams and bacon.—When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain overnight. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in 4 gallons of water, and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use it will be safest to boil the brine before using. In that case it should be cooled thoroughly before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right through the summer after the are smoked. The meat will be sweet and palatable if smoked properly, and the flavor will be good.—National Weekly News Letter.

SLEEP IN A BATHTUB

That a new discovery of doctors will

make beds unnecessary in the modern world to come is the declaration coming with the announcement that the best way to obtain healthful repose is in a bathtub filled with water maintained at blood temperature.

This also will be a boon for the busy man, for the rushed society bud and for him who likes to stay out till "all hours", for the announcement further says that only one half the ordinary sleeping time is required by the person who practices the new method. The explanation given is that the warm water completely relaxes the nerves which ordinary sleep, even in the best of feather beds, does not always do. The problem of sleeping in a bath tub filled with water has been solved in this wise: The person climbs into the tub already filled, his head protruding through a hole in a rubber blanket, which is strapped around the tub.—Los Angeles Tribune.

TEACHERS MUST TEACH HEALTH

Public Schools Should Teach Children Individual and Community Health, Says President Wright.

"Public school teachers must teach public health", said Mr. Robert H. Wright, of Greenville, President of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly in its Raleigh session, in his address to the teachers Thanksgiving evening. In outlining greater things that will make for greater service for the teachers of North Carolina, Mr. Wright said:

"Teachers must teach not only individual health in the public schools but community health. We now know much about preventing sickness and disease, and these things should be given the children in the schools. I remember years ago when a letter received from the yellow fever zone was punctured and fumigated before it was read. We know now that only a certain kind of mosquito transmit yellow fever and by screening our homes and otherwise protecting ourselves from mosquitoes, we may protect ourselves not only from yellow fever but from malaria also."

Again Mr. Wright said, "We are truly grateful that the time has come when every child in the land is not expected to have whooping cough and measles. We are glad also that the ignorance of the means of preventing diseases which have been filling our blind institutions, our feeble minded schools and our child reformatories is being dispelled. The light of disease prevention and health conservation that is so rapidly coming to us should as rapidly be given to our children through the public schools."

NEWMAN ITEMS

(Received too Late Last Week)

A Happy New Year to all today,
Though winds are blowing and skies are gray,
And each one's thinking, oh, dear! oh, dear!

A pretty way to begin the year!
But it lies with you, I'll whisper here.
To make it a sad or a merry year;
For all the sunshine that's in the sky
Will not bring smiles if you choose
to cry,
And so, whatever your score may be,
just please to remember,
And not blame me.

Christmas passed off very quietly and we hope one and all enjoyed it.
Miss Zela Newman, of Wise, spent the Christmas holidays with Miss Mamie Cole of this place.
Mr. O. C. King has moved to the Burrough's farm, and we welcome Mr. King and family to our neighborhood.
Miss Virgie W. Cole and brother John, were the guests of Miss Mamie Cole from Wednesday until Friday.

We were glad to welcome Mr. R. P. Moss, of Henderson, home to spend the holidays with parents and friends.

Misses Zela Newman and Mamie Cole went to Novlina Saturday to spend several days with Mrs. Z. M. Newman.

Mr. W. J. Cole went to Warrenton Monday on business.
Mr. J. D. Moss went to Henderson Monday to the Hospital for an operation on his foot, which was hurt several weeks ago. And we hope he will soon be at home in a good condition.

We wish the Editor and his readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
—LILLY.

The Feminine Aim

"How did she come to hit you with the snowball?"
"I was hiding around the corner."

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education met Monday January 1st at eleven o'clock, all members present. It was called to order by the Chairman, and lead in prayer by Mr. Rooker. Minutes of December meeting and Special meeting read and approved.

The Clerk of the Court presented his semi-annual Report, which was referred to the Auditor for certification, and when approved by him was accepted and ordered filed.

The Superintendent of Schools called attention to the amount of Loan-Fund due to State, viz. \$1,068.13, on February 10th. The Board instructed him to pay the same.

The following correspondence with Supt. Joyner's office was read and ordered spread upon the minutes, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to send copies of the correspondence to the Board of Education of Halifax county, and to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Littleton School District with the request to said Chairman that he turn over to the Board of Education of Warren county the amount received from bond sale for the school district, which action will place the funds in the proper channel for an order by the trustees for disbursement. All members voting "aye."

Raleigh, N. C., December, 7, 1916.
Supt. Howard F. Jones,
Warrenton, N. C.
Dear Mr. Jones:

The Attorney General has been absent and is still absent from the city on important state business. It will probably be impossible to get an opinion from him before about the first of the year, if then.

I have today carefully considered the question presented in your letter of November 17, with the Assistant Attorney General. I am enclosing you a copy of a ruling based upon the opinion and advice of the Attorney General, upon almost exactly the same question in the Columbia school district, Tyrrell County. I am sending you also a copy of the order made by the county board of education of Tyrrell county on that matter. I suggest that your board pass a similar order placing it on your record, preceding it by a statement of facts similar to that presented in your letter to me, but briefer.

As you will see from this ruling based upon the opinion of the Attorney General, your board has authority to direct the disbursements of these funds and, in my opinion, to turn them over to the trustees of the Littleton graded school to be disbursed upon their order by their treasurer, who, I understand, to be a bonded officer. Out of an abundance of caution, it might be well to get the Halifax County board of education to pass an order or resolution concurring in the action of your board in this matter.

Very truly yours,
J. Y. JOYNER,
State Supt. Public Instruction.

(Copy.)
November 21, 1916.

Dear Sir:
The Attorney General with whom I was unable to secure a conference until this morning, advises that under section 4 of the state-wide bond act of 1915, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds are placed under the control of the county board of education and that board would have authority to direct the disbursement of the same upon the order of the trustees of the school district. He is of the opinion that they need not be disbursed through the county treasurer, if the board should order otherwise.
(Signed) J. Y. JOYNER,
State Supt. Public Instruction.

Columbia N. C., Sept. 6, 1916.
Mr. T. H. Woodley, Chairman,
Board of Trustees, Columbia
Graded School,
Columbia, N. C.
Dear Sir:

At a called meeting of the Board of Education for Tyrrell County held August 29th, 1916, the \$8,000 bonds of the Columbia graded school district were awarded to W. S. Slayton & Company, of Toledo, Ohio, at a premium of \$201.00.

The said W. S. Slayton & Company were instructed by this Board to pay over to the Treasurer of the Columbia Graded School Trustees, the sum of \$8,000.00 and premium, as above stated, to be used by your honorable board in the purchase of site, building erection and equipping of a suit-

(Continued on page 4)