

# THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 3.

LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

NO. 6.

*J. P. Elliot*

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

*with the flowers collection  
J. P. Elliot*

### Doors, Windows &c.

If you need anything in this line you can save from 10 to 25 per cent. by buying of CONNER & VAUGHAN, Lasker, N. C. The prices they sell at will startle you.

### NOTICE IN ATTACHMENT.

North Carolina, }  
Northampton County, } Justices Court.  
Chas. S. Garner, J. G. }  
McNeill, L. B. Cannon }  
and W. A. Cannon, }  
trading as Garner, }  
McNeill & Co., }  
Plaintiffs, }  
vs. }  
J. Warren Allen, }  
Defendant. }  
Before }  
W. T. Joyner, }  
J. P. }

Thirty six dollars and twenty-two cents, due by account, Warrant of Attachment returnable before W. T. Joyner, J. P., at his office in Garysburg, in said county, on Saturday, March 3, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the defendant J. Warren Allen is hereby notified to appear and answer the said complaint.

Dated at Garysburg, N. C. This February 1, 1894.

GARNER, MCNEAL & Co.,  
Plaintiffs.

L-8-4t.

### SUMMONS.

North Carolina, }  
Northampton County, } Superior Court.  
James D. Boone, Plaintiff, }  
vs. }  
Anne L. Boone, Defendant. }  
NOTICE.

The defendant whose name is named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Northampton County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said County, to be held on the fourth Monday after the first Monday in March, 1894, at the court-house in Jackson, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of January, 1894.

J. T. FLYTHE,  
C. S. C., Northampton County.  
S. J. CALVERT, Plff's atty. 2-1-6t.

### NOTICE.

By virtue of the provisions of a certain Deed of Trust executed on the 11 day of September, 1891, by Bennet Magget and wife Martha Magget to B. B. Winborne, Trustee, which deed is duly recorded in Northampton County, book 27, page 546, the undersigned will offer for sale on the 2nd day of March, 1894, at Rich Square, in Northampton County, to the highest bidder for cash the following described property in Northampton County, State of North Carolina, to wit: The tract of land in Northampton County, near the town of Rich Square, whereon said Magget and wife reside, adjoining the lands of Jno. Williams, Wilson Maget, Wm. Burgess and others, and containing twenty two acres more or less.

This, the 26th day of January, 1894.  
2-1-4t S. B. WINBORNE, Trustee.

### NOTICE—LAND SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me by Julius Lanier and his wife, Mollie Lanier, to secure the payment of a certain bond therein mentioned, said mortgage deed being of record in Book No. 88, page 128, in the office of the Register of Deed of Northampton County; and default having been made in the payment of said bond, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in Jackson, in said county, on Monday the 5th day of March, 1894, at 12 o'clock, the certain tract of land described in said mortgage deed, to satisfy said indebtedness, interest and cost. The said tract of land is situated in Northampton County, and is bounded on the East by the lands of W. H. Edwards, on the South by the lands of W. D. Coker's estate, on the West by the lands of James Vassar, and on the North by the public road, and contains (50) fifty acres more or less.

JAMES VASSAR, Mortgagee.  
I-18-6t This January, 13th, 1894.

### Trespassers--Take Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to cut, remove or damage, or in any way injure, any timber or property of any description which we own in Northampton or in any other county in North Carolina, without our special permission, under pains and penalties prescribed by law.

THE CUMBER COMPANY.  
This August 17, 1893.

### THE CLEVELAND HOUSE!

J. S. Grant, Proprietor,  
JACKSON, N. C.

Tables supplied with the best the markets afford.  
Livery stables attached.  
Special rates to County Officers.

### Some Short Talk.

This is 1894. The year 1893 is behind us. Let us now look forward, not backward. We want to move forward also. The country has had a money panic and the grippe. It is hard to say which was worse. We do not yearn for any more of either. Times are now getting some better. Let us forget the panic and the grippe. This is to be our big school year. Every teacher must help make it so. We want a great educational campaign and revival. The people are to be aroused as never before. Parents must be persuaded to do more thinking on this subject, and every child should be in school or college. Every teacher must be with the great Assembly in June, if possible. This is no time for dissensions or divisions. The people and the teachers must be firmly united for the common good of our schools and our children. Private education and public education must walk hand in hand. A stronger brotherhood is to prevail. The teachers should be satisfied only by doing the very best work possible. Let this be a year of hard work—earnest work—for the children of North Carolina. No worker will have to be discouraged. Each teacher must help every other teacher. Primary schools, preparatory schools, colleges and universities must try to build up one another. Always talk up not down, your schools, your teachers, your school officials, and your Teachers' Assembly. This will make even good things better, and insure success. Sixty five million American citizens could talk down the whole United States into discredit in a week. "Do not try to cross a bridge before you bridge your trouble for nothing. Read educational journals. Try to become inspired in your teaching, and keep inspired. Enthusiasm, properly inspired, generally means victory. Write for your school journals. If you know a good thing about teaching, tell it to some other teacher. It will not harm you and will benefit your collaborator. May you have a happy and prosperous New Year—North Carolina Teacher.

### Orphan Asylum.

The Board of Directors of Oxford Orphan Asylum met at the Asylum January 30th, 1894. Gen. J. O. Cotton, Grand Master in the chair, with T. A. Green, Col. J. S. Carr, B. N. Duke, G. Rosenthal, N. B. Broughton, F. Knott and Dr. J. A. Ramsay present. Hon. A. H. A. Williams, being the only one absent. Much work was done by the Board that we hope will be of service to the institution. The buildings, and every thing about the Asylum were carefully examined. The meeting was harmonious and greatly enjoyed by the officers and children of the institution. The children sang and recited and the Grand Master, Gen. J. W. Cotton, T. A. Green, Dr. Ramsay and N. B. Broughton, made capital speeches; which we all greatly enjoyed. Our children will never forget that occasion. We are always delighted to have the Directors visit the Asylum.—Orphans' Friend.

### AT LESS THAN COST!

We have quite a number of books published by the Southern Methodist Publishing House that we will sell at less than cost to close out our stock of those books. We sell while they last Hymn Books at 20 cents, DISCIPLINES 15 cts. Hymn Books with notes, "Methodist Armor," "The Coming Kingdom," "Letters From the Orient" and many other books at correspondingly low prices. Sent by mail postage paid. Write for prices. See our large ad. of School Books.

J. M. LASSITER & Co.,  
Lasker, N. C.

### Democrat versus Federalist. No. 10.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

At the beginning of these letters I quoted Jefferson's inaugural as embracing his theories of republican Government, but possibly his letter to Elbridge Gerry may appear more clear and more explicit. Listen! "I am for presenting to the states the powers not yielded by them to the Union." \* \* \* "I am for a Government vigorously frugal and simple; applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to the discharge of the public debt; and not for"—Listen! ye, who are advocates of the present administration—"bond issue," "Nicaragua canal scheme," and "financial policy," and ponder well; You! who, when a man, honest in his convictions, dares to say, that he stands by the principles of "Democracy," as laid down by its founder, Jefferson, can find no other term to apply to him than that of "anarchist," "socialist," "deserter," and "Gideonite." "Truly thou hast best pluck the beam from thine own eye." Listen!—"And not for a multiplication of officers, and salaries merely to make partisans, and not for INCREASING BY EVERY DEVICE, THE PUBLIC DEBT." \* \* \* "I am for relying, for internal defence, on our militia solely, till actual invasion, and for such naval force only, as may protect our coast and harbors from such depredations as we have experienced; and not for a standing army in time of peace, which may overawe public sentiment, nor for a navy which, by its expenses and the eternal wars in which it will implicate us, will grind us with public burdens, and sink us under them." \* \* \* "I am for freedom of religion, \* \* \* and freedom of the press. \* \* \* and I am for encouraging the progress of science in all its branches." Here we have the matured views of the great apostle of liberty and human rights. Let us see how they agree with the act of some who today claim to be his disciples.

"A government rigorously frugal and simple." Not one which would give near \$5,000,000 to a greedy corporation in Chicago; and spend near fifty millions upon rivers and harbors, and in subsidizing British ships to carry U. S. mails, or donating eight million dollars (8,000,000) annually as a bounty to the millionaire sugar raisers, and voting themselves \$100 per month extra pay for clerk hire!

"I am for applying all possible savings to the payment of the public debt;" not for hunting new avenues of waste. ("Bond Issues," and Nicaragua Canal scheme,) so that the public debt may last forever, and be a perpetual blessing to the favored few and a perpetual burden to the many taxpayers.

"I am not for the increase of officers and salaries, that partisans may be made for the party." I imagine he would be lost in wonder did he but see the army of useless officials who at this time crowd the different Government departments on high salaries, at the expense of our overtaxed people, and voting themselves extra mileage at 20 cents a mile, against the law.

"I am for relying solely upon the militia until actual invasion." Jefferson would have been astounded had he realized that in the 52nd Congress some of his followers aided by those of "Hamilton" should have attempted to nationalize all the volunteer troops, and put them under national control, drill them under national direction and thus raise, indirectly, an army of 150,000 men,

though thank God! there were enough of his true disciples present to defeat the bill.

"I am for such naval force only, as will guard our coasts and forts \* \* \* not for a navy which, by its expenses and the eternal wars in which it will implicate us, will grind us with public burdens, and sink us under them;" and yet those who today, are at the head of this Government, professing to be followers of Jefferson, do not hesitate to spend thousands of dollars of the hard earnings of the taxpayers in a naval display, for no other purpose possible, than to show other nations how fast we are drifting into a monarchy, and to satisfy them of this fact, we are continually building gun boats at enormous cost to the people, in order that our navy may compare favorably with that of crowned heads.

"I am for little or no diplomatic establishments," said Jefferson, the great founder of Democracy. What says the legions of Hamilton who have marched to victory under Jefferson's flag!

"Give us Ambassadors, give us Ministers Plenipotentiary, give us Consulates—give us just such good places as foreign crowned heads give their pets, that we may show them at their own courts how fast this republic is drifting into imperialism."

It will be an eternal shame to our over-burdened taxpayers, if we don't spend as much of their money abroad in feasting and parading at foreign capitals, as is spent by their "titled aristocratic loafers," who wear the gaudy circus ring uniform of the Diplomatic corps. And in this way they prove their veneration for Jefferson's creed by trampling it under nations." Then of course a tariff of 40 per cent. is as vicious in principle, as one of 100 per cent. according to Mr. Jefferson's idea.

In these letters, Mr. Editor, I have in a feeble way, endeavored to outline the principles of "Democracy" as laid down by that great friend of popular Government, Thomas Jefferson, bearing upon certain issues that are before the American people today, clamoring for settlement. At this particular period in our country's history, it seems very important that we should go back to "the old landmarks" for guidance, especially is this the more necessary, when, as now, we see the fundamental principles of republican Government being covered by new doctrines and new practices inimical to "a Government of the people; by the people, and for the people."

Certainly no one wants a moneyed aristocracy established in the land; nor class tyranny, nor corporation rule, then we must "resist the beginnings," and at no time in the history of this country, did this precept of profound wisdom deserve more attention.

"A little patience, and we shall see the reign of witches pass over, their spells dissolved, and the people recovering their true sight, restoring their government to its true principles." Thus wrote Jefferson in 1798 when he was gathering all his strength to rally the people against the Federalist forces of Hamilton, and when the year 1800 came rolling up to take its allotted place in the annals of time, "Behold the foul witches of the night had passed away," "and the sun of victory lit with its golden splendor, the advancing banners of triumphant Jeffersonian Democracy."

Then followed at once the sweeping away of parts of "Hamilton's system," Internal revenue abolished, army and navy cut down, offices diminished, expenditures retrenched, and the way cleared by which Andrew Jackson who with his "farm-

ers," buried back the serried hosts of effete monarchy upon its shores, should organize those same "farmers," (on July 10, 1832,) and again lead them to victory over a still deadlier foe to human liberty—the national banks.

But again the "classes" laid their plans (1860 to 1866) and took up the "Hamiltonian" plans of buying up paper money at 40 cents in the dollar, and funding it into "Bonds" at "par," thus destroying the money of the people, to make way for the money of the bankers; and to establish national banks, to enjoy special favors; to exercise tyranny over business, to coin gold from the sweat and the tears of the masses, to corrupt elections and to dictate politics.

The great Jefferson destroyed these "Cormorats" (the national banks) once, and Jackson destroyed them next, but they are here again—"vultures as they are, that have followed upon the track of war, sweeping down upon the fields made desolate by conflict to feast and fatten upon the disasters of their fellow-man!" "Who shall deliver us from this worse than death?" "Who shall drive away the trooping hordes of Federalism, of class legislation which once more has seized our palladium and are rioting upon our substance?" Behold our patriots, bowed down with grief, filled with alarm and doubtful of the future.

"A little patience, and the witches of the night shall pass away and the people will turn once more to the true principles of their Government." May God grant it, Mr. Editor! for I yield to no man in my love of country, and in my veneration for the creed of Jefferson and in my perfect confidence that no class rule will for popular Government. Sincerely do I believe in the creed of Jefferson with all my heart, and with all my soul, and am satisfied that all the aims of good government can be covered by that one sentence, "EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN!" To the rich and to the poor; to the farmer, and the merchant; to the banker and the miner; to the scholar and the day laborer; to the doctor and the lawyer; to the minister and all other of God's people.

To you young men, into whose hands, as I said before, this government is speedily coming, "let me say, let all your hopes, all your labors, be consecrated to the work of better government and juster laws, that we may have a new era in the affairs of the Republic; a reign of the best men and the best laws, to the end that the land may be blessed; that industry may prosper in all her fields, commerce in all her marts; that honesty may be cherished in all her rulers, justice in all her courts, equity in all her statutes, purity in all her temples and happiness in all her homes."

In my next, I propose, with the consent of the readers of your paper, to commence a review of the course of political parties, and financial legislation, from 1861 to the present time.

Keiford, N. C.

### Homely Wrinkles.

There is very little trouble  
That happens us to-day;  
It's the sorrow of to-morrow  
That drives our joys away.  
We sometimes sit and wonder,  
And stew, and foam, and fret,  
For fear something may happen;  
But it hasn't happened yet.

—Farm Journal.

Successful men everywhere are doing more reading, writing and thinking than ever before. Can farmers afford to differ from them? Can they afford, as Secretary Morton advises, to confine themselves to a city newspaper and one musty old volume of political economy.—Farm Journal.