

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 3.

LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST, 17, 1894.

NO. 35.

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S. L. JOHNSTON, A. M.,
Roxobel, N. C.

Frontier Life on the Plains. No. 9.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]
I believe it will not be out of place for me to write another letter on the care of our horses, cows, calves and hogs in the early days in summer.
All picket ropes must have one or more swivels on them or they will soon kink all into knots, or untwist and come to pieces.
A horse should have a halter on, although very few of them did, the rope was just tied around the neck.
A swivel should be tied on the end of the picket rope, then the halter lead should be tied to the swivel; if two swivels were used, the other would be tied next to the "picket pin" or stake.
For cows we would tie a rope 10 or 15 ft. long around their horns, then tie this to the swivel. When we watered either horses or cows we usually untied the rope from the swivel but sometimes we would pull up the stake and take the whole rope.
Where a family had 5 or 6 milk cows, some member of the family would take an old ax and knock all the stakes loose and let all the cows go at once, then they could be driven back and "staked" in much less time than if taken one at a time; they are not likely to run away when there are several of them. We generally used a 7 16 rope for picketing horses and cows; some would use larger and some smaller according to the nature of the stock, for some stock were harder on ropes than others. A rope would last a year and sometimes two years, but it was always an aggravation when it got old for it would break so often and let the stock loose; but where there were several head picketed near together and one got loose it usually stayed with the others.
It was a hard matter to keep supplied with stakes, for the first settlers had to use any kind of wood they could get, which was all right when the ground was soft, but when the ground got dry and hard the stakes would splint and splinter all to pieces and then some of the stock would only be half "staked."
Later when iron pins came in use we did not have so much trouble, but iron pins cost 25 cts. apiece and 25 cts. was a big pile of money to some settlers.
Picketing horses or cows the first time was always accompanied with some danger for they would get the rope around their hind foot, then begin to back, and keep on backing until the rope became tight and either slipped off the foot or pulled the head tight to the side, then fall down on the head. I knew of only one cow to get killed this way, though it looked like sure death to see them fall. Colts and calves never hurt themselves on a picket rope. It is necessary to be careful when picketing among hills; the pin should always be driven at the foot of the hill.
The gentlest of animals will get the rope around their feet sometimes, and when they are on level ground they walk around until the rope comes all right, but they cannot do this on a hill side.
The first pig we owned in Kansas would weigh about 50 lbs. I got a 1/4 inch rope about 15 ft. long, tied it around piggie's hind foot and thought "what was the use of a hog pen any way."
It rained a little that night and next morning I wondered what made piggie so uneasy, so I went out to see, and found that the rain had caused the rope to draw tight and piggie's leg was swelling badly; then I hastened to untie the rope from the stake and tie that end around the other hind foot; then I cut the rope

from the foot that was swelled and tied it to the stake; this I kept our pig picketed all the while and changed the rope to the other foot; this however was only temporary. I knew there was a better way, and I learned from our neighbor afterward to buckle a leather strap through a ring (any size ring will do) and around a fire foot at the same time, then tie the rope to the ring.
The strap will not become tight when it gets wet, like a rope.
The first pig pen I made in Kansas was 16 ft. long and 8 feet wide, made out of fence boards and 2x4 scantling, with a cross piece in the middle. When I wanted to move it I would get into the middle of the pen and lift it up entire and carry it anywhere, and no matter where I left it the hogs were all ready in for I did not let them out.
When I got "able" I built a pen 16 ft. square out of the same kind of material, but I could not move it so easily. Some men would get two wheels, put one on each of two corners, then when they wanted to move it they would just lift up the other side and push.
Hogs shut up in such little pens wanted grass very badly and they soon learned that by trying hard under the bottom board the pen would move for them and in this way would move it themselves.

RICHARD COOPER,
Fairfield, Nebraska.

The Grange.

The grange does not confine its labors to four square walls, but invites to public gatherings where practical lessons may be enforced. Thus it becomes a promoter of good to all the community.—Maine Farmer.
The grange may be considered as much of a permanent institution as are our churches and our schools, says Master G. B. Horton of the Michigan state grange, and will ever be found on the side of justice, equality before the law, temperance, morality, education and all those things that build up and make a nation great in all that we as Americans are proud to hold most dear.
No order which ever before existed has accomplished so much for humanity with so small a tax upon its membership as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The initiation fees in no state exceed \$3 for men and \$1 for women, while in most states the fees have been reduced to \$1 for men and 50 cents for women, and its monthly dues are only 10 cents per member.
The grange, says State Master Geo. A. Bowen of Connecticut, is a large, prosperous order, firmly established in every state of the union, still growing in both numerical and financial strength; and conducted by able, experienced and self-sacrificing leaders, who, from having worked together for years, are a unit in details, the Patrons of Husbandry have presented a strong, well organized Order, prosperous in its business, with a multitude of legislative achievements, and having a vitality greater than that of any other agricultural organization, and possessing the respect, not to say admiration of the public for its judicious conservatism.—Alpha Messer, Lecturer, National Grange.

Notice

Is hereby given that a meeting of the delegates appointed by the county Democratic convention for Bertie and Northampton will meet on Tuesday the 20th day of August 1894, at Rich Square, Northampton county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate for 3rd Senatorial District.
J. S. GRANT, Ch'm
Senatorial Ex. Com.
July 26, 1894.

STATE EDUCATION.

FACTS AND FIGURES THAT MAKE PLAIN THE WHOLE MATTER.

1. There are about 370,000 white children of school age in North Carolina. Of these not more than 35,000, being less than one-tenth, go to private schools, leaving 335,000, or nine-tenths, dependent upon State schools. Nine white children out of ten in North Carolina, if educated at all, must be educated by State aid.
2. The money that supports the common schools is derived from the following sources: the poll tax, fines, forfeitures and penalties, the liquor tax and a school tax of 16 cents on every \$100 of listed property. The school fund is used exclusively for the common schools, nor can it be used legally for other purposes.
3. For the annual support of common schools in North Carolina is required about \$761,000. The daily cost of the schools is about \$12,000. It takes \$48,000 for four days.
4. For the annual support of higher education for the whites in North Carolina is required \$44,000 as follows:
The University, \$20,000
Agricultural and Mechanical College, 10,000
Normal and Industrial School, 12,500
Callowhee Normal School, 1,500
Total, 44,000

This is the annual appropriation for maintenance, and does not include repairs.

This money comes, not from the common school fund, but from the general fund. It could not be added to the common school fund, unless by a special act of the Legislature. Even if it were so added, and the State institutions for higher education were destroyed, not four days would be added to the length of the common school term.

5. The \$44,000 annually appropriated for the support of higher education comes from the general fund in the treasury, but does not include poll tax money, which is appropriated to other purposes by the Constitution. No man in the State contributes anything to support higher education, if he pays only poll tax. All that he pays goes to common schools and to support the poor.

The property in the State is listed at \$260,000,000. A tax of 1 1/2 cents on the \$100 will yield \$45,000, being \$1,000 more than is annually appropriated to higher white education in North Carolina. Therefore tax payers contribute as follows to support higher education:

A man who pays only poll tax contributes nothing. A man who is listed at \$100 pays less than 1 1/2 cts. A man who is listed at \$1,000 pays less than 17 1/2 cents. A man who is listed at \$5,000 pays less than 87 1/2 cents.

Nine-tenths of the tax payers in North Carolina being listed at less than \$1,000 pay less than 17 1/2 cents, to support the University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Normal and Industrial School and the Callowhee school. Instead of higher education being supported by a tax on the many for the benefit of the few, it is a tax on the few for the benefit of the many. Besides, the poor boys at the higher institutions are the ones that get the benefit of scholarships, loans, and labor for self-support.

6. In one of the largest and best counties in North Carolina there are 5,529 tax payers; and they contribute as follows to support higher education: Only 546 pay as much as 17 1/2 cents, only 17 pay more than 87 1/2 cents, while 763 pay nothing at all.

7. Higher education in North Carolina costs the masses of the people practically nothing, and cost very

few tax payers over 17 1/2 cents. It is the cheapest thing in the State and yet the most valuable.

The objection that not all attend the higher schools and therefore that they do not benefit all, applies equally to the lower schools, for two-thirds of the children of school age in North Carolina do not attend the public schools. The objection is fatal to any system.

8. What North Carolina spends for higher education may best be seen by a comparison with the amounts spent by other States. The following figures are furnished by the State superintendents, and do not include appropriations for repairs, buildings, &c. They represent the annual appropriations for maintenance: North Carolina, \$44,000; South Carolina, \$107,000; Virginia, \$129,000; Georgia, \$61,000; West Virginia, \$200,000; Connecticut, \$80,000; Vermont, \$32,000; Rhode Island, \$30,000; Pennsylvania, \$130,000; New York, \$506,000; Ohio, \$123,000; Michigan, \$371,000; Minnesota, \$202,000; Illinois, \$154,000; Colorado, \$250,000; Nebraska, \$196,000; South Dakota, \$80,000.

The list is not complete as every State in the Union might be added.

9. It thus appears from facts and figures (1) that North Carolina should do more and not less for education; (2) that the masses of the people will get neither lower nor higher education without State aid; that the burden of supporting higher education in North Carolina, rests upon very few taxpayers and not heavily upon them; (4) that those who are making the biggest fuss about this burden are not helping to bear it.—X. in N. O. Chronicle.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of James W. Copeland, we hereby notify all persons having claims against the same to present them to us for payment on or before August 1st, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors will please pay promptly.

A. J. OUTLAND,
J. W. JESSUPS,
SALLIE J. COPELAND, JR.,
Adm'rs. of JAS. W. COPELAND,
By B. S. GAY, their att'y. 7-19-94

DR. G. M. BROWN, DENTIST, WOODLAND, N. C.

Teeth extracted without pain.

NORTHAMPTON AND HERTFORD RAILROAD



TIME TABLE.
In effect 8.30 A. M., April 16, 1894.
Daily except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND.	Train	Train
	No. 131.	No. 38.
Leaves Jackson, N. C.,	A. M. 8:30	P. M. 2:15
" Mowfield, "	8:50	2:35
Arrive Gumberry, "	9:30	3:15
SOUTH BOUND.	Train	Train
	No. 41.	No. 3.
Leaves Gumberry, N. C.	P. M. 12:15	P. M. 4:30
" Mowfield, "	12:55	5:10
Arrives Jackson, "	1:15	5:30

F. Kell, Gen'l Mgr.
Chas. Ehrhart, Acg. Sup't.

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Cococola,
Champagne Mist,
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J. J. BURNETT,
Jackson, N. C.
6-14-94