

Andrew J. Conner, Editor and Proprietor.

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The real name of the contributor must in all cases accompany the communication as a guarantee of good faith.
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Address all communications to THE PATRON AND GLEANER, Lasker, Northampton County, N. C.

LASKER, N. C., Nov. 22, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Wanted—John W. Buxton.

Since our last issue we have received the following subscriptions and renewals:

- Jackson, N. C.—J. H. Bradley, E. S. Bowers, L. J. Bradley, J. W. Fleetwood, J. W. Boone, Sr.
- Rehoboth, N. C.—W. Woodroof.
- Creeksville, N. C.—Harrison Edwards.
- Lasker, N. C.—John E. Drake, J. W. Spivey, W. M. Crowder and C. J. Futrell.
- Conway, N. C.—E. F. Flythe and D. C. Hedgepeth.
- Murfreesboro, N. C.—R. Sewell.
- Milwaukee, N. C.—J. M. Martin.
- Margarettsville, N. C.—J. W. Taylor.
- Bryantown, N. C.—J. T. Bolton.
- Lewiston, N. C.—J. N. Hart.

We have seen a letter from General manager J. H. Winder, of the S. A. Line, in which he says that better service will be given the people along the line of the Roanoke & Tar River railroad in a few days, as soon as a schedule can be arranged. This is news that will be hailed with delight by people along and near the road. Our people have been neglected by the railroad company long enough, and we are glad to note that it has at last given the needs and wants of our people some consideration.

WHAT will the newly elected Legislature do about "higher education?" is a question uppermost in the minds of many people of the Old North State. Many friends of the Colored Normal Schools, the Agricultural Colleges, the Normal and Industrial School and the University fear that these institutions will be seriously crippled by the next Legislature. But we do not think they need to fear the result, as the Legislature of 1891, which established the State Normal and Industrial School, was largely predominated by farmers, and it was very liberal to all of our educational institutions, and did much for them. We shall watch the proceedings with much anxiety and trust that our schools may receive liberal support.

WHAT CAUSED DEFEAT.

In another column will be found a letter from our friend, Mr. Thos. S. Norfleet, of Bertie, in reply to our observation that Cleveland was largely responsible for the recent defeat of the Democratic party.

We are not going to argue the question as to what caused defeat, and we agree with Mr. Norfleet that "if the people learn to make their living at home and not expect the government to make it for them," that the country would soon be in a more prosperous condition; but we do not exactly agree with him when he says that, "the North, where both parties favored his (the President's financial) policy, went overwhelmingly Republican, and the South, which was generally opposed to his policy, went, with the exception of North Carolina, as strongly Democratic."

We think if our friend will look over the returns he will see that the Democrats also lost heavily in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland,

Georgia, Alabama, Texas and other Southern States. The conditions in the South are somewhat different from the North; here the Democrats fight largely within their party, while at the North there is not the same local issue to hold them together and when dissatisfied the voter goes more readily to the other party.

Whether the President was responsible for the defeat of his party or not, there is no denying the fact that he created much dissatisfaction by appointing a Populist to the highest office within his gift and making a railroad and Trust lawyer his Attorney General who has utterly failed to discharge his duty and by his neglect has brought discredit upon his Department, to say nothing of his nominations of Van Allen, Hornblower and Peckham, his "discreditable Foreign policy and his seemingly puerile use of Federal patronage to award those who supported his nominations and measures and withholding it from those who did not at all times do so.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Cleveland has been very generous to the South and has seemed to desire to treat this section of the country fairly in his appointments. He is so neutral in politics that he did not even vote in the recent election.

Education the Safety of the Nation.

Not long since the Governor of one of the Western States made this remarkable statement: "One of the first objects that should attract the attention of every statesman is the habits, condition and future prospects of the youth of the country. Through them we may read the destiny of the Republic, for good or for ill. If we suffer them to grow up in idleness and ignorance we must look to the future with forebodings of the misery and the degradation that await our descendants, whilst on the other hand, if we give them industrious habits, guard well their morals and impress their minds, we may finally anticipate that our institutions will be perpetuated, and our descendants grow up and continue in the enjoyment of freedom, independence and prosperity. The means of attaining this desirable end must be had through our common schools; and although much has been done in the great cause of education, yet there is still much to be done to perfect the system so as to bring within the reach of our whole population the means of a thorough common school education and make these schools what they should indeed be."

If this distinguished gentleman has correctly stated the mission of the common schools, no subject can more worthily occupy the thoughts, or call into action the energies of our citizens. Then the cause of education is emphatically the cause of the State, and in importance transcends and overshadows that of most, if not all others, which fall within the scope of legislative action. It is identified with the cause of morality, with the true glory and prosperity of the nation and with all the most important interests of society.

It is not to be denied that we are encompassed with danger, and that there are elements of destruction among us, which if left to operate without check or control will soon cause the ruin of our institutions. We write not as a politician. The dangers to which we refer spring from our circumstances and environments, and are inherent in our political organizations. They will, therefore, exist, no matter what party may claim to have ascendancy. Our freedom may prove our bane unless the people, the original source of all power, are so far enlightened as to be able to exercise the various functions of power aright.

Universal suffrage, like many other things in this contradictory world, is either a blessing or a curse. It will be a blessing to a nation whose citizens use it with

intelligence; it will be a curse to any people so far wanting in that attribute as to allow themselves to be made mere tools in the hands of designing and unprincipled seekers after places and power. It may be stated as a postulate that the ability to reflect, examine and judge, and possession of elevated virtue, each attainable for the most part only through the instrumentality of education, are essential to the safe exercise of the privileges of freemen.—Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate.

THE CAUSE OF DEFEAT.

CLEVELAND NOT TO BLAME—ONE CONSOLATION FOR SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of Nov. 8, I notice you say "the defeat of the Democrats is attributable largely to President Cleveland who set himself up as better and wiser than his party." Now, I do not know by what process of reasoning you arrived at this conclusion, but it looks to me as though it was exactly the other way. I suppose you refer to his (the President's) financial policy when you say, "wiser than his party," and if so how is it that the North, where both parties favored his policy, went overwhelmingly Republican, and the South, which was generally opposed to his policy, went, with the exception of North Carolina, as strongly Democratic!

I think, Mr. Editor, you will have to look somewhat deeper than the dissatisfaction of the people with any one man, however high his position, to find the causes for the late political landslide. There is, however, one consolation for the sound money Democrats, and that is that this election has settled for a generation at least the subject of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the Populistic craze in regard to an issue of irredeemable paper currency, as the Republican party is unalterably opposed to anything of either kind. If the people will now learn to make their living at home, and not expect the government to make it for them and pay their debts besides, the country will soon be in a prosperous condition I hope and believe.

THOS. S. NORFLEET.
Roxobel, N. C., Nov. 19.

About the Teachers and Schools.

Mrs. Maggie Peele opened school in District No. 24, near Rich Square, last Monday.

Mr. J. E. Woodroof, a member of the County Board of Education, is teaching the public school in District No. 9.

Mrs. Nancy H. Joyner, of Miami, who has been teaching occasionally for over 40 years, has been employed to teach the school in District No. 13, near Rehoboth, to begin on 26th November.

Miss Rose Furgurson, of Pleasant Hill, has again been employed to teach the school in District No. 46, near that place. She is making an effort to have a large attendance at her school this winter.

Union Academy, at Union, Hertford county, of which Mr. Paul J. Long and Miss Nannie Peebles of Northampton are the teachers, is in a flourishing condition and the outlook for the Spring term is bright.

Miss Lena Moore, Principal of Lasker School, has decided to organize a literary society in connection with the school which will meet twice a month. All the people of the vicinity are invited to take an active part in the work of the society. It is intended for the benefit of the entire community.

Miss Pattie D. Thorne, of Halifax county, has returned from Pennsylvania where she has been teaching for year or two, and accepted a school in her native county of Halifax where she is now doing faithful work. Miss Thorne is kindly remembered by the people of Lasker where she taught once.

FROM HERTFORD COUNTY.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN OLD FRIEND—TO QUIT RAISING COTTON—OTHER MATTERS.

In opening my mail a few days ago, there dropped from the wrapper an old time friend, dear in the reminiscences of the past. In comparing a photograph of its former self with it of to-day, many changes are visible.

Since then a decade has passed, and the directory of your front like a broken dream is no more, telling in mournful dirge the decay of a noble institution whose principles yet live and which again will be solved in another form, and come to the surface world, with a knowledge grounded deeper.

How sad in retrospect! When we view it in dispassionate light, it seemeth that the Grange was too pure in its principles to battle with the abstract vagaries of demagogues, political fanatics and policy servers.

Upon the ruins of the Grange the Alliance came, and like a mighty avalanche swept every thing before it; but behind the hidden portals of the inner temple political paternalism raised its hydra head, a principle which never permeated the hearts of true Patrons; and to-day, where is the Alliance? It's gone where the wood-bine twineth, with none to regret or do it reverence. I digress.

I see, you advocate the same principle of yore: The greatest good to all, and the fundamental principles of a true Republican Government, the education of the masses.

Three-fourths of the children of our country, if they get an education at all, it will be through the common schools, and if the educational sentiment continues as at present, I predict that in coming years, our unassuming School Houses, dotting the hill-side and the vale, the barren savannas and the wood-land, will be pointed to as the jewels of our noble commonwealth. Go on in your noble work, and may your guideboard lead to lovely meads, and pastures green.

No doubt you would like to learn of us and our doings, way down here where the eastern banks of our county is washed by the ripples of the placid Chowan. The election is over, and the Democrats carried our county; but the Pops are jubilant over Republican supremacy in State and Nation. They sit upon the fence and sing the grass-hoppers song: "In the wheat bye and bye."

The low prices of cotton and peanuts are depressing to our people, but we will have hog and hominy, and like Bauch's ghost, we will not down, besides tobacco is coming to the front, and many of our farmers say, no more cotton for them.

In the eastern part of our township, in an area of not more than two miles square, there have been between fifty and a hundred hog-heads of tobacco raised the present year.

One farmer, as an experiment, put in three acres. His expenses all told were \$120, and will sell his crop for \$500. This is from three acres and no fancy sketch.

Now, if the Pops don't get in here, and cause a fusion between 'bacco and 'taters; we will never down, as long as the smoke of the golden weed ascends heavenward, and the old codger delights in his quid.

Tobacco is infusing new energy in our people; despondency like an evil omen has fled our borders; and buoyant hope, the anchor of brighter days breaks the horizon of the future.

SQUAR, JONES.
Harrellsville, N. C.

J. K. RAMSEY,
Contractor and Builder,
JACKSON, N. C.
Estimates, plans and specifications furnished on application.
Personal attention given to all work.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Among the Colored Schools.

W. T. Garris, of Gumberry, will open school in District No. 42 next Monday.

We have received a letter from Wm. Harris, W. H. Kee and Crusoe Williams, committee in District No. 10, stating that the statement made in a communication we published last week that they had employed a teacher was an error. They say they have not employed one yet and will give due notice when they do so.

Prof. P. W. Moore, Principal of the State Normal School at Elizabeth City, N. C., writes that he has a number of first and second grade teachers in his school who desire work for the winter to enable them to complete the course at the Normal. If you are in need of a teacher write to him. His school has a high reputation and he could not afford to send any but faithful workers.

The following story is told by an exchange of a minister of the Episcopal Church traveling South, who met a citizen who claimed that he was an Episcopalian.

"To what parish do you belong?"
"Don't know nuthin' bout any parish," was his answer.

"Well, to what diocese do you belong?" I inquired.
"There ain't nuthin' of that sort in this part of the country that I ever heard of," he replied.

"But who confirmed you?" I said.
"Nobody," he said.

"But didn't you tell me you were an Episcopalian?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Oh, yes, said the old man. I'll tell ye how it is. Last spring I went down to New Orleans visitin', and while I was there I went ter church, and it happened to be an Episcopalian one, and among other things I heard 'em say they'd left undone them things they'd oughter done, and done them things they hadn't oughter done; and I said to myself, 'That's jest my fix, too,' and since then I've always considered myself an Episcopalian."

"Well," said I, as I shook the old man's hand, "if your ideas of an Episcopalian are correct, we are the largest denomination in the world."

"BULL PENS."

MR. N. A. PARKER THINKS THE COUNTY OUGHT NOT TO PAY FOR THEM.

MR. EDITOR:—I hope you will give me a short space in your paper to say something about "Bull pens," as they are generally called, but I do not know of a more suitable name for them than miserable Devil Dens for they are places where Satan has crept behind a number of times to defraud the people of the country and to cheat them out of the rights and privileges which the law allows them. I conceive this to be very wrong and unnecessary. It is not necessary that such walls should be erected for people to go behind, to vote, and therefore it is not right to compel the citizens of the county to pay taxes for the erection of such miserable dens.

In 1892 there was \$13.72 paid out for lumber furnished for election purposes at one precinct; counting eleven precincts in the county and this amount paid for election purposes at each precinct would amount to \$150.92. I hope there will be no such accounts allowed by the commissioners of our county any more, for it is not just to force the people of our county to pay their hard earned money for such purposes.

They should be paid for by those individuals who direct their being put up and those who are in favor of their being erected, and not by the men who are opposed to such. I do not believe that any man has any right to call himself a Christian when he is in favor of such horrid pens as those and I hope before the next election that instead of men being seen advising others to put up such, that they will be seen reading the Bible or kneeling in prayer.

N. A. PARKER.
Seaboard, N. C., Nov. 19.

Tax Payer's Notice.
I will be at the following places for the purpose of collecting the taxes of Gaston township for the year 1894:
Thomas' Store, Monday, Nov. 26.
Collier's Store, Tuesday, " 27.
H. S. Moody's, Friday, " 30.
Can be found at my office any time.
Please meet me and pay your taxes promptly.
B. M. PUGH.

Norfolk Market.

Weekly Telegraph Report Corrected by J. W. Perry Company.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.
NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 22, 1894.

Cotton Market	Steady
Strict Middling	5 3-56 cts.
Middling	5 1-16 cts.
Strict Low Middling	4 1/2 cts.
Low Middling	4 1/2 cts.
Blues	4 1/2 cts.
Peanuts	Dull
Fancy	2 1/2 cts.
Prime	2 cts.
Low Grades	1 1/2 cts.

No demand for new peanuts.
B. E. Peas, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bag.
We carry a large stock of all grades of bagging and ties, Peanut and Pea Bags. Write for prices.

J. T. OWENS. J. W. TRUITT.

Owens Brothers, Wholesale Fancy Grocers.

Cakes, Crackers, Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cider, Vinegar, Paper Bags, &c.

Potatoes, Truck, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

Consignments of Eggs, Chickens and Country Produce solicited.
119 and 121 High St., 507 Carrowford St., PORTSMOUTH, VA.

J. A. Buxton & Co.,

Jackson, N. C.
are receiving new goods daily at greatly reduced prices. Do not fail to call and examine stock. We can save you money. Ladies cloaks a specialty. Overcoats from \$1.50 to \$10.00. It will pay to ride 25 miles to see our stock. Come without delay and be convinced that

Half has not been told. A CARD.

We have just received a shipment of Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. It was bought with a distinct understanding between the Manufacturer and ourselves that each and every bottle is guaranteed to cure any of the following diseases:

- 1st. Chills and Fever.
- 2nd. Billious Fever.
- 3rd. Hemorrhagic Fever.
- 4th. Neuralgia.
- 5th. Measles.
- 6th. LaGrippe.

Now, we are willing to sell you on the same conditions we buy it on. We will guarantee ONE single 50-cent bottle to cure any of the diseases above enumerated. Failing to do so we will cheerfully return your money.
Yours truly,
JOHN BAUGHAM, Rich Square, N. C.
CONNER & VAUGHAN, Lasker, N. C.

NOTICE!

By virtue of the power of sale conferred on me, in a deed of trust executed by George W. Davis, on the 8th day of August, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Northampton county in Book 57, page 525, I shall, on Monday the 30th day of December, 1894, at the courthouse in Jackson sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, one horse and lot in Conway, N. C. Northampton county. Said lot is situated on the North side of the road leading from Conway to Murfreesboro and adjoins the lands of Abner Lassiter and others and contains about 19 acres. Good and comfortable dwelling house has been erected on said lot, with cook room and dining room attached, good well of water, healthy locality, &c. Said horse and lot is now occupied by Prof. A. J. Britton. This Oct. 25th, 1894.
t d s S. J. CALVERT, Trustee.

NOTICE

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Northampton County, made on the 19th day of October, 1894, in the special proceeding therein pending, entitled W. R. Moody et al. to the Court exparte, the undersigned, the duly appointed commissioner, will sell at public auction in front of the store-house of J. L. Sulter in Garysburg, N. C., on Saturday, December 8, 1894, at 12.00 o'clock M., a certain parcel of land situated in the county of Northampton and State of North Carolina, bounded as follows: on the east by the lands of Joseph J. Bell and John C. Garlick, on the north by Arter's creek, and south by Roanoke river, and on the west by said Arter's creek, there being a prong of said river dividing an island from the mainland, said tract containing 640 acres more or less.
Terms of Sale:—One-third cash, balance in one and two years deferred payments to be evidenced by notes bearing eight per centum interest—title retained until whole of the purchase money is paid. This the 7th day of November, 1894.
W. E. DANIEL, Commissioner.