

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 4

LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

NO. 2.

The Man at the Gate.

In summer and winter, in calm and storm,
When the morning dawns and the night falls late,
We may see, if we will, the steadfast form
Of the Man that watches beside the gate.
I saw the stars of the morning wait
On their lofty towers to watch the land,
As a little child stole up to the gate
And knocked with a tiny, trembling hand:
"I am only a little child, dear Lord,
And my feet are stained already with sin;
But they said you had sent the children word
To come to the gate and enter in."
The Man at the gate looked up and smiled
A heavenly smile, and I fair to see,
And He opened, and bent to the pleading child,
"I am willing with all my heart,"
said He.
I looked again, and the wintry blast
Was hurrying wildly o'er land and sea;
The glory of spring-time was long gone past,
And the branches were bare on the trembling tree.
Yet still at the gate the Savior stood,
And His face was like serene and fair,
Though His garment was heavy and red
With blood,
And the crown of thorns showed dark
On His hair.
It was afternoon, and the sun was low,
And the troubled winds sobbed long
and loud,
As an old man tottered across the snow
Which wrapt the earth in a bitter shroud.
"O thou that watchest beside the gate!
Had I come to thee in the days gone by
Thou hadst received me; but now too late
I lay me down on thy threshold to die.
"I have fought and finished an evil fight,
I have earned the deadly wages of sin;
It is hard to die in the snow to-night,
But no man is willing to take me in."
The sun was low in the changing west,
The shadows heavy from hill to tree,
As the Watchman opened the gate of rest,
"I am willing with all my heart,"
said He.
At midnight, there came the voice of one
Who had crept to the gate through the blinding snow,
And who moaned at the gate as one un-
done,
Might moan at the sight of the last
"dead woe,
A woman's voice, and it rose and fell—
On the muffled wings of the snowy night,
With a trembling knocking which seemed
to call
Of one who was chilled and spent out-
right.
"I wove the crown for the Brow divine,
I pierced the hand that was stretched to save;
I dare not pray that the light may shine
To show me the prints of the nails I
drew.
"I beat this night on my sinful breast,
I dare not pray Him to succor me!"
But the Watchman opened the gate of rest,
"I am willing with all my heart,"
said He.
Thus day and night they are pressing nigh,
With tears and sighs to the heavenly gate,
Where the Watchman stands in his
majesty,
With a patience which has never said,
"Too late."

Bread. Where? How?

MORE MODERN VARIETIES.
[For the Patron and Gleaner.]
Bread is frequently mentioned in the Bible, and was evidently highly esteemed as that "which strengtheneth man's heart." Twelve loaves of shew-bread was one of the sacred offerings, and was placed in the outer court of the Jewish sanctuary, to remain there untouched one day and the next to be eaten by the priests only.
When the people were disobedient and stiff-necked, the Lord threatened to break the staff of their bread, or destroy the grain from which their bread was made, thus conveying the importance of this variety of food in His view, as well as in the estimation of the Jews.
Of all the food preparations mentioned in use among the ancients, none were so indispensable, though ever so rudely manufactured, as that of bread; and to

this day, among those people who are unable to procure our choicely cultivated cereals, substitutes which we would pronounce positively uneatable and indigestible are used as the great "Staff of life," with which to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

As early as 1609, we learn from history that the North American aborigines, although deeming the cultivation of the soil a degrading occupation for the men of their tribes, required it performed, as far as practicable, by their squaws and the children. Their staple crop was maize, or Indian corn, from which, among the many palatable and nutritious dishes manufactured, was corn pouidied in a mortar, then sifted through a home-made basket, and made into ash-cakes, which they called,—"sup-paun."

M. H. RICE.

Lahaska, Pa.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ORIGIN OF OMENS.

SURVIVAL OF SOME CELESTIAL SUPERSTITIONS IN MODERN TIMES.

Something of the influences of ancient astrology is shown in the popular belief that the rising and setting of Sirius, the dog star, infuses madness into the caninerae. In our medical prescriptions, too, the old superstition appears. The ornamental part of the apothecary's R is none other than the sign of Jupiter, under whose special care medicines were supposed to have been placed, and our nostrums are still compounded under the symbol of Jove's protection. The letter itself—recepte, take—and its flourish mean substantially this: "Under the good auspices of Jove, the patron of medicine, take the following goods in the proportions set down." Some try to throw the responsibility for the symbol R back to Raphael, but the sum of evidence points to Jupiter as its patron.

In America Friday is traditionally in good repute. Columbus sailed on Friday and first discovered land on Friday, the Pilgrims landed on Friday, and on Friday Washington was born. Yet even in America, notwithstanding all these "best accidents," a flavor of misfortune attends the day, and the transactions for Friday show how widespread is the prejudice against it.

Other days less generally maligned are Cain's birthday, the first Monday in April; the 3rd of May, called the "dismal day" in the highlands of Scotland, and December 31, when Judas hanged himself. Apropos of Judas, the superstition of unlucky 13 probably has its origin with that unworthy disciple. The ill omen dates from the last supper, when 13 sat at table. One denied his Master and went out and hanged himself, and since that time "twelve grouped together fear another one." A deep seated prejudice obtained against any given 13 dipping together in the dish, lest one fall a victim to misfortune before the end of the year. The existence of the defiant "Thirteen club" in New York, which makes that luckless number the pivot on which all its doing turn, should do something to dispel this time stained superstition.—Chautauquan.

Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude that the actions of ingratitude seem directly resolvable into pride, as the principal reason of them.—South.

THE STATE GRANGE.

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.

The Committee on Education reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEEMEN ON EDUCATION.

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS: Your committee on education beg leave to submit the following: The cardinal principle of the Grange is to educate. Not only should the children be educated in the common acceptance of what the term signifies, but farmers themselves should be educated. The Grange primarily is a school. Each member is a pupil. The object is not only to educate men in all those principles which tend to elevate the occupation of the farmer in the minds of the people, but to inculcate principles which will promote the dignity of the farmer himself as a farmer. Intelligence rules and governs every important undertaking. If farmers really wish to deserve and receive the confidence and esteem of other classifications of men, they must manage their own affairs with wisdom, and advocate their own claims with intelligence. They must learn to avoid the extremes which always have a tendency to weaken the influence of those so unfortunate as to fall into them.

To be successful in its work the Grange must cultivate a desire for learning and foster a spirit of education. Education is the ground work on which we must build.

Respectfully Submitted,

H. T. J. LUDWIG, }
A. E. PEELE, } Com.
P. T. HICKS, }

Bro. Grant addressed the Grange on the subject of education, after which the report was adopted.

The committee on good of order submitting the following report which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF THE ORDER. NO. 1.

WORTHY MASTER:—Your committee on good of the order beg leave to recommend that in view of the present condition of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in our State, the Ex. Com. of the State Grange be instructed to engage the services of one or more deputies, whose duty it shall be to organize new, and revive dormant Granges on such terms as the Com. may suggest as best for the promotion of the interests of the order.

We recommend also that all delegates and members attending this meeting of the State Grange on their return home, in their respective sub-Granges heartily co-operate with such deputies and do all in their power to revive the interest in Grange work in their respective neighborhoods and counties.

We recommend also that the fee to be charged dormant members at the re-organization of a Grange be what the Executive Committee shall fine.

And we further request the Master of the State Grange to correspond with the Master of the National Grange and solicit some aid from the National Grange treasury to assist in carrying out our object.

And we further recommend to the Ex. Com. first to try and work up one country thoroughly before commencing in other places, so as to get the most good possible out of the small means which now or hereafter may be at our command, whatever we do, strive to do well.

Respectfully Submitted,

W. H. POWELL, Ch'mn.,
for the Committee.

Bro. Lassiter moved that the time for the election of officers be the hour immediately following the conferring of the 5th degree. The motion prevailed.

Several brethren then addressed the Grange on the subject of Grange organization after which a recess was taken till 2:30 p. m.

During recess the members of the State Grange and all visiting brethren were invited to and partook of a most excellent dinner prepared by the lady members of the Grange.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Worthy Master having called the meeting to order, the Grange was opened in form in the 4th degree and declared ready for the transaction of business.

The special hour for the Master's address having arrived, the members repaired to the public hall, where the public had been invited. The Worthy Master then delivered his address.

Labor was then resumed in the Grange in the 5th degree, and the hour for conferring the 5th degree having been announced, the degree was conferred on the following in due form: C. T. Cook, J. D. Barnes, J. B. Vaughan, C. G. Brown, C. E. Davis, Mrs. M. B. Vaughan, Mrs. S. B. Brown, J. D. Crowder, Mrs. M. A. Davis, Miss Lorena Crowder, Mrs. Catherine Barnes, Miss Mittie Tyler, Mrs. E. A. Bristow, Mrs. R. C. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Lane, Miss Maudie Bridgers, Z. Vaughan, D. E. Knight, J. A. Lane, E. Davis, J. W. Griffin.

Labor was then resumed in the 4th degree and the special hour for the election of officers having arrived, the following were duly elected:

W. R. Williams, Master; N. T. Ridley, Overseer; Joshua B. Brown, Lecturer; H. Clay Lassiter, Steward; Columbus Deloatch, Ass't Steward; Rev. Wm. Grant, Chaplain; W. H. Powell, Treasurer; H. T. J. Ludwig, Secretary; Kinchen Davis, Gatekeeper; Miss Roxanna Brown, Pomona; Mrs. G. A. T. Thigpen, Flora; Mrs. I. R. L. Davis, Ceres; Miss Berta Parker, L. A. Steward.

N. T. Ridley was elected member of the Ex. Com.

On motion of Bro. Grant, the Secretary was requested to furnish the PATRON AND GLEANER a copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting for publication.

The committee on good of the order reported the following:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF THE ORDER. NO. 2.

WORTHY MASTER:—Your committee on good of the order to whom was referred the Secretary's account beg leave to report that we have examined the account and find it correct.

Respectfully Submitted

W. H. POWELL, }
N. T. RIDLEY, } Com.
WM. GRANT, }

Adopted.
The committee on the good of the order submitted the following:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF THE ORDER. NO. 3.

WORTHY MASTER:—Your committee to whom was referred a certain amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange beg leave to report that not being able to find the meaning of the amendment we cannot recommend any action.

Respectfully,

W. H. POWELL, Ch'mn.,
for the committee.

Adopted.
A recess was then taken till 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Worthy Master called the brethren to order and opened the Grange in form in the 4th degree, for the transaction of business.

On motion it was agreed to proceed to the installation of officers. Bro. Grant was appointed installing officer, and Bro. Peele assistant.

The officers were then installed in due form as prescribed in the

ritual of the order. (See above for list of officers).

Bro. Grant and Worthy Master Williams then addressed the officers and members of the Grange on the importance of the Grange, its work and our duties as Grangers.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grange are due and are hereby tendered to the Lasker sub-Grange for the cordial and generous reception and entertainment they have given us at this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this State Grange are due and are hereby tendered to the R. R. companies for the favor of reduced rates over their respective lines to delegates attending this annual meeting.

Resolved, That when this State Grange adjourns, it does so to meet on the second Tuesday of December, 1895, at such place as the Ex. Com. shall select.

The Worthy Master and Worthy Overseer then exemplified the unwritten work.

The labors of the day having been completed, the State Grange was closed in ample form.

H. T. J. LUDWIG, Secty.

President Peacock of Greensboro Female College.

President Peacock was born in Wilson county, N. C., April 12, 1864. He began his school life as a student in Wilson Collegiate Seminary under Prof. J. B. Brewer, now President of Chowan Baptist Female Institute, where he spent three years of his life. The last year of preparation for college was under Prof. J. S. Tomlinson in the Wilson Graded School. In the fall of 1883 he entered Trinity College. In 1885 he won the Braxton Craven scholarship, having made the highest average grade on all his studies, also the medal for the best work in German. The next year he took the Craven scholarship medal again, and the oratorical medal. He graduated in 1887, taking the grade of 99.5 for the whole four years' course, and took two medals in hard fought contests. This is a college record of which any man might take a just pride, and which indicates not only the capacity but the indomitable will and fidelity to duty which are fundamental principles of success.

In July, 1887, immediately after his graduation, he was chosen Principal of Lexington Female Seminary and after a very successful year's work declined reelection to accept a professorship in Greensboro Female College, which position he held until his election to the presidency. Upon the death of Dr. Reid he was chosen chairman of the Faculty, which position he filled so well as to win the confidence of the Directors, the teachers and the students, and it was not a surprise to those who knew him when it was announced that he had been elected President of the College.

President Peacock is an ardent educator, a diligent student, with broad, comprehensive views of his work. He despises shams, knows what pupils can do, and has the art of inspiring both pupils and teachers. He is a devout Christian and active in the work of the church.—Teachers' Institute.

Every sort of moral, every sort of civil, every sort of political institution, aiding the rational and natural ties that connect the human understanding and affections to the divine, are not more than necessary, in order to build up that wonderful structure, Man—whose prerogative it is, to be in a great degree a creature of his own making, and who, when made as he ought to be made, is destined to hold no trivial place in the creation.—Burke.

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Spring Term will commence Monday, January 14th, 1895.

Terms for Tuition will vary from \$1.25 for Primary Grade to \$1.75 for higher English; the languages \$1.00 extra.

Good board can be procured in private families at from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per month. For further information, address

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MEHERIN, N. C.

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W. H. Albright, Ph. B., Principal,
Miss Eva Eldridge, (Graduate) Assistant.

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Primary Department,	\$2.00 per moth.
Advanced English,	2.50 "
Languages, (extra)	1.00 "
Incidental fee, (per term)	.50 "
Board,	\$7.00 to 8.00 "

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W. H. ALBRIGHT, Superintendent,
RICH SQUARE, N. C.

NOTICE—LAND SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me by A. B. Rowell and his wife, Dora Rowell, which deed is of record in Book 91, Page 533, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Northampton county, under date of Feb'y 12th, 1894, the same having been executed to secure the payment of a certain bond for an amount of \$32.27 due and payable to me on the 1st day of November, 1894, and default having been made in said payment, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Jackson, on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the land conveyed in said mortgage deed, to wit: A lot of about four (4) acres adjoining the lands of James Vassar and John Rowell about 1 1/2 miles north of Garysburg, in said county, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, to satisfy said bond and interest and costs of sale.
This Dec. 5th, 1894.

F. P. CONWELL, Mortgagee.

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.
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FACTS!

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