

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 4.

LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

NO. 9.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

HOW IT HELPS TO EDUCATE POOR BOYS WHO COULD NOT OTHERWISE RECEIVE A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATES MANY POOR BOYS, WHO OTHERWISE COULD NOT GET AN EDUCATION.

During the past two years it has loaned \$3,849.25 from the Deems Fund, thereby aiding 55 needy students.

During the past 20 years it has aided about one 800 needy young men by loans or scholarships.

It is now giving free tuition to 126 students, who could not otherwise be educated. Of these forty-two are preparing to teach. Fully one-third of the students in the University are aided by loans, scholarships or labor, and over one-third are supporting themselves by money which they themselves have earned or have been forced to borrow. The spirit of self-help is so strong at the University that thirty-three students, even while pursuing their studies, are at the same time supporting themselves wholly or in part by labor. They manage boarding clubs, set type, work in laboratories, serve as stenographers and type-writers, sell books and clothing, give private instruction to other students, teach classes in the village, clerk in the stores and do many other kinds of work. The following brief statements, prepared by the young men themselves, will give an idea of the spirit of economy that prevails at the University, as well as the spirit of self-reliance that enables so many poor boys to get a University education. It is not exaggeration to say that the University by its loan funds, scholarships and opportunities for labor makes it possible for any worthy boy, however poor, to obtain in North Carolina as good an education as rich boys obtain elsewhere.

STATEMENTS BY STUDENTS.

(No. 1). Started on \$20. Now is self-supporting.

In September, 1893, I started to the University, having \$20. On reaching there I borrowed \$50 from the Deems Fund and afterwards \$59 from a friend. I made \$55 during the spring term by working and by teaching. On returning this year I borrowed \$50 from the Deems Fund. I am now teaching pupils in the village at odd hours, and am making enough to meet all my expenses and pay off some of last year's debt. I have a scholarship.

(No. 2). Keeps house, pays all college expenses, supports wife and three children, all on \$300 a year.

I am 33 years old, have a wife and three children, moved here from Johnson county and keep house. My only property, is a small farm, yielding \$60 a year. I saved a little money from teaching free school. My money will last me until April, when I shall borrow from the Deems Fund. My expenses are \$25 a month. This includes house-rent, wood, books, clothing, all for myself and family. I have averaged teaching, as near as I can guess, four months in each year for the last ten years. My ambition is to be a successful teacher. I have a scholarship.

(No. 3). Made \$85 on farm and earns \$25 at University.

I saved \$85 which I made on the farm, and I have borrowed \$150. I earn \$25 a year by labor here. My expenses last year were \$240; this year (for half a year) \$64.

(No. 4). Worked at carpenter's trade.

Before coming to the University I worked at the carpenter's trade and saved enough to pay

three-fourths of my expenses. I borrowed the other fourth.

(No. 5). Assists in a boarding club and lives on \$22.75.

I am earning my board by assisting in a club. My total expenses are \$32.75 for half year.

(No. 6). Saved all his money teaching public school.

My total expenses have been \$70.60 (half year), and I saved it all teaching public school.

(No. 7). My expenses for half year are \$62.90. I made the money school-teaching.

(No. 8). Lived on one meal a day.

I entered the University four years ago and lived for awhile on one meal a day. I had only \$5. I was kindly aided by the faculty and students and citizens until I got work. I have borrowed some little money from the Deems Fund and from kind friends, and by laboring hard have managed to pull through for four years. I shall graduate in June.

(No. 9). Waits on table and sets type.

I support myself almost entirely by waiting on table and setting type. I give my note for tuition.

(No. 10). Sets type. Supports himself entirely.

I support myself entirely by setting type. I set type all the time, except when reciting and attending lectures. I study at night.

(No. 11). Earns half his expenses by clerical and stenographic work.

My total expenses for last term were about \$100, and I earned about \$50 by doing clerical and stenographic work at odd hours.

(No. 12). Sells clothing and cuts wood.

I sell clothing by sample and cut wood. During the summer I sold books. Last year I helped cure tobacco. I borrow a small sum from the Deems Fund.

(No. 13). Manages boarding club.

I pay my board by managing a club aged all my other expenses with money I earned by teaching last year. Total expenses \$125 exclusive of board.

(No. 14). I made \$25 teaching and borrow the rest from the Deems Fund.

(No. 15). I make \$50 a year selling clothing.

(No. 16). Painter and decorator.

I am living partly on money earned by painting and partly on borrowed money. Total expenses \$65.75, (half year).

(No. 17). Sold fruit trees and taught school.

I am paying my own expenses with money that I made selling fruit trees and teaching school. Total expenses (half year) \$70.

(No. 18). A painter. Best scholar in his class.

I earned some money painting the University buildings last summer, and I have private classes, which pay part of my expenses. The rest I pay by a loan from the Deems Fund. I have a scholarship.

(This student is the best scholar in his class.)

(No. 19). I have been encouraged and helped both by faculty and students in trying to work my way through at the University. I worked on a farm and made some money before coming here. Make my board by managing a club. Total expenses (half year) \$25.

(No. 20). Couldn't get help elsewhere.

I am going on a scholarship and am to get a loan of \$50. I am able to attend the University only on these terms. Could not have possibly attended otherwise. I would not have gone to any college, as I could not get such assistance.

Fully one-half of the men in the University are of the condition and character suggested by the

above statements. The list is given as samples of the sort of men that come to the University and of the ways that they earn a support here.

If the University is forced to rely entirely upon tuition fees for its support, it cannot continue to aid the talented poor boys of North Carolina.

The following unsolicited letter speaks for itself. The young man is without a father, is very talented and is going through college partly by labor and partly by loans from the Deems Fund. He has a scholarship.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 20, '94.
President Geo. T. Winston,

DEAR SIR:—The first term of this scholastic year has ended, and I think it my duty to thank you most gratefully for the help you have given me and the kindness you showed me when I first came. When I got out of money and had to have books you kindly lent me some and put yourself to no little inconvenience in many ways to help me; when I was naturally homesick and despondent you gave me so much encouragement and good advice, which could only be repaid by the gratefulness of my heart. Let me thank you again and again for the kindnesses you have shown me and substantial pecuniary aid you have given. Just at the time when I was about to give up all hope of a University education you came to my aid, and now I am determined that such an education shall be mine. Before I came here I had written to so many schools, stating my condition and asking for work to pay my way, and being answered very coldly by all of them but one I was disheartened, but you appreciated my condition and gave me the coveted aid.

Feeling a thankfulness in my heart which cannot be expressed on paper, and being determined that my life shall be such an one as to cause you no regret for the kindness you have shown and the aid you have given me,
I am gratefully yours,

To shut off such men from opportunities of higher education is to deprive North Carolina of strong leaders in all professions and occupations. It is not only false economy but is contrary to the noblest impulses of humanity. But for the University at least 125 poor boys annually would be unable to obtain the benefits of higher education. Shall the doors of the institution be closed to such men as these? What corresponding gain would the State thereby receive?

THE UNIVERSITY COSTS THE STATE VERY LITTLE AND THE AVERAGE TAX-PAYER CONTRIBUTES LESS THAN FOUR CENTS A YEAR FOR ITS SUPPORT.

The University received from the State last year \$30,000, being \$20,000 regular and \$10,000 special appropriation, if collected per capita, would amount to less than 1 1/4 cents per annum to each inhabitant; but the tax is paid entirely by property, and the mass of the people in the State really contribute nothing to its support. A man who pays only poll-tax contributes nothing. A man listed at \$100 pays less than three-fourths of a cent annually to the regular appropriation, at \$500 less than 4 cents, at \$1,000 less than 8 cents, at \$5,000 less than 40 cents. About nine-tenths of the tax-payers would pay less than 8 cents a year for an appropriation of \$20,000 to the support of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY COSTS THE STATE LESS THAN SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS ELSEWHERE.

The State of Virginia makes the following annual appropriation

(for whites), not including sums appropriated for repairs:

University of Virginia,	\$ 40,000
Virginia Military Institute,	30,000
State Female Normal School,	15,000
William and Mary College and Male Normal,	15,000
Medical College,	5,000
Total,	\$ 105,000

South Carolina appropriates for whites:

Clemson College,	\$ 50,000
South Carolina College,	30,000
Citadel,	20,000
Winthrop Normal,	7,500
Total,	\$ 107,500

North Carolina appropriates for whites:

University of North Carolina (being \$20,000 regular and \$10,000 special),	\$ 30,000
Agricultural and Mechanical College,	17,500
Normal and Industrial School (being 12,500 annual and 4,500 special),	17,000
Cullowhee Normal,	1,500
Total,	\$ 66,000

North Carolina thus appropriated last year only \$66,000 to the higher education of the whites against \$125,500 appropriated by Virginia and \$107,500 by South Carolina. The white population of South Carolina is not half as large as that in our State, and yet the State appropriates nearly twice as much money annually.

Virginia's white population is not so large as ours, but its appropriation for higher education is nearly twice as much.

For white higher education last year:

West Virginia appropriated,	\$100,000
Connecticut,	80,000
Vermont,	32,000
Pennsylvania,	130,000
New York,	506,000
California,	194,000*
Kansas,	96,000
Ohio,	123,000
Michigan,	351,000
Minnesota,	174,000
Illinois,	137,000
Colorado,	250,000
Nebraska,	178,000

*Besides tax of one per cent on \$100 for University.

The list might be extended. Appropriations for the higher education of the colored race are also larger elsewhere than in North Carolina.

Wake Forest Anniversary.

Friday, Feb. 15, '95, was a day of happiness and delight to those who were present at the sixtieth anniversary. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, people from Charlotte, Raleigh, Weldon and other points were present.

In Wingate Memorial Hall, the president of debate, Mr. William Royall, Jr., of Wake Forest, N. C., at 2:30 o'clock called the house to order with a few appropriate remarks of welcome to the audience. After reading the proceedings of last meeting, the secretary of debate, Mr. J. R. Moore, of Bed Springs, N. C., read the question for discussion, "Should the House of Lords be abolished?" and announced Mr. Isaac Boyles, of Pilot Mountains, N. C., as the first speaker on the affirmative. Mr. Boyles admirably held the attention of his audience about 20 minutes.

Mr. John Kerr, of Yanceyville, N. C., was the first speaker on the negative. Mr. Kerr pleased his audience by forcible argument. His speech consisted in persuasive language and abounded in wit, ridicule and personal anecdotes.

The next speaker on the affirmative was Mr. Isaac M. Meekins, of Columbia, N. C. Mr. Meekins also made a fine speech.

The next gentleman on the neg-

ative was Mr. Richard Rozier, of Roberson county, N. C. The second speeches were enjoyed even more than the first. Applauds were given throughout the audience.

The audience was then given an opportunity of voting according to the side that produced the best argument. The result was in favor of the affirmative. The audience again assembled at 8 o'clock to hear the respective orators of the Literary societies.

Mr. J. N. Tolar introduced Mr. Carey Newton, of Wake Forest, N. C., as orator of the Philomathean society. His subject, "A Pound of Flesh." Said he, "When I was a newish I dreamed of being orator, when I was a Soph. I longed to be an orator, when I was a Junior I worked to be orator, when I became a Senior I shrank at being an orator."

Mr. John Heck introduced Mr. Raleigh Daniel, of Weldon, N. C., as orator of the Euzelian Society, announcing his subject, "Iron Prince."

Mr. Daniel admirably sustained the reputation made by his predecessors.

After the orations, Mr. J. N. Tolar invited the audience to the social gathering in the Literary Halls, where gentlemen were introduced to make speeches of a different nature.

It was so well enjoyed by all that the dawn light was stealing across the eastern sky when the crowd began to disperse. Thus ended the sixtieth anniversary, which proved no less enjoyable than its predecessors.

W. R. SYKES.
Wake Forest, N. C., Feb. 19.

Bread. Where? How?

OTHER VARIETIES.
(For the Patron and Gleaner.)

Fish bread is still used in Iceland, Lapland, Crim-Tartary and other places far north. The fish is dried, then beaten to fine powder, and sometimes the inner bark of some of the trees of that northern clime is mixed with it, and then wet and made into bread and cake.

Moss bread is manufactured from the lichen or reindeer moss, which towards the month of September becomes soft, tender and damp, with a taste like wheat bran. This moss contains a large quantity of starch and the Icelanders gather it in the latter part of the summer season. After thoroughly drying it, they then grind it into meal, from which bread, gruels and pottages are made with it.

The want of better grain frequently compels the poor Islanders to bake a kind of bread from the seeds of the sand-reed, which on our shores are merely eaten by the birds of passage.

Millet bread is much used by the Italian peasantry, and if eaten warm is good, but becomes dry and crumbly when cold. When boiled and used without baking it is nutritious, but in bread, unless eaten immediately, is very astringent and unhealthy.

Bean flour is often made into a thick batter with water and baked in a hot kettle. It is used somewhat in parts of Scotland.

Ragwort, in times of great scarcity, has been prepared for bread. The root, when first taken up is soft, but soon hardens, and can be kept in that state for years without injury, if kept in a dry, airy place.

The root is easily ground and reduced to flour, and then is made into bread, and when baked has an agreeable nutty flavor. It is easily digested, and when made into bread is said to be more nutritive and exhilarating than wheat bread.

M. H. RICE.
Lahaska, Pa.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTICE—MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Junius Williams and his wife, Kate Williams to Allen Deloatch, which deed is of record in Book 88, page 238, in the office of Register of Deeds of Northampton county, the same being given to secure the payment of certain bonds there-in mentioned, and the said bonds and mortgage deed, having been transferred to me for value, by said Allen Deloatch, and default having been made in payment of said bonds, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Jackson, in said Northampton county, on Monday, March 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the land conveyed in said deed, to wit, the land on which said Junius Williams now lives, in said county, adjoining the lands of William Person, Mrs. W. H. Summerville and M. W. Ransom, and containing sixty-five acres, more or less, that is to say a one-third undivided interest in said land to satisfy said bonds and interest and cost of sale. This January 4th, 1895.
2-7-95
W. H. JOYNER.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

If you want a position for next year, or if you desire a better salary, we can be of service to you.

Write for particulars. If you know where a teacher is wanted give us information and if we can fill it, you shall be rewarded.

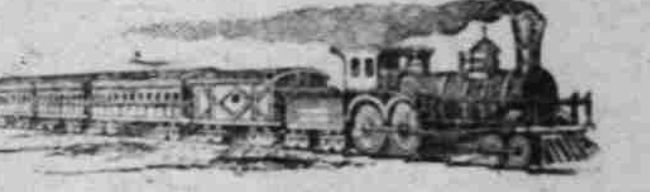
CHAS. J. PARKER, Manager,
Teachers' Aid Association,
Raleigh, N. C.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.



Do you want a pair of glasses that will make you see better and do better work, that will preserve your eye sight if it is defective, that will not tire your eyes, then come to W. P. MOORE & CO., JACKSON, N. C., who are making a specialty of fitting Glasses and can replace broken parts at small cost.

NORTHAMPTON AND HERTFORD RAILROAD



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

	Train No. 134.	Train No. 38.
NORTH BOUND.		
Leaves Jackson, N. C.,	A. M. 8:30	P. M. 2:15
" Mowfield, "	9:30	3:15
Arrive Gumbrery, "		
SOUTH BOUND.	Train No. 41.	Train No. 3.
Leaves Gumbrery, 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, Actg. Sup't.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters
If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles care—benefits comes from the very first dose—of your system will be restored, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver, Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.
Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 3c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.