

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 4. LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895. NO. 16.

Bread. Where? How?

OLD AUNT MARY'S.
[For the Patron and Gleaner.]
Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores
Were through,
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen,
Too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!
It all comes back so clear to-day!
Though I am as bald as you are gray—
Out by the barn-lot and down the lane,
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tips of the drops of the
rain,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!
We cross the pasture, and through the
wood
Where the old gray snag of the poplar
stood,
Where the hammering "red-heads"
hopped away,
And the buzzard "raised" in the "clear-
ing" sky
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.
And then in the dust of the road again;
And the teams we met, and the country-
men;
And the long highway, with sunshine
spread
As thick as butter on country bread,
Our cares behind, and our hearts ahead
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.
Why, I see her now in the open door,
Where the little gourds grew up the
sides and o'er
The clapboard roof. And her face—ah,
me!
Wasn't it good for a boy to see—
And wasn't it good for our country,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!
And, O my brother, so far away,
This is to tell you she waits to-day
To welcome us—Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering "Tell
The boys to come!" And all is well
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.
—James Whitecomb Riley.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Patriotic Training in the Schools.

The "dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" of Horace is not the patriotism that is needed to-day. There always have been found plenty of men who would die for their country—and even at the cannon's mouth. That kind of patriotism, that kind of bravery, is an evidence of physical courage not to be condemned, rather to be applauded. But the patriotism needed in this era, the patriotism that should be taught the children of this country, and of this day should be a subjective sentiment, the cultivation of which should aim to prevent the necessity of dying "at the cannon's mouth," that should bring harmony and universal peace. This sort of patriotism should be—must be—founded in great principles, supported by great virtues. Love of country is one of these great principles, is one of these great virtues.

Right and wrong, justice, benevolence, beneficence, truthfulness, philanthropy, all these and more too, lie at the foundation of patriotism. The love for our fellow-men, a proper regard for the opinions and rights of our neighbors, is the true basis of American citizenship.

The best citizens are the best patriots. Hence, the instruction of our rising generation should be, as it were, in all the Christian graces.

For my part, I have no hope for our government—"Of the people, for the people"—outside of this kind of instruction, hence the following is very appropriate here:

"Upon every teacher in the public schools of the United States, whether man or woman, the state has laid a dual responsibility:

First.—A duty of immediate, but relatively of secondary importance, namely, to teach the children of the people those elementary branches of knowledge which shall fit them for self-support, a useful and an honest life, and thus subserve their material interests, and

Second.—Far above and beyond this plain and simple function, that grave responsibility, peculiar to the office of the American teacher alone, out of which has been evolved during the present

century the institution of the American free public school, namely, the imperative duty of preparing the children committed to their care to become not only self-supporting and intelligent citizens, but thoroughly loyal to the Republic; noble types of American citizenship, fitted to be governors of men; sovereigns worthy of their birth-right as free men, distinctly American in character and purpose."
—Our vast territory is sometimes claimed to stand in the way of patriotism. I do not fear extent of territory—I do fear a lack of patriotism—a broad and comprehensive grasp of the situation upon the part of some of our people to forget self—to forget that it is the part of the patriotic citizen sometimes to postpone the wishes of those who are near and dear, to the claims of those who are stranger and remote—sometimes to sacrifice sectional feeling, and incur, if need be, the coldness of friends and the heat of enemies. While I am by no means a pessimist, still I cannot be ranked as an extravagant optimist. I do not believe that while nature has done so much for our country, to cement and bind us a whole that there is not left much for us to do.

When I look at the reckless disregard of our lawgivers, our Congress, of the condition of our country, I am forced with Emerson to say:

"Things are in the saddle and ride mankind."
A representative, a senator (not of a state) of the United States, from a state however with a silver or a coal or a lead mine, or of a sugar plantation, is willing to sacrifice every other interest of his whole country rather than see his peculiar industry ("things") take a second place, or rather abide its time. The social disturbances so frequently occurring of late years are very alarming to the patriotic classes of all professions and callings.

These are not the outgrowth of teaching—whether in the public or private schools, they are the legitimate fruit of the political agitator, the political labor-leader whose sole object is personal advancement, and that, too, at what he must know is the ruin of those for whom he promises to do good. A lack of sincerity, a lack of "truthfulness" in our dealings with our fellow-men, seems now to be the curse of our people. The man who "would rather be right than president," is not now before the people.

The need of the country is manhood, citizenship, statesmanship. The teacher can do much to cultivate, to educate, and to prepare the youth of the land to possess all these virtues.

Morals and manners—right and wrong—philanthropy and patriotism should all be taught in all our schools, from pulpit, platform, and press.

We are now nearing the twentieth century; we are twenty years in the second century of our country's existence.

We must not despair. The problem of self-government is in our hands; in the hands of the teachers, as largely, even more so than any class of citizens.

Let us take courage, remembering that:

"Little by little the world grows strong,
Fighting the battle of Right and Wrong;
Little by little the Wrong gives way,
Little by little the Right has sway,
Little by little all longing souls
Struggle up nearer the shining goals!"
—Alexander E. Hogg, Fort Worth, Texas, in School Journal.

A gentleman riding with an Irishman came within sight of an old gallows, and to display his wit, said:

"Pat, do you see that?"
"To be sure O do," replied Pat.
"And where would you be today if the gallows had its due?"
"O'd be riding alone," replied Pat.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

A COLORED TEACHER GIVES HIS OPINION OF ITS WORKINGS IN NORTHAMPTON.

MR. EDITOR:—We expressed a hope long before the last legislative met that it would do much good in every way and especially improve the school law, and we are at this writing unable to say what good has been done, since we have not seen a copy of the new law. Further, we are not in a position yet to say what will be the advantage. Some think abolishing the county boards and the superintendent's office is a great mistake. I think myself the office of Superintendent ought to have been retained. But so far as the board is concerned I am not able to tell yet if that was not right.

The board of education did not cost any county much, but for 96 counties, it would have shown a large sum for 20 years. For this county we cannot be hurt by abolishing the county board of education. Our county commissioners are all wise and prudent men who love the cause of education and will make the educational work as much a success as any other business entrusted to their care. In fact three of the board already have daughters teaching in the free schools of the county, and surely that is an appreciation of the work and cause for which we believe they will certainly make interesting and a fine success. The writer is personally acquainted in every public way with the chairman of said board, and knows full well his educational feelings and desire. He is the only living member of the first organized board of education in this county and when a member of that board was, as he is now, doing all he could to make it a success in every way. Mr. E. Baughman, the other member and a successful business man and a lover of education, will do all he can to make it a success. We would say more of the three gentlemen who have daughters teaching, but that is sufficient for them since every reading or public man in the county ought to know them.

Now it may seem that the board of Commissioners has all it can do now, and we admit that to be true on first Mondays, but since they can meet on other days and attend to the school matters I believe they will do it with much pride.

Now for the superintendent's office; that also has been abolished as above mentioned, but since the Clerk of the Superior Court for each county has the appointment of examiner, we express a hope that the present Superintendent of Northampton will be appointed for this county, as he knows the condition of the schools better than any other man and the teachers know him well and all work admirably well together. And if he does not get it, we hope the man who may get it will be no less interested in education than he is.

We do not want to go backward but go forward as rapidly as possible. I believe seven-eighths of our poor farmers' children are dependent on free school education or they get none. The last General Assembly did wise and prudent work in making appropriations for higher State education; we also commend it for raising the school tax from 16 to 18 cents; such with the abolishing the boards of education will lengthen our terms. Now I hope all the best efforts will be put forth to make the free school as near what it ought to be as possible.

Yours for success,
ADOLPHUS
Seaboard, N. C., April 8, 1895.

Northern Settlers.

One of the most effective features of the Southern States Magazine, of Baltimore, Md., is the department of letters from Northern persons who have settled in the South. For more than a year the Southern States has been publishing in every issue several pages of these letters, the writers giving their experiences in the South, describing the localities in which they have settled, telling about how they have been received and treated at the hands of the Southern people, correcting misconceptions about the climate, soil and products and about the social and political conditions of the South. These letters, coming from Northern people themselves, have proved in the North the most convincing possible argument in behalf of the South. They have been published without discrimination as to locality, and every Northern settler in the South is invited by the Southern States to send to it a letter giving his experience in the South and his opinion of the section into which he has moved. This is an opportunity that every Northern citizen in our community should utilize and which every native citizen should exert himself to see utilized. Not only farmers, but merchants, lawyers, bankers and those of all trades and professions and callings who have moved to the South are offered the privilege of telling to their Northern friends through the Southern States magazine what advantages, attractions and opportunities there are in the South.

The Southern States is doing an immense amount of good for the South. Its purpose, as announced in a standing article at the head of its editorial page, is "to set forth accurately and conservatively from month to month the reasons why the South is for the farmer, the settler, the homeseeker, the investor, incomparably the most attractive section of this country."

The Southern States is published in Baltimore by the Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co., and is under the editorship and management of William H. Edmonds.

Sam Jones on Masonry.

Rev. Sam P. Jones has been preaching in St. Louis. On the evening of March 5, he delivered a sermon which was reported in full in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, from which we take the following extract:

"Before I was ever a Christian I learned one thing and I want you to hear this. I was away from home and I was robbed on the train. I had all the money me and my friend had. He didn't have any, and they got mine; and we got off at a station. That was when I was a sinner, and that was twenty-five or twenty-six years ago. He was a steward in the Methodist Church and I was just a plain, common, simple sinner; that is all I was. When we got off at the station we stayed around there a moment or two. He says, 'Sam, I wonder if there is a Mason in this town?' I said, 'A Mason?' He said, 'Yes.' 'Well,' I said, 'What do you want with a Mason?' He says, 'I can get some money if I can find a Mason.' I said, 'Ain't you a Methodist?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'Why don't you go to the Methodists?' 'Oh, shucks,' he said, 'I will go to the Masons.' And he struck out, after a few minutes he came back, and I said, 'How did you come out?' 'All right,' he said, 'I got it.' 'Who did you get it from?' 'From a Mason,' he said. 'Sam, if you want to go to heaven, you join the Methodists, but if you want a hold down here, join the Masons.' So when I started in, I just joined both and to-night I am a Methodist and a Mason, and I am getting along well for both worlds."

Character at Home.

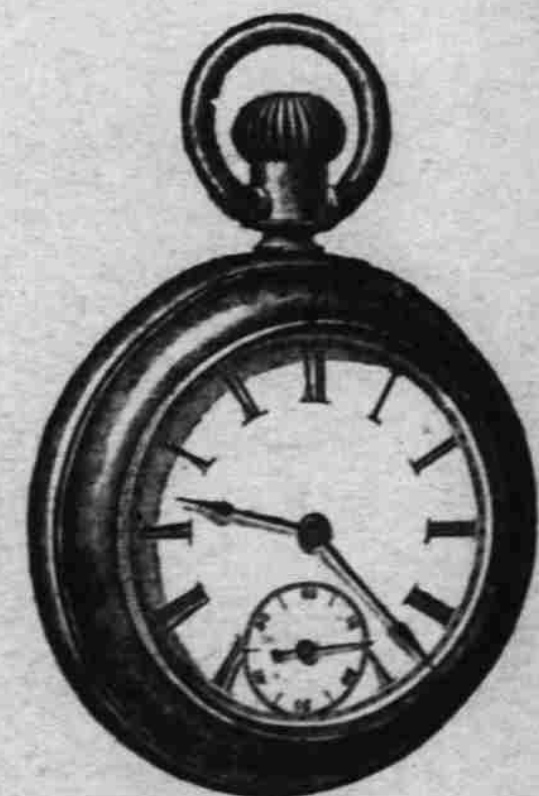
Home life is the sure test of character. Let a husband be cross and surly, and the wife grows cold and unamiable. The children grow up saucy and savage as young bears. The father becomes callous, peevish, hard, a kind of two-legged brute with clothes on. The wife bristles in self-defense. They develop an unnatural growth and sharpness of teeth, and the house is haunted by ugliness and domestic brawls. This is not what the family circle should be. If one must be rude to any, let it be to someone he does not love—not to his wife, brother or parent. Let one of the loved ones be taken away and memory recalls a thousand sayings to regret. Death quickens recollection painfully. The grave cannot hide the white faces of those who sleep. The coffin and green ground are cruel magnets. They draw us further than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife's or mother's grave. His eyes get wondrous clear then, and he sees as never before what it is to love and be loved; what it is to injure the feelings of the loved. It is a pitiable picture of human weakness when those we love best are treated worst.

"When I was a little boy," said a man to a friend with whom he was talking. "I paid a visit to my grandfather. He was an aged man, and wore a velvet cap, and knee breeches with large silver buckles at the knees. When I went to take leave of him he took me between his knees, kissed me kindly, and then, laying his hand on my head, he said: 'My dear boy, I have only one thing to say to you; will you try to remember it?' I looked him in the face, and said: 'I will, grandpa.' 'Well,' said he, 'It is this—Whatever you have to do always do the best you can.' This was my grandfather's legacy to me. It was worth more than thousands of gold or silver. I never forgot his words, and have always tried to act upon them." Selected.

Corn For Sale.

300 barrels good shelled and ear corn for sale at Bull Hill Mills at \$2.50 per barrel; inferior corn from \$1.50 up.

GEO. P. BURGWIN,
Jackson, N. C.



The
"TRUMP"
THE BEST LOW PRICE WATCH
EVER MADE

PRICE \$2.50

Warranted to be a
Perfect Timekeeper.

Not a poor Swiss, nor a "clock,"
but a perfect American
Duplex movement.

Call and see this Watch.

J. M. LASSITER,
LASKER, N. C.

T. R. RANSOM, Attorney at Law, Jackson, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Northampton, Halifax, Bertie and adjoining Counties.

Situation Wanted.

A young lady of several years experience desires a situation as teacher of a public or private school. Address,
Miss COURTNEY B. KENNON,
Gasbury, Brunswick Co., Va.

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Teeth extracted without pain.

Bargains Just Received.

Fancy Straw and Japanese Floor Matting 8 to 17 cents per yard.
Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide 20 to 30 cents.
30 kinds Plain and Fancy Window Shades on Rollers 15 to 35 cents.
Several Colors Curtain Poles with Brass Fixtures 17½ cents.
Nice Bureaus with Large Mirrors at \$3.75 each.
20 different styles Wall Paper 4 to 8 cents per roll.
Hundreds of other articles to close out at a low price.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

H. C. Spiers,
Weldon, N. C.

For Fruit Trees

Try a package of W. W. Alexander's Insect Exterminator, for all kinds of Fruit Trees and especially Pear Blight and worms in Peach or Plum Trees. To be used in Spring. For sale by
J. T. Elliott & Co.,
4-11-1f
Egletown, N. C.

NOTICE!

Having qualified as executor of William Grant, deceased, late of Northampton county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This the 25th day of March, 1895.
J. M. GRANT, Executor
of William Grant, deceased.

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.

HOUSE MOVING.

Yes, it pays to use printer's ink. We hear of side lines and out lines. For more than ten years I have worked at house moving as a side line; have moved nearly two hundred houses. No need of any one now straining himself to move the old way. In writing to me please describe the house, the distance and the condition of the way. Heavy houses a specialty. No failure yet.
E. S. ELLIOTT,
Rich Square, N. C.

NORTHAMPTON AND HERTFORD RAILROAD



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

	Train No. 134.	Train No. 3.
Leaves Jackson, N. C.,	A. M. 8:30	P. M. 2:15
" " " " " " "	8:50	2:35
Arrive Gumberry, "	9:30	3:15

	Train No. 41.	Train No. 3.
Leaves Gumberry, N. C.,	P. M. 12:15	P. M. 4:30
" " " " " " "	12:55	5:10
Arrive Jackson, "	1:15	5:30

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