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Accomplished Girls.

A girl should learn to make a bed,
To bake good biscuit, cake and bread;
To handle deftly brush and broom,
To neatly tidy up a room.
A girl should learn to darn and mend,
To care for sick, the baby tend;
To have enough style and taste
To trim a hat or fit a waist.
A girl should learn to value time,
A picture hang, a ladder climb,
And not to almost raise the house
At sight of a little harmless mouse.
A girl should learn to dress with speed;
And hold tight lacing 'gainst her creed;
To buy her shoes to fit her feet;
In fact, above all vain deceit.
A girl should learn to keep her word,
To spread no farther gossip heard
Home or abroad to be at ease,
And try her best to cheer and please.
A girl should learn to sympathize,
To be reliant, strong and wise;
To every patient, gentle be,
And always truly womanly.
A girl should learn to fondly hold
True worth of value more than gold,
Accomplished thus with tender mein,
Reign, crowned with love, home's cherished queen.
N. O. Picayune.

WORTH CLIPPING.

THE THINGS THAT MAY BE DONE WITH THE COMMONEST MATERIALS.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slipping.
Salt thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.
Salt as gargle will cure soreness of the throat.
Salt in solution inhaled cures colds in the head.
Salt in water is the best thing to clean willow-ware and matting.
Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.
Salt puts out a fire in the chimney.
Salt and Vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.
Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings and spider bites.
Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.
Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the spot.
Salt in whitewash makes it stick.
Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.
Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.
Vinegar will "set" dubious greens and blues in gingham.
Vinegar is an antidote for poisoning by alkalies.
Vinegar will brighten copper.
Vinegar and brown paper will heal bruise or "black eye."
Vinegar and sugar will make a good stove polish.
Vinegar and salt will strengthen a lame back.
Vinegar used to wash the wall before papering will help the paper to stick.
Vinegar for soaking lamp wicks makes a brilliant light.
Kerosene simplifies laundry work.
Kerosene in starch prevents its sticking.
Kerosene is a good counter-irritant.
Kerosene will remove rust from bolts and bars.
Kerosene will remove fresh paint.
Kerosene will remove tar.
Kerosene on a cloth will prevent flat-irons from scorching.
Kerosene cleans brass, but it should be afterwards wiped with dry whiting.
A solution of ammonia cleanses sinks and drain-pipes.
Ammonia takes finger-marks from paint.
Ammonia in dish water brightens silver.
Ammonia in water keeps flannels soft.
Ammonia is good in washing lace and fine muslin.
Ammonia cleanses hair brushes.
Ammonia bleaches yellow flannels.
Ammonia brightens windows and looking-glasses.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

HOW CHILDREN, CAPTURED BY INDIANS, WERE RESCUED AND IDENTIFIED BY THEIR MOTHERS.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

Many years ago the pioneers on the south-western borders of the United States suffered greatly from the depredations of the hostile tribes of Indians which at that time infested that country. Not only was their stock driven off by these Indians but many children were stolen and held until a suitable price was paid for their redemption.

After the annexation of Texas to the United States, Lieutenant McCullough was stationed on the frontier with a few companies of soldiers for the protection of the citizens.

Knowing that a large number of children were still held in captivity by these hostile tribes, McCullough determined if possible to rescue them from the hands of their cruel captors. He contrived to surround and capture all of the chiefs of the Comanches who had assembled on the upper Rio Grande to hold a council of war. There were at that time about thirty tribes of the Comanches and each tribe had a chief. The loss of all of their chiefs depressed the whole nation very greatly. Under a flag of truce they applied to our military authorities in order to obtain some terms to save the lives of their chiefs. Lieutenant McCullough consented to spare all of their lives on condition that they would return to him at his headquarters all of the children which they then held in captivity.

Within a few weeks more than seventy-five children, boys and girls, were brought to his headquarters. Comfortable quarters were provided for them, and there apparel was at once changed from the Indian costumes to that of the whites. Orders were issued at once fixing a day when all persons who had lost children should come forward in order to identify them. The printed notices were sent all through the frontier settlements far and near so that every family who had lost a child might be present on the day appointed.

When the day arrived, a beautiful spring day, large numbers were in attendance. Parents and friends far and near met on the appointed day each hoping to find their little lost ones.

On the banks of a lovely little stream and under the shade of a row of live oaks these children were arranged in line ready for identification. Many of them were soon identified and restored to their friends and parents. One mother who had come a long way with other friends failed to identify any of the children as her little Bobbie and Jennie.

She had brought with her a lead horse to take them home with her; they were her only children. The shades of evening were now closing in. Her companions who had been more fortunate than herself were now ready for their return trip. The heart-broken mother determined before leaving to make one more effort to identify her little darlings.

She passed down the line where all of the children were seated. They all rose to their feet as she passed down. She questioned each one as she halted from time to time. After passing the last one she passed on a little further and gazing down the line through which she had just passed she could see no face to cheer her heart. With a mother's instinct she commenced singing one of the old Christian songs that she so often sung when her children clambered upon her knees. Her voice was dry and husky and her

bosom was full of sorrow, but gaining strength every step as she returned down the line, her voice ringing out louder and louder and sweeter and sweeter until she had nearly reached the last of the children when a little boy and girl ran out and clasping her in their arms, cried out, "Oh! my mother, my mother."

None but a mother's love could have borne up under such an ordeal, and none but a mother's instinct could have saved her dear children. CARLTON.

Rehoboth, N. C.

How to Have a Good Servant.

A writer in the Boston Transcript gives a long list of rules tending to the elucidation of this subject, from which a few of the most significant are culled:

Give her as good wages as you can; pay her regularly, or give her reasons why she should wait.

Do not expect her to be a mind reader, but tell her just what you want done.

Give her as pleasant a room as possible, and let her have time to keep it in order.

Do not talk as if your own way was the only right way to do things.

Never allow the children to treat her with disrespect or make her unnecessary work.

Never reprimand her before children or strangers.

Always say "Please" and "Thank you" when you ask her to do anything for you, and insist upon the children doing the same.

A command given in an abrupt, disagreeable tone will often make her angry or unhappy.

If you like her tell her so sometimes.

If she is cross or irritable, be patient with her. She may be suffering acutely, mentally, or physically.

Above all things, do not scold, blame, or find fault with her any more than you can possibly help. Nothing will discourage her so much. She needs encouragement a thousand times more than she needs discouragement.

To sum up, be as kind, patient, sympathetic, considerate, and respectful to her as you would wish other women to be to your own daughter if she is ever obliged to do housework for a living.

Manual Training.

Manual training stimulates and cultivates inventive genius. The student learns to recognize the dignity of labor. His respect for mankind necessarily increases. It is of inestimable value in acquiring control of the muscles and directing one's movements. The steady hand, flexible yet firm, can be acquired in no other way than in the use of tools. He who learns to control the movements of his hand acquires therewith the power to direct and control the movements of the mind, which, after all, is the principal object of education. It affords an opportunity also for the construction of apparatus to illustrate the natural sciences; the students may be taught to make most of the apparatus needed. His experiments then are free from the suspicion of fraud and the students are impressed with the fact that they are actually studying the laws of nature, and not simply seeing curious exhibitions of tricks. Manual training also helps the scholar in deciding upon his life work, as he quickly learns whether he has an aptitude in any particular line of work touched by the course. The developments in electricity occasion continual inquiry and demand for machinists, engine drivers, dynamo tenders, wire-men, and others who are something more than the ordinary mechanic; they need considerable education and probably the high schools will be better attended.

Petroleum, the Great Illuminant.

The advanced political economist and student of social economy has selected among the exposures of the civilization of mankind two salient industries. The old assertion, that the nation is the most civilized which manufactures the most soap, is far from being a mere hint at the beauties of cleanliness. The real meaning of the assertion is that in the manufacture of soap there is involved an enormous bulk of chemical processes. Sulphuric acid works produce the acid with which salt is treated in the first step of the soda-ash process, and sulphuric acid works present almost or quite the greatest development of modern chemical industry.

The salt itself has to be produced either from mines or from brine, while the mining of sulphur and pyrites and the production of nitric acid are all involved in this first step of the soda ash process. The next steps of the process produce the carbonate, but soap is as yet far off. In its production are joined the tallow manufacturer, the producer of the various vegetable oils, the resin manufacturer, and the lime burner. The country that manufactures the most soap is the one that puts these and other chemical and mining industries to the greatest possible use.

Artificial light is another of the great developments of the day which is accepted as an exponent of the progress of civilization. In olden times, when it was said that a manuscript smelt of the midnight oil, it indicated the fact that the chimneyless lamps of 2,000 years ago produced an odor. The candles of old times required snuffing every ten minutes to dispose of the unconsumed carbonaceous residue of the wick. For thousands of years nothing short of a torch or a bonfire was known that would give a reasonably strong light. So great were the difficulties of producing satisfactory illumination, that what would seem to-day almost trivial inventions were really very great ones. The Argand lamp, with the central draught, and the self-snuffing candle, with wick plated and dipped in borax solution, really represent important improvements.

Burning springs have long been noted as one of the curiosities of nature. It is now more than thirty years ago since the burning springs received their logical development in the establishing of the great petroleum industry, when the oil regions of Pennsylvania began to overflow with mineral oil. The next development was the production of natural gas, and the latter for a while figured as the grandest pyrotechnic of nature. There were not wanting prophets who said that this astonishing manifestation of the powers of nature would cease sooner or later, and already the natural gas supply of the country is diminishing.

Within the last few weeks the price of petroleum, the congener of natural gas, has rapidly risen, which may be taken as indicating a diminution of the supply. Those who live in large cities where the light of gas, itself a recent invention, has been superseded by the electric light; where the streets lighted by the arc lamp are almost as brilliant by night as by day, may feel little concerned in the price of kerosene oil; but throughout the land, far and wide, every farmhouse is lighted by kerosene. Many villages are entirely dependent upon it for their light, and any curtailment thereof is to be regarded as a retrograde step in the march of civilization.

To the traveler abroad one of the most homelike sights are the

great piles of blue oil barrels, indicating America's supply of artificial light to the world. On this same supply of petroleum is based one of the greatest business organizations of the country, one which has had the greatest influence on the affairs of the land from the business, social and even educational standpoint. Should the supply of oil from American territory cease, the country would be most profoundly affected from almost every standpoint.

It is to be hoped that, inspired by the idea of giving a reasonable price to their product, the well diggers will succeed in their quest for new oil rock and for new oil territory. It seems as if it were within the possibilities that we might become importers of oil from Russia and the Caspian regions, while hitherto we have exported the refined products by the shipload. In spite of the electric light and of gas light, kerosene remains to-day the great light of the people, and its adaptability to the humblest farmhouse would make its curtailment a national calamity.—Scientific American.

Bread. Where? How?

CO-OPERATIVE BREAD-MAKING. [For the Patron and Gleaner.]

Much has been said and written on co-operative house-keeping; but the first co-operation necessary would be for all house-keepers to join in establishing schools in certain sections, in which both mistress and maid would be taught thoroughly, the scientific plans of house-keeping—not those simply handed down from one generation to the other, perfectly crude and without system. This plan has not, so far, met with favor, because it requires some self-denial on the part of the housewife.

It must be remembered that the servant question can and will only be settled as soon as the housewife herself is competent to instruct and to oversee such work. The system of bookkeeping is precisely the same in America as in England, and in all parts of America bookkeeping is taught after the same rules. Mrs. Jones hires a cook; she comes, perhaps, from a scientific school; she has taken a careful, practical course, and she has had principles thoroughly rooted and they have become fixed. This training should be quite sufficient, but it is not so. As soon as she enters Mrs. Jones' house she is watched—not as to results, but as to methods.

If her bread—the woman probably knowing spring from winter wheat—is not after a certain plan suitable for spring wheat, or a certain plan suitable for winter wheat, the housekeeper at once rebels. Her mother had bread which was excellent, made in an entirely different manner; and this poor hired woman who has paid many, many dollars for instruction is at once baffled—must leave her well-learned lessons to rust from dis-use—must go clear back to the foundation and begin anew.

If she remonstrates she is told that unless she can do it "our way" her services are no longer required, and she wonders why she took the trouble to learn chemistry and scientific cooking, if so few housekeepers appreciate it. It is becoming a firm belief that until cooking and baking is taught and practiced after the same rigid rules throughout our country, our help will be of a careless and indifferent type. This form of co-operation, then, is greatly needed.

M. H. RICE.


Lahaska, Pa.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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, Gasburg, Brunswick Co., Va.

DR. G. M. BROWN,

 DENTIST, WOODLAND, N. C. Teeth extracted without pain.

T. R. RANSOM,

Attorney at Law, Jackson, N. C. Practices in the Courts of Northampton, Halifax, Bertie and adjoining Counties.

W. W. Peebles & Son, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, JACKSON, N. C.

Office No. 1 West of the Hotel Burgwyn. One of the firm will be at Rich Square every second Saturday in each and every month, at Woodland every third Saturday, and at Conway every fourth Saturday, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

NOTICE!

Having qualified as administrator de bonis non on the estate of Newitt Harris, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me for payment on or before April 30th, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make immediate payment. This Apr. 18th, 1895.

J. A. BURGWIN, Adm'r d. b. n. By W. W. PEEBLES & SON, Attys.

NOTICE!

Having qualified as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Humphrey Gums, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent to present them to me for payment on or before April 30th, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make immediate payment. This April 18th, 1895.

J. A. BURGWIN, Adm'r d. b. n. e. t. a. By W. W. PEEBLES & SON, Attys.

MILLINERY GOODS

at Pendleton, N. C.

Mrs. J. C. Bolton, of Pendleton, desires to announce to her friends and the public generally that she now has a nice stock of Hats, Bonnets and other goods generally kept in a Millinery Store, and cordially invites an examination of same.

Mrs. Bolton has had three year's experience in the Millinery business in Baltimore, Md., and one year in this county, and feels sure that she can please you in style, quality and price.

J. D. Riddick & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

404 Crawford St. PORTSMOUTH, VA.

MAKE a specialty of Eggs, Hams and Poultry. Quick sales. Prompt returns with check. Correspondence solicited.

Reference: Peoples' Bank, 5-2-tf. Portsmouth, Va.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

I have now in store Genuine Maine Ice which I am prepared to furnish at short notice in small or large quantities at very reasonable prices. No charge for packing ice. JAS. SCULL, 5-2-tf. Jackson, N. C.

Nice Dress Goods!

I am now receiving a nice lot of New Spring Dress Goods of the latest styles and am selling them wonderfully cheap.

Also a Full Line of other goods usually kept in a General Merchandise Store and I invite all my friends to come and examine them.

I have a nice lot of Hams on hand for sale Cheap. Now is the time to buy them.

DR. M. H. FUTRELL, Conway, N. C.

CHEW BELLE OF WINSTON TOBACCO.

It sweetens the breath and preserves the teeth. The best 10c plug on the market. For sale at the leading stores.