

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

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NO. 26.

RANSOM IN MEXICO.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF OUR MINISTER AT MEXICO'S CAPITAL CITY.

Below we give an extract from the Two Republics, a daily paper published in Mexico City, Mexico, in regard to Minister Ransom who has returned to this country to remain sixty days for the benefit of his health. His neighbors in Northampton, and the people of the entire State will be glad to know that he is held in such high esteem in our sister Republic:

The Two Republics announced a few days ago that Hon. Matt W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, who had been taking the baths at Topo Chico, near Monterey, for the benefit of his health, had gone to the United States on a sixty day's leave of absence. This news probably came as a surprise to many of our readers, owing to the fact that Mr. Ransom had been in Mexico but a short time. The condition of Mr. Ransom's health rendered this step advisable, if not absolutely necessary. As a matter of fact Mr. Ransom reached Mexico ill and has not been a well man since his arrival here. He now returns to the United States for the purpose of recovering his health and everybody, regardless of nationality, who had the pleasure of meeting him while in this city, will join in the hope that that purpose may be realized to the fullest. Mr. Ransom made a most excellent impression during his short stay in this capital, not alone on his countrymen, but on other foreigners and especially on Mexicans. His information is vast and varied, his experience, in war and in peace, is most extensive and interesting, his manners are elegant and genial and altogether, he possesses exactly the qualities that go to make up a charming personality and which are supposed to be indispensable to an accomplished diplomat. His first official act, the presenting of his credentials to President Diaz, marked an era in Mexican diplomacy; his address on that occasion, is pronounced the most remarkable, the most sincere and the best of its kind on record in this country, and was commented on favorably by the press and in a two column editorial by the Partido Liberal which paper bestowed upon it the most enthusiastic and unstinted praise. In commenting on his reception and speech, a European paper published in this city called on diplomats in future to follow the example set by Mr. Ransom in two respects, viz: by speaking frankly and sincerely and also by showing that deference and respect to the National Palace that its history, uses and surroundings deserve. In short, Mr. Ransom's reception in Mexico, official and unofficial, taken in conjunction with the admirable qualities which adorn him, place him in a position to become a most influential and useful minister and it would be a matter of deep regret should the condition of his health prevent his return to his post of duty. Mr. Ransom's host of friends, Americans and Mexicans, here, most earnestly hope that his health will permit him to return and that the end of his leave of absence will find him again installed in the legation in this city.

Too Much System.

"There is too much system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I snickered a little the monitor turned me over to the teacher, the teacher turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to paw."

"Was that all?"

"No. Paw turned me over his knee."—Indianapolis Journal.

Prevention of Cruelty.

The PATRON AND GLEANER of North Carolina is to be commended for the sentiment of mercy so freely expressed in its columns, by both Editor and contributors.

And when I read that one of your colored men has abused two horses to death already this season; and fears are entertained that the third one will be a victim by August, I wonder where your Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, your Band of Mercy, or your local Womans' Christian Temperance Union have located for the summer. Perhaps, like some of the Churches, the leaders are taking a vacation, or like one of our W. C. T. U's in Bucks county, your beneficial societies perhaps have adjourned until next September.

Ah! We may leave our religious and philanthropic work for a time of leisure, but sin and cruelty need no vacation. Their cruel vocation speeds on in abusing God's creatures that cannot speak in their own behalf, while we perchance leave "Our Father's" business for a vacation.

I was interested in Editor Conner's editorial concerning his visit to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, N. C. for colored youth; but all the education that college can confer, as well as all others, is incomplete, unless the principle of "animals' rights" be impressed upon the youthful mind as a practical, every day lesson of mercy.

If the child was impressed from its earliest observations, with the rights of the cat, the dog, the cattle, the poultry, how different would be his treatment of them as he grew to manhood! Cruelty arises not so much from intentional sin, as from ignorance and thoughtlessness. We must educate public opinion against animal abusing, thus rendering the sin unpopular and unfashionable! Then if our wealthy people would fall in line, by banishing their cruel demands on their horses and all other animals by becoming unfashionable, a long stride would be taken in the advance line of civilization.

We must scout that education in schools and colleges that teaches the art of scientific cruelty, by the diabolical treatment of animals to such awful experiments as only Vivisection can imagine and perseveres in perpetrating.

Our journals should expound the laws against the cruel treatment of animals and children; and publish conspicuously and often, humane literature in every form and variety. Samples of Mercy literature can be obtained at cost of—"Humane Education Committee, 55 Westminister St., Room 32, Providence, R. I.

Ministers and religious teachers should teach the principles inculcated through the teachings of the Scriptures—"Blessed is the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." Matt. 5:7. Ministers should preach as often as four times yearly, for more merciful and considerate treatment of all creatures which God has endowed with the capacity to suffer.

Finally, let the merciful pray earnestly "In His Name" for wisdom and faith to persevere in the face of all difficulties, to promote the Divine sentiments of pity and mercy in every heart for all God's living creatures.

MARY H. RICE.

Lahaska, Pa.

Education in the widest sense of the word is the great regenerator of human society. To it we must owe the intellectual habits we form, the power which the reason and conscience have over the will, and the strength we possess to regulate the desires and to subdue the passions.—J. D. Morell.

What University Education Means.

University education means preparation for success in any business or profession. It creates in no man either talent or character; but to a young man who has talent or character it offers a culture which will equip him for any department of life.

University culture means the healthy and symmetrical development of a man's faculties,—physical, mental, and moral. It is as broad as life; for a genuine university is a miniature world, embracing men of all classes, tastes, temperaments and ambitions; of all religious faiths, political beliefs, and local belongings. Such a gathering of young men circumscribed by no narrow limits and running in no narrow groove, produces lofty ideals of scholarship, healthful standards of morality, respect for the opinions of others, self-reliance, love of country and love of humanity. Success here means success in the larger world.

University graduates are in demand as teachers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and men of business. As a mere financial investment, a university education is the safest, the most profitable, and the quickest to yield returns that any young man can make. Almost every member of the Senior class in the University of North Carolina is sought for by profitable offers and engaged each year before graduation. One young man recently had fourteen offers of employment before graduation; another earned \$1,200 the first year after graduation. The world has plenty of places for well-trained and competent men of character; but the lower ranks are crowded and always will be crowded. University education fits a man for the highest position in any profession or business.

HOW TO GET A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Any young man of talent and energy can get a University education. The philanthropy of the rich and the wisdom of the government have brought higher education within reach of the poor. Scholarships and loan funds are available at all the higher universities. Opportunities for labor and self-support also are furnished. Young men frequently come to the University of North Carolina with less than ten dollars in cash. A few years ago a young man walked one hundred and fifty miles and brought his clothes in a towel, arriving at the University without one dollar. He graduated in four years and sustained himself meanwhile by his own labors.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

The University recognizes morality and religion as the basis of character. Daily Morning Prayers are held in Gerrard Hall. All students are required to be present, unless excused by special request of parents.

Regular services are held in the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian churches twice a week and oftener. Bible classes for young men are taught in each church.

The Young Men's Christian Association meets every week-day night except Friday and Saturday.

There is a regular series of University Sermons preached once a month by eminent preachers of the various denominations.

The moral tone of the University is healthful, manly and self-reliant. The religious life is active, sympathetic and broad.

Jackson Female School

Opens Monday, September 9, 1895. For terms apply to Miss L. H. Whitfield, Principal.

Good Neighbors.

The individual who will conduct a house or an establishment that is unpleasant, injurious to health, or detrimental to the community, evinces a disregard for the courtesy that is due to his neighbors.

The parents who allow children to annoy their neighbors, are always a most undesirable people to have in the vicinity. The people of a community who will deliberately turn horses, cattle and hogs into the street, entirely disregarding the fact that the animals are liable to do much damage to others, demonstrate a lack of regard for neighbors which is inexcusable, and can only be explained on the ground that the habit is so common that they do not realize the injury they are doing. The fact that we accosted Mr. Smith politely, and said pleasant things in his presence, was good so far as it went, but the further fact that we turned our cattle into the street, well knowing they were liable to trample Mr. Smith's sidewalk to pieces and break down his trees, demonstrates that, while we are very agreeable to his face, we care but little what we may do behind his back.

The code of etiquette should not alone apply among individuals when directly associated together. It should extend further. It should go out and permeate a neighborhood. It should diffuse itself throughout a town. It should bind together the people of a state—a of a nation.

It should be a rule of action among all nations. Already the evidence of courtesy among nations begins to manifest itself. The International Congress is based upon this principle.

The idea of friendly association of the representatives of nations for mutual adjustment of differences, is the beginning of a recognition of the rights of each other. When we can rise superior to selfishness, when we are willing to consider the rights of others, when we are governed by the generous spirit of doing unto others as we would they should do unto us, then we are directed by a power that will make an entire people, as a whole, what the laws of etiquette determine they shall be individually in their intercourse with each other.—From Gems for the Household.

Good Advice.

Friendship is a great and glorious institution, whose praise we all sing, but whose value we seldom appreciate, or we would not do so many thousand and one things that tend to dissipate it. To begin with, if you have a circle of charming friends, do not think that you can impose on their good nature too often. They may be very, very fond of you, but they do not care to be continually reminded of your woes, of whatever nature they may be.

There are some, oh, so pitifully few, exceptions, that actually sympathize with you and want to help you. As a rule, however, directly you make a wry face you can see the change creep into the warmth of their welcome. The shadow dims the sunshine of their smile. It doesn't pay to jeopardize friendship by being too confidential.

If you are poor and do not like being so, keep the fact and the hatred of it to yourself. Put the best foot forward, and when you meet your friends let them discover themselves that you are pluckily fighting your own battles, and do not ask either their sympathy or their aid. You are ever so much more certain of getting both when the time of need arrives than if you go crying "wolf," and talking poverty so continually that your theme and yourself become a nuisance.

If you are unhappy in your do-

mestic life, how much more respect will be your quota if you keep all the annoying family troubles to yourself. People may feel sorry for you, but after awhile you get to a bore whom they will take pains to avoid, whereas, if you do not annoy them with your grievances you will be continually received with a glad welcome and they will put themselves out of the way to meet you.

The world is too full of sorrow for even friendship to seek out some harrowing symptom of it in another in order to sympathize with it. "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone," is a very truthful sentiment. Cast aside your own little worriments when you meet your friends and you will remain popular always, but if you trespass on their affection for you and annoy them with your real or fancied grievances you will find yourself out in the cold before you can say "Jack Robinson."—Philadelphia Times.

Bread. Where? How?

BREAD IN FLORIDA.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

Since prosperous Florida went down with the rest of the country in a general disaster, having her orange groves, nurseries, vegetable and rose gardens all swept away or crippled by the December freeze and the February blizzard! (since Florida was discovered was she ever known to have two destructive freezings the same year?) some of her thoughtful citizens are sensibly looking for the sweets of adversity, through the silver lining of better management for the future.

To raise what they can consume at home, and make Florida as near self-sustaining as possible, is the inspiring key-note of The Florida Ruralist for April, 1895, in nearly every column. B. H. Walker, Interlachen, thus wisely discusses the question of living down their misfortunes.—"Since the thaw, most of us one-crop fellows want to know what to do in order to buy bread, while the checks from the fat commission men fail to come in.

I suffered with the rest of the orange growers, but I have a few cows and chickens which were not frost bitten. The hens quit laying a few days to brace up, and the cows gave a little less milk. In a few days, all of them worked well again.

My cassava and potatoes came through the freeze in fair shape, too; and there is nothing a cow seems to relish more than these roots, and the milk comes in quality and quantity, even with bran fed stock. I may not be able to tell how to buy bread, but think I can give a few pointers as to how to get something to eat and drink with the bread. Plant cassava, potatoes, cow peas, pumpkins, and after these, get you a Jersey, or a grade Jersey. If you haven't the money for these, get a cracker scrub three year old with first calf. I have broken in several, and have never regretted the money I spent for them."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

M. H. RICE.

Lahaska, Pa.

Do the Best You Can.

Excuses for failure in duty are not valid on the ground that more is expected of us than we are able to perform. Our business is to do the best we can, with the means we have in hand, to feel and know we are right, and then go ahead with that diligence that will make success possible.

If we fail, then we have that inward monitor within, a consciousness that we have at least made an honest effort to do what we could. There is a reward in this.—Durham Sun.

Grange Directory.

Directory of Northampton County Pomona Grange for 1895.

Officers: A. E. Peele, M.; J. B. Brown, O.; Rev. Jesse Flythe, Chap.; P. B. Murphy, Lect.; H. C. Lassiter, S.; J. W. Johnson, A. S.; K. Davis, Treas.; E. C. Allen, Sec.; J. W. Griffin, G. K.; Miss Lorena Crowder, P.; Mrs. I. R. T. Davis, C.; Miss Roxie Brown, F.; Mrs. M. E. Parker, L. A. S.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE—Rev. Jesse Flythe, J. B. Brown and J. W. Spivey.

EDUCATION—Rev. J. C. Fleetwood, Kinchen Davis and Mrs. I. R. T. Davis.

FINANCE—Columbus Deloatch, H. C. Lassiter and J. W. Griffin.

AGRICULTURE—J. T. Parker, Geo. Smith and Miss Berta Parker.

CO-OPERATION—Nessie Davis, E. C. Allen and Mrs. I. R. T. Davis.

Meets quarterly on 4th Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

DR. G. M. BROWN,

DENTIST,
WOODLAND, N. C.

Teeth extracted without pain.

W. Paul Moore, D. D. S.,

Jackson, N. C.

Office at residence.

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.

T. R. RANSOM,

Attorney at Law,
Jackson, N. C.

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

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Superior Court.

Northampton County, Superior Court.

W. F. Grubbs plaintiff,

vs.

W. B. Ferguson, W. W. Cockey and E. A. Norfield trading as W. B. Ferguson & Co., defendants.

The above named defendants are hereby notified to appear before the judge of the superior court to be held in the courthouse in Jackson, on the 1st Monday in August, 1895, and answer or demur to the complaint to be filed in this action within the first 3 days of said term or judgment will be taken against them by default. The purpose of the action is: 1st, to recover back \$750 paid under protest and by compulsion; 2nd, to recover damages for false imprisonment; and 3rd, to recover damages for malicious prosecution.

This June 20, 1895.

6-27-95 J. T. FLYTHE, C. S. C.

SUMMONS.

North Carolina, Superior Court.

Northampton County, Superior Court.

Jane Day vs. Winnie Day.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Northampton county for the purpose of dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, and divorcing them from each other, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the superior court of said county to be held on the first Monday in August, 1895, at the courthouse of said county, in Jackson, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 20th day of June, 1895.

6-27-95 J. T. FLYTHE, C. S. C.

NOTICE—SUMMONS.

North Carolina, Superior Court.

Northampton County, Superior Court.

T. J. Vaughan, U. Vaughan and B. B. Winborne, Executors of Uriah Vaughan, deceased,

against

Jno. D. Bottoms, Administrator of Jno. G. Edwards, Joseph A. Garris, Trustee,

Thos. P. Edwards, Jordan Edwards, Albert Sidney Edwards, Sarah E. Edwards,

Jno. D. Bottoms and wife, Henrietta Bottoms, Atlas Coggins and Theodosia Coggins, his wife, and John N. Vaughan, Defendants.

The defendant, Jno. N. Vaughan, will take notice that he is hereby required to appear at the August term 1895 of the Superior Court of Northampton county, N. C., to be held in Jackson on the 1st Monday in August, and answer or demur to the complaint in the above entitled action, which is brought to have the Deed of Trust, executed Feb'y 13th, 1886, by J. G. Edwards and wife, Martha S. Edwards, to Joseph A. Garris, Trustee, declared fraudulent and void. This 16th day of May, 1895.

5-23-95 J. T. FLYTHE, C. S. C.