

# THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOL. 5.

LASKER, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

NO. 8.

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

Jackson, N. C.  
Office at residence.

DR. G. M. BROWN,  
DENTIST,  
WOODLAND, N. C.  
Teeth extracted without pain.

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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.

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Buggies and Wagons.  
Metallic Walnut and Wooden Burial Cases.

Prompt attention to orders.

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To the People of the Surrounding Vicinities:

My Photo business increases so I have decided to remain at my old stand a while longer. Bring along your little babes with their tender and pleasant smiles. You can never regret your money while it will be pleasure and delight to them to see when they get old.

Yours respectfully,  
W. H. BAKER,  
Hall's Mineral Spring,  
Rich Square, N. C.

Undertaking.

Besides a regular line of coffins and caskets finished in walnut and rosewood and cloth covered caskets I desire to call special attention to a line of

HOME-MADE COFFINS with glass from which I can fix up neat coffin for little money.

R. W. Blanchard,  
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ALBERT BERGER,  
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WATCHMAKER

of more than 20 years experience in Europe and America, begs to inform the people of Jackson and surrounding county, that he has opened a first-class Watchmaker's shop, in room No. 3 in new Burgwyn building, Jackson, where he is able to do the most difficult work, on all kinds of

Watches, Clocks, etc., under one year guarantee. I am here to stay. Give me a trial.

For Rent or Sale.

One good lot and a good 5 room dwelling house within 50 yards of the post-office at Rehoboth, N. C., with smokehouse and other out houses on reasonable terms. The house has 3 good brick chimneys and the lot contains 1/2 acre in a desirable location.

For further information apply to  
MRS. M. A. DELOATCH,  
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Wood's Seeds.

## OATS

### Giant White Abundance

Makes a growth and yield which, in contrast with the ordinary White Spring Oats, is simply amazing. It is enormously productive and an extra heavy grain, weighing 40 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. Write for price.

Wood's Descriptive Catalogue tells all about this valuable new Oat. It is a veritable guide to the farm and garden, telling the best crops to grow, and the best way to grow them.

Write for it. Mailed free.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,  
SEEDSMEN,  
RICHMOND,  
VA.

## Three Helps.

If the world seems cold to you,  
Kindle fires to warm it!  
Let their comfort hide from view  
Winters that deform it.  
Hearts are frozen as your own  
To that radiance gather;  
You will soon forget to moan  
"Ah! the cheerless weather!"

If the world's a wilderness,  
Go build houses in it!  
Will it help your loneliness  
On the winds to din it?  
Raise a hut, however slight,  
Weeds and brambles smother.  
And to roof and meal invite  
Some forlorn brother.

If the world's a vale of tears,  
Smile till rainbows span it;  
Breathe the love that life endears,  
Clear of clouds to fan it.  
Of your gladness lend a gleam  
Unto souls that shiver;  
Show them how dark Sorrow's stream  
Blends with Hope's bright river.  
—Lucy Larcom.

## Did You Ever Think:

That a kind word put out at interest brings back an enormous percentage of love and appreciation?

That though a loving thought may not seem to be appreciated, it has made you better and braver because of it?

That the little kind acts of kindness and thoughtfulness day by day, are really greater than one immense act of goodness shown once a year?

That to be always polite to the people at home is not only more ladylike, but more refined than having company manners?

That to judge anybody by his personal appearance stamps you as not only ignorant, but vulgar?

That to talk, and talk and talk about yourself and your belongings is very tiresome to the people who listen?

That to be witty (?) at the expense of somebody else is positive cruelty many times?

That personalities are not always interesting, and very often offensive?

That the ability to keep a friend is very much greater than that required to gain one?

That if women would allow their friends to enjoy themselves in their own way there would be fewer stumbling blocks in life?

That if the girls all over the world were to form societies of one, each being her own president and house committee, and entertaining committee, and secretary and treasurer, and make kind-words the currency, considerate actions the social functions, and love the great aim, that the world would be sweeter and purer for it? Just form one society where you are and see what a great success it will be.—Ladies' Home Journal.

E Pluribus Unum on our Coins.

According to the United States mint officials, the words, "E Pluribus Unum," as they appear on our coins, are there without the sanction of law. The legend first appeared upon a copper coin "struck" at the Newburg (New York) mint in the year 1786. The United States were very young at that time and could not afford the luxury of a mint, so a private individual by the name of Brasher opened the Newburg coining establishment with the intention of turning out money of the realm for all comers. Exactly how the words "E Pluribus Unum" came to be used as a motto is not known, but one thing is certain, the Brasher copper coin bearing that legend and the date of 1786 is the most valuable metal disk ever minted on this continent, being worth about \$2,000, or twice as much as the famous rare dollar of 1804.

Some time after coining his famous copper with the odd Latin motto as above described Brasher tried his hand on a large-sized gold piece, producing the coin known to the numismatists as "Brasher's twenty." The Brasher "twenty" was not a \$20 gold piece, however, for it lacked \$4 of weighing enough; but of late years it has become very scarce and valuable because of the fact that the legend inscribed upon it reads "Unum E Pluribus," instead of "E Pluribus Unum." This coin is now valued at \$1,500.

## The Church and the Poor

The increasing tendency in large cities is toward the divorce of rich and poor. Some churches may rightly be denominated "fashionable churches." From such the middle and the poorer classes do not need to be kept out; they are not likely to venture through the lines of circumscription within which fashionable religion entrenches itself. These churches, through social affinities, financial methods, and many other causes, have really no congenial place for the lowly. From them principally a system of mission churches has grown up, where much earnest, self-denying and faithful Christian work is done by persons of the highest social position, and as a result many of the poor and lost are sought out, saved, and trained up in Christian nurture. But, notwithstanding all the good results which may be made to attend a false method, the principle is a departure from the Word of God, and cannot but inevitably injure both classes in the end. For it is directly in the order of God's providence that the rich and the poor should meet together.

They meet in all the relations of human life, in mart and shop, in factory and thoroughfare, in reciprocal relations of help and dependence. Capital needs labor quite as much as labor depends on capital, and the peasant artisan is as necessary to the lady's breakfast and toilet, as her gold is to the hundred hands that feed and dress her.

They meet in the common experience of sin and sorrow. Beneath the jewels of pride the heartache is as keen and the sting of conscience as sharp as in the heart of lowly sorrow and sin. The same blood must wash away the guilt of both. The same evil heart must be crucified and cleansed in both. The same Spirit must breathe into both the life of God. The same Christ must live in both. The same Divine Comforter must be received by both.

They meet also in Christian experience. Mere culture cannot alter the essential oneness of the divine life. It may broaden and deepen and elevate the range of character, but the image of Christ must ever be the same in all his risen ones, and every true Christian heart thrill with sympathy that rises above all external conditions. Nay, the heart of Christ, if it truly beats in one of exalted station, will be intensely sensitive to the feelings of humbler brethren, and will guard most carefully against all that could chill or wound.

And, at the last, rich and poor meet in the grave. There "Scepter and crown Must tumble down, And in the dust be lowly laid" With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

The rich and the poor meet together in mutual sympathy and reciprocal influence, in the education of Christian character. The rich need the poor as the evidence of the Master's presence, as objects of sympathy and consideration, and examples of virtues for which their station has no place. And the poor need the rich, not only for the sake of their beneficence and aid, but to stimulate to higher ideas of noble endeavor. Many a poor boy has been stimulated to lofty aims by some higher example in the church of his childhood, whereas, the dreary uniformity of poverty and dependence paralyzes, by its very monotony, all higher aspirations. There is room for far more variety of spiritual gifts, and more free and full development of character, in a church composed, like God's great world, of every variety and class. The mission church, by its very dependence, becomes passive and inert. Self-reliance is as necessary for a healthy organization as for a strong character.

But the worst evil is that a large class, lying between the two extremes, is lost by both. There are thousands of persons, some of them reduced in circumstances, others more sensitive to their social surroundings than if they were wealthy, who feel slighted

at being consigned to the mission churches, and will not attend them. They are not at home in the exclusive and wealthy churches, and the result is they go nowhere. The class in our large cities who are most neglected are the working people, the people who spend their Sabbaths in the excursion party, the park, or the billiard saloon, and who, while themselves inexcusably wrong, are yet able to find some pretext for their sin in the selfishness and pride of those who call themselves by his name who was the friend and companion of the "common people," and who has made it the test of a true church for all time. "The poor have ye always with you." "The poor have the Gospel preached to them."

It is not enough that the Church should simply receive the masses, but she should seek them. Her work should not be passive, but aggressive. We must go to them, to the streets and byways of the city, and constrain them to come in. The Church should adopt proper methods to attract the masses. The Father's House should be as free as the Father's Light and Love and Gospel. The motto on every church door, and every pew, every usher's face, and every member's countenance, should be, "Whosoever will may come." Let the whole life and methods of the Church attract all classes indiscriminately, and let all give on honorable, equal footing, as God has prospered them. And let the service be and so plain that he who runneth may read, and so urgent that he who readeth must run. The heart of the masses wants, not mean philosophy, but God's Christ.—Christian Work.

## FOUND THE DISTINCTION.

JUDGE CLARK'S EXPERIENCE WITH A MEXICAN STAGE COACH.

A recent letter from Justice Walter Clark of Raleigh, who is now touring in Mexico, says he bought a stage coach ticket and mounted to his seat. As the vehicle rolled off, he noticed on one side a man who had a second class and on the other a third class ticket. As the journey proceeded Judge Clark began to wonder wherein the difference between the tickets lay.

When a hill was reached he found out, for the stage stopped, and the driver shouted out: "Second class passengers get out and walk up; third class passengers get out and push; first class passengers keep their seats."—Raleigh Press-Visitor.

## A Lighthouse at Cape Hatteras.

Work on the Diamond Shoal lighthouse, off Cape Hatteras, is to be begun next spring. The new plans contemplate an immense structure, built on the screw pile order, with the foundation of the light practically 100 feet beneath the wave surface and protected on all sides by hundreds of tons of riprap to prevent damage from shifting sands. Iron piles will be driven down by hydraulic pressure until a sound footing is secured, and the actual structure for the lightkeepers and materials to maintain the light will be built on the interior of the skeleton to a height of 105 feet above the water. The cost of the structure when completed is estimated at \$1,200,000, and of this sum there is now available \$400,000. Diamond Shoal projects into the sea seven miles off Hatteras, and is covered with from 6 to 20 feet of water. It is marked now only by Hatteras light, standing on shore seven miles from the outer edge, and not discernible in hazy or foggy weather. The proposed light will be on the extreme edge, seven miles from the nearest shore, and visible twenty-three nautical miles. The latest fog apparatus will be provided, and there will be accommodation for three keepers. It will probably take two years to complete the project from the date the work begins. When completed it will be the most notable lighthouse in the world.—Army and Navy Journal.

## Business and Sentiment.

We Southern people sadly mix business and sentiment. If a railroad system retires an official who is popular, immediately his friends come forth with loud protestations that their patronage shall forever be withdrawn from that railroad. We forget that the railroad looks at the matter from a different point of view. It will not take a step on personal grounds; it is a business institution, and has to run on business principles. For a generation we have been coming to this. Competition is rife, profit margins are so close, that there is but short shrift for sentiment. Not only is this true of railroads, but of most every other business. When we patronize a man or a corporation or an institution, we do not obligate it to consult us as to whom it may employ; we may insist only that it employ honest, worthy, efficient men, and give us our money's worth.—Biblical Recorder.

## Home Geography.

Ask pupils of twelve years to sketch their neighborhood, and you will learn with how little exactness and completeness they have observed their surroundings, and how imperfect is the picture of their home which they carry about in their imaginations. Now let the inferences be drawn that there is no possibility for pupils, or for mankind in general, to comprehend what is remote and cannot be presented to the bodily senses, unless this is made possible by comparing the unknown with the known. It follows that we should give the first rank in the geographical instruction to the immediate neighborhood and the place where the pupil is destined to live at first; that we should begin with the nearest and proceed gradually to what is more remote. The contents of the first geographical instruction are consequently taken from the immediate surroundings of the pupils; and the principle, "from the known to the unknown," which here coincides with that, "from the nearest to the more remote," must govern the instruction in geography, as in all knowledge.—Selected.

## A Land Without Animals.

Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows—the Japanese neither drinks milk nor eats meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of the foreigners. The freight cars in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are but few dogs, and these are neither used as watch dogs, beasts of burden nor in hunting, except by foreigners.

There are no sheep in Japan, and wool is not used in clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs—pork is an unknown article of diet, and lard is not used in cooking. There are no goats or mules, or donkeys. Wild animals there are, however, and in particular, bears of enormous size. One of these Mr. French saw stuffed, in a museum, he describes as "big as an ox." Beside another stuffed museum bear is preserved, in alcohol, the mangled body of a child the bear had eaten just before being killed. War, of course, is acquainting the Japanese with the use of animals. The army has cavalry horses, and others to drag the field guns. The empress, also, in obvious imitation of European royalties, is an expert horsewoman, and saddle horses are kept for her use.—Popular Science News.

## The Time for Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

## Jefferson's Ten Rules.

Jefferson's ten rules are good yet. They are short and concise, and embody so much of value, that it would be well if they were clipped and put where we could see them often. They are as follows:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We seldom repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain the evils have cost us that have never happened.
9. Take things always by the smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

## Most Wonderful City.

The most wonderful city within the limits of the United States, and which has no existence whatever during the summer months, is Fish City, Mich. This municipal oddity is built on the ice of Saginaw Bay regularly every winter and is occupied by men and their families, who are engaged in catching, cleaning and packing lake trout and white fish for the market. Fish City is situated in the same cove every winter and is built of rough pine boards. In the winter of 1893-94 it had a population of nearly 3,000 and in 1894-95 almost twice that number.

## All Sorts.

Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness and love on the hearts of those you come in contact with year by year. These will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brows of the evening. Good deeds will shine as stars of heaven.—Chalmers.

## Drinking Healths.

The drinking of healths originated during the Danish occupancy of Britain. The Danes frequently stabbed Englishmen while in the act of drinking, and it finally became necessary for the English, in view of the constant repetition of this dastardly mode of assassination, to enter into a compact to be mutual pledges of security for each other's health and preservation. Hence the custom of pledging and drinking healths.

## It Causes Joy.

There is joy in heaven over the sinner who repents, even though he may have been a member of the church for years.—Ram's Horn.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.—T. T. Munger.

He who would study with advantage, in any art whatsoever, ought to betake himself to the reading of some sure and certain books oftentimes over; for to read many books produceth confusion, rather than learning, like as those who dwell everywhere are not anywhere at home.—Luther.

A strong, definite purpose is many handed, and lays hold of whatever is near that can serve it; it has a magnetic power that draws to itself whatever is kindred.—T. T. Munger.

We must discipline ourselves constantly to form and to break habits, as a means towards the ever-developing realization of the good in us.—Rosenkranz.

A scientific education prepares the mind to think with certainty, and a literary education enables the mind to express its thoughts with propriety.—J. W. Dickinson. Some days must needs be full of gloom, yet must we use them as we may, Talk less about the years to come, Live, love, and labor more to-day. —Alice Cary.

## NOTICE!

I will sell at cost from the 1st of February, 1896, to the 30th of April, 1896, my entire stock of  
**Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.**  
I have also two Sows and Pigs that I will sell cheap for cash. If you want a bargain call at once.  
**B. H. Lanier,**  
Feb. 1, 1896. Margarettsville, N. C.

## At Half Prices.

Having decided to make some changes in my business I have decided to close out several hundred dollars worth of my stock of goods at the

## Baltimore Bargain House,

Jackson, N. C., during the next 90 days at half price.

## Linen Goods, Silk Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries

and thousands of other things at half the prices usually charged. Come and see for yourself. We mean business.

**L. BLACKER,**  
Baltimore Bargain House,  
Jackson, N. C.

## NO TICE!

CUT RATES. RATES CUT. Again I call your attention to many bargains that you will find at DeLoatch's Store

## Meat, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Tobacco

and many other things at wholesale prices. I am doing a Wholesale and Retail business with the general trade. I give cut rates on Snuff, by the 1 gross, or \$50 or \$100 worth at the time. Flour by the barrel, sugar by the barrel, meat by the 100 or 1000 pounds at Norfolk prices. Come to see me.

**W. R. DeLoatch,**  
Agent and General Mgr.,  
11-28-96 Jackson, N. C.

## W. T. Picard,

Jackson, N. C.  
Manufacturer of Hand-Made Harness, Bridles, Saddles, &c.

I desire to call the attention of those wishing to purchase a good Buggy at a reasonable price that I have obtained the agency for the well-known firm of

## A. Wrenn & Sons,

for Northampton county and am prepared to offer special inducements to those desiring to buy a good Buggy at prices to

## Suit the Times.

I also keep in stock road carts and family carriages. Shall be pleased to get orders for one or two-horse farm wagons. Please bear in mind that I make good

## Hand-made Harness

at about what you pay for machine made. 9-19-1y

## PRICE REDUCED.

In order to make some changes in our business we have decided to close out several thousand dollars worth of our stock at about cost.

- 25 rolls table oil cloth, assorted colors, 10 to 15c. per yard.
- 200 yards shell and counter oil cloth 5 to 10c. per yard.
- 250 yards floor oil cloth 12 1/2 to 30c. yard.
- 42 doz. ladies cotton and wool vest 12 1/2 to 40c.
- 61 doz. men's heavy undershirts 15 to 30c.
- 3000 yds. 1/2 and 1 yd. wide unbleached cotton 4 to 5c.
- 1500 yds. calico 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c.
- 38 doz. men's and boy's hats 5 to 50c. each.
- 24 doz. window shades on rollers, good cloth, 15 to 25c. each.
- 300 yds. Ingrain and Brussels carpet 13 1/2 to 50c. yd.
- 30 prs. blankets, large size, 30 to 45c. each.
- 500 prs. ladies' shoes 65 to \$1.25 pr.
- 475 prs. men's shoes 75 to \$1.35 pr.
- 198 prs. children's shoes 20 to 80c. pr.
- 1200 yds. dress cuttings 5 to 8c. yd.
- 1800 yds. dress goods 3 to 12 1/2c. yd.
- Wall paper, big lot just received, 3 to 8c. roll.

Thousands of other things to close out at and below cost in the next 60 days. Come quick.

**H. C. SPIERS, Mgr.**  
New York Racket Store,  
Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1, 1895.

## 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, Portsmouth, Va. 5-2-1f.