THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

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DR. E. JORDAN GRIFFIN,

DENTIST,

Woodland, N. C.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Surveys in Northampton and adjoining counties. Charges reasonable.

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Practices in Northampton and adjoining counties and wherever his services are desired. Office in North end of courthouse.

LADIES' SAILORS

AND WALKING HATS.

In our Millinery Department Miss Poole will show not only an elegant stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Misses Hats and Bonnets but a large and complete stock of new things in

Cheap Hats, Ladies Sailor Hats, Walking Hats. Veilings. Gloves. &c. Away Down in Prices.

A neat Sailor Hat only 10c., a better 20c., and so on. A pleasure to show them.

Yours truly,
Buxton & Baugham.
Rich Square, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I am again making pictures at my Gallery on Seminary Avenue, Murfreesboro, N. C.

During the next 40 days I will give a double plated Gold Name pin, or a scarf pin with each lot of pictures.

Price List of Photographs

3 Cabinets,	$1.00
5 "	1.50
12 "	2.50
6 Cards, or Diamonds,	1.00

Price List of Wire Jewelry

Breast Pins, any name,	25c
Bracelets, any name, or plain,	50
Child's Brclts. any name or plain	25
carf Pins, any letter,	10

I mak this jewelry from double plated gold wire. The Breast and Initial Pins will wear ten years. Yours truly,

G. W. ARMES,
Oct. 19, 1896. Murfreesboro, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM

Of the Chowan Baptist Female Institute begins Jan. 18th.

New pupils can enter profitably at that time. Young ladies who are desirous to go to college are cordially invited to correspond with me.

W. O. PETTY, PRESIDENT,
Murfreesboro, N. C.

To My Friends

Of Northampton Co.:

At my store in Jackson you can find out what you get for your money.

The Largest Stock of Xmas Goods

you ever have seen in Jackson is now being received which I am offering at half the usual price, and

I Give Presents to Every Customer

after his own tastes.

Come and you will see that I give you goods at your own price. You will carry goods and most of your money home.

It takes very little money to buy goods at my store.

Come and see for yourself. Don't throw your money away before you see me.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. RUBIN,
Jackson, N. C.

Hot Coffee.

For the Patron and Gleaner.

When soon after dawn we rise in the morn,
Slightly bed-worn, and the mind in a knot,
How we raise to the lip and lovingly sip,
From cup of good coffee just smokingly hot!

When just from a tramp—the air chill and damp—
And under the lamp we fall on the cot,
Can anything serve us, or bracingly nerve us,
Like cup of good coffee, just smokingly hot?

When worn out in thinking, we begin shrinking
From the unlinking some intricate plot,
How grateful we savor, the delicate flavor,
From cup of good coffee, just smokingly hot!

Then away with the spatter of hygienic matter,
'Tis all utter—utterly rot;
There is no other season to brace up the reason,
Like cup of good coffee, just smokingly hot.

Dec. 9, 1896. —BILL DRAKE.

MEXICO

As a Field for Investment—Views of Minister Ransom and Judge Walter Clark.

Nothing is more sincere or less sentimental than capital. Whither capital flows in a steady, ever-widening and ever-deepening stream, there must be good cause for it. Men who are shrewd enough to amass large fortunes and keep them are usually men of sound judgment. When such men send their capital to foreign parts in preference to investing it more immediately within their own supervision in their own country, it is good proof that the foreign country offers greatly superior advantages. That large quantities of American capital have sought and still seek investment in Mexico is a matter of public and common knowledge, seen and known by all who have visited that country, but lest this be too general, I will refer to the official evidences of it.

In a special consular report recently issued by the state department of the United States, entitled "Money and Prices in Foreign Countries," on page 115, Hon. M. W. Ransom, U. S. minister to Mexico, rrports: "It is not extravagant to say that in the last 10 years citizens of the United States have invested in Mexico, in mines, railroads, lands, and other undertakings, sums much larger in the aggregate than the whole amount of money in circulation in the republic," and on the page before that he estimates the money in circulation as $106,000,000 to $134,000,000. Again, on page 134 of the same volume, he says: "In my judgment, the money, the money that is flowing in millions from the United States into this country, and our enterprising and intelligent citizens who are coming with it, are among the greatest promoters of the development and improvement of Mexico." Minister Ransom is an avowed single gold-standard man, having abandoned his former advocacy of the retention of silver. This report, therefore, by a gold-standard minister to a gold-standard administration, of the steady outflow of capital from this gold-standard country to find superior investments in the "silver republic," is not tainted with any suspicion of bias towards the white metal. It is "good as gold."

As to single instances of large investments. Governor Crittenden, United States consul-general to Mexico, in the United States consular report, April, 1896, on page 584, informs our state department that Americans (giving their names) had "bought the street-railway systems of Mexico City for $7,750,000, and would put $12,000,000 thereon besides improvements." When $20,000,000 are thus invested in a single enterprise in a single city of Mexico, it is proof conclusive that the cautious, prudent owners, of large capital deem Mexico a safe and profitable field for investment. Indeed, Minister Ransom's estimate of 106 to 130 millions of money from the United States invested in Mexico is a very conservative one. The true amount has been probably three times, and certaily as much as double that sum. Nearly the entire railway system of Mexico, with the exception of one railroad built with British capital, is owned by citizens of the United States. Our people have invested in nearly every species of property. Mines they have bought, of course, but coffee culture offers large profits, and has attracted large sums for investment. Mexican coffee is of a very superior grade, and all that is shipped to this country commands a prompt sale. Orange groves are far more profitable than in Florida, being exempt from frost, and over 400 car-loads have already been shipped this season through to Chicago and others of our large cities. Trucking is profitable, tomatoes and other vegetables being shipped by the carload to Chicago early in January. Ice and electric plants are being established and operated in the Mexican cities by our people, and and command large profits. Americans are also extending the railroad system, which has not yet, by any means, reached the limits of the demand. Corn enough for the needs of Mexico is rarely raised in that Republic, and brings more than double the price it does in our northwestern states. The same is true of wheat. With the cheap labor they have in Mexico, and remunerative prices, active, enterprising American farmers would find a profit south of the Rio Grande in their business.

No land offers better or equal advantages for the establishment of sanitariums. The scenery is unsurpassed, and the climate, in the more favored parts, around Guadalajara, for instance, recalls the poet's ideal "Island of Avalon,"

"Where falls not hail nor rain nor any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly."

The south of France nor the Rivera can rival the scenery or the climate of the table-lands of central Mexico. If the magnificent hotels of Florida were properly located in those table-lands they would be filled many times to overflowing. Indeed, there is scarce any line of business which will not offer inducements, if there is reasonable judgment and discretion used.

Life and property are as safe in Mexico as in the most settled of our states; indeed, acts of violence are far rarer, and when committed are more certainly and promptly punished than by our courts.

Of course, in Mexico, as in all countries, there are sharpers who live upon the unwary and unsuspecting, but persons visiting that country to make investments should deal, as at home, only with reliable parties. Before going out, intended visitors should, if possible, open correspondence with proper parties who can give them reliable information in the particular line they are working. It would also be advisable for parties to subscribe for awhile, at least, to some English paper devoted to Mexico and her interests. The language of the country is very easily and readily learned, and until acquired the number of Americans and others speaking our tongue will make it easy to travel or transact business.

WALTER CLARK.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 18, 1896.

MOTHERS

will be glad to learn that they can buy that old fashion Remedy of Grandmothers, Dr. David's Cough Syrup of Pure Pine Tar, Horehound and Wild Cherry for Coughs, Colds, Croup and all Lung and Throat troubles at all the stores in Northampton county.

The Vulture of Greed.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

The spirit of party is blind.

Its votaries, neither learn nor forget anything. The Grange, a strictly nonpartisan farmers organization, saw the danger and sounded the alarm. According to the official report for 1886 the president of the United States exercised his right of veto in that year 116 times against bills, resolutions, and orders of the different kinds. Rocked in the cradle of party and blinded by its spirit, with a little careful sprinkling of bird lime by the money power, we behold this man again in the presidential chair and his election celebrated by bonfires and illuminations.

The first act of the legislature of North Carolina was to congratulate the people of the State and country at large upon the election of so great a man to the Presidency.

That legislature in its wisdom with great judgment and foresight, at once proceeded to enact a state banking law for North Carolina to take effect immediately on the issue of the state banks.

No King of England for more than 200 years, has dared to exercise his right of veto to annul an act of the people's representatives. But what is that to the yeomanry of this land who are anarchists? What do we want with representatives anyhow exceptas a matter of mere form?

In the future we may, it seems, as well send in the names and let them drow their 5,000 dollars in sound money at home, or the 7,500 as proposed by a bill in Congress the past week.

And now General Miles has visited the President-elect to say to him that the standing army must be increased to 70,000 men, and a sound money writer in a leading paper declares that what we need most is cavalry. Already we have regiments of Indians and of colored men enlisted getting ready, I presume, to fignt anarchists. Let us not be deceived. This is but one of many useless ways of scattering the peoples hard earned dollars to the winds in order that more bonds may be issued to hang as a millstone upon the necks of generations that are to come after us. Let us not forget that the dignity and prosperity of labor and of agriculture are the foundations of our free institutions, and these are dependent upon a free and non interest bearing circulating medium as provided by our constitution.

Lord Roseberry, a sound money man, declared in a speech at Wilton some months since that no tongue or pen could paint the condition of agriculture in England blacker than it really was, and it was said that a farm that rented for 2,500 to 3,000 dollars 15 years ago was cheaper to the tenant then than it would be now rent free. There they have had the gold standard for 80 years, but failed to control prices until silver was demonetized by the Latin Union and the United States, and from that hour a panic prevailed over the earth, and universal, financial, agricultural depression has ruled in every land that has discarded the use of one half the God given metallic money provided for the use of man.

It is said that the soldiers of Mark Anthony in returning from the Prithian war, eat of a plant called Horchish, and they at once forgot that they had a general to obey or a country to serve; but each man went about turning over the rocks expecting to find some hidden treasure beneath them; so our people blinded by the spirit of party bow down before the money power and hide themselves beneath the wings of the Vulture of Greed while she buries her claws in the constitution of the country and in the bleeding hearts of the once proud yeomanry of the land leaving them a ruined people hopeless of a home.

H. P. HARRELL.

You can't be well if your blood is impure, but you may have pure glood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Distressing Condition of Our Public Schools.

In a recent editorial we showed that the condition of our public schools is deplorable, distressing and alarming. We desire to add more evidence. If it seems that we are defaming North Carolina, we pled that it is the only way to remedy the condition of which her people ought to be made ashamed. North Carolina will never rise half to her real stature until she has strengthened her system of educating the children within her borders, the very marrow of her hope. These are no theories, no guessing; we are face to face with distressing conditions. There is not even a iheory of relieving these conditions; the way is perfectly plain: the General Assembly has only to obey the Constitution of North Carolina—which has been in effect since 1868, and in respect of the schools of North Carolina has never been carried out. The Constitution is the Magna Charta of the people of North Carolina—the embodiment of their rights, their defence against injustice, their safe-guard in all times and changes It ought to be scrupulously obeyed by the representatives, the law-makers of the people; and for its own sake, whenever it cannot be obeyed, it ought to be changed. But happily in this instance it is possible for the General Assembly to obey it; and, more, it is sure that the General Assembly soon to meet will obey it, if the people of North Carolina will patriotically arouse themselves to the present crisis, and every one, great or small, lift his voice in behalf of the schools for the children in the State.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The publication of the first editorial on the subject has brought forth other facts and figures, which we wish to print here. Professor E. J. Forney, of the State Normal School, Greensboro, writes to us as follows:

"According to Mr. Scarborough's report, '93-94, the average attendance was 36 per cent. Taking this basis of attendance and applying it to the 635,455 children mentioned in your article between the ages of 6 and 21, 406,000 were absent while the remaining 129,000 attended regularly. In other words, for every child that attended the schools, two did not.

"While the question of getting more money is paramount, of course, the question of getting the children to attend the school provided by the money is of equal importance.

"You drew a pitable picture about the number of children who cannot read. Of course their non-attendance upon the schools when in session has much to do with it, but you did not tell your readers that in numerous factory villages where a large number of children is massed, and in other communities in this State the public school fund lies in the county treasury unused.

"The sheriffs get five per cent. of the fund before it reaches the school treasury, the treasurer about two and one-half per cent. for disbursing it, and it is safe to say that enough money is paid to other officers to make a total expenditure of about ten per cent. of the entire fund, and yet the schools are wholly without supervision. While you are devising a plan to increase the fund, you failed to notice this (about) $75,000, a portion of which, at least, could be saved to the public school fund if we had the proper county machinery, and at the same time provide an efficient system of supervision."

If the State will provide for better schools and maintain them long enough to make it worth while to attend them, we are sure the proportion of attendance will be greatly increased. The present policy of the State is destructive to educational interest. The schools are so meagerly provided for and so poorly equipped, that people do not think education amounts to much anyhow; and they do not make their children go—indeed, in many instances, they do not give them opportunity to go. Let us get a good school system, let us make the opportunity of getting an education a real one, and the children will come.

The factory question is a problem; but it is not a great one yet. It will be a great one. Our plan for solving it is to first place good schools in reach of the factories, and then pass a law empowering counties and municipal corporations to enact local laws providing for compulsory education. The factory owners are not so much to be blamed for employing children in their factories as has been charged: It is the faut, first of all, of the fathers and mothers of these children. This evil, like many others, begins at home. There are lazy, worthless, inhuman fathers this day lying idle around factory communities discussing politics, while their children are wearing their lives away in the dust-laden atmosphere of factories. Conpulsory education is the one remeny.

It seems to us that the expenses of the sheriffs and the treasurers are too much, if they withhold all-told, $75,000 from our schools. Of course the remedy is simple—a special reduction in respect of collecting ond disbursing the school funds. As to supervision, it is plain that the present system (rather absence of system) is abominably inadequate. But let us first get the four months schools; it will be easy to enact a law providing for proper supervision. In fact we know of bills which are now in process of preparation, which will be offered to the General Assembly.—Biblical Recorder.

THE TELESCOPE.

Its Origin Due to a Childs Experiment.

The most inveterate grumblers at the restless energy of childhood cannot deny that it is sometimes productive of good, says the Youth's Companion. Without it there might, and probaly would, have come a time when the genius of man would have invented the telescope, but it is certain that the time came a little sooner as a result of the reckless movements of children.

As these particular young folks were the children of a Dutch spectacle-maker, it was not to be wondered at that the glasses their father used in his workshop should fall within reach of their investigating fingers. One day they carried them to the door of the shop, and amused themselves by viewing outside objects through their medium; and now came in the particular benefit to the world of the restlessness of childhood.

Looking through the glasses in the ordinary way soon became too tame for the children, and they proceeded to vary the performance. They put two glasses together, and eargerly peered through this new arrangement to see the effect upon the landscape. It was more startling than they had anticipated. The weather-cock on the church steeple had undergone a change. It had suddenly advanced to meet them, and appeared within a short distance of their eyes.

Puzzled at this unlooked-for result of their experiment, the children called their father to see the strange sight, and were triumphant to find that his surprise was as great their own.

But the old spectacle-maker was of a scientific turn of mind, and as he went back to his work his thoughts were busy with the strange result of the children's antics. He saw in the combination the posibility of making a scientific toy that should please those who had ceased to be children. When this toy, which was said to make distant objects appear close at hand, was described to Galileo, he at once perceived its valve to one who desired to study the heavens. He set himself to work out the idea, and the telescope was the result.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

IF YOU WISH CHICKENS AND EGGS

And a plenty of them, give your hens Dixie Hog and Chicken Powders. It cures Cholera in Hogs and Fowls.

J. W. TRUITT. J. I. GILLISS.

Truitt & Gilliss,

(Successors to Owens Bros.)

Wholesale Fancy Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Cakes, Crackers, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Highest market prices obtained for all kinds of Country Produce.

Wholesale Grocery: 119 High Street. Commission House: 507 Crawford St.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

BUGGIES, HARNESS, COFFINS AND CASKETS, REPAIRING, &C., &C.

The undersigned keeps in stock a neat line of new Buggies, Harness, Coffins and Caskets, Cook Stoves, &c., &c. Has a Hearse which will be sent to any part of the surrounding community on application. Special attention given to horse shoeing, blacksmith work and repairing of vehicles. Give me a call at my old stand known as Harris' Shop or at Seaboard. Charges reasonable. This January 18th, 1896.

M. D. L. HARRIS.

HOUSE MOVING.

Price has been from $2.00 to $75.

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.

SOMETHING NEW.

Just received a big line of Xmas Toys which we are offering at most any price; also a big line of Ladies

CLOAKS AND CAPES

at from 50c to $5.00 each. Handsome styles and very pretty.

The biggest line of

Clothing for Boys and Men

ever seen in Northampton County and sold at from 50c to $10.00 per suit. First class suits, best styles, We can fit your person and pocket book.

We make a specialty of Boots and Shoes, for children, men and ladies. Prices from 25c up to $3.00 per pair.

OVERCOATS? Yes, we have them, for Boys and Men, and sell them at most any price. If you need one we can suit you in quality and price. Come and see for yourselves.

L. BLACKER,
Baltimore Bargain House,
Seaboard, N. C.

We pay highest prices for Hides and furs.

Trespassers--Take Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to cut, remove or damage, or in any way injure, any timber or property of any discription which we own in Northampton or in any other county in North Carolina, without our special permission, under pains and penalties prescribed by law. THE CUMMER COMPANY.

This November 20, 1894.

New Store

At Potecasi.

A chance for the people of the town and surrounding County to save money.

I wish to announce to the public that I have opened a store at Potecasi and keep a stock of

General Merchandise

and envite all to come and examine same.

I make a specialty of Clothing, Shoes and Boots and Ladies Dress Goods.

My prices on clothing are hard to beat; Boots and Shoes at lowest prices, and Linen ware almost given away.

Come and see my goods and learn my prices. I pay highest prices for hides and all country produce.

Respectfully,
A. MICHELSON,
POTECASI, N. C.

P. N. STAINBACK,

WELDON, N. C.

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Specialties . . .

Buggies and Wagons.

Metallic Walnut and Wooden Burial Cases.

Prompt attention to orders

HEADQUARTERS

FOR CORN, HAY, OATS, MILL FEED, &c., and prices to suit. It would save you money to call and see our Goods and prices before purchasing.

COLLIER & TURNER,
Opposite S. A. L. Depot,
Garysburg, N. C.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.