

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

VOLUME 7.

RICH SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

NUMBER 8.



Fifty Years Ago.
Grandfather's hat! And within it you see, Grandfather's favorite cough remedy. Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup, Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop, With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Grandfather was sure That no cold or cough would e'er fall of a cure. It has the styles change, but the records will show Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of **50 Years of Cures.**

GRINDING DAYS.

I have rented J. B. Griffin's mill at Woodland and am prepared to make good meal every Saturday, and Monday if necessary. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. ODOM.

MATTRESSES.

I am making a nice line of mattresses of all grades. I want the patronage of the trade. I think I can please in quality and price. Give me a trial order and see if I can't please you. Address, J. O. OPELAND, Suffolk, Va.

SHOES.

You will find the well known Bay State Shoes, for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children at the new store of L. J. & M. R. Bradley, Jackson, N. C. W. B. Wynns, of Margaretsville, is traveling salesman for them.

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 four p. m.

W. PAUL MOORE, D. D. S. Jackson, N. C.

Office at residence.

The Jackson and Rich Square Telephone Co. INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Splendid service. Polite agents. Has connection with Jackson, Rich Square, Bryantown, Lasker, Potocasi and Woodland. Messages sent to any point on the line for 10 cents. Connects with Western Union Telegraph Company at Rich Square. DR. W. P. MOORE, President. J. M. WEAVER, Secy. and Treas. General offices: Jackson, N. C.

Notice.

As I have to be at other places a part of my time, I take this method to say to the public, that I will be at Rich Square depot Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays, and would be glad if my patrons would call on the above named days. Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past I shall try to merit a continuance of the same. W. J. LASSITER, for W. J. Lassiter & Co.

Watches Repaired Cheap.

We the undersigned having just received a new supply of first class watch material will from now on make repairing watches a specialty and will also endeavor to sell to the public a nice lot of cheap Goods, such as Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware and Groceries and all other goods generally kept in a dry goods store. We solicit the patronage of the public both far and near. Give us a trial and you will be well pleased. Gouzell Parker & Son, Menola, N. C.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Cathartic 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Chatham Record came to us last week much improved in appearance, having donned a new dress. It is one of our valued exchanges.

Our readers will doubtless read with interest the interview with Dr. Gatling which we re-publish from the Indianapolis News. Dr. Gatling is famous the world over as the inventor of the Gatling gun.

The paper manufacturers have formed a trust, and put up the price of paper. So long as the trusts and combines are allowed to name legislators, judges and other public officers we will have to submit and pay trust prices.

The corner stone for a new cotton factory at Concord, in this State, owned and to be operated by negroes, the only enterprise of its kind in the United States, was laid a few days ago. It marks, we hope, the beginning of an era of prosperity of the colored race. In the past they have paid too much attention to politics to the neglect of industrial pursuits.

RECENT events point to the uniting of all the silver forces in Congressional election of this year, as well as in the Presidential election of 1900. The addresses recently issued by Chairman Jones, of the National Democratic Committee, Senator Butler Chairman of the National Populist Committee, and the leading Silver Republicans, after being considered for several weeks, place the money question above all other issues and urged united opposition to the single gold standard. The money question seems to be a very live issue, and will not down.

VERY important elections are to be held in this State this year. All the county officers, members of the legislature and congressmen are to be elected. Some of the county officers chosen this year will participate in the selection of school officers in 1899, unless the present school law is changed by the next legislature. It is none to soon for the people to be thinking about the selection of their public servants. If they wait till the time of the conventions to consider this matter they will afterwards find that the machine and ring politicians controlled the conventions and in most cases made the nominations. Let each party select its best men.

THERE are many relics in Northampton of the olden times, such as old furniture, war relics, &c. &c. We would be glad to have a brief description of anything of the kind which any of our readers may know of. We would also like to know something of the old buildings, their situation and history, and about the noted men, of any calling, who lived in the county. We are preparing a history of the county, which we hope to make as complete and authentic as possible, and the information asked for may give us some clues to find some missing links, besides being of interest to the general reader if published now. There are doubtless many old letters, papers, &c. in the possession of some of our readers that would interest others.

Why suffer with coughs, Colds, and LaGrippe when LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for taking. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Price 25 cents.

What a Boston Lady Did.

A lady dressed with excellent taste was passing up Washington street recently on a very cold day, when she noticed a horse whose blanket had fallen off. Many other ladies and gentlemen were passing and it required some moral courage (as the world goes) for her to stop, take up blanket, spread it over the horse and tuck it under the harness. But she did it, and did it well. Her mercy was thrice blessed, for it blessed not only the giver and the receiver, but the stranger who witnessed the act.—Our Dumb Animals.

DR. R. J. GATLING.

THE GREAT INVENTOR AT WORK ON A NEW GUN.

REVOLUTIONIZED WARFARE.

Believes That the United States Should Prepare to Defend its Coast Lines at Once—The Reasons.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, famous all over the world as the inventor of the Gatling gun was raised in our sister county of Hertford, only a few miles from Rich Square, but for several years has been living in the North. He has many relatives living in this section, and among them a niece, Mrs. R. M. Peebles of Jackson, whom he has several times visited.

Knowing that our people are greatly interested in him, we give below an interview with him published in the Daily News, of Indianapolis, Ind., February 9, as follows:

Dr. R. J. Gatling, who is visiting in this city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, has been a student of the art of warfare, and he says, of peace as well, for forty years. He holds to the theory that as long as nations are made up as they are, there will be wars at more or less frequent intervals, and, as General von Moltke said, "The best way to prevent war is to be prepared for it."

Since the invention of the Gatling gun, which was built while Dr. Gatling was a resident of Indianapolis, the art of warfare has been revolutionized. Dr. Gatling said last night there is not an arm of the service on land or sea that has not been transformed since the civil war. The Gatling gun was used during the war, but it was a crude machine compared to the gun in its present form. Even then it was a terrible peace-maker, and now, with its improvements, it is the most destructive agent in the world. Its very presence has at times prevented bloodshed and riot. It is capable of firing 100 shots a second, and can wipe out an armed force of several thousand in a few minutes.

The Gatling gun first brought Dr. Gatling before the world as an inventor of instruments of war. It made him famous, and he was recognized by European nations as a man both to be feared and respected. He has made several trips abroad in connection with the gun, and it is now used by every European nation.

HIS LATEST INVENTION.

The Gatling gun was however, only the forerunner of other inventions by the same hand. He is just now completing what he thinks will be his greatest work, a long-ranged cast gun for rapid firing. Like all inventors, Dr. Gatling is enthusiastic over his late invention. He has the confidence of the Government in his enthusiasm. The gun which was cast and is now being finished in Cleveland is a radical departure from the old methods. The present heavy guns used for long-range firing on our coast defenses are what are called built-up guns, made of bands of steel welded over a thin steel barrel. They were invented before it was possible to get an alloy of composition of steel in such form that the big gun could be made in a single piece. The built-up guns have proved a failure, and recently were discarded by the English government. Some are still being made in this country. It was found that rapid firing caused the bands to expand. The tension was unequal, and after a few shots the muzzle of the gun dropped. Occasionally the bands would break. Experiments showed the gun to be worthless in action.

Dr. Gatling, after many experiments, secured a composition of steel with other metal in a cast form which can be made in any size or quantity. He experimented with this composition until he was satisfied it would stand every strain that could be put on it, and then began to build a great gun out of this metal. The Government came to his assistance and appropriated \$40,000 to help build the gun. It is now almost complete. It will be taken to Washington in about two weeks

to be rifled, and then to Sandy Hook, where it will be tested.

The alloy from which the gun is made gives 50 per cent more strength than forged steel, and has a tensile strength of 108,000 pounds. The gun is 25 feet long and has an 8-inch muzzle. It can be made, says Dr. Gatling, for one-half the cost of the built-up guns, and in one-sixth of the time.

If this gun should prove a success it will place the United States far in advance of other nations. The experiments with cast steel in this country have been developed wonderfully within the last eighteen months. Dr. Gatling says the United States has made greater improvement along this line in a year and a half than it had in thirty years previous.

CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Gatling says the United States is at the mercy of almost every country on the globe. The European countries have for several years been preparing for an international struggle, which Dr. Gatling thinks is sure to come. England is now building 117 war vessels, fifteen of them great battleships. She is spending billions of dollars on her coast defenses. He says that at Vancouver, on the Pacific coast England has spent more money in coast defenses than this country has along its entire seaboard. He believes it is the duty of the United States to prepare herself at once. New York, with its millions of shipping and business interests, is at the mercy of any foreign battleship that takes a notion to capture it. Every other seaboard town is in the same position. One million men could not prevent the destruction of New York if any country should care to capture it under the existing conditions. This is the age of steel, says Dr. Gatling, and steel-clad vessels govern the world. He believes the United States should build 1,000 big guns and place them along the coast. This would cost \$60,000,000.

The day of the old stone forts is past, says Dr. Gatling. With the long-range, heavy-firing guns a stone fort could be knocked to pieces in a few minutes. The latest design in the art of warfare call for heavy turrets, sand banks motors, and disappearing batteries with a masked front.

Dr. Gatling does not think this country is in a position to negotiate a treaty. It can not now resist an insult, but with new material, new systems and new methods of construction this country could be put in a position in four or five years to resist any attack and to enforce any demand.

"War is unexpected," said Dr. Gatling. "Of the last 200 wars, not more than four or five came when they were expected. That is not the way nations fight. They are always seeking to take one another at a disadvantage. I was in Paris just before the last war between France and Germany. I thought the conditions looked critical, and told a friend that there were excellent prospects for a war. He laughed at me. Within less than two months a German and a French officer became involved in a quarrel at a watering place, and a war between the two nations followed.

"The United States may become involved in a war with Spain. The feeling in Cuba among the Spaniards is intense against Americans. Suppose some mob or fanatic should kill Consul-General Lee, we would be fighting within a month. It would take little to bring on a war with Spain, and then would come the possibilities of the other European nations coming to the assistance of the monarchy, a golden opportunity to administer a rebuke to the republican form of government. Look at the situation in China. The grab game going on in Eastern waters is almost sure to cause a war. Africa was not divided up until several nations had fought it out with each other. I have not much faith in human nature when passions are aroused, and the best way to subdue passion is to enforce respect."

Dr. Gatling is an intensely interesting talker. He knows his subject, and his heart is in his work. Well on in years, his eye is clear, his voice firm, and his carriage erect. He has given the greater part of his life to scientific problems concerning the art of war, but as the reporter left him last night, he said: "Young man, I wish I was your age. I wish that that I had another life before me to devote to the study of these great problems, which means so much to the future of America and the American people.

Clocks.

One of the first requirements of civilized man was some measure of time. Sun rising and sun setting might have been sufficient divisions for the savage, but very early men wanted to divide the space of time between these periods. The day was first divided into periods three or four times as long as an hour of the present time, and the night was divided into "watches." Now came the necessity of something to measure these periods of time. It is said that the day was first divided into hours in 293 B. C. and at that time a sun-dial was set up in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Whether this date be authentic or not, dials were the first instruments for measuring time. These dials marked the progress of the sun by its shadow on a horizontal plate. They were of different construction but similar in principle. Of course they were useful only in the daytime when the sky was unclouded.

Another measure was the hour-glass, a vessel shaped something like the figure 8. This measured time by the flowing of sand through the narrow passage from one spherical vessel to the other. These were so graduated that just one hour was required for all the sand to run out.

At one time in England candles were burned to mark the passing hour. The clepsydra was an instrument in advance of all former devices. It was a water jar with a small opening at the bottom. When filled with water every morning at sunrise, the lowering of the water to certain points marked off the hours with considerable regularity. As glass was not used for these jars, the only way to know the hour was by looking down into the jar or inserting a measuring stick. This invention was used for a long time without improvement by Egyptians, Chaldeans, Greeks and Romans.

About 141 B. C. the clepsydra was improved by the addition of a toothed wheel and index driven by the water which flowed from the bottom of the jar. Later one of them was made to sound the hours upon an organ-pipe. By this the hours could be known at night as well as day.

Wheel-works set in motion by weights and springs followed. To join the wheels to a pointer which should traverse a dial and to invent a mode for regulating the speed of the works were the next needed mechanical improvements. Just the time when these were united into a mechanism called a clock is not known, but the supposed time in about 1000 A. D. Tower clocks were set up about 1288 and from that time additions have been constantly made until the present time when we are able to buy time-keepers of an endless variety of styles and prices.—Normal Institute.

Cost of Producing Pork.

One bushel of corn will produce 10 1/2 pounds of pork, from which you can determine whether it is better to sell corn or pork. Careful experiments have shown the following facts in regard to feeding corn to make pork. Fifty pounds of corn, fed whole and raw, makes fifteen pounds of pork. Fifty pounds of corn fed ground and fermented, makes seventeen pounds of pork. Fifty pounds of corn, fed cooked and fermented, makes twenty pounds of pork.—Franklin Times

Every kind word you say to a dumb animal or bird will make you happier.

"LYNCHITES"

THEIR ORIGIN AND METHODS OF WORSHIP.

PROFESS SANCTIFICATION.

Cause Wives to Leave Their Husbands—Their "House Meetings" Often Cause Discord.

We promised last week to give our readers some information about the Lynchites or "Ark Sanctificationist," now quite numerous on the coast of North Carolina. They came to our State on boats which they live in and call "Arks." and their work has been confined mostly to the territory on the sounds and rivers of the eastern counties. They have but recently gained a foothold in this State.

The following article, which we copy from the Christian Advocate written nearly two years ago, gives a fair account of the "band" at that time:

Scattered over parts of three States—Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—there exists a form of religious belief and worship that would be a prizetaker in a museum of religious freaks. It has its headquarters on Chincoteague Island, Accomac County, Va. This island is some seven miles long and about half a mile wide, and is inhabited by from two thousand five hundred to three thousand souls. Oystering and fishing are the sources of wealth. The greater part of the inhabitants are of average intelligence and thrift. The north end of the island is occupied principally by emigrants from the southeastern part of Delaware, and are below the other inhabitants in intelligence. Other points in which this belief has obtained a lodgment are Box Iron, Md., and Williamsville, Del.

In writing upon this subject it is not my desire to act the part of a critic, for religious criticism is of all things least profitable. But I think a careful, truthful exposure of this band or sect will serve a good purpose; not that I think that anything could be said in these columns to turn any of the misguided from the error of their ways, but it may serve as a warning to others. My purpose is solely to state facts and describe scenes that I have witnessed. Many of the leaders I know well and have frequently talked with them upon their hobby.

Joseph Lynch, after several years service in the Methodist Episcopal Church as class leader, became sanctified about seven years ago. For a short time thereafter he kept his zeal within bounds. But his zeal grew, and he was encouraged by others obtaining "like precious faith." For a time the number was small, but he was indefatigable in presenting his views, which in the main were orthodox and in harmony with the teaching of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every fresh accession seemed to bring forth renewed efforts, and his growing success turned his head completely. No other man's views of Scripture were worth a fig if they did not tally with his.

Though very illiterate himself, his followers were far more so, and readily accepted anything he chose to teach. Their zeal finally became so intense and their religious views so warped that they were forced to leave the Methodist Church. The immediate cause of their expulsion was Lynch's teaching that merely justified people would be damned. I can produce proof that he told a young man at the moment of conversion that unless he sought sanctification he would go to hell. The young man left the altar, made no further effort in the Christian life—actually backslid at the very moment of conversion. These people claim the right to judge, and would not hesitate to tell the saintliest man on earth he was going to hell if he had the temerity to dispute any of their views. For this they cite the passage, "The saints shall judge the earth."

Their expulsion only served to increase their zeal and activity; they soon had a church erected and finished. At this time they numbered not far from one hundred.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

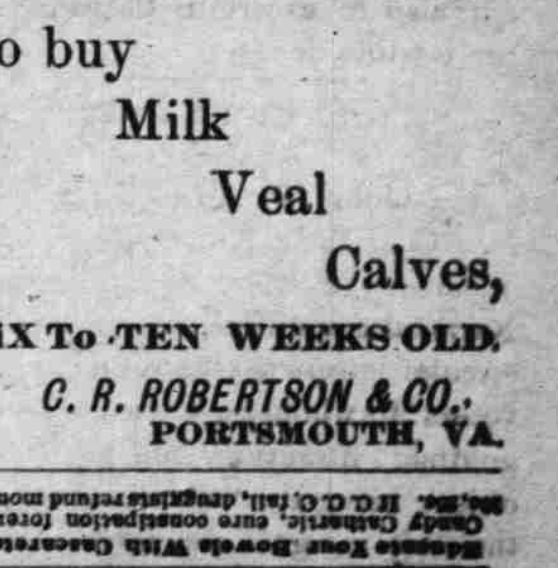
The following is a list of School Books adopted for use in the Public Schools of Northampton County, N. C., and the prices at which they are sold:

Holmes' First Reader, New Edition, .15	Holmes' Second Reader, New Edition, .30	Holmes' Third Reader, New Edition, .40	Holmes' Fourth Reader, New Edition, .50	Holmes' Fifth Reader, New Edition, .75
Haskell's School History of the United States, .60	Haskell's Higher History of the United States, 1.00	McGuffey's Revised Eclectic Primer, .10	Maury's Elementary Geography, .55	Maury's Revised Manual Geography, .75
North Carolina Edition, 1.25	Maury's Revised Physical Geog'y., 1.20	Moore's History of North Carolina, .55	Page's Theory & Practice of Teaching, 1.00	Sanford's Primary Analy. Arith., .30
Sanford's Intermediate Analy. Arith., .35	Sanford's Common School Analytical Arithmetic, .94	Sanford's Higher Analy. Arith., .85	Sanford's Elementary Algebra, 1.00	Mrs. Spencer's First Steps in North Carolina History, .75
Steele's Abridged Physiology, .50	Swinton's Language Primer, .38	Finger's Civil Government, .90	Harrington's Spelling Book, .16	Williams' Reader for Beginners, .15
Webster's Primary Dictionary, .45	Webster's Common School Dictionary, .72	Webster's High School Dictionary, .94	Webster's Academic Dictionary, 1.50	Webster's Counting-House Dictionary, 2.40
Worcester's Primary Dictionary, .48	Worcester's New School Dictionary, .89	Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, 1.40	Worcester's Academic Dictionary, 1.50	Worcester's Octavo Dictionary, 2.40
eternum's Elements of Civil Government, .60	School History of the Negro Race in America, by E. A. Johnson, 75	Braud's Health Lessons for Beginners, .38	Eclectic Copy-Books. (Elementary) Per dozen, .72	Eclectic Copy-Books. Per dozen, .96
Hesper's New Graded Copy-Books. Primary course, per doz, .72	Harper's New graded copy-books Grammar course, per doz., .96	Brand's Good health for children, .30	Harrington's Spelling Book, .50	Harvey's Revised Elementary Grammar and Composition, .48
Harvey's Revised English Grammar, .85	James' Southern Selections, 1.10	North Carolina Speaker, cloth, .50	North Carolina Speaker, paper, .40	Stephens' History of the U. S. (as Reference Book), 1.08

WANTED!

To buy Milk Veal Calves, SIX To TEN WEEKS OLD. C. R. ROBERTSON & CO., PORTSMOUTH, VA.

GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN'S FAT AS TASTELESS CHILL TONIC IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS. GALATIA, ILL., NOV. 22, 1897. Dear Mother, I am writing you to tell you that I have been cured of my illness by Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic and have never felt so well since. I had been sick for several months and was very weak. I had tried many other medicines but they did not do me any good. I saw an advertisement for Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic and bought a bottle. I took it as directed and in a few days I was able to get up and in a few more days I was completely cured. I am now as healthy as ever and I am very grateful to you for sending me the tonic. Yours truly, GENE G. GROVES.