

# THE PATRON AND GLEANER

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## JEFFERSON AND CLEVELAND.

An Instructive Contrast Drawn Between the Founder and Destroyer of Democracy.

We have an advance-copy of a speech delivered at Chicago last night by ex Governor Altgeld on "Jefferson and Cleveland: the first the founder and the other the destroyer of Democracy! Comparison is impossible, but contrast is instructive. Thomas Jefferson was the great defender of human liberty. He entered public life rich, and left it a poor man. Cleveland began his public life when very poor, and left the Presidency one of the wealthiest men in the country. Some interesting chapters from the History of the United States and of the Democratic party."

The speech is interesting and instructive, and we commend it to all earnest inquirers after truth who desire to read or hear both sides, as that is indispensable in every honest inquiry. Even the devil is said to be not so black as he is painted, and it is to be remembered that Altgeld has been painted by the Republican and goldite press. His contrast of Jefferson and Cleveland is very striking, and is a fine illustration of what Jeffersonian Democracy is and of what it is not. Read it, ye good and true Democrats.

It concludes as follows: Glancing now at the administrations of Mr. Cleveland, we see the palsied hand of greed shaping the policy and marring the destiny of a great nation; we see golden gods, bonded altars, syndicate priests and interest bearing gospels; we see the dollar made the master and man made the slave; we see toil disheartened and humanity weary; we see hypocrisy enthroned and false pretenses sanctified; we see patriotism sold and find honor on the market; we see the people betrayed and Democracy crippled, and finally we see it all end amid the contempt of the honest and the curses of the poor. But when we turn to Jefferson we breathe a different atmosphere, we stand beneath a different sky and gaze on a different sun. Here are the altars of liberty—equality and justice—from which radiate those forces that encourage the toiler, that cheer the patriot, that enoble a people and that build a state.

Here we see a man who courted not the rich, who served humanity, who faced obloquy, who stood for principle, who betrayed no constituency and who shirked no duty, and finally we see him loaded with benedictions, his memory encircled with glory and his name enshrined in immortality. Oh, my countrymen, comparison is impossible, but contrast is instructive. Since his day generations of public men equally learned, equally able and equally industrious, have lived and have gone, whose names are forgotten and whose ashes are lost. They did nothing for humanity; they traded in influence, they juggled in politics and they lost a career.

Now, my friends, for nearly two thousand years the true disciples of Christ have gone to His altar to get a new inspiration—a stronger faith—a higher purpose and a loftier ideal, and they have come away with a firmer resolve to maintain His standard and to carry His gospel to the ends of the earth. So, after seeing the desolation wrought in our country, by the precepts of Hamilton and the acts of Cleveland, we gather again at the altars of Jefferson to get a new inspiration, a stronger faith, a loftier purpose, and let us go away with a firmer resolve to maintain His standard and to carry the principles of Democracy, not only to the ends of the earth, but to the end of time.

The Virginian and Pilot re-echoes those sentiments as its own; applauds ex-Governor Altgeld (anarchist or no anarchist) for their utterance.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and not some cheap and worthless substitute.

## OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

A Glimpse at the Chinese and Their Mode of Living—Foreign Warships Gathering.

U. S. S. RALEIGH, HONG KONG, CHINA, Feb. 27, 1898.

[For Patron and Gleaner]

We are now on the other side of the world, in the land of the Celestials, where everything is strange to one unacquainted with the people and their customs. Indeed this is a fine country, every natural resource having been developed hundreds of years ago. You know this is said to be the oldest country in the world—so old that some scientific men claim it existed, as a developed country, long before the time of Adam and Eve—but it seems now that the great powers of Europe have very little respect for her age. The Powers have at last given the Sultan of Turkey a little rest, while they have turned their attention to the Celestial Empire. They could not "bluff" the Sultan, so now are going to see what kind of metal John Chinaman is made of.

At present, in Chinese waters, England has 26 ships, Russia 27, Germany 10, and another big German will soon be here.

The United States has 6 cruisers here, which is about 4 too many. We are only looking on, and in case of war will stand by and from time to time pick up a drowning missionary.

Japan having discovered the weakness of China, now England, Russia and Germany are eager for some conflict with her, whereby they may claim possessions. It seems that the seat of trouble, and where most of the warships are congregated, is up north about Port Arthur.

The English ship "Powerful" is at this port. She is said to be the largest cruiser in the world. She has 4 stacks, 48 boilers and a displacement of 14,000 tons. No doubt her crew were greatly surprised a few days ago when the Russian cruiser "Rossia" steamed in here—she is as big as the "Powerful" and bears a strong resemblance to her in every respect.

But John Chinaman is not alarmed in the least. He welcomes them all; for it must be remembered that the expenses of foreign warships in Chinese waters at present is something like \$75,000 a day. So John, recognizing this fact, keeps quiet, smiles and takes the money in.

Today the Russian fleet out here tendered their sympathy to us in regard to our men who lost their lives in the destruction of our ship, the "Maine."

I have not been ashore yet, so cannot describe Chinese mode of living on land, but every day I can see them as they live afloat. They live in small boats called sampans—one or more families in each boat. The women always man the boats. They can set sail and use oars equally as well as the men—in fact they all wear about the same kind of pants, and it is hard to tell which is John and which is his wife. They generally drop anchor close together, forming a little village where they live a few days, or more frequently a few hours, when from some cause it becomes necessary for them to move. Probably it is cheaper for them to move than to pay rent.

The sampans are covered amid-ship like an old fashioned tobacco wagon, and when they are under way the women handle the sails and oars while John may be seen under cover performing household duties and smoking his pipe. When a man-o-war comes in they quickly move near, and, as soon as allowed, they go on board and form friendly acquaintances with all the cooks. They also bring buckets and baskets in which to receive what is left from the ship's tables.

J. BARNES.

## BLACK PEAS.

I have for sale 100 bushels of Black Peas. Call on or apply to

W. P. VICK, Margarettsville, N. C.

## FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

Size and Products of the Poor Little Island.

Although Cuba is only 90 miles from our coast, the island is much larger than is generally supposed. It is of irregular crescent shape, is 750 miles long and has an average width of 80 miles and an area of 41,319 square miles, without including its adjacent islands, which adds over 2,000 miles more. Although mountainous in the interior, much of the coast line is low and flat and difficult to approach on account of the numerous reefs and small islands. Notwithstanding this feature of the coast, it is said, that no other island in the world has as many excellent harbors in proportion to its size. Of these, Havana, Matanzas, Bahia, Honda, Mariel, Neuvitas, Nipe and Cardenas, on the north side, and Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos, on the south side, are the principal and best known.

Cuba is divided into six provinces, Havana being the most thickly populated and Puerto Principe the least. The total population of the island before the present insurrection was more than 1,600,000. A large part of the island is in a high state of cultivation, but there is no less than 20,000,000 acres of almost impenetrable forest, full 13,000,000 of which have never been disturbed by man. But the soil which has been cultivated is marvelously rich and productive. To what extent this is so is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the discouragements to industrial enterprises through the misrule of Spain, the exports in 1893 were valued at over 89,000,000 Spanish dollars.

The idea that Cuba is entirely unhealthy is a great mistake. The fact is that the greater part of the island, under normal conditions, is a very healthy region, and the sickly district could be made healthy by proper drainage.

The climate is not as disagreeable as most people think. The highest temperature is rarely over 82 degrees, and the average the year round is 77 degrees.

The chief agricultural products are sugar, coffee and tobacco, of which the United States takes the greater part. In 1893, for example, there were 815,594 tons of sugar produced, of which 718,204 tons were exported, the United States 680,624 tons. Of 227,000 bales of tobacco exported two-thirds came to this country, together with more than half the 147,965,000 cigars made. But while the exports footed up to a total of 89,000,000 Spanish dollars and the imports 56,000,000, the taxation of the people reached nearly 25,000,000 Spanish dollars.

Of this sum, which is more than one-sixth the combined value of the imports and exports, less than one-half came from customs and one-fourth of the whole goes directly to Spain.

Another popular misconception concerning Cuba is that its native population is composed almost entirely of negroes. The fact is that of the 1,600,000 people at the last census more than 1,000,000 were whites and less than 500,000 negroes. There were 50,000 Chinese in the island. Cuba is not only one of the most fertile regions of the world, but it is also exceedingly rich in minerals. Its iron ores are unsurpassed, it has an abundance of coal, an enormous quantity of hard woods and rich deposits of gold. The island has been so little developed that possibilities cannot be estimated. —Atlanta Journal.

## The Watch in the Dark.

Two women looked through a window in the gathering darkness of a day.

Each was watching for some one.

"Do you see a man coming this way?" asked one.

"Yes."

"Has he anything in his hand?"

"No."

"Then he must be my husband. He always comes home that way."

"Which way?"

"Empty handed."

Then the other woman kissed her and said in a sad way,

"How happy you should be. Better come empty handed than to come loaded."

And two heads bowed in darkness.—N. Y. World.

## PORTO RICO.

The Island Will Follow Cuba in Freedom.

With Cuba goes Porto Rico. In the talk of Cuba and Cuban independence, mention of Spain's other possession is seldom heard. In the councils of the revolutionists the neighboring island is not forgotten. When the Cuban republic is recognized and the Spanish army withdraws, the soldiers of fortune who have been making the cause of Cuba their own have no idea of settling down immediately to the pursuits of peace. They expect to transfer the scene of war to the Island of Porto Rico. The destiny of Porto Rico is that of a part of the republic of Cuba. The island is a little less than forty miles wide, and is about 108 miles long. The principal city has a population of 24,000. Like Cuba, Porto Rico has high hills or mountains in the interior. The population is about 800,000, half that of Cuba. If the government of the republic shall adhere to the present sub-division of the six provinces into as many states, Porto Rico may be considered large enough for two or three states. Porto Rico is almost as productive as Cuba. Its foreign trade had reached nearly \$30,000,000 when the war in the neighboring island disturbed conditions. There will be a revolution in Porto Rico within a week after Spain evacuates Cuba.—St. Louis Democrat.

## Loss of Life in War.

The civil war cost 363,000 lives. Of this number 98,089 were slain in battle. The vast army which succumbed to disease was no less than 184,331, while the remaining 20,000 or so died of wounds received.

At the battle of Waterloo 51,000 men were killed or disabled. There were 145,000 soldiers in that struggle, and it is estimated that one man was either killed or disabled for every 400 shots fired, counting both the artillery and rifle shots.

In the Crimean war 95,615 lives were sacrificed, and at Borodino, when the French and Russians fought, 78,000 men were left dead on the battlefield. There were 250,000 troops in combat in that engagement.

Of the 95,615 men who perished in the Crimean 80,000 were Turks and Russians. In 1881 a great uproar was caused because Englishmen took up all the skeletons they could find, brought them to England and converted the bones into fertilizers. It is said that nearly the entire 80,000 skeletons of the Turks and Russians were thus made into money.

Since the birth of Christ 4,000,000,000 men have been slain in battle. Before the beginning of the Christian era the losses cannot be estimated, owing to the very indistinct and inaccurate accounts that have been handed down. It is generally conceded however, that the numbers said to have participated in the battles of the Greeks and other warring nations of the ancient world have been greatly exaggerated.

At Cana, where the Romans suffered the worst defeat in their history, it is said that 52,000 of their soldiers were slain. The Roman army in this battle consisted of 146,000 men—the picked brown and sinew of the empire.

In the Franco-Prussian war 77,000 Frenchmen were killed. The Germans fired 30,000,000 rifle shots to attain this result. During the same war the Germans fired 363,000 artillery charges.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A writer in the Scientific American says he has cleared his premises of vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat might be put in copperas, and in the corners of the floor. The result was the complete disappearance of rats and mice. Since that time not a rat or mouse has been seen near the house. Every spring the cellar is coated with the yellow whitewash as a purifier and rat exterminator and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family.

## REPORT OF INSPECTORS.

To the Board of Commissioners as to the Condition of the Public Roads.

Below will be found report of road inspectors submitted to the County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Road Supervisors, at meetings held in the Court house in Jackson March 31, and April 1, 1898, including description of the roads, names of contractors and amount to be paid on each during the year. In cases where roads were reported as worked and in good condition one fourth the contract price was paid. Those not worked were not paid for.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

GASTON TOWNSHIP, JOHN R. CARSTARPHEN, INSPECTOR.

No. 1. From Warren Line to Pea Hill Creek, W. L. Stanley contractor, \$33.34.

Examined March 25th, 1898. Found it well worked and in good shape.

No. 2. From P. Hill Creek to Jennies Run, W. L. Stanley contractor, \$33.32.

Examined March 25. Found it well worked and in good shape.

No. 3. From Jennies Run to Vincent's X Roads, J. C. Squire contractor, \$40.00.

Examined March 25. Found the road not worked properly.

No. 4. From Railroad bridge to State line, J. C. Squire contractor, \$15.00.

Examined March 26. Found the same in fair condition.

No. 5. From Gaston to State line, J. C. Squire contractor, \$40.00.

Examined March 26. Found it in fair condition.

No. 6. From Vincents X Roads to Canoe Creek, J. C. Squire contractor, \$40.00.

Examined March 25. Found the same in fair condition.

No. 7. From Canoe Creek to Greens Creek, T. P. High contractor, \$19.50.

Examined March 25. Found it in fair order.

No. 8. From Greens Creek to Virginia line, T. R. Peters contractor, \$22.50.

Examined March 25. Found this road in good condition.

No. 9. From Green's Creek to Thomas' branch, R. R. Moss contractor, \$30.00.

Examined March 27. Found this road in good condition.

No. 10. From Thomas' branch to Arthurs Creek, J. C. Squire contractor, \$40.00.

Examined March 24. Found this road in good condition.

No. 12. From fork to Sandifers X Roads, A. T. Thomas contractor, \$35.00.

Examined March 23. Found this road worked well but rough from it.

No. 13. From Sanderfers X Roads to State line, W. M. Jordan contractor, \$15.00.

Examined March 23. Found it partially worked but in good order.

No. 14. From Sandifers X Roads to township line, C. C. Camp contractor, \$18.00.

Examined March 23. Found it in good condition.

No. 15. From Sandifers X Roads to river road, C. C. Camp contractor, 25.00.

Examined March 25. Found this road not worked.

No. 16. From Sykes' old store to State line, B. M. Camp contractor, \$35.00.

Examined March 25. Found it in fair condition.

No. 17. From Pleasant Hill to State line, J. H. Crew contractor, \$24.50.

Examined March 24. Found this road in fair condition; very rough from work and very little drainage.

No. 18. From Price's Crossing to State line, J. W. Magee contractor, \$35.00.

Examined March 23. Found it in fair order but rough from work.

(CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.)

## RIPANS

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



## SEED CORN.

Few people seem to realize that there is as much difference in varieties of Corn as there is in wheat, oats or any other field or garden crop. A corn grower who does not procure the best and most productive varieties of corn is simply throwing away chances to make money. Believing that our farmers would plant the best seed corn if they could procure it at a reasonable price, I have purchased of the well known seed house of T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., a lot of seed corn specially adapted to Southern soils and climate, grown in the best grain districts of Virginia. I give the following description of two varieties I sell, as furnished by Wood & Sons.

### Cary's Klondyke Corn.

This White Corn is the result of several years careful selection and growing by Col. W. Miles Carey, formerly of Sublett & Carey, commission merchants of Richmond, Va., but now of Charlotte county, Va., There is probably no man in this State who has had a larger experience in handling corn than Col. Cary, and he states that this is undoubtedly the best and most satisfactory corn he has ever seen or grown. The description as given by him is as follows: It is a white dent corn, remarkable for depth of its grain and size of ears, frequently having as many as 26 rows, and sometimes 30, and 1200 to 1400 grains to the ear; whereas, the ordinary varieties rarely reach 18 rows. It matures its crop in 100 days from planting, has much less stalk than ordinary varieties, and far exceeds them in yield. It is a prodigious yielder. Generally the crop is ready to be housed early in September. Another advantage of this corn is that it has a loose shuck of very fine texture, and stock eat readily. There is less danger of causing sore mouths to cattle than by feeding the ordinary coarse corn shucks. We have some of the stalks of this corn on exhibition in our store the past season, and every one who saw it was very much pleased with same. For an early, large-yielding white field corn, we believe that Cary's Klondyke has no superior.

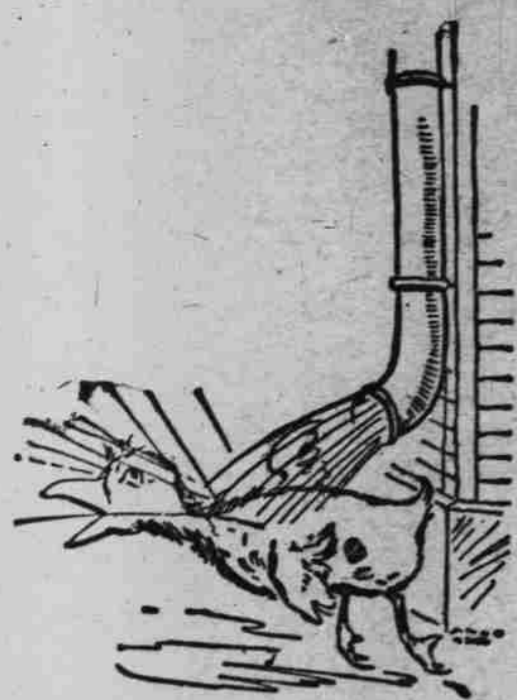
### Coke's Prolific Corn.

This is a valuable variety of White Corn, first produced by the late General Coke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., has last year produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. Scarcely any rain fell on the crops from the time of planting to harvesting; never sufficient to thoroughly wet the ground. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Price, quart 10c, peck 50c.

### Improved Southern White Snowflake.

This is a most valuable white field variety: one that makes a large yield and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being a deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about one hundred days. It grows about eight feet in height; ears set four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market garden customers will find this a particularly valuable field sort for their use. Per quart 10c, peck 50c.

MILLS H. CONNER, Rich Square, N. C.



## Under the Weather.

That is the common Spring complaint. You feel "logy," dull. Your appetite is poor. Nothing tastes good. You don't sleep well. Work drags. You cross every bridge before you come to it. There's lots of people have felt like you until they toned up the system by taking the great spring remedy

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It's been curing such cases for 60 years. Try it yourself.

Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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## FLOWER POTS.

I have a nice assortment of Flower Pots which I am selling cheap.

M. H. CONNER, Rich Square, N. C.

## MATTRESSES.

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.

J. O. OPELA ND, Suffolk, V.

## 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 Margarettsville, is traveling salesman for them.

## FLOUR BARRELS WANTED.

We will pay 8 cents apiece for all the good Flour Barrels we can get in exchange for goods. Come quick, time limited.

B. P. BROWN & SON, Woodland, N. C.

## Bulbs For Sale.

Gladiolus—mixed colors, fine, 3 bulbs 10 cents, 1 dozen 30 cents postpaid. Tuberose—Double Pearl 5 for 12 cents, 1 dozen 25 cents postpaid. By express or freight \$1.00 per 100 bulbs. All bulbs blooming size. 2 cent stamps taken.

G. H. BARNES, Roxobel, N. C.

## Now Arriving.

Stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes &c., as well as a general assortment of goods to suit town or country trade. My stock of Clothing is of the latest styles and lowest prices—to fit the person or pocket of all. Ladies Dress Goods at prices to meet all competition. When in Rich Square don't fail to call and examine my stock even if you do not want to purchase.

H. J. RUBIN, Manager.