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THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

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Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain.

Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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I have several styles of Wall Paper on hand which I will sell cheap.

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SPECIALTIES, Hams, Eggs, Chickens, Lambs, and all kinds of Stock.

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To poultry Raisers.

Keep your poultry healthy and make them profitable by feeding them Rust's Egg Producer and Ground Oyster Shells, for sale by

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Bran.

Now in stock direct from the mills in the West another lot of Bran and Middlings, also a lot of the finest patent flour made, still cheap.

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

Molasses I have a lot of very fine home made Molasses for sale cheap. Give it a trial and you will be pleased.

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Horses and Mules.

If you want a good Horse or Mule it would be well to examine our stock before buying. We try to please our customers

EDWARDS & BEALE Pendleton, N C

Sewing Machines.

To get a strictly first class Sewing Machine at one third the regular price apply to

G. W. GRIMES, Murfreesboro. N. C.

Call and look at sample Every part up to date and fully guaranteed

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We do not claim to keep the largest stock but we do claim to meet all competition in goods in our line which includes most everything kept in a first class grocery store. We sell Meat, Flour, Pure Lard, Sugar, Coffee at a small margin of profit. When in need of anything in the grocery line, if you want a little to go a long way, call on

T. P. BAUGHAM & BRO., Rich Square, N. C.

ARE MADE OF GRAPHITE

Lead Does Not Enter into the Composition of Pencils.

The first thing to be said about lead pencils is that they are not lead pencils at all. Once upon a time sticks of lead were used for making marks on paper and wood, and the name has survived, though nowadays all the pencils are filled with graphite, or plumbago. This mineral is found in only a few places in the world—in Cumberland, England, along the Laurentian ranges in the Province of Quebec, and at Ticonderoga, Vt. The largest mines on this continent are at the latter place.

The graphite is taken in the lump from the mines and carried to the reducing mill, where it is ground or pulverized in stamp mills under water. The fine particles of graphite float away with the water through a number of tanks, collecting at the bottom of these reservoirs. It is packed in barrels in the form of dust and sent to the factory where tens of thousands of lead pencils are turned out every day. The pulverized graphite is so fine that it really is a dust, dingy in color and smooth and oily to the touch. It is divided into various grades of fineness by floating it on water from one tank to another. The coarse dust sinks to the bottom of the first tank, the next finer to the bottom of the second tank, and so on down the line, the finest powder for the finest pencils settling in the last tank.

In another series of tanks the German pipe clay, which is mixed with graphite to secure the different grades of pencils from very soft to extra hard, is graded in the same way, by floating. The finest clay is mixed with the finest graphite, being ground together between stones, and the hardness of the pencil is secured by increasing the proportion of clay in the mixture.

For the medium grades seven parts by weight of clay are mixed with ten parts of graphite. After the graphite and clay are ground together the mixture is put in canvas bags and the water is squeezed out under a hydraulic press, leaving a mass the consistency of putty. The plaster is placed in a forming press, which is a small iron cylinder, in which a solid plunger or piston works up and down. A steel plate having a hole the size and shape of the "lead" is put under the open end of the cylinder, and the plunger pressing down forces the graphite through the hole, making a continuous thread of wire of graphite. As long as this thread is moist it is pliable, but it becomes brittle when dry, so it is handled rapidly. It is cut into three lead lengths, straightened out, and then hardened in a crucible over a coal fire. The leads when taken from the crucibles are ready for the wood, which is pine for cheap pencils and cedar for more expensive ones. When the strips of wood are received at the factory they are run through a machine which cuts in each one, six grooves, round or square, and at the same time smoothes the face of the wood.

The filling of the strips is done by girls. The first one takes a grooved strip of wood in her left hand and a bunch of leads in the right. She spreads the leads out fan shape, and with one motion she fills the six grooves with leads. Next to her sits another girl, who takes the filled strips and quickly and neatly lays on another grooved strip which has just been coated with hot glue by a third girl. The filled and glued strips are piled upon each other and put in a press, where they are left to dry. The ends of the strips are evened off under a sandpaper wheel, and then the strips are fed into a machine which cuts out the individual pencils, shapes them and delivers them smooth and ready for the color and polish in six streams. The coloring is done with liquid dies, after which the pencils are sent through the varnishing machine.—School and Home.

FENCING For Poultry, Bank, Yard, Cemetery Fences, Iron Posts, Gates, etc. Netting. Also best Farm can save you money. Freight paid. Catalogue free K. L. SHELLABARGER, 43 F. St., Atlanta, Ga.

The Duty of Cheer.

A happier world is always a better world; and if it be the true man's duty to make the world better, so far as in him lies, there rests upon him an obligation to promote the happiness of the world also.

This he can do only if he be happy himself. You might as well expect a snowball to warm a room as an unhappy man to cheer others. Happiness, then, is really a personal and Christian duty—first, to be happy one's self, and then to make others happy. Let us see how this sunshine of cheer makes the world better, and by humanizing it helps to Christianize it.

No one can be happy who is not in a thoroughly good physical condition. So the first step of cheer making is to establish good health, in himself and in others. Some writers claim that, if only the race were filled with euphoria—that grand sense of perfect physical well-being—there would be no need of religion, for we should all be saints! Perhaps this is going too far; but, at all events, we know that good health promotes morality. So by making men happier through making them healthier, the missionary of cheer is surely bettering the morals of the world.

Again, happiness is impossible without a clear sonscience. The cheer maker must wash the windows of the soul, and make it clear as crystal before the inward eye can look out upon a world sparkling with sunshine. Let the outward circumstance be what it may, no soul can be happy which is not at peace within. So the man who brings joy into the world brings cleansings for the inner life, brings spiritual adjustment and harmony with truth and right. Once more, no one can be happy who is not a giver and transmitter of happiness.

A lonely happy man never was. Even the motes dance together in the sunshine. You must share your joy in order that you may keep it. So the apostle of cheer is always preaching those great Christian virtues of unselfishness and brotherhood. He is the most effective of all teachers of the Golden Rule, for when people learn that doing into others as they would have others do unto them is the very coin that buys the greatest measure of personal blessedness, they will do good by the operation of a natural and inevertable law

Here then are three vital ways by which you may better the world by such an agreeable method as happiness. But your happiness and the happiness you advocate must be genuine. No mere wild boistering and outward show of mirth shall count for deep Christian happiness. There is a sting in every seeming joy which is not clean and and sweet and peaceful.

The revel and the carouse are not genuine pleasure. They make a show of mirth—that is all. Afterwards their fruit is ashes on the tongue. But the healthful blameless, joy giving joy—that is one of God's ministers. And you, if you believe and accept the duty of cheer, are helping the world heavenward.—Zion's Herald.

What Makes Man?

The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insinificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then the victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two legged creature without it.—Goethe.

In the spring the birds are singing
As they build their summer home'
Blades of grass and buds are springing,
O'er the mead the cattle roam,
In the spring your blood is freighted
With the germs that cause disease,
Humors, boils, are designated
Signals warning you of these.
In the spring that tired feeling
Makes you every duty shirk,—
Makes you feel like begging, stealing,
Rather than engage in work.
But there's is something known that will a man to health and vigor lead.
You will find Hood's Sarsaparilla
Just exactly what you need.

PAY OF PREACHERS

Some Big Salaries of Pastors of City Churches—One Bishop Receives $15,000 a Year

In offering Dr. Emil G. Hirsch $15,000 a year for fifteen years to remain as pastor, Siani congregation of Chicago will pay him as large a salary as is received by any clergyman in the United States. It is the same that is paid Bishop Potter of New York, who, however, has a rectory furnished, heated and lighted free of cost, and is provived with a private secretary.

The late Rev. Dr. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York, during the last years of his life, received the largest salary ever paid to a clergyman in the United States, which was $20,000 a year with manse. Dr. Hall's salary proper was $15,000, and $5,000 additional was contributed by Robert Bonner and two other wealthy members of the congregation. His successor, Mr. Connell, who comes from Regent's Park Presbyterian church of London, is offered $10,000 and a residence. That is the salary paid to Dr. Gregory, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, and Dr. Bradley, dean of Westminister abby, London. Dean Farrar receives $7,000 a year.

The hierarchy of the church of England enjoy enormous salaries, which are necessary to maintain the large establishments required of them. The archbishop of Canterbury receives $60,000 a year, but he needs every cent of it to meet his social and eclesiastical obligations at Lambeth palace, the home of the primate of the church of England. The salary of the archbishop of London is $50,000 a year. The archbishop of Ireland receives $12,500. The other Bishops of the Church of England are paid from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds a year. The average pay of a vicar in England is $3,500 outside the large cities. In the cities the salary varies according to the wealth of the parish, from $2,500 to 10,000.

The Episcopalians and Presbyterians pay larger salaries than any other denominations, but the pulpits most envied in the United States are those of the collegiate reformed Dutchchurch of New York City. There are seven or eight churches of that denomination under the same management and supported from an endowment that is exceedingly rich. Its income is next to that of Trinity church, and amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. The pastors of the collegiate churches are paid $10,000 for life and are allowed to retire from active pastorial work when they reach the age of 65 years

Trinity parish is the richest in the world, and has an income of about $300,000 from buildings and other investments. It supports five or six churches, several schools, hopitals and other charitable institutions and pays the manager of its business a salary of $10,000 a year. The rector of Trinity church receives $12,500 a year. The same salary is paid by St. Thomas' and St. Bartholomew's. I was informed by good authority that five clergymen in New York City received that salaro and at least twelve received $10,000 a year. The average pay of a clergyman in New York City, excepting the pastors of mission churches, is probably $6,000.—Chicago Record.

The Beauty of Labor.

To work is happiness. There is no greater misery than enforced idleness. And enforced idleness is what is filling the world with poverty and despair today. No idler is ever happy. No idler can be happy. And this is true whether the idler be rich or poor. The idle rich, in the effort to kill time, may perhaps plunge into all sorts of soul-deadening dissipation, while the idle poor "loafs" in the sunshine and tramps our broad land to beg his bread from door to door. Neither is happy.—Jean Porter Rudd, in The Arena.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Good Business Rules.

A Greensboro correspondent of the Charlotte Observe writes that paper the following:

In conversation with Mr. Ireland, of the Odell Hardware Company, of Greensboro, N. C., he told me of their rules with regard to employes, which I wish to give to other business men. When they employ a man or boy it is stipulated that he is not to swear or smoke in or about their place of business, and he is not to drink intoxicating liquor at all. If caught associating with those of questionable character he gets a discharge at once. Their position is than if he cannot find suitable associates among their forty-five employes and all the other moral men in town, then there is something wrong with him and they no not want such a man. When they employ a man they ascertain what church he belongs to, and notify the pastor of that church and expect him to look after the new comer. They have no cash system, nor cashier, but put a man on his honor in handling the cash.

To show you how it works: They found one of their young men drinking just a little, and fired him, and wrote his parents the cause. In a short time they (the parents) wrote to thank the company for being so positive with their boy, saying that the company had by their strict rules taught the young man a lesson that they had never been able to do, i. e, that he could not drink whiskey and hold his job with good people. Another thing, when their men want credit, they get it when it is known that they work for Odell & Co., because a man that fails to pay his bills cannot stay with them; for they pay their men good salaries, and there is no excuse except extravagance for their not paying their bills.

I am writing from memory and may have left out some important item, but it seems to me that these are good rules, and if adopted by business men generally would be of incalculable benefit to young men in restraining them from evil habits and helping them to build characters that are worth something to the world. While the young man is benefited, the merchant is also as it secures for him the very best class of help, help that he can rely on when absent from his business.

Whitewash in The Cow Stables.

It may be true that the most important place to whitewash on the farm is the hen house, inside and out, but certainly the cow stable cames next. The man is who is so independent, or so in different to the appearauce of things as to neglect to whitewash his cow stable is certainly too in different to the sense of cleanliness to ever become a dairyman. If you are not willing to put on with a brush, then borrow a force pump and hose, make the wash thin and squirt it on. If you will start at the top of the building and come down you will find the wash will go on quite evenly after a little experience. It smothers up and kills myriads of unwelcome germs that constantly accumulate in the cow stable and imperil the purity of the milk. It has a good tencency toward making the men neat and cleanly in their habits, both of dress and handling the cows.—Home and Farm.

John Baugham guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

The University Summer School For Teachers.

The sixth session of the University Summer School for teachers will begin on June 20th next and close on the 15th. of July following. The faculty will include more than 20 prominent and successful teachers who will give daily instructions in all of the primary and academic studies. Among the North Carolina instructors who will take part are Prof. Coker of Goldsboro, Supt. Graham of Charlotte, Supt Mangum of Wilson, Supt. Moses of Raleigh, Supt. Grimsley of Gaeensboro, Prof. Claxton of the State Normal and Industrial College, Dr. Linscott, Dr. Baskerville, Dr Mangum and Prof. Toy of the University. In addition to these well konwn educators there will be Prof. Hammel of Maryland Normal College, Prof. Rose of Peabody Normal College, Prof. Reeder of Teacgers College Columbia University, Dr. Jacques W, Redway, the eminent Geographical auther and lecturer, and Dr. W. S. Currell of Washington and Lee Uuiversity. This faculty is the best ever assembled in the South for Summer School work and teachers wishing to devote special study to the primary branches, Mathematics, English, French, German, Spanish, Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, Latin, Physics. Physiology, and Psychology should not fail to attend. The charges are low and there will be reduced rates over all railroads. For circular giving full particulars apply to

M. C. S. NOBLE, Supt. Chapel Hill, N. C.

"Judge Not."

We know nothing of the trials, sorrows and temptations of those around us, of pillows wet with sobs, of the life tragedy that may be hidden behind a smile, of the secret cares, struggles and worries that shorten life and leave their mark in hair prematurely whitened and in character changed and almost recreated in a few days.

We say sometimes to one who seems calm and smiling: "You ought to be supremely happy; you have everything that heart could wish." It may be that at that very moment the person is passing alone through some agony of sorrow, where the teeth seems almost to bite into the lips in the attempt to keep feelings under control, when life seems a living death from which there is no relief. Then these light, flippant phrases jar upon us, and we seem as isolated and separated from the rest of humanity as if we lived on another planet.

Let us not dare to add to the burden of another the pain of our judgment. If we would guard our lips from expressing, we must control our mind, we must stop this continual sitting in judgment on the acts of others, even in private. Let us by daily exercise in self-control learn to turn on the process of judgment—as we would turn on the gas. Let us eliminate pride, passion, personal feeling, prejudice and pettiness from our mind, and higher, purer emotions will rush in, as air seeks to fill a vacuum. Charity is not a formula; it is an atmosphere. Let us cultivate charity in judging; let us seek to draw out latent good in others rather than to discover hidden evil. It requires the eye of charity to see the undeveloped butterfly in the catapiller. Let us, if we would rise to the full glory of our privilege, to the dignity of true living, make for our watchword the injunction of the supreme charity of the world—"Judge not."—William George Jordan in Saturday Evening Post.

Pimples, boils and humors show that the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purier that money can buy.

Paying Double Prices

Price, $18.75.

for everything is not pleasant, is it? But that's what you are doing, if you don't buy here. Did you think it possible to buy a $50.00 Bicycle for $18.75? Catalogue No. 59 tells all about Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Organs and Pianos.

What do you think of a fine suit of Clothing, made-to-your-measure, guaranteed to fit and express paid to your station for $5.50? Catalogue No. 57 shows 32 samples of clothing and shows many bargains in Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

Lithographed Catalogue No. 47 shows Carpets, Rugs, Portieres and Lace Curtains, in hand-painted colors. We pay Freight, sew carpets free, and furnish lining without charge.

Price, $3.95.

What do you think of a Solid Oak Dry-air Family Refrigerator for $3.95? It is but one of over 8000 bargains contained in our General Catalogue of Furniture and Household Goods.

We save you from 40 to 60 per cent. on everything. Why buy at retail when you know of us? Which catalogue do you want? Address this way,

JULIUS HINES & SON, Baltimore, Md. Dept. 900.

Pensions! Pensions!

Are due to many who served in in war of Rebellion and war with Spain and is also due to all who served in Mexican War, and Old Indian Wars between 1832 and 1842.

Pensions under general laws may be obtained by soldiers and sailors who are in any way disabled by reason of wounds, injury, or disease incurred in duty, U. S. service and in line of duty, provided they have received a proper discharge from their service.

Widows, children, and dependen parents are entitled, if soldier's death was due to service, U. S. regulars and seamen who have served and been discharged since the war are entitled, providing they have been disabled as herein before stated, Their widows and dependent parents are also entitled.

A pension can be increased at any time that the disability warrants it.

U. S. Colored Troops, their widows and minor children are also entitled.

No pension granted hereafter shall be less than $6 per month,

Having secured an agency for Pensions, if you have the least idea o being entitled to a pension you had better protect such idea, by calling and seeing me, as I am in a position to advise you as to such.

Remember there are no fees for working your claim, unless successful, therefore it costs gou nothing for trial.

C. E. DAVIS, Agent, Lasker, N. C.

Corned Herrings.

We are prepared to furnish No. 1 corned herrings at lowest market prices. We have sold large quantities of fish at various points in Northampton past seasons to the entire satisfaction of our patrons, We allow none but good and sound fish to go from our fisheries. Write us or call on our local agents, who meet all competition.

J. E. CAPEHART & SON., Edenton, N. C.

A. J. Lassiter, Severn, is selling our fish.

New Groceries.

I am constantly receiving new Groceries and in my stock can be found the cheapest and best.

I sell Bicycles and bicycle sundries very cheap. Dont buy anything in this line before seeing m

J. E. JOHNSON, Rich Square N. C.

PORTER'S

ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL.

For Barb Wire Cuts, Scratches Saddle and Collar Galls, Cracked Heel Burns, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Piles and all kinds of inflammation on man or beast. Cures Itch and Mange.

The Sore, Cut or Burn will never matter after the oil has been applied.

Be prepared for accidents by keeping it in your house or stable. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. If your Druggist does not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail,

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1894.

Dear Sir: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches and Barb Wire Cuts with perfect satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all Livery and Stockmen.

C. B. IRVINE, Livery and Feed Stable.

BABY BURNED.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to speak a word for Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. My baby was burned a few months ago, and after trying all other remedies I applied your "Oil" and the first application gave relief, and in a few days the sore was well. I also used the oil on my stock and find that it is the best remedy for this purpose that I have ever used.

Yours, C. T. LEWIS.

Paris, Tenn., January 28, 1894

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