

# THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

RICH SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

NUMBER 37

*State Library*

## LETTER FROM CUBA.

Great Changes Made by American Occupation—Awful Scenes When Troops First Landed—Health Record.

SANTA CLARA BATTERY, HAVANA, CUBA, Aug. 25, 1899.

(For the Patron and Gleaner.)

If you will be so kind as to publish a short letter from the Island of "Palms and Coconuts," as we will call it, perhaps it may interest a few of the many readers of your paper in whose homes it is always a welcome visitor.

On the morning of the first day of last January at ten o'clock we, (the second regiment of U. S. Artillery, which numbered about 2500 officers and men) pulled in the harbor of Havana on board the U. S. Transport "Chester." It was a beautiful sunshiny morning and we steamed up within about one hundred yards of the wreck of the Maine and dropped anchor, to wait for a dock to be cleared so the troops could be landed; and as we lay there we could see the poor Spanish soldiers being hurried from the docks to their transports to go back to Spain. I presume with a more correct knowledge of modern warfare than when they came it was then about eleven o'clock, and we were patiently waiting for the clock on Moro Castle to proclaim twelve when the Spanish flags would go down and the bright and glorious stars and stripes would be raised in their stead. At last the time came, the clock struck twelve, all the Spanish colors remained where they were until saluted for the last time in the city of Havana at least when the salute for Spain was finished and their flags were hauled down, never to rise again, there burst forth a thousand American flags and they looked their prettiest too. Then the salute was fired for America. Twenty one guns pealed forth from each man of war that was in the harbor, and from each fort and loud cheers and hurrahs went up from the many American soldiers in the harbor. Between the sound of fireworks and the tearing of guns it was almost deafening for awhile.

Just at that time I happened to glance around in the direction of the wreck of the Maine and what did I see? Captain Sigsbee, who was formerly Captain of the Maine, and who stood by her to the last, and is now captain of the Texas, which was in the harbor at this time, had taken a small boat from his ship and gone over to the Maine and on the remaining spar which stood on the wreck he was raising a large American flag; and as the balmy tropical breezes gently swayed its billiant folds out over that ill fated wreck in which so many mothers sons and brave and noble American sailors perished, something got the matter with my eyes, although I considered myself pretty well hardened, and I seemed to have taken cold, which necessitated the use of my handkerchief, and I felt that someone had suffered for the touching of that fatal button on the night of Feb. 15, 1898. I also thought that this little verse had at last come to pass.

"As the guest of peace in a tropical bay, The battleship Maine at her anchor lay, With a tropical night begun, A damnable plot by infamy planned, The cowardly touch of a villainous hand, And a horrible deed is done, A horrible night brings a ghastly day, While the wreck and the floating corpses lay, As the Spanish ships hard by, When your battered squadrons shall writhe and burn, Like the shattered Maine, you shall come to learn How the dead can make reply?"

The dead can't make reply within themselves but if they didn't make someone remember them through the living, then I'm badly mistaken.

Well, after the excitement of the day was about over we learned that we could not land until next day on account of crowded docks or something, so we had to stay on board all night. Next morning bright and early we were tied up to the dock, busy unloading our provisions, arms, tents, etc., and having them moved out where we were to go into camp. Finally everything was ready and we fell in and lined up

and marched at quick time through the city out to Vedado, where we went into camp.

Dear readers, I want to say right here, that on that march through Havana I saw some sights that were not very pleasant to the eye. Some parts of the streets were almost crowded with beggars of all descriptions. Some were white some black, some yellow like an orange, from chills yellow fever and starvation. Some had one leg, some had none at all, and I saw one that had one leg, neither arm, and was blind also. This one was holding a box in his mouth that was made for the purpose of receiving pennies.

Passing through one very filthy and muddy street, as they all were then, we saw a woman lying near a corner, all bespattered with mud and people stepping over her in order to pass and vehicles almost coming in contact with her. On a little closer examination we found that this woman was dead. She had evidently sat there and begged to no avail until she had starved to death. And on asking a Cuban shopkeeper near by, who could speak English, why he did not make a report of the case to the police, said that he had nothing to do with it, that she was not in his way. He said wait until late that afternoon when the police came round that they would attend to her. From that I judged that the police came 'round about once a day, but after learning more about it I found that they had no police force at all worth the mentioning, and everything was carried on just at each individuals pleasure. Such was the condition of Havana before American rule. But now you would be surprised to see the great change. After the 1st day of January 1899, there were orders issued to the effect that all Cubans in need of provisions and not able to work could get their rations free of charge by applying at any of the camps of the American troops. Several doctors were also employed to visit the houses of these people and find out for sure their circumstances and condition.

Consequently in a day or two there was about a thousand starving Cubans hovered around our camp alone, not saying anything about the other camps, all waiting to get their daily bread from their new rich uncle. They were fed and taken care of until they were able to get work.

There was also a police force organized, and the most needed thing of all, a sanitary department. Both these organizations, though they have rather difficult tasks are performing their duties properly.

All the streets that used to be muddy and filthy are now repaved, and new and wider sidewalks are being put in. The old side walks on some of the principal streets are barely eighteen inches wide.

The yellow fever reports for this season show only about seven or eight cases in Havana, when last summers reports show about two thousand, I think. That shows what American occupation is doing.

I don't wonder at the enormous amount of infectious diseases that have heretofore existed in Havana. The scene now reminds me of a thrifty, industrious, modern farmer who buys an old farm that has been neglected and let to go its own way for years and years. He commences with all his might to clear up and do away with the ancient systems of manipulating things. He throws off the veil of filth and carelessness and shows what the old place is good for; and that's just what Uncle Sam is doing here. If he is not ripping Havana up the back, then my name is not "Bill."

So far as health in Havana is concerned at present, it is very seldom that you see or hear talk of a sick man, as for my part, I never felt better, and I know several citizens who came here from America six months ago with bad cases of rheumatism and now are entirely cured. Some day Cuba will be the pride of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews.

W. M. C. BARNES, Drum Major 2nd U. S. Arty. Band.

## A TEACHER'S VALUE TO THE PUBLIC

Her Opportunities to Do Good are Even Greater Than a Clergyman's.

"What the teacher is counts for much more than what she knows. A love of children, unlimited tact and infinite patience are the necessary endowments," writes Carolina B. Le Row in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "Of course, the ability to teach implies the possession of an education, though no amount of education alone can make a good teacher. While all teachers must know more than they teach, the power to impart to others is the important matter and the one in which tact or ingenuity is absolutely the prime requisite. Moreover, she should be personally a social, intellectual and moral force in the community. The physician and the clergyman have immense opportunities for this uplifting of humanity, yet their advantages are small when compared with those of the teacher, which are practically unlimited. Encouragement and satisfaction in this field of labor never can be dependent upon results, for it is seldom that the teacher is permitted to know what the years of maturity owe to faithful care of the youthful days. The teacher's time is always one of seed sowing, never of harvest."

## Mills as Town Builders.

[Louisburg Times.] Mr. H. M. Barrow, of Concord, who is connected with the Odell Manufacturing Company, one of the largest cotton mills in the South, and who has been spending several weeks with his relatives here, left for his home last Monday. Mr. Barrow is enthusiastic over cotton factories as town builders, and expressed himself as very desirous of having Louisburg invest in an enterprise of this kind. We inquired of him why it was that our moneyed men were so slow in uniting and erecting a factory knowing as they do the benefits to be derived?

He answered by saying it is because they were not able to see immediate and satisfactory results, along financial as well as other lines, which arises from a lack of information, accurate knowledge as to many advantages for future development at well as many helps always following in the wake of these enterprises.

Answering questions as to development of the community and surrounding country, in which cotton factories are established, he said:

1. It gives employment to numbers of people, who increase largely the consumption of merchandise and materials along different lines.

2. It opens a market, and a permanent one, too, and gives evidence of lasting benefits to the farmers, and here he remarked that the farmers of Cabarrus county could not, for hardly any consideration, be induced to surrender or move their manufacturing interests from the county.

3. They open up and bring with them machine shops, repair shops and various adjunct facilities only to manufacturing interests, and with these come intelligent citizens who add, not only to the material strength of a town, but to its strength in many ways.

4. Speaking as to the Odell Manufacturing Company, he said the social and moral status of cotton mill operatives can be largely improved by contact with them in their daily life, the establishment of churches and Sunday schools and then giving these the personal help advice and moral strength as is the case with the mill referred to.

In reference to profits and benefits accruing to stockholders, he replied, by saying that cotton factories established and make permanent the value of all other property. They secure a permanent investment of from eight to twentyfive per cent and open the field for outside capital to invest, for capitalists are not afraid to make investments where there are cotton factories to insure their safety. In regard to building cotton mills he replied that in the Piedmont section, wherever competent parties wanted to erect a cotton mill, they only had to make it known, when they at once found a unanimity of effort, and a necessary combination of capital to complete the plan. However much they may differ along other lines, they are always united and come together on the subject of a cotton mill for they know what it means to a town, county and State. He further replied that he had in mind some citizens, who if he could only have with him in Concord for 24 hours no argument would be necessary to convince them.

## No Changes in Climate.

This subject is of extreme interest, and merits a most thorough study. We find the "early" and the "latter rain" today in Palestine precisely as described 3,500 years ago. "Jordan overflows all its banks" in February today exactly as it did in Joshua's time, thirty three centuries ago. Plants taken from mummy cases in Egypt, which must have been gathered more than 5,000 years since, are practically of the same size and have the same appearance as those growing today. Records of vitages in France for over 700 years show practically the same dates as to day. Actual observations of rainfall for over 200 years in France show no change. Observations of temperature for almost 20 years at St. Petersburg show no change appreciably to us, though, of course, the earliest observations were extremely crude, and some what unreliable. Facts of this kind might be adduced to fill a small volume. On the other hand we have records of most extraordinary cold weather in ancient times. One winter the light wine in France froze. Another winter the River Po froze over so as to bear team (an unheard of phenomenon to day). In this Journal for June it is stated that "Parnassus and Socrates, now free from snow, were covered with it in classic antiquity." Also, "the name Greenland, which strikes us as so singularly inappropriate, was not inapplicable at the time it was named, in the fourteenth century."

It is entirely probable that descriptions of the cold in ancient times were much exaggerated. Parnassus and Socrates have snow at times, and in earlier days, when protection against the cold and snow was much less than now, a little snow would go a long way. The earlier voyages from Iceland, more than 1,000 years ago, leaving a land of almost perpetual ice and snow, and reaching a land in the summer with its beautiful green color, to their unaccustomed eyes would very naturally give the name of Greenland to it. At the summer time, it is said that Greenland presents a most beautiful green near the Danish settlement to this day. Our oldest inhabitants who have been wont to describe the terrible cold and deep snows of their boyhood days as incomparably greater than anything which does or can occur today, completely lost their reckoning the last winter when reading of a ship that had sunk in New York Harbor by the weight of the ice upon it; also, that Washington had had thirty four inches of snow on the level, and the lowest temperature ever noted in that fair city. I am sure a careful study will show no appreciable change in the climate of this earth since the early historic times. Of course, nothing here adduced touches climatic changes in glacial times or in prehistoric times, which changes have been established beyond question.—Prof. Hazard of the National Weather Bureau in Popular Science.

## A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by John Baughman.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## A Tribute to Janie Griffin.

"There is no sadness in the world, No other like it here or there— The sadness of deserted homes In nests or hearts or anywhere." Such is my feeling as I return to Guilford College and find our dear Janie's place vacant. She came to us four years ago a mere child and well do I remember the parting from father. Her mother and sister as they left her with us.

The first severing of the home ties was sad for every member of the family; but Janie, in her sweet way, made the best of it, understanding that it was for her good. She was soon beloved by all her companions and Janie's room was a very popular resort for the girls of her own age.

Her thoughtfulness of others was noticeable and she was accustomed to "do the little kindnesses which most leave undone or despise."

She was ever gentle and obedient in her classes and particularly during the last year of her stay with us she showed a maturity of thought and general development that told us she was entering young womanhood with a consciousness that life is real and earnest.

So desirous was she to finish up her year's work in good order that she spent some of the days just before her illness in completing her work in Botany, evincing great satisfaction that it was done.

We shall miss her voice in song and her place in the music class is vacant. No more will we see her bright face before us in the class-room or on the campus. She is gone to swell the chorus of the redeemed about the Father's throne, and we love to think of her as taking lessons from the great Teacher of Teachers in all that pertains to the glorious eternity of Love upon which she has entered.

It is hard to give her up but there is much joy in the knowledge that she gave such clear evidence of her preparation for the change and that she is safe in the arms of Jesus.

We know "sister Josie" is lonely but may "sister Janie's" example and memory be ever an incentive to her to strive for the best things and to be ready when the inevitable summons comes to her.

To the loving and sorrowing parents we would say:

"As tender mothers, guiding tender baby steps, When places come at which the tiny feet Would trip, lift up the little ones in arms

Of love and set them down beyond the harm So did our Father watch the precious girl Led o'er the stones by you who sometimes stumbled, But who led your darling on.

He saw the sweet limbs faltering, and saw Rough ways before her when your arms would fail; So reached from heaven and lifting the dear child Who smiled in leaving you He put her down

Beyond all hurt, beyond your sight and bade— Her wait for you. Shall you not then be glad And thanking God, pass on to overtake?"

One of the teachers who loved and misses her.

L. N. BLAIR, Guilford College, N. C.

Take Time. Take time to breathe a morning prayer, asking God to keep you from evil and use you for His glory during the day.

Take time to read a few verses from God's word each day.

Take time to be pleasant. A bright smile and a pleasant word all like sunbeams upon the hearts of those around us.

Take time to be polite. A gentle "I thank you," "if you

please," "excuse me," etc., even to an inferior, is no compromise of dignity, and you know. True politeness is to say. The kindest thing in the kindest way."

Take time to be patient with children. Patience and kindness will open a way for good influence over almost any child.

Take time to be thoughtful about the aged. Respect gray hairs, even if they crown the head of the beggar.—From The Christian Observer.

## Severn High School

Will begin Monday September 4. Instructions in the branches usually taught in High Schools will be given. Board and tuition at moderate prices. For further information, apply to

JOHN W. FLEETWOOD, Severn, N. C.

## LASKER HIGH SCHOOL.

Fall term begins Monday September 4. Instructions given in all branches usually taught in schools of like grade. New and convenient building. Healthful location. Charges very moderate. Good board in private families at reasonable rates. For further information apply to

L. L. LASSITER, Principal, Lasker, N. C.

## Rich Square High School.

Fifth session begins September 11. This is a high grade preparatory school. Its object is to train the student thorough for college. Courses are arranged, however, for the need of the student.

Special features: Thoroughgoing work. Text books from best authors. Reasonable charges. Right discipline.

We solicit your patronage. J. NO. W. SPENCE, A. B., Prin.

## WOODLAND HIGH SCHOOL

The Fall term of Woodland High School will begin the second Monday in September, 1899. New and roomy school building. Pupils can take any branches, including music, usually taught in high schools. Tuition, not the cheapest, but very reasonable for the advantages offered. Board at moderate rates. We shall be glad to correspond with or see any who are seeking a good school for their children. For information apply to

N. W. BRITTON, Principal, Woodland, N. C.

## LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Board, laundry, full literary tuition and library fee \$182. for the entire scholastic year.

To those applying in time the above charges may be reduced to \$112 by one hour's work per day in Industrial Department. The 17th annual session begins Sept. 20th, 1899. For catalogue address

Rev. J. M. RHODES, A. M. President, Littleton, N. C.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Widest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty 25; students, 495; 3 Academic courses; 3 Elective courses; 3 professional schools, in Law, in Medicine and in Pharmacy. New buildings, water works, splendid libraries, laboratories, &c.

Advanced classes open to women. Tuition \$60. a year; board \$8. a month. Ample opportunity for self help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Free tuition for teachers. Summer school for teachers. 24 instructors, 147 students. Total enrollment 644 or catalogue address,

PRESIDENT ALDFRMAN, (13) E. Lill, N. C.

## Keep Your Youth

If you are young you naturally appear so. If you are old, why appear so? Keep young inwardly; we will look after the outwardly. You need not worry longer about those little streaks of gray; advance agents of age.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

will surely restore color to gray hair, and it will also give your hair all the wealth and gloss of early life. Do not allow the falling of your hair to threaten you longer with baldness. Do not be annoyed with dandruff. We will send you our book on the Hair and Scalp, free upon request.

*Write to the Doctor.* If you do not obtain all the benefit you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily remedied. Address: Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

### Job Printing.

J. H. Parker & Co., Wood land, N. C., are now prepared to do your Job Printing at low rates.

### Wall Paper

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

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

Established 1890.

### J. E. BRITTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

38 & 40 Roanoke Dock, NORFOLK, VA.

Specialties: Eggs, Hides, Pens, Peanuts, Pottery, Live Stock, and Potatoes. References—Bank of Commerce.

### 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.

### HOUSE MOVING.

If you want a house moved it can be done reasonable, have moved over two hundred. Heavy houses a specialty. In writing to me please give the dimensions of the house, distance and condition of the way.

E. S. ELIOTT, Rich Square, N. C.

### J. W. Beaton & Son.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 217 County Street.

SPECIALTIES: Hams, Eggs, Chick ens, Lambs, and all kinds of Stock

PORTSMOUTH, - - VIRGINIA.

Reference—People's Bank

### The Jackson and Co's Sque Telephone

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Splendid services. Polite agents. Has connection with Jackson, Rich Square, Bryantsville, Lasker, Potosi and Woodland. Messages sent to any point on the line for 10 cents. Connects with Western Union Telegraph Company at Rich Square.

P. T. HICKS, President. J. M. WEAVER, Secy. and Treas. General offices: Jackson

### FOR BUGGIES CARRIAGES HANDMADE HARNESS BRIDLES SADDLES & C.

at reasonable prices go to W. T. PICARD'S Jackson, N. C.

Handmade Harness at about the price you have to pay for machine made.

Agent for Wrenn's Buggies.