

THE ROANOKE PATRON.

"ESTO PERPETUA."

R. I. Beale,

Editor.

Potomac, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1883.

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EDITORIALS.

OUR CLUBBING RATES

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North Carolina Farmer,

1883.

We have again made arrangements to club the North Carolina Farmer with the PATRON, for 1883. We will furnish the PATRON and the North Carolina Farmer, published by JAMES H. ENNISS, Raleigh, N. C., for one year, for the small sum of \$1.50, and give each subscriber ONE DOZEN PAPERS OF BUI...

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If our duty here we strive to do.

No leisure time there will be

To talk about our neighbors faults -

Our own we will plainly see.

Patrons what of the night? Does the sentinel on the watch-tower, proclaim that all is well with your Grange?

Read the address by J. A. Ramsey Esq. to be found in another column. Its great length prevented the insertion of the whole of it in this issue. It will be concluded in our next.

A good old brother says: "A brother who fails or neglects to pay his dues for more than twelve months, may be a good man, but is certainly not a good Patron of Husbandry! Sensible and to the point."

We are pleased to note the continued progress of the Grange in Northern and Eastern States. Large accessions are being made to the old Granges and new ones organized. God speed the good work.

The best Granges are those that meet promptly and regularly, and whenever they meet always have a plenty of work to do. Those Granges that meet only occasionally simply because they have nothing to do, need not expect to reap much of the benefits to be derived from the order.

We have just received the charter for Buckhorn Grange, No. 571, which will be delivered as soon as we can obtain the signature of the Worthy Master, Buckhorn, though the baby Grange, will soon doff her swaddling clothes, and put on the robe of a full grown Patron.

Patrons! what are you doing for your paper? Are you trying to aid us in our great work by endeavoring to increase the circulation of the PATRON. Do you write for its columns? or are you one of those, though you do nothing yet are ready to find fault with what others do. We trust you are workers, and not grumblers only. If you are workers, we hope to see the fruits of your labors.

Hertford Pomona Grange held its 2nd quarterly session with Harrellsville Sub-Grange, on Wednesday the 4th inst. We intended to have been present, and given a report of the proceedings, but was prevented from doing so by unavoidable absence elsewhere at the time. We feel assured that the meeting was well attended and a general good time was enjoyed by all. We hope the Secretary will send in the proceedings for publication.

Patrons! are you working for the Grange and trying to help build it up, or are you sitting with folded hands, waiting for the Grange to do something for you? Are you workers, or are you idle grumblers? Remember the Grange is just what you make it—no more, no less. Now if you have a sorry Grange, don't say that the Order is a humbug, because you have failed to live up to its teachings and receive its benefits. If you expect to reap you must sow; if you sow with the hope of reaping a liberal harvest you must cultivate well and at the proper time.

Secretaries of Subordinate Granges should not fail to send in their reports promptly at the end of each quarter. Those who neglect to do so, do but propose unnecessary work on the part of the State Grange, but fail to do their duty according to the regulations of the order. The comparatively few Secretaries in their reports, for the quarter ending March 31st 1883. All should be received before this. We hope the Secretary will make it a special feature, to forward promptly at the close of each quarter.

Don't fail to send in your report of Northampton Pomona Grange, to be held at Creekville, on Tuesday the 21st inst. The meeting will be one of importance, and a large delegation may be expected from every Subordinate Grange in the county. We are aware that the busy planting season is at hand, but that need not prevent your devoting at least one day's service to the Grange. You will lose nothing by it, but may be greatly benefited. Don't wait for others to do the work, that you should do right up yourself. Come to the front and be ready to do your part, and then should matters not go to suit you, you will have no cause to grumble. Don't forget the PATRON, but see who can bring us the largest list of subscribers. Those already indebted to the PATRON for subscriptions, would confer on us a great favor by coming prepared to settle up.

The Grange is the only organization, which offers any protection to farmers, and why farmers still refuse to join it, we are unable to see. In the early days of its history when professional men as well as farmers were admitted into the Grange, it required but little argument from a lawyer, doctor, or merchant to convince the farmer, that the Grange was an organization for his special benefit, and that it was his duty to join his fellow farmers in their efforts to protect, elevate and advance the cause of agriculture. But somehow the professional members of the Grange found that they had got in the wrong box and withdrew from the order, carrying with them a powerful influence, greatly to the injury of the Grange. Good farmers were there, fore as easily persuaded out of the Grange as they were induced, at first to believe there was a fortune in it. The Grange has stood the test of all opposition for over sixteen years, and that it has secured to the farmer many advantages, and greatly benefited him in many respects, no one will deny. Now since the Grange has come to stay, and is a benefit to the farmer, why are they not all

Patrons of Husbandry. Ignorance cannot be the cause for they have been taught both in the Grange Hall and on the hustings. Then where is the trouble?

Pursuant to a call of the Worthy Master, the Ex. Com. of the State Grange met in Weldon, on the 6th inst. All were present except the Secretary, who was absent on account of failure to receive notice in time. Although the notice was dated March 30th, yet it did not reach this office until the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., too late for us to drive a distance of twenty-five miles to meet the Committee. Bro. D. C. Moore was made Secretary pro tem, from whom we hope to receive a full report of the proceedings at his earliest convenience. Among other things the Ex. Com. directed the Worthy Master to prepare an address to be used as a campaign document, also to appeal to the Subordinate Granges for a sufficient fund, to place a Lecturer in the field during the present summer and fall. Bro. Grant in conjunction with myself was authorized to have the proceedings of the Tent's Annual Session of the State Grange, printed and bound in pamphlet form at an early day as practicable. Other matters of importance received the attention of the Committee, the purport of which we have not been informed.

As per notice of the Secretary, the Ex. Com. of the Roanoke District Grange Fair, will meet at the fair grounds near Woodland to-day, for the purpose of arranging the premium list, enlarging the same, and to attend to such other business as may be necessary, for the third annual fair in October. The Committee has already purchased two additional acres of land, to greatly enlarge and much improve the general appearance of the grounds. Now that the planting season is over, let every one try to raise a premium to put on exhibition next month. Don't wait until it is too late, but see if you can't take many premiums to be offered. The premiums will be published in due time. We hope the Ex. Com. will be as liberal in the award of premiums as the financial condition of the fair will admit. Although the premiums may be small, yet they will encourage the production of farm products, and to create a competition among farmers that would not otherwise be created. Let the premium list be published, in order that all may decide as to what particular articles will contest for.

From this date the subscription price of the PATRON will be 75 cents per annum, postage free, instead of \$1.00 as at present advertised. We make this reduction, not because we think the PATRON is not worth \$1 per year, or that it does not actually cost us that amount, but we do so in order to retain a few subscribers who threaten a discontinuance if the subscription price of the paper is not reduced. With our present subscription list, we can afford to publish the PATRON at the small sum of 75 cents per annum, provided our subscribers would pay for it in advance, but when so many neglect to pay us for years at the time, and others fail to pay at all, we are at a loss to know what course is best to pursue. By advancing the subscription price of the PATRON we lost perhaps half a dozen subscribers, but during the time added to our list over twice that number. In the future we shall charge no postage, but send one copy of the PATRON to all bona fide subscribers, postage free one year, for the small sum of seventy-five cents. The price is so low, as to place it within the reach of all, and we hope our friends will bestir themselves in behalf of the PATRON, and see if our subscription list, will not reach 2,000 by the meeting of the next State Grange. It can be done if our friends will but work. As an inducement to work for the PATRON, we make this special offer: To the person sending us ten names accompanied with \$7.50 in cash, we will send ten copies of the PATRON one year, free of postage, and an extra copy to the getter-up of the

club. This is a very liberal offer, and we hope our friends will take advantage of it. Now is the time to subscribe.

Worth of the Grange.

The grange is what we make it; and if we have not succeeded in all of our undertakings we should be slow to find fault with the organization, for we alone are responsible for its failure. If we would do our duty nobly there would be less cause to complain, for if we would become punctual in our attendance and prompt in the discharge of every duty, the good "time coming" would soon dawn upon us.

A good attendance, a free discussion, and the harvest feast have much to do in creating an interest and strengthening the bonds of friendship of all the pleasant things in life, and the greatest is to be surrounded by one's friends, particularly at one of these feasts. The bitterness of feeling is forgotten, prejudice is removed and kindly and brotherly love reign supreme.—J. V. Scott.

The Relations of Capital and Labor.

Those who try to argue that there is any necessary antagonism between capital and labor are wide of the mark. A recent writer well says that in this free country every man who labors, may, unless overtaken by sickness or some inevitable calamity, if he has thrift and self-denial, accumulate a surplus, and thus becomes a capitalist. It is generally by self-denial that the great fortunes in this country have been given their first start. As money begets money, those who in the first place were fortunate enough to possess the strength of mind requisite to rigidly deny themselves some luxury that they could dispense with, soon found themselves in possession of a small surplus, which they diligently invested until its proportions increased in geometrical progression. It is a satisfactory thought that so many young men have by diligence and thrift, managed year by year, to lay up some of their earnings, so that after years of diligence and faithful way capitalists, and have been able to make as the employers of other men's labor, as well as their own. Their accumulated savings are beneficial to the whole community, and to none more so than to those who labor for wages; for if capital did not exist there would be no wages, and men would have to return to the savage state, where each man labored for himself and the gigantic enterprises which the world has seen would cease to be undertaken. Capital becomes the enemy of labor, when the capitalist refuses to use it himself, or lend it to those who have enterprise and ability to embark in legitimate employments. The old farmer who carries his money in the ground, or the miser who hoards it up in an old stocking, is an enemy of labor and is justly entitled to our dislike and contempt, but the man of brains and energy, who employs his capital in enterprises, large or small as his means justify, where he can give remunerative employment to his fellow-men, is the friend of labor, and no part of the community has so great an interest in the abundance, freedom and security of capital as those who work for wages.—Wis. Bulletin.

What The Grange is—Or Ought to Be.

If any of our readers have ever attended the meetings of the State Board of Agriculture they have a thorough knowledge of how much good, effectual work can be accomplished by means of lectures and free discussions. Now, we ask, if so much good effectual work can be accomplished in such a simple way, why not manage the Grange in like manner? The Grange is—or ought to be—a first-class farmer's club, where farmers and their wives should have free and unlimited license to say that which will be for the good of the agricultural community in general; certainly we mean that they should be there as Patrons and Matrons, and that the stated meetings should be conducted in accordance with the Ritual and our Declaration of Purposes. But aside from the formal sessions of

the Grange there should, at one meeting of a subordinate Grange each month, be some sort of an intellectual feast, to which members and non members should be invited to whom the promised bread should not be denied by the offer of a stone. Herein lies, deep-rooted, the success of organizations like the Grange. Its associations should be enlarged; invitations cordial and hearty, should be extended to farmers not connected with the order to come and enjoy at least the "wheaten loaf of intellectual culture." Such a course legitimately pursued, would undoubtedly lead to such attentive interest that ere long the meeting of the Grange would be what all good Patrons and Matrons most desire them to be. There would be no lack of interest; co-operation would be there as a safeguard against a return to dormancy or lukewarmness. For the want of some such substantial feast many subordinate Granges have died; have tumbled their mantles about them and laid down in the silent tomb of forgetfulness. To such might be dedicated the appropriate epitaph, "Died of nothing to do."—Farmers Friend.

Essay Read Before Woodville Grange No. 564 by Sister E. A. Barnes.

VALUE OF TIME.

Worthy Master:—The value of time is not realized. It is the most precious thing in all the world; the only thing of which it is a virtue to be covetous, and yet, the only thing of which all men are prodigal in the first place, then, reading is a most interesting and pleasant method of employing your leisure hours. All young people have, or may have, time enough to read. The difficulty is, they are not careful to improve it. Their hours of leisure are either idled away, or talked away, or spent in some other way, equally vain and useless; and then they complain, that they have no time for the cultivation of their minds and hearts. Time is so precious, that there is never but one moment in the world at once, and that is always taken away before another is given. Only take care to gather up the fragments of time and you will have enough for the reading of useful books. And in what way can you spend your unoccupied hours more pleasantly, than in holding conversation with the wise, and the good, through the medium of their writings? Those who are ignorant of books, must of course have their thoughts confined to very narrow limits. Next to the fear of God, implanted in the heart, nothing is a better safeguard to character, than the love of good books. They are the handmaids of virtue, and religion. They quicken our sense of duty, unfold our responsibilities, strengthen our principles, confirm our habits, inspire in us the love of what is right and useful, and teach us to look with disgust upon what is low and groveling and vicious. We live in an age of great mental excitement. The public mind is awake, and society in general is fast rising in the scale of improvement. God has given you minds which are capable of improvement. He has placed you in circumstances peculiarly favorable for making such improvements, and to inspire you with diligence in mounting up the shining course before you. He points you to the prospects of an endless existence beyond the grave. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. It is knowledge that forms the principal difference between men, as they appear in society.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died March 30th 1883, at his home in Isles of Wright Co., Va., Charles T. Parker, aged 22 years, after a continued illness of about a month. Charles was loved by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Beaver Dam and lived a christian life. He leaves a father and mother, two brothers, one sister and many relatives and friends to mourn his departure, but we should cheer up to think what is our earthly loss is his eternal gain and exclaim with the divine writer, "blessed are they who die in the Lord."

GODWIN PARKER.