

# THE ROANOKE PATRON.

"ESTO PERPETUA."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

Potocasi, N. C.

D. M. Beale, Editor.

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The editor will not be held responsible for the views entertained and expressed by correspondents.

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Meets quarterly—the fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

## OUR NEW OFFER.

Perhaps all who intended to accept our offer of the American Farmer free to those over one year in arrears have done so, and now we make the same offer to all who will subscribe to the PATRON and to all old subscribers who will pay in advance, between now and the first of July, if they desire it and say so at the time they subscribe or renew. This offer of two papers for the price of one ought, we think, to induce many old subscribers to pay a year in advance, and add many new names to our list. We ask our friends who now take the PATRON to make this offer known to their neighbors and ask them to subscribe now. If you will do this, friends, we feel sure some will accept the offer. Remember the paper we offer is a large 16-page illustrated farm journal, filled with good, interesting reading, and the subscription price of which is \$1. a year, yet we offer it FREE!

We have so often asked Patrons to write for their Grange organ with such little success, that we begin to feel that it is almost useless to ask them again, but in view of the good they might do by writing, we feel constrained to say, Patrons write for your paper. It is yours, and represents the Order which, if you are a true Patron, you desire to grow and prosper. And we are sure you are not so silly as to think that the way to prosper the Grange is to keep quiet and say nothing about it, nor will we accept the plea, if such you offer, "I cannot write." It is not true, and you know it. Well brothers and sisters, if the love you have for the Grange, the interest in its prosperity, and your desire to see it established and perpetuated, will not prompt you to do what good you can in the way of writing for your Grange paper, then it is useless for us to say more.

Never in the history of the United States was there such a great and universal uprising among the masses of the people, as is now witnessed in our country. From center to circumference the people are aroused, and their minds are engaged in matters which hitherto they had given no thought, only as they heard them from the stump in a hotly contested campaign. The education of the people, begun in the Grange and continued in other organizations, has resulted in an awakening of the people to a sense of the dangers that threatened, not only their hope of a rightful share of the rewards of their toil, but the right to their free homes. One result of this awakening to their true condition is an earnest inquiry—an inquiry that "means business"—as to why, with all their toil, they do not prosper as do others, but grow worse. And having discovered some of the causes of their depression, with a voice that means to be heard, they are demanding the removal of these causes. The lion has been aroused, and there is fire in his eyes and vengeance in his low but significant growl, and woe be to the lying politician that has deceived him to quietude, while the money kings have stolen his rightful prey.

What will be the final result of this great awakening among the toiling millions of our country, we cannot tell, but with honest, wise leaders we may hope for better times, and that our people will be saved from the ruin that threatened them. If they can escape the danger of hurtful divisions among themselves and of unwise and dishonest leaders, all will be well we think.

## Be Charitable in Criticisms.

While we believe in the freedom of speech, the right of one to express his opinion of matters, or the acts of another, on which he is properly informed, yet we think there is entirely too much criticism and fault-finding in regard to the official acts of men in office, which comes from the lack of information and a proper understanding of the matter complained of, to say nothing of that which originates from a disposition, which seems to be natural, to complain.

We do not seek to excuse those who do wrong, or ask our people to hold their tongue when there is cause for complaint. You should watch and scrutinize the acts of those you put in office. If they do wrong, tell them of it, and score them as severely as necessity demands. But be sure there is a true and just cause, before you pass the sentence of condemnation. You may not understand the matter, or you may be misinformed in regard thereto. Your view of a State legislative act may be too narrow and circumscribed by personal or local interests, while that of the Legislator must be more extended and take in the whole State.

Farmers have sense and good judgement, but it is not expected that they should understand and view matters of interest to the whole State or Nation, as do those who assemble in the legislative halls and hear these matters discussed in all their bearing. Farmer A is all right, and has the confidence of his people. Send him to the Legislature or Congress, and—well, he don't do like we thought he would. And he does not escape merciless criticism. And then, you remember none are free from errors; and it is so much easier to see and criticize errors after they are committed, than it is to avoid them.

In consideration of these things, we ask our readers to be charitable, and under all circumstances see to it that their condemnation and complaints of the acts of their public officials are just. And where nothing is known, it is best to be silent. The fact is, brethren, harsh criticisms and complaints, though just, (unless they can be made the means of correcting the evil complained of), are hurtful, in that they have a tendency to weaken or destroy the confidence of the people in their public men.

## Meeting of Bertie Union.

The Bertie Union held its last session at Jackson, Northampton county, beginning Friday before 5th Lord's day in May, introductory sermon by Rev. Braxton Craig, Matt. 26:22.

A recess was taken until 2 p. m., after which the Union reassembled by singing Jesus Lover of my Soul. Bro. J. B. Newton, Mod'r was present, called the meeting to order, and read the 1st Psalm, prayer by Rev. C. W. Scarboro.

List of churches called for representation and amounts paid in for expenses of the Union. Several churches were not represented. Minutes of last session read. The Moderator then announced the appointment of the usual committees on practical subjects, time and place of next session, and religious exercises.

It was decided that the public collection be taken immediately after preaching on Sunday, and a special collection on Saturday at 12 M.

The Sec'y read his report which showed the total amount since last session to be \$501.09. The Com. on Colportage reported, and Rev. H. T. Williams was authorized to receive all money for that object, and report later in the session.

The discussion of practical subjects then being in order, the 1st, "Are our Churches Developing in the Christian Graces as they Should? If not, why not?" was read out and discussed, and the following answer adopted: Praise to God that our churches are advancing, but not as they should.

After report of Com. on hospitality, the Union adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning. Preaching at night by Elder T. T. Speight, Text, Matt. 16:26.

## 2D DAY—Saturday.

The Union came together at the appointed hour, and spent half hour in devotional exercises, conducted by Elder C. W. Scarboro, after which the Union was called to order and the regular business taken up.

The 2d subject for discussion, "Christianity and Citizenship," was read out and discussed at considerable length, by Elders Speight, Wood, Scarboro, Powell and Holden, and Bro. B. S. Gay, and the following answer given: "The citizen christian cannot be less than a christian citizen, and in our acts as citizens we must have the fear of God before our eyes."

The special collection ordered on yesterday was then taken, after which the Union adjourned.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Union reassembled by singing "To the Work," prayer by Elder Craig.

The matter of colportage was called up, and Elder Williams reported that he had received \$34 in cash and about the same in pledges. It was then decided that the matter be deferred until next session for final action, and that the following brethren be appointed to look up a suitable man for colporter, and to oversee the literature to be sold by him, to wit: W. C. Parker, A. Vaun, A. J. Cobb, C. W. Mitchell and Langley Taylor.

The 3d subject for discussion, "Is denominationalism hurtful or helpful to christian religion," was read and discussed. Discussion opened by Elder H. T. Williams, followed by Elder Powell, and Rev. F. M. Edwards of the M. E. church. The following answer was adopted: We believe that denominationalism is helpful to churchanity, but very destructive to real christianity; that its tendency is to break down in the minds of the people the authority of God's word.

The Com. on practical subjects reported the following subjects for next session:

1st. Owe no man anything, but to love one another. Assigned to John Tynes and C. W. Mitchell.

2d. What are our duties to Home Missions: Joseph Evans and Elder Craig.

3d. Do the distinctive tenets of the Baptist justify their separate existence? A. J. Cobb and Elder T. G. Wood.

The Com. on time and place, etc., reported as follows: Place for next session, Lewiston, Bertie Co.; time, Friday before 5th Sunday in August; to preach introductory, Elder H. T. Williams; Missionary sermon, Elder T. G. Wood. The Union then adjourned.

Lecture at night in the Baptist church, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, by Rev. F. M. Edwards, of Murfreesboro. Subject, "The Funniest Bug in America."

## SUNDAY'S EXERCISES.

A Sunday-school mass-meeting was held, beginning at 9:30 a. m. The exercises were singing, reading of Scripture, prayer, and remarks by Bro. J. P. Freeman, Prof. J. B. Newton, Elders Craig and F. M. Edwards.

Elder Wood, pastor of Jackson church, called a presbytery of all Min-

isters present, and the presbytery proceeded to ordain the deacons elect of Jackson church, Bros. J. A. Bixton and B. S. Gay, with prayer and laying on of hands, Elder Powell giving the charge.

The hour of preaching having arrived, after a song, Elder Powell preached the missionary sermon from the last commission of Christ to his disciples, Go ye &c. A VISITOR.

Simmons Liver Regulator is a most excellent appetizing tonic—Saml. S. Pentz, Chap. to Bishop of North Carolina.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH.

Whereas, the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau has decided to hold in the City of Raleigh, N. C., during the months of October and November A. D. 1891, an Exposition of Southern products; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina has made appropriation for the purpose of displaying the products of the State at the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893.

And in accordance with the request of the progressive North Carolinians in convention assembled in the City of Raleigh, N. C., May 13th and 14th, 1891,

I, Thomas M. Holt, Governor of North Carolina, proclaim to the people of this State the necessity of fully co-operating with the Southern Inter-State Immigration Bureau, and the commissioners in charge of the Columbian exhibit for North Carolina. And I request progressive citizens in each county to meet the Justices of the Peace and County Commissioners at their respective County Seats and urge the appropriation of such a sum of money as may be deemed necessary to have the resources of each County fully shown to capitalists, manufacturers and home seekers that will visit the Southern Exposition in this city during October and November and at Chicago in 1893. The State appropriation is not sufficient to make such an exhibit as this State is capable of showing. Therefore, I most earnestly urge those County Officers having the interest of the people in charge, and all wishing to see this grand State of ours properly exhibited to the World, to give this important matter their most earnest attention.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the one hundred and fifteenth year of our American Independence.

THOMAS M. HOLT.

By the Governor:  
S. F. TELFAIR,  
Private Secretary.

Show to the World what your Section is capable of producing.

The following are among the articles that are desirable from each section of the South to place in the Southern exposition to be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C.

One-half bushel of each of the following: Barley, buckwheat, corn, oats, rye, wheat, rice, grass seed, cane seed, field peas, beans, dried apples, peaches, quinces, prunes, cherries, wild and cultivated berries, nuts and acorns.

Preserved fruits in half-gallon glass jars.

One to ten pounds of each variety of molasses and sorghum; honey, one quart or one to ten pounds in comb.

Two pounds of each variety of tobacco. Ten pounds of each variety of grass; one bundle, six inches in diameter, of each variety of grain in sheaf.

Hops, five pounds; broom corn, ten to twenty-five heads; garden peas and beans, one gallon of each variety dried.

Plants and growing shrubs in pots. Spirituous liquors, wines and all kinds of liquors, one quart of each variety.

Minerals, building stones, marl and phosphate rock, any size specimens, soils one foot square as deep as desired, boxed up so as to retain the same shape as when taken from the ground.

Wood and timber specimens, if in sawed form, one inch thick, any width and length; if a section is sawed from the tree, the section to be large enough to square at least two by four inches, by four feet long.

Manufactured goods, from cotton, wool, flax and silk, each sample usual width, six yards long: from wood or iron, one specimen of a kind.

Stuffed birds and animals; Indian relics and curiosities; photographic views of buildings, farms and scenery, one of a kind.

The above list of articles may be added to, both in variety and quantity, according to what is produced, manufactured, or found in each state or community. JNO. T. PATRICK, Secretary.

## The March of

The Order of Patrons has in the twenty-five years since done more to educate the people to comprehend their needs than anything else. In fact, its teaching has been so broad that it has thrown all the industrial classes its mantle of protection; its teachings have been wise, so liberal, so intellectual, as to embrace wise remedial laws, that have affected for good not only the farmer but all other classes.

The oleomargarine law benefits the consumer more than the butter-maker. The Inter-State Commerce law affects the merchant and the consumer as much as the farmer; the Meat Inspection laws will have far-reaching effects for good. The agitation in favor of the prevention of food adulteration which the Grange has carried on, will result in the saving of millions to all the people, as the next Congress will assuredly enact the necessary laws to prevent the rascally and murderous practice of the adulterators of food and drugs.

In the field of politics, discussion in the Grange first brought about an abatement of sectionalism, and has sown the seed that is fast obliterating the embers of sectional hate and partisan prejudice and passion.

Under Grange guidance the question of ballot reform is being agitated, and will sooner or later result in remedying the evils that exist to the discredit of the country and the demoralization of politics.

The Grange demand, that U.S. Senators be elected by the people is gaining ground, and the time is not far distant when a Constitutional Amendment will be submitted, making this important and much to be desired change.

The demand for more money came first from the Grange.

It has persisted in keeping clear of partisan political affiliations in making its fight in the interest of the people, and will doubtless continue its great educational and industrial work without deviating from the line it has followed so consistently for the last twenty-five years, and wherever it has turned aside from its proper course, as laid down in its declaration of purposes, it has reaped the reward of failure, which might have been expected.

Grange ideas now permeate the country, and the proof is found simply by reference to the "Declaration of Purposes," which we publish elsewhere, and which were enunciated at St. Louis in 1873. Probably no stronger platform was ever written, none more thoroughly disseminated throughout the whole country, and certainly none that has ever taken such strong hold upon all classes of the people—even among those who have never read it in entirety, and who would be astonished if not indignant to know they were preaching Grange doctrines, and that the clod-hoppers had first enunciated the principles they so warmly advocate.

The Grange has been a conservative, yet persistent and consistent educator, and as its work is better understood, its field of usefulness will enlarge and its teachings extend, until its grand conservatism permeates the whole land, and its teaching and ideas bring about peace, prosperity and plenty in a country governed by intelligence and honesty, and where the rights of wealth will be respected and protected—but labor and agriculture will secure its just share of protection as well.—Nat. Farm and Fireside.

Autumn produces chills and fever and malaria. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents them.

## Pea Vine Manuring for Wheat.

Bulletin No 77 of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, is a short eight page bulletin on the subject of cheap fertilizing for wheat by means of cow pea vines. Peas were planted early in June, broad cast, at the rate of two bushels per acre. They were plowed under in October, when the peas were ripe; the land allowed to settle and wheat was sown at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre on the 12th of November. The season last year was very unfavorable for wheat, yet the averaged increased yield due to the pea vine manuring was slightly over sixteen bushels per acre. The year before on the same land it was slightly over ten bushels per acre. The bulletin contains a full illustration showing the appearance of the experimental field during the season. It was taken from a photograph, and is an exact production of it. 20,000 of these bulletins will be printed, and a copy should be the hands of every farmer in the State, especially wheat growers, and others who ought to grow wheat. In addition to the usual mailing will be sent free to all in the States should send four cent stamps.