

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

OFFICE in the old "Standard" Building, one square South of the Court House, Fayetteville Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
WEEKLY—One year, \$2.00  
Six months, . . . . . 1.00  
Three months, . . . . . 50  
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Three months, . . . . . 1.00  
One month, . . . . . 50  
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

## POETRY.

The oftquoted line, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," originated with Ruthven Jenkyns, and was first published in the *Greenwich Magazine for Mariners*, in 1701 or 1702. As a literary curiosity we quote the whole poem:

Sweetheart, good-bye! that flut'ring sail  
Is spread to waft me far from thee,  
My ship shall bound upon the sea,  
Perchance all desolate and forlorn;  
These eyes shall miss thee many a year;  
But unforgotten ever charm—  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear;

Sweetheart, good-bye! one last embrace!  
O cruel fate! two souls to sever!  
Yet in this heart's most sacred place  
Thou, thou alone, shall dwell forever.  
Those eyes shall miss thee many a year;  
Each smile, each tear, that form, that face—  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprightly's Garden.

BY MARGUERITE.

"Come, Phil, can't you work in the garden some to-day? You know it is time that radishes, lettuce and peas were planted."

Little Mrs. Sprightly forbore mentioning onions; her husband would not budge an inch if she did. As it was, he said, "Yes, yes, Nellie—but—"

"But what, Phil?"

"I have some business letters to write."

"If I go and work awhile will you come?"

"Yes," he answered, stroking his mustache and dipping his pen deliberately in the ink bottle. "I don't want you to work, Nellie. I'll get no one to do it."

Our model-peasant had not been married five-and-forty years, but nevertheless manifold experience was theirs concerning garden making. But how about the raising? you ask. That, I assure you, could not have been excelled. Potatoes and beans were nowhere, rag-weed, smart-weed, and a few other species so good for medical purposes, grew tall and luxuriant.

Alas, humanity is never satisfied, especially the half the women represent. Nellie was not content with last year's success, but proposed a different method. The first great obstacle is to get her husband to cooperate. The desire of his heart is to have the house cover the half-acre lot; but as that cannot be accomplished this year, last year's crop just suited him. He was congratulated often on its appearance, particularly by the ladies.

Nellie worked until her back ached. She then slipped quietly in and found Phil with his feet as high as his head, bat tipped to one side, busily reading the daily while the smoke from a cigar formed miniature clouds around him.

"You can come now, can't you?" asked the patient wife.

"Pretty quick, I want to look over the market report. Am not doing writing yet."

"I am a mite tired working alone."

"Don't work, Nellie, I'll get Pete Samson."

"We cannot depend on him. He promised to come two weeks ago, and did not show his face," Nellie answered.

Business parties came in to see Mr. Sprightly, and his wife went back to her task. If she had had half as much strength of body as of will, the garden would have blossomed as a rose. She had the plot of flower and vegetable garden in her mind's eye, and was so anxious to see it marked out that she commenced it herself. In the meantime, the gentlemen that called sat down to have a chat and a smoke.

"It's a bad day!" exclaimed Bob Burton. "Come over, Phil, bring your wife, and let's have a game of croquet."

Philip looked up and down for Nellie, but in vain.

"I saw her going out," said Ned Brown.

"She is among some of the neighbors, I presume," said Bob, and the hunt was relinquished.

One game followed another for two hours, just as Phil was putting the ball through the last wicket, expecting to strike the stake and prove victor, he looked up. His eye rested on a sun-bonnet over the fence among some flower beds.

"By George! I know where Nellie is now," and he threw down his mallet.

"Where?" answered Bob.

"At home working" in that confined garden."

"Pshaw! that won't hurt her. Let's finish the game," said Bob.

"It won't take long," assured Philip, and he sent the ball against the stake.

An urgent invitation followed, and before he realized his position he was seated at the Burtons' tea-table. It was a cosy meal, with baby Ned, who was just old enough to prattle with sweet childish innocence. A handsome bouquet of early flowers stood in the centre of the table, flanked on one side by radishes, and on the other by nice biscuits. Philip had an eye for beautiful things. He thought of Nellie and of her love for flowers, and for a moment almost envied Bob Burton's fortune, thinking of the many comforts Nellie should have. Taking his hat from the stand he was about to bow himself out, when his friends begged leave to detain him long enough to see their garden. It was laid out with good taste, walks neatly made and borders blooming in profusion. Beds of vegetables were visited too, and Bob showed him the hot-beds, and explained how he had hurried the growth of radishes because Allie was so fond of them.

"Who is your gardener, Burton?" asked Phil.

## The Weekly Era.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

NO. 49.

## WEEKLY ERA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

## What has Democracy done for Us?

We take an hour in the morning or evening, or whenever we can. The only rule we have is to work some every day. We make war on the woods before they are big enough to defend themselves. I would not have a gardener here if he would pay me for letting him work. There is a beauty and a joy in doing these homely duties when a family work together.

Philip went home with a bouquet in one hand and early radishes in the other, and a heart full of new thoughts and resolutions beating within him. He entered the dining room first and placed his trophies on the table; then looked around. Nellie was evidently waiting tea for him. The table was set in a neat and tempting manner, and the tea kettle on the stove was singing a pleasant song. "By Jove! our table looks as inviting as the Burtons'. I wonder why Nellie always takes so much pains just for me," he said to himself. He found Nellie in the garden, accomplishing wonders. He led the little woman into the dining-room and placed her at the table; then made the tea and brought it to her.

"The flowers are lovely;—I did not know I was so tired. I am not hungry. Excuse me, Phil, and you eat without me."

"No, Nellie; drink some tea, and eat a little to keep me company. These biscuits are elegant."

It took Nellie a week to get restored. Her pale face haunted her husband and drove him to the garden, and he soon accomplished what Nellie ought never to have tried to do. He resolved to pattern after the Burtons in gardening, and when he told Nellie so she gave him a good, old-fashioned hug; after it he had courage to narrate all that occurred the night he ate two suppers. A new leaf of his heart was turned for his wife to read, and reading it she was satisfied.

## The Wonders of Australia.

The Brisbane (Australia) *Advertiser* publishes the following official telegram from Mr. Walter Hill, the Government botanist, dated from Cardwell, and received by the Queensland Secretary of Lands: "We have examined the banks of the Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman, Daintree, and Hull rivers, and have been more or less successful in finding suitable land for sugar and other tropical and semi-tropical productions. The ascent of the summit of Bellenden Kerr was successfully made by Johnstone, Hill, and eight troopers. At 2,500 feet in height we observed an undescribed tree with crimson flowers, which exceeds the Poinciana regia, Colvillea racemosa, Lagerstroemia regia, and the Jacaranda mimosifolia. At 4,400 feet a tree of fern, which will excel in grandeur all others of the Aborea class. A palm tree at the same height which will rival any of the British-India species in gracefulness. On the banks of the Daintree we saw a palm tree cocoa, which far exceeds the unique specimen in the garden of the same genera from Brazil in grandeur and gracefulness. While cutting a given line on the banks of the river Johnstone, for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous fig tree stood in the way, far exceeding in sturdiness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 150 feet in circumference; at fifty-five feet, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly eighty feet in circumference. The river Johnstone, within a limited distance of the coast, offers the first and best inducements to sugar cultivation."

## How to Get Along.

No State can look forward to a hopeful future which does not provide for the education of its children. By means of education alone can these children become useful citizens.

North Carolina is far behind most of her sisters in the American Union in providing educational facilities for poor children. This causes thousands of persons to grow up in ignorance and comparative uselessness who might otherwise be an honor to the State and the Nation.

It also keeps away from our borders thousands of immigrants who would like to come and bring their money and their new ideas and assist us in building up our State. These immigrants enquire how our public schools compare with those of other States, and they go where they can educate their children on the best terms. These immigrants know that want of education will doom their children to perpetual bondage. They know that without education they will be always the drudges of the educated classes. They fully understand and appreciate the difference in the price which an uneducated day laborer receives for his services and the price paid an educated man for his skilled labor, either manual or intellectual. They will calculate all this, and they will overlook the advantages of climate, soil and everything else, to go where their children stand the best chance for an education.

## A Dodge.

An Irishman took the contract to dig a well. When he had dug about twenty-five feet below the surface, he came one morning and found it caved in, filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around and saw that no one was near, then taking off his hat and coat he hung them on the windlass, and crawling into some bushes, he awaited the result of events.

In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat they supposed that he was at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of frantic digging cleared the loose earth from the well. Just as the citizens had reached the bottom of the well, Pat came walking out of the bushes, and very good naturally thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job. The tired diggers were dismasted, but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh, which soon followed.

## Compulsory Education.

Governor Dix, of New York, has signed the bill which compels parents and guardians of children between the ages of eight and fifteen years to give them in a school or at home at least fourteen weeks regular instruction every year in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. It prohibits the employment of children, within the ages named, at any labor during the time when the district schools are opened, and school officers are given authority to see that it is enforced.

## The Constitution of the State ap-

propriates the State and county pol-

ice tax for purposes of education and

for the support of the poor, but the

Charlotte *Democrat* demands that

not another cent shall be collected

or paid out for public schools if the

United States Congress shall pass

the civil rights bill.

## Gen. R. B. Vance has been re-

nominated for Congress in the 8th

District by the Democrats.

## WEEKLY ERA.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one time,	\$1.00
" " two times,	.50
" " three times,	.30
* Contract advertisements taken at proportionately low rates.	

\* Job Work executed at short notice and in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the State. Special attention paid to the printing of BLANKS of every description.

churches, societies, companies and individuals. Mr. Elijah Shaw, of Wiles, Mass., having given the largest sum individually, the institution was named after him. Work was begun by manufacturing brick on the spot. A sufficient quantity was made to complete the west wing of this building, and enough over and above the need to sell, and of which \$3,476.12 was realized in "charity cash," and appropriated to the work. The wonderful success of this enterprise is due to the close financing of Mr. T.

In '71 the foundation of this building was laid and by October, '72, it was completed, furnished and occupied. The cost of this wing is estimated at \$25,000. During the session of '72-'3 every available place in this building, the mansion, "the out-houses" around it, and the rooms in the church edifice, were filled to their utmost capacity. Finding this insufficient, Mr. T.'s ever restless brain was again put in action, and soon a feasible plan was devised by which another building could be erected. As the females had been somewhat neglected, he spent his vacation of '72 in the North, soliciting aid for the commencement of a seminary for their especial benefit. At a social union of many Baptists in Greenfield, Mass., by chance he was allowed to make a statement in regard to his mission and labors in this State, and "Yankee like," he took advantage of the opportunity, a large number were present, and said that he was in search of the man who would give him \$5,000 with which to commence this building. From this remark (which would seem idle in these regions), the representatives from Brattleboro, Vt., voted that Mr. Jacob Estey, of their town, should give the sum mentioned. Mr. Estey gave it and sent Mr. T. back in this direction, rejoicing. In coming through Putney, Ct., he met Mr. George M. Morse, who gave him \$2,500. Thus with \$7,500 he began the erection of the Estey building. The walls were partially up when this amount was exhausted, and the work discontinued. Again Mr. T. was at a loss as to what course to pursue, but soon he fathomed the depths of this problem by the organization of a band of singers, which he took North in the summer of '73, and by his return in the fall they had sung up, or realized by musical concerto, \$3,518.72. With this the work went bravely on until January, '74, when the amount was expended and work stopped until March, when Messrs. Shaw and Estey came down on a visit, and the latter gentleman made another liberal donation, which commenced the work, and will complete this building in the State, in very few days. This building is estimated at \$35,000. The entire property belonging to this institution is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, with an indebtedness of about \$2,500, which will soon be settled. This is the result of only nine years' labor, for a down-trodden people, by a man who opened his Sab. bath school under an old oak tree.

The Estey building, or Seminary for females, will comfortably accommodate one hundred scholars. It is six stories high, and contains about fifty rooms, including reading and drawing rooms. It will be completed and furnished by the first of October, and in connection with this, it might be well for me to say that forty of the leading male students of this school have agreed to raise \$25 each, making \$1,000, and as much over as possible, to aid in furnishing this building.

SHAW COLLEGiate INSTITUTE.

This flourishing institution owes its origin to the meritorious labors of Rev. Henry Martin Tupper, the present principal.

In '65, Mr. Tupper opened a school in the "Old Union House," now known as National Hotel. Here he taught alone until the 1st of October, 1866, when he secured the assistance of three other teachers who remained with him through the session of 1866-'67. At the opening of the school in 1867, two other teachers were employed and aided him until 1868.

January, 1869, Raleigh Institute was organized. Through the energetic efforts of Mr. T., the site upon which the second Baptist church now stands was purchased and the building better known as Tupper's church was erected. In this enterprise the colored people took no little interest, but gave of their scanty earnings and labor all that the exigency of the times would allow.

Many friends in the North are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (more especially the Northern portion) that the colored man is willing to help himself; secondly, to show to the world that there are some Southern people who are willing to help us. These young men reside in different parts of the State, and during their vacation they propose to make this effort, and it is believed that all who desire to see the neglected females of the young men is not altogether necessary, but they are first desirous of showing to the world (