

THE PATRON AND GLEANER.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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Home.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass spot
For a boundless stretch of land;
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we thus command.
Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures rich and rare;
Though we have no silken hanging
For the walls so cold and bare,
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers blossom every where.

We can make home very cheerful
If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy
And their truest blessings win;
If we make a small room brighter
It will let the sunshine in.

We can gather 'round the fireside
When the evening hours are long;
We can blend the hearts and voices
In happy social song;
We can help an erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

—Selected.

FROM WICCACANEE.

BAD POLITICS IN THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ON AUG. 6 AND 27.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me space in your valuable columns to speak to my fellow Republicans in Northampton county, especially to the colored Republicans. Gentlemen, please allow me to talk to you a little about the Republicans who assembled in Jackson, Saturday, August 6. The delegates met, as requested by the Chairman, J. E. Buxton, and was called to order by H. R. Deloatch, postmaster, and an aspirant for Register of Deeds before the convention. After their appointment the committee on credentials retired to a small room for business. Mr. Willis Bagley was called upon to entertain the convention; he did so with a very good speech on the tariff, after which the committee returned to make their report. After reporting and report accepted, the next question was to adjourn the convention until the 27th of August, which they did, and for what purpose? I am a colored man and have always been loyal to my party. Colored Republicans, I ask the question, why did they adjourn the convention? Here is the secret: The office of Register of Deeds was the main question and the only office certain men wanted, and after a thorough canvass of different delegates a white Republican, who was opposed to a colored man for Register of Deeds, found that the convention stood as follows: E. E. Roberts, 25; E. J. Griffin, (white) 20; H. R. Deloatch, (white) 5; S. G. Newsome, 4. Now you see the object of adjourning the convention until the 27th. If the convention had went to a ballot as it should have done, the fight would have been between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Griffin. I have nothing to say against young Griffin; to my belief, he is a good man. The convention on the 6th had no right to adjourn until the 27th with the same delegates, which is against the plan of organization of the party. The delegates ought to have obeyed their constituents, for the people is the highest tribunal. The delegates were sent to the Jackson convention on August 6, and not August 27. After the 6th their mission ended, but they adjourned to meet on the 27; there the corruption took place, between the 6th and 27th. The delegates were patroned by both Democrats and Republicans, who failed to accomplish their desire in their convention, and the certain white aspirant who was near at the foot of the race in the 6th of August convention. The Democratic convention met nine days later. Then Democrats were nominated for different places, but certain Democrats failed, and a white Republican saw his defeat before the Republican convention—he and those defeated

Democrats and the Democrats who wanted the Republican convention to make certain nominations against certain Democratic nominees on the 27th. Your writer was there on the 27th and things had changed; what caused the change? The answer comes—money and Democrats; this was the issue. A Democrat sent word to the Republican convention, if it would nominate a white Republican they would give him seventy-five Democratic votes from their township, but if they (the Republican convention) nominated a negro, they would not vote for a negro. They had rather vote for an ignorant white man than for a first-class, educated and high-toned and wealthy colored man. I ask the high-toned negroes of this county to ignore and frown upon any instructions as the above mentioned, from any Democrat.

Democrats were seen in the convention on the 27th dictating and running the whole thing; they bought the convention and gave money and ignorance for it. A negro delegate fell in the convention dead drunk on Democratic whiskey. The Democrats also gave \$25 to the Republican delegates not to make certain nominations; their desires were accomplished. The nominations for which they paid not to be made were not made. Twenty-five dollars to the delegates were twenty-five cents per head. Negroes are very cheap now. In 1860 a negro sold for \$700 to \$800; in 1892 he sold for twenty-five cents. If the Democrats would allow us to hold our convention we would nominate good men every time. In fifteen or twenty days they took E. E. Roberts' votes and turned them over to H. R. Deloatch and nominated him by making a white man's issue against all colored men. No colored gentleman would vote for such a ticket. Can you see how it is that fifty-three colored delegates out of fifty-four delegates could ignore a colored man for Register of Deeds? When they assembled on the 6th, they were for a colored man—when they re-assembled they were for H. R. Deloatch. The people wanted E. E. Roberts or Newsome or some good intelligent colored man for Register of Deeds. If the Chairman don't call a convention to nominate a ticket for the Republicans to vote for, we decent negroes will not support that Democratic Republican drunken convention that met in Jackson on the 27th of August. It was out of order; it was not a convention of the Republicans of this county, because no call had been issued for the 27th. The mad Democrats say they will vote for H. R. Deloatch, postmaster, because he was a rebel soldier; he fought to keep the negroes in slavery. They will not vote for J. W. Fletwood, as he was not a rebel soldier. It is time that the better element of the colored vote should contend for intelligent and competent nominations. It is the first time in our history that the convention failed to nominate a Republican ticket. We have no ticket to vote for. The Democratic Republican convention on the 27th only nominated two men—the Register of Deeds and a member of the Legislature. Why did they fail to nominate a Treasurer and other officers that goes to make up a Republican ticket? Money and whiskey was the cause of it. We ask the Chairman of the Republican county Ex. Committee to issue a call for a county convention, to nominate a ticket, at an early date, of his own selection. If he fails to do this, the ticket made on the 27th will be defeated 500 majority. If the vote had been taken on the 6th of August E. E. Roberts would have been the nominee, of the convention. Roberts is capable of filling the office of Register of Deeds.

The nominee of the Democratic-Republican convention is not competent. He may be a good man but he is no register. If you do not believe this go to Jackson and examine the books, and you will see that Roberts is the competent man, yet the Democrats rather vote for an ignorant white man than vote for an upright, intelligent and educated and business-like colored man, like E. E. Roberts and other colored men that were before the convention on the 6th of August. We do not recognize the convention of the 27th—Democratic-Republicans combined against the negro. They dictated the ticket of the 27th, and ignored all colored men and took up the white trash of the Republican party for decent colored men to vote for. No colored man with one grain of race pride will vote for such a ticket; we will avail ourselves of the first period of relief from dirty politics. Let us be free Africa-Americans. Your writer hopes to hear from different townships in the county on race-pride. While I have the honor of being your obedient and faithful servant.

FAIR PLAY.

PENITENTIARY FARM.

A VISIT TO IT BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Perhaps it may be interesting to those who have never visited the Penitentiary farm on this side of the Roanoke river, below Weldon, in this county, to read something about how the convicts are managed, and how the work is being carried on.

It is surprising to see the amount of work that is being done there to prevent the water from the river overflowing the low ground crops. There has already been built a dam for a mile and a half, about 15 feet high and 8 broad. This will extend about the same distance further up the river, and it will be quite a beautiful piece of work when completed. There are now working on this embankment about 280 convicts, and to one who has never seen it, it is simply wonderful to see how steady and efficiently they work. Another especially noticeable feature is, that in all the convicts and guards there is scarcely ever a word spoken unless it is a command from one of the guards; it is by far the most solemn and impressive scene I have ever witnessed.

The place in which they are kept at night is something like a tent, in the middle of which are about 300 couches made adjoining each other, and to each couch is attached a chain which is fastened to the ankle of the convict, and then there is also stationed at each end of the couches a guard, thus making it almost impossible for them to escape.

There are in this encampment several rows of tables on which the convicts are fed when in camp, but when at work off from camp their food is carried them in a two-horse wagon, and is placed in small tin plates on the ground. They are fed well, and are capable of doing hard work.

The crops on this farm are unusually good, especially the corn crop, which is by far the best that has been there for several years. With the improvements that are being made, this farm will, in a few years, be undoubtedly the most valuable tract of land in Eastern Carolina.

Every man has paid heavily for his greatness; genius waters all its own tears. He who would raise himself above the average level of humanity must prepare himself for a long struggle—must expect, and will meet with, many trying difficulties. A great writer is a self-devoted martyr to immortality. —Balzac.

Act well for the moment, and you have performed a good action forever.

AMONG AZTEC RUINS.

RELICS OF A ONCE POWERFUL RACE NOW IN ITS DECADENCE.

While engaged with the Government Geological Survey in 1881-84 as topographical engineer, G. Willis Morse, at present with the Schickler House, visited and explored several of the Aztec ruins in Arizona. Yesterday he gave a Dispatch in an interesting description of the decaying monuments of the most intelligent American Indians who ever peopled the New World.

"One would never think the dirty, groveling beggars," he said, "who now lay claim to Aztec ancestry are the representatives of such a powerful, intelligent people that their ruins proclaim. The Aztec has descended until he is no better than the laziest 'squaw Indian' of the Comanche tribe. His thrift has departed with his forefathers, as has his bravery and every other creditable attribute.

"We were encamped in Salina Canyon in Southeastern Utah, in the spring of 1882. Our guide was a Navajo Indian, whom we had named 'Specky.' He was well posted on the traditions and history of the mountainous country. He informed us that an Aztec ruin was only 185 miles away, and for curiosity we decided to make the trip. Our route lay through a rocky, hilly country, and it was three days and a half before we arrived at a Ute encampment called 'Manos.' We spent the night with a ranchman named Reclaux, and upon awakening started for the ruins, a short distance further on.

"From a distance they strongly reminded one of the Egyptian pyramids, as they had a conical aspect, but closer inspection revealed an immense four-story building of gray sandstone, surrounded by crumbling walls that in unbroken places were 80 feet in height. The walls were 450 feet in length, and the building was 265 feet in width. The first story was of solid though provincial masonry, and was built to withstand attacks from opposing forces. The natives were an inhospitable sort of people in times of battle, and protected themselves by entering their habitations by means of ladders, which were drawn up as soon as one of their number was safe within. The second floor was divided off into apartments ranging in dimensions from small, narrow cells of 6x8 feet to much larger ones wherein families could be comfortably ensconced. In the centre of the building was one immense room some 40 feet in breadth by 60 feet in length. This was their council chamber, as the lines where the benches once stood surrounded the entire inclosure. In the centre a pit was found some 3 feet deep by 8 feet long and five feet wide. The sides of this were smoke-be-grimed and one of our party discovered charred remains of wood, which told conclusively that at some bygone period council fires had been burned there. At one end of the room were a few rough steps similar to those in use at the base of church altars and upon the platform to which they led the priests and rulers once held sway.

"In ancient days fire was kept continually burning on top of the pueblos or temples, the superstition being that the death of the fires would be a forerunner of the decadence of the Aztec race. In the year 1824 the last Aztec priest died, and the fires in all settlements were allowed to die out, and today their fires are traditions, and they are near their end.

"While the ruins of Aztec temples are to be found in various parts of Mexico and Southern Colorado, they are generally similar to each other in style of architecture, but four exceptions remain in Arizona which are built after the style of the Coliseum of Rome, only being square instead of oval. The total number of these ruins in the United States are estimated to be about eighty-five. The largest is located in Southeastern Arizona and contains about nine hundred rooms, and was probably inhabited by ten or twenty thousand people. This is the most famous ruined city in that part of America. Their old temples in Mexico were adorned with massive gold and silver statuary, which was taken to Spain by the Spanish soldiers and by Jesuit priests. The Aztecs held their sway in South America until the year 1701, when their powers passed away as it did in Mexico in 1580. Their ruins are very numerous in Peru and Bolivia, more so than in Old Mexico, and are on a much larger scale, those of the city of Cuzco and Titicaca, for

example. "After spending two days in viewing the ruins we started on another long ride to the southward to visit Walmu-bua, another ruined city. It is about one-half the size of Manos, but built in a much finer style and with more care and finish. This temple had about one hundred and forty rooms in it and was five stories high. The water the natives used came from out of a large cliff which formed a part of the pueblo. By this they were secured against a water famine in case of a siege by hostile Indians.

We found a band of about twenty-five Aztecs in and about the ruins, living in the most abject poverty, and after satisfying our curiosity we turned our horses homeward."—From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Queries For Self-Examination.

Submitted by the Superintendent to the Teachers of the Winston Graded School:

1. Do you love your work and take a genuine interest in it?
2. Do you feel an honest pride in your work and the school, and have you, on your part, a determination that its work and progress shall give it high rank?
3. Do you do all you can to make the school room attractive?
3. Are you cheerful and enthusiastic in your work?
5. Are you systematic and methodical in your work?
6. Are your pupils happy in their school life?
7. Are you always at your post on time?
8. Do you give your undivided attention to school duties during school-hours?
9. Do you inspect daily the stoves, desks, other furniture, etc., of the school room to secure tidiness?
10. Do your pupils keep their desks, inside and outside, and the floor about the desks, neat and clean?
11. Do you insist on order, regularity, punctuality, promptness, dispatch, neatness, attention?
12. Do you permit slow and noisy movements of pupils about the room?
13. Do you endeavor to have each child feel that you are personally interested in him?
14. Are you very careful to be just and impartial in all your dealings and relations with your pupils?
15. When "on duty," do you remain with the pupils as closely, and guard the interests of the school as strictly, as the necessities of the case demand?
16. Do you habitually read educational journals and books?
17. Do you make special and adequate preparation for each day's work?
18. Do you have a definite order of procedure for each recitation?
19. Are you always ready with (and for) a well-defined next?
20. Do you keep parents fully informed of the *doings* and *progress* of the children?
21. Do you endeavor, so far as able, to secure the confidence and cooperation of parents in your efforts to benefit the children?
22. Do you cultivate in your pupils true courtesy and politeness, purity of speech and gentleness of manners, both by precept and example?
23. Are you mindful of the fact that what a pupil grows to be is of more importance than what he lives merely to know?
24. Are you ever-thoughtful of the future of your pupils, and do you endeavor to make all school work and discipline such as will be of lasting benefit to them?
25. Do you leave everything in satisfactory shape at close of school?

Just Received

Small Indian Baggies and Ties for sale. Buxton & Baxton, Rich Square, N. C.

Silence is the fittest reply to folly.