...IVE IN THE CHURCHES.

The Presbyterians Discuss the Colored Brethren.

Not a few have cherished the idea that the "color problem" in the South would solve itself in time; that as years went on the social antipathies and political friction between the two races would [illegible] and the whites and the [illegible] would at last dwell together in peace and [illegible]ity. Debate over this subject is likely to be renewed, however, by the fact that one of the leading religious denominations of the South is now seriously considering a proposition to separate its colored members into a distinct church. We refer to the proposal of the Southern Presbyterians to set up a separate denominational organization for their colored members. Several overtures came up before the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church at its recent session at Dallas, asking that steps be taken to organize an Independent African General Synod. The Assembly replied to these overtures by referring for decision back to all the church some definition, and it is expected during the present month. In the meantime the [illegible] "Southern Presbyterian," of Cl[illegible]aton, S. C., has opened its columns to a discussion of the question [illegible] separation on both [illegible] half of those who believe in separation we have the argument of [illegible] Southern Presbyterians as [illegible] F. L. Leeper, who [illegible] that the policy of that church [illegible] negro ministers and [illegible] opposition to that [illegible] and exclusive social separation [illegible] the two races which must [illegible] Southern policy. It was [illegible] in 1869 to establish a separate Presbyterian denomination [illegible] has not been actuated [illegible] instead of organizing independent negro churches as was [illegible] in 1847, which might [illegible] united in such a denomination [illegible] practise has been to allow [illegible] in the courts [illegible] church. From this Mr. Leeper goes on to say:

"Thirty years of experience in solving the most vexing and exciting questions has demonstrated the wisdom of separating the two races in all social life. Our white people want to live in peace with this people, and to do this they will not submit to the breaking down of these social lines. Therefore the political party or church that proposes to comingle these races will in the South find itself without white members."

"The Southern Presbyterian" does not agree with its correspondent, as the following comment shows:

"Without anticipating any reply to Mr. Leeper's communication, in this issue on an "Independent African Presbyterian church," there are one or two points of practical difficulty to which we would advert. Mr. Leeper admits that if Ethel Presbtery says it does not want to be set off into an independent church, he does not see how we can get rid of it. We confess that this expression grates harshly on our ear and seems to disclose the animus of this movement. Is what are we seeking to GET RID OF our COLORED MEMBERS and organizations? Do we find their presence troublesome, their appearance in our courts a menace to our religion, their application for membership an embarrassment? If so, then our policy should be not to see how we can help them, but how to get rid of them.

"Therefore in California, where Chinamen become too numerous in Presbyterian churches, and there is danger of mixing society with them, we will absolve ourselves of further responsibility and get rid of them. In the Indian Territory, if the Indians [illegible] to be too [illegible] our [illegible] in [illegible] to [illegible] to get rid of them! Either we must keep them and train them for Christ, or open the door and say, "Go and work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."

The same question about the color line has come up for discussion in Methodist Episcopal circles, the occasion being the drawing the "line" at the recent Epworth League Convention at Chattanooga. "The Western Christain Advocate" refers to the matter, says: "If any [illegible] had been made it would have [illegible] the convention [illegible] less [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Church South [illegible] called to see and seize [illegible]ality to lead the children [illegible] into the promised land of christain equality." On this utterance "The Nashville Christain Advocate" makes the following comment:

"The organ of a church which sets off its colored people into separate conferences ought to be a little modest in criticizing other people for following such an example. But it may be answered that the colored people were set off at their own instance. If so, we reply that no man who is thoroughly acquainted with negro character believes such a statement to be true. The ultimate purpose of the policy in question was to open the way, if possible, for the extension of white work of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Southern States.

"The Northwestern Christain Advocate" has this to say:

"It may be that there is some force in the suggestion that the colored people preferred the separatind; but we hold that our church should have striven to educate the colored people out of that preference, just as the white people also should have been similarly educated. We doubt not that those who surrendered to the policy—which has never secured our sympathy—did so in some degree to commend our church to white people in the South."

COLORED CATHOLICS.

St. Peter Claver's National Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C. AUG. 11—A conference meeting of St. Peter Claver's National Colored Catholic Union was held in this city at the L'Overture Catholic Lyceum, 1213 N. 17th St. N. W., to decide when and where the Union would hold its next meeting. President Dr. W S. Lofton, of Washington, called the meeting to order and briefly stated its object after which he introduced Sec. F. L. Mcgee, "the silver-tongued orator," of St. Paul, Minn., who most eloquently addressed the meeting on "the object and aims of St. Peter Claver Union," which, in short, is to continue the work of its patron saint, who in forty year baptized 300,000 slaves in Carthagenia, South America. Speaker Mcgee in glowing terms demonstrated the necessity of national unity and most earnestly requested [illegible] Catholics th[illegible] and to [illegible] against all discriminations and unjust laws. He deplored the fact that discrimination is practiced by some of the Catholic clergy and showed the necessity of more earnest and united work on the part of Colored Catholics to have all such discriminations removed, believing as he does that colored catholic churches are only missio[illegible] the work among our pe[illegible] separate or permanent [illegible] the necessity of ho[illegible] virtue of our women [illegible] of the race depends [illegible] purity. Then again he advocated temperance and bitterly condemned all vices.

After Mr. Mcgee's address it was decided on motion to meet in St. Louis, Mo., in August next, owing to fact that the New York committee were not able to receive them in [illegible] month. [illegible] about [illegible] members of the Union [illegible] Balti[illegible] and St. Paul [illegible] Mcgee [illegible]

STARVED AND BEATEN.

DEATH OF A COLORED BOY.

CAMPBELL HALL, HIS NAME, AND HIS RELATIVES ARE ACCUSED.

Washington, Aug. 13—The coroner's jury today investigated the death of the colored boy, Campbell Hall, who was found dead yesterday morning at the house of Wm. Hammond, his relative, in Ball's court in Northwest Washington. Evidence was introduced showing ill-treatment of the boy. The jury returned a verdict that Hall "came to his death by ill-treatment and the deprivation of proper food." The jury recommended that Rose and Wm. Hammond be held for the grand jury.

The jury was out ten minutes after hearing the testimony when it brought in the verdict. The evidence of Dr. Sterling Ruffin showed that the stomach and intestines of the dead boy were empty, and all the evidence tended to show that young Hall had led a very miserable life and got very little to eat.

A remarkable feature of the testimony was that Rose Hammond was not only the beneficiary of the life insurance policy placed on Hall but that his little brother, who died two months ago, had his life insured for $200, which amount was paid to Rose, while another small boy and a young man, who have also been living at the Hammond's house, also had their lives insured in her favor.

THE BOY HAD BEEN WHIPPED.

Mrs. Alice Simmons, (white,) of 715 Third street north west, heard the Hammonds whipping the boy frequently. Two months ago she had called to the colored people that if they did not stop whipping the boy she would notify the police. Ella Payne, colored, who lives in the house adjoining that of the Hammonds, said she had heard that the child's mother was dead and that his father [illegible] June she had not gone in the house because when she had spoken to Rose Hammond about badly treating the boys Rose had cursed her. She said she had often heard blows in the Hammond house and heard little Campbell Hall crying. She had given the boy bread because when she threw crumbs to the chickens in her yard the boy would pick up the crumbs and eagerly devour them. When he would bring meat home Rose Hammond would take it away and beat him. She could tell by the blows that they were given on the naked flesh, and she had seen the cowhide that was used. On one occasion the little boy was upstairs with his hands tied.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BLOW.

Robert Payne, colored, a son of Ella Payne, said that young Hall had run away and boys brought him back. Charles Hammond was sitting in the door, and as the boy passed him he gave him a blow with his fist, and witness heard the boy fall. A[illegible] heard the blows being given the boy from within the house. Payne said he told Hammond before that if he beat the boy again he would report him to the police. Robert Cook, superintendent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, testified that the company had a record of Campbell Hall that he could discover the boy's life had been insured last June for 5 cents a week, which policy about $60 had told him. The boy's life had Hammond had come to him and applied to have the boy's life insured. She represent[illegible] she was the boy's mother, and her representation been other[illegible] they would not have placed the insurance, as the [illegible] never insure a adopted children. He had not yet seen the application paper, which he had sent for [illegible] and which would be here tomorrow. Mary Clair, who lives in the court, testified that to the Hammonds, [illegible] she went [illegible] in his hand. Hall was a good boy, she said. He was not allowed to go in the alley to play. She would have given the boy something to eat, but she was afraid to do so because she might have trouble with Hammond. The boy had told her he was hungry, but said he was afraid to take any bread because Rose Hammond would whip him. Rose had told her on Monday that if the boy died she would not use the insurance money to bury him but would let a society she belonged to pay the funeral expenses. She knew the boy was sick, and said Rose would not [illegible] for a doctor because, she said, [illegible] was the duty of the society to [illegible] belong to send a doctor.

TWO TEETH KNOCKED OUT.

Mary Wilson, colored, living at 729 Ball's court, said she saw the Hall boy fall from a window to a alley below. He had two teeth knocked out and hurt his jaw.

While Dr. Ruffin said that the boy had been badly treated, he did not wish to say that was the cause of his death.

NEW FLORIDA INFAMY.

A Law Which should be Resisted From Start to Finish.

From The New York Independent

In printing a copy of that abominable Sheats Law, forbidding white and colored pupils to be taught in the same classes, or boarded in the same building in any school in Florida, public, private or parocial, we did not call attention to the fact that it effects not only teachers but patrons of such schools—that is parents may be imprisoned from three to six months in the county jail.

This said, which the superindent of public schools has organized particularly against the normal school at Orange Park, will probably affect it, even though, as we are glad to learn, the American Missionary Association proposes to go on in spite of it. It is only one part of a general movement to break down the colored schools and frustrate negro education.

[illegible] that, "for the most part there is no discrimination against the colored people;" and yet, from his own figures, it appears that while the State maintains one school for every 45 white children of school age, it supports only one for every 102 colored children of like age; and further, while the State pays an average salary each month $36.50 for teaching an average white school of 33 5 enroll pupils, or $1.08 for each pupil, it pays only $29.10 for teaching an average school of 59.2 colored scholars, or $50 for each one.

The recent reapportionment of the State school fund compels nineteen counties, containing more than three-fourths of the colored population of the State, to loe in their school fund over $16,000, in order that twenty-six counties containing less then one fourth of the colored population, may again in their school fund a little over $5,000. The purpose of this was not even dissembled.

The system of school certificates instituted in 1893 seems quite sufficient to close up three-fourths of the colored schools in a few years. The examinations are such that white teachers have much difficulty in passing them. In Lake county, with fifty-four white schools and fifteen colored, at the May examination only twenty-four candidates applied for certificates.

Of these twenty-one were white and only three colored. One passed for first grade certificate, one for second grade and seven for third grade; nine in all to supply fifty-nine schools. A county superintendent recently [illegible] that the effect of these examinations, as [illegible] would be to retire all the colored teach[illegible] years. When asked [illegible] for white teachers he [illegible] "In their cases we are to use discretion," or words to the effect. Mr. Sheats in his zeal to the education of the negro wished to cut him off from all white help (outside what he might be passed to furnish in summer schools and institutes) under pretense of protecting colored teachers in their right to teach their own [illegible]

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

THE MOST ABSORBING EVENT.

AN EXCITING EVENT—THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

For Governor—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes of Allegany.
Harry W. Cummings, of Carroll.
Comptroller—Hon. Henry Carter, of Baltimore.
Graham, Eastern Shore.

Never in the history of Baltimore has there been such a contest between Republicans as the election as was Monday last. Long before the hour appointed [illegible] could be seen in every direction and on every corners discussing the Malster and Lowndes candidates for the Governorship. As the windows opened the voters gathered and the workers kept up the contest from eight o'clock and when the windows were shut down, in one or two wards from three to five hundred men were in line anxious to vote. In the 12th, 19th and 20th Wards the opposing generals and their followers fought good naturedly and as a result there was little or no fighting. These wards gave majorities for Malster.

In South Baltimore, pistols were used and Jim Busey, a big Ward boss, was shot, but his injuries are not serious. East Baltimore came out of the fight with less black eyes and bruised noses than at some elections in the past.

According to the return Lowndes carried two legislative districts and Malster one. In the first district the Malster men entered protest and finally bolted and two sets of delegates were sent to Cambridge. The feature connected with the city contest was the turning down of Capt. J. Frank Supplee by the convention and substituting Lewis F. McDermont. It appears that the Captain was induced to make the contest in his ward with the assurance that he would be the wards delegate to the Convention. Supplee was to cast his vote at the Convention for Mr. Malster. To this, it is said, Mr. McDermont consented, but for some reason changed from Malster to Lowndes a few hours before the poll opened on Monday and headed the Lowndes ticket in the 12th ward. The Supplee ticket, which was headed "Supplee for the State Convention," was elected by fifteen majority, and yet the convention, in its partisan zeal, turned down the people's choice. The delegates from the 12th Ward supported by delegates from other wards entered a protest and denounced the treachery "worst than Gormanism," because the convention reversed the direct verdict of the people.

Two sets of delegates from the Eleventh Ward presented credentials but after careful investigation, the committee seated the Malster delegates. This action means the nomination of Dr. J. M. Cargill, who was endorsed at the primary election by the Malster faction for the First Branch of City Council. Dr. Cargill was a candidate in 94, but was forced out of the contest by Mr. Jas. Doyle, the wards present representative in the Council. Dr. Cargill will be the only Afro-American on either of the three Party's tickets to be voted for in this State next November. The Ward has a majority of colored voters and they should see to it that the Doctor is elected.

The Legislative District Convention will meet at the call of their president to nominate candidates for the next Legislature. The prospects are that there will be a warm contest between candidates.

The out-look for a Republican Legislature is very hopeful and as a United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Senator Gibson, Republican aspirants for the national prize will no doubt make great efforts to get their friends on the ticket.

Delegates to the city convention were also elected at the primary election last Monday and will shortly to nominate [illegible] other City officials. [illegible] conventions will be com[illegible]

[illegible]

Help the N. W. F. S. Co.

President Wm. H. Daly and his cabinet report their Company in very good condition considering the August dull spell. The directors also say they feel very grateful to the public for the assistance given this enterprise which is a creature of the people. President Daly wishes the fact kept before the public the institution is of the people, by the people for the people. In view of this object he does not hesitate to ask the race to stand by the company. The stores are prominently located in North West Baltimore at 1216 N. Fremont Ave. South Balto. at 623 S. Sharp St. East Balto. 1415 Orleans St. and are well stocked with the very best of family supplies and prices as low as in any other store in the city, and best of all the clerks and salesmen are all Afro-Americans. Call and see for your selves and there is no question that when you have investigated that you will order your supplies and pay the cash for them.

All the directors ask is that the Afro-American population of the city spend the money with them which they have to spend for family supplies and they do not think this asking too much, considering the fact that the Northwestern Supply Company can furnish family supplies as cheap as any other business firm and that twenty-three of the race are employed at living salary's, which they receive every Saturday evening.

ITALIANS IN ILLINOIS.

The Governor Rebuked.

The present situation in Illinois illustrates what may be expected when the lagerbier of the good and respectable allows the madness of the ignorant and the selfishness of the designing to put in the Governor's office a man who is thoroughly unfitted, intellectually and morally for his station, who is the pride and the reliance of murderers, rioters and anarchists, and [illegible] the good. It [illegible] that the town [illegible] Bureau county [illegible] many of a [illegible] Incidently, the [illegible] what we might [illegible] than immigrants, who [illegible] stance, have been endeavoring [illegible] to drive out of the country [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Springs enjoyed a novel entertainment one evening last week. It was a public debate by a number of the colored waiters of the dining room. The question was: "Should the Negroes of America Emigrate to Africa?" The speakers [illegible] careful preparation and rehearsal [illegible] speeches were [illegible] Some of the speakers were [illegible] humorous and some [illegible] selves [illegible] yet [illegible] pressions [illegible] all to all [illegible]

When the Negro [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Our [illegible] and [illegible] ing [illegible] to be first class and harmless. No poisons or lead [illegible] of the flat. Nometa Tablets are fine for delicate women, especially for married women. [illegible] pimple destroyers, liver [illegible] spot removed. Medicated complexion tea, prespiration powder. Ox-marrow hair growth [illegible] which will soften and [illegible] the hair lay smooth, offer [illegible] when hair straightening is necessary. Tuin water which beautifies the skin has the effect of powder but cannot be detected. Face powder and cupid tears, to give beauties a glow to the skin. Also a fulsome line of bangs, Wigs and Braids of all shades. Satisfaction Guaranteed in all work. Order Work a Speciality.

ELKRIDGE LANDING.

The Baptist folks here are getting ready to hold a Three Days meeting at First Baptist Church beginning Sunday Aug. 19th. C. C. Taylor, the pastor expects [illegible] time among the Baptists. The people are trying hard to make hay while the sun shines as [illegible] very dull in winter. Business is fairly good and the Afro-American residents are making the best of it and are prospering.

Rev. Taylor speaks highly of THE AFRO-AMERICAN and says it is the best paper in Maryland and it should be heartily supported.

The Reverend enjoyed an article on "What are we, Afro-Americans, Negroes or colored?" He prefers the term "Hamite" for our race.

It has been very hot here during the past week.

The politicians are [illegible] tics and expect to poll the [illegible] ing election.

THE road of honest endeavor is rough and one's step becomes at times unsteady; but the star of hope, the sign post of final reward is just beyond. Let us take courage. Richmond Planet.

MRS. SCOTT.

Wishes the patronage of her many friends and the public generally, at her National Laundry and Employment Bureau. Help of all kinds, male and female. Work done with neatness and dispatch at 1300 Division St. 1mJy20

Lexington Savings Bank.

We call our readers attention to the fine advertisement of the Lexington Savings Bank. Lexington pays its depositors 4½ per cent. It is enabled to do this because it has a capital Stock of $10,000, which it loans, and thus it can add an extra divident of 1½ per cent to the regular 3 per cent making 4½ per cent in all paid to depositors.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The guests at the Blue Ridge (Va.) [illegible]