primary and grammar ... to meet the urgent and in... needs of the race, and that ... sons and daughters who bear ... from the Colored High ... a chance to teach the ... of their own race. And yet ... surprised if the ... should ... that we are asking too much.

The editor of *The Colored American* Washington, D. C., evidently, has been reading the Gorman-Rasin Almanac *The Baltimore Herald*. Our contemporary is greatly in error caused by an over fondness for the Democratic organ. If he would give as much attention to a perusal of the ... AMERICAN and *Standard* of this city, as, seemingly, he goes to the *Herald*, he would soon ascertain the fact that the Colored Republican voters are not kicking, but like loyal men are supporting the Republican ticket headed with the name of Lloyd Lowndes, of Cumberland, for Governor. So, Mr. Editor of the *American* we are going to assist in the election of Mr. Lowndes and the entire Republican ticket. Very likely the usual number of "colored Democrats," for revenue only, will succeed in casting their votes for the Gorman Rasin corruption combine. Sensible colored Republicans are too wise to do as the Editor of the *American* would indicate ... by such unnecessary conduct lend their influence in electing the Democratic candidates. Mr Lowndes is all-right. We have no questions to ask of him. He has pledged himself if elected, to the fairest and squarest treatment of Afro-Americans as citizens of the State of Maryland and the colored people on this side of the line will be called upon to vote, at ...

The Editor of the Richmond ... John Mitchell Jr., is entitled ... grateful praise and the very hi... preciation on the part of Afro-Americans generally for the noble, self-sacrificing and heroic course he has pursued in connection with the ... famous Lunenburg murder case.

Through the unceasing efforts of Mr. Mitchell the neck of two innocent colored women have been saved from the gallows. It seems as if the man Morable, who confessed complicity in the murder of Mis. Pollard, was but the tool of some white man and because of this belief, which is very general, two of the most prominent white lawyers in Virgicia volunteered their services in his behalf, with a view of securing a new trial for the prisoner and in connection therewith bring to light the now hidden mystery surrounding the case.

Mr. Mitchell also deserves the unstinted grateful appreciation of all justice loving persons for the very successful effort he has made in raising about Fifteen Hundred Dollars for the defense of these innocent women. A true benefactor and philanthropist he is. And we hope that the good and generous citizens of Virginia will not permit the recent agitation of the True Reformers and the attempt of Rev. Mr. Brown by the introduction of the *Reformer* to weaken the hands of such a noble and aggressive champion and defender of the rights of the race.

We can hardly conceive that the Rev. Mr. Brown is filled with such littleness of soul as to aim to destroy the influence of the *Richmond Planet* which has helped him and every good race enterprise in the days of their infancy when not sufficiently vigorous to bid defiance to those who thought differently from them.

It is said that we are living in a Christian land. The influences of Christianity are supposed to reach men in public offices in this Christian country, and yet when one reads such a horrible account of the merciless and barbarous burning and torturing of a human being which took place recently in the State of Tennessee, he is forced to ask the question, has christianity produced a wholesome effect upon the inhabitants in and near Memphis, Tenn. This is a serious matter and the time has unquestionably come when all decent people, whether Christians or non-Christians should unite and demand in the name of common morality and order that such outrages upon the law shall cease.

The Central Colored Republican Association has been of great service to the Republican campaign. It is composed of men representing all sections of the city and they have kept the voters in line and will vote them on the 5th of November. Stand by the ...

India test agreement ... whites to ignore ... the great war amendments by which the Negro was not only made a free man but a voter. Henceforth they are to be written into the fundamental law of the State.

The constitution of South Carolina, as this convention is recasting it, will take the ballot away from the colored race, except from such few members of it as are able to pass educational tests. Probably eight out of every ten colored men in the State will lose their votes, and so far as the great right of suffrage is concerned, will be remanded back to their old status before the war.

The ballot has been many times declared by the greatest exponents of free government to be the vital defense of every citizen, without which he has no way of asserting or protecting his rights and interests except by an appeal to force.

If, thirty years ago, when the war closed, the proposition had been made to restore the Southern States to their old footing and leave the white men free to deny the rights of citizenship to the black men—to pass a sentence of political and social excommunication against them, and write it into their State constitutions—the statesmen who represented the North would never have consented to it, and the public opinion of the Northern States would never have permitted them to consent to it.

When the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution was adopted between 1865 and 1870 they were understood by everybody, North and South, to mean that the Negro race at the South had been clothed not only with freedom but with equal rights, and that the ballot had been put into its hands as the necessary defence of all its other rights.

Gloss it over as we may, the constitution that South Carolina is now making for herself puts the colored race outside the pale of equal citizenship. It takes the ballot away from its men, and declares that the marriage of an person of color with a white person, though the former may have only one eighth of Negro blood in his veins, shall be unlawful and void.

When ex-Congressman Robert Smalls on behalf of his race, offered an amendment disqualifying for public office any man living or cohabitating with any person having one-eighth or more of Negro blood, and giving the children of any such white men the right to bear the names of their fathers, the white majority of the convention squirmed and wriggled like so many eels.

They are going to deny the right of lawful marriage to black and white, but they are not ready to proscribe or punish white men for debauching and degrading the black race. Miscegenation is to be the white's man's privilege but not the black man's right even where the latter is seven-eights white. A curious incident of the debate on this miscegenation section was Senator Tillman's reply to a motion to amend it so as to forbid marriage between a white person having any Negro blood, instead of drawing the line at one-eighth or more Negro blood. Tillman said that there was "more dynamite in this amendment than all the rest of the constitution."

The explosive element, he said, was the fact that there were many families in the State well-known to have Negro blood in their veins, though not so much as one-eighth. He pleaded that it would be a terrible thing to force these families by constitutional enactment to separate themselves from the whites, with whom, he said, they had been living on terms of equality for scores of years, and compel them to intermarry with Negroes only.

Tillman went on to argue that if a person had no more than one-sixteenth of black blood he or she should be allowed to intermarry with pure whites.

Thus it appears that 16 to 1 is the correct ratio for marriage as well as coinage in South Carolina. The ruling statesmen of that State are in favor of maintaining social and marital equality between the two races, with free conjugal coinage on the basis of sixteen parts white to one part black.

This opens up quite a puzzling problem in moral fractions. Why should one-sixteenth of black blood be entitled to all the social advantages of the pure white, while one-eight black blood is to be cast into the outer darkness of social ostracism? What is the saving quality of one-sixteenth any more than one-fourth or one-half?

If black blood is to be barred at all simply because it is black, either at the ballot box or at the marriage-altar, why bar it altogether? Yet it is evident that under the new South Catolina rule a person of Ethiopian extraction may preserve his parity, with the first families at sixteen to one and yet be the descendant of persons who are very much off color.

The one-sixteenth grade of superiority is not arrived at except by evolution. Tillman's suggestion that there is "dynamite" in this section of South Carolina's new constitution seems quite plausible. It was a sage philosopher who advised people not to pursue their genealogical studies too far lest they find things out about their ancestors that are well worth forgetting.

Tillman's suggestion to allow a discount of one-sixteenth on pure white, so as to keep certain of the best families in good standing, was surely in the line of sagacity. Yet the convention declined to adopt it. This will raise an awkward question of good breeding in the high toned homes referred to by Tillman. It is not only a race issue but a race issue.

—New York Recorder.

JAMES P. KEPP,

The Old Indian Herb Medicine Man,

Better known as THE OLD INDIAN HERB DOCTOR all over the American Continent and Europe.

Residence: 616 N. Eutaw St., BALTIMORE, MD.

TAKE NOTICE.—Some malicious scroundrel has been representing and selling fraudulent imitations of my PREPARATIONS. All such will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

conferences for the last three or four years, they would have found that the spirit of his address at Atlanta is precisely what he has been giving to his own people at these annual conferences at Tuskegee; and they would find that his manly exhortations to industry, thrift, temperance and self helpfulness have met with the same warm response from the colored people as the Atlanta address met from the whites. It is reassuring to find that the most intelligent element in both races is in practical agreement as to the pathway which the negro must follow to make the most of himself and his opportunity. Unfortunately, the negro has been the victim of two misleading influences,—the influence of the politician, on the one side, and of the superstitious and ignorant preacher, on the other. He has been led to believe that salvation might come through the ballot, or that he must wait till he gets to heaven before he can get what he ought to have now and here. But the ballot, counted in or counted out, has not brought him prosperity and independence; and the harangues of the negro preacher have not paid his mortgages. Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Washington have pointed out a more excellent way. The Atlanta address is philosophical, the more so that it is practical.

It would be unjust to the Southern people to say they have just discovered the value of Mr. Washington's work. His Atlanta address has waked up some sleepy editors, and they have broken out into involuntary applause. But for several years the more intelligent and influential white people in the vicinity of Tuskegee have seen what was going on, and have given cordial support and encouragement to the Normal and Industrial Institute. While it is true that Mr. Washington is dead in earnest in his conception of what the negro needs, many Southern men are just as earnest in recognizing the truthfulness of his position.

And now the questions which come to us will come to many of our readers. It is why a man whose inspiration, counsel, guidance and practical sagacity are so eminently needed by his own people, and whose work has so abundantly illustrated in the development of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, should be obliged to travel from place to place in the North for some months every year to secure money to keep his institution going. It may be asked, why do not some of our millionaires who are so abundantly endowing educational institutions in the North give a million dollars for the endowment of Tuskegee? The principle on which that institution is conducted, of appealing to the student, and practically compelling him to do all that he can to secure his education, would prevent an endowment from becoming a harm; but it might become a vast source of good in enabling Mr. Washington to devote all his time to the colored people of the South instead of annually educating the white people of the North.

Progressive Newark Afro-Americans.

The beautiful borough Newark of is situated in the Southwestern part of the State. Its population is 1500 of which 500 are Afro-Americans; we are represented in all ... in this little town by the ... Messrs. Saunders ... have a fine grocery and ... store which is patronized by ... number of the whites. They ... recently added a small stock of dry goods. Mr. Jones manages the store while Mr. Saunders who is a carpenter, works at his trade. Mr. Isaac B. Smith is a contractor and builder and employs from four to six men regularly. While many other contractors have had to suspend business on account of the dull times; Mr. Smith has by strict attention to business and promptness, been able to continue. We have a stone cutter in the person of Mr. Thomas Lane, who works side by side with white men. Mr. Daniel Davis and son are house painters. Besides these there are quite a number of others which we will mention at some future time.

Half of ... owe their homes. Land in ... good building lot can be bed on ... ground 20 to 30 feet front, only one hour's ride from Broad Street Station of 24th and Chestnut; the B. & O. runs through the town while the L. R. runs three quarters of a mile. We have two churches; the African Methodist and Union A. M. E. Churches. Both have large congregations and are in flourishing condition. Our school is fair and is well attended. The present teacher, Miss Viggie Taylor ... is doing a great work and through her efforts we ... have the ... country school

UNCONSCIOUS VENTRILOQUISM.

A YOUTHFUL AFRO-AMERICAN WHO HAS PUT HIS NEIGHBORS IN CONSTERNATION.

A remarkable case of natural and unconscious ventriloquism—a phenomenon which scientific men believe was responsible for the most of the cases in which persons were supposed to be possessed of devils—has caused much consternation among the superstitious, and great interest among the scientific in Orangeburg, S. C. The history of the case is told by William L. Burkley, of Claflin University, Orangeburg, in the "Appeal."

The phenomenon appears in a thirteen year old colored boy, the son of a poor and illiterate parents. He was taken ill about a month ago with violent pains in his stomach. The doctor was called and treated him for a week or more, but the boy grew no better. After he had been ill about nine days his parents began to hear strange noises apparently in his stomach. They were inarticulate and faint at first, but daily grew stronger. They described them as like the crowing of a cock, the barking of a dog, and lowing of a cow. In a few days intelligible sounds, expressions in human speech were heard. A voice sounding as though from the boy's stomach said: "Oh, Lord, I want to get out. I'm so tired. I'm hungry and you hurt me." The doctor was puzzled and related the circumstances to other doctors. The people in the village became much excited over the phenomenon, and the boy's home was thronged daily with curious visitors. The voice would answer questions put to it. The boy averred that he could not control the voice, and that it was in effect a thing apart from his own consciousness. The voice said his name was Josephine. All manner of questions on religious and personal topics were asked, and the answers were taken as having a supernatural importance.

The doctor thought it couldn't be a case of ventriloquism because the boy seemed really unable to control the voice, and the sounds came without his voliation. The boy's parents asserted that the voice prophesied and foretold all manner of things that came to pass. More than one superstitious person went to bed and doctered himself because the uncanny voice had predicted directly or indirectly his death. Mr. Bulkly visited the boy and gives this account of his experience with him:

"I visited the boy's home and asked him to give me his name. He did so (from his mouth). I then said, 'Talk from your stomach.' He replied 'I won't.' 'Well then, make Josephine talk.' And he to my great astonishment, said 'Talk Josephine.' The voice said 'I wont do it.' 'Don't you want some candy.' 'No I don't.' Thus I kept up a fusilade of questions to notice the effects. The response always came in a decidedly different voice from his. But the remarkable feature is that he makes so many absolutely distinct tones in his stomach or bottom of his chest, without the least movement of the face or lips. His throat however moves, I put my hand there to make the test."

Afro-American's Successful Contest.

It seems likely that for the first time in the history of St. Louis, a negro will have a seat in the municipal Assembly. An intelligent colored man named Munroe Cravens was one of the five Republicans defeated ... of the returns ... As his ward ... stronghold of the ... view of the political tidal wave, was a great surprise. He claimed that it was due to fraud and began a contest. A recount has given Cravens more than one hundred majority, and he will probably be seated during the present month.

TREE OF FIRE FELL ON THEM.

Four Campers Killed While Sleeping Under a Blazing Oak.

Three persons were killed instantly and another so badly hurt that he died, by a very peculiar accident in the woods on Dry Fork, about ten miles from Elkins, W. Va. John Carr and his wife, and two sons, one 17 and the other 20 years old, went into the woods on a pleasure hunting expedition, taking with them a camping outfit and food for a week. The ... camp near a big dead oak tree ... night the camp fire burned ... tree being dry ... rapidly. About 3 o'clock the tree ... burned nearly ...

BUSINESS!

Opportunities for Our Children!

Our Object is to create

WAYS

and show how we may collect means for supporting the industries and enterprises now in existence and establishing new ones. If the Negro wishes his children to have preference in business houses and manufacturing establishments, the fathers and mothers of to-day must make the sacrifice, lay a foundation for themselves. If we do not do this for our own children, can we expect white men to build business houses and turn their children out and put ours in? No political party will ever

Feed and Clothe Us.

We must learn a lesson of economy and protection from the other races with which we come in contact.

You say you are educating your boy, and you want him some day to fill an office. What are you doing to make that office? Do you expect the office to grow out of the ground or descend from the skies?

Or would you have your son some day to occupy a well-furnished office, clerking for a successful business built up at the expense of others' lives, and looking back on your grave say, "My father never did anything to provide employment for his children, he did not even give his patronage to help the infant industries of his race."

You may have money to leave your son, but you want to build up business houses that he may have an opportunity to invest.

Quit Your Nonsence. Stop Your Fooling and Try to Make a Way for Your Children.

What can a poor man do for his son? He can send him to school, bind him to a trade, and support the infant industries that are now being brought forward, and when he is in his grave his son will "call him blessed." Let us put aside all divisions and move as one body for the common good. As has been said, we can build fine halls, and fine churches, and fine dwelling houses. Why can't we build large workshops and large factories, and teach our children' hands to administer unto their necessities. The North says, I have helped the Negro long enough, it is high time he had learned to walk. We all had better walk.

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Headquarters: 1216 Fremont Ave.

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Payable in Small Amounts Until Completed.

The Most Profitable Investment is that which makes large returns in Semi-Annual Dividends.

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... Middlest., every Tuesday evening.
... Park ave., every Thursday evening.
... Fremont ave., every Tuesday evening.
411 Myrtle ave., every Friday evening.
St. John's Temple, Lexington street, every Monday evening.
Asbury Hall, every Wednesday evening.
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