

The Democratic platform in Missouri says: "The Democratic party when it came into power in 1871, took over the Lincoln Institute and made it a normal school for the higher education of the Negro teachers, and it has always made liberal appropriations for that purpose and for the education of the Negro school children of the State. It never has and will not discriminate against the Negro, either by criminal laws or on the question of their rights of franchise, and it deprecates the action of the present chief executive of this State in seeking to make political capital by creating race antagonism."

R. S. Rutledge so resents this plank that he has withdrawn from the race for nomination as United States Senator.

The colored people of Cleveland, O., have received twenty-three appointments to minor offices to reward their support of Mayor Baehr, who defeated Tom Johnson. Beside these officials the colored people have a member of the Legislature and a member of the City Council.

The Negroes of Atlanta prepared an elaborate program on the occasion of Theodore Roosevelt's speech to them.

The Republicans have nominated Thomas Brar, a colored man, to run for Congress in the Fourth District of South Carolina.

In the twelve counties of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia there were only 39% colored men registered as voters. Even these, however, very nearly held the balance of power in the last Congressional election.

A press dispatch from Panama says: "It became known to-day that Mendoza sent a messenger asking Colonel Goethals to call at the Presidential palace. The army man, by messenger, asked if he was wished personally or in his official capacity. Several other notes were passed back and forth, Goethals finally going. "When he reached the palace, Mendoza refused to see him. It is said that the snub was caused by Colonel Goethals drawing the color line in the first place, Mendoza being a Negro."

EDUCATION.

Miss Alice Byington has left Hampton Institute \$260,750.

New Orleans has four Negro schools with white teachers and ten with Negro teachers. It has been decided to place Negro teachers in the new Thomy Lafon School Annex.

Tuskegee has received about \$400,000 from the Dotger bequest.

A Negro industrial school is talked of in Pueblo, Col.

White Sawyer, a Missouri Negro, has lost the suit in which he attempted to compel the school trustees to transport his children. There is only one colored school in his township and that is six miles from his home.

An industrial school is to be founded in Nicodemus, Kansas, a colored colony planted at the time of the exodus.

A. B. Johnson, of Mississippi, states that in his own county with less than 7,000 Negroes of school age over 5,000 have never been to school.

Effort is being made in Washington, D. C., to remove R. C. Bruce, the colored superintendent, for alleged incompetency.

In a talk to white Atlanta ministers a colored preacher asked that influence be used to improve public school facilities for the Negroes. He said the Negro school children of Atlanta number 10,000 and he declared 5,081 of the number are out of school. "The Negroes of this city pay \$10,000 for education of their children," he stated, "that the whites get free."

The city of Chattanooga has refused to take steps toward establishing a Negro normal school. It is much needed.

H. T. Kealing, formerly editor of the *African M. E. Review*, has been elected president of Western University, at Quindaro, Kansas.

There are a large number of applicants for the position of president of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort.

The colored Baptist Women's Convention has voted \$15,000 to the National Training School for Girls in the District of Columbia.

The Negroes of Georgia have raised \$25,000 as a memorial offering at the quarterly centennial of Morris Brown College.

The white boys of the Doolittle Public School of Chicago have tried to get rid of the Negro pupils. The result has been a good deal of fighting.

THE CHURCH.

A colored institute in memory of Bishop Dudley has been dedicated at Louisville, Ky.

The convention of the Episcopal Church has authorized suffragan bishops. This will allow the segregation of colored people under bishops who will act as assistants to the regular bishops and have no vote in the convention. The colored people asked for missionary bishops who would vote in the convention. Such bishops are to be permitted only in case the bishop and convention consent.

There is considerable interest in Southern white churches over missionary and educational work among Negroes. The subject was discussed at a recent Bible institute in the University of Tennessee and the *Atlanta Constitution* has had several editorials.

Bishop John Wesley Smith of the African Zion Church is dead.

Bishop T. N. Morrison, of the Episcopal Church, says:

"I would impress upon those interested in missionary work my belief that there is more of a field for good and advantageous work among the Negroes of the United States than among the people of foreign countries and I will urge that missionaries' work begin at home."

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Episcopal Church workers among colored people was held this year in the city of Cleveland, O.

SOCIAL UPLIFT.

A congress, which promises to be one of the most influential of our time, is to be held in London July 26-29, 1911, in the central building of the University of London. The list of those who have extended to it their moral support is most imposing. Among the supporters, who hail from no less than fifty countries, are over twenty-five presidents of Parliaments, the majority of the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of the delegates to the Second Hague Conference, twelve British governors and eight British premiers, over forty colonial bishops, some hundred and thirty professors of international law, the leading anthropologists and sociologists, the officers and the majority of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and other distinguished personages. The list of the writers of papers includes eminent representatives of over twenty civilizations, and every paper referring to a particular people is prepared by some one of high standing belonging to it.

The Rhode Island Union of Colored Women numbers 12 clubs—one in Pawtucket, three in Newport and eight in Providence. Each of these clubs is doing excellent work in its own way, striving to solve the problems nearest home. But while the local club has its particular function, the demands of the union upon each individual organization is equally great. The work is divided into four general departments—parents, village improvement, hero and race library. One or two members from each club is represented in each department.

The Associated Charities of Lexington, Ky., are giving talks to colored people on consumption.

Mr. Booker T. Washington while in Europe received much social attention. In an interview in the *Morning Post* he said that the race problem in the South is becoming more and more reassuring. On landing in America Mr. Washington announced that the Negroes in the United States were better off than the poor classes in Europe.

A Carnegie Library for Negroes will be built in Montgomery, Ala.

The need of a reformatory for Negro youth is being agitated in Georgia.

Colored state fairs are being held this fall in Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and other states.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, has appointed a Negro tuberculosis commission consisting of six Negro physicians and one lady.

That powerful Negro empires of great size and some culture existed in the Sudan before the white races entered Africa is the conviction of a French scientist, M. Zeltner, who reports in *La Nature* on the results of his archaeological investigations in the basins of the rivers Niger and Senegal.

Within a triangle formed by the towns of Timbuctoo, Kayes and Bamako he located fifty-two archaeological deposits consisting of ruins of unknown cities. M. Zeltner's most interesting finds were made in caves on the upper Senegal. Here an abundance of runic signs and drawings were found traced on rocks. They were similar in character to those discovered in South African caverns. The writings have some resemblance to those signs found on ancient ruins further eastward in the Sahara desert, and are believed by M. Zeltner to be related to the present Tuareg alphabet.

The discoveries made have yet to be thoroughly studied. M. Zeltner thinks that the archaeological exploration of the African continent is yet in its infancy and will doubtless yield surprising results in establishing the advanced state of development attained by the black races in early times.—*N. Y. Sun*.

ORGANIZATIONS AND MEETINGS.

Clark University has held an interesting conference on the East and Africa.

The subjects discussed were Turkey, Persia, Bulgaria, Arabia, Egypt and Africa. Among the speakers were: Dr. A. T. Chamberlain, on "The Contributions of the Negro to Human Civilization;" G. W. Ellis, F. R. G. S., on Liberia; the Rev. L. P. Clinton, on West Africa; Professor Frederic Starr, on the Congo, and E. A. Forbes, on French Africa. Messrs. Ellis and Clinton are colored.

Colored people in Ohio and Maryland have held celebrations commemorating the issuance of Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

At the Appalachian Exposition, which is being held in Knoxville, the Negroes have a special exhibit and are conducting a series of celebrations.

During the summer the following colored organizations have held annual meetings: National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, at Louisville, Ky.; National Association of Colored Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, D. C.; National Colored Baptist Association, at New Orleans, La.; the Niagara Movement, at Sea Isle City, N. J.; the Independent Political League, at Atlantic City, N. J.; the Negro Business League, in New York City; the Colored Elks, at Washington, D. C., and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, at Baltimore. It is estimated that nearly 12,000 people attended these various conventions.