

AFRO-AMERICAN.

VOL. 1 NO. 32

BALTIMORE, APRIL 18, 1893.

PRICE THREE CENTS

THE NEWS.

T. Simpson, the great singer, will give a concert at Patterson Ave. Baptist Church next Monday night, May 1st.

At St. Paul M. E. Church, Pastor Yarbrough is making excellent progress. The members have a mind to work. This they are doing.

A committee of gentlemen gave an entertainment at Baker Street Hall for the purpose of furnishing a library to Pastor G. W. W. Jenkins which was very successful. The committee were J. L. Folks, T. Lewis, R. Blackwell and others.

The Northwest Literary met last Wednesday night as usual at Patterson Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. H. O. Wilson read a paper entitled "Extravagance." Also Mr. Foster read an address on "Vice." Both papers were ably discussed. Miss Delphine Purnel read an entertaining selection. Misses Rose Bush and Bessie Harvey sang a duet. The two sisters, Misses Johnsons, sang a charming duet and was recalled by the audience. W. Ashbie Hawkins, Esq., will read next Wednesday evening.

BIG BETHEL OUT IN POWER.

DR. JOHNSON HONORED.

The members and congregation of Bethel A. M. E. Church were out in power on the 27th inst. to honor their pastor, Dr. J. H. A. Johnson. A resolution was passed requesting the pastor \$50 as an expression of the members love for faithful services.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

On Monday evening, the 26th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Cabell Calloway celebrated their twentieth anniversary of their marriage by giving an "At Home" to their friends. Mrs. Israel Gearing, Mrs. Henry Roberts, Mrs. W. T. McGuinn, and Miss Hattie R. Johnson, with their graceful and attractive manners, assisted Mrs. Calloway in receiving. The spacious parlors were a scene of beauty, being effectively decorated with plants and flowers, while shaded candles lamps shed their soft light over all. The friends, calling from 8 to 10.30 o'clock, eagerly sought the hand of the genial host and hostess to extend congratulations and leaving with them their best wishes for many more years of happiness retired to the dining room to partake of refreshments, thence to look upon the beautiful and useful presents of which Mr. and Mrs. Calloway were the recipients. The venerable father of Mrs. Calloway, although now in the winter of life, looked upon the happy throng with delight and greeted all in his usual pleasant manner. The following were the friends who called: Rev. and Mrs. J. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. James R. Turner, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. J. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Desaan, Mrs. Adele Jackson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fernandez, Mrs. R. Louis James, Mrs. Louis Green, Mrs. Eliza Cummings, Mrs. Wm. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon DeCoursey, Lawyer W. T. McGuinn, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Kelly, Mrs. Laura Barnes, Mrs. Romeo Tate, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Mary Cornish and daughter, Mrs. John Bradford, Mrs. Voday, Mrs. Clara Hall, Misses Grace Dallard, Bessie Simms, Florence Mallory, Mary C. Bradford, Willie Moquette, Georgine Kelley, Nannie Grooms, Misses Gibbs, Messrs. Benjamin Simms, Henry G. Brown, Henry Roberts, Israel Gearing, Lewis Gearing.

THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

AFRO-AMERICANS DENIED THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

During the meeting of the Southern Governors at Richmond recently, a committee of Afro-Americans asked to present a petition through a delegation. The governors refused to receive the delegation in person. The delegation declined to send in their petition. The following is the petition and names of the delegation.

Whereas, Lawlessness—lynch law and kindred outrages form a menace to the people of the respective communities and States in which it prevails, drive out capital, check immigration and hinder the fulfillment of the prophecies of prosperity, and make deplorable the condition of those who reside within their respective confines, and

Whereas, The said violations of the cardinal principles of right, and the defying of the decrees of justice tend to work the moral degradation of all classes, black and white alike, and the location of immigrants in such communities and States subject them to the blighting effects of such unfortunate conditions; and

Whereas, It is therefore plainly evident that the interest of all are identical and the bond of sympathy should closer unite us, to the end that we may become mutually interested in each others welfare; and

Whereas, The unhappy state of affairs published to the detriment of the South in many parts of the countries of Europe,

from which the much to be desired immigration is to come, and the result has been that the major portion of the people in search of homes have shunned our State lines and directed their course to the fertile land but rigorous climate of the North and far West, and

Whereas, We believe the question is easy of solution and the remedy may be found in a cessation of lawlessness and the educational, moral and industrial elevation of all classes of our people, thereby raising them to the proper plane of true American citizenship and enabling them to fully appreciate the dignity of their position and the binding obligations which rest upon each and every one of us to do his share in adding to the material wealth of our section; and

Whereas, The possession in this country by the race to which we belong of \$264,000,000 worth of property, more than \$12,000,000 of which, according to the statistics of the State Auditor, is accredited to our race in Virginia, shows conclusively that, although penitents at the close of the late Civil War, they nevertheless share in the sentiment and endorse the plea which we are now making to your honorable and influential body, realizing that the power must come from within to work the change and not from without, and that your influence is potent both for good and evil, so far as it concerns our future progress and welfare; therefore, be it

Resolved, In as much as righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is reproach to any people, we respectfully call upon the Governors of the States embraced in the designated section and urge them to use their influence to wipe out the evil and establish a respect for the law in keeping with the practices of chivalric and Christian people.

Resolved, That we appreciate the spirit manifested in the proclamations and utterances of the Chief Executives of Texas,

Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and pray that to hasten the day when the public sentiments of the other honored officials may contain sentiments in consonance with those already specified.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the several States we respectfully urge that the laws which make books be the only bases for the punishment of crime, and which remedy we beg the consideration of the proposal in the North Carolina Legislature to make counties and cities severally responsible by exacting indemnity in each case where a person is taken from the custody of the law without proper effort on the part of the county or city to prevent the consummation of the outrage a remedy which would at least check if it did not entirely eradicate the evil.

Resolved, That we pray that your individual influence be used that industrial schools may be established all over this fair land to the end that skilled mechanics necessarily more productive citizens may be multiplied.

Resolved, That we request similar encouragement of the proposition establishing reformatory institutions for the young criminal classes throughout the South. Signed, John Mitchell, Jr., Benjamin Jackson, J. E. Byrd, James H. Holmes, J. Francis Robinson, W. F. Graham, Geo. W. Lewis, John H. Smyth, W. P. Burrell, Christopher J. Perry, R. T. Hill. Richmond, Va., April 18, 1893.

WEDDING BELLS.

The marriage of Lula A. Hooper to Nathaniel S. Drewry took place at Union Baptist Church Wednesday evening, April 14th, at 7.30 o'clock. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with lace trimming. Misses Mamie C. Neal and Isabella Ridgway were maids of honor. Samuel T. Hooper, brother to the bride, was best man. William Neal was groomsmen. The bride received many handsome presents. Reception was held at the residence of her parents, 425 Orchard street. A few of the many friends presents were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fink, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lindsay, Misses Lula Banister, Sarah J. Lee, Louisa Montgomery, Lizzie Davis, Annie Fletcher, Hattie Fautleroy, Messrs. Wm. A. White, Robert Curry, Theodore and Mason Hawkins, John Fletcher and others.

PERSONALS.

Mr. F. A. Gaines is visiting in Richmond, Va. Miss Emma Jones spent several days in New York last week with her cousin, Mrs. Little Moore-Taylor.

The china wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. Calloway was a very pleasant affair.

Miss Emma Jones left the city on Wednesday for Chicago, where she will spend the World's Fair season.

Mr. Benjamin Simms has left for the Windy City to act as custodian for the Maryland building at the great Fair.

Miss A. Silence and Mrs. Thomas, of the Capitol city, have returned home.

Mr. James Adger, of Philadelphia, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mrs. Addie Thomas, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Kane of Centre street.

Mrs. Sanford, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. B. Simms.

Mr. Thomas Burrell, of New York, is stopping with Mr. H. S. Cunningham.

Mr. Wm. Hurst has returned to the city from his trip to Hayti.

Hon. John H. Smith, ex-minister to Hayti, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Downs and daughter, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Chapman, of Biddlestreet.

METHODIST IN CONFERENCE.

FOUR BISHOPS AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS IN ATTENDANCE.—REPORTS SHOW EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

The annual session of pastors of the Baltimore A. M. E. Conference are in session in this city. The conference comprises the churches of Maryland and the District of Columbia. The session is held in Waters A. M. E. Church, Spring and Jefferson Sts., and will continue until May 3d. The presiding bishop of the conference is Bishop W. J. Gaines, of Atlanta, Ga., who has recently been assigned to the Maryland district. There are also present Bishop A. W. Wayman, Bishop James A. Handy and Bishop M. B. Salter. Other general officers of the connection represented are: Revs. J. C. Emory, H. T. Johnson, W. D. Johnson, L. J. Coppin, J. H. Armstrong, C. S. Smith and W. B. Derrick. The general secretary of the Baltimore Annual Conference is the Rev. O. D. Robinson, pastor of St. John's Church, of this city. Dr. C. N. Grandison, a prominent divine of the M. E. Church, was present and

Bishop Gaines made a magnificent address which was responded to by Dr. L. J. Coppin. Bishop Gaines presides with great executive ability and seems to be in full sympathy with the spirit of the Gospel. The sessions of the conference are well attended by members of the churches of this city and judging from the attention they give as well as their presence, it is very evident that they are proud of the A. M. E. Church connection. The financial system for supporting the various objects fostered by the connection is an explanation of the growth and influence of the A. M. E. Church in America. The under pastors all seem to have the highest appreciation for their superior officers. This fact is observable in their addresses and general bearing toward them. The reports of the Presiding Elders to the conference show an increase of membership and in the financial contributions to support the work of the annual and general conferences. Dr. D. P. Seaton who has just returned from his visit around the world, preached the annual missionary sermon and a collection was taken at the close of the sermon for the support of home and foreign missions. The educational claims of the church seem to have a large place in the hearts of the bishops. In one of the reports the blank and the bishop informed the pastor who read the report that his annual record would not be passed until the blank was filled. The pastor cheerfully submitted by filling the blank out of his own pocket. Then the bishop congratulated the pastor and passed the report.

The AFRO-AMERICAN can be found at the corner of Elm Place and Greenwillow street, corner Entaw and Ross streets, and at 1233 Whatcoat street. Read a copy and see how you like it. It is very cheap, only ten cents a month or three cents a week. You should not be without it in your homes.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893

The interests of the Afro-American population of Baltimore are identical and any faction of the race who fosters strife to gratify their own selfish ambition should be classed with the enemy.

A few Afro-Americans in this city are fighting hard to open business avenues to the race. They are making great sacrifices and are giving substantial evidences of push and merit. Stand by them.

"THE COLORED MAN LIKE HIS
WHITE BROTHER."

One of the marvelous things is the rapid development of Afro-American newspaper literature. "The Afro-American," of this city, while not devoted to general news, has a keen eye for everything of real interest to the colored man. We expect to see still greater things on this line in the near future, when the infant of days shall become a full grown man. Pity the colored man should be so much like his white brother in evincing a large capacity for the follies and vices of so-called "society." Hold a stiff rein, Brother Alexander.—Prohibition; Advocate.

Thank you, Brother Eichelberger. It always inspires us to read acknowledgments from you and other members of your race as to our development in literature and other civil attainments. As to general news we think we have done very well even in that direction. If we have seemed to be bias in matters of interest to the colored man it has been because editors of the white press have as a rule only reflected our sins and hid our virtues.

The editor of the "Advocate" also seemed to be very much alarmed at the prospects of the colored man imitating the white brother "in vices of so called society" and admonishes us to "hold a stiff rein." We highly appreciate the admonition, knowing as we do that Editor Eichelberger is anxious for the moral development of all men, regardless of race or color; and we assure him we will do our best to guide our people and to constrain them to measure their steps of progress by the "golden rule." At the same time we take this opportunity to suggest to Brother Eichelberger that the security of the nation and "justice to all men" demand that he use

his pen more freely against the lynching and burning of "colored men" in the South. According to the press reports mob law is now accepted as the "higher law" of an uncontrollable element in the South. With this existing state of things and considering that the "colored man," like all other men is liable to imitate his environments, there is evidently cause for alarm.

We believe with the editor of the "Advocate" that the liquor traffic is the root of all evil and yet we cannot repel the idea that the best way to root out the liquor curse is for the moral element of the race to unite and create a sentiment which will put an end to burning and lynching human beings. Now, Brother Eichelberger, the case is with you and we shall anxiously await your reply.

UNITY AND VICTORY.

In an other column we publish a clipping from The Colored American which gives an inspiring sketch of the only Afro-American who now holds a seat in Congress and how his election was secured in South Carolina. He had a majority vote of his own race in the district and with leadership and the united support of his race he won the prize. If our Afro-American brethren in South Carolina elected a leader where they had to press their way to the ballot box through a strong public sentiment against them and with a knowledge that a mob guard has been on duty in the Southern States since 1876 to prevent Afro-American voters from exercising their right of franchise; surely it ought to teach the race everywhere the advantages of unity and leadership.

We commend the example of our South Carolina brethren to the two factions of Afro-Americans in the eleventh ward who are sharpening their swords and marshaling their forces in order to prevent the election of an Afro-American next fall to represent the ward in the city council. The race has a majority vote in the ward and can elect a representative if they will.

THE MONUMENTAL LITERARY.

Lawyer George M. Lane read at the Monumental last Tuesday night as previously announced in the AFRO-AMERICAN. The subject was "Spice" and the trend of the paper was in harmony with the subject. The spicy suggestions invoked a lively discussion which was participated in by the editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Rev. Benj. Brown, P. E. of the Washington Conference; Mr. Sol. DeCorsey, Rev. Mr. Bidout, Rev. E. F. Eggleston, Mr. Chambers and Lawyer W. Ashbie Hawkins. Lawyer Lane closed the discussion with a sharp reply to his critics. The attendance was very good and there was a strong sentiment expressed to the effect that the literary should not only be revived but that its future history should be made more brilliant than its past. Elder Brown said the institution is one of too much value to be permitted to wither and assured the officers he would give them his support. Hon. H. S. Cummings will read next Tuesday night.

HON. GEORGE W. MURRAY.

THE LONE STAR OF THE RACE IN
CONGRESS.

When on the eighth of last November, the wires flashed forth to the country, that the Hon. Henry P. Cheatham had been snatched under in the Second North Carolina District, a general cry of sorrow and regret went up from the race, because Mr. Cheatham had made a faithful and most competent representative in the Lower House of Congress. This feeling was heightened upon the reflection that the race would be without representation upon the floors of Congress, where it had so long succeeded in maintaining, at least one of its members with almost unvarying interruption. Feeling of hope and despair began to play hide and seek with each other when the conflicting reports from the Seventh South Carolina District, began to indicate from day to day the election of the Hon. George Washington Murray. When the Tillman board of state managers and canvassers, finally awarded the certificate of election to Mr. Murray, the race stood on tiptoe everywhere and shouted itself hoarse. It was a great triumph, and the race had good reason to rejoice.

From an obscure slave plantation in South Carolina to a cushioned seat in Congress is along climb up the ladder. Such, however, is the impressive experience of Mr. George W. Murray. Forty years ago, on the 22d of September, 1853, Mr. Murray began his life as a slave in the Palmetto State. A little more than a decade passed, and the slave boy found himself free, with out parents or friends. Being of an industrious nature and anxious to learn, he soon through his own efforts acquired the rudiments of education upon which he steadily builded on. He was enabled to accomplish the novel success of entering a school for the first time as a teacher, rather than as a scholar. He taught in the public schools of his native State until 1874, when he entered the College department of the University of South Carolina, having obtained a scholarship in that renowned institution, through his success in a competitive examination. He went as far as the junior year in college, when he was forced to leave by the overthrow of the reconstruction party. He again applied himself to teaching, in which capacity he served until 1890, when he was appointed inspector in the custom-house. He remained here until 1892, when he was nominated and subsequently elected to Congress.

Throughout his entire career, Mr. Murray has given his personal attention to farming, generally engaging in the active work of sowing and reaping. So faithful has he been that he has succeeded in accumulating a splendid farm of several hundred acres. He sold parcels from his original tract of land, and thus enabled many of his friends to acquire homes.

In addition to all this Mr. Murray did not neglect the mental development of his nature. During the years 1881, 1882, 1883, he attended the State Normal Institute, held at Columbia, South Carolina, under the direction of Prof. H. P. Montgomery, and made noticeable progress in the practical arts of teaching. He has prepared a number of papers on teaching, which give evidence of originality of method and familiarity with detail.

In politics he has been county chairman of Sumter county, and chairman of the Republican State convention. In his contest for the Congressional nomination he was chosen over the veteran politicians, Gen. Robert S. Smalls, Thomas E. Miller and E. M. Brayton.

Mr. Murray has also displayed some capacity as an inventor and has applied for a caveat on a Combined Agricultural machine, in which he has combined about twelve different machines by a system of attachments in sewing machines. The machine itself is a tricycle, and can be operated as well when walking. Any number of plows, from one to twenty seven can be operated by this machine, which also has the power to gauge rows and beds, knots or stalks, distribute fertilizers, plant any kind of grain in hills, broadcast small grain, plant and chop cotton, and cultivate any kind of crop. It cuts, drops, piles and bundles small grain. Mr. Murray hopes to secure a patent on his invention when he shall have completed his experiments with it.

In physique Mr. Murray is a striking figure. About six feet in height, he is well proportioned and straight as a South Carolina palmetto. In complexion he is black and has an open, frank countenance, a deep voice of great volume and an energy and power of speech in debate that has earned for him the sobriquet, "The Bold Black Eagle of Sumter."

Mr. Murray is very active already in the Congressional harness, and one day last week he walked up to the White House and made a speech to President Cleveland, in which he said:

"The inauguration of a President of your political faith has always been regarded by the great mass of colored people throughout the South with alarming apprehension, and you now have an opportunity to perform an act of patriotism whose far-reaching influence and effect would stand next the great emancipation proclamation, should you utilize the occasion to forge upon us the conviction that the change of administration from Republican to Democratic rule, does not mean special harm to us. Such conviction would crush forever the present formation of political parties in the South, wipe out in great measure political fraud and murder and cause the reorganization of parties in the wake of principle and not race. As political office is the highest insignia of citizenship, intelligent black men seek it more as a shield of protection than for the greed of emolument, for very many interpret the denial of office to them to mean that they are less than other classes of citizens and may be maltreated and outraged with impunity, just as last night crave, prejudice dictate or selfish greed demand."
—American.

The Southern Governors in their social council at Richmond, Va., recently refused to receive a delegation of representative Afro-Americans who had a reasonable petition to present in behalf of their people. Next to lynch law this action of the Chief Magistrates of the South is possibly the best reason that can be given why foreigners who are weekly coming to this country by the thousands do not go South.

We need not go far to seek the reason for this avoidance of the South, by the best quality of immigrants. The poor whites of the South are a non-progressive, intolerant, and semi-barbarous people; they have some rude virtues, but they are so clannish that they make life a burden to the stranger that settles within their gates. Good schools and workshops are comparatively scarce; Judge Lynch is the highest court of appeals; there is no toleration for differences of political opinion. The shot-guns and the pistols are resorted to on slight provocation. The contrast between the non-progressive and lawless civilization of the South and the progressive and prosperous States of the North is so great that Northern capital and foreign immigration do not seek an abiding place at the South.
—The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.

FRESH FROM AFRICA.

LUKUNGU MISSION, A. B. M. UNION,
Congo Independent State,
February 27, 1893.

Rev. Wm. Alexander,

Dear Brother:—Please accept my very best wishes for the papers which were sent to me. I think Mrs. Timbers sent them, but as editor of the valuable little sheet, the AFRO-AMERICAN, I thank you.

I sent an account of my voyage to Mrs. Timbers and hope you have heard of my safe arrival at Matadi. Matadi is situated at the head of navigation on the Lower Congo. Our party remained down country three weeks sight-seeing, resting and waiting for carriers. Before leaving, for our station "up country" we visited Tundua and Mpalabala. The former is a station just above the "Devil's Cauldron" of the river and a half hour's row from Matadi. The missionaries have a school, conduct services and seem to be building up the cause there. One thing I noticed there seemed to be such Christian love existing between the natives and the missionaries. We took the train to Mpalabala on the 20th of January and enjoyed a part of the trip, but at some points where the track runs on the edge of the river bank it was too exciting to be enjoyable. For two or three miles we were on the bank of the Congo looking down upon the mighty waters from fifty to seventy-five feet below us. Then turning we leave the Congo to the right of us and follow the Mpozi whose banks are still higher. The road is laid so near the margin that upon looking down you cannot see the water. The Mpozi is an arm of the treacher Congo and just where they meet stands a little island. On the island is a large rock with a tree rising from its summit. This, with the sweeping waters of both streams, form a most beautiful scene. There is a very short bend in the road, between two towering rocks. Beneath the bridge runs a clear stream from which the natives carry their water. This place is known as the Leopard Ravine. Farther up the road is a native town Matadi Mapemb, which name means "white stones." The Belgians at this station heard of our coming and had a nice dinner ready for us. The dinner consisted of chicken, rice and some of the native food. The native food is so wholesome when prepared by the missionaries that I prefer it to our own. After spending three days pleasantly we returned to Matadi, thanking the Lord that we returned without any accident. Every one says that the Congo railway is one of the greatest pieces of engineering he ever saw. I fear that many lives shall be lost by means of the sudden curves.

January 27th we engaged carriers and started for Lukunga. A station two hundred and twenty miles from the mouth of the Congo. For the first time after leaving home I was feeling quite unwell and dreaded getting into my hammock. But after we had gone a mile I felt quite at home. Hammocks vary in length—mine is about two and a half yards long. It is made of thick tenting cloth. This swung to a pole a few feet longer formed my coach for a journey of one hundred and ten miles. Our first stop was at the Mpozi river which we crossed in canoes. Leaving there we went to Mpalabala, spent the night with Mr. Cadmen, the missionary in charge, and left bright and early the next day. The Congo valley is full of beauties; first of all, the mountainous hills are very attractive, but not as much so as the tree-covered valley which run between them. The third day we camped at a place known by the name of "A Hundred Thieves." There are one hundred valleys at this place which were once owned by a hundred war like chiefs. This accounts for the name. Be-

tween two of these great hills lies a valley covered with tall trees and the growth form a perfect heart. If you could look down into this valley you would think that it was looked after by the people every day, but not so, the hand of God planted the trees there and they grow at his bidding. Every traveller on the Congo notices this beauty of nature and praises God with new convictions of his might.

We crossed a number of rivers, the Luala, Kwilu, Luvu, Lunionzo. Crossing the Lunionzo we were strapped tight to our hammock poles while the carriers were eating all of these new modes of locomotion.

We also passed many markets—Africa is a great place for markets. The people sell Guavas, palm wine, palm nuts, kwanga (native bread), salads, ready for use, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, peas, bananas, mangoes, plantains, yams and many other articles.

We arrived at Lukunga February 4th and were glad to put aside the hammocks. We came up country between the fall and winter rainy season, consequently had but one rain on the way. That came up very suddenly the first Sabbath night of our journey. It was about ten o'clock when we heard the first peal of thunder and saw the lightning playing in the angry heavens. We were in our water proof tent and could look out upon the storm laughingly, Christ being within. In a short time after the thunder the rain came down in torrents and we had to put our satchels and shawl straps and the table up. Feeling perfectly safe we then went to bed. After service and breakfast were over the next day we set out for another day's journey. I think I enjoyed most of all the cooking. It reminded me of our picnics at home. Mrs. Clark and I took this by turns. We cooked rice and fowls for dinner, but for breakfast and tea had canned meats. So much for the journey. As we came into the station the children were just coming home from school and if you can imagine one hundred happy little faces looking up into mine as they gave me their hand you have the situation. All of them tried to call my name but got no nearer to it than Garliner. There are one hundred and fifty pupils in our town school, while we have twenty-five district schools with native teachers.

Lukunga is one of the most advanced mission stations on the Congo. The large church will be completed in a few weeks. There are three hundred members and a number of native preachers. The first time I went to church I could scarcely realize the fact that I was in the "dark continent." Let us call it the brightening continent after this. In the Sabbath school are one hundred scholars. At present there are four teachers. Miss Howard, two native boys and I. You may ask how I manage to teach. In Scotland Mrs. Clark had all of her Ki-Kongo books and gave me the use of them. I studied two hours each day on my voyage and the day we arrived at Lukunga I knew eight hundred words. And the fourth day after my arrival took my classes in the school room. Mr. Hoete, the missionary in charge, has a large class in French. I have one in English, two in Ki-Kongo. Mr. Clark has charge of the work here this month as Miss Gordon and Mr. Hoete are down the country for a rest. There are four ladies at work here—five if I may be counted. Mrs. Clafin, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Howard.

The Clarks are to go to Lake Mantumbu. We shall hate to part with such valuable friends. God is leading me on cheerfully and happily. I was never happier in my life than I am at present. How sweet to me it is to think of my obedience to the

great command. Obedience is heaven some writer says and now I quite agree with him. I am well and happy and working to hasten the King's return. Salute all of the sisters and brothers and friends. Pray for us and remember we shall remember you all. Until we meet I shall be yours watchingly.

B. E. GARDNER.

BEST WAY TO GET RID OF RATS.

The best way to get rid of rats and mice is not to poison them, but to make them thoroughly tired of the locality and so induce them to leave. They are generally fond of eating poison, even when it is offered for their benefit in the most seductive fashion, but they are not so particular about tartar emetic. When a little of this is mixed with any favorite food they will eat as greedily as though the physic were not there, but in two or three hours there will be the most discouraged lot of rats about the place that anybody ever saw. The tartar will not kill them, it only makes them dently sick. If you put your ear to their holes you can hear them trying to vomit, sometimes they will crawl out and walk about like a seasick man, so ill that they do not seem to care what becomes of them. But it disgusts them with the whole vicinity, and as soon as they are able to travel they march off and you see them no more.—New York News.

A CHANGE OF AIR IN A SICK ROOM.

A clever doctor has just completed a wonderful invention, whereby a change of air desirable for any patient may be brought direct to the sick room. Bottled ozone, condensed Alpine air, or thinned tropical summers; these are the possibilities the discovery appears to open up. The poor patient whose means do not reach the sum necessary for the physician's prescribed change of air will perhaps, before long, take half an hour's inhalation four times a day before meals, or the overworked business man, unable to leave town for a holiday, may take his fresh air into the city with him every day. However, the invention does not go so far just at present. What can be accomplished is the impregnation of a sick room with the fragrance of pine forests, the health restoring perfume which delicate persons are sent to Switzerland to breathe.—New York Times.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. John M. Johnson

Invites the attention of his many friends and patrons to the fact that he is still inserting those beautiful sets of TEETH at very reasonable rates and a good fit guaranteed. Also old plates mended in shortest notice. Teeth cleaned, nerves treated and filling put in gold, silver and cement to suit the color of teeth. Also extracted with the great care. At 1004 Druid Hill Ave.

HELPING HAND SOCIETY.

Organized in 1875, for the mutual benefit of the members. Three grades of membership. Persons of good moral character can become members of First grade by paying \$3.00 and in case of sickness receive \$3.00 a week, and at death \$30.00. Second grade, \$2 admission, and in sickness \$2.00 per week, and \$20.00 at death. Third grade, \$1.00 to become a member, \$1.00 a week in sickness, and \$10.00 at death. Children under twelve years can join First grade for \$1.50 and the Second for 75 cts., and receive half the benefits. Monthly dues for grown persons:

First Grade	40 cents.
Second "	30 "
Third "	25 "
For Children:	
First "	30 "
Second "	15 "

HENRY TINSLEY, President.

HOW TO SECURE EQUAL RIGHTS

TO THE FRIENDS OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

Whereas, The 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus is soon to be celebrated in Chicago by the World's Columbian Exposition.

Whereas, The absence of colored citizens from participating therein will be construed to their disadvantage by the representatives of the civilized world there assembled.

Therefore, the undersigned, in obedience to a request that we take under consideration the matter of setting ourselves right before the world, recommend:

1st. That a carefully prepared pamphlet, setting forth the past and present condition of our people and their relation to American civilization, be printed in English, French, German and Spanish.

2nd. That this pamphlet be distributed free during all the months of the World's Columbian exposition.

For this purpose, liberal contributions are solicited from all who approve the objects herein set forth.

As no one has been authorized to hold this money or appointed to do this printing, we ask the race newspapers, that approve the plan, to name both. We also ask these month-pieces of the race to keep this address standing in their columns and open a subscription list for the same. This money, until the people otherwise decree, will be forwarded to Frederick Douglass, Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C., until May 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

IDA B. WELLS.

THE Afro-American

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The Afro-American Publishing Company,

OF BALTIMORE.

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Subscribers failing to get their paper promptly will please inform the Agent who will give the matter prompt attention.

Subscriptions,

One year, one dollar. Six months, sixty cents. Three months, thirty cents. One month, ten cents.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The paper is highly recommended by our pastors, lawyers, and leading Afro-Americans generally.

Send in your subscription.

BRILLIANT WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Lillie L. Moore to Mr. Ernest Taylor, of New York, at the residence of the bride's, Wednesday 19th instant, was the most brilliant wedding that has occurred in the Monumental City for a long time. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers and plants. While Miss Washington, of Newport, R. I., played the wedding march, the bride, preceded by six ushers, entered the parlors on the arm of her step-father, Mr. Henry Kane, meeting Mr. Taylor beneath a bell of roses, where Rev. Dr. Weaver tied the matrimonial knot. The bride wore a white cotelle silk, trimmed with point a La Plaque lace, cut V neck, and carrying a bouquet of roses. Miss Emma Jones, the bridesmaid, was charmingly attired in fawn cotelle silk, cut V neck, carrying a fan of natural roses. Misses Tenie Jones and Bedie Bradford were the maids of honor and Mr. Thomas Parker, of New York, the best man. The ushers were: Dr. James Credit, Messrs. Wm. Jones, James T. Bradford, Jr., H. Grafton Boone, Columbus Rodman and Monroe Burgess. The presents were numerous and elaborate many of which were left in New York. A marble clock and ornament from the ushers; silver butter dish, the gift of Dr. Harris; silver water pitcher from the groom's family; dozen tea spoons, Miss A. Silner, of Washington; dozen talles, Mrs. Sanford, of Philadelphia; silver punch spoon from Mrs. Myers; dozen tea falles from Mrs. Matthews, of Newport; diamond ear rings from the groom and a pair of silver statues from Mrs. F. Washington, of New York. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Smith, Misses Mattie Taylor, Louise Taylor, Mrs. Clara Jones, Mrs. A. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. B. Simms, Mrs. Sanford, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, of New York; Mrs. Eugene Silence and Mrs. A. Thomas, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Watty, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fernandez; Mr. and Mrs. James, Dr. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Glamison; Mrs. Bishop Wayman; Misses Bessie Simms, Carrie and Henrietta Cook, Mamie Chambers, Adda and Mollie Trusty, Sallie Wescott, Julia Chapman, Fannie Williams; Messrs. Wm. Grego, Charles W. Anderson and Thomas Rurrell, of New York; Harry S. Cummings, George Siddons, Wesley Robinson, Leow Chambers, J. T. Bradford, and many others. The reception was from 7 to 10, after which a bridal supper, the party than leaving on the midnight train for New York, which place will be the brides future home.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Richardson to Miss Georgania Wilson took place at 1352 Whatcoat street, at the residence of the bride's mother, April 20th inst., at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Alexander. The bride wore Lavander silk with veil. Miss Maud Ray was the bridesmaid Mr. Richard Richardson was best man. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Brooks, the Misses Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Kelson, Miss Ida Johnson, Mrs. Lake; Messrs. F. A. Gaines, James E. Johnson, G. W. Reed, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Tilghman and many others. The happy couple will reside on N. Wolf street.

RECEPTION.

Mr. Editor of the Afro-American.
Miss Eliza Forester, on Monday evening, April 24th, gave a brilliant reception in honor of the Young Men's Progressive Literary Club, of Northwest Baltimore, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Skinner, 1215 Division Street. The evening was spent in the delivery of toasts and solos,

after which the guests were bountifully served with refreshments. The president, C. J. Boone, Esq., delivered a toast to the hostess. Mr. J. H. Lias, of Staunton, Va., subject: "The Ladies." Mr. Alfred C. Hughes, of Annapolis, the Y. M. P. L. Club. Mr. Thomas Croxton, of Virginia, the Negro. Mr. Thomas Milton, of Virginia, Our Government. Mr. T. Parker, of Wilmington, Del., the Present Age. S. S. Jolly, Doctors of America. F. L. Sperlin, of South America, "America." Others present were: Mrs. John Skinner; Misses E. Forester, R. Carter, M. Hall, S. Boston, M. Demby, A. Williams, A. Page, A. Matthews, S. Henderson; Messrs. H. D. Chrimes, J. T. Gipson, C. Green, J. Medley, J. T. Green, John Davis, John Skinner, master P. Skinner, Prof. Steward, pianist; Prof. James, violinist, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kane, of Centre street, on Sunday evening gave a most enjoyable tea in honor of their guests, Mrs. Thomas and Miss Annie Silence, of Washington. Among those seated at the table were: Mr. and Mrs. B. Simms, Mrs. Lloyd Toomey, Miss Bessie Simms, Mrs. Aggie Bradford, Dr. James Credit, Messrs. H. Grafton Brown, James Bradford, Jr., Wm. Jones, Columbus Rodman.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The Emmanuel Baptist Church, Calhoun street, near Mosher, Union meeting services all day, 11 a. m., 3 p. m., 8 p. m. Will have strange ministers all day.

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