

WHO...

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THE FIRST CASE

Under an Old Law... White Woman May Have to Serve... a Term in the 'Pen' for Loving... 'Not Wisely but too Well.'—Her... Colored Man.

Daughter of a pretty young woman... twenty-three, to have John F. Keller... a colored man, with whom she has... been living, arrested for ill-treatment... in her own arrest last Tuesday...

Justice Grauman held her in \$1,000... bail, which she could not furnish... the baby, a blue-eyed girl, with... features singularly like her mother's...

Justice Grauman asked the woman... her name. 'Bertha McKinley Keller,'... she replied. The justice in... formed her that the innocent... of it all was the fact that her... husband had been separated from... her child at the first opportunity...

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WILMINGTON

Special to the Afro-American. Wilmington, March 23.—The Rev. J. M. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is visiting in the city for a few days.

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Colored Road Supervisors in Calvert

The republicans now in control of the board of road commissioners of Calvert county have elected B. Augustus Southard, president, four colored supervisors—one in each of the three districts of the county—there were a great many candidates, white and colored. The appointments were as follows: First district, John W. Brown colored; second district, Joseph J. Rawlings, white; third district, James R. Young, colored.

A little colored girl was badly burned yesterday on Castle Street, near Seventh.

A number of church members have been getting some bad examples here lately. Some of them need to learn the Ten Commandments again.

Rev. Boppe's sermon on Sunday morning was considered by some of his hearers as excellent. We always expect to hear something good from him.

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Colored Contributions

Easton, March 23.—The annual session of the Delaware Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Easton, at the home of Rev. J. M. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church, on Wednesday afternoon. The conference was held in the afternoon and closed on Thursday morning. Several distinguished visitors addressed the conference.

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CHURCH NOTES

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PROSBURG NOTES

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OWINGS' MILLS NOTES

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Office of the  
 Department  
 PATERSON AVE.  
 RATES  
 ADVANCE

All articles sent to this office for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address in full, and otherwise such articles will be treated as anonymous.

Prophesies and other leading notices will be placed in the same at the office of the publisher on the day of publication in the week.

Correspondents will please have all communications in this office by noon on Wednesdays.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

All communications in reference to this office should be addressed to the Afro-American, 1201 Patterson Ave., Baltimore, Md. Money Orders, checks, drafts, etc., should be made payable to J. H. Murphy, publisher.

Live, active agents and correspondents wanted in every county and town in Maryland. Good terms to the right sort of people.

We are glad to welcome to our exchange list the Chicago Conservator, Ida Wells-Barnett, editor, 11th Ave., Columbus, W. Va. Editor;

more inmates will be arrested when they are arrested and Scholfield and Scholfield will be arrested and a "fourth" mob will lynch him, because he looks like either Pully or Scholfield, and that will end the matter.

The great white people in reference to colored people's doings are simply amazing, almost any old fellow goes down with a gulp. A common Negroes will get up and meet and to the white papers immediately give them a prominence entirely out of proportion to their merits, with the result that some good work advocated by the better class of our citizens is entirely overshadowed, because the participants are frequently not in a position to catch the ear of the public or have their doings chronicled in the press. Discrimination in the line will prove of lasting value to the race.

It is stated, and we sincerely trust, that President McKinley has adopted the policy of going slowly. He does not seem to have the opportunity to scrutinize candidates closely; to satisfy himself as to the fitness of the candidates for appointment, and to treat the appointments in a leisurely manner, with no disposition to withhold proper appointments, but with the intention of avoiding as far as possible all criticism that might be met by careful consideration of each case in advance or in the future. Of course this bit of information will not be at all pleasing to the "boys" who want office and the "straight" men. Many there are who are doubtless ready to be appointed if there be not a few who are candidates who will not be able to stand a scrutiny, not to mention the fact that the President's administration does not exist in a vacuum, but is subject to the same criticisms and attacks as any other administration.

It is stated that the President's administration does not exist in a vacuum, but is subject to the same criticisms and attacks as any other administration.

But until the ordinary laborer and workman has provided himself with a comfortable home of his own he need not give any serious thought to enterprises of doubtful expediency, however good their aim may be. When a poor hard-working man has managed to lay by twenty-five or fifty dollars, he can with such an amount make a cash payment on a neat little home, and then finish paying for it in about seven years, with about the same amount of money, monthly, as he already pays for rent. Upon the whole, this is about the safest and surest investment or saving he can make. There ought to be, upon the part of many who rent their homes, an increasing disposition to own the house in which they live, and all this can be done with a very little, if any additional, cost to what they are now necessarily sustaining in the shape of rent.

**GOVERNOR LOWNDES AND HIS COLORED BROTHERS.**

It is believed in political circles that our Governor would like very much to succeed the Hon. A. I. Gorman as Senator from the State of Maryland. In fact it has been positively stated by those who seem to be in a position of knowing the Governor's mind along that line. The Governor has not seen fit to deny it. Governor Lowndes is an excellent gentleman, of much ability, snave and inviting in disposition, and possessing many qualities which would enable him to gracefully adorn with true Senatorial dignity such an exalted position. In theory, he has been one of the best friends the race has. His speeches and public utterances have unusually had the right ring, and some of them have been most respectful respecting the rights and interests of his Afro-American people. It is because of such a record that his practical demonstration in the treatment of his colored citizen are so much the more conspicuous. We cannot persuade ourselves into believing that our governor has a bad heart, and that he is playing the part of a full-fledged political hypocrite, and yet we cannot account for the remarkable incongruity and inconsistency of his political theories of civil and equal rights with the manner he has rigorously applied the same. If then Governor Lowndes is not a hypocrite it is hardly possible for him to clear himself of being a coward with respect to the application of the principles of citizenship towards Afro-Americans.

A few weeks preceding his nomination for the office of Governor by the Republican party the heart of the people, especially of the colored people, was with Mr. William T. Malster. Somehow the mass of colored people felt that Mr. Malster was their friend, and that they could trust him to do the fair thing by them. They had good reason to suspect Mr. Lowndes on account of his vote and attitude many years ago, in Congress on the Civil Rights question. They were afraid of him. But many of his colored friends who had confidence in him labored hard and long in his behalf, and finally secured delegations for him which resulted in his nomination. Then the campaign began. In his speeches and addresses Mr. Lowndes used plain and direct language which could not be misunderstood. He practically pledged himself to know no such thing as color in his dealings with the citizens of Maryland. How far he has kept his promises is not necessary to say, inasmuch as Mr. Lowndes' administration thus far has been conspicuous for its absolute and unqualified ignoring of the colored people.

Mr. Hunt, his democratic competitor, who received the united opposition of the colored voters of Maryland had been elected, he would hardly have more effectively nullified the function of setting low on the colored voter than the present Governor. Lloyd Lowndes is not capable of all

gentle people Negroes in positions of honor and the supreme abandonment that color has agency and intelligence.

The people of the County are about the same. The steps they are taking are the right ones, and if persisted in will bring good results. It is a shame, when you think the matter over in a calm, cool dispassionate manner, that in Dorchester county, where there are over two thousand colored voters, not one of them have received an appointment, while out of eight hundred white republican voters in the same county, one hundred of them have received recognition at the hands of the party. It is not only shameful, but downright provoking, and almost enough to put every colored man in that county at variance with the party leaders. We are glad to know, however, that they are willing to stand by the party, and equally willing and determined to stand by their rights and see that they are maintained.

Nothing can be done without organization, and it is the duty of every man who has a spark of manhood left in his bosom to join hands with every other man and help to loosen the grip of those who are attempting to stifle every vestige of manhood there is in us. We want a voice in the councils of the party, and we want recognition of our manhood by appointment to office, nothing less will satisfy us.

Has the Citizens Committee One Hundred gone to sleep, do they think their work was finished with the Samaritan Temple mass meeting?

The great prize fight being over the rooster will please put his lungs in order so as to shout for his favorite Base Ball team.

Spring is here and the sound of the target stick will soon be heard in the air.

**THE NEW FARMER SENATOR.**

Henry Heitfeld, Idaho's Junior Representative in the Upper House.



Henry Heitfeld, the new United States Senator from Idaho, who has replaced Senator Dubois, is one of the most interesting figures in the Upper House. He is a plain, blunt man, farm bred, with a rough and ready experience in life and a snug little fortune of \$25,000 or \$40,000 wrong by hard work with his hands from an unwilling soil. He is not a tall, thin, and white as a sheet, but a man of substance, never fails to impress his hearers. The Senator is a native of St. Louis and is only thirty-eight years old. His parents were thirty-eight years old. His parents were poor, and young Heitfeld after trial studies in the grammar schools of St. Louis, started out West. He went to Kansas and to Washington, and finally to Idaho. He tramped through the new country looking for work and a finding it as farm boy, laborer, stonemason and other occupations, until he at last settled down as an agriculturist. Then, by incessant labor, he built up his little fortune.

**TRIED TO MURDER A FAMILY.**

Shot Wife, Her Mother, Father and Sister, and Three Children.

It is a common saying that the biggest guns are in the rear, keeping a steady aim at the rear, tramp, tramp of the infantry. They are no legends at any time and deep indeed must be the mire and high the barricade which they cannot walk through or demolish. In one respect the elephant in artillery is like Napoleon—he never knows defeat.

The officers and men of the Indian army have for years been working with the idea of making the elephant more and more useful. At first the big beast was used on the fortifications, for hauling timber, and all kinds of tasks for which great strength, absolute obedience and docility were required. The elephant is not a particularly intelligent beast, and therefore his progress has been slow along the lines laid down by the disciples of Mars. Now he knows as well what to do as the best posted artilleryman and will bring his gun to the regimental front with as much precision as the very best marksman who wields the sword could desire.

The particular use to which the elephant is put in the artillery line in India, is as a beast of draught for the heavy batteries and for the guns of the siege train. These instruments of war are tremendous in size and exceedingly heavy. Until the regime of the elephant, it had been the custom to have them drawn by lines of bullocks. There was, however, no end of trouble with these beasts. They were hard to control and so many of them were required that they proved a good deal of a nuisance. So it is that the British artilleryman rejoices at the substitution of the elephant for the bullock. One elephant will draw without effort a piece of artillery which a long line of bullocks would have difficulty in moving at all.

Every one of these heavy batteries which the elephant moves from place to place consists of four 40-pounders and two 6 and 3-inch howitzers. While one elephant can draw, if necessary, a single piece of artillery, in order not to strain him at all they are sometimes paired or driven tandem. For instance, in such a battery as the one just described, twelve elephants are utilized. There are not all employed in drawing the artillery at the same time, for it is well not to work an elephant too hard, because if that is done, he is apt to become stubborn, despite his usual tractability. For this reason the elephants are given kindly usage and under those circumstances do all that is asked of them.

The elephant battery, or rather the ammunition wagon and baggage. Owing to the fact that the supply of properly trained elephants is limited, bullocks are still utilized as the beasts of draught for the battery accompaniments. The fact that 202 bullocks are required to draw the ammunition and baggage forms a striking contrast between their powers and those of the elephants, for the gross weight of the ammunition and the baggage is infinitely less than that of the artillery itself.

The British artillerymen do not attempt to manage the big beasts that draw the guns. To accomplish this task, there is employed a staff of twelve mahouts, with twelve assistants, the latter being under the command of an official known as jemadar, or Captain. All are natives of India. Then, besides the elephant company, as it is called, there are six and 381 drivers, who care for the bullocks. Therefore, it can be seen that a battery of artillery in India amounts to something. In fact, it is a little army in itself, for every one of the natives employed is supposed to be competent and ready to fight if necessary.

Whenever it happens that the battery is to be transported a great distance, the railroad is used as an aid, if it can possibly be made available. In such cases, it is necessary, of course, to transport the elephants by rail, and special cars have been made for the purpose. These cars are in appearance like the ordinary coal car on an American railroad, the sides being about one-half the height of a box car. At one end of the car is a small house in appearance, with one window and one door. In this little house sits the mahout, or attendant of the elephant, who sees that during the journey he does not become frightened, and has no opportunity of injuring himself. Over the rest of the car is a framework. There are three steel posts at each side. Running lengthwise and attached to these are two sections of steel of about the size of the ordinary pine board. At the end, blocking up an opportunity of egress, are two small steel beams of the size of the scantling. From the highest of these sections of steel to a height which carries it just clear of the elephant. Spanning from the top of these small pieces of steel in the form of the letter V is another steel section, and the whole prevents the elephant from rising or sitting down. He must either lie down or, if he stands up, stand up straight. Straight across the car and attached to the lower section of steel on the sides is a big beam that keeps the elephant from

loose manner, to be blown about the streets, and it is carried in bags, the standard sawdust bag being of the capacity of a sugar barrel. The driver takes a bag and empties it into a barrel or leaves a full bag and takes an empty one.

Sawdust is used for packing some kinds of bottled goods, as ink, cologne and mustard; it is used to some extent for packing eggs for retail delivery; it is used for some polishing purposes, and in some other ways; and the aggregate quantity sold for these purposes is considerable; but the great use of sawdust is in sweeping floors. For this purpose great quantities are sold, and much also is sold to be scattered upon floors, where it is left to lie, as, for example, in butcher shops and fish stores. Used in sweeping, the sawdust is slightly dampened before it is spread, so that it absorbs the dust and dirt, and is then swept up, the dust with it, as the old phrase goes, "without raising a dust." In butcher shops and grocery stores and other places where it is left on the floor it is renewed as often as may be necessary, perhaps twice a week.

For sweeping purposes sawdust is used in a great many places, including all sorts of stores, both great and small. Some of the great business establishments of the city use fifteen barrels each week; so that a single establishment might use for sweeping purposes 700 or 800 barrels annually. Sawdust is sold usually at twenty-five cents or twenty cents a single barrel, or three barrels for fifty cents. The average expense item in the great establishments may amount to \$30 to \$75 a year.—New York Sun.

**England's Most Generous Genius.**

Through his father John Ruskin fell heir to nearly \$1,000,000, to which must be added the income of his writings. But this man counted his treasures as a trust fund, held in the interests of suffering merit or youth's promising talent. That he was on the London committee for the victimizing of Paris in 1871 proves that his benevolence was as well known as Peabody's or Lady Burdett-Goutts's. Taking himself first with a tenth, then half, he finally gave his entire income.

If he needed botanical and art works for his studies he crippled himself rather than refuse his last spare twenty guineas to the widow of a dead artist. If for his own sake and art's sake he wanted to take a trip to Switzerland, he would forego it that he might contribute \$100 to the Crankshaw memorial. If there would not encourage the study of art in schools he would buy ten water-color drawings of William Hunt, paying for each \$75, and give them to the public schools of London. In one of his letters to a friend he said: "I have done and was doing with my money in carrying on his St. George's Guild and his plans for rent relief."

Up to 1877 he had given away all his fortune save \$250,000. But in view of the needs of his workingmen's clubs, this amount seemed much too large for his personal wants. He therefore determined to distribute all save \$12,000 worth of console, the interest of which would bring him some \$300. Upon the interest he now lives, the income of his books being distributed among his servants, his old pen-pals and his various plans for social reform.—Home Journal.

**Sleeping in Greece.**

In Greece the hotels of the interior follow one general type—the Italian. There is no common sitting room. Why should there be? There is no office, but that does not seem to interfere with the presentation of bills. The ground floor is given up to a cafe or restaurant, if the innkeeper goes into that line of business. Very often, however, the master of the Apollo has only rooms to let. The sleeping apartments on the floor above are often approached by an outside stairway, and, as is to be expected in a southern climate, they are scantily furnished. Overfurnishing is a vice anywhere. Under a southern sky it is a crime of which the Greeks are not guilty.

There is usually a mirror, though that tribute of human vanity is sometimes lacking, and, like the Turk, the solitary Turkish towel bears no brother near his throne. The bedstead is invariably of iron. As in primitive United States within my memory, single rooms are rare. Two, three, four, five beds are put in one room, or strung along the corridors. A fastidious person who desires to occupy a room alone has to pay for all the beds therein. In some places special charges are made for sleeping in the daytime, and there is a fixed rate for sleeping on the floor. That a man would wish to be private when he is asleep seems absurd to a race that sleep at any time and in any place, irrespective of onlookers.—Atlantic Monthly.

**Thirty-two Children at Eleven Births.**

A Viennese woman of forty has already presented her husband with thirty-two children at eleven births, according to the Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift. Twenty-six of them are boys and six girls; at the first birth four were born, at the second three, at the third four, at the fourth two, at the fifth three, at the sixth two, at the seventh and eighth three each, at the ninth two, at the tenth and eleventh three each. The mother has presented



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**PROGRAM**

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WONDERFUL  
 Curly Hair Made Straight By  
 OZONIZED OIL  
 This is the only safe preparation in the world for the hair. It is made of the finest oils and is guaranteed to make the hair curly, wavy, or straight, as desired. It is also a perfect skin conditioner and is sold in all drug stores.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER.

Visited by the State of Maryland. Capital by the District of Columbia. At the London Convention.

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