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MILLINERY GOODS

All there is in the department. Trimmed and untrimmed.

Hats and Bonnets. Bonnet Trimmings and all the belongings.

Prices Cut in Two. This is a splendid chance for bargains. The announcement means just what it says.

Clearance Sale. It holds till all are gone. The sale continues till the clearance is made.

NOW! NOW!

L. S. AYRES & CO

CHICKERING PIANOS

We have a fresh lot of NEW CHICKERING PIANOS, which will be sold at special figures to customers desiring that make of instrument.

Prices and Terms lower than any place in the city.

To persons residing out of the city we will take pleasure in sending full descriptions.

D. H. BALWDIN & CO

A NEW BOOK

Story of the Nations, TURKEY. By Stanley Lane Poole. Price, \$1.75.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO

HARRISON

LITHOGRAPHS. Neatly framed, now ready for distribution, at H. LIEBER & CO'S

ART EMPORIUM

82 East Washington St. No stranger should leave the city without one.

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Pleasant fires make happy homes. Good, safe, reliable work done by MURRAY & MOSIER, 80 Massachusetts Avenue.

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BOOKS

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All by the best authors, and just the books for summer reading.

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Washington-Street Pavement.

The Vulcanized Asphalt Paving Company, which was awarded the contract for paving Washington street, will probably begin work to-day. It was the intention to commence the improvement yesterday, but the work was prevented on account of the rain. The company expects to complete the pavement in two months. Before it is put down the street is to be regraded, and the crown, as it now is, will be cut down about two feet. In accordance with the action of the Council, City Engineer F. Carter has given the several natural gas companies notice that if they propose to lay any mains along the street it must be done before the pavement is put down. It is understood that none of the companies will occupy the streets with their mains.

New Policemen.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday morning, H. C. Roeder and A. A. Ash (Democrats), and G. E. Tilden (Republicans), were promoted to be regular patrolmen, and Fred Kurz, Mark A. Brennan and Chas. G. Sorters (Democrats), and L. J. Koeniger, A. T. Mathey and Jesse M. Strait (Republicans), were appointed to act as extra patrolmen, subject to the regular surgeon's examination.

Little Cash, but Plenty of Notes.

The room of Adolph H. Bristauf, in the When Block, was entered by thieves early yesterday morning, and \$50 in cash and notes to the amount of \$1,000 were secured.

New parlor goods at Wm. L. Elder's.

COLORED RACE IN THE SOUTH

Statements That Recall the Condition of That People in Anti-Bellum Days.

The Negro is Still at the Mercy of the Southern Democrat—Social Ostracism of Those Who Befriend Him.

Rev. Dr. Gray, of Chicago, the assistant secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, who has been spending a short time in the city, has views on the condition of the South and is not backward in expressing them. He has been in the educational work in that section of the country for seven years, three years of which time were spent in Little Rock, Ark., as president of a college, and four years as field secretary of the society he now represents. At the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, he was made assistant secretary, a place formerly filled by Dr. J. C. Hartzell, who was at the same time promoted to the secretaryship. He has been thrown into intimate relationship with both leaders in the South, has conversed with their leaders, and believes on the whole that he has a pretty accurate knowledge of the true condition of things as it now exists there. Referring to the impossibility of gaining any correct knowledge of the true situation in the South without something of a stay in that section, he said, yesterday, to a Journal reporter: "Travelers who go from the North into the South do not see things as they are. They merely get a surface view, which often looks satisfactory but rarely penetrates beneath, where all the trouble is. A man so prominent in the Methodist Church as Bishop Vincent, said, after a southern tour, that he could not see but that everything was working along all right. The truth is, he was taken in hand by the bon ton of the South, elaborately and hospitably entertained, treated with such distinguished courtesy on all sides by those men, that he had no opportunity to learn the truth, or accepted their statements as correct and formed his opinions accordingly. No man can form any accurate conception of the situation of the negro in the South who has not been there a stay a while. Senator Sherman and other public men may go through the country and be vigilant in their observations, but it requires time to see things as they are, and to get down below the surface view that some of our Northern people have been led to believe is the correct one."

"In the condition of the negro improving?" the reporter inquired. "It certainly is. There can be no mistake about that fact, but it is being done in the face of tremendous opposition from the people of the South. There seems to be a promising, ineradicable, inborn hatred of the colored race among the Southern people. And when I say this I mean so far as allowing them any privileges or conceding them anything equal rights is concerned. One of the phrases most frequently heard in the South is, 'Oh we like the negro,' but listen always for the qualifying clause—'in his place.' And what does 'in his place' mean—that is in subjection and subservience to the whites. Southern men and women have been taught that the negro is an inferior race, an inferior people, that slaves and serfs, and they resist any other teaching with all their power. They still claim, as they did in ante-bellum days, that to give information to a negro is to put a torch in the hands of a madman, and of course resist, though not so openly now as at first, the progress of our schools and of all educational means in their section of the country. But our progress is making progress in spite of all opposition; but, of course, nothing like they would if we had the assistance of the Southern people. The fact that the negro can and does learn, which the Southern always denied, is an unfortunate thing for his position."

"What is the effect of education and the spread of information among the colored people?" "Its effect so far has been rather to make them discontented. That they have rights and privileges, which have been so long withheld, from them is just now beginning to dawn on their clouded minds. The colored young men and women who go out each year from the schools that have been established for their benefit, go home among their people and tell them the situation, and urge them to go forward into the possession of their rights. Wherever this done the effect has been to irritate the negro more independent and to put him into a frame of mind to offer resistance to the encroachments of the whites. Last year we had 7,000 students in our schools and 2,000 in normal schools. These 2,500 will go out this year to spread the knowledge of their rights that they have gained, and although it is a small number, it is distributed among so large a colored population, they will still do a great work. The effect of education there has been, and will continue to be, to arouse the colored people to the necessity and importance of taking care of themselves, and in my judgment the time is not remote when they will do that thing. There are now decided indications of fact all over the South. The well-informed colored men do not propose to submit much longer to the insults and domineering of the whites, and a new condition will come about down there or there will be trouble."

"Has education bettered the social standing of the negro?" "No, in the least. I believe that race prejudice is stronger in the South to-day than it was thirty years ago. Our teachers are completely ostracized so far as society is concerned. They are an excellent and highly cultured body of men, but they are not allowed to associate with the whites, and they are engaged in the laudable work of instructing and elevating them. The determination of the Southern people to continue the sort of thing we are doing, why the task of raising the negro is one of such difficulty. People who go from the North to the South are soon warned that they must look upon the negro as the Southern people do, or they will lose their social and business standing, and rather than imperil these things many of them do so and associate with the Democratic party white down there, and thereby endorse this treatment of the colored people. The social ostracism in the South is the reason why the national result must be so bad for the negro, self or by the North. The South is determined in its hostility to the colored man, and if left to the people there he will continue as he is to-day, a free slave, if you will allow that expression."

"The public men of the South announce that they accept the results of the war. Do you find them sincere in this?" "They accept the results of the war so far as freeing the slaves is concerned. I think that the Southern people are sincere when they say they would not have the negroes back in bondage if they could. So that you may say they are sincere in the national results of the war. But if you see Jeff Davis, and certain other public manifestations that I have seen and heard, mean anything, I do not think they concern the political principles involved in the struggle. Then, again, the negro is as absolutely their slave to-day as he was then. They are free from providing for him and looking after his physical well-being, but get his services for little or nothing; so I can't see any reason why they should complain over the results. I might give you an incident, or two, to show how they feel. The most popular lecture that can be given in the South, is a lecture on Chancellorsville, or some battle which the confederates won. When I first went South, I took with me some little song books I had used in the North, in which 'America,' 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic,' were printed. Well, the singing of the national airs caused a great hub-bub, and several left the church on account of it. One old fellow said he didn't want to hear 'War songs' sung, and wanted this stopped, so we had to quit."

"Have you looked into the charge that the colored men are deprived of their political rights?" "Oh, yes. The negro, on account of his ignorance, is the victim of all kinds of fraud and deception. I could tell you many ways by which these people are defrauded at the polls. The shot-gun policy has been laid aside, it was booming. They have adopted a better means, and that is to systematically bewilder the colored man, but this cannot much longer resist, the negroes are learning every election, and the time will soon be here when they will take care of themselves. The days of the so-called solid South are numbered—because it rests on the ignorance of the colored man, and he is rapidly becoming enlightened."

"Do you find any of the negroes associating themselves with the Democrats politically?" "No, I have found them all Republicans. Here and there there may be a Democrat, but it is only an exception to the rule. The statement that they vote with the Democrats is not found to be true, except in cases where they are swindled into doing it."

"You think, then, that the charge of the suppression of the negro vote in the South is true?" "Yes, sir, it is. No man of honesty can con-

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An Inquiry for Part of a Report Never Submitted Causes a Lengthy Discussion—Municipal Ordinance Postponed Indefinitely.

The announcement that the Council would last night probably determine the question of public light for the next three years, and also decide whether or not any more street-railway companies should be given charters, was sufficient to bring out the usual number of lobbyists, representing three or four lighting and almost as many street-railway companies. Upon recommendation of the committee to which they had been referred contracts for an unusual number of streets and sidewalk improvements were approved.

The report of the committee recommending the construction of a bridge over the canal at Second, to cost about \$600, caused considerable discussion. Councilman Steinlin, chairman of the building of any more bridges until the city passed through its present financial stress. Councilman Thalman, chairman of the bridges committee, said there should be no more bridges built this year, as the city had already used up every dollar of the estimates for the year. At the close of the year the estimates would be overdrawn several thousand dollars, and he strongly urged that no more ordinances looking to the expenditure of money be introduced. Councilman Pearson said he would vote for the bridge simply because it was in his ward. He knew well that the city should not build another bridge until another street crossing under the finances were in a better condition. The Council had already gone too far, and there was no better time to retrench than now. He would not be a single member of the Council to vote for the bridge. As a result of this talk a bridge not to cost more than \$300 was ordered.

The public-light question came up through Councilman Pearson's motion to amend the ordinance on public light, announcing that that committee did not understand that it was to report then on the bids submitted, and therefore it had no report ready. He said that the committee would have a report at the regular meeting next Monday night. Several members censured the committee for its delay. Councilman Pearson moved that the committee be wanted the Council to understand that the committee had not intended any delay. It wanted to get hold of a report made by the sub-committee that went East to investigate the electric light. That committee had made a report which was never made public, and this committee did not propose to make a report until it could see what was in it.

Councilman Stackmeyer believed a contract should be made at once because the city was throwing away money every day. Councilman Thalman moved that the committee be wanted, which was rigorously opposed by Councilman Smith and others. Councilman Gasper said that all of the report made by the sub-committee had been submitted, except one report. Councilman Thalman said that was the paragraph his committee deputed to see. Councilman McClelland moved as a substitute to Mr. Thalman's motion, that the bid be called from the hands of the committee and set on at once. Councilman Truesler said that the Council thought the committee was not acting in good faith, he wanted the bid taken from its hands. He again referred to the report of the committee that went East, when Councilman Gasper said, "You will never get that report because it was torn up."

Councilman Thalman thought there had been sufficient reference to that report. It simply recommended, as far as he knew, the Thompson-Houston, or the company furnishing the best light, and that the contract be awarded to it. He moved to lay on the table the motion of Councilman McClelland calling the bid from the hands of the committee. The motion prevailed by a vote of 15 to 8, as follows: Yeas—Barns, Cummings, Darnell, Davis, Dunn, Gail, Hicklin, Johnston, Kelley, Marky, Pearson, Thalman, Truesler, Wilson. Nays—Gasper, Long, McClelland, O'Connor, Parkinson, Smith, Stackmeyer.

Councilman Thalman's motion that the committee be granted further time in which to make a report was then adopted by a like vote. The special committee, to which was referred the McNeil street-car ordinance, through Chairman Darnell submitted a brief report, stating that the committee had not considered the ordinance, and asked for indefinite time in which to report. After some discussion, the request of the committee was granted by an almost unanimous vote. Half an hour was then consumed in discussing a resolution offered by Councilman Long equalizing the pay of the bridge men and street laborers employed by the street commissioner. The bridge men, he stated, were receiving \$1.75 per day and the street laborers but \$1.50. Councilman Hicklin opposed the passage of the resolution, and a resolution offering him referring the question to the board of public improvements prevailed.

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A. & W. GASOLINE STOVES

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OF EITHER

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MORTON, THURMAN.

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