THE APPEAL,

A NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

ADAMS BROS. EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

49 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN

Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis.

ST. PAUL OFFICE,
No. 110 Union Blk. 4th & Cedar,
J. Q. ADAMS, Publisher.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE,
Guaranty Loan Bldg. Room 817
HENRY ROBERTS, Manager.

CHICAGO OFFICE,
323-5 Dearborn St., Suite 310,
C. F. ADAMS, Manager.

WASHINGTON OFFICE,
No. 1919 Eleventh St., Northwest
CHAS. E. HALL, Manager.

LOUISVILLE OFFICE,
No. 312 W. Jefferson St. Room 3
W. V. PENN, Manager.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE,
No. 1002 Franklin Avenue.
J. H. HARRISON, Manager.

TERMS, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR $2.00
SINGLE COPY, SIX MONTHS 1.10
SINGLE COPY, THREE MONTHS ..... .60

When subscriptions are by any means allowed to run without prepayment, the terms are 60 cents for each 13 weeks and 5 cents for each odd week, or at the rate of $2.40 per year.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Postage stamps will be received the same as cash for the fractional parts of a dollar. Only one cent and two cent stamps taken.

Silver should never be sent through the mail. It is almost sure to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost; or else it may be stolen. Persons who send silver to us in letters do so at their own risk.

Marriage and death notices 10 lines or less $1. Each additional line 10 cents. Payment strictly in advance, and to be announced at all must come in season to be news.

Advertising rates, 15 cents per agate line, each insertion. There are fourteen agate lines in an inch, and about seven words in an agate line. No single advertisements less than $1. No discount allowed on less than three months contract. Cash must accompany all orders from parties unknown to us. Further particulars on application.

Reading notices 25 cents per line, each insertion. No discounts for time or space. Reading matter is set in brevier type—about six words to the line. All head-lines count double.

The date on the address label shows when subscription expires. Renewals should be made two weeks prior to expiration, so that no paper may be missed, as the paper stops when time is out.

It occasionally happens that papers sent to subscribers are lost or stolen. In case you do not receive any number when due, inform us by postal card at the expiration of five days from that date, and we will cheerfully forward a duplicate of the missing number.

Communications to receive attentions must be newsy, upon important subjects, plainly written only upon one side of the paper; must reach us Tuesdays if possible, anyway not later than Wednesdays, and bear the signature of the author. No manuscript returned, unless stamps are sent for postage.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents.

Soliciting agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms. Sample copies free.

In every letter that you write us never fail to give your full name and address, plainly written, post-office, county and state. Business letters of all kinds must be written on separate sheets from letters containing news or matter for publication. Entered as second class matter at St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE APPEAL wants good reliable agents to canvass for subscribers at points not already covered. Write for our extraordinary inducements. Address,

THE APPEAL,
49 East 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

The wise, just and humane policy of our national administration towards our island possessions and dependencies should awaken the pride and gratification of every loyal American. President McKinley, who is now making a tour of the country, said in a speech at Memphis: "Our past has gone into history. No brighter one adorns the annals of mankind. Our task is for the future. We leave the old century behind us, holding on to its achievements and cherishing its memories, and turn with hope to the new and its opportunities and obligations. These we must meet, men of the south, men of the north, with hope and resolution."

And almost at the same moment, in an address delivered in Boston, Vice President Roosevelt uttered these patriotic and inspiring words: "We must perform our future duties as during the last three years we have performed our duties to Porto Rico and Hawaii. It is almost comic to look back at the jeremiads of those who prophesied untold woe to the nation from the admission of Hawaii. She came in and a ripple was caused by her entrance. In the case of Porto Rico, the problem was more difficult. We took the island of a million inhabitants who had never known what freedom was and have established a representative government there."

HE KNEW.

Parson Arthur Dox—I wonder why we received so many pennies in our Easter collection?

Deacon Hickory Crick—Wall, I s'pose it's 'cause they don't make no smaller coins at the mint.

As there is an almost certainty that Public Printer Palmer will be retired from his position at Washington shortly, on account of his age. THE APPEAL would most heartily indorse the appointment of Congressman Joel P. Heatwole, of Northfield, Minn. We have known him for the past fifteen years and know him to be just the sort of man for the place. Mr. Heatwole is a Republican in politics, was born in Indiana, Aug. 22, 1856, is a printer by trade, and is now serving his third term in Congress. He was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888; secretary of the Minnesota state central committee from 1886 to 1890, and chairman of the same committee from 1890 to 1892; held the position of regent of the Minnesota State University for six years; was president of the Minnesota Editorial Association three terms and mayor of his home city, in 1894 and 1895.

That staunch old Democratic paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, warns Bryan and his followers that expansion is now an established fact and any further opposition to it is only ridiculous. Editor Watterson then advises the Democratic party to reorganize, and adds: We are mighty tired of shooting blank cartridges out of flintlock muskets against an enemy armed with Mauser rifles and occupying all the strong positions upon the field of battle.

McKinley has disappointed the antis again. Only a few months ago he was pictured as a military despot; now he has just issued orders which will reduce the standing army by twenty thousand men. Bryan, Towne, Pettigrew and others who prophesied such dire calamities arising from McKinley's re-election and foresaw the American people groaning beneath the oppression of a huge standing army—well, they aren't saying a word now.

In a personal editorial in his paper, the Commoner, William Jennings Bryan says positively that he will not be a candidate for president again—and then immediately ties a string to his declaration by adding: "If I ever become a candidate again it will be because it seems necessary for the advancement of the principles to which I adhere."

It doesn't require a very great strain of memory to recall how English and other foreign capitalists were buying American bonds and securities a few years ago. But thanks to our limitless natural resources and to our sound financial policy given us by the Republica party, Uncle Sam is now the money lender of the world.

The beauties of the jury system were again exemplified in the case of Callahan, the accused kidnaper in the Cudahy case in Omaha. Look out for more kidnaping now.

A BLACK HERO.

Bravely Meets Death in Order That a Married man May Escape.

Indianapolis, May 12.—William Phelps, of Richmond, Ky., and James Stansbury, Afro-Americans, of this city, were cleaning the inside of an eight-foot upright boiler at the Cerealine mills this afternoon when an employe turned on the steam, thinking the cock was tight.

It leaked, and the scalding steam poured in on the two men. The only exit was up a ladder to a manhole in the top. Both jumped for the ladder. Phelps reached it first, took one step and stopped. He jumped aside and shouted:

"You go, first, Jim, you are married."

Stansbury sprang up the ladder and escaped with slight burns about the face and legs. Though Phelps followed at his heels, his act of heroism cost him his life.

Both men were being cooked when Phelps jumped aside. By the time he had followed Stansbury up the ladder the flesh was dropping from his limbs. He was cooked alive, and with supreme effort dragged his scalded body from the manhole. He lived for two hours in terrible agony, but did not let a groan escape him.

"It was Jim's right to go first," said he, quietly. "He is married." Phelps has been boarding at Stansbury's house.

Bat Caves of Texas.

(Continued From First Page.)

good plant food. In some of these caves the stuff lies from ten to thirty feet deep on the floor. Transportation is the trouble. Texas is the land of magnificent distances, and the railroads are mostly a long way from the caves. To sack and haul the guano a hundred miles or so to the railroad makes profits a minus quantity. Some day the railroads 'll get down in that region and some enterprisin' fellow'll make his pile out of that fertilizer.

"Oh, yes; they've been known about for years. Look on a United States geological survey map of that region and you'll see 'bat caves' marked all about on it. They're no new thing; probably thousands of years old. Judging by the deposits of guano, the bats must have chased mosquitoes there long before the Indians began chippin' flints for spikes to chase buffalo with.

"Some of the caves are vacant now. Thoughtless cowpunchers or like fired 'em to smoke the bats out, just for fun. Tons of fine guano and swarms of bats have been destroyed that way. Smoked out once a cave stays vacant, as the bats don't seem to like the risk of going back again.

"And the daddy long legs! You just oughter see 'em in those caves! They hang in bunches as big as your head, all tangled up together till it looks like they'd never get unraveled again. But just stick a light under a bunch of 'em. Holy smoke! the move they get on 'em!"

It profits a man to possess the confidence of his neighbor.

AT THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

Starboard—What kind of cakes are these, Mrs. Sloggins?
Mrs. Slogins—Flannel cakes.
Starboard—Well, that accounts for their awful shrinkage in size.

WASHINGTON.

THE CITY OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.

A Collection of a Few of the Events Occuring Among the Afro-Americans of the Capital of This Great and Glorious Nation for Our Many Readers.

Mr. Louis Contee and Miss Mary Kinner were married Monday.

* * *

Frederick Thompson, aged fifty-two, was accidentally thrown between two electric cars at Missouri avenue and Sixth street and injured about the head.

* * *

The police of the Second precinct were notified Sunday night of the sudden death of Frances Detter, fifty-six years of age, who died at his home, 454 O street northwest, from a hemorrhage without receiving medical attention.

* * *

Frank Becket went with his sister and relatives to make a call in Georgetown Tuesday night. As a part of the hospitalities Becket was presented with a quart bottle of whisky. He drank it all. Wednesday the physicians at the Emergency hospital said he would recover.

* * *

George W. Boyer, one of the jurors in the case of John Brown, "the emancipator," who was hanged at Harper's Ferry in 1859, has just died at Charlestown, W. Va. But one member of that famous jury now survives—William A. Martin, who lives at Deleplane, Va.

* * *

Officers of the Illinois Republican Association, to serve for the coming year, were elected Saturday night as follows: L. B. Stine, president; E. B. Payne, first vice president; N. N. McCullough, second vice president; R. Stone Jackson, secretary; Ellis Logan, assistant secretary; Lemuel Adams, treasurer; J. B. Mattack, sergeant-at-arms.

* * *

Judge Kimball has requested Sanitary Officer Frank to have William Douglas examined to determine his sanity. Douglas was arrested on a charge of profanity and disorderly conduct, but when arraigned in court, with tears in his eyes, he declared that he was not guilty, but that he was preaching and trying to turn sinners into the straight and narrow path.

* * *

One incident of the Jacksonville fire is worth recording. "Tom Murray, a "be-fo'-de-wah" Afro-American, drives hack No. 88. While other carriage drivers were charging exorbitant prices to carry refugees from the fire, Murray worked valiantly all Friday afternoon and night and all day Saturday, carrying needy people to various places, and would not accept a cent of pay.

* * *

Dr. John W. Hoffman, professor of agriculture in the state industrial college of Florida, is the one noted negro scientist of the world. He has been chosen to membership in the Massachusetts Horticultural society, the Boston Mycological Society, the New York Zoological Society and the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He is also a fellow of the American Geographical Society and of the Royal Microscopical Society of England.

* * *

Fifteen hundred Afro-American Catholics, members of St. Augustine's church, made the jubilee pilgrimage Sunday to the Church of St. Aloysius', near Gonzaga College. They marched all the way from St. Augustine' to St. Aloysius', and made a most impressive appearance. At 4 o'clock they reached the church and were received by the Jesuit Fathers. Then followed marching through the aisles of the church, the regular prayers said at the pilgrimages, and other devotions.

* * *

The War Department has published the reorganization order prescribing the strength of the various branches of the military service upon the basis of a total army of 77,287 men and a staff of 2,783 men, the enlisted strength being 74,504 men.

By the Secretary's order each cavalry regiment will consist of twelve cavalry troops of 85 enlisted men each, making the total strength of the cavalry branch 15,840 men.

The 30 infantry regiments will consist of 12 companies of 104 enlisted men each, making the infantry strength 38,520 enlisted men.

* * *

The financial troubles which stirred up the Afro-American Masons of New England, especially those who took degrees in the Scottish Rites, through the actions of Robert B. Robinson, of Alexandria, Va., who had been deputized to establish consistories in Boston and Worcester, have been settled. It was claimed that Robinson did not account to the Supreme Council in Washington for the fees received for initiations, and he was expelled from the department of Free Masonry. Secretary L. W. Culles, of Washington, went to Boston and secured an indictment against Robinson on charges of embezzlement, larceny and forgery, and on April 25 the Wahington police arrested him. He was taken to Boston, and in the Superior Court pleaded guilty, offered to make restitution, and pay costs. Satisfactory grounds for clemency being presented, the court accepted his plea and the case was placed on file.

* * *

Government jobs, especially those under the civil service, do not seem to be as desirable as they once were. There are now a number of good vacant berths with nobody offering to fill them. It seems that there is much trouble in getting young men to join the clerical force of the government in that much heralded field, "the Philippines." The Civil Service Commission is bewailing the fact that not a single applicant has made his appearance for the post of steamboat boiler inspector at Manila. The salary is $2,250, and though the announcement of the examination to be held May 23 was made two weeks ago, no applications have been received. Closer at home there is trouble. The Commission announces that there are not enough qualified candidates for the office of meat inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Department. These places pay $1,200 and $1,400 with a good opportunity for promotion. The impression seems to be that the salaries paid by the government for skilled work are much below those which the same could command in the open market, and this is understood to be the reason for the lack of applicants for the positions under the civil service.

* * *

The Union League, a local organization of Afro-Americans interested in the advancement of the race, has been making an investigation into the status of the Afro-American population in business and in maintaining organizations. The work has been conducted by Mr. A. F. Hilyer, with the following assistants: Dr. J. G. Clayton, H. J. Davis, G. W. Ellis, A. S. Gray, L. G. Fletcher, Jr., Dr. R. T. Hamilton, L. M. Hershaw, W. L. Houston, Dr. John C. Norwood, Robert Pelham, Jr., Edgar M. Ricks, Edward W. Turner and Dr. Frank J. Webb.

The district was divided into sections and each canvasser assigned to a section. The report was compiled and edited by Mr. Hilyer and published under the auspices of the local Union League in a pamphlet of 174 pages. It is claimed by the compiler that this is the most comprehensive effort on the part of Afro-Americans to study their own condition yet made.

Among the conclusions reached is that "Afro-American people are not disposed to patronize each other in those classes of business in which the whites seriously compete for their trade. It is the almost universal testimony of Afro-Americans in those classes of business in which they must compete with white merchants that, as a rule, the people of their own race shun them, and that their patronage comes almost entirely from the white race."

This, Mr. Hilyer says, is due partly to a lack of confidence which the masses feel for the Afro-American business man, and partly to envy and jealousy, conditions which must be overcome, in a large measure, before the Afro-American can hope to take his proper place in the business world. Yet, with all these drawbacks, he says, a commendable progress has been made in business. The business movement has not yet gained much volume, but is widespread and popular, embracing all sections of the district, over eighty-three different classes of business and all classes of the Afro-American population.

The statistical analysis of the business movement was prepared by Mr. George W. Ellis, a graduate of the Gunton Institute of Economics, New York city. It shows that there are in the District of Columbia 1,302 Afro-American proprietors, of whom only 1,060 furnished sufficient data about their business to enable him to include them in his tabular statements. Of these, seventy-two have been in business less than one year, 258 from one to three years, 139 from three to five years, 217 from five to ten years, 249 from ten to twenty years and 125 more than twenty years, indicating considerable permanence in business. They give employment to 2,880 persons, have $654,761 invested, and do an aggregate annual business of more than one and three-quarter millions of dollars.

Among the more common kinds of business may be mentioned the following: Barber shops, 142; blacksmith shops, 13; boot and shoe repairers, 61; caterers, 15; confectionery and eating places, 56; contractors, 17; dining rooms, 23; dressmakers, 81; dyers and clothes cleaners, 11; cook shops where meals are furnished, 95; expressmen, 128; fish and oyster dealers, 75; grocers, etc., 130; hackmen, 31; hotelkeepers, 14; market stands, 49; pool rooms, 11; saloons, 9. There are fifty-three physicians, twelve trained nurses, twenty-three lawyers and ten dentists.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATON.

No less interesting, as a social study, is the report on the organizations maintained by the Afro-Americans. There are one bank, one building association and four life insurance companies on the plan of small weekly premiums. In addition to these there are over sixty non-secret and fifteen secret orders, whose chief object is to care for the sick and bury the dead. In the year 1900 these societies had a membership in the District alone above 22,000, with accumulated property and cash of $235,000, and expended for benefits and charity over $60,000.

The Afro-Americans own and maintain three cemeteries—one of them, "Harmony," organized in 1825. There are eight charity organizations, the report states, besides those connected with the churches; innumerable pleasure clubs, six literary societies, two of them, the Bethel Society, organized in 1881, and the Second Baptist Lyceum, oragnized in 1886, of national fame; a medical society, a dental society and a society of trained nurses; three musical organizations for the study of classical music, besides the bands, glee clubs and church choirs, many of which have attained high rank; five patriotic, five philanthropic and five trades union organizations. There are ninety-three colored churches, with a membership of 29,000, ninety-six Sunday schools, with an enrollment of nearly 10,000.

"Organization," the report says, "is the core of civilization. Just in proportion as a people show a capacity to combine their resources in organiza- clubs and church choirs, many of which give evidence of a higher civilization. There is no better index to the development and character of a class of people than the number and nature of the organizations which they sustain." According to this test, the report argues, the Afro-Americans of the District have made commendable progress.

"Next to their improvement in morals and education, the Afro-Americans of the district have made the most progress in the acquisition of homes and in home building. According to the census of 1890, the latest available statistics, 25.5 per cent of all the families in Washington owned their homes, while 15 per cent of all the colored families owned theirs. Many of these homes are the centers of refinement and culture. No less than six of them are valued above $10,000 each, and at least two-thirds of them above $3,000 each. Besides the families who own, there are many others who have good homes, surrounded by many of the evidences of comfort and culture in modern home life, books, pictures, newspapers, magazines, pianos, etc. One of the decided evidences of progress of the Afro-American population of Washington is to be seen in the improvement of their home life."

AN AWFUL THREAT.

Tattered Tompkins—Lady, if you don't give me something to eat I'll recommend dis house to all me friends from here to New Orleans.

The Lady Lightning-Rod Struck Again

In a thunderstorm at Sharon, Pa., recently, Mrs. Archibald Rankin received a violent shock from lightning, and, when restored to consciousness, she was subjected to an intolerable sensation of prickly heat, resembling being punctured by the points of a thousand needles. Some years ago Mrs. Rankin was severely shocked by lightning, since which time she has been exceedingly sensative and susceptible to its influences. Even the ordinary currents of magnetism which pervade the earth cause her great distress. She has been styled the "human magnet," on account of her keen susceptibility to all electrical disturbances. For years she has been compelled to sleep in a bed on the legs of which are glass insulators. She also sits in an insulated chair.—Philadelphia Times.

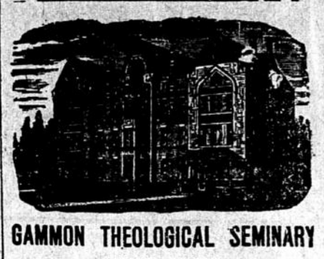
Peculiar Origin of This Name.

The name of the postoffice Half Rock, in Missouri, is not to be accounted for by any peculiarity of the physical features of the place, as might be supposed. It seems that one of the first buildings erected there was a general store, the proprietor of which sold such bad sugar that his customers declared it to be "half rock." The term was in course of time applied to the store itself, and subsequently to the postoffice established at the place. —Kansas City Journal.

The Salvation Army, in England, reports that it has a life assurance premium income of nearly £70,000 a year and 250,000 policies.

The Mouse—Dear me, how fond of exercise that woman must be. I never come into the room that she doesn't commence climbing around on chairs and tables and things.

EDUCATIONAL.



GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

AIMS AND METHODS

The aim of this school is to do practical work in helping men toward success in the ministry. Its course of study is broad and practical; its ideas are high; its work is thorough; its methods are fresh, systematic, clear and simple.

COURSE OF STUDY

The regular course of study occupies three years, and covers the lines of work in the several departments of theological instruction usually pursued in the leading theological seminaries of the country.

EXPENSES AND AID

Tuition and room rent are free. The apartments for students are plainly furnished. Good board can be had for seven dollars per month. Buildings heated by steam.

Aid from loans without interest, and gifts of friends, are granted to deserving students who do their utmost in the line of self-help. No young man with grace, gifts, and energy, need be deprived of the advantages now opened to him in this Seminary. For further particulars address REV. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, D. D., President Atlanta, Ga.

ECKSTEIN NORTON UNIVERSITY

CANE SPRING, BULLITT COUNTY, KY.

"Industrial training will set to motion ten thousand wheels."

REV. WM. J. SIMMONS, D. D., LL. D., Co-founder and first Chancellor.

THE LOCATION.

The Eckstein Norton University is situated at Cane Spring, Ky., twenty-nine miles from Louisville, Ky., in one of the most healthy and quiet settlements in the state—the county being what is known as a prohibition county for many years. The building and grounds are on a lofty hill of rich, rolling land, surrounded on all sides by mountain streams, dashing miniature cataracts, high mountains, peopled with timber of many varied species. In this quiet retreat away from the bustle of city life, free from the unhealthy seductions and allurements of places of vice and unwholesome amusements, one finds study easy, recreation helpful, and the physical powers developed and secured. All this plays no unimportant part in a student's life, and is aptly suited to all who desire to prepare for an active life.

DEPARTMENTS.

Literary, Photography, Crayon Work, Tailoring, Apiaculture, Barber Shop, Sericulture, Cabinet Making, Telegraphy, Cooking, Poultry Raising, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Plain Sewing, Printing, Business College, Dress Making, Work Shops in Woods and Metals, Shorthand and Type Writing, Painting in Oil and Water, Musical Conservatory.

The above departments are under competent professors and instructors—graduates and specialists in the branches they teach. They hail from Oberlin, Howard, State University, Chicago Manual Training School, State Normal School, Rhode Island, and other of our best Institutions.

Our classes and studies are so arranged that students may study what is most desirable, leave off at any stage, recruit their health or finances, and return to complete the course at any future time. The time to finish any course is the least possible, consistent with thorough work in all departments.

TERMS.

Board, room, fuel, tuition and washing, $8.00 per month. Students may enter at any time in the year.

HELP FOR STUDENTS.

Deserving students may have the privilege of extra reduction in proportion to the work they are willing to do. We ask patronage not only on account of our low rate but on account of the very high character of the work done. Our accommodations are first-class and offered alike to both sexes.

Persons en route to Cane Spring, Ky., via Louisville, may find free accommodation at No. 527 Laurel Street, Louisville, Ky.

For catalogues and all business address the President,

REV. C. H. PARRISH, A. M.,
CANE SPRING, KY.

"GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN."

IS THE MOTTO OF

Berea College

BEREA, KY.

Christian, non-sectarian. Three college courses. Music, Academy, Normal, Manual. Tuition free. Incidental fee $4.50 a term. Expenses low. No saloons. 269 white and 217 Afro-American students. Go 1000 miles if need be to GET THE BEST EDUCATION. Address,

PRES. WM. G. FROST, Ph. D., BEREA, KY

SHAW UNIVERSITY

RALEIGH, N. C.

For both sexes. Departments of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Music, Missionary Training, College, College Preparatory, English and Industrial. Year begins October 1st. For catalogues, circulars, and other information address,

PRES. CHAS. S. MESERVE
Raleigh N. C.

Morristown Normal College.

FOUNDED IN 1881.

Fourteen teachers. Elegant and commodious buildings. Climate unsurpassed. Departments: College Preparatory, Normal, English, Music, Shorthand, Typewriting and Industrial Training.

FIFTY DOLLARS IN ADVANCE

will pay for board, room, light, fuel, tuition and incidentals for the entire year. Board $6.00 per month, tuition $2.00 per term. Thorough work done in each department. Send for circular, to the president.

REV. JUDSON S. HILL D. D.,
Morristown, Tenn.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Departments: English, Normal, Preparatory, College, Theological, Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Law, Musical, African Mining School, Industrial. Over forty instructors. Attendance last year 500. Expenses from $9.50 to $15 per school month. For further information and catalogue, address the President, J. Braden, Nashville, Tenn.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY

Admits Men and Women of all Races

WELL EQUIPPED, THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.

Address 5318 St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Defective Page