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AGENTS WANTED: THE APPEAL wants good reliable agents to canvass for subscribers at points not already covered.

THE APPEAL, 49 East 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, evidently intends to find out something about the Louisiana style of electing Congressmen by disfranchising the Afro-American.

amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Born in America, the hell hole of race prejudice, even the genius of Henry O. Tanner, the great Afro-American painter, was not recognized by the people of this country.

Mr. Tanner's most famous painting, "The Raising of Lazarus," was purchased by the French government for 100,000 francs, and hangs in the Galleries of the Luxembourg.

The Southern Caucasians get very angry when an Afro-American editor calls attention to their failings. One gentleman who by the way was a seven-eighths Caucasian was obliged to leave Wilmington, N. C., between dark and dawn in order to preserve his skin even, because he told the truth about Southern conditions.

Caucasian Ella Wheeler Wilcox speaks very plainly about race mixing in a recent article. The Southerners who prate about "social equality" will no doubt be "sore," but they'll not mob Ella for saying: "There are scores of handsome and brilliant men and women belonging to excellent families who are quite unconscious of the source to which their splendid teeth and waving auburn hair could be traced."

The Washington Post pokes fun at Prof. Scarborough, of Wilberforce, calling him a "professional Negro," whatever that is, because he has written a communication which was published in the London Chronicle under the headline "A Terrible Chapter in American History." Prof. Scarborough has not told the half of the outrages perpetrated upon a defenseless race.

John C. Calhoun once said: "Show me a Negro who can conjugate the Greek verb and I'll say slavery is wrong." Scarborough is professor of Greek at Wilberforce and he has probably forgotten more about Greek than Calhoun ever knew.

A suggestion has been made to the effect that Congress authorize the erection of a beautiful building to be known as McKinley Hall, suitable for a meeting place of semi-official gatherings, such as the international maritime conference, the international post-congress, the international geographic congress, which is to meet here in 1904, pan-American conferences and similar bodies.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the protection of colored citizens against lynching in default of state protection. Why not include all citizens. The Afro-American has no desire for special legislation. Let the Government protect every citizen.

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision holding that the Philippine Islands are a part of the United States and that there is no provision in the treaty with Spain that the inhabitants should not become citizens of the United States.

The citizens, or at least a portion of the Caucasian citizens, have offered the Bishops of the Methodist Church South a donation of 245 acres of land and \$1,000 is promised if the Methodist church and the Methodist Church South would utilize conjointly the same for an endowed institution of learning, last night made its report to the conference, accepting the same, but with an amendment that no Negro or person of Negro descent be permitted to enter the school.

This Methodist Church South is supposed to be a church of the God who "made of one blood all nations of the earth." President Roosevelt's first message to Congress is a striking document. The President has many things to say and he—just says them. There is no striving for rhetorical effect, although the message is an excellent composition.

The most notable thing in the message is the scathing denunciation of anarchy. It is evident that the President does not consider the Afro-Americans as a race apart from other Americans. For this the people of the race are grateful. They ask only a man's chance and no favor.

Mrs. Jeanette Robinson Murphy, of New York, has been entertaining Chicago society with what the daily papers call "darky song." The dailies go on to say "The darkies scampered out into the hall for a hove down and a real 'nigger' time they had of it, while the white folks inside were trying their best to keep time with the music." We trust this is not true. No Afro-Americans should allow themselves to be used for such a purpose.

The Charleston Exposition opened this week. One hundred years ago Charleston equaled Boston in population. It was one of our busiest seaports. Deaf to reason it attempted to destroy the Union. The result is a part of history. If Charleston will turn its back to the past, give up its race prejudice, introduce some Northern brains into its business and commerce it will become one of the great cities of the country.

According to the Louisville papers two Afro-American women created a sensation by entering a Caucasian church last Sunday. "In some manner they escaped and avoided the ushers and entered the pew of Andrew Broadbush," who endured the ordeal without flinching. The terrible affair took place in an alleged house of God in America in the twentieth century!

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, says: "I venture that the time will come when the Southern people will rise up and call the fifteenth amendment blessed." The Congressman means well, but he evidently does not understand the Southerner's determination that the Afro-American shall be deprived of all his rights in the South.

White waiters, members of unions in several of the big railroad centers of the country, are preparing to make a general fight on the employment of Afro-American waiters in dining cars. The plan is to unionize every branch of hotel and restaurant labor and admit barkeepers to membership. The whites allege that the Afro-Americans are willing to work for lower wages.

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Justice to the Woman is an appeal to manly nature in behalf of a serious wrong supposed to have been committed by modern civilization, put in the form of a story by Mrs. Ferns MacCullough. The book bears the imprint of A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Life of the Martyr President John G. Frémont. Anecdotes. Edited by Silas G. Pratt. Illustrated. 12mo. cloth. 75 cents net, postage 5 cents additional. This interesting book offers a narrative of Frémont's life, composed of the best stories told by and about the Great Explorer.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. of New York City, have prepared an edition of what they call the "selected works" of the elder Dumas, and have put it forward in handsome style in a new translation, with new illustrations, decorations, notes, and editorial features. The firm has been at work on the edition for several years.

American Political History to the Death of Lincoln. By Viola A. Conkling. 432 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Henry Holt and Co., New York. This is a book of modern history with modern history written in this book. It is a story of a story entertainingly told. It is the story not simply of bloody wars, but a review of the "irresistible upward movement of mankind."

Plantation Songs. A collection of Plantation melodies for My Lady's Banjo and other Negro instruments. Edited by Ell Shepperd. With pictures from life by Ell Shepperd. 12mo. cloth. \$1.00. This is a fine compilation of Negro songs sung in the South 'before' the war. The book is beautifully printed and illustrated with numerous engravings.

Deborah. A Tale of the Times of Judah Maccabees. By James M. Ludlow. Illustrated. 12mo. cloth. \$1.50. Fleming H. Revell, New York. Deborah is a book that will live. It is a story of a woman of courage and adventure. Bishop Hurd, in his review, writes of it as a "living and a fascinating story of a woman of courage and adventure."

FROM PLANTATION SONGS. By Ell Shepperd, R. H. Russell, Publisher. Copyright, 1901, by Robert Howard Russell. Love in Literature and Art. By Esther Weston, son of the late Prince of Wales, New York. This book shows how love has been treated in literature, from the ancient Greeks and Romans down to the present day.

A Short History of the Revolution. By Everett Ruessell. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2 net. In this volume the author presents the experiences of the people as well as the deeds of the army in that trying period of our history. Histories as a rule are written by men who are not interested in the people, but in the events which and directly to the interest of the narrative.

Alexander Hamilton, by C. A. Conant. 16 mo. 145 pp. 65 cents net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. This is volume 10 of the Riverside Biography, a series of biographies of the great men of our country. The author is a man of letters and his book gives a constructive estimate of Hamilton's life and work.

several years taught school in Tennessee and later served during the Spanish-American war ably and well. He is now employed in the U. S. Treasury Department, and his songs have been changed to verse during his leisure hours.

With portrait and maps \$2.50 net. Harper and Brothers, New York City. Two Wars: An autobiography. By Gen. S. G. French, Nashville, Tenn. Confederate War. By Gen. S. G. French. This is a many respects a remarkable publication, appearing as it does when its author is octogenarian, showing the wonderful development and great changes which have occurred in the lifetime of one man, and particularly the advances made in the military science in the period between the two wars of which the book treats, as illustrated in Gen. French's realistic descriptions of the battle of Monterey, Buena Vista, and the battles of Gettysburg and others of the civil war.

The Real Latin Quarter of Paris. By H. H. Heckeley Smith. 12mo. cloth. \$1.00. This is a book of modern history with modern history written in this book. It is a story of a story entertainingly told. It is the story not simply of bloody wars, but a review of the "irresistible upward movement of mankind."

Old Times in Dixie-Land. By Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick. It is an exceptionally interesting book. It makes no claim to be a history, but it is a very interesting and vivid picture of life in the South as it was in the days of the old plantation.

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