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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

BISHOP NELSON IN BOSTON. Bishop C. Kinloch Nelson of Georgia who was one of the prominent figures at the Episcopal Triennal conarticle on the race question furnished the Boston newspapers:

"It is simply out of the question of the condition and progress of the southern Afro-American without long residence. His manners and his speech cannot be interpreted by the casual traveler; his hopes, his ambitions, his inner feelings are often perfectly disguised and it is an open secret that the Afro-American lives two different lives, one among the whites and another among the members of

"Religion, to the great majority of the race, does not carry a recognition of the presence of God as the controlling influence of life, nor a definite creed and an ethical code, but something different from these.'

All of which is probably intended to convey the idea that the Afro-American is radically different from his fellow men by nature and not as. the effect of his environment and training, and is simply the surmise! of a blatant infidel sugar-coated with a sanctimonious garnishment. The real fact is that, of all men, the true full-blooded Southerner is the most ignorant of the real nature of the Afro-American, for the good and sufficient reason that he has never seen him except under the same conditions and surroundings. A chemist never pretends to know the nature of a substance until he has seen it under the most variant conditions: until he has tested it by intense heat, extreme cold and the other re-agents of his laboratory. But the true Southern brother, with his asinine conceit and pomposity thinks he knows it all and that the world is a blasted fool for not admitting that, to him, self-evident fact. Gov. Vardaman can see no difference between his bootblack and Bocker T. Washington, Fred Douglass or Alexander Dumas; and is highly delighted when the newspapers reproduce his slobberings as an unique specimen of unsophisticated provincialism. Bishop Nelson, notwithstanding his long-meter name, may be a man of some note in Georgia, but he needs some great concussion to knock some sense into his top-piece, and a little definite creed and ethical code out of it. The commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," is a definite creed and an ethical code of which he seems to be lamentably ignorant.

The civil service commission has adopted a new regulation in regard to applicants for positions under the isthmian commission which is per-haps a good thing for correcting the

evil sought but would work to the disadvantage of the Afro-American if the same rule applied in all examinations. The new regulation is that all applicants for positions must' attach recent photographs of themselves to their examination papers. The civil service examinations have been a veritable God-send to Afro-Americans all over the country, as by them hundreds of Afro-Americans are holding government positions won on merit which they would have been deprived of by color prejudice had their color been known from start to finish. While the new regulation might prevent "dummies" from taking the examinations it certainly would work to the detriment of many deserving Afro-Americans and we earnestly hope it will not apply to all examina-

Affining Market States were seen as the controversy over the the law of the Reconstruction from in the United States were controversy over the the law of the States were controversy over the the law of the States were controversy over the state of the state of the States were controversy over the state of the States were controversy over the state of the States were controversy over the state of the state of the States were controversy over the state of the state of the States were controversy over the state of the state of the States were controversy over the state of the state of the States were controversy over the state of the state

any more than that the lack of color is evidence of their inherent posses-

Dr. W. D. CRUM.

Again Nominated by President Roos evelt as Collector of the Port at Charleston, S. C.



The Tillman resolution directing the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the validity of recess appointments was taken up by the committee Monday and discussed at length. The resolution was offered by Senator Tillman as the result of vention in Boston says in a signed the contest waged by him to prevent the confirmation of Dr. W. D. Crum, nominated for collector of the 'port of Charleston, S. C. The question for any man to be rightly informed was referred to a subcommittee of Senators McComas, Nelson, and Ba-

BIRTH OF A GEYSER.

Smooth Lagoon Changed to Fiery Caldron in Few Minutes.

Near the famous and erratic geyser of Waimangu, in New Zealand-so whimsical in its spoutings and times of quiet that the oldest Mari in the region can give the visitor no schedule of these performances—there has lately been born a new geyser. A few hours before the birth a passer-by had stopped to look at a placid little lagoon ringed about with gentle green slopes. Then dwellers in the region were notified of something doing by a salvo of earthquakes, more than thirty shocks in half as many minutes. The next man who walked that way found, instead of the placid green ringed lagoon, a boiling, bubbling caldron over which hovered and soared and rolled into fantastic shapes a dense cloud of steam. The older and more famous geyser looks placid enough, too, sometimes, then it wears a feathery, foamy cap, again it belches out water and stones and mud to immense heights and with immense noise.

HISTORY OF OLD HUNDRED.

Famous Psalm Tune Composed in the Sixteenth Century.

The history of this old psalm tune, which every one has been accustomed to hear ever since he can remember, 'HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE OF 1871. is somewhat shrouded in mystery. Martin Luther has generally been considered the author, but it has been pretty satisfactorily shown that it was composed in the sixteenth century and certainly previous to 1546, by Guillaume le Frane of Rouen.

In the course of time its arrangement has undergone repeated alterations, and it is said that as it originally appeared it was of a more lively character than at present. Many of these alterations have been preserved and may be seen by reference to Moore's Encyclopedia of Music.

In England it was first sung to the 100th psalm, and thus came to be called "Old Hundred."



A POLITICAL HISTORY OF SLAVERY.
A Political History of Slavery. By William Henry Smith. With an introduction by Whitelaw Reid. Two volumes. Store of the Revolution were again being enacted in Paris and elsewhere throughout the country.

"A Political History of Slavery," by Wm. Henry Smith, is an elaborated story of the controversy over the slavery question, from the early days of the 18th century to the close of the Reconstruction period in the United States.

There is an introduction by Whitelaw Reid, which tells of Mr. Smith's career and which gives quite an extended criticism of these two very instructive volumes.

Mr. Reid says: "This Political History is written with the fullness of knowledge that comes from having seen many of the events from the inside as they occurred, from a lifelong familiarity with and study of the enture range of the subjects, and from access to much unpublished information, in the papers of President Hayes and Governor Brough, in the records of the state office held during a critical part of the period, and in constant personal communication with some of the actors."

Again: "As time goes on fuller justice will be done, in the history of the moye-

policies. The resistance of those who with Mr. Jefferson condemned it because of its destructive influence became as impotent as his, or succumbed to the violence of political forces; while that having its source in religious feelings played an important part in the creation of a third party. The Society of Friends led all other denominations in the employment the public prints as to whether Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Benjamin Lundy or Chasof moral influence for the eradication of slavery, though there were not wanting outspoken utterances in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist charches at an early day, especially in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee."

"Some years ago one who had been conspicuous as a leader in the anti-slav-ery contest endeavored to show the un-faithfulness of current history in dealing with the genesis of modern abilitionism and thereupon a controversy sprang up in Osborne was entitled to be styled the first Osborne was entitled to be styled the first Apostle of Emancipation. Geo. W. Julian, the writer who challened "the truth of history," clearly established the claims of Osborne to be mentioned before either Lundy or Garrison, but strangely overlashed the claims of control with the claims of ooked the claims of another whose career was strikingly like that of Lundy—John Woolman, a Friend, who was born in New Jersey about 1720. Then follows an account of his early life and career, exceedingly interesting and of his anti-slavery When about 26 years of ag he visited North Carolina, where he sought to arouse the consciences of slavesought to arouse the consciences or slave-holders and wrote an essay entitled 'Con-siderations on the Keeping of Negroes.'" After his death in 1772, his journal, which was published, had a wide circula-tion. It shows that his life was given to the work of emancipation. He traveled from colony to colony, preaching remon-strating and counseling. Tom colony to colony, preaching remonstrating and counseling.

The author discusses with painstaking detail the "Free Soil Movement," "The Omnibus Bill," "Repeal of the Missouri Compromise," "The Nomination of Lincoln," and in their discussion exhibits a wealth of information and breadth of knowledge which could only result from knowledge, which could only result from many years' study and contact with the leading men of those stirring times.

Vol. II opens with a chapter on "The Outbreak of the War." in which he says: "In the history of nations weak rulers are treated with sent respect. They become In the history of nations weak rulers are treated with scant respect. They become the dupes of Knaves, the instrument of oppression; they imperil governments and invite disorders to enter in; they are the real enemies to human progress. When Mr. Buchanan was brought face to face with men resolute in purpose to disrupt the Union and overthrow the government, he construed the fundamental law to be as impotent as he was in fact as the exne construed the fundamental law to be as impotent as he was in fact as the executive. Imagine Andrew Jackson, the executive head of the government in 1860-61. Would members of Congress engaged in the work of disunion have been welcomed at the White House? Would they have bullied him

CIVIL WAR TIMES.

Civil War Times. By Daniel Walt Howe, author of the Puritan Republic. 3 vo. Pp. 421. \$1.50. Indianapolis: Dobbs-Merrill Co.

8 vo. Pp. 421. \$1.50. Indianapolis: Dobbs-Merrill Co.

The war of '61-5 will never cease—at least in the present generation, to be a perennial and never failing topic of absorbing interest. This is so, because it was a war of giants; because many of those giants still survive its vicissitudes; its "hair breadth escapes, and the imminent deadly breach"; its long and dreadful marches; its Gettysburg and Chickamaugas; because the finale of that conflict profoundly influenced the civilizations of the world; because its echoes still reverberate in all the various activities of American life.

Because of these things the author's volume is interesting. It can be read with profit by any one and many incidents of the great strife which has hitherto remained unwritten, is brought forth by Mr. Howe.

y Mr. Howe.

One of the most interesting chapters One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is one dealing with the relation of the Confederacy toward the "Negro Soldier." The author tells us, that nearly every important Confederate commander favored the enlistment of black soldiers: that the matter was finally debated in the Confederate Senate, and the bill authorizing the enlistment of Negro soldiers, was defeated by but one vote—that of Sepator Hunter. That when the desperate circumstances of the Confederacy became so visible that the leaders saw the doom of Richmond and the "cause," a draft order was issued to force the black soldier to fight under the Confederate flag, but that before it could be made effective, the fall of Richmond, and the flight of Jefferson Davis was at hand. This chapter is especially interesting at

written instructively. History of the Commune of 1871.

Translated from the French of Lissagaray by Eleanor Marx Aveling, New York International Publishing Co.

"History of the Commune of 1871," translated from the French of Lissagaray by Eleanor Marx Aveling, is a well written volume of history, dealing with one of those political convulsions which have so frequently shook France to its foundafrequently shook France to its founda-

This chapter is especially interesting at under its banner.

There are other very interesting chapters in the book. The style is clear, uninvolved and natural, and the author has

ions. The translator has performed the diffi-

\$1.25. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

This volume, while designed especially as a text-book for Commercial High Schools and the Commercial Courses of Colleges, is equally suited for the general reader. It is a brief, practical treatise on the Theory of Money, the Practice and Usages of Banking, and the Principles of Finance. The author describes the best banking practice of the day, and adds those legal principles which refer to the topics taken up. This is the first book of its scope, filling a place between treatises on methods of bank bookkeeping and works on the theory and history of money and banking. Dr. Bolles is an authority on the subject, and presents the essential principles in a clear and concise manner. This book will appeal alike to those who intend to devote themselves to the business of banking, to those who are studying the history and theories of banking.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. Henry Ward Beecher. By Lyman Abott. \$1.75. Boston and New York

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher. By Lyman Abbott. \$1.75. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Abbott made the acquaintance of Beecher in 1854, and was a close and intimate friend of his from that time forward. He attended Dr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn, and is thus well qualified to give an outline of the character of the great preacher. The book is therefore not so much a history of the life of Beecher as it is a sketch of his life and character as he appeared to Dr. Abbott.

The career of Beecher as an anti-slavery reformer before and during the civil war period, he tells in five chapters, full of historical matter of the utmost value. Of special importance is the chapter on Mr. Beecher's anti-slavery campaign in England in 1863. He reached London in the autumn of that year from a season on the continent, his intention being to rest before sailling for New York. But fate offered otherwise. At that time the sympathy of the English people, more especially the aristocratic and moneyed classes, was overwhelmingly in favor of the South, and the man who dared to speak in behalf of the American cause "was sure to invite every species of insult and indignity." This sympathy for the South and hatred of the North had, at the time of Mr. Beecher's arrival, assumed alarming proportions, and rumors were afloat to the effect that the British government, in all probability would be forced by public sentiment to intervene in the struggle then going forward in America in behalf of the South. Such was the state of feeling when Dr. Beecher reached England. The Americans residing in London were, of course, greatly alarmed over such a prospect, and after much trouble, persuaded Dr. Beecher to make a lecturing tour through England, speaking in behalf of the Federal cause. By this they hoped to counteract the work of agents of the Confereracy who were then seduously fanning the flame of British enmity by their speeches and publications. Any other man would have weakened, but having promhe stuck to it courageo mobs, blood in an all the other annoyances which the British public consider perfectly legitimate to prevent an unpopular speaker ised his friends to prosecute the campaign from being heard.

ANTISEMITISM.

ANTISEMITISM.

Antisemitism. By Bernard Lazare. Translated from the French. Svo. Pp. 384. Cloth gilt top. \$2. New York: International Library Publishing Co.
Recent events in Russia have given this book a peculiar timeliness. It is a translation from the French, and its pages must have been written many months before those outbreaks gave a most painful interest to the Jewish question. The author is himself a Hebrew, and subject to all the odium that is implied in the title to his book, but this circumstance does not seem to have biased his judgment in the forming of his opinions. The case is certainly stated with great candor, and the blame is distributed with fairness. The fault is found to be not all on the part of the Gentile world, but the Israelite himself is charged with having brought much of the trouble to his people by manifest shortcomings. romings.
The treatment given the subject is

The treatment given the subject is historical. In successive chapters the relations between Jews and Gentiles are traced from the earliest times. Perhaps the reader will be most surprised to learn how much of proselyting has been carried on reciprocally between the Hebrews and their neighbors. From this has resulted a greater mixture of race than Jews would, perhaps, willingly admit. The author does not believe in race distinctions whether these be founded upon language, shape of the head, or color of the skin. So long, however, as the opinion prevails that races are distinct and that there is superiority on the one part and inferiority on the other part there is likely to be trouble between Jew and Gentile as well as between black and white. There are too many illustrative examples of this in the current history of this country, and this book can be read with profit by many who are called upon to decide questions daily arising here.

FORMS OF ENGLISH POETRY. Johnson's Forms of English Poetry. By Charles F. Johnson, L. H. D., Pro-fessor of English Literature in Trinity College, Hartford. Cloth. 12 mo., 368 pages. Price, \$1. American Book Com-pany, New York. Cincinnati and Chica-go.

The translator has performed the difficult art of preserving the peculiar epigrammatic and pointed style of all French prose, and of which Lissagaray appears to be a master.

The descriptive art of the author never lags from the opening to the closing chapter of this book of extraordinary happenings.

The Commune of 1871 was the culmination of French weakness and imbecility the culmination of a criminal torpor that rested upon those in authority, and which followed swiftly upon the beels of the prostration of the French by the wonderful armies under that prince of military

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In order to allow good time to get to the store, sale will not start until 9:30 a. m.



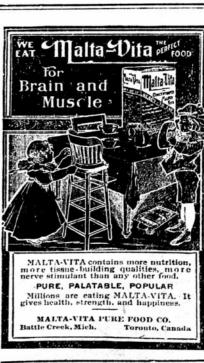












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