

State Bystander.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER issues 10,000 copies and is a state paper, name implies. It is young and to increase with its establishment. It is here to stay. The management are now negotiating for a equipped printing office. In a time they will be able to do all of printing in the latest style of.

LET JUSTICE REIGN!

Month the Republicans in Iowa... the state and make a platform... will be expressed the views of... are many issues which delin-

states and not one word have they said in condemnation of these outrages. It remains for the Republican party of Iowa to do its duty and condemn these disgraceful scenes perpetrated upon the American soil—to stand for law and simple justice. Will the party meet this living issue squarely and fairly? The colored Americans have waited for some action by their old friends. Shall they wait in vain? They ask permission to live according to the laws of the land in peace and die honorably.

We quote from Judge Albion W. Tourgee: The Republican press, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, bewail with almost tearful earnestness the indiscretions of Miss Wells and others, in making such an "appeal to English prejudice," especially at this time, "when the Republican party, which is the true friend of the Negro, is about to win a decided victory."

We are assured with a gravity which is really ludicrous that "the effect of British interference with American affairs will be to deprive the colored man of the sympathy of the Republican party." If this were intended for a jest it would be the "boss" joke of the season. "Republican sympathy," indeed! There is one thing hopeful about that statement. The writer's conscience did not permit him to say "Republican aid" or "Republican effort," or "Republican co-operation," but only "Republican sympathy."

Why? Ah, God of liberty, that it should be needful to ask! Was it because he knew and realized that it was the fixed determination of the leaders of the Republican party to emasculate that grand organization by obliterating its distinctive principle and making it a sterilized Whig party, concerned only with economics and deaf to liberty and the rights of man? Thank heaven there are still a few—very few it must be admitted—Republican papers which have the courage to declare that "the rights of man are paramount to the rights of things" and "justice to the citizen is the only secure foundation for national prosperity."

The churches have been appealed to in this matter but they have turned a deaf ear to the question. Instead of condemning they have made apologies for the deeds of mobs. They split on the rock of the "chief corner stone of the southern confederacy"—human slavery. One faction admitted slaveholders as communicants while the other was as silent as the tomb on this question which was then agitating the entire country. There never existed a people who prayed more and believed and attended religious services more than colored Americans and they naturally turned to those professing religion for help and succor in their years of trouble. But it remains for the American home—God's temple—to do what those who alleged themselves to be God's chosen people refused to do. We quote the same authority again:

The religious press, with very few exceptions, labors to show that the evil is not so bad as it is represented. Confining themselves solely to the matter of lynching, they lay it is growing less, basing their assertion on the single fact that there were not so many formal hangings last year as the year before, quite neglecting the fact that there were many more murders, and that there was an incredible increase in the barbarity and atrocity of such acts. They ignore, also, the supremely significant fact that in a group of States in most, if not all, of which murder, rape, arson, and burglary are capital crimes, only three white men have been executed for crimes against colored citizens in a quarter of a century.

Now, every man who has not been asleep during that time, or so absorbed in his own salvation that he had no thought to give to those who, though "capable of being Christianized" can never be "Americanized," as a leading religious authority lately declared, knows these facts:

- 1. That during that time more than 20,000 colored citizens have been killed in those states by white men.
2. That thousands of colored men's homes have been broken open and the dwellers therein scourged and often slain.
3. That thousands of colored women have been outraged, often with degrading orgies which language is inadequate to depict.
4. That it is just as safe for a white man to kill a negro in those states as it is for him to kill a dog.
Why is the religious press of the North silent or evasive in regard to these things? One great reason is that it knows them to be done, instigated, and justified by their co-religionists of the South. When the recognized leader of a mob which burns a Negro in the presence of thousands is a leading member of a church and an active worker in the Sunday school, it is not to be expected that the press of that denomination will be eager to apply to the crime the same epithets it would otherwise find appropriate.

There is no reason to doubt that if the perpetrators of mob violence at the South were Catholics, or even the greater portion of them Catholics, the religious press of the country would have been aflame with indignant protest against the wrongs done to colored citizens. So fierce would have been its animadversion that the evil would long since have been cured—not merely by the repression of lynching, which is a mere symptom, not the disease—but, also, by the removal of the cause, the unrepressed denial of personal security and individual rights to colored citizens. Pity never cures any evil that depends on greed or the lust of control. The church has pitied the colored man most generously, but it has never dared to ask equal rights and fair opportunity for him. On the contrary, it has chartered and indorsed the "Jim Crow" church, which is the logical precursor of the "Jim Crow Car" and "Jim Crow" legislation of every sort.

hard and slavery in the other. Let us not cry from the house tops "protect American citizens abroad" while we know that protection is needed at home.

The Negroes of this country deserve at least protection of the law. That protection was won by the deeds of valor on the field of battle in all the war of this nation, by the man who fell at the foot of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary war; and in clearing the cotton fields of the south; and in the more quiet and peaceful avocations of free men. In the war they showed bravery; in slavery they showed patience and fortitude. Now all they ask is simple justice and protection and if, after this is granted they cannot keep up with the procession there will not be one accusing murmur.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The canvass for the nomination in the several congressional districts is of more than usual interest this year. Each contestant is carrying on his work with commendable zeal, and the strongest man will win. Several congressmen are in their seats at the national capital watching the antics of Democracy while friends are vying with each other in an effort to secure favorable delegations. The Iowa congressmen feel that their duty is at Washington, and if their hard, earnest and intelligent labors in behalf of their constituents will not secure their re-nomination and re-election, nothing they can do will.

The hardest fight is in the Eleventh district, now represented by George D. Perkins of Sioux City, who was a candidate for United States senator before the legislature last winter. He is a strong man and a brainy one.

In the First district it looks very much like Sam Clark. Gov. Gear received 629 plurality the last time he was elected and previous to that time was defeated. Mr. Clark is one of the strongest men in the district and has done as much as any man in the state to keep that district in the Republican column and return the state to the fold after an absence of four years. He will be a loss to journalism in that district that will be hard to replace.

Congressmen Dooliver, Cousins and Hager, the young men of our delegation, are meeting with some opposition for renomination. But they have made such brilliant records, both in and out of congress, that they will be sent back. We need young men.

Congressman Hull will go to the convention with an unbroken delegation from Polk county. He is popular at home and throughout the district. He received the largest plurality of any of the Republican congressmen at the last election. He has done valiant service and good work with the minority in the present house of representatives. Iowa and the nation need men in congress like Hon. J. A. T. Hull and the entire Republican delegation.

The Second district should be attended to by all means and Walter I. Hayes allowed to remain at home and "take a rest." His defeat would purify the political atmosphere of Iowa in congress. The pluralities are as follows for 1892: 1.—John H. Gear, R., 629; 2.—Walter I. Hayes, D., 7,772; 3.—David B. Henderson, R., 1,460; 4.—Thomas Updegraff, R., 1,590; 5.—Robert Cousins, R., 1,098; 6.—John F. Lacy, R., 1,173; 7.—J. A. T. Hull, R., 6,080; 8.—W. P. Hepburn, R., 4,331; 9.—A. L. Hager, R., 2,478; 10.—J. P. Dooliver, R., 974; 11.—George D. Perkins, R., 1,277.

In welcoming the Scotch-Irish to Iowa Governor Jackson said that he had been trying to study the history of the Scotch-Irish in America, and he had come to the conclusion that the only way to get at that was to study the history of the United States, for he had discovered that it was a Scotch-Irishman who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and that this combination of blood had been almost equally conspicuous in this country ever since, contributing nine of our presidents and some of the greatest men of the country, like General Grant and James G. Blaine. Iowa also has descendants of the Scotch-Irish in her Kirkwood, McCrary, Allison, Henderson, McDill, Dillon and Grimes.

Alexandre Dumas is as unashamed as was his father of the Negro blood that runs in his veins. The Bishop of Autun having recently delivered an address on the abolition of slavery, M. Dumas wrote him a sympathetic letter, in the course of which he said: "A reader like myself, who has only to go back four generations to find Negro slaves among his ancestors, could not remain deaf to this eloquent appeal. It is, therefore, not only for our brothers from the Christian point of view, that I thank you, monseigneur, but perhaps also for some real relatives whom I may still have on board the slave-traders vessels."

Des Moines has long been noted as a convention city. She is also equally noted for her healthy and substantial growth, the way all of her financial institutions have stood the test of hard times.

it never will. Her growth is slow and substantial and permanent and it is one of the best towns in the country for those who desire to labor in business or buy a home. If one wants to work come to this city; if not, stay away.

The question of striking out the words "born of white parents" caused considerable confusion in the Railway Unions' convention in Chicago. President Debs spoke in favor of the motion, saying: "It is not the colored man's fault that he is black; it is not the fault of six million Negroes that they are here. They were brought here by the avarice, cupidity and inhumanity of the white race. If we do not admit the colored man to membership the fact will be used against us. I am not here to advocate the association with the Negro, but I am ready to stand side by side with him, to take his hand in mine, and help him whenever it is in my power." There was a good deal of feeling displayed by the debaters and a vote could not be taken until the next day, which resulted in 113 for retaining the works and 102 against it.

Some of the best speakers in Iowa are on the program for the campfires at the G. A. R. encampment at Council Bluffs this week, among them Judge Josiah Given, Des Moines; Col. Charles A. Clark, Cedar Rapids; E. R. Hutchins, Des Moines; Chaplain Jesse Cole, Chicago; J. S. Lothrop, Sioux City; Gen. G. M. Dodge, New York; John L. Webster, Omaha, and John N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs.

Indiana has lost the biggest horse in the world, but the New York Recorder doesn't want its Hoosier friends to be discouraged. They still have premium stock. The Recorder says: "The largest horse in the world has just died out in Indiana. The largest Democratic jackass hails from that state, and he, unfortunately, is alive and kicking. Put the head on him!"

Business in the coal regions of Alabama and Tennessee is somewhat unsettled in consequence of the miners' strike, and the output of the furnaces has been diminished. Contrary to previous expectation it has not been necessary to close down many furnaces, as fuel supplies furnished by Negro and convict labor have been sufficient, says the Chattanooga Tradesman.

The Planet, a Negro newspaper of Richmond, Va., says of Mr. Moody's revival meetings in that city: "African-Americans who applied for admission were ignominiously insulted, and while the sign 'For whites only' did not meet the gaze as it once did at the Moody meeting held at the 1st regiment armory building, it was nevertheless the rule."

Rev. George A. Brown, formerly pastor of the African Methodist church of Racine, Wis., and lately pastor at Aurora, Ill., was tried at Racine June 14, on a charge of being short in his accounts. Elder C. W. Thomas of Chicago, conducted the investigation. Rev. Mr. Brown was temporarily suspended from the ministry.

Of the total foreign immigration to this country from 1821 to 1890, England and Wales furnished 2,430,380; Scotland, 323,823; Ireland, 3,481,074; Germany, 4,508,128; Sweden and Norway, 925,031; Austria, 434,488; Italy, 388,558; France, 366,436; Russia, 324,892; Switzerland, 171,269; Denmark, 142,517; the Netherlands, 100,874.

The Southern Assembly was exceedingly prompt in heading off the committee on reunion proposed by our Assembly, before the moderator had time to man it. The objections of the Southern Church are well known, chief among them the unwillingness of the Northern Church to divide on the color line.

The Inter Ocean will contribute a first-class chromo to any congressman or senator who will arise in his place and remark, "I am a Democrat," and tell which kind—whether "wild-cat," "Chicago platform," the "sugar-barrel," or the "flag-pulling" species.

Hon. Edward P. McCabe, formerly state auditor of Kansas, but now of Oklahoma, is now in the newspaper business in the latter place. He was the first colored state official of Kansas and held the place two terms by virtue of his ability.

Free wool and free dogs the country over will do much for farming, as some august statesmen are inclined to believe. If 90 per cent of the dogs were laid peacefully to rest beneath the sod the prospect for an abundance of free wool would be greatly increased.

Hon. A. B. Cummins will be one of the principal speakers at the Denver meeting of Republican clubs. A better selection could not have been made. He is an orator and a thinker, and will represent Iowa well.

Donald Graham, who died in England the other day at the age of 85, was a classmate of Mr. Gladstone, and he frequently boasted that he used "to

which 180,358 are children less than five years old. The sanitary conditions are bad and they are packed like sardines.

All Republican hearts and more especially the hearts of Iowa Republicans beat with a throb of joy in the triumph of one of her most brilliant and far-seeing congressmen. Hon. J. P. Dooliver, representing the Tenth Iowa congressional district, had the distinguished honor to deliver the memorial address at Gettysburg. His address was eloquent and impressive, full of patriotism and a magnificent vindication of what was necessary to maintain law and order.

A wag thus names the three greatest presidents: "Washington was great, because he freed the country; Lincoln, because he freed the colored people, and Cleveland, because he freed the laboring men, and they have done nothing since he issued his proclamation."

Coxey is out of jail and in Ohio. He will run for congress. He will take to the lecture platform and later go on the stump and "keep off the grass."

A NEW COLORED MAN'S PAPER.

From the Iowa State Register.

One more was added to the list of Des Moines newspapers yesterday, the first number of THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER being issued. It has a first page of editorial matter that displays purposes of the highest order and ability to express them not only forcibly, but enterprisingly. The paper flies the Republican banner at the mast head, and, as it is edited by colored men, as well as owned and managed by them, this is the most natural thing in the world. It boldly proclaims itself on all the leading issues of the day, and is not afraid to make an issue of Negro lynchings "even if ex-rebels and traitors and members of the southern confederacy have to obey the laws of God and man." But while it has courage of its political convictions the paper, we are assured, will devote its first attention to news matters—to being a newspaper in other words. It will strive to be the organ of the colored men of Des Moines and Iowa, by being the paper which colored men, and women, too, will read for the news and for its information. The paper has in its management such colored men as T. E. Barton, Wm. Coalsen, Jefferson Logan, John D. Reeler, Thaddeus S. Ruff, James E. Todd, Joseph H. Shepard, B. J. Holmes and E. T. Banks. Mr. John Reeler is the business manager and Charles and Thaddeus Ruff editor and associate editor respectively.

The newspaper field in Des Moines is pretty well occupied. But there is always room for a good thing, and something for things that are not good—saloons, for instance—and so the Register welcomes these brave young editors, young men who have made their own way in life and have been able to share in the benefits of the best educational institutions of the state.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

An Interesting Letter by a Des Moines Lady Who Has Been Teaching School in Missouri.

Should we have mixed or separate schools is a question that has been thoroughly discussed and I believe the greater part of those who have thought of the matter seriously, will all agree that it is to our advantage to have mixed schools. The great difference is more apparent to those who have taught or attended these separate schools. There are many good reasons for having these mixed schools. By association with the whites in the school room we become acquainted with their thoughts and ways. They in turn learn to know us as we are and not as we seem. They soon realize that we are to be treated as an equal not an inferior.

There seems to be a tendency among a large majority of the pupils to manifest little interest in the school work. Not only was this true in my own experience but in conversation with others the same spirit was prevalent in their school.

This due principally to the fact that the parents of our race do not as a rule impress upon the minds of their children the benefits and necessity of education. The parents of the white boy or girl from the time he or she starts to school is ever teaching him the necessity of education. By their associating with them they unconsciously catch the spirit of enthusiasm and strive to do their best.

Separate schools make prejudice greater and cause the Negro to feel his inferiority.

The schools of Missouri are numerous, the schools of the cities being nearer the standard of our schools than those of the towns and country. In certain branches they excel those of the whites. Every district containing enough pupils of school age to make an average attendance of six is entitled to a school. The length of term is the same as that of the whites, from four to ten months. The salaries are less, there being more colored schools than white. The attendance is good, averaging more in the country than in town.

We have also our own institute for grand work. The county superintendent examine all applicants and select to teach, who failed to attend the institute. We are sorry to see that gentlemen are not so diligent as they should be in their preparation.

While the ladies are there seen those teachers in other districts.

DREAMS AND PROPHECIES.

From this time on let every person, man or woman consider this a period for doing good. It is high time to cast aside those follies which do not benefit any one and prove a source of great annoyance to all. Let us avoid that person who is always ready to run down and berate the individual or individuals who, through honest and legitimate channels, strive to place before the people those things which are grand, noble and becoming of gentlemen. All through one's worldly existence many disparaging things present themselves. Knowing and realizing this to be true we should march on with a firm and steady tread and clear the woods, as it were, making for ourselves an open pathway.

The one thing that impresses the majority of the human family is to see a person who tends strictly to his own business affairs. Show us the man who has ample time to ferret out the domestic affairs of his neighbors, never once speaking encouragingly of his race or of their attainments and we will show you a man who is as a pest in a community.

The Negro race in the United States numbers nearly 8,000,000. What a tower of strength to this commonwealth. What a power to assert its influence for the intellectual, moral and religious good of all. Who cannot point with pride to this race of people? Was there ever a race of people who endured the privation and labored so faithfully during a period of two hundred and forty-three years? Every Negro should be proud of his birthright. Time will solve the race prejudice question and place the Negro on equality, where he rightfully, in fulfillment of God's promise, belongs.

Kind words and loving deeds loom up in a good character as brilliant as the sun's rays on a summer morning. How pleasant it is to see such a character. Who does not feel inspired and jubilant at being placed in the midst of such a character? The more such characters can be loved, the more perfect by a man's life.

The young man who shapes the way for a successful life and while under the shadow of a woman's hand, which are beneficent, are not. We all, so called upon to ask our what our mother's expectations and in solemn and sudden compelled to answer in the

There is no one who error, or condemn. question should be I speak now, what are circumstances, if any, and proceed." Corrections are most appreciated when the correction is gentle and believed to come from the heart.

Only in the periods of the slave and the war excitement was there cause for discouragement. The peace of the country in the years forming the early part of this century was in unrest. The whole country was infested with disloyal clans—Indians and rebels. All things had a dreadful expression. Distress stared nearly, if not all individuals in the face. That day is past and gone. The present is bright, the future hopeful. Let all, with one accord, rally to the support of the present and march into the future as the immortal Grant marched into Richmond.

Parents should not suffer their children to be idle. Parents should early teach them that work is the essential. Work goes hand in hand with contentment. Discontentment passes key to sin and degradation. Teach your children to work as you teach them to walk. Impress them with the thought that honest labor is the highest earthly achievement. A hard laboring son or daughter seldom brings shame to the parental home.

We must organize. Unite ourselves in a body such as will best better our interests. Two good men can accomplish more than one good man, on the contrary one good man can accomplish more than two not good men. He uniting as good men may accomplish the greatest of good. Every man tries can make his mark if taught to work to gain it. The parents never teach their children that they themselves command work. Children are exempt from work.

MASONIC MATTER.

Death of a Prominent Member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

James Gray, of Marshall, Mo., died on Friday, June 15, 1894. He was 49 years and was born in Rockport, Mo., and resided in Marshall, Mo., for many years and was in business with Mr. Wright for many years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

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ment at Iowa City nee Miss May F. Ruff will the musical department Park Normal College nee The exercises will begin at 8 the evening, Sunday evening Charles H. Fowler will deliver a calaureate sermon. There will interesting exercises at the col Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. Miss Ruff the program of each graduation, rendering a diploma each time. This will diploma, the from the p Iowa. The invitation far: John City. Alo Le E

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