

Iowa State Bystander.

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Judge Tourgee: "If I was a colored man in the north I would go to a fashionable white Christian church at least once a month, and to every other place where a good citizen as a good citizen, I must criticize my Negro friends for submitting too much. No race ever received its rights unless it stood up for them and made it a part of its religion to do so."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State, W. M. McFARLAND.

For Auditor of State, S. G. MCCARTHY.

For Treasurer of State, JOHN HERBOTT.

For Judges of Supreme Court, C. T. GRANGER, H. E. DEEMER.

For Attorney General, MILTON REMLEY.

For Railroad Commissioner, C. L. DAVIDSON.

For Clerk Supreme Court, C. T. JONES.

For Reporter Supreme Court, B. I. SALLINGER.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

J. A. T. HULL, of Polk.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judges, W. F. CONRAD, W. A. SEURRIER, C. P. HOLMES, T. P. STEVENSON.

County Attorney, JAMES A. HOWE.

County Auditor, JOHN S. McQUISTON.

Clerk of the District Court, J. G. JORDAN.

County Recorder, ANNA E. HEPBURN.

County Surveyor, GEORGE F. LAMBERT.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Des Moines, Justices of the Peace, EUGENE L. BLAKE, L. J. SILVANA.

Constables, CHARLES S. STEWART, FRANK T. MORRIS.

Township Clerk, A. L. BELL.

Seventh District, J. A. T. Hull, Des Moines.

Eighth District, W. P. Hepburn, Clarinda.

Ninth District, A. L. Hager, Greenfield.

Tenth District, J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.

Eleventh District, Geo. D. Perkins, Sioux City.

James A. Ross, who edited a Democratic paper in Des Moines during Governor Boies' second campaign, was recently defeated for the consulate to San Domingo.

Notwithstanding his defeat he is a wise, shrewd Democrat, but has the misfortune to be on the wrong side of the fence.

The Afro-American Defender made its appearance in Washington, D. C., October 6, with the name of Hon. H. C. Astwood as managing editor.

Not being able to reap a rich harvest from the Democratic crib he is now back in the Republican columns. The way of the disgruntled politician is hard.

The seventh biennial convention of the United Order of Odd Fellows met in Faneuil hall, Boston, Mass., Tuesday morning, October 3.

The attendance was large and delegates from nearly every state in the union, and from the West Indies and Canada were present.

The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Greenhalgh.

All good Republicans are glad to see the miraculous changes that have come over the minds of so many of Louisiana's citizens, who heretofore allowed their prejudice to overbalance those things which are most essential for the best interests of the commonwealth.

The Democratic party has always been an

enemy to the industrial interests of the south, as is shown by the recent legislation by them against the sugar growers of that section.

Dr. M. O. Kieckotts has been renominated for the legislature on the Republican ticket in Omaha, Neb. He is a strong man and adds much to the ticket. Nebraska has learned the lesson that Iowa must sooner or later learn. Colored men will not forever remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the good state of Iowa.

Dr. Zeigler is a candidate for justice of the peace in Youngstown. He is a good man and an ardent Republican. He is a trusted employe at that place, and did not leave his work because there were new men put to work in the mines. There is no doubt that he will be remembered on election day by the 100 readers of THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER and all other good and loyal Republicans.

A Chicago dispatch says that Corporal Bevinis, Tenth cavalry, one of the two colored cavalry regiments in the service, captured the first army carbine gold medal at Ft. Sheridan Wednesday, by scoring 589 points. Sergeant Hauser, Second cavalry, won the Buffalo medal for distinguished marksmen with 615 points, which is the army record for that medal. On the final medal records the infantry won the first gold medal but failed to capture the distinguished marksmen trophy.

Hon. Archibald H. Grimke, the newly appointed consul to San Domingo, is now calling forth considerable attention. He was born of slave parents a few miles distant from Charleston, S. C., on August 17, 1849. He was a resident of Hyde Park, Mass., at the time of his appointment, and possesses no mean ability as a writer, author and statesman. Among his biographical works are the lives of William Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner. Tariff reform is said to be the cause of his becoming a Democrat.

The G. U. O. of O. F. met in Boston about the 8th inst., and the following officers were selected: Grand master, James Needham, Philadelphia; deputy grand master, Chas. D. Wilson, New Orleans; grand secretary, C. H. Brooks, Louisville, Ky.; grand treasurer, R. M. Smith, Hampton, Va.; grand directors, John Hurmon, Montgomery, Ala.; D. C. Clark, Washington, D. C.; J. Holmes, Arlington, Va.; William Catlin, Monongahela City, Pa. The Grand Lodge will meet in Indianapolis two years hence.

A writer recently remarked that while Afro-Americans were particularly fond of affecting high-sounding and historic names, but few of them bore the name of Abraham Lincoln. This is very true. The Sun reporter knows of but two such persons. One of them lives in New York City and the other, Abraham Lincoln Myers, is a hustling Democratic politician at Albany, with a snug berth in the state capitol. The race hold the memory of the Great Emancipator in such reverence that they hesitate to name their children after him.

The question of southern representation in national Republican conventions is still receiving attention at the hands of Republican editors. In 1892, 1,686,616 Republicans voted for Gen. Harrison in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. These states, under the old basis, are entitled to 202 delegates in the convention of 1896, while North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, that cast only 414,556 Republican votes for Gen. Harrison in 1892, are entitled to 199 delegates. The matter will probably be settled by the next national Republican convention, as the national committee does not appear to have the nerve to take the bull by the horns.

Some time ago there was a man who quit work because colored miners were employed at the Christy mines. He had a splendid situation, and the only excuse he could possibly present was a strong objection to colored miners. Colored miners are not antagonistic to white miners and they have offered no excuse whatever for the treatment they have received at the hands of men who are employed in the same business. The man referred to above is now working in the mines and running on the Populist ticket for an office, and he is making every effort in his power to induce the colored miners to "forgive and forget." "Consistency, thou art a jewel." He should be allowed to remain on the stool of repentance for a year or more.

Hon. Frederick Douglass is living a retired life in the suburbs of Washington. He is, however, a keen observer of affairs and never loses his interest in politics. He claims that the only hope of the colored race is in the Republican party. Mr. Douglass says: "President Garfield contemplated appointing Negroes as consuls and ministers to white nations. Mr. Garfield sent me and told me of his intentions. He asked me what I thought of the idea. I told him that the South American and European nations would not object to it, for the higher you go up in the gradations of intelligence you will find less race hatred. I called

upon Mr. Blaine relative to the matter, and he expressed himself in full sympathy with it. I left and was to submit some names to the president when his assassination, a day or two afterward, put an end to it."

POPULISM.

Every few years there is a new party brought into existence for the purpose of alleviating all the ills that the body politic and the individual are heir to. When disaster and hard times overshadow the country these parties are prosperous. The people are restless and sometimes "worship strange gods." These parties live on the misfortunes of the people. There are good and substantial reasons why a man should be a Republican. There is a semblance of an excuse for an American citizen being a Democrat. But there is no reason or excuse why a man should become inculcated with the disease known as Populism. Its doctrines, if enacted into law, would destroy our institutions and spread disaster and ruin more extensively than has the Democratic party during the past few months. The Populist in Iowa habit with the Democratic party and when a vote is given to a Populist a label will be found on him showing that he will work in harmony with the Democratic party and will assist the latter party in the organization of any legislative body over which it may have control. All the consideration asked by the Populists is a few of the "loaves and fishes." Populism is a dangerous disease, and we sincerely hope the readers of THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER will think seriously before becoming a member of such a party. It is a party composed of men who would sacrifice the most sacred rights of man for official patronage.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG MEN.

From the Atlantic (Ga.) People's Advocate. We have looked on with pain and astonishment at the way the young manhood of our race is being destroyed. One can scarcely believe it, but it is nevertheless true that nine-tenths of the young colored men who grow up in our cities are less than worthless to the race. They are aimless, worthless and thriftless drones sapping the very life out of those who would be men and blighting the chances of those who would make good use of the opportunities offered them. We have been willing to make every allowance possible for the lack of interest manifested by our young men in the questions which concern us as a race; we have been slow to censure those apparent indifference, but we are now at the point where we think it best to speak the truth. Where are the young men who are to stand for the manhood of the race in the next decade? You will find them in the bar rooms, the pool rooms, the gambling dives and the low dens of our cities drinking in the very bilge-water of sin and vice. Can such influences make man fit to live in decent communities? Surrounded by such vices can our young men find time to breathe the one pure breath? What will such a set of criminals do with the right of franchise? This type of the Negro is a menace to good government, a living terror to the peace of any community.

But we have another class of men who are fast coming on the field of action. These are generally better than the first class mentioned. These young men work and make their money, but spend it where it profits nothing. Not only do they spend their money in dragging the life of the race into the mud, but themselves lose all of their respect, their pride and their means in these dives of dissipation. Of what value are such men to the race? How can they be respected and accorded the same chances which other races have, while our young men, for the most part, have no race pride, no individual pride, no self-respect and no respect for our women? We make this appeal to all men and women of the race to look about you and see what you can do to lift up the fallen, the indifferent and the straying. Our young men must learn to find pleasure elsewhere besides in the bar rooms, billiard rooms, gambling dens and dives of ill fame. Young men must be saved, their tastes must be elevated, their manners must be refined. These are imperative steps which must be taken or else there can be but little hope for our future. Without a change the schoolhouses, the churches, the family altars, even the civil rights and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments will all prove a failure so far as the making of a man an American citizen of the young Negro is concerned.

KEOSAUQUA.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Work is very dull here at the present, but our people are doing well indeed for these hard times.

Rev. Shininghouse filled the Baptist pulpit last Sunday.

Mrs. Jordan Payne and Miss Elsie Alexander are on the sick list.

Mrs. Minnie Foster will depart for Kirkwood, Ill., soon.

Two of Keosauqua's young gents, Mr. D. F. Detwiler, representing the Iowa Steam Laundry Co., and Mr. Walter Beer of Malibu, Valentine & Co., took their vacation last week for this year, traveling over land this last season the distance of two thousand miles, doing good work for each firm.

The IOWA STATE BYSTANDER will be the paper for Keosauqua people.

Messrs. George Johnson and Arthur Jamison, the boss plasterers, have returned from Farmington and are doing good business.

WEDDING BELLS RING.

October 14th at 10:30 a. m., Mr. Henry Martin and Miss Addie Jamison were united in marriage at the residence of Mrs. Nan Dickerson. We wish them a long and happy life.

DEMOCRACY AT BAY.

FILCHING THE PEOPLE FOR THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Most Scandalous Piece of Legislation that Has Ever Disgraced the Halls of Our National Legislature—Some Tariff Talk.

Taking the comparative rates of duty on sugar as supplied by the treasury department, we find that they compare as follows under the McKinley and Gorman tariff bills:

Table with 3 columns: Quality, McKinley, Gorman. Rows: Raw, Refined, Refined with export duty.

Before going further we will reduce these specific rates to a uniform ad valorem basis, as supplied by the treasury department, for a more ready understanding of the facts.

Table with 3 columns: Quality, McKinley, Gorman. Rows: Raw, Refined, Refined with export duty.

The McKinley tariff gave free raw sugar, a protection of 1/2 cent per pound or 12.95 per cent ad valorem upon refined sugar, and a protection of 3-5 cent per pound or 16.12 per cent ad valorem upon refined sugar that came from countries which paid an export bounty in excess of that paid on sugar of a lower grade.

The Gorman tariff places a tax of 40 per cent ad valorem upon all raw sugar. It taxes refined sugar to the extent of 40 per cent and 1/2 cent, or a total of 43.21 per cent as compared with 12.95 per cent under the McKinley tariff. It taxes refined sugar, upon which an export bounty is paid, to the extent of 46.07 per cent ad valorem as compared with 16.12 per cent under the McKinley tariff.

Thus the Gorman tariff is 30.35 per cent ad valorem more than the McKinley tariff upon refined sugar coming from countries that pay an export bounty.

Let us see what this increased democratic taxation upon the breakfast table means.

The treasury department estimate of the consumption of sugar in the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1894, is 4,343,200,000 pounds among a population of 68,750,000, or a total consumption of 63 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country.

The average price of all grades of raw sugar is 2 1/2 cents per pound, making a total cost of \$110,438,200 for

all the raw sugar we consume. For more easy computation we will call it \$120,000,000.

Under the McKinley tariff there was no duty upon this raw sugar, which passed into the refiners' hands at its cost of production plus freight and insurance. Under the Gorman tariff all of this raw sugar is taxed 40 per cent, making an additional cost of \$48,000,000 to the people of the United States, or 7-16 cents per pound per person, or 44 cents a year more for the 53 pounds that each person consumes. This would be the situation if the raw sugar passed into direct consumption without being handled by the refiners.

But the refiners do handle it, so we must ascertain what that means. Taking all markets in the country into consideration, the average price of all grades of refined sugar has been five cents per pound to the consumer. This was with a protection of 1/2 cent per pound, or 12.86 per cent ad valorem to the refiner under the McKinley tariff, there being no duty on raw sugar.

The Gorman tariff puts the duty on refined sugar at 43.21 per cent ad valorem, or 30.35 per cent more than the McKinley tariff. This additional 30.35 per cent upon the McKinley price of five cents per pound for refined sugar to the consumer is an additional tax of 1 1/2 cents per pound of refined sugar to each person, or a total increased cost of 95 cents a year for every man, woman and child in the country.

Instead of paying 5 cents per pound for refined sugar the price will hereafter average 6 1/2 cents for the whole country.

Instead of each person paying \$3.15 each year for the 63 pounds of sugar that he consumes, he will pay \$4.10 per annum. Instead of a family of five persons spending \$15.75 a year for their sugar, the same quantity of the same grade will cost them \$20.50, a direct increased tax of \$4.75 per family.

The total cost of all the 4,343,200,000 pounds of sugar consumed in the country every year, at the McKinley price of 5 cents per pound for refined sugar, was \$217,160,450. Under the Gorman tariff at 6 1/2 cents per pound it will cost the American people \$283,358,345, an increase of \$66,197,895 as

the direct result of Democratic taxation upon the American breakfast table.

Except for That! (Although not altogether what we could wish, it is, in the main, a very good bill—Democratic Paper.)

It has some faults, we must confess. It will fill the country with distress. It will close the shop and stop the mill. But, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will give our richest markets over to goods that come from a foreign shore; it will kill our trade with Cuba; still, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will slaughter all the farmer's sheep; it will make his wheat and barley cheap; it will work the cattle business ill; but, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will lead the import trade new zest while it bids home factories take a rest; in short, it is all that's bad; but still, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

—Nemo, in Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Democrat Feeds Her Hogs.

They Agree with Dyspeptics Who Promise to Stick to Democracy.

A few days ago I met one of my old democratic acquaintances, and, after passing the time of day, I said, "Well, Brother Howard, are you still as good a democrat as ever?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Howard, "I am stronger in the faith than ever I was."

"What's the party done recently," I asked, "to strengthen this faith of yours that was always so strong?"

"Well," said Brother Howard, "you know that I used to be dyspeptic. I suffered from dyspepsia for a long time, and this soup house administration has been the making of me. It has cured me completely. I had to go on short rations, because I had no money enough to buy as good meals as I used to have, and it was short rations that I have been needing all the time, and I did not know it."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed I.

"Yes, sir, you may laugh," said Howard, "but I am thoroughly convinced that this term of democratic administration will cure me and root every symptom of dyspepsia out of my system. That's the only reason that I now have for being a democrat."

Browning, Ky. B. THURKEN.

Lost. A healthy boy, blooming and fair, Stolen by demagogues, they claim; Was nursed and fed with special care; Protection was his Christian name.

His friends are sad—his cheerful smiles Made all his neighbors happy; Some think he's gone to British Isles, Allured by Cobden taffy.

The missing lad—Prosperity— His friends and parents mourn; We fear lest posterity May ne'er see him return.

Poor Grover—don't disturb him— Buried with a nation's shame; Sense and reason would not curb him, He has earned a wrecker's fame.

—J. B.

EDITOR AMERICAN ECONOMIST: Now that the "tariff reform bill" has passed we are told that the bonded warehouses have been filled by foreign manufacturers and alien merchants, with a sprinkling of American importers. These goods, now to be thrust upon the markets of the country, must be sold here by our own people, can have a chance to make and sell any to provide a means of support. Why did congress perpetuate the free-trade-Walker bonded warehouse system of 1849? Republican congresses should long ago have abolished this system, or confined its operation to citizens of the United States. How can we denounce free trade for destroying our manufactures while we permit bonded warehouses to do it? The next time American sentiment prevails in the administration of our

Gorman Enjoys His Meal.

government let an end be made to bonded warehousing for a greater time than thirty days for American merchants. W. M. BATES, 326 Centre street, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 24, 1894.

Two Views. Western Farmer—The corn crop is ruined. Why, sir, the hot winds just burnt it right up.

Western Real Estate Man—The great and glorious west is the place to live. Why, sir, this summer we just fastened on hot roast corn out in the fields.

CLINTON ITEMS.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Rev. L. J. Phillips has gone to Minneapolis. His family will soon move to Clinton.

Mrs. B. Jones, has moved to Chicago. The little little son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Jones is quite sick.

Mrs. Hillman is very sick. The Willing Workers will give a social and reception for the benefit of the pastor and his family. Everybody is cordially invited.

Grant Dozier will open up a new restaurant. J. T. Culbertson is in the employ of G. W. Luckey, the plasterer.

C. V. Bush has a new barber at his tonsorial parlor. Grand Mr. Turner is quite feeble.

W. A. Richardson will soon take to himself a bride from the west.

A. W. Ellington is driving a fast horse.

NEWTON NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Rev. Gordon arrived here October 10. He filled the pulpit October 14. He introduced himself by speaking a few verses of Psalms. Afterward he had repeating of the doxology for all.

George L. Lucas, of Yust Station, is visiting Mrs. Lucas.

Jason Green left this morning for Omaha to visit his mother and brothers.

Hon. John E. Lacey, of the Sixth district, speaks here Oct. 20. We have four young men for the first time who will be able to cast their vote this fall. We hope they will cast their vote for Lacey.

If you want to learn of the prominent white and colored men, take THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER. It is the truest paper published in the state.

OSKALOOSA CHURCH NOTES.

Services at A. M. E. church last Sunday were interesting and beneficial.

The morning the congregation was large and all enjoyed a spiritual feast. In the evening another large congregation assembled.

Mrs. S. B. Jones will arrive from Chicago next Tuesday, and take charge of the choir. With the number of good voices connected with the choir, it is safe to say that she will soon bring it up to a high standard.

Next week a chorus of forty-five will begin training for Quincea Esther.

Rev. Jones is having plans to pay off the \$800 debt by June 1st, 1895. Watch and see if it won't be done?

In the near future a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be organized in the A. M. E. church.

The parsonage of the A. M. E. church is being renovated and furnished beautifully. Oskaloosa people are equal to it.

BURLINGTON BUDGET.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Events in this city seem to have been "few and far apart" of late; that is to say events worth mentioning.

Festivals, entertainments and visitors seem to be things of the past.

Mrs. Peter Johnson has been sick for the past week, but we are glad to say that she has not been confined to her bed much.

Rev. Mr. Alexander, the late pastor of the A. M. E. church of this city, is beginning his new pastoral career with entire satisfaction to his members. He has proven to be an able and devoted Christian worker.

Mrs. A. Collins is on the sick list, and has been bed-ridden for the past two weeks. She was able to walk about the house last Sunday.

It is with pleasure that I introduce to the Burlington readers my able successor, Mr. William Shaackel, a very bright and entertaining young journalist, who will hereafter be the Burlington correspondent for the BYSTANDER.

SIoux CITY NEWS.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Mrs. G. W. Poindexter has been quite sick.

Mr. J. W. Taylor is the proud father of a little girl. Mother and baby are doing nicely.

Mrs. A. Williams has been on the sick list.

Mr. Green Coates has been quite sick with typhoid pneumonia, but is improving. Mrs. Coates cut her hand so she had to call on friends to help them, which they willingly did.

Mrs. John Williams is suffering with an attack of neuralgia.

Mr. Ed Comley was down from Winnebago, Minn., for a visit with his family. He contemplates spending the winter in Sioux City, Iowa.

Miss Belle Wells left for her home in Council Bluffs last Thursday.

All who have heard the new pastor, Rev. Matthews, express themselves as greatly pleased with him as a gentleman and preacher. We wish him success.

The young people should be up and doing. Winter is coming on. What are we going to do?

OTTUMWA NEWS.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Rev. Henry King returned home Tuesday from Chicago, where he has been visiting with friends for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Mary Alexander, of South Ottumwa, entertained a number of friends at her home last Thursday evening. It was intended to be a surprise on her husband, as this was his birthday, but she was not so much surprised, as the secret leaked out. However, those present had a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. Nancy Johnson returned home last week from Moberly, Mo., where she has been visiting with relatives and friends for the past six weeks. She says she had a grand time while she was gone.

Rev. P. P. Taylor and family have moved to this city and are comfortably located at the parsonage of the A. M. E. church. Rev. Taylor entered upon his pastoral duties last Sunday and preached to a large congregation in the evening. He and his family are meeting with a cordial welcome by all, and a bright future is being looked forward to this year.

Miss Helen Johnson is reported as being on the sick list with malaria fever.

Messdames Judith Brown and Minnie Hawker, of Madison, Mo., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gooch. They expect to visit for some time in the city.

The Sons and Daughters of Israel

gave a very successful entertainment at the A. M. E. church last Thursday evening.

Mr. M. Bradley came over from Bloomfield Saturday evening and remained over Sunday with his family and returned to his work Monday.