

THE DALLAS EXPRESS



MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Published every Saturday morning in the year at 2500 Swiss Avenue by THE DALLAS EXPRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE:

W. B. Ziff Company, 408 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered at Post Office at Dallas, Texas, as second class matter, under Act of Congress, March, 1879.

IMPORTANT: No subscriptions mailed for a period less than three months. Payment for same must be in cash.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS, SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

One Year \$2.25 Six Months 1.25 Three Months .75 Single Copy .05

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white leather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which trims up and catches the passing breeze; flies no jaunty flag; it professes a patriotism as broad as our country. Its love of even handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty good ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

A COMMENDABLE RECORD.

In our issue of last week we published a report of Mr. G. W. Williams, first trunk officer ever appointed to work among Negroes in the city of Dallas. His report stated that he has adjusted 175 cases of trunks, picked up 123 "hooky players," added 87 new pupils to the public schools and generally investigated the cases of all children of school age whom he has found during school time upon the streets. Such a record as far as actual work done is concerned amply justifies his appointment, and while there is no way of accurately estimating the moral effect of the education of this officer upon children who under ordinary circumstances would not attend school, we feel that we are correct in presenting that they are greater in number than those actually handled.

The people of Dallas should realize the benefit to them of having such an officer at work. Aside from the fact that it is vitally necessary that their children remain in school they must also realize that the number and regular attendance of all children of school age in Dallas is the only means by which school authorities can make an estimate of the amount of facilities and the number of teachers necessary to efficiently care for the educational needs of Negro children. Such a realization on the part of parents and of the public generally should lead to the hearty support of the work of this officer and the lending of active assistance as well as moral support to him as he pursues his duties.

And how some one proposes a new name for us—"Ethican," "Ethi," the first syllable of Ethiopian and "can" the last two syllables of American. What the success of this new name will be we cannot say. We only know that it must be used often and continue to displace "Negro." And in its final analysis it will sound no better to us if it is applied to the disagreeable and distasteful sets of some of us, if given the prominence which "Negro" now receives.

Opportunity is always present. Vision discloses it to those who truly seek to serve.

Liberty is bankrupt. Her bankruptcy is probably due to lack of progressiveness of her governing class. American intervention may not be desirable, in that it removes Liberty from absolute black control but it may have the way for its greater progress which is really desirable.

Marriage very recently has been likened to a game of "punch and take" in which the husband always "punch" and the wife constantly "take."

There is a lot of talk about a new system but it is a different proposition.

DR. A. R. GRIGGS.

In the death of Dr. A. R. Griggs, Texas, has lost one of its most outstanding figures. He was a man of sterling worth; a Christian gentleman; a firm believer in progress, a living example of the Golden Rule. To few men is the privilege given to spend forty years actively engaged in making history for their people. To him it was given. That he lived these years well is attested by the fact that thousands of people in Texas have benefited at various times by the soundness of his advice and the sagacity of his counsel.

The church with which he was connected has lost one of its strongest pillars. Those who knew him best realized that the ruling passion of his life was the success of his church and connection. He was in reality one of its pioneers. Beginning in the early days, when Texas was in truth the paradise of the cowboy and the stronghold of the outlaw, he vigorously applied himself to the spread of the gospel and continued this work unabated until death removed him from this field of labor. Old in years but young in spirit, his last thoughts were of the permanence of his work; and his ruling desire was that the history which he had helped to make should be so recorded that future generations might profit by these, the lessons of the past.

Tributes to his excellence were paid by leaders of thought, both white and black, who throughout the course of his public life had been touched by his sincerity and sterling worth. Upon few men are such tributes lavished for it is only the few who so unflinchingly give of themselves to the tasks which they choose for their life work as to be generally acclaimed as builders—constructive workers.

But the splendor of these tributes and the justness of their bestowal is well borne out by the fact that Rev. Griggs practiced what he preached.

He preached thrift and his property holdings prove that he practiced it.

He preached the development of homelife and the excellence of his splendid sons proved that he developed this in his own home first.

He preached progress and the church with which he was connected has felt his guiding hand in all of its activities for forty years and many of its movements now well established owe their inception to his creative brain.

He preached devotion to duty. That he practiced it is proved by the fact that he died at his post engaged in furthering the work in which he believed. Truly he has earned a rich reward and his life may well serve as a brilliant example to those who would live serviceably and constructively.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The superintendent of public schools of New York City recently made the following statement: "It is cheaper to school a child than to jail him. Brutally framed, that is the one convincing answer to the man who asks why he should share the burden of educating his neighbors children in whom he has no interest. Whether he realizes it or not he has a very real interest in these children. It is of vital concern to him, whether as he meets them, he meets civilized, decent, orderly people or illiterates, mendicants or cut-throats."

That the city of Dallas firmly believes that an educated public is a constructive public—a progressive public which will express its worth in hearty contribution to the public welfare is proven by the fact that its school building program is more ambitious than that of any other city in the whole state.

The letting of the contract for the erection of the new Colored High School is a distinct evidence of the fact that it makes no distinction in the kind and quality of the facilities offered to the different classes of its citizens for the gaining of the training necessary to fit them for acceptable contribution to the general public good.

A new high high school is a necessity. This fact has long been realized by our superintendent and board of education. In some cases it might have happened that, following the general rule the most ordinary kind of equipment might have been used to fill this need. But, following the Dallas spirit of thoroughness and fairness, though delayed by unavoidable circumstance our superintendent and board has planned wisely and appropriated generously and a modern, well equipped Colored high school is to be the result.

Few southern cities can boast of a single school site for Negroes representing an outlay of \$135,000, complete in every detail, modernly equipped from basement to roof. In this regard the action of our progressive and thorough going superintendent and Board of Education places Dallas in a class to herself and gives to us, the citizens, great pride in their spirit and joy at having residence in a city which so suitably provides for the education of our children.

ADVERTISING AND THE NEGRO PRESS.

An editorial striking a note which must be dwelt upon with increasing intensity appeared recently in the Kansas City Call. It is in part as follows: "An incident that has happened recently affecting one large white business shows the clear advantage of advertising in the Negro newspaper any article of service which Negroes are to buy. White men cannot know the daily slights which are a part of the life of the Negro in America. They therefore, with the best of intent, can take steps which are satisfactory enough to reach the white public, but fail where Negroes are concerned. The cooperation of the selling public and the Negro press will solve the difficulty. The bulk of our labor is employed by white people. The bulk of our purchases necessarily go to white producers. The attempt to create a black submerged and neglected one-tenth failed before the Civil War, and the nineteenth cannot live to its fullest now except it establishes reasonable, mutually helpful relations with Negroes."

Politically, industrially, the American people are one. The full measure of patriotism is not in the upbuilding of part, but of the whole. The Negro press speaks for its part, but it rises to its proper height only when it works for the good of all."

It cannot be hoped that business concerns will be able of their own accord to obtain figures and facts to prove the ability of Negro newspapers to satisfactorily sell their products to Negroes. The newspapers themselves must sell their own service. There is not a single Negro publication which obtains advertising patronage of the sort nor in the amount commensurate with its ability.

It is true that Negro papers speak for ten millions of people but their development as yet seems not to have reached the point that they are able to combine themselves, by means of an active Press Association, into an organization which will serve to impress upon the public, advertisers in particular, their real value.

Here it seems to us is a suggestion upon which the promoters of our Press Association may work with the hope of accomplishing real and genuine results. Our space is valuable. We realize it. But we must sell it to the buyer. The longer we delay in advertising our ability as a Press just so long will advertisers be selling a greater amount of their goods and we of obtaining a satisfactory support for our publication.



A NATION OF TOMORROWS.

Of course, we all have become familiar with the old phrase, "If, but and perhaps," and it is hoped that we have received much lasting benefit from it. They are words, yes, but in our day of modern learning and prompting of speed and wealth we have relegated these to the scrap book—and rightfully so. They mean not a thing in our lives—that is if we shun them.

There is still another old word that we must get away from—and quickly, too, if the Negro intends to cope with modern civilization. We, as a race have allowed ourselves to drift into the habit of tomorrow. TOMORROW!

What is tomorrow but faith? How do we know that tomorrow is going to come, save and except that it has always come?

Who is there to vouch for tomorrow but an infinite mercy that has kept on stinging up the pins in the other alley of our destiny.

Why is it that we so often look forward for tomorrow with uncertainty and look backward upon yesterday with indifference?

Do you realize that there were 1,599,575—tomorrows, following the birth of Moses to this very tomorrow—the same kind of tomorrows that lasted but twenty-four and passed on to make history of our yesterday?

There is no tomorrow save in the imagination, save in the reckoning of recurrence. The long heralded tomorrow has always vanished at the threshold and we accept the passport without question, when in the glory of a dawning she tells us that she is but today. No weary pilgrim has ever reached his tomorrow, how can we hope for it?

What an easy alibi, how liquid, how soft for the dreamer. No wonder old Mexico has never arrived and ever will until she drops it?

No wonder old Spain in all her pristine glory has been standing on her own foot for a double century.

No wonder a few more of us are suffering decadence, waiting, ever waiting for Manana.

Oh we like tomorrow, we like her because we have never seen her; we believe in her promises, yet her promised arrival has dated from the beginning of the world and she isn't here yet.

Come on, let's not fool ourselves, there's work to do. It's only the to-day which counts and but the yesterday which hurts.

"Get thee hence frail light before the man of life excelleth thee."

If prosperity is tomorrow, and she isn't, she can only land on the harbor of today.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO RACE.

The Negro Year Book presents some interesting and significant figures showing the progress made by the Negroes of the United States, toward solving some of the economic and industrial aspects of the so-called "race problem."

Fifty years ago the Negroes of this country had been emancipated from slavery for only nine years. The war between the states ended only seven years before 1872. At least a decade elapsed before there were any very tangible evidences of effective reaction to the conditions so suddenly thrust upon a race confined largely to the South, still dazed by the freedom thrust upon it, still pathetically helpless in the spotlight which revealed its tragic unpreparedness for racial independence, of even the most nominal character.

The real progress of the Negro therefore dates from little earlier than the close of the reconstruction era and spans a period little, if any, longer than four decades.

But adding the fifth decade for purposes of rounding out the figures, the Year Book shows that the homes owned by Negroes have increased in number from 12,000 to 650,000. The farms operated by Negroes have increased from 20,000 to 1,000,000 and the business establishments conducted by Negroes have increased from 2,100 to 60,000. Negroes own today something like 20,000,000 acres of land, an area which if combined would equal that of all New England with Maine excepted, little less than half the area of Missouri and about two-fifths that of Kansas. Literacy among Negroes has increased from 10 per cent to 80 per cent. Voluntary contributions have increased from \$80,000 to \$2,700,000 and Negro churches have increased from 700 to 45,000.

This is not so much growth as multiplication. While the Negroes are in the nature of things, entitled to far the larger share of the credit for their own regeneration, it would be unjust to withhold from the taxpayers, and especially those of the South, their just share for the liberality with which they have taxed themselves in behalf of Negro education.

There are many phases of the relations between the races which are to be deplored, but it is gratifying to note that there is a bright side, upon which it is all the more pleasing to look and from the contemplation of which lessons may be learned which will help in solving the problems not yet determined.

MEN AND BUSINESS.

(By Richard Spillane).

A Newspaperman went to the president of a large national bank the other day and asked if he, as a work of good citizenship, would be one of three prominent bankers to serve on the advisory board of a small Negro bank. The banker said he would.

The Negro bank's corporate title is The Citizens' and Southern Banking Company and its quarters are at 1840 South Street. It was organized in September, 1920, by Richard R. Wright, Sr., and his son, Richard R. Wright, Jr. The elder Wright was the first Negro college graduate in Georgia, founded the first high school for Colored pupils, was founder and president of the first State college for the people of his race and organized the first bank for Colored people in Georgia. Also he was paymaster in the United States Army, being one of the only two Negroes ever to hold that position. He had the rank of major.

He came North, he says, because so many of his people had migrated here in the war period. In 1910 the Negro population of Philadelphia was 84,000. In 1920 it was 134,229. The total was greater in the war days, 150,000 Colored persons, it is estimated, having come here. Only a third of this total remained. Today in South Philadelphia there are 50,000 Negroes, 30,000 in North Philadelphia, 25,000 in West Philadelphia, 7000 in Germantown, with the rest scattered.

They have their own social and religious life and slowly and gradually are developing in a business way. They have 150 churches and missions, these ranging from the \$200,000 property known as Bethel African Methodist Church down to a church in an old store in a side street, for which the congregation pays \$20 a month. Their clergymen range in intelligence from a doctor of philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania and students of Leipzig and Berlin down to illiterate emigrants from the South who scarcely can read the Bible.

There are fifteen Negro lawyers, eighty-five physicians, twenty-seven dentists and 150 public school teachers. There are two Negro theatres, three magazines, seven weekly papers and two banks.

The Negro has heavy handicaps. Half a century of freedom leaves him still groping to a decided degree. As a rule he is improvident.

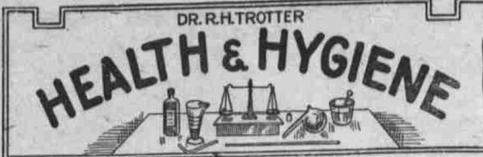
This bank, Mr. Wright established seems to be capable of doing real good for the people of the race if it is safeguarded from error. To safeguard it the newspaperman suggested an advisory board of the best white bankers in the city.

The bank endeavors to develop thrift among the Colored people. It has three savings systems. One is the regular method of a book account, with 4 per cent interest on deposits. Another is to start the year with saving two cents the first week, increasing the deposit two cents each week, increasing the deposit two cents each week for fifty weeks up to Christmas, when the total is \$25.50.

The third is the home bank—a steel box placed in the home upon pledge of the householder that he or she will deposit \$1 a week in it. The householder must put up \$1 to get the bank. If he or she keeps to the pledge the bank becomes his or her property at the end of the year and the \$1 deposit is returned.

The bank keeps after its depositors. If the depositor promises to make deposit once a week or once a month and backslides the bank writes to know the reason.

It has done well thus far, although some errors due to inexperience have been made. It has 4000 depositors, with aggregate deposits of \$118,000. It has a substantial balance with one of the national banks and it made a fine investment in Liberty Bonds, buying \$53,000 of them at



ACUTE CATARRHAL GASTRITIS.

This is an acute catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach attended with more or less severe local and general symptoms. This is one of the many hot and irritable chronic diseases and is most of them, has many predisposing causes, unhygienic surroundings coming first and foremost into consideration. It is seen in persons who suffer from rheumatic subjects, rheumatoid arthritis, and in sickly, delicate people who are convalescing from acute diseases as well as in enervated chronic invalids. A few things to act as excitants in both the acute and chronic forms of the disease, such as food and drink that is too hot or too cold, too sour or highly seasoned; the too free use of condiments and especially the eating of decomposed canned foods and tainted meats. Excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors, carbonic acid and common causes of toxic gastritis. A dull, distressing fullness, an unpleasantness soon after eating, a feeling of heaviness about the stomach, the beginning of the attack. They

may be belching and vomiting of undigested food which may be stained with bile. The tongue will be coated, there may be head aches, pronounced nervous symptoms and a fever ranging from 102 to 104. In many cases an erythematous eruption is present, especially in children and feeble cases. In children acute gastritis with an erythematous eruption is a very common disease. This disease hardly ever lasts longer than 5 or 6 days and as a rule in its not dangerous, although many persons suffer from repeated attacks of gastric catarrh, each increasing the liability of subsequent attacks. The proper observance of hygiene and sanitation in the home, especially the kitchen, and the avoidance of all possible of all errors of diet. Frequent doses of salts or castor oil will do much to ward off this disease.

Free tubercular clinic at Morgantown Sanitarium on Monday and Friday from 2 to 3 p. m., 1027 L.B. Bell Street.

TEXAS TOWNS.

Henderson.—Monday and Tuesday found 25 or more race men and women at work at the City cemetery. The ladies furnished dinner for the laborers. Sick and convalescing. Mrs. Lon Ready, Mr. Dotson, Arrivals: Mr. Geo. White and wife from Oklahoma, Mr. Henry Ballinger left for Fort Worth. Mrs. Senth Long, after two weeks visit here with friends and relatives, returned home in Fort Worth. The local baseball club made a home run when it defeated Mr. Henry Morpha, president last week. Miss Nannie L. Alphabet left for Shreveport, La. Mrs. Minnie Lee, President of the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Taylor. The Odd Fellows and Household of Ruth had their annual Thanksgiving sermon Sunday. Welcome address by Mrs. Lula Muckelroy, who delivered one of her charming talks. Music by Junior choir of Mother Zion. Master of ceremonies, Mr. J. E. Hightower, then introduced Rev. J. P. Hampton, who spoke from Ruth 1st 14th Collection \$14.25.

Society News. Club No. 1, Mother Zion Mission women had a fine meeting Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Eleanor Gibson. Collection \$2.40. Mrs. Eleanor Gibson, president; Mrs. Phoebe Parker, secretary; Mrs. Henry Morpha and Manager Mr. John Beal of the base ball club will put the boys over the top of the picnic at Bremley Creek was a success, several vehicles loaded with children arrived in Bremsley early after a short while fish frying began and everybody enjoyed it.

Presbyterian Church. Sunday School at the Presbyterian church was remarkable. Collection \$13.50. Pastor J. P. Hampton, who best and delivered a sermon, hard to excel. He talk from Gen. 19:17, "Escape for your life."

Mother Zion. Sunday School is on the upward march. Mrs. M. E. Hurd brings things to pass. Pupils this morning, 78; officers and teachers, 11; visitors, 2; married men and women class still holds the banner.

C. M. E. Church. A very fine meeting Sunday School this morning. Number of pupils 30, lesson outlined by Mr. John Berry, no sermon today. Rev. Greenleaf, will preach to night.

Methodist Baptist Church. A very fine meeting today. Lesson briefly read and outlined. See E. Seston for the Dallas Express.

Austin.—Students and teachers had had a busy week helping to work and direct the cleaning up of debris from the recent tornado that visited Supt. Martin, Prof. Story and Drisdale directed as well as delivered a clear and progress looking forward to the final examination for this year. The visitors to the institution this week were Messadnes N. A. Banks of Temple, A. E. Mitchell, D. K. Woodard of Austin, Misses Ross and Fulton and Mrs. Pisco spent the week end in the city.

A. Johnson with a group of boys from the manual training department are in demand just now. Prof. Drisdale has purchased a lovely car and Mrs. Drisdale and some of their friends attended church in the city Sunday.

"The Artlist." Athens.—Services well attended Sunday at all churches. Rev. Davis of the Church of God baptized 1 candidate Saturday. He also delivered a fine sermon Sunday night. Mr. Rev. Davis rendered an excellent program with her children Sunday.

H. Pugh of the C. M. E. church delivered two strong sermons Sunday at 11 o'clock. His text was "You Must be Born Again." Many souls were made to rejoice while he spoke at night another powerful sermon to a large audience, after which the contest was reported from 12 boys and girls \$125. Miss Blanche Townsend taking the largest amount for the contest just closed a successful revival at Mexico Circuit. Rev. Garman of Sunday, excellent Sunday school The E. T. P. U. met at 3:30 p. m. The Bible drill group No. 3 won the banner raising the highest amount. At night the pastor delivered a strong sermon one addition to the church. The clubs reported as follows: No. 1, Mrs. Mattie Miller, Captain, \$10.40; No. 2, Mrs. Bertha Frater, captain \$10.00; No. 3, Mrs. Hannah Miller, captain \$6.32; Miss Myrtle Smith reported on the "Parade" book, \$120.00, total \$49.68. The carpenters are doing some rapid work on the church.

The Odd Fellows and H. H. of Ruth had their Thanksgiving services at the church of God to a splendid audience. An excellent program was rendered. \$12.50 was donated to the widows and orphans of this city and the remainder will be sent to Dickens' Orphanage. The A. M. E. church choir with Mrs. Laura H. Miller, as pianist rendered services for the occasion. Prof. L. S. Pace made a visit to the American Woodmen Friday night. Mr. W. H. McDaniel, secretary position as deputy. Six members added to the camp. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wade Ware, baby boy. Mrs. Lovene Overton returned to her home in Kerens, after a week with parents. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Miller spent Sunday with his sister at Baxter. Rev. Pugh attended the District Conference at Conledge, last week Miss Willie Gaden returned after a success school term in Kaufman County, accompanied by Miss Pauline Love who will visit her sister here until commencement. Mrs. M. A. Feal of Marshall, spent a few days here guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fisher. Miss L. T. Bryant returned after a few days in the home of Frankston. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sherman returned after attending the funeral of his mother at Bullard find

prices ranging from \$5 to \$4.

The bank is unique in that it holds weekly meetings at which depositors and friends hand addresses on thrift, home buying and other matters financial, and once a week the bankers talk in churches on thrift.

Some remarkable results have come from these addresses. One person who had \$137 hidden in a mattress got it out and put it in the bank. Another who had his savings in a tin can buried in the earth dug it up and put it in the bank.

White bankers who know the Wrights speak well of them as earnest, good men. Anything that will improve the condition of the Negro is of public benefit. Nothing will conduce to improve him more than to make him thrifty, careful and self-respecting. But the Negro banker, however worthy, needs guidance in the ways of finance. This bank may be of great good if developed on the lines laid down by the founders.

One prominent banker has offered to act as advisor. Two more are desired. Who will volunteer? —Philadelphia Public Ledger

United Helpers Club. The United Helpers club met at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Proctor at 4 o'clock with the president presiding. Opening song, prayer, report of secretary. Roll called, members responded with quotations. A glorious meeting was had, many were present and was made to feel proud of the club. The hosts then served a course, angel food cake and succeeded best adjourned to meet with Mrs. Pinkie Norris next Tuesday, May 16, Mrs. Norris, president.

Free tubercular clinic at Morgantown Sanitarium on Monday and Friday from 2 to 3 p. m., 1027 L.B. Bell Street.

Progressive Aid Club. The Progressive Aid club met at the palatial home of Mrs. Mattie Walker No. 1, with their most excellent Mrs. Minnie Hamilton, presiding, after a usual form of opening then the business was taken up. The finishing of the wool quilt was discussed and promises to be completed next meeting after which each member spoke some inspiring words to the club. The hostess then served a most interesting and salad on lettuce leaf, ice cream and assisted by Mrs. Nettie Franks. Adjourned in order by the chairman.

The Progressive Aid club met with Mrs. Ada Hawkins, opened in usual form with and succeeded best adjourned to meet with Mrs. Pinkie Norris next Tuesday, May 16, Mrs. Norris, president.

Practical Art Club. The Practical Art club met Tuesday evening, May 2nd with Mrs. Sallie Cobbin. The meeting was opened in usual way with song and prayers. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, each member responded to their names with Bible quotations. After all business was settled, C. Fisher, principal of Blackhawk's high school was pleasant visitor and made very encouraging remarks. The club gave a picnic Friday in honor of school faculty. A three course luncheon was served. Baked chicken, fried dressing, devil eggs, peas in cups with salad, lemon pie, ice cream and assorted cake were served. The Progressive Aid club was also invited. The hostess, Mrs. Sallie Cobbin, then served a course of punch and lemonade.

Louetta Hunter, Pres. Sarah Chaffin, Vice pro tem. Beattie Sherman, Sec.

Wichita Falls.—Last week was final examination week for the city schools here. The week ended in a big joint parade of the Colored and white schools. They made quite an attractive showing as they passed through the principal business street. The motive of this parade was to entice the voters to favor the proposed school bonds. Be a true race man or woman, patronize Negro business houses, read Negro periodicals. Rev. W. L. Dixon was the speaker. The city last week and made some excellent secured during his stay. Rev. Dixon is a true race man and stands up for both black and white citizens. He urged the Progressive Mutual Insurance Co. officers to move to Third street. Miss M. A. Donaldson has bought one-third interest in the Park street drug store. The Rev. D. W. King who was once a stockholder in that company. Mrs. F. Brickett is on the sick list. We had wishing her a speedy recovery. If you fall to get your paper call Miss M. A. Donaldson, at 2414 E. Meador street. Mr. Howard Dyer, is attending the graduating exercises in Clarksville, Texas. Miss Cora Boyd while leaving the back steps of her porch was injured when she slipped off. We wish to hear of her again soon. A big revival is now going on St. John Baptist church. Rev. Talley of Mineral Wells is conducting same. The church is crowded at each meeting. Sunday was mothers' day and every church in the city near here, had a large audience. Mr. C. J. Elliston and family left our city for Hubbardville, N. Y. where they will make their future home. Mrs. Nancy A. Donaldson, formerly of Paris, Texas, and who has been here for some time, is the daughter of A. Donaldson employed in the drug company was stricken with paralysis Tuesday morning. There is possibility of her recovery. We are providing another article doesn't follow.

The G. U. O. of Odd Fellows and Household of Ruth had their annual meeting at the C. M. E. church on Park street Sunday at 3 p. m. Rev. H. A. Appling of the First Church delivered their sermon service was enjoyed by all present.

Forney.—Sunday Schools were well attended at all the churches. All seemed to be very interested in the great lesson. Rev. F. M. Mitchell was at his post of duty at Little Flock Baptist church. The rally at Little Flock was very successful under the financial condition. Rev. V. T. Tuiba, preached for Rev. Mitchell, amount raised for the district conference, Mr. William Booth returned home from Jarvis Institute at Hawkins, Texas.