THE PLANET

SATURDAY, MARCH. 5, 1898.

## POLITENESS AND ARROGANCE.

There trudged an aged gentleman,
A basket on his arm,
Was filled with goodly viands which
An epicure might charm.
His cloth showed that his station was
Amongst the wealthy class,
And as he walked, a younger man
Essayed by him to pass.

But as he did so, glanced askance,
Into the kindly face
And offered him his services
With such engaging grace,
That it was just impossible,
His kindness to resist,
So, that with condescension, he
Allowed him to assist.

They joined in conversation then,
As leisurely they walked;
The young man told from whence he came,
And how his plans were balked.
He'd travel'd far and wide, he said,
His fortunes to retrieve;
Some folks had kindly treated him,
Some feared he might deceive.

He asked for work and wages and
For lodging and for board,
But did not fix the totals which
He'd have his friend afford.
The master's only daughter kept
The lordly mansion fine,
Where hosts of wealthy people came
At stated times to dine.

The young man (for convenience, we
Will call him Henry Scott.)
Was soon the master's right hand man,
Was always on the spot.
Adella's lovely face he saw—
The master's only child,
But while he loved, he broke no law
And thus was not exiled.

Time flew, Adell was wooed, but none
Could win her heart and hand,
Her suitors ranked among such men
As Fortune could command
The father loved his daughter more
Than Mammon's lust or rank,
And hence he would not force her to
Do that from which she shrank.

There chanced a time long afterward,
About the same lone spot,
Where first the aged gentleman
Had met with Henry Scott—
A gentleman on horse-back who
Seemed all the earth to scorn;
Whose every look and action showed
He was to riches born.

He met Adella's father who
Was plain unto a fault,
And told him straight, with small ado,
He wanted much to halt,
And spend the night at that fine home—
The mansion pointing out—
Where lived, he said, he oft had heard
A man much talked about.

"No doubt," he said, "the land-lord would
"Be glad of such a guest,
"For I have worlds of money and
"My pleasure is my quest.
"So, come! my man," he said at last,
"Why stand you waiting there?
"Go! tell them I am coming, that
"They may for me prepare."

Now all this time the land-lord stood
Had uttered not a word,
But now he spoke, and gently, too:
"'Twas I of whom you heard.
"That mansion is my humble home,
"And as its rightful lord,
"I say you'll never enter there;
"Of that be well assured."

With fallen face the stranger left,
And rode at frightful pace,
Adell and Henry from the house
Had seen all that took place.
And that same night mid grand display,
'Neath wealth and beauty's sun,
This noble twain of loving hearts
Were rendered into one.

—EVA.

## NORFOLK NEWS.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 22, 1898.

The Old Folks Concerts of which great pains had been taken and much time devoted that the same might be up-to-standard took place in St. John's A. M. E. Church on Wednesday night before a very large and appreciative audience of fully 2500. The spacious edifice was filled in every available place, standing room being at a premium. Several hundred were unable to gain admittance. The company which is composed of a membership of about fifty, in which some of the most aged members of the church participated. The ladies wore the costumes of slavery or ante-bellum days, while the male connection was typical in their dress of the old slave and whose make up was very good. The songs were of the plantation variety while the plays on the whole were on the plantation style and dialect. The entire company was good while Messrs. J. R. Lee, George Williams, J. Eli Carver, Geo Duke, —— Brooks, Thomas Jefferson, —— Jones, together with Miss Davis, Mesdames C. J. Graves, Mary Haskins, Maggie Harris, Janie James, —— Tabb, Ann Butt, also Palmer as Sister Blousy Daughter, and little Jordan as Ephraim were the stars of the entertainment. 1500 people attended the entertainment on the second night. The whole was well received and applauded.

Dr. Seaton's efforts were a financial success, several hundred dollars being realized through the entertainment. Much credit is due Prof. J. G. Gray in his untiring management. A prize contest in which 27 officers were the contestants was a part of the affair.

Ozie Cook, the white man twice murderer was tried in the corporation court yesterday for the killing of Lloyd Saunders (his second victim) and found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and given twelve months in jail and fined $250.

Mrs. Mary Collins, who was so injured on Wednesday night by falling on a stove at the residence of her married daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Williams, on W. Nicholson street, died from her injuries Thursday, 17th ult. Her funeral took place from St Johns A. M. E. Church of which she was a member, Rev. Dr. Seaton officiating.

Officer Fentress, one of the best men on the police force, was assaulted and bodily used up in the discharge of his duties by a mob of several thugs (colored) on New street. The officer was severally cut with a razor. Walter Hodges and Robert Sanderlin have been arrested as the guilty parties and are in jail awaiting the result of the officer's injuries.

NEDLES.

The Female Quartette will appear next Monday night at the Fifth Street Baptist Church. See Advertisement.

## FROM NEWPORT.

Farewell Sermon—Briefs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21, '98.

Rev. Johnson Hill of the Union Congregational Church preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening. It is rumored that the church will soon extend a call to the Rev. Byron Gunner of Chicago.

The Hon. George T. Downing has gone to New York where he will read a paper at Columbia College on the Negro Problem.

The recently formed organization known as the Sumner Political Union is making rapid strides toward the complete organization of the State.

The petition recently introduced in the legislature requesting it to instruct our members in Congress to introduce measures against the wholesale disregard of the law of the land, will have a public hearing during the week ending March 5th.

President Andrews of Brown's University will deliver a lecture on "Paul Lawrence Dunbar at Shiloh Baptist Church of this city. Rev. H. N. Jeter, pastor, this will be a rare opportunity to hear a great man. Beside being a great educator recent events have made him one of the most popular men in the nation.

Dr. McQuay, Grand Deputy of R. F. K. of P., visited Miontinoma Court of the 14th inst.

JEFFERSON MARROW.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C C C fail, druggists refund money.

### Overcoat Exchanged.

At the Sharon Baptist Church last Sunday night my overcoat was exchanged by some one who left a dark overcoat. My coat was a black, chinchilla overcoat, with a pair of black kid gloves in the pocket. The person will confer a great favor upon me by leaving the coat at the PLANET Office, 311 N. Fourth Street, or at my residence 20 Orange Street.

W. J. RUSH.

CHRISTIAN—SMITH—The marriage of Mr. W. C. Christian and Miss Laura A. Smith took place Feb. 24th, 1898, at 9 o'clock at the residence of Rev. W. H. White, corner St. James and Hill Sts. Many friends were present. The reception was held at the residence of groom, No. 6 Cemetary Street, Henrico County.

WALLACE—Mrs. Celia Wallace, widow of the late John E. Wallace, Jr., departed this life Saturday, February 12, 1898, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hannah L. Johnson, 516 North Harrison St. She died in the full triumph of faith. She leaves two children, a mother, father, five sisters, two brothers and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

Her funeral took place from the First Baptist Church Monday 14th ult., Rev. T. H. White officiating.

HER SISTER.

## A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

Richard Allen, a robber, and Tom Holmes, murderer, both negroes, were lynched by a mob at Mayfield, Ky.

British ship Asia was wrecked on Ground Shoal, near Nantucket, Mass. Eighteen were lost and three rescued.

Henry Williams, a negro, shot and killed Ethel Gray, a white girl, at Oakland, Cal., and then committed suicide.

Ex-Mayor W. J. Piero, of Massillon, O., is under arrest for alleged complicity in the robbery of the Massillon postoffice.

An avalanche at South Quebec, Canada, engulfed two houses under a cliff. Lewis Angers and two children and Mrs. King were killed.

Friday, Feb. 25.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya left New York harbor for Havana direct.

Experiments will be made in rural free mail delivery in Burlington county, N. J., and Bucks county, Pa.

Mrs. Daniel Manning was elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Washington convention.

Dr. Gatling, who is superintending the construction of a big gun at Cleveland, thinks the coast defenses are not what they should be.

The interior department has decided that it must be shown that a pensioner was addicted to drink at the time the injuries were sustained before his pension can be annulled.

Saturday, Feb. 26.

The Kentucky house has passed the sweeping anti-cigarette bill.

Floods and avalanches have partly destroyed the mining town of Monte Cristo, Wash.

In the fight between Tommy Ryan and George Green at San Francisco last night, Ryan won in 18 rounds.

Acting President Cooper, of Hawaii, advises caution at home, lest annexation negotiations meet with failure.

The government's receipts from sale of public lands during the past ten years were upwards of $53,000,000, and the expenses nearly $7,000,000.

Chairman Walker, of the house committe on banking and currency, appears to be antagonistic to the bill prepared by the Indianapolis monetary convention.

Monday, Feb. 28.

During a fire at Kalamazoo, Mich., chemicals in a laboratory exploded, killing six firemen and four others.

G. H. Lawrence, of Leominster, Mass., is dead, the third victim of a boiler explosion on an ice harvesting plant.

The 50th anniversary of California's statehood, in 1901, will be celebrated by another midwinter fair at San Francisco.

Six sailors and the daughter of Captain Wilhelmensen, of the Norwegian bark Herman, died of yellow fever at Para, Brazil.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) postmaster spent an anxious eight hours keeping watch on $1,000,000 in gold, being transferred from Japan to New York.

The French line passenger steamer La Champagne, which is several days overdue, was towed into the harbor of Halifax, N. S., having been disabled at sea.

Tuesday, March 1.

Copper has been found in large quantities at Leithsville, Lehigh county, Pa.

It is stated authoritatively that no river and harbor bill will be reported at this session of congress.

General W. B. Tallaferro, who was commander of the Virginia troops during John Brown's raid, is dead.

William Warren jumped into a shallow Turkish bath at New York and was killed by striking upon his head.

Should the next California legislature be Democratic, Governor Budd will be a candidate of United States senator.

Cyrus E. Breeder, the defaulting cashier of the Bethlehem (Pa.) bank, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Wednesday, March 2.

The bodies of two men were found frozen on the Skaguay trail on Feb. 19.

The Turkish press censors suppressed the news of the attempted assassination of King George of Greece.

The bill authorizing the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery will not come up in the national house until Friday.

Professor Hansen has been making interesting agricultural studies in Russia and vicinity in the interest of this government.

Sixteen men of the French bark President Felix Faure were washed overboard during a gale off the Australian coast.

William Dodson, of Chicago, killed himself in a sensational manner by jumping from a third story window to a crowded sidewalk.

A terrific hurricane has devastated New Caledonia, doing great damage to shipping. A French gunboat was sunk off the Loyalty Islands.

Adam Weaver, who killed a deputy constable and wounded a constable at Bursonville, Pa., spent Sunday night as a lodger in the Portland, Pa., lockup.

There will be no relief expedition sent to the Klondike. The war department announces that the project has been abandoned for the reason that no necessity now exists for such relief.

## THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Flour firm: winter superfine, $3@3.25; do extras, $3.25@3.37½; Pennsylvania roller clear, $4.20@4.25. Wheat steady: No. 2 red March, 91@91.00¼; No. 2 Pennsylvania and No. 2 Delaware red, $1.01@1.01¼. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed, March, 34½@34¾c. Oats steady: No. 2 white, 32½c. Hay dull: choice timothy, $12 for large bales. Beef quiet: beef hams, $23@24. Pork easier: mess, $10.25@10.75. Lard steady: western steamed, $5.42½. Butter firm: New York creamery, 19@17c.; fancy prints jobbing at 20@20c. Cheese quiet: large white and colored, September, 8½c. Eggs firm: New York and Pennsylvania, 14½@15c.

Baltimore, March 1.—Wheat steady: spot and month, $1.00⅝@1.00¾; southern wheat by sample, 97@$1.01¼. Corn firm: spot and month, 33⅝@33⅞c.; southern white and yellow corn, 33¼@34¼c. Oats steady: No. white, 34½@35c. Rye steadier: No. 2 nearby, 55½c. Hay steady: choice timothy, $12.50@13.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, March 1.—Beeves firm; steers, $4.50@5.25. Calves almost nominal; poor to good veals, $4.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs very firm on light supplies: good sheep, $4.80; lambs, $5.85@6.37½. Hogs firm for good medium weights: good medium, $4.25@4.50.

## REV. PAYNE SPEAKS.

### Replies to a Circular.

### THE DIVINE'S EXPLANATIONS.

### Why He Declined to Serve.

### HE CHARGES DUPLICITY.

### Claims that He was Unfairly Treated

RICHMOND, VA., February 21, '98

Mr. Editor:—

When I wrote through your valuable columns some time ago, I thought it was my last time to write anything again in a fight. Well, I do not know that this could be properly called a fight, but rather a plain statement. Thing I wish to write about, is this: There were scattered all through the streets of this city, circulars, styled "The People's Relief Association is Here to Stay." No name is signed but the No. 601 N. 30th Street is given.

I am going to throw some rocks, and if you throw a rock in the dark and hit a dog, the dog which is struck will hollow.

The contents of the circulars would remind one of a fifth-rate school boy, who had been caught in the act of taking his mother's sugar or preserves, and was crying and telling any tale to get out of a whipping.

As to the author of the little missive, it would appear to the intelligent mind, that all the policy-holders joined in putting forth the circulars, which thing is not true; for I am in the position to know that the policy-holders of the said Association know little or nothing of its internal work.

In all of my life my eyes have never fallen upon a piece of writing so void of truth. But to the point; when this institution was organized in 1893 and I was made its President at my absence, having been persuaded all along to be one of its founders; but always expressed my unwillingness to be engaged is secular affairs. I was utterly surprised when I heard that I was made its president. After some persuasion to accept and a prayerful consideration, I went before the board explained my policy and accepted the office. Not for the money or office, nor the profit the institution might bring to me, but a desire to help the nine men composing the institution, and to benefit my people in general. The first year of its existence, there was a great rush into the Association for membership and some falling away. The latter rather benefit the company, especially when the company is numerically strong.

WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

In the bulk of applications that came before us from time to time, some were adjudged too old and some too sickly. I found that this conflicted with my work as a gospel minister and pastor of a church. For, whenever I visited the aged and afflicted to console them, they had their cases of rejection by the Association to settle with me, before I could do my duty, as a minister of God. Being pledged, as all of the members were, not to divulge the affairs of the Association, and this would not be businesslike anyway. I could make little or no satisfactory explanation.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES ARISING.

Some complaints were made, that they did not get their money in time. Some claimed that they were entitled to 3 weeks' dues and were only paid 2. Others contend about birth and death claims. The blame of all these cases were put upon me as President, for the reason, that I was not only president, but that I was pastor of the church. Many had gone in the Association on the confidence they had in me, to see that things were carried on right. Finding myself hampered, and my work greatly hindered. I resolved more than two years ago to be president no longer; and to sell out my interest and return to my work, believing that God had called me to peace. In 1897 some time before the end of the year I offered my resignation to the Board. I was asked with much persuasion to change my mind entirely, or let the matter remain six months. I declined waiting six months and stated, that the year would end before the expiration of six months; but said, I would give them sufficient time to consider the matter, as I thought I was dealing with gentlemen.

But I have found out since from certain things that have happened, that there was among them a sort of conspiracy. For I was asked not to say anything about my resignation, as the effect would work detriment to the institution. I accepted this, and held my peace. But there was one or more of these men, who made it their business to go from house to house, telling of this same matter in a perversive way. That is: that they were going to turn or kick me out of the presidency at the end of the year. In the meantime other rumors got afloat, that all the money was gone, and I had stolen it; and that one of the members and myself were at words and had come to blows. I was approached by many with regard to these rumors. I denied the truth of them, until at length, I asked that person, whom they charged with putting out the same about the matter. He said, "There is no truth in the rumors, the members of the Workingmen's Aid Association put out such rumors so as to pull ours down, and build up their Association." I went to the Board meeting and explained this matter and made inquiry.

In answer to the inquiry those present said, they had heard the rumors too, but knew of nothing that I had said that might give offence to any one. I accepted this and thought that was the end of the matter, but I observed thereafter, that I was treated with contempt in the Board meetings from time and also in my other official capacity. I then determined to insist upon the acceptance of my resignation.

Coming to the Board meeting on the 11th of January 1898 at 8 P. M., I said to them, that while I had offered my resignation, and that they had asked me to let the matter rest six months and I had declined doing that, but I would give them a sufficient time to consider the matter. But there arose other difficulties, which caused me to insist upon the acceptance of my resignation at that time. And if the year was not out I would not serve any longer; and if it ended that night I declined re-nomination or running for the presidency again. There was much persuasion brought to bear to get me to change my mind; but I positively declined under the then existing circumstances.

First, that the company was failing, and this I had explained to them in full and that its collapse was inevitable except a change in the affairs. 2nd, what was more grievous than all, that I was being treated with contempt from time to time by one of the members of the board; this, the board had some knowledge of. At this point I will give the condition of the Association as it was on the 11th of January, 1898, the last meeting I attended.

The expenses of the Association were greater than its income. For instance, in the first two years of the existence of the Association, there were accumulated something like $3,000, but on the 21st of Dec. 1897, there were in hand according to the report and reading of the Secretary $1100 and some odd dollars; and on that same night there was taken from that amount $570 or $580. The readers can see what was left to the credit of the Association. The circulars above referred to, in this article say, "The Association has money in three different banks." If they had then or have now money in three different banks they have put what little was left of the $1100 after the $570 or $580 had been paid out.

I saw, that to give $3 a week for 10 cents premium and $80 00 at death and $9 00 for birth claims was more than the company could stand under the existing circumstances. All of us agreed to this. It seems that all of the ladies or a certain class of them who are patrons of the People's Relief Association are very prolific. For, on most every Tuesday night we had to pay from one to four birth claims of $9 00 each; and after the agents had been paid their percentage their would be in cash money on the table $80, or $90 or $125 more or less. But of late when we had paid the clerks their salaries, paid death and birth claims, and made appropriation for the running of the association for the following week, there would be seldom anything left and very often we had to serve an order on the treasurer or check on the bank. The circulars referred to, say, "It is said that it was very unpleasant for the former president of this association during his presidency. That is not correct, the fact is we do not know of any unpleasantness between any officer and the Board of Directors." Now let us state the true fact in the case. I had spoken from time to time how the work of the Association conflicted with my pastoral work, and on the 11th and 21st of January 1898. I called their attention to this particular trouble between one of its members and myself. The meeting of January 21st was styled an Arbitration Meeting. All of the members were present save two. At this meeting the matter was partly investigated. At the same meeting the one that had had this quarrel with me, said the matter concerned the Association as well as himself; and asked that the meeting adjourn, so that he might ask his informers whether he could use their names or not. I have not seen or heard from them since, except they seem to say something to the public through those fatherless and motherless circulars above referred to, which were void of any truth.

It can be seen in the circulars. "Therefore it can be seen that he did not resign." O, conspirators! I would state here that it was design upon the part of some of the members at least to conspire against me, but fortunately for me, and unfortunately for them, were their tongues were divided. I proved equal to the task, though I did not know their wicked design. The methods to do me serious injuries, first they asked me to say nothing about my resignation and that none should say anything about it. But some of them made it their business from that very night, to go to their henchmen and tell it. But they perverted the statement so far as to the extent, that they were going to turn or kick me out at the end of the year, but I insisted all along upon resigning even to the night of the annual meeting on which night I positively declined serving as President or being run for President again.

On that night seven or eight declared their intention of voting for me, if I would but accept being put in nomination. They have testified since to the same in the presence of others.

Now, as to the Junius White's case, I have said and I reiterate, I knew nothing of the Junius White's case, until I received a letter from his lawyer, notifying us that we owed Mr. Junius White certan weeks' dues and if we did not pay said dues he would sue us. I made this matter at once to the Board and tried time and again to get at the merits of the case, but could not. Those who thought they knew something about the case and could testify for the company, told what they knew, and I said to them, they would make good witnesses to testify in the favor of Mr. White. And all I could get further than they had stated, that there were other witnesses for our company among them two white doctors.

I warned them of the danger and of the possibility of losing that case, and said, "I would rather pay Lim $160 for dues, whether it was just or not, than to go to court at all, or to lose a case of a lesser sum."

I know a resident is an ex-officio member of a committee; but as to my being appointed on the committee is not true as stated in the circular. Positively I never saw Mr. White or the witnesses other than the three officers of the company that expected to testify until I saw them on the witness stand, on the day of the trial. The circular also says, "It is said that we do not pay our officers." Now about the pay, I will accommodate them, by calling that thing they did, by the new name they have given it, "pay or salary."

First, I would say that some of that pay have circulated the rumor, or by not denying it when they heard it told, that I got $50 per month as a salary. It is now time for me to give the true facts in the case. The first year, I don't think I got anything, but at the end of the second year they gave me a gold pen, as they say, as a present. The third year some $5 or $10; at the end of the fourth year $10 or $20; in 1897, $25. Now, $25 per year divided into 12 parts would amount to $2 08⅓ per month. This is what they call a salary. If they claim that they paid me $50 per month, which is $600 per year and only paid me $25 for 1897, they are in debt to me for $575 for 1897 to say nothing of the other years except the little bits mentioned above.

I would like just here to make known to the public and even to the true members of my own church, what is being said. First, On the 4th of February, 1898, I received two little missives from the Board of the People's Relief Association and Nickle Saving Bank, defying me to speak in my own defence in my own pulpit to my own congregation. Knowing that I would hardly pay any attention to such trash, they went further. Even as to bring in two white men styled shorthand writers, to write down my speech that I might make. When I saw this I remembered the dark days of slavery when white men were put over us to hear what we say to our God in our worship. I thought this was enough to cause some of the sleeping saints, who prayed to be delivered from slavery and for this day of freedom to turn over in their graves, when they saw these white men watching us in the 4th Baptist Church, on Sunday, the 6th of February, 1898.

Now, what do the authors of that lying circular think to do? The answer is this. First, they will go from door to door circulating all manner of false rumors about me. Second, to have some of their members to be in all of our meetings and to report back to them what is said and done so as break the peace and harmony of my church, and to save their dying institution from death. They have caused in some instances the return of some of the scenes of the days of slavery. That is the masters will meet every Tuesday night to make laws; the overseers will remain in the office day by day; the Negro driver must be at the doors of the sick early in the morning and late in the afternoon and between those times if need be. The agents are required to scatter from one end of the city to the other false literature, to the great humiliation of some of the ladies and gentlemen, who are agents for the People's Relief Association and I trust to all.

What do these agents get? From $5 down to 60¢ per week.

In conclusion I wish to say this, it can be plainly seen that the object of these men were designed to get me away from my church work and build up a strong institution for them to live off, to use me all they could or as much as I would be used and when they saw that I could not be and would not be used by them, they sought and are seeking to blacken my reputation.

E. PAYNE.

## NORTH SIDE NOTES.

Brookland District.

On last Sunday, the weather was very inclement and the gatherings at the churches were very slim.

At Mt. Carmel at 9:30 A. M., the Sunday School was well attended notwithstanding the rain, and the lesson was very interesting.

At 11:30 o'clock, preaching by the pastor, Rev White. His text was in Psalms 51:8. Throughout his discourse the Elder was very enthusiastic and his hearers were well pleased with what they heard.

At 3:30 o'clock, there was also preaching by the pastor. He again delivered an able sermon from Deuteronomy 31:18. While the rain had kept many from this service, there was quite a crowd, and the Rev. fed them with wholesome food from on high.

At 8:30 o'clock, Rev. White again preached an excellent sermon from Luke 6:21. At this service the crowd was very slim. A few of the faithful turned out to give praise unto God.

Our sick is much better and we hope to see them all out again soon.

Young men should always be circumspect and upright, and not inclined toward bad habits.

MAJOR.

Save your 10c to-night in order to get admission to the church next Monday night.

## THE SHERIFF'S STORY.

### Accused Official Tells of the Fatal Shooting at Lattimer.

### WAS ATTACKED BY THE STRIKERS

### He Was Jumped Upon and Pounded by the Mob, He Says, and One of Them Had Knocked Him to His Knees When the Firing Commenced.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 2.—The defense in the case against Sheriff Martin and his deputies, on trial for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer last September, is producing strong evidence to show that the rioters had been riotous and threatening for some time previous to the fatal encounter. Many witnesses testified that they had been forced by threats to join the strikers' ranks, while others who refused were brutally beaten. A score or more witnesses have testified that some of the strikers were armed with revolvers, and several swore that the first shots at Lattimer were fired from the strikers' ranks.

On Wednesday of last week Jacob Williams, timekeeper of the Cranberry breaker, told of the attack by the strikers on that breaker on Sept. 3, when they also stopped a coal train and stoned the crew. On Friday Sheriff Selser, of Carbon county, told how he had called on Sheriff Martin and his deputies for aid in defending Coxe's breaker at Beaver Meadow. Martin instructed his deputies to do no firing except in defense of their own lives.

The witnesses on Saturday and Monday were mainly women, who told of the terror the strikers had created. Mrs. Katharine Craig and her children walked from Lattimer to Minnesville at 2 o'clock in the morning, fearing the strikers would blow up the town. Stephen Guttenmiller testified that a man stood behind the deputies urging the strikers on.

There were several important witnesses on Tuesday last, who told of the reign of terror the strikers had created. The most important witness of the day, however, was Sheriff Martin himself. The sheriff told of the riotous days previous to the conflict at Lattimer, admitted that his deputies had been selected by nine officials, explained how he had repeatedly warned the strikers against riotous marching, and then came down to the day of the Lattimer shooting. He said:

"Friday morning, Sept. 10, I reached Drifton and found all my deputies there. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon I got a message that the strikers were marching through Cranberry, bound for Lattimer. I hurried off with the Hazleton deputies to intercept the men at West Hazleton. While going there I repeated my instructions to the deputies about keeping cool and avoiding trouble if possible.

"The mob swore at us when we approached, cursed me, and would not budge when I told them to do so. I read my proclamation and walked through them, asking them to go home. One young fellow swore at me violently, and said they would go to Lattimer in spite of me. I arrested him. One man picked up a stone, but dropped it when I pointed a revolver at him.

"I told a crowd of spectators to go home, as the strikers were desperate, and there might be trouble. Finally the strikers left the road and started off over some lots. Soon I heard they were going to Lattimer, and I hurried off with my deputies to intercept them. I told them again to keep cool and not to shoot unless their lives or mine were in danger. After lining them up alongside the road I told them I would go out and meet the strikers and try once more to disperse them. A deputy asked if he should not go with me. 'No,' I said, 'I'll go alone.' I thought one man was enough to die at once. I felt somehow there was going to be trouble. I met the strikers about 50 yards from the deputies and asked them where they were going. 'To stop the Lattimer breaker,' a lot of them cried.

"I told them they must not go, and tried to read my proclamation to them, but they crowded around me, swearing at me and hustling me to one side. One man tried to grab me, and I then attempted to get hold of him, but the crowd then jumped on me and pounded me about the body. I dropped my paper and pulled my revolver. One of the men tried to snatch the revolver from me, but failed. Then he struck me an awful blow in the face and knocked me to my knees. I tried to shoot him, but my revolver would not explode. Then the shooting commenced. It lasted about a half minute.

"In the crowd I saw three men armed with revolvers and one with a knife. The latter made a stab at me, but missed. Two men were shot just behind me to the left. I was in the direct line of fire."

Political Change in Canada.

Toronto, March 2.—General elections for the Ontario legislature took place throughout the province yesterday, and resulted in a virtual, if not an actual defeat for the Liberal government, which has held power for more than 25 years. The contest has been exciting, the Conservative leader, J. P. Whitney, being a young man and a new leader, while A. S. Hardy, the premier, was the successor of Sir Oliver Mowatt, now lieutenant governor of Ontario.

To Ignore Judge Rodgers' Decision.

Washington, March 2.—In speaking of the decision of United States District Judge Rodgers, at Kansas City, in which he held in effect that the present system of government meat inspection was unconstitutional, Attorney General Griggs said that his advice to the agricultural department officials would be to continue the system as at present until all of the facts in the case could be presented to the court.

Proposed State Aid For Johns Hopkins

Annapolis, Md., March 2.—A bill was presented in the house of delegates yesterday, and both branches of the general assembly were memorialized concerning it, which has for its purpose an appropriation of $100,000 annually for the aid of Johns Hopkins university by the state. The bill also provides that the governor of the state shall be a member ex-officio of the board of trustees of the university.

## AFLAME ON THE OCEAN.

Terrible Experience on Board the British Steamer Legislator.

Boston, Feb. 28.—The British steamer Legislator, Captain Tennant, bound from Liverpool for Celon, was burned at sea Feb. 16. The fire broke out on Feb. 13, and burned fiercely for three days, during which time Fireman Thomas Roberts was burned to death, Second Officer James Bateman and Seaman William Angell were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, Third Officer Martin and Chief Steward John Gaffney went adrift in another boat, and Chief Cook Fred E. Lee, crazed with fearful burns, jumped overboard. The rest of the crew of 38 men, with two passengers, Dr. William E. Mortimer and wife, of London, were rescued by the fruit steamer Flowergate and brought to this port, arriving here yesterday. Four of the crew, Chief Engineer John Troughear, Second Engineer John Holden, Fourth Engineer Robert Milne and Seaman Charles Ibbitson were so severely injured that they were taken to the Marine hospital upon arriving at this port.

Boston, March 2.—Florence Carolin, one of the crew of the steamer Legislator, which was burned at sea on Feb. 16, died last night from pneumonia, brought on by inhaling smoke and flames during the fire. The total loss of life is now seven.

Innocent Men Were Convicted.

Guthrie, O. T., March 1.—Ever since the burning of the two Indians for the murder of Mrs. Laird, at Maude, I. T., it has been asserted that Lincoln McGeiry, the younger of the two, was innocent. The evidence brought out at the hearings has served to corroborate this assertion. It is now learned that special agents of the government have obtained evidence securing a complete alibi for Samson, the other victim, proving that he was 40 miles from the Laird home at the time of the murder.

## Dr. Walter H. Brooks

### IN A HORNET'S NEST.

Continued from First Page.

ventions, is, that it will bring about a closer organization of our forces, and furnish an innocent rivalry for excellence in the work, and thus give life and stimulus to the Missionary enterprise.

Another advantage we believe is, it will enable us to pay our Missionaries, and thus remove the complaint that is ever coming from our missionaries, saying, "Pay us our salaries." Did not the missionaries state on the platform of the Convention last year, that they had not received their salaries?

Did not Brother Jackson demand even on the verge of his departure for his work, an assurance that he would receive his pay for his services? Dreadful state of affairs.

The District Conventions should serve as tributaries to a National Board or Convention composed of representatives from the said District Conventions and other bodies, will serve to cut down a great deal of the present unnecessary expenses, make the National body more wiledly encouraging harmony among the brethren the country over, and also to raise more money for the redemption of Africa; and thus break up these annual excursions held at the heathen's expense.

AS RELIABLE AS THE DOCTOR.

In answer to Dr. Brooks' question second, We would state that the gentlemen who made the declaration of their intention not to oppose the work of the so-called National Baptist Convention are as reliable as Dr. Brooks, and in the light of his last utterances, far more so, hence, we can only state that we mean what we said.

His question third is rather foolish to admit of answer, but I will say that the New Convention has not as yet declared its National relation, and since it has not so declared, it can not be as you said a child of the said Mobocratic Convention. The Doctor will find in consulting his dictionary that a District Convention must not of necessity have a national relation that it be under some National body, to exist as a District Convention. The Doctor ought to know this. The trouble with the Doctor is, he is confounding the terms District and Auxiliary, which have essentially different meanings. But out of courtesy I will inform him that we will in the near future become an auxiliary to some larger body, possibly the National Baptist Convention should it please God to regenerate it

A BOGUS BOARD AT LOUISVILLE

In answer to question fifth, I will say that the State of Virginia has never hoarded and loaned money given for Foreign Mission purposes because it cost something to send it to Africa. However, when there was a dispute as to which Board should be honored, the Board at Richmond, Va., which held and now holds the only Charter of the Convention, or the bogus Board at Louisville, Ky., which was born in passion, and trickery, and lawlessness, the channel between our treasury and the treasury of the so-called National Baptist Convention was stopped until the dispute could be settled. But whatever money we have received for Foreign Mission is now held by us subject to demand. The people wish us to place their money to the best interest.

SOUNDED THE BUGLE.

I will inform Dr. Walter H. Brooks and the other "Church wolves" associated with him that we are destined to succeed. Nothing else but District Conventions will quiet the unrest among the people of this country. North Carolina has sounded the bugle and thirteen States besides Dr. Brooks own city have fallen in line.

The people will no longer be bulldozed. You can not fool all the people all the time. Think of it. The Boards of the National Convention handled, received and spent the people's money all last year, and yet when their quasi reports are submitted to the Convention, no one is allowed to question their correctness, nor is any committee appointed to audit them; but rushed through against the protest of the "honest minority" of the Convention, who desired to examine their correctness. Who knows what the money has been spent for? Honesty invites investigation; while dishonesty flees from the light.

BROKE FAITH WITH THE MISSIONARIES.

Again: The Management of the so-called National Convention has heralded it over this country that the Chapel at Cape Town in Africa is in course of erection, when the truth is, according to good authority, the ground for the building has not been broken, nor has one dime been sent for its erection. This is the kind of stuff that Dr. Walser H. Brooks defends. Doctor, you can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some times, but you can not fool all the people all the time

Now in reference to Dr. Walter H. Brooks blind prophecy concerning our District Convention, I will say that we have this one advantage over the so-called National Baptist Convention. The so-called National Baptist Convention has failed already, being worn out and decripped, unable to pay its missionaries, its very name is a synopsis of disgrace to those who know its course of procedure; but the District Convention, young and hopeful, has yet to fail. Some of the best element in the country are with us, even the Christian ministers of Washington, D. C. You are simply crying, my brother, out in the cold.

CHARGES DISHONESTY.

Again, does Dr. Walter H. Brooks know that the Baptist leaders of Virginia have always been honest with the people's money? That is one reason why Virginia, as the Doctor knows, has the name of giving the most of the money by which the so-called National Baptist Convention has conducted the Foreign Mission work; while many of the leaders of other states, associated with Doctor Walter H. Brooks, have misappropriated the people's money given them for African Missions; and turned over to the treasury of the Convention; not gold, nor silver, nor currency, but unredeemed and worthless paper checks with no bank account behind them:—Notes with no responsible endorser. In the light of these facts don't you dare ask a company of provincial gentlemen what they will do with the people's money. I would be glad if you would tell the people what you did with their money last year. You angels could not tell at the Convention.

CAUSTIC LANGUAGE.

Again, has it ever occurred to you, Dr. Brooks, that there is not another man like you in all the land! There is not a man in all my acquaintance who possesses so much bulldog presumption; such unmitigated gall; such uncurbed cheek, and such unbridled audacity as to come like Dr. Brooks into our Convention presumably friendly; and arise and make an attack on us to our face. Who invited you there? If you were not in harmony with the movement, even horse sense and puppy propriety would have admonished you to stay away. His Satanic majesty, your master, can hardly excel you.

Now I bid you adieu for this time leaving you with the following questions for your consideration:

MORE QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

(1) How can you favor the colored people getting together and forming and operating their own organizations while you are in every white organization that will admit you?

(2) How can you consistently defend an organization which does not believe as you do in co-operating with and in forming a part of the white organization?

(3) In what does the so-called National Baptist Convention believe in co-operating with the white people North or South?

(4) Since you alone among all the able men of the country have felt called upon to defend the so-called National Baptist Convention, and make an attack on us, and that too, without giving us warning, I would like to know how much of the mission money do you receive? The laborer is worthy of his hire.

(5) Since we are Baptist and according to the cardinal principles of our church; reserve the right to serve and work for God according to the dictation of our mind and consciencies. Thy should we be abused by Dr. Walter H. Brooks or any other little dictator?

Answer these questions and step up lively, for I am after you.

Z. D. LEWIS, Richmond, Va.

—Messrs. Julius Meyer's Sons will make announcements each week on the 3rd page of this journal. See the bargains.

—The Richmond Musical and Dramatic Association will have their up to date Concert at Fifth St. Baptist Church next Monday night. See advertisement.

——The Klondike Entertainment at Price's new hall Monday, March 7 at 8 p. m. Special attractions. Admission, 5 cts. Three evenings, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Tackey party Wednesday.

—The funeral of Brother George H. Washington will take place at the 1st Baptist Church Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.

——Lessons in plain and all kinds of fancy needlework at very moderate terms given by the Franciscan Sisters, North 1st Street every Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The Loving Daughters of Mount Olive celebrated their 24th Anniversary Thursday, February 24, 1898 at Richmond Hall, 3rd St. At the hour of 10 P. M., Rev. W. H. White began to deliver the address filled with words of consolation and advice which was highly appreciated by all who heard him after which Rev. A. S. Thomas was called upon for a few remarks. He said that he felt that all the ground had been covered, but he could painthem words of encouragement for a long while.

Rev. S. C. Burrell then made some very encouraging remarks after which the following societies which was introduced by the Secretary of the Loving Daughters of Mt. Olive was present, Rising Sons and Daughters of Simuel, the Young Daughters of Zion and the Lily of the Valley Club.

The officers were installed by Rev W. H. White, and some handsome presents were presented to the President's of the Loving Daughters of Mt. Olive from the young Daughters of Zion, and the Mt. Olive made their President and Secretary some handsome presents. Rev. White presented the presents. He bade them God speed. The guests were called up stairs to a very wholesome table and all enjoyed themselves until a very late hour.

The following are the officers for the year: Mrs. Maria Randolph, President; Mrs. Maria Branch, Vice-President; Mrs. Amanda Jeter, Chaplain; Mr. Chamblin Wilson, Treasurer; Jas. A. W. Jackson, Sec