

Published every Saturday by John Mitchell, Jr., at 311 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR.—EDITOR

All communications intended for publication should be sent to us by Wednesday.

Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915

Be polite and obliging.

Some people were never intended to raise children.

Many a man, who is brave on the battlefield is a coward in private life.

The way is dark sometimes, but the sunshine of God's righteousness is just beyond.

We should do right. It looks risky sometimes, but in the long and the short run, it is perfectly safe.

Thousands of people believe in punishing children on account of faults which they themselves possess.

Liquor dealers are going on unconcerned. Just as though their business was not to be electrocuted in 1916.

Women are organizing to oppose woman suffrage. The men are already organized for the same purpose.

The Republican leaders declare that they will carry the country next May and it begins to look that way, too.

IN COURT AT LAST.

The following extract from the Richmond Times Dispatch news columns of March 25th will explain itself:

The test case, in which Rev. E. M. Mitchell, colored, and several of his trustees are charged with violating the segregation ordinance by using the Leigh Street Memorial Church on Wednesday night, March 17, was continued until March 27 in the Police Court yesterday.

These people went to the expense of cutting two additional doors or entrances on the Fifth St. side, as the edifice is on a corner and closing the main entrance which is on the Leigh St. side. This was done with the understanding that this would be satisfactory to the white neighbors. Now they have been held into court and have no doubt been placed to the expense of consulting counsel. Moreover, they expended something in excess of five hundred dollars to make the improvement. If convicted the trustees can be fined one hundred dollars and in the discretion of the Court may be confined in the City Jail for the "crime" of worshiping in their own church.

The very suggestion is repugnant to every idea of right and emphasizes the injustice of this ordinance which is a disgrace to the city of Richmond.

MR. TROTTER'S TOUR.

Editor William Monroe Trotter has evidently gotten on "the blind side" of Hon. H. C. Smith, editor of the Cleveland, O. Gazette. That journal in a recent issue says:

Editor Wm. M. Trotter kept the largest audience he has had (on his recent tours) outside of New York City and Chicago, waiting from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m., last Monday evening, in this city, and failed to give any good reason for so doing. The result is he has left a "feeling" in this city which we regret greatly, because The Gazette did all in its power to secure the attendance upon the meeting, he characterized as we have in the opening sentence of this leader. His absence compelled those in charge to hastily substitute a "speaker" who failed utterly to rise to the occasion and only helped to make bad matters worse in that he was neither wise in the selection of what he said, nor consistent. Mr. Trotter arrived just as the pastor of the church was about

to dim the large audience which had given an exhibition of patience, etc., that was simply wonderful.

What does all of this mean? Has Editor Smith interviewed the Committee of Arrangements to see if the financial part of the bargain was all right in advance? If there was no "hitch" in money matters and then Mr. Trotter disappointed his audience, we can but exclaim, May God have mercy on Brother Trotter, when his wife meets him.

It seems that at Cincinnati, the arrangements were different, for the Union says:

Editor Wm. M. Trotter is still on the trot, bearing to our cities the lesson of liberty, equality, fraternity. Great crowds are assembled wherever he speaks and the good being done is incalculable. When we think of the noble self-sacrificing spirit of this gallant fighter for the race, this man who boldly tells the tragic story of segregation we wonder that our country should be so backward in its practice "Jim Crow" doctrines do not drop dead from shame and envy. As he wrung the hands of friends in Iowa well he said, "For God's sake fight these Jim Crow schools that are beginning once again to dot the hills and valleys of Ohio. We want our children to fare as do the children of other races. We want to leave them the priceless heritage of noble independence and manhood rather than the blessings of Jim Crow schools, Jim Crow cars and a Jim Crow community. In other cities our colored teachers are teaching in mixed schools, so why not in Cincinnati? Whenever a group of Negroes unite to Jim Crow themselves out of rights that belong in common to all citizens, you may rest assured that there is something rotten somewhere, some how." "Tis an ill bird that befouls its own nest." Trotter has spoken in Dayton, Springfield, Xenia, Cleveland and in Louisville. He will spend a week in St. Louis.

It was a cruel punishment to require Mr. Trotter to speak to an audience at Cleveland, when that audience had been waiting for him three hours. Even a woman's love will grow cold at such treatment and he must have found himself within an ace-house the night that he ascended the rostrum.

CITY ATTORNEY POLLARD'S REPLY BRIEF.

"What stronger breastplate than a heart unfeared? Thrice is he armed that hath his chest just; And he but naked, though locked up in steel. Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted." —SHAKESPEARE.

We are returning to "our mutton." Hon. H. C. Pollard's reply brief contains much that is not only amusing but is suggestive. He discusses social conditions along with the law and virtually advocates that constitutional provisions be held in abeyance in order to appease or to pander to local prejudices. It is enough to make Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster turn over in their graves, and to cause the old time abolitionists to get up and walk about again. But to the subject. He said:

Section 20 of the Charter of the City of Richmond fully authorizes the imposition of fines for the violation of ordinances passed in pursuance of the Charter. It is in the following language: "Sec. 20. Where, by the provisions of this act, the city council has authority to pass ordinances on any subject, they may prescribe any fine or penalty, not exceeding five hundred dollars (except where a fine or penalty is herein otherwise provided for), for a violation thereof, and may provide that the offender, on failing to pay the fine penalty imposed shall be imprisoned in the jail of the said city for any term not exceeding three calendar months. Such imprisonment may be ordered to be with or without labor; when ordered to be with labor the council may by ordinance declare what kind of labor shall be done for the said offender either at said jail or elsewhere in the said city. And the city council may subject the parent or guardian of any minor, or the master or mistress of any apprentice, to any such fine for any such offense committed by such minor or apprentice. From any fine or imprisonment imposed an appeal lies to the business court of the city as in cases of misdemeanor. Whenever any fine or penalty shall be imposed but not paid, the police justice, if he shall not order the party to be imprisoned in the city jail, may, unless an appeal be taken forthwith, issue a writ of fieri facias for said fine, directed to the sergeant of the city. Such writ must be made returnable to the said police justice within sixty days from its issuance." (Acts 1897-8, p. 543.)

Will Mr. Pollard, the very able City Attorney, allege that the lawmakers had in mind that this law would ever be construed to apply to a law-abiding citizen who is living in his own house or to a tenant, who under a lawful contract or lease is occupying the house of another? To ask this question is to answer it. The ordinance as previously cited specifically stated that it applied to gambling houses and was intended to prevent vice and immorality, to preserve public peace and good order, to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages, to suppress houses of ill-fame and gambling houses, to prevent lewd, indecent, and disorderly conduct or exhibitions in the city and to expel therefrom persons guilty of such conduct who shall not have recided therein as much as one

year. No where, Mr. Pollard, can you find one line providing that this heinous punishment shall be visited upon law-abiding citizens for occupying their own houses. The penalties prescribed in the law are not applicable to segregation cases. Mr. Pollard continued:

We digress at this point to answer the contention made by the learned counsel in this case and in the case of John Coleman v. Town of Ashland, Va., that section 19 of the Charter of the City of Richmond, hereinafter quoted, which they are pleased to call the "General welfare clause," is of no force and effect unless in other sections of the Charter specific powers are granted to execute the general powers granted in the "General welfare clause." Possibly the contention would have had some force under section 19 of the Charter of the City of Richmond as it stood previous to the Act of March 3, 1908, hereinafter quoted from, but the section previous to the said act was in the following language:

"Sec. 19. The Council of the City of Richmond shall have power to enact suitable ordinances to secure and promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the city, and shall also have, subject to the provisions herein contained, the control and management of the fiscal and municipal affairs of the city, and of all property, real and personal, belonging to the said city; and may make such ordinances and adopt such resolutions relating to the same as they shall deem proper and necessary. They shall likewise have the power to make such ordinances, resolutions and regulations as they may deem desirable and suitable to carry out the following specific powers, which are hereby vested in them." (Acts 1906, p. 78.)

The court will observe that a change was made in the last sentence whereby it was expressly provided that the "subsequent specific powers" were to be "in addition" to those granted in the section as amended. Surely this change is strikingly significant and completely disposes of the contention made by the learned counsel.

All of this argument is effectually disposed of by the reply that the legislature had no power to nullify any provision of the Constitution of Virginia, involving the property rights of a citizen. Certainly, if the legislature had no such power, it could not delegate to the Council of the City of Richmond power that it did not itself possess. The following argument is also important as affecting the subject under discussion for the same reason. He said:

Coming now to the discussion of what powers may be delegated by the State Legislature to a municipal legislative body, we beg to quote from Mr. McQuillin in his work on Municipal Corporations, where he says: "Ordinances may be passed, first, by virtue of express grant of power; second, under a grant of power general in its nature; or, third, under incidental or implied municipal powers. Where passed by virtue of express power, not in derogation of the Federal Constitution, and such power is substantially followed, or is exercised in a reasonable manner, the ordinance will be sustained regardless of the opinion of the court respecting its reasonableness. In brief, if passed by virtue of express power, an ordinance cannot be set aside by a court for mere unreasonableness, since questions as to the wisdom and expediency of a regulation rest alone with the lawmaking power. But whether or not the municipality had power to enact an ordinance, and whether the ordinance is valid and constitutional, is for the courts.

"Where the power to enact the particular ordinance is specifically conferred on the municipality, the question whether it is reasonable can no more be raised so as to affect its validity than could the same objection be raised against the statute so as to affect its validity. The power of a court to declare an ordinance unreasonable and therefore void is practically restricted to cases in which the legislature has enacted nothing on the subject matter of the ordinance, and consequently to cases in which the ordinance was passed under the supposed incident power of the corporation merely." (2 McQuillin on Municipal Corporations, section 724, p. 1570 and cases there cited. See also 2 Dillon on Municipal Corporations, section 600.)

The same author (Mr. McQuillin) in the third volume of his work, in section 895, lays down the following: "The exercise of power under the general welfare clause, or the nature of ordinances that may be enacted and enforced by the municipal corporation by virtue of a general grant of power, to maintain the peace, and good order of the community, to promote its welfare in trade, industry, commerce, manufactures, education and morals, and to carry out the object of the local corporation, will indicate more clearly the scope and nature of the police power which the courts recognize as belonging to such a local governmental organ.

Mr. Pollard quotes from the same authority and incidentally "knocked his own argument into a cocked hat." He said:

"In brief, under this general grant of power, ordinances may be passed which are necessary and beneficial, and they may be judged valid by the courts, to promote the general welfare and consistent with the general powers and purposes of the local corporation, and not inconsistent with the laws and policy of the State. Hence, rights recognized by the general laws cannot be restrained by ordinance, without legislative grant, expressed or implied. So the general rule is somewhat enforced that unauthorized ordinances cannot create offenses. And this limitation exists. All ordinances must be restricted to corporate affairs, nor can ordinances unduly interfere with the use of private property." (III McQuillin on Municipal Ordinances,

section 895, p. 1899.) What does Mr. Pollard expect to prove by this? The authority cited tells him that laws may be judged valid by the courts provided they are reasonable and consistent with the general powers and purposes of the local corporation. Is ordering a property owner out of his own house upon solely a basis of color reasonable? Is the attempt to punish a church for worshipping God under its own roof and on its own premises reasonable? But this authority cited by Mr. Pollard says that the ordinances may be adjudged valid if they are not inconsistent with the laws and policy of the State.

The law here cited refers only to general laws as enacted by the legislature. But what about Constitutional provisions and vested rights. These come even above general laws. They cannot be set aside save in a constitutional way,—by an appeal to the people of the whole State and within a legally specified time. But Mr. Pollard's authority specifically says, "nor can ordinances unduly interfere with the use of private property." Was City Attorney Pollard arguing for us or against us? Certainly in citing this authority, he was arguing mightily in our favor. But enough for this week. We shall deal further with this most interesting discussion of a great subject. City Attorney Pollard cannot have his heart in the task which was set out before him. He is like a lawyer defending a client that he knows to be guilty although he is arguing for an acquittal. Mr. Pollard, you have the argument, the facts and the law against your side of the contention. God grant that when the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia hands down its opinion you may have the united membership of that body on the same side with the argument, the facts and the law.

The colored folks are a praying people, City Attorney Pollard, and they are praying for you and for those Negro-haters, whom you represent. The Holy Writ says pray for those who despitefully use you and you shall heap coals of fire on their heads. This is figurative of course, Mr. City Attorney, but we are praying for you and your clients, all right, Mr. Pollard,—we are praying for you.

With the triumph of such argument, "Religion, blushing, vates her sacred And unawares morality expires. Not public flame, nor private dares to shine; Nor human spark is left, nor glimpse divine! Lo! thy dread empire, Chaos, is restor'd; Light dies before the uncreating word; Thy hand, great Anarch, lets the curtain fall; And universal darkness buries all." —POPE.

REV. BURKS' CALL TO DUTY. A RINGING APPEAL.

To the Baptist Brotherhood of the Virginia Baptist State Convention —Greetings:

Once more I am called upon to speak to you of the growth of our educational work at Lynchburg. Since the last Convention, God has wonderfully blessed us from every standpoint. The Girls Dormitory has been completed and gives us a long-needed comfort. We are now able to accommodate more than two hundred (200) girls, with all necessary comforts. It also gives us facilities to accommodate about two hundred (200) young men.

I am sure this information will be a source of pleasure to all well-wishers of the school. President Woods, with his energetic faculty and the loyal support of Mr. Humble is solving the problem as to the ability of the Negro to maintain an institution of their own.

I had the pleasure of visiting this school a few days ago, and found everything in a most harmonious condition. The most loyal set of students I ever saw. Dr. Terrell in a great way is preparing men to go out in the world to preach the gospel. There will be seven strong men to come out this year from the College and Theological Department. We had the pleasure of listening to one of the young men preach last Friday morning. The sermon by Mr. M. L. Gordon was one of the most masterly discussions that has been our pleasure to hear from a young man in a long time. Owing to the great financial depression, we have not been able to make the showing as before. Many of the students have been compelled to leave school, owing to the lack of necessary funds. We are praying God that He may give us more men with a philanthropic spirit that they may be able to meet the many demands that come upon us from time to time.

(1) OUR NEEDS.

We need to raise the \$12,000 in Danville in May, that was asked for by the President, Dr. Galvin, and endorsed by the Convention. Even though the financial condition is not by any means what it should be, this amount can be raised if each Baptist would do his part. Our Commissioner, Dr. Ashburn, is encouraging the State with the hope that each Baptist may become interested in our educational and missionary work. Dr. Ashburn is one of the most thorough missionaries it has been my pleasure to meet for many years. He is thoroughly acquainted with the negro and knows how to adapt himself to all conditions. He is a forceful speaker and one of the most entertaining speakers we have had. If the brethren in and out of the State will give him a hearing by opening their doors and encouraging the people to help work out the plans together, gotten

out by the commission, the raising of the \$12,000 will be an easy matter.

(2) WE NEED MORE THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED MEN.

The thoughtful man looks for the best, that which is more abiding, sublime and eternal. This class of persons is the only one who will rise to the heights of greater usefulness. In doing this educational and missionary work, he will find that he is cultivating his real purpose in life, and he shall see that he has a certain phase of work to give to the world that can only be accomplished by him.

We are not made for fame or worldly success alone. We are made to conquer the evil influences around us and establish the principles of righteousness. This can only be accomplished as we, as men, have a broader vision of our duty. Then the darkness, superstition, discouragement and ignorance will soon disappear and the true light of right will shine forth. Brethren, the keynote to this is Sacrifice. The best man and women, who have given their life the most have been those who sacrifice the social pleasures of life for the people they served.

(3) WE NEED CONCENTRATED EFFORT.

Every officer and member in the church should interest himself in mission and education. Let each pastor see to it that the superintendent and teachers of the Sunday school be aroused to the responsibility that rests upon them for mission and education. Each deacon and trustee of the church should see to it that the church carries out its great mission, not only by giving themselves, but should assist the pastor in coming in touch with each member of the church in this great work. Virginia alone should raise not less than \$50,000 for education and mission. This amount may sound large to those who have not stopped to think of the source from which we have to draw. When we think of the 250,000 Baptists in Virginia, we can see how easily we could raise this amount if each one would do his DUTY.

(4) A SPECIAL CALL TO THE TRUSTEE BOARD.

We need each trustee to be actively engaged in helping to raise the \$12,000 asked for by the Convention. We are making a special appeal to the members of the Board in Virginia, to make a good showing in Danville. We are calling upon New York, New Jersey, Rev. G. E. Jones, J. H. Smith and C. W. Henderson. We are looking for Dr. Metts to see to it that Norfolk makes a good showing. We are looking for Lynchburg with Drs. Johnson, Tyrrell, Scott, Wynn, Garland and Deacons Smith and Everett, to answer to the roll call in Danville. Harrisonburg and Dr. White and Drake. We are expecting Drs. Calloway and Patterson to look after Bedford county. Dr. Pannell must see to it that Staunton answers, while J. C. Austin has already pledged not less than \$100 from Pittsburg, Pa. Although the Fifth Street Baptist church has no pastor as yet, we are looking for Prof. B. H. Peyton to see that Richmond is represented at Danville. Dr. Short shall see that Hampton plays her part. The whole of Virginia is looking to Carversville with Rev. S. N. Daughtery, its representative. The District of Columbia will doubtless make a great showing with Drs. Brooks, Bishop, Powell, who have always shown a great interest in educational work. Philadelphia, we know will make good with Drs. A. R. Robinson, W. G. Parks, E. W. Moore, W. F. Graham, J. C. Jackson, R. W. Goff, J. M. Moses, C. C. Scott, W. T. Hall, Rev. Mathews, A. Gordon and J. C. Brown as Philadelphia is always done well. I know with this representative set of men, it will in no way fall short of its record.

WESTERN PENNA.

Pittsburg promises to show her colors in a great way this year, with Dr. G. B. Howard, R. C. Fox, W. R. Brown and J. C. Austin. New York will never lag while Drs. G. H. Simons, H. Hunt and S. W. Timms are marshaling the forces. Dr. Reed of Newport will see to it that New England shall play her part.

We know that the old veterans, Drs. Nelson Jordan and J. H. Harvey from Farmville, will never leave the flag to trail in the dust while Dr. Anthony of East Radford, W. T. Anthony of S. Richmond, S. A. Brown, A. Tart and Deacon Forbes of Petersburg, will all be seen and heard from when the roll is called.

With this host of strong gospel preachers and leaders of the Baptist forces it will be an easy matter for us to accomplish the purpose as outlined by the Convention. Drs. Moses and Galvin of Danville, declare that all things will be in readiness to entertain us at time of meeting. No pains are being spared in making things comfortable for us.

WORK IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

The brethren as a whole in southwest Virginia are making good. The Old First Baptist church, that was made vacant by the resignation of Dr. W. R. Brown has not taken unto herself another husband, but the courtship is very lively. It seems she will marry soon. Mt. Zion Baptist church has not called a minister as yet. We hope to see these two pulpits supplied soon with pastors. Glad to say the Old High St. Baptist church is once more on the firing line. Ten months after the destruction of the Church, God so blessed us that we are able to be back in our church home, which is more convenient than the previous one.

Let us all answer to the roll call on the 12th of May and lay down the table not less than the \$12,000 asked for by the Convention. J. H. BURKS, Ch. Trustee Board, Va. Theo. Seminary & College.

Albany, N. Y.

March 23d 1915.

First Disciple Baptist Church, Rev. A. A. I. Davis, pastor. Monroe St. and Sheridan Place. Sunday morning March 21st the pastor preached from St. Matthew, 12:11. Saved From Your Sins. He treated the subject in the great satisfaction of the present. Sunday school was well attended. Sunday evening our pastor was at his best. Our song and praise service preceded our preaching services. The church was full, having some strangers with us in this service. The subject was Man's Disobedience to God. Dr. Davis was a spiritual sermon and the amens were heard from one corner of the room to the other corner. The Spirit was with us all through our services.

Communications, Rev. A. A. I. Davis, pastor of the First Disciple Baptist church, Monroe St. and Sheridan Place. The deacons were on time and in their respective places as usual. Deacons Cornelius Cruise and H. B. Clayborne had charge of the collection. Sunday was our dollar rally day. It was a success. We had in our midst a brother from Boston, Mass. When Roger W. Wolcott was Governor of Mass. this prominent Negro of whom we have reference to, was Gov. Roger Wolcott's Counselor. He was the first and only Negro to ever attain such a position in the history of America. The gentleman referred to is at this time holding a permanent position in the Capitol building of this state. He is a race leader and staunch republican. Mr. Isaac B. Allen formerly of Boston, Mass., but now of New York State, is the person. He had with him a friend, another prominent Negro in the person of Mr. Howard L. Tour. Mr. Allen made some brief remarks and delighted his hearers.

Tuesday March 16, the pastor called a joint meeting of the Ladies Union Club with the deacons and members of the church at the residence of Deacon J. N. Fitch, 119 Orange St., to formulate plans to secure a piece of property for a new church. The trustees were also present. This church is too small to accommodate our general attendance aside from the regular members. Last Friday night our prayer meeting was largely attended. The leaders were Sisters R. M. Cruise and E. P. Johnson. Sister Johnson read for the evening's lesson, Romans 8th chap. We enjoyed a spiritual meeting. Deacon Harris from Jersey City and his wife, were present with us, and he prayed a lovely prayer and sang those old familiar southern hymn which were enjoyed by all.

SICK LIST. Mrs. Coger is out, and little baby Smith is out. Sister Elizabeth Anthony is in cheerful spirits, hugging and praying for good weather, so she can go to church again. Sister Fannie Cook is about the same, at the Albany Hospital, and Sister Rogers was found to be much worse. She seems to be getting better, but is in a critical condition. Albert Leroy Callahan and his little sister, Vera, are at the Children's Hospital.

Mr. Edward Brown, who has been confined for some few months at St. Peter's Hospital left that institution Monday afternoon and is now stopping at 42 N. Swan St., City. Mr. William Van Hunter is able to walk with the aid of his crutches.

To whom it may concern. Information. I am looking for my people. My father's name was Charles Preston. His sister's name was Grace Preston. My brother was Charles Preston. He left home at the early age of 19 years. They were all residents of Norfolk, Va. When Charles Jr. was last heard from he was either in Buena Vista, Va. or in Norfolk, Va. Before my marriage I was Rosa Mary Coker. Now I am Rosa Mary Coker residing at 240 Livingston Ave., Albany, N. Y. My uncle was a brakeman on the freight train running from Norfolk to Lynchburg, Va. His name was Preston.

Mrs. Margaret E. Duval, of 33 Monroe St., wants to find her uncle, Mr. Edward Wilson, and also Miss Nannie and Martha Overton who, when heard from last were living on Carrington St., Richmond, Va. Mr. Edward Wilson lived in Richmond, Va., from there he moved to Washington, then he moved back to Richmond again after a stay at Washington. I would like very much to find him and his wife. His sister is dead.

DEATH NOTICE. Little Martha Elizabeth Moison was born Aug. 23, 1914. She was sick about four weeks. She died Sunday March 21, age 7 mos. She was laid away in a white casket. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Funeral services were from the house at 13 Van Tromp Street, Tuesday, March 23 at 3:30 P. M. She leaves to mourn their loss, a mother and father, two grandmothers, grandfather, great-grandmother, and a host of other relatives. Rev. I. S. Sands, pastor of the A. M. E. Church of Chatham, N. Y., officiated at the service. The remains were committed at the house.

The grandmother of this little infant is a grand worker in the Hamilton St. A. M. E. church of which Rev. J. H. Holden is pastor. He was asked to officiate at the funeral services, and he absolutely refused to respond, without the assurance of \$3.00 and all the relatives and friends feel very bad over it. This is part of the condition of Albany.

A FABRICATOR WILL FABRICATE. Not long ago it is said that one J. J. Morris, committed a breach of the peace at, and in the residence of the Agent of W. D. Woodin & Co., with the English Receiver of Customs, Mr. Richard Sharpe. This was done in the forenoon; and they say they had a very rough house for a while, although no blows were passed. But they say Mr. Morris, without any license, ate Mr. Sharpe's chop and brandished a revolver. It is said that Mr. Morris could not be arrested by any Constable, although he refused to be arrested. Of course the city officers being inactive, there were no police officers to make the arrest, and they say the Superintendent of the County was called upon to put in service a detachment of the frontier force to preserve the peace at the Customs House, and the warrant of arrest was sent to Buchanan to the Sheriff to have one glibly lit. The man, arrested, and a great ado was made to magnify the affair, and to make Morris appear worse than really is, for he was never known to really hurt any one. And to show that when Morris is not under the influence of liquor he is not bad, the next morning he went deliberately to the Police Station without even a lawyer and submitted to a fine as the Justice of the Peace saw fit to impose upon him.

THE FABRICATIONS. Although Editor Green is always busy on his peaceable and quiet corner, and more or less all excitement is over when he hears about it, and although he did not hear of this row until about eight o'clock that night while he was quietly away from a prayer meeting, in the presence of Mr. W. H. Brown and others (and then he did not get all the facts), and although the man was tried and fined early the next morning and the editor knew nothing about it until it was all over, yet the wilful and malicious falsehood was circulated that the editor said that Morris should not be arrested. After Morris got out of the hand of the officers, another malicious falsehood went out that editor Green paid the fine for Morris, when in fact the editor does not know whether or not Morris paid the fine, or whether or not any one has paid it for him; one thing is certain, the editor did not pay one cent of that fifty dollars placed upon Morris. But be it known that if the editor wanted to pay for Morris or any other man he would do it if he could "spell able"; he reserves that much freedom to himself.

We do not believe that every man who commits a crime should be punished either if he is high or low. Before this Morris episode fights have occurred in the customs house itself, and other parts of the city, and revolvers drawn, but no one arrested. Since the Morris episode in Lower Buchanan, it is said, went into another man's house, made a big row, disturbed the peace of the whole neighborhood, drew a revolver, beat one woman; but he, too, goes free. It would be well for Mr. Sharpe to frown up on the officials a few more times since the judiciary will only get busy from such a frown and sleeps in the absence of it.

Another little fabrication is: at a war meeting on the evening of January 1st, the citizens of Lower Buchanan met at the Police Station to nominate two Common Councilmen for the Lower Ward. Rev. J. R. Davis and Mr. J. C. Barnard were unanimously nominated, and yet the fabricator tattled to his boss that Green opposed Rev. Davis. But as it happened, Rev. Davis was present. One thing was that it was inconsistent with Mr. W. A. Bryant's office as Commissioner of Elections to be nominated when he himself must appoint the judges and clerks of the election; although if they preferred Mr. Bryant under those circumstances the editor would vote with the majority.

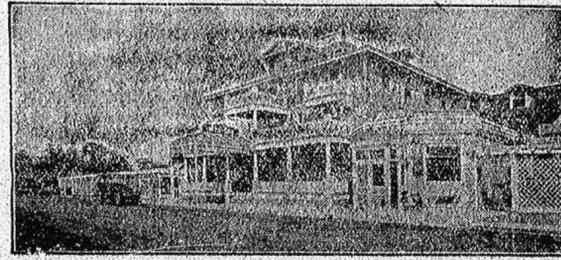
It is simply this: some man think it is popular to have some thing to say about some other man even if it is falsehood.—Buchanan, Liberia, African League.

—Read ZUDORA, in the Twenty Million Dollar Myster, now running on Page two. You can also see it in moving pictures at the Hippodrome Theatre.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, RENT OR SELL, see us. We promise you a square deal—recollect this. Bragg Bros. & Co.

HOTEL DALE, Cape May, N. J.

OPENS APRIL 1.



The magnificent Hotel, located in the heart of the most beautiful seashore resort in the world; replete with every modern improvement; a superlative in construction, appointments, service and related patronage. Includes daily garage, bath houses, tennis, etc., on premises. Special attention given to children and children. Send for booklet. E. W. DALE, Owner.