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NOTICE.
 All the advertisers and patrons of
 the New Age will receive the patron-
 age of the colored people of the city,
 and state.
 It shall be the purpose of the New
 Age to favor those who have contrib-
 uted to the support of our paper.
 Every colored family in the city
 should subscribe for the New Age, as it
 is the only organ that is trying to gain
 for them a higher estimate and broader

AFRICA'S PRAYER.
 What did you say, Mary, colored mary?
 I can hear it all now through the
 years.
 I can see you ye with your eyes up-
 turned,
 Trying hard not to care through
 your tears.
 I can see you now as I saw you then,
 Only now I am able to know,
 Can sympathize truly—I did so then—
 But all hearts, dear, must suffer,
 to grow.

Then, Oh my Mary, my colored mary,
 Surely your cause was mine, as 'tis
 now;
 But unripened years, my misfortune,
 too,
 I wanted much but did not know
 how,
 To tell you of all in my heart, 'twas
 there,
 Now has grown and speaks for us
 both.
 Can you hear me now though long
 years have flown?
 Can you know, to your cause I am
 troth?

You said then, MBary, my colored
 mary,
 "White Hearts were sear 'gainst
 your race,
 And your sunken soul could gather
 no rest."
 How I see it all now in your face.
 And your pride of birth and tender
 heart—
 For you had then both—yes, yes,
 dear.
 You were quite right to unburden
 your soul,
 Though it has taken me years to
 hear.

Your blood, half white, circulated your
 veins,
 And the blood that was dark was
 there too.
 And time flies right on, and Love
 stays still nigh,
 And your race has gained greatly
 through you.
 Could not know it just then, 'tis true
 though, child,
 As all hearts that then suffered may
 see:
 In time to come they'll recognize
 much,
 Just as 'tis plain to you and me.

We know not what prayers arose
 from those breasts,
 Or what yearning throughout the
 long past,
 But the word went out full and re-
 turned not void
 And the answer to theirs came in
 fast.
 A prayer, "that their color may be
 clear and white.
 May be pure as all others of men."
 And the answer came thoug many a
 moan
 Was urged on by many an amen.

You know not, Mary, my colored
 Mary,
 How sweet love was at work e'en
 in that;
 How the sorrow deep that was stir-
 ring you
 Woul' speak loudly again where you
 sat,
 Omnipotent Love holds hearts to be
 sear,
 That your race may be urged to its
 might.
 E'n your pride of race which duty put
 on,
 Assists yours to scale every height.

I see all, my Mary, my colored Mary,
 And the plan though so dark at its
 birth (slavery),
 Though generate in teatrs and heart-
 ache and hate,
 Will be gloriously whole on earth.
 Very tender hearts have the colored
 race
 And passionate love, too is theirs,
 While the white race have squand-
 ered much, both these,
 heirs,
 And neglected true love to be
 NODIE.

ACCIDENT TO A DERRICK.
 Fell With a Crash on Negro's Head
 But He Was Not Killed.
 Jackson, Miss., June 28.—The second serious accident that has occurred during the construction of the new million-dollar capitol was reported yesterday afternoon. A few months ago an iron crowbar fell from a great height and stuck up in the head of a negro employed on the building, but he recovered. Yesterday one of the great derricks erected directly over the main entrance and on which several stone masons were at work, fell with a crash, the great timbers being snapped in two like pipe stems. A negro named Joe Hunter was struck on the head by a heavy piece of timber and his skull cracked so that it is hardly thought he can recover. Another negro was painfully but not seriously hurt.

INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING THE NEGRO.
 For the past six years Atlanta University has conducted through its annual Negro Conferences a series of studies into certain aspects of the Negro problems. The results of these conferences put into pamphlet form and distributed at a nominal price have been widely used and quoted. The first investigation in 1896 took up the "Morality of Negroes in Cities." The following years the studies were: 1897—Social and Physical Condition of Negroes in Cities. 1898—Some Efforts of Negroes for Social Betterment. 1899—The Negro in Business. 1900—The College-bred Negro. 1901—The Negro Common School.

Graduates of Atlanta, Fisk and Howard Universities, Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes and of many other schools have co-operated in this movement. This year the Seventh Atlanta Negro Conference met May 27 at Atlanta and took up the interesting subject of the Negro Artisan. There has been much discussion lately as to the Negro in mechanical industries, but few tangible facts. The census of 1890 gave 172,970 Negroes in the manufacturing industries throughout the United States, but this includes many unskilled laborers and omits many artisans like miners and barbers. In detail there were the following skilled Negro laborers reported in 1890:

Negro artisans in the United States, census of 1890: Carpenters, 22,318; barbers, 17,480; saw mill operatives, 17,230; miners, 15,809; tobacco factory employes, 15,004; blacksmiths, 10,762; brickmakers, 10,521; masons, 9,547; engineers and firemen, 7,662; dressmakers, 7,479; iron and steel workers, 5,790; shoemakers, 5,065; mill and factory operatives, 5,050; painters, 4,394; plasterers, 4,006; quarrymen, 3,198; cooperers, 2,648; butchers, 2,510; wood workers, 1,275; tailors, 1,280; stone cutters, 1,279; leather carriers, 1,099.

The figures for 1900 are not yet available, but they will show a great increase in all kinds. The investigation of the Atlanta Conference includes a personal canvass of some 2,000 Negro artisans, a study of general conditions in three hundred different cities and towns, a canvass of all the international trades unions and local assemblies, and a study of the opinions of employers, and tabulated returns from industrial schools.

Probably this will prove the most thorough investigation of the kind ever undertaken. Especially will light be thrown on the attitude of trades unions. There are in the United States ninety-eight national unions. In thirty-four of these there are Negro members; but in most cases very few. Only ten unions have any considerable number, viz: barbers, 800; brick workers, 200; carpenters and joiners, 1,000; carriage builders, 500; cooperers, 200; stationary firemen, 2,700; painters, 169.

The cigar makers, iron and steel workers, and miners also have considerable numbers. So that we have: Unions with no Negro members, 64; unions with Negro members, 24; unions with a considerable number of Negro members, 10.

Nearly all the unions with no Negro members refuse to receive Negroes; some by open discrimination, as in the case of the locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, electrical workers, and boiler makers, while others exclude them silently. In some cases, like the curtain operatives and jewelry makers, no Negro workmen have applied, so that question is unsettled. In nearly all cases any local union has a right to refuse an applicant, so that a single Negro workman would stand small chance of admission. On the other hand, the American Federation of Labor, with which most of these organizations are affiliated has taken strong ground for fair play toward Negroes and the union movement has greatly extended among them in the last ten years.

Among the speakers of the Seventh Atlanta Conference where this question was thoroughly discussed, were Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, President J. G. Merrill of Fisk University, Major R. R. Moton of Hampton Institute, Mr. William Benson of the Dixie Industrial Company, President Bumstead and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

A Providential Porter.
 From Lippincott's.
 A gentleman, Scotch Presbyterian, traveling with his 5-year-old son, told the child as he put him to bed to say his prayers, as usual, which the boy flatly refused to do.
 "Don't you want the Lord to take care of you tonight?" asked the anxious father.
 "What's the porter here for?" was the child's response.

WASHINGTON
MAKES FOURTEEN SPEECHES IN LOUISVILLE—ROYALLY WELCOMED BY BOTH RACES.
 Advises Economy, Co-Operation in Business and Patient Industry.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—Booker T. Washington delivered fourteen addresses in Louisville June 5. The address at the Board of Trade was to a gathering of the representative citizens of both white and colored. The address at night at the auditorium was at the commencement exercises of the colored normal class. There were over four thousand in attendance one-third being white. Mr. Washington spoke for one hour and a half. The entire audience gave him their undivided attention. His address was given up by the audience to be the grandest ever heard in Louisville. He solved the negro problem in his usual way and advised the colored people to be patient and ultimately all questions for the benefit of the race will end in betterment to them. Prof. Washington gave valuable advice, and said the colored people must by all means work and get money and patronize each other in business, which, if adhered to, will make an opening for the coming boys and girls. He said the colored people wasted too much money in societies and depreciated the idea of a poor, despised race spending \$225 on one funeral. He commended them to pay \$30 for a funeral, and advised them to put the balance of \$195 in business.

The only disappointment that is heard among the colored citizens of Kentucky in regard to Prof. Washington's address is that he did not mention or advise upon the hourly lynching of the poor colored people, the burning of their houses in various parts of the United States. The audience at Prof. Washington was so anxious to hear Prof. Washington that all were willing and did pay from 25 cents to \$2.50 per seat.

Superintendent E. H. Marks of the Louisville public schools delivered a lecture at the Forum at Quinn Chapel June 8; subject, "Culture." Superintendent Marks apologized to the audience for the subject and occasion. He said, after just hearing Dr. Washington's speech a few evenings ago, "It was the grandest I ever heard in my life. Seldom could be found such an educator and adviser as Dr. Washington." He also said culture has another meaning from what it once had, and for that reason, education would be a better word to use for the subject of his talk. There is not more than one-half of the people, he said, that understand the meaning of the word education. Education, he said, does not mean arithmetic and geography, but it does mean the making of good men and women out of children. The city of Louisville has made an investment of many thousands of dollars in her public schools and will expect a return for this in good men and women, who will make good citizens. He advised parents to assist the teachers in educating their children by sending them to public schools, regardless of their impoverished conditions, as he was confident the competent corps of teachers employed would make something out of the children. All children laboring during the school hours.

E. W. MARSHALL.
MARRIED HER FIRST LOVE.
 Pretty Miss Lena Robinson Changed Her Mind and Her Sweethearts.

Special to the New Age.—It will be a great surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of Miss Lena Robinson, the pretty little Ocoee, who was a social favorite in the colored society of Pine Bluff, Ark., to learn that she recently figured as the central figure in a very romantic elopement. Shortly after the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when the 49th infantry, volunteers, were being organized at Pine Bluff, Capt. J. W. Woods, of Company K, met and was infatuated with Miss Robinson. The captain pressed his suit so ardently that, before he left Pine Bluff to muster in with his regiment at Jefferson barracks, he had secured the promise of Miss Robinson's hand in marriage. The match was highly approved by the relatives and the nuptials were looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure.

Capt. Woods went to the Philippines where he distinguished himself in service, and was rewarded at the close of the war with an appointment to a lucrative position in Manila. Fortune smiled upon him in many ways, and he had added much to his store of worldly wealth. He invested his savings in business, having decided to make Manila his home. During his long absence he kept up a faithful correspondence with his affianced.

At Linwood, thirty-five miles from Pine Bluff, lives a young farmer, the

childhood companion of the much-admired Lena Robinson. Driven to desperation by the thought of seeing his sweetheart snatched from him, he lost no time in pressing his suit and so far succeeded that when Capt. Woods, two weeks ago, sent a loving message to her, inclosing confiding emotions that she turned her back on the lover of her school days and boarded the train for St. Louis. When she arrived here she was still in a state of perplexity. She felt in honor bound to keep her pledged faith with Capt. Woods, but her heart yearned for the lover of her childhood.

Miss Robinson consulted friends and relatives here, and was still in doubt when she boarded the train for San Francisco. By the time she reached that city, however, the potency of the first love had so completely asserted itself that she no longer doubted the dictation of her heart, and thought only of returning as fast as possible to throw herself into the arms of the faithful first love, whom she had decided she could not live without. She boarded the first train for St. Louis, after notifying Mr. Edward H. Wilson, of Linwood, Ark., of her repentance and receiving a reply that he forgave all and was waiting with open arms to receive her. She arrived at St. Louis on Sunday evening and took a train for Linwood the same evening.

Letters to St. Louis friends tell of the meeting of the lovers upon her arrival in Linwood (where young Wilson, unwilling to take any further chances with fate, met her with a marriage license and hastened to the nearest minister, where they were made one without delay. The happy groom, besides being a prosperous young farmer, is said to be a graduate of Lincoln university, Pennsylvania and is highly respected at Pine Bluff.

THE JUDGE KNEW POKER.
 A stern judge was on the bench when a young man was brought before him on the charge of gambling, says the Salt Lake Tribune. The evidence was conclusive, and the judge imposed a fine, which was paid on the spot.
 When the court adjourned the defendant remained behind and asked the judge for a few minutes' conversation.

"The case is over," he began, "and the fine has been paid, and it's settled as far as that goes, but I want to tell you how it happened. You see, the cop told us if we didn't stop he'd run us in. Well, we were playing a jackpot. I had an ace, three queens and a king before the draw. I discarded the ace and king and drew another queen.
 "There were good hands out against me, and they tried to bluff me out, and I stayed with them. Now, what I want to know is what you would have done in a case like that?"

"Stayed with them if the gallowes had been in sight!" cried the excited judge. "Why in the name of common sense was not that evidence brought out at the trial?"

BOTH SHOT TO KILL.
 Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—Frank McNamara, a sergeant on the local police force, was shot and killed last night by Abe Emerson, a negro, whom he was seeking to arrest. The negro was shot twice and will die.
 McNamara, accompanied by another flooper, went to Emerson's house, at Seventh and Bank streets, to arrest him for beating his woman. Upon the approach of the officers the negro started to run, and, when commanded to halt, he turned abruptly and fired three shots at McNamara, two of which took effect. Before he fell the officers shot Emerson twice.

McNamara had been on the police force here for fourteen years and his record as an officer is excellent. Emerson is an ex-convict from Sedalia.

GANS BEATS M'FADDEN.
 San Francisco, June 28.—Joe Gans of Baltimore knocked out George McFadden of New York in the third round before the Hayes Valley Athletic club last night. The fight was an unsatisfactory one. In the first two rounds McFadden was slow and did nothing but block. In the third Gans landed a stiff left on the jaw, following it with a right in the same place, putting McFadden out.
 This makes the ninth time these men have met. Their last meeting before the one of last night was in Denver, where they fought ten rounds to a draw.
 In the contest here last night Gans showed up much the superior of McFadden and practically had the contest won in the second round.
 In the middle of the third round Gans got in one of his celebrated short-arm punches to the jaw with his left and almost simultaneously finished his man by swinging his right to the same place.
 The contest was witnessed by about 5,000 spectators.