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SATURDAY JULY 15, 1899.

"Consistency thou are a jewel," which it seems many people do not possess. A few days ago we read in one of the dailies a long account of the marital troubles of Clement B. Wolfe, white, an employe of the government at Washington, who is being sued by his wife, Nellie J. Wolfe, for maintenance and support. In answer to her complaint, he charges her with adultery, cruel and inhuman treatment, coarse and profane language and publicly threatening his life, etc. But the worst feature in the case seems to be the fact that after living with her for years and having two children by her he has discovered that her grandfather was a full-blooded African and this is the main cause of all her badness. In the same paper there was a detailed account of the Mrs. James Maybrick case which has been the talk of two continents for many months. She was false to her marital vows, treated her husband with systematic inhumanity and finally wound up by killing him by feeding him arsenic. For this she was sentenced to death but the sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment, but for a long time every possible effort has been made to secure her pardon, and even now our Ambassador, Choate, and other high English dignitaries are doing all in their power to secure her release. What made her so bad? There is not the slightest intimation that she has any African blood coursing through her veins to make her so.

SOME POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

By all means do not allow anything to come between you and your companion while walking on the street.

W. W. Boyd, of St. Louis, in an address before the Christian Endeavor convention said: "If Christ were in the South and his mother, wife or daughter were outraged by a negro brute, would he resent it?" We presume he would, whether the outrage was committed in the South, or in the North, or by a "negro brute," or any other sort of brute. But would the crime be any worse or call any more loudly for resentment because committed by a "negro brute?" Christ is reputed to be no respecter of persons. We do not object to the legal punishment of brutes, but we do object to lynching of any sort of brutes, by mobs of greater brutes than their victims.

Poor Peter Jackson, who has made many thousands in the squared circle and was at one time perhaps the best man in the world from a pugilistic standpoint, has let riotous living rob him of everything but his life, which is not worth much. Last week a benefit was given to him in San Francisco which netted him about $300, with which he will pay his passage to England. Jackson is a has-been. George Dixon still holds his title of featherweight champion of the world and has just won another battle. Yet he'd better take warning from Jackson.

Frills are so fashionable that a woman can be forgiven if her temper gets ruffled at times.

The woman who doesn't own any furs is spared the worry about moths destroying them.

There are none in the world ready to confess that their influence by any possibility could be bad.

A man never fully realizes the joys of home until he sits at his own table and criticises his wife's cooking.

The tinkle of the ice in the pitcher is the pleasantest music when the thermometer is on the upward move.

Some persons are so perverse that they do not enjoy strawberries when they come within their purse range.

The stage-struck girl receives a severe shock when she sees for the first time some popular matinee idol off the stage.

The greatest offense you can give the really hospitable woman is to fail to eat heartily of the food she sets before you.

A woman carried away by her emotions generally discovers that the same conveyance is not to be had to bring her back.

A man glorifies a woman's freckles into beauty spots until he marries her, when he soon tells her the candid truth about them.

A woman may say all sorts of unkind things about her husband, but she is not true blue if she lets any one else say them.

We are yet so unaccustomed to the automobiles that one never appears that a gaping crowd does not follow its progress with their eyes.

The suburbanite who all winter wrestled with snowy and muddy roads now beams upon his city neighbor and dilates upon the joys of country life.

Some of the new designs in bed room wall paper are better than alarm clocks in that instead of waking persons at a given time they would never let them go to sleep at all.—Philadelphia Times.

FOLK LORE.

Be sure that for every fog you get in March you will have a frost in May.

While peacock feathers are kept in the house sickness will never be out of it.

If the sun goes down behind a bank of clouds on Friday it will rain on Sunday.

If the thread knots while sewing the sewer will live to see the garment worn out.

If one mends a garment while wearing it every stitch taken represents an enemy which will be made.

If a pen drops and sticks in the floor the owner's lover lives in the direction toward which it inclines.

If a spider is found on one of your garments it signifies that you will soon have a new one of the same sort.

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A sub-committee consisting of Cyrus Field Adams, Daniel Murray and George H. White was appointed to represent the executive committee in all matters of legislation in which it may concur and which it may recommend.

ADDRESS TO THE NATION

Adopted by the National Afro-American Council at Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1898.

In the present condition of the race, which is abnormally disturbed in one section of the country and comparatively composed in the other three, it is easy to reach the conclusion that we cannot arrive at the desired ends wholly through any one method. There are certain things which those of us who live in the South can accomplish, and certain other things which those of us who live in the North can accomplish. We may take different methods to reach the same ends, but the results will be for the common advantage.

In the North the work of agitation, of protest and petition and political conduct, is essential to the cause. The Northern and Western mind needs to be constantly agitated upon our grievances and accurately informed as to their nature and extent. In the South the work of education and internal development can best be determined and carried on by the wise men of us in the Southern states who have done so much since the War of the Rebellion to pave the way for our future status as men and citizens in all the walks of life. We think that it is important that this view of the matter should not be lost sight of for a moment.

We must be broad and liberal in our policy and interpretation of the intentions of all members of the race who have capacity and probity, and who are working for the general good. The vast extent of our country and the multiplicity of interests and the local prejudices of any sort, outgrowing from phenomenal ethnic differentiations, which must have proper time for inevitable assimilation, makes imperative a broad toleration among us of wide difference of opinion as to the best ways and means to secure the best results in given localities, which must determine the final result for weal or woe.

So much of a general character may be accepted without sacrificing one principle of manhood or citizen right, for that would be repugnant to our sense of absolute justice, to which we adhere without deviation or quibble.

As a fair statement of our convictions we affirm it that there is no manhood or citizen right guaranteed to us by the federal constitution which we do not claim and denial of which by state constitutions against which we do not protest.

Passing from abstract statement of sentiment to concrete statement of fact, we have to congratulate ourselves that the race has everywhere grown stronger and stronger in all the elements of Christian morality, of thrift and of intelligence. There is no contention here. Friends and foes alike admit it. Those who predicted that we should starve in a condition of freedom have lived to see us produce more and consume more than in a condition of slavery; those who prophesied that we were incapable of mastering the common rudiments of education have lived to see us fill 200 colleges in the South with anxious students and to supply 25,000 competent teachers in the public schools of the South, upon whose competency white superintendents of education passed judgment; while our ignorant ministry has been transformed into one of the strongest and most intelligent forces for good in the republic, and the high professions of law and medicine and journalism have competent representatives in every considerable community in the republic, which command the respect and confidence of their fellows.

We affirm it as a matter of fact, which cannot be refuted, that the Afro-American race is stronger and better today than ever before in its history; that it is more hopeful, more moral, more religious, more intelligent; that it has larger bank deposits, owns more real and personal property, and lives in better homes. As ex-Gov. R. B. Bullock, of Georgia, recently expressed it in the New York Sun, no people have ever made greater progress in a given length of time. Where it was confidently expected and predicted that we would become a dependent, pauper race in a condition of freedom, we have proved ourselves a self-sustaining race, producing more cotton and corn and other wealth as freemen to the enrichment of the commerce of the states of the South than was ever dreamed of in the philosophy of the slave master. We appeal to the statistics of cotton and cereal and mineral production before and since the war to sustain our contention. We have not produced all the wealth of the South since the war—we have produced our honest share, produced vastly more as a freeman than we produced as a slave—and, instead of becoming public charges have become self-sustaining and reliant citizens, who share in the wealth we have produced and rejoice in it and in the strength the expansion and the glory of the republic, of which we are, as Dr. David Gregg, of Brooklyn, recently affirmed, among the first families, and in whose past achievement and present glory, in war and in peace, we claim, by right of honest labor and sacrifice and devotion, a coequal share and participation.

It seems to us strange and unnatural that we should have to turn from the magnificent record we have made as slaves and freemen, in peace and in war, to specific grievances, which go at the very roots of our citizenship, and to appeal from the injustice and inhumanity of a portion of our fellow citizens to the justice and fairness and Christian charity inherent in the heart and the soul of the great American people. But we have to do so. We do it with a confidence born of Christian faith and 250 years of education in American law and precedent that we shall not appeal in vain. We have lived in darker hours than those of today; we have seen American justice and fair play go through fire and death and devastation and come out purified by the faith that abides in the God of Destiny, and we expect to see it do so again. Our optimism is as expansive as American love of justice and fair play. And when properly appealed to, when properly aroused, we do not believe that the world can furnish a sublimer reply than it can and will give. And we do not look to one section for a response but to all sections, and especially to the South where we know that we have friends who have been tried in the furnace of experience and found true, and who will be faithful in the future, as they have been in the past, if we shall be true to ourselves, true to the God who brought us out of the Egypt of slavery into the Judea of freedom.

But no race has ever risen out of the shadows into the sunlight without fierce opposition. We have been no exception to the rule. And all the way to the top of the ladder, where Daniel Webster declared there was plenty of room, however long it takes—and time is the most important factor in the economy of God in working out the destiny of races and nations—we shall encounter fierce antagonism, but we shall win in the end, for we shall have God and justice and fair play on our side.

In view of the present condition of affairs in which we find ourselves we beg to direct attention to the following facts:

1. Since 1868 there has been a steady and persistent determination to eliminate us from the politics of the Southern states. We are not to be eliminated. Suffrage is a federal guaranty, and not a privilege to be conferred or withheld by the states. We are not opposed to legitimate restriction of the suffrage, but we insist that restrictions shall apply alike to all citizens of all states. We are willing to accept an educational or property qualification, or both. We insist that neither of these was intended or is conserved by the new constitutions of Mississippi, South Carolina, or Louisiana. Their framers intended and did disfranchise a majority of their citizenship because of "race, color, and previous condition," and we therefore call upon the congress to reduce the representation of those states in the congress, as provided and made mandatory by section 2 of article XIV. of the constitution. We call upon Afro-Americans everywhere to resist by all lawful means the determination to deprive them of their suffrage rights. If it is necessary to accomplish this vital purpose to divide their vote in a given state we advise that they divide it. The shibboleth of party must give way to the shibboleth of self-preservation.

2. The increase of mob and lynch law in the republic must be a source of regret and grief to every law-abiding citizen. It has become a source of reproach at home and abroad. We feel that this cancer on the body politic is breeding a contempt for law which will spread over the whole body of the nation unless a stop be put to it. The recent outbreaks of it in the Carolinas have shocked and disgusted the nation. We regret that the president of the United States saw fit to treat with silence this vital matter in his second annual message to congress. Yet we indulge the hope that he will use his good offices to settle this matter to the satisfaction of all concerned and the honor and glory of the nation.

3. The separate car laws have grown to such provoking proportions, and they are so unjust, degrading, and oppressive in their operations, that we deem it urgent to direct attention to them here. We urge and advise, in the interest of justice and decency, that the graduated passenger rate prevailing in North Carolina be substituted for the infamous system now in force in most of the other states of the South. It is a principle of common law that a man shall pay for what he wants and get what he pays for. Under the prevailing system a contract made in New York with a railroad or other common carrier is not worth the paper it is written on south of North Carolina. Is this fair or just, or in accordance with common or statute law practice in the United States. A contract valid in one state of the republic should be valid in every state—with all other citizens than Afro-Americans it is.

4. In the interest of humanity, we request that the penal institutions of the South be reformed. The horrors of them depicted by George W. Cable years ago instead of growing better, have grown worse. The indiscriminate herding of males and females and juveniles in the convict camps of the South constitutes one of the most glaring scandals in the administration of justice in the republic. Separate the males from the females; give the juveniles asylums of their own and the opportunity to reform. The other states of the Union do it, why can't the South? It has wealth enough, it needs only inclination. We appeal to its inclination. As a matter of fact there must be no less than 500,000 Afro-Americans in the South who are held in involuntary service, contrary to the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the peonage statutes thereof.

5. Intelligent citizenship is the strongest safeguard of the state. The taxation for school purposes in the Southern states is wholly inadequate to obliterate the abnormal illiteracy of those states, due in large part to the maintenance of separate schools for the two races, necessitating a double expenditure of monies, we suggest that a part of the public domain of such states as have public lands be devoted to school purposes.

6. We feel that a more general distribution of the Afro-American race throughout the states of the Union and the new territories of the republic, in order to reduce the congested population of the Southern states, would do much to simplify the race problem in those states, and we urge that such distribution be encouraged in all reasonable way. We have no sympathy whatever with the schemes of those who wish to have the race leave the United States for foreign countries. We shall remain here and fight out our destiny in the land of our fathers.

7. We favor both higher and industrial education and we are grateful at the splendid growth of the love of education manifested by the eagerness with which our people fill all avenues of education open to them.

8. We are gratified at the development of business enterprises of all sorts among us and we wish to encourage all such as being among the strongest levers in the uplift of the race. We submit our cause to the fair-minded men of our own land and of the world at large, and invoke divine interposition in our behalf.

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It is hard luck to see the new moon over your left shoulder.

Large varieties of latest models can be found in the late numbers of McDowells Fashion Journal (published at 4 West 14th Street New York) "La Mode de Paris" is $3.50 a year, 35 cents a single copy. "French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year and 30 cents a single copy.

Jacob A. Riis in the July Atlantic continues his Tenement House studies with a paper on Curing the Blight, showing how by persistent endeavor the most recalcitrant landlords have been "driven into decency," and detailing the ceanges for better and the improved conditions that have resulted from sustained and intelligent effort.

Barnes' National Vertical Copy Books. Six Numbers. Price per dozen, 75 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago A New Series of Vertical Copy Books designed to secure the three essentials of good writing viz. 1. The highest degree of legibility. 2. The greatest facility of execution, and 3. The utmost beauty consistent with legibility and speed.

Geographical Nature Studies. For Primary Work in Home Geography. By Frank Owen Payne, M. Sc. 12mo, 144 pages with illustrations. Price, 25 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. This little book for primary pupils is designed to furnish easy lessons in Nature Study, with special reference to explaining and illustrating the elementary facts of Geography.

With its infinite variety of excellencies, the July Ladies Home Journal appeals to every taste and toucees upon every interest. It opens with "The Most Famous Little Town in America," which pictures many interesting spots in historic and literary Concord. There is a delightful view of social life in the ooionial days in When Washington was Married," which brings to light many new, interesting facts.

The third number of The Methodist Magazine the new and sprightly applicant for the favor o the Methodist public. It is handsomly printed on double coated paper, and the half-tone engravings with which it is profusely illustrated show up finely—in fact, it has already earned the title of "The Handsomest Religious Magizine in America." The literary bill of fare in the current number is quite varied and appetizing.

Story of the Thirteen Colonies. By H. A. Guerber. Cloth, 342 pages, illustrated. Price, 65 cents American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. All the main facts in our early history have been given as simply and vividly as possible, and the lessons of patriotism, truthfulness, courage, patience, honesty and industry taught by the lives of our principal heroes are carefully enforced. Great pains have also been taken to relate all the well-known anecdotes and quote the famous speechas which are so frequently alluded to in our current literature.

Roger's French Sight Reading. By L. C. Rogers A. B., High School, Cambridge, Mass. Boards 12mo, 133 pages. Price. 40 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The object of this book is to furnish a systematic course of exercises for French Sight Reading. The reading exercices are preceded by well selected vocabularies of twelve words each, making altogether a list of nearly one thousand carefully selected words, which, when fairly mastered, will give the pupils the ability to read at sight all the exercises and other ordinary works

Kenilworth by Sir Walter Scott, Bart Abridged and edited by Mary H. Norris, assistant Professor of English Literature, Northwestern University. Cloth, 12mo, 335 pages. Price 50 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. One of the most delightful of Sir Walter Scott's historical romances is here given in a form suitable for school or home reading. Kenilworth is well adapted for this purpose as it represents one of the best examples of the author's charming style and at the same time gives a vivid word picture of some of the notable scenes and personsges in English history,

Orations of Lysias. By William H. Wait, Ph. D. University of Michigan. 12mo, 240 pages Price $1.25. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The Ten Orations contained in this book have been selected in the first place with reference to their merit, variety and interest, and in the second place to illustrate the peculiar qualities and characteristics of Lysias as a rhetorician. The text of most of the orations included is chiefly that of Rauchenstine-Fuhr, though in a number of places the readings of other editors have been prefered. The notes, historical, critical, and grammatical are very full and comprehensive.

Ten Orations of Cicero. By William R. Harper Ph. D., President of the University of Chicago, and Frank A. Hallup, A. B., Professor of Latin, Colgate Academy. Half Leather, 12mo, 566 pages, with maps and illustrations. Price, $1.30. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The Orations included in this edition are those which are most generally required by the various colleges throughout the country. The selections from the Letters were made with special reference to their fitness for use as exercises in translation at sight; they will at the same time give a glimpse of Cicero in his family life and in his personal relations.

Ward's Letter Writing and Business Forms. Four Numbers. Price, Numbers 1 and 2, each 10 cents, Numbers 3 and 4, each 15 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. These are the only books yet published by means of which Letter Writing and Business Forms have been successfully taught in elementary schools. Their success is due mainly to the method of presentation. The pupil is first made familiar with each form by being required to copy it carefully and then, while its peculiarities of matter and arrangement are still fresh in his mind, he is given practice in reproducing similar forms without copy, as in actual business.

First Lessons in Civics. By S. E. Forman, Ph. D., John Hopkins University. Cloth, 12mo, 192 pages. Price 60 cents, American Book Company New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The aim of the book is distinctly ethical. From beginning to end the treatment is based on the principal that whatever is good is desirable to put into the nation's life and government should first be taught in the school, both by precept and example—both by the text-book and teacher. The author has therefore sought to make every lesson in the book a lesson in ethics as well as in civics, and an appeal is constantly made to the moral sense in preparing the child to practice the virtues as well as the duties of citizenship.

Second Year in German. By I. Keller, Professor of German in Normal College, New York City. Cloth, 12mo, 300 pages. Price $1.20. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The Favorable Reception accorded the "First Year in German" by experienced teachers in all parts of the country has led and encouraged the author to prepare a "Second Year in German." The general plan of the first book is continued in this volume, but its scope is enlarged to meet the requirements of pupils as they progress in the study. The reading matter in most of the lessons of this volume is longer than in the first book. This was made possible whithout burdening the student with too large a number of new words in each lesson: firstly, by an extensive use of the vocabulary of the First Year in the present volume, and secondly, by devoting much attention to a systematic treatment of he derivation and formation of words.

The Beginner's Latin Book. By James S. Smiley, A. M. (Harvard) and Helen L. Storke, A. B. (Vassar) Instructors in Greek and Latin in the Cleveland West High School. Cloth, 12mo, 282 pages. Price $1.00. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago. This book is different in some essential points from every other designed for beginners now in use in our schools. Its aim is to make the pupil's first year's work in Latin one of pleasure as well as profit. To secure this end no pains have been spared to keep the interest of the pupil constantly awake by the variety of the work and the attractiveness of its presentation. The vocabularly is made up largely of words common to Cæsar, Nepos, and the Viri Romae, and has been selected with great care from those found most frequently in these sourses.

The Story of the Great Republic by H. A. Guerber, author of Story of the Chosen People, Story of the Greeks, Story of the Romans, Story of the Thirteen Colonies, etc. Cloth, 12mo, 332 pages, Illustrated. Price 65 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago. In this book the author aims to make the history of our country from the framing of the Constitution down to the present day as interesting and instructive to children as possible. In order to do this in the most effective way, important events have been treated not as mere historical facts, but as the deeds of living men. Many stories and anecdotes are introduced at intervals throughout the book, thus giving it a distictly personal tone. The children are thus made familiar with our greatest men, whom it is hoped they will learn to love, honor, and emulate.

The admirers of popular music have an ample range of subjects and styles to choose from in the issues for June, almost every phase of musical and lyrical composition being represented. Those sentimentay llinclined will find much to please them in "The Old Home I Loved Long Years Ago," [R. M. Stults], and "The Old New England Farm of Other Days," [Stiles & Furst], both effective and meritorious songs of their class. "Miss Amorinta Jackson's Promenade," [Cole & Johnson], "No Cake Comes Too High For Me," [Reed & Singhi, Jr.], and "I Don't Want No Jonah Hangin' Round," [Hugh Cannon], are all fine examples of the ever present "coon-song," and will probably achieve widespread popularity "The New York Girl," [Chattaway & Jerome] and "On the Piers at Night," [Burke & Saddler] are both very good specimens of the 'waltz-song' the former particularly being a very pleasing and catchy composition. Those to whom comic songs appeal will enjoy "Dear Old Friends," [W. D. Hall], and "Yuba Dam," [W. D. Hall], real humor pervading both, and making them funny in more than name—a condition often absent in so-called "comic" songs. [Published by Howley, Haviland & Co., New York City.]

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No. 13 is very unlucky.