THE NEED FOR MISSION WORK
RIGHT HERE IN OLD GEORGIA

BY HOWARD MERIWETHER LOVETT.

We are getting from various sources eloquent statistics on the subject of education among whites and blacks in the south.

All who think, or can understand the simplest proposition must see that the negroes are advancing educationally and financially, and have undoubtedly the advantage of the poor whites in progress and in other ways.

There is more thought and money expended in the interest of the negro than the poor whites.

The negro is the "heathen" of northern philanthropists; he is one of the "fields for mission work."

That these philanthropists respond so readily to the call of Booker T. Washington for aid may be partly by saying that the "Lord and capitalists help those who help themselves."

When a white "Moise" will work and think for the uplifting of the poor whites as Booker Washington has worked for the negro, perhaps the philanthropists will more readily respond in favor of the latter class, as some think they should do.

The question is centered upon the negro poor whites, with the black heathen to whom the north is sending money and missionaries.

This is a selfish thing and we deserve the ignominy of it.

The northerners propose doing something for us, in a missionary way, whether we ask it or not.

The negro has other advantages over the southern whites besides the educational facilities bestowed on them by the people who are more well-meaning than the north.

As Julian Hawthorne has noted, they are stronger ethnologically than the whites. They may be readily discerned in the many mutations on the part which be the whirlpool of a white color so often attains.

This is a white sin that is guiding our efforts in the South. The negro is of another race and another advantage.

Some people are fond of saying that our negro is not capable of higher education.

The negro has sense. He is the wittiest of any other peoples, and this indicates a good quality of intellect. The negro can "see the point." Nancy, as black as the native African, cannot read a word. She says: "I allus pays my debts. I ain't gwine ter leave no place in debt, even the very nuke year. I might want a home right there, an' if you ain't hones it payin' debts, you can't git what you want."

This is a good sense. Nancy's reason for paying debts is not because the Bible says so, or because John Wesley so directed. She cannot quote authorities from the encyclopedia, but she can prove it by paying debts, even those she has no sense to see that it pays her to pay debts.

To know a thing for yourself is the truest knowledge, and it is worth more than the second-hand kind.

The negro is a born philosopher. He knows the white people must be better than the whites know him. That gives him another advantage.

All admit that negroes may excel in

handcraft. Our pride in Southern negro cookery comes of the natural skill of the negro cook.

The negro has a "gift" in doing things; he is more than a man on this line than are the whites. A people who can work with their hands have the wealth of the world without higher education.

They had the Anglo-Saxon characteristics that made the power of the negro people expressed in their motto: "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," they might own it now. Their lack of ambition and resentment has been the impediments to progress. It is not necessary to enumerate other advantages the negroes have. Besides the ability to succeed without higher education they have more endowments than the southern whites and better educational facilities for higher education.

We have repeated assurances that the poor whites, with all their advantages are being provided for.

At a recent missionary meeting at New Orleans the question of the "Duty to the Negro," was discussed. The advance of the popular missionary spirit, it hasn't reached the poor whites yet.

Are we going to leave them "afade" for the northern missionaries along with the poor blacks? Or shall we do something for them ourselves?

Fifty thousand dollars was raised ease at the missionary meeting for a Chinese college. One hundred missionaries offered themselves for foreign fields. It seems that wealthy southerners do giving to fulfill the way they "heathen.

The missionary spirit has moved the hundred one hundred to offer themselves for foreign fields. They have not been taught to give to the far away heathen.

The missionary spirit has moved the hundred of one hundred to offer themselves for foreign fields. They have not been taught to give to the far away heathen.

Those who gave this $10,000,000 have it for uplifting the poor whites of the south.

Would those who have offered themselves for work among the ignorant and degraded of our own people? Most probably not.

Educated people of the twentieth century will not have their opinions wanted facts, and facts are seeking the light these days.

We send all our mission money and workers to the South, and a few more decades utterly blind to the need of our own people, and we will have northern among us doing our work for us. Year by year we create a white field for mission work, and the negroes grow in proportion. It would be perfectly evident that of that enormous indemnity demanded of the Chinese money to be spent in mission work among the negroes.

With an enlightened standard for mental and moral fitness this statement is doubtless correct. Such a statement cannot be true of civilized people.

This is said of the so-called "better classes. What can we expect of the poor whites in the rural districts?

We must as well admit that we haven't a civilization to boast of.

But southern pride, rather, if we are going to wait for northern capital and northern teachers to endow a civilization for us.

We can educate our own ignorant, uplift our own people, if we will use our brains and money for our own people.

This missionary business is getting too mixed. We can hardly tell heathen, so-called, negroes, missionaries, so-called.

It would be found more profitable in some ways to leave foreign fields to those who can afford that kind of speculation

and invest our own means to meet the needs that are crying aloud in our own land; needs so evident that they can be seen from a car window by northern philanthropists.

At the very root of the evil we do not find the chief trouble to be a lack of finer educational facilities, endowed colleges or hand-made libraries. These are for those already claiming a position in the world, and do not help the illiterate who are remote from educational centers.

Any white person in the state of Georgia can get an education if he desires it. If he wills and works for it.

The trouble is, a lack of desire and will. The greatest need is the awakening of the poor whites to the need of education to arouse their desire for it and to attain it.

The power that might be used to awaken these lives is in the hands of our missionaries and teachers.

We need missionaries and teachers in the backwoods, inspired with the true missionary spirit, who will live among these people and work for them.

-It calls for a sacrifice, training, and remuneration. Those who will work for their own people in the backwoods must not expect the foreign field missionary. They will find first to get money and lives for away heathen except that in this instance money and lives are more needed at home.

Northern missionaries may choose the heathen. They can use the words of the missionaries to their heart's content. They can do the foreign fields act without Robbins and neglecting their own people. It is more eloquent than statistics showing the Confederate era from the statement made by Mr. Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of city schools. He says that in 15 years' experience he has found none more useful.

We hear of monumental training. We must study the relation of thought to the power of the educated mind and hand, and the redemption, moral and financial, that the development of this power must bring.

This is what we must learn and teach to the poor whites. Are there not preachers and teachers who can understand the higher honor and true glory that will be theirs and offer themselves for this mission work? Shall the coming civilization of the south be imported or home-grown?

With the pride of true southerners let us give our brains and hearts, lives and money to the uplifting of our own people.
The announcement of a colored Negro quartet to sing the old-time Negro 'spirituals' drew a large house to the Congregational church Sunday evening. The singers were the Atlanta University Rescue Quartet, Messrs. Floyd and Torbert, Joseph Porter, and Rev. Mr. Robert's illness, Mr. Silas X. Floyd, the manager of the quartet, conducted the singing.

Some of the songs were, "You talk about Moses," "Humble Yourself," "Mother, is Massa 'gin' to Sell Us in de morning," "a plantation slave melody." One of the best was, "Pickin' on a Hap with a Golden String," solo by Mr. Torkert, with chorus. It had a guitar accompaniment.

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A collection of some over seventeen dollars was taken up for the work of the University. Mr. Floyd, the manager, is an able alumnus of the University, bearing the degree of A. M. He is editor of the Augusta, Ga. Sentinel, and President of the Colored Press of Georgia, seventeen papers.

The Quartet sang in Goshen church Saturday evening, to a large house. They went to Waterbury to-day.

PROPOSED SERIES.

Championship Games between Winsted and Torrington.

"George Gage left for Shelton this morning to interview President Porter of the Naugatuck Valley League regarding the proposed series of games between the Torrington and Winsted clubs.

The above clipping from the Citizen we take it refers to a series of games between Torrington during the latter part of the season for the championship of Litchfield country. This matter has been talked of, but nothing definite has been decided. The number of games proposed has been eleven. If they are played we won't do a thing to Winsted.

THE MEN'S MELTING.

The gymnasium was filled with one of the largest audiences of young men of the season Sunday afternoon, at the men's meeting. They had come to hear the Atlanta Rescue University Quartette. The quartette, however, were unable to sing, owing to Mr. Torbert being ill during the afternoon and confined to his room. With him they sing in trio, but cannot without. Mr. Floyd, the manager, conducted the meeting, and gave an address upon the work among the colored people of the state, which much interested the young men. They gave a collection of over seven dollars, which the quartette had not expected.
The Negro as a Laborer.

The negro as a laborer has fallen under the displeasure of Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the experimental farm of Louisiana, who says that he is even more shiftless and unreliable than ever.

As Dr. Stubbs occupies a place bringing him into close relationship with the soil, what he says must attract attention. He declares that in consequence of negro shiftlessness efforts have been made to attract white immigration into that state. Large numbers of Italians have arrived direct via New Orleans and overland from New York. The satisfactory work done by these men has led to a desire for more, and as they come in the negro will be shoved out.

Among the causes leading to the demoralization of negro labor, Dr. Stubbs refers to the tendency of the colored people moving toward the cities, railroads, sawmills, etc., the same as is noticed in other parts of the south. These he attributes largely to two facts; one, the gradual reduction in the price of cotton, which has discouraged to a large extent the growing of crops upon the share, or the cropping and renting system; and to the fact that negro youth is exceedingly anxious to “see the world” and to mix and mingle with the strife and excitement of city life. In this respect Dr. Stubbs views the future rather gloomily, and considers the question as exceedingly serious, and will require the wisdom and patience of our best statesmen to bring out of it a satisfactory solution.

It is inevitable that white men should appropriate more and more occupations hitherto given over to negroes. Whenever such a change is once made it becomes permanent. In many sections of the south white girls serve in hotels, and even the barber’s trade, once considered the negro’s position, has been taken up by white men, who find it to be profitable employment. Still it will be a long time, if ever, before the negro can be dispensed with; but it is incumbent on him to know that he must improve his capacity or he will have to stand aside.

Professor Bumstead of Atlanta University has succeeded in securing $11,000 of the $16,000 required to make good the $8000 withdrawn by the Legislature of Georgia, and the additional $8000 for current expenses. It is of the utmost importance that the remaining sum be raised immediately, in order that the undertaking may be completed before the Commencement, which takes place the last of this month. Professor Bumstead can be addressed for some days to come, “Care of J. F. Bumstead & Co., 148 Tremont street.” In this connection, the following earnest letter from Mr. Whittier will be read with great interest:


Horace Bumstead:

Dear Friend—I heartily approve the refusal of the officers of the Atlanta University to yield to the demands of the State of Georgia, which required on their part the abandonment of the principle of equal rights and privileges, irrespective of color, upon which the institution was founded, and a direct violation of the pledges made to those who have so generously contributed to its support. Whether the State of Georgia can afford to require in this way the large liberality of the people of the North, who have built up this noble institution for the education of her colored youth, is a question for her to solve; but for the college itself there was no other course possible than the one it has taken. To yield to the unreasonable demand would be not only a breach of trust, but an insult to the five hundred young men and women who are its students.

By the liberty-loving people of the North there is but one thing to be done, and that speedily. The college must not suffer. If Georgia, to gratify an unchristian and undemocratic prejudice, refuses to help herself in the education of her colored youth, the people of other States must help her. A prompt, determined effort must be made to supply the deficiency in the income of the university. I am truly thy friend.

John G. Whittier.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The Work and Needs of Atlanta University Outlined.

Addresses by Prof. Bumstead, Mr. G. W. Cable and Dr. Brooks.

Dr. Bartol Observes the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Ordination.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale Upon the Character of Thomas Starr King.

"The Education of the Colored People, as Represented by Atlanta University," was discussed last evening at a meeting which took the place of the usual Sunday evening service at the Old South Church, Boylston street. This meeting was in reality one of a series in aid of the university, whose resources have been weakened by the withdrawal of the Georgia grant of $8000 because the color line was not drawn among the students. It was well attended. Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. George A. Gordon, pastor of the church, were followed by the introduction of Prof. Horace Bumstead of the university as the first speaker of the evening. He said that at first the institution was simply a grammar or a high school, but now...
ness that fell not only upon her dark race but upon her fair race also. And think you that that was a matter of geography only or that that was a matter of peculiar trait belonging to a peculiar climate, a peculiar atmosphere and a peculiar sky? I have said it again and again before the people of the North, ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the men that ever voted for New England to settle down South and make their homes there, if they stayed with us up to the eyelids into the same dark error. It was necessary that something more than the sword of war should wave above our hopes before we should be enlightened to those principles which are necessary for the unity and political harmony of this great and God appointed nation. Therefore the benevolence of Northern men and women, yes, and even of Northern children, helped to establish in the South these missionary colleges, these educational missions, wherein not the black man alone, not the black woman alone, but everyone who was qualified with orderly behavior and a rational intellect might come and get not only an education, but a Christian education, and not only a Christian education, but a Christian American education. These institutions, standing out in the darkness when nothing else stood by, and the land was racked and torn, and bled from the agony of reconstruction, these institutions began and carried on the blessed work of raising up leaders, intellectual leaders, among the black people for the guidance of the stimulation of the colored race toward the aspirations of American citizenship and Christian intelligence.

Mr. Cable spoke of the growth of the public school idea in the South since the close of the war, and of the conviction that the black man, the black woman, the black girl and boy, could learn and would learn, and were not merely qualified for elementary, but also for higher education. The result, even eight years ago, almost, as recorded in the last census, has been that by the aid of institutions, such as Atlanta University, it had been made possible for the South to establish the general public education of her colored youth. These institutions had furnished 16,000 colored teachers, who went into the open public schools for the black boys and girls of the Southern land. They had been the mightiest object lesson, and the only potent, practical experiment placed before the Southern eye, in the midst of Southern communities, whereby to convince the people to the noble principle and only safe rule for the foundation of social order, the elevation of the masses and the perfect safety of it. Thousands and tens of thousands of men, he said, who feel themselves in the minority and weak today because the North is not undivided on the subject, owe their work to these institutions. Through them the work must go on. How else shall it go? National legislation has exhausted itself. The Senate was a year ago to that majority which enabled it in past years to legislate in that direction. The Civil Rights bill has been trampled under foot, and there will come a day when that will be looked upon with shame by every American citizen.

Seven millions of people have their rights now played foot ball with through eleven States of the South. Laws are enacted in this State and in that that are the most impudent violations of the Constitution of the United States, and upon the plea upon which the Civil Rights bill was de-
southern education.

continued from first page.

trysted, it has been trampled under foot by the legislation which has been made to supplant it.

there is one reason that few men will stand before you and give you why you should open your purses wider to Atlanta University than to Berea and to all the rest; that is, Northern complicity is our error, a divided North, a weakness, a hazzness, a feeblessness of heart as well as of conviction concerning the propriety, justice and rectitude of the very fundamental declarations upon which our nation stands. were it not for this, you know we never need have had a war. were it not for this there would not be to-day a solid South, there would not be to-day a Southern question. why, that legislature in Georgia would have no time, no need to think of an inquisitive thing which it has so lately done. if it had not counted strongly and with good reason upon a large support, at least of tacit consent, from Maine to California. i am glad i have got two years of my term, because i do not want to meet behind me in saying these words to you as a citizen of your State, and not merely as a Southern man casting reproaches upon you. i have no recriminations to offer to north or to south, but let God's truth be spoken and let us stand by it.

these institutions, these missionary colleges in the south, have carried the torch of liberty, these have upheld it, these have taught American citizenship, these have given to the Southern States 16,000 colored teachers, when nobody else would teach the poor black boy—nay, or the poor white boy either. seven millions of people concerned in the matter, and the national bureau of public education reporting after a year that the reason why there are 600,000 colored youth out of the public schools is not because they do not want to go, but because there are not school houses and school teachers. here is the mightiest, the widest, the most fruitful, the most abundant, the most prolific missionary field that was ever opened to any Christian people. it is right here at your doors. it is not across the Pacific Ocean and it is not down yonder around the cape of good hope. right here at our doors is the greediest people for education and the gospel there is on the face of this earth, not counted among our white race. i suppose that ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who generously give to this cause believe to-day that it is being given to in generous proportion. ah! you never figured on it. there are 216,000 or 281,000, i forget which, indians in this country. the various educational missionary boards are spending $1.25 a head on them per year. there are 165,000 Chinese, and the various missionary boards in this land are spending an aggregate of $1.25 a head on them every year. there are seven millions of blacks, and the various missionary boards of this land are spending an aggregate of 17 cents a head per year on them. why, if you knew the national value of this work, to say nothing of its gospel value, you would quadruplicate it before the year was out. you would not submit to it for a moment as citizens, not merely as members of Christ's Church.

mr. cable continued that, as atlanta city had been called, in all these years of war, first bloody

and then bloody, the gate city, so atlanta university was to-day to american principles and american freedom for all men, women and children, without respect to race, color, nationality or previous condition, the gate university.

rev. henry w. foote of king's chapel said that we had heard the name of the nation's institutions as atlanta university, which stood offering people a great opportunity. did we think, we northern americans, what we owed to such institutions, what we had received from them, what every one who looked toward those beacon lights could not help receiving in the way of inspiration and of course? he had often wished that those persons who generously and loyally sustained those institutions, year after year, could see for themselves what was being done there. with the eye could begin to show them what the work was. those institutions were as noble examples of what consecrated men and women did for christ and for his church and for humanity as could be seen this wide world over. such institutions gave us wonderful courage and hope for the future of this country. the spirit that the young generation of colored men and women imbied at such institutions was nothing less than a new baptism of the spirit of god. they went forward then with new munificence indeed. if his audience regarded the call that came from atlanta and from elsewhere and would give us a tax, it would be a hardship; the moment it was regarded as a duty, it became a privilege. but let us, he said, regard it as an opportunity, work at it, and all the best that is in us will rise and hail it with rejoicing.

rev. philips brooks, d. d., was the last speaker of the evening. he urged that while thinking of the great national relations in which atlanta university should see before us the faces of the scholars who were in that school, hungry, even greedy, for knowledge, whose supply of knowledge was being hampered and crippled. he wanted to see not merely the scholars who were in the school to-day provided for, but such an assurance given for the continuous good working of the university that the children of the south, black and white together, might go there sure that as long as they went there would be a supply of water that they might drink. then came in the other point, that this was distinctively such a school as we believed in and as we believed must furnish the real education for americans, and such a school, even in the special point in which the trouble of its life had arisen, as distinct from the trouble of its life which had been growing in the hearts of our people during the generation in which most of us had lived. we had seen too much to believe in any future prospect for america except in an education which should be absolutely without distinction of race or color or religion, and therefore, our sympathies were not simply with the school, but with the method in which it had been living and in the stand which it had taken to-day. some sort of provision should be made for the continuous life of atlanta university. the time must come when north and south together should unite to provide an endowment for atlanta university which should no longer leave the present burden upon the professors. in the next twenty years before many years had passed let that institution stand upon the substantial foundation of a good endowment.

a hymn and the benediction brought this meeting to a close.
A COLORED MEN'S MEETING.

The Court House Well Filled Last Night to Consider the Normal School.

There was a meeting of Atlanta's colored men in the basement of the court house last night for the purpose of obtaining expressions on the Glenn educational bill now pending before the house.

R. J. Henry was called to the chair and Smith Essay was asked to act as secretary.

A. Graves offered a resolution that the Glenn bill did not meet the approval of the colored people because it is not equal to the facilities offered the white youth of the state.

It is a violation of the confidence we reposed in our justice to give us a fair and equal chance in the race of life.

It is not what we want. We prefer to have this money returned to Atlanta university, the school of our choice, which furnishes the varied facilities of the State university.

The resolution went on to say:

The people of Georgia, regardless of race, were taxed to build the school of technology for your people. The colored people contributed a large part of that fund; yet they are denied the privileges that are there offered, and your honorable body has failed to provide that equal place. This failure to provide a place equal to Athens has irritated public sentiment among us. The disposition of the money appropriated to the Atlanta university for that purpose was satisfactory to us, but you saw fit to change it.

Recognizing the justice of our claims we re-presented the same on the ground that 100
dollar score 30

A glaring wrong has been perpetrated upon us in the founding and regulating of the experimental station. The men that are to be the farmers of the future are excluded from its benefits.

The branch colleges that are being supported by the state cost all alike, and all the citizens should enjoy their advantages. If we cannot now have facilities equal to those furnished the white youth of the state, we respectfully urge the acceptance of the adjustment now offered by the Atlanta University.

It was unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by A. Graves, T. M. Hershaw, C. C. Wimbish and Rev. Fisher, all of whom went for Representative Glenn and his bill without gloves.

A committee consisting of A. Graves, Rev. C. A. Tucker, L. M. Hershaw, H. A. Kucher, C. C. Wimbish, Smith Essay, Nick Holmes and R. J. Henry was appointed to present the resolution and the action of the meeting to the legislature, after which the gathering dispersed.

Henry Romeike

110 Fifth Avenue

New York

April 1897

I send herewith Press Cuttings.

Total number as per last memorandum

" Press Cuttings.

Total " " to date April 1897
That $5,000 appropriation fight. The $5,000 appropriation fight is thickening. Until yesterday the battle was between the Atlanta University and the proposed state normal school for colored people. Now the Spelman seminary is a claimant. Through Major Sidney Root they have a memorial introduced yesterday, and laid before the special committee on that matter, Mr. Holtschaw chairman.

The memorial is:
To his excellency, the governor, and the honorable members of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia. This paper is to the effect that Spelman seminary, of Atlanta, Ga., is an institution of high education for colored women in the sciences and industrial work; a normal school for the education of teachers, and a thorough training school for nurses. This institution is maintained at heavy expense by voluntary contributions. An average of twenty-five teachers are employed, and comparatively few are married and can support a family. Over $200 from different parts of the state lived in the buildings during the term recently closed. The seminary is denominational, and while strict discipline is enforced and the instruction is under careful religious influence, so political sectarian principles are taught or encouraged. It is believed that this school enjoys the respect and good will of the white people north and south. The executive committee consists of Hon. George Hillyer, Henry McDonal, E. D. Bar, Wm. K. Holmes and Sidney Root, of Georgia, and H. L. Monachus, D. D., of New York. At the last annual meeting of the trustees held in Atlanta, March 11, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the board of trustees of Spelman seminary, meet annually and publicly to consider and respond to the unfair and unjust discrimination in favor of the Atlanta University or a large annual appropriation from the treasury of the state, as was formerly the case, when Spelman seminary and other institutions are doing equally as good educational work."

As a suitable time this institution respectfully desires to be heard by the proper committee of the legislature. Very respectfully,

ROBERT ROOT,
Secretary Board Trustees.

The whole matter will be referred by the committee meeting this afternoon at four o'clock in the room of the education committee.

THE CONST

Taylor, the negro lawyer, will appear with a seventeen-page speech in favor of the bill. President Biumstead and one or two of his associates will probably be present to represent the claims of the Atlanta university.

The sub-committee is, it is believed, are inclined to favor the Glenn bills, and the general committee on education would undoubtedly introduce a favorable report on the bills from the sub-committee.

That 8,000 dollars. To the Editor of the Journal:

What disposition shall be made of it? I am the question of the hour. It appears that President Bumstead, of the Atlanta university, is again reaching after the money of the colored people, now in the state treasury. The antecedents of that official do not entitle him to special consideration. On a former occasion he violated the declared policy of the state with reference to the co-education of the races, and even most defiantly acts at naught the constitutional edict of the state government. Meanwhile a bill is pending to give this fund another and wider direction.

Nothing is more needed for the educational advancement of the colored people of Georgia than a well-organized and properly equipped, normal school under state control. With the sixteen thousand dollars now in the treasury suitable buildings may be provided and the annual appropriation will be ample for working expenses. Leading colored men approve of my application of the fund. This is vastly better than to confine its disbursement to a class of men who are aliens to our soil and enemies to our civilization.

These objections do not lie against the Spelman seminary, but with all due respect to that institution, we believe that the Glenn bill with such modification as may be needed is the best measure that has been proposed. Thence.

THE OTHER SIDE

To the Question of State Aid to the Atlanta Colored University.

Editors Constitution: Permit me to place a few thoughts about the state appropriation of $5,000 to the Atlanta university. Among the reasons why I would like the appropriation continued and not be decreased is the probability that otherwise the state will pass into the hands of the negro emancipationists. The state has offered to take it and keep it up and several of the trustees are ready to turn it over at that rate. The trustees of the board, formerly occupied by four Atlanta men of eminence, have now been replaced by four negroes, all of whom were set up by the legislatures and by whom the interests of the colored people are not in the least given a chance. Besides its radicalism it is a "fugitive" corporation. The general assembly of Georgia is the supreme authority. Will the conduct of the college in this respect be likely to be more acceptable to the white people of Georgia under the control of a radical "fugitive" corporation? The board of trustees, many of whom will be residents of the city, have already shown the most deep conviction that the state will be more helpful to the negro than the board of trustees than under a missionary society, because that institution is a duly authorized body.

The presence of the white pupils in the school has never been understood by the people of Georgia. Some of them are of good family. Although, in any case, a law against any class of any clan. Professor Chase was the original, but he has been in Atlanta from the age of thirteen to twenty-five years. At the university was a negro student who had twice been expelled from his ancient school and who now attends lost year's usual course in the negro normal school. There were no other negroes in the class. This was the first that I have heard of any such a thing. I wish that her father visited her to the very end of her and his thought that the negroes in the white. Then he wishes to keep them in Greek. At the age of fifteen she gave up all the privileges of her school and the school of her brother. Other children of teachers attended the school for similar privileges.

It may be added that in the earlier days of the school "ugger-teachers" would not have had a pleasant time in Atlanta white schools. One of the trustees gave me his chief reason for resigning the fact that it was thrown in the face of his color, something that was said to him when a negro college. Things are better now.

The question of the co-education of the races never was discussed at a meeting of the trustees, but by executive procedure. A meeting of the board, the trustees meeting in 1897, and then we never discussed that there was any objection to the presence of our children in the school. Each year some member of the executive board would ask who such and such a pupil was and among the students. If we have been "propagandists" in this respect, we must plead guilty to the charge of aiming at efficiency. Surely we have labored long and strenuously for the right, and at the close of the twentieth year of the school we find no white pupils in the institution except the children of the teachers.

Do you ask why we do not take these children out? Our reply is that we cannot. The school continues to hold upon the colored people. Clark university in Atlanta, Talladega college in Alabama, and the others have petted schools, receive white pupils. During these past years colored people have often complained of our conservatism, and directed it to the fact of our not taking these white people. Not one of the colored members said: "We don't want them here." If the legislature had passed the Glenn bill the problem would have been simplified. In the case we ask to do what they do not ask similar schools in the state to do, and then we can comply. The time is not when we can discriminate against our school. Then, too, our obligations to a large number of our patrons at the north will not permit us to exclude the white pupils.

I think the law as to state control over the colored schools in one law, and the state will not sanction "co-education." Why will not this plan do? You say the legislature passed the Glenn bill for $5,000 a year to the Atlanta university, and create two separate schools, one colored, and the state librarian a board of examiners, whose duty to the state at least one year and make an annual report to the governor. This is not the subject. This will virtually put the case back where it was before the initiative, and the legislature will be kept informed by officers of the state of the conditions of the "separate" schools. The "separate" schools are more efficient in the future than they have been in the past, "the evil will not spread." If the school once passes into the hands of the negroes, American recognition of it will never be renewed. Now is the time to act. A report of the state condition that certain terms that can be accepted, will keep the school under the same management as it has been through these past years and prevent it from being under the control of those who have no homes or local interests in Georgia. (Signed) A Looking-Out.
THE ENTERPRISE, MARLBORO, MASS.
Sweet Southern Singers.

A large number of people were present in the Union church yesterday evening at the vocal and instrumental concert furnished by four students of Atlanta University, Ga.

That they fully satisfied their auditors was proven by the applause which greeted their efforts. Their rendering of those melodies so peculiar to the colored race was particularly enjoyable, as a banjo, guitar and mandolin quartet nothing more could be desired.

MILFORD DAILY JOURNAL.

Despite last evening's storm in Congregational vestry were assembled over 200 persons to hear the concert by the Pioneer quartet of Atlanta University, Ga. The quartet, of which G. A. Towns is manager, furnished excellent selections, both instrumental and vocal. A story by Mr. Johnson and his experience with a mule, convulsed the audience with laughter. The claims of the institution which they represented were presented in a forcible manner by Mr. Towns.

Every number on the program was heartily encored; as Mr. Towns explained, many of the selections were old plantation melodies, some of which have never been printed, and are not likely to be.

Mr. Towns in his remarks gave the audience a good idea of Atlanta University and of the work it is doing. He said their university is doing a great deal for the negro race. The young men felt its influence first and it gave them an education; the state of Georgia felt its influence, because it helped to make of a large share of its people good citizens, and the country was benefited by it, because whatever tends to lift up the lower strata of the people helps the rest. The university is situated in the western part of the city of Atlanta, and through its graduates who have become leaders in their communities, it has reached and is elevating above 8,000,000 of southern people. The university has no endowments and no source of revenue save what the scholars contribute, and by means of this quartet and others who are traveling throughout the country and endeavoring to sing themselves into the hearts of the people, they expect to raise some funds with which to carry on their work.

The institution aims to give to its students a good collegiate education, and although there are connected with the institution industrial schools where various trades are taught to both men and women, yet the great object is to educate for the higher branches of life's business, so that its graduates take foremost place and are able to lead and educate their people.

Many of its graduates hold high positions throughout the southern states and their influence is being felt. Mr. Johnson, one of the members of this quartet, is the principal in the largest grammar school in Georgia; other graduates have won exceptional honors for negroes in southern cities.

Mr. Johnson's mule story was one of the best numbers on the program and was composed by himself, as was also the mule song, which was sung by the quartet.

The evening's program closed with a plea by Mr. Towns for help in carrying on the work of the university.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Whistled We, Citizen.

The Atlanta University Rescue Quartette sang at the First Congregational church Friday evening, July 9th, and a collection was taken for the University. Their songs were for the most part plantation melodies and were excellently rendered. Their voices harmonized wonderfully and showed artistic training.

Mr. S. X. Floyd, A. M., an alumnus of the university and manager of the quartet, made an eloquent appeal in large part, but his bass solo and dialect stories brought the house down in applause. A fine bass voice is seldom heard and its dramatic sweetness was especially shown in the two solos, "Old Joe" and "Picking on a Horse." We speak for the quartette's great success.

July 9, 1896.
ATLANTA RESCUE QUARTET.

The Entertainment Given by Them Last Night One of Rare Merit.

The fair-sized audience which braved the heat in order to attend the concert given by the Rescue Quartet of Atlanta University, at the Parish House last night, were rewarded by an evening of the highest enjoyment. The old plantation melodies of the South, rendered by the rich, inimitable voices of those who alone can give them in their own peculiar way, never lose their charm for Northern people, and last night's experience was no exception, only that it contained some pleasant surprises.

The quartet consists of Messrs. Silas X. Floyd, first tenor; Joseph T. Porter, second tenor; George F. Porter, first bass; and James H. Torbert, second bass. Messrs. Porter, Porter and Torbert are sophomores in Atlanta University, and Mr. Floyd, a graduate of the university in 1901. Their leader, the popular and able Augustus S. Goolsby, the leading organ of the colored race in that city. All of them are cultured and agreeable young men, whom it is a pleasure to meet and talk with, and who would be equally interesting intellectually or intellectually, with the graduates of any northern college.

The entertainment which they gave was one which needed to be heard to be appreciated, and which was appreciated by the intelligent audience. Many of the old favorites were rendered, and many new features were introduced. The singing of the quartet in unison was excellent, and not a single selection failed to elicit hearty applause. The guitar and mandolin duet, by the Porter brothers, was even more highly appreciated, receiving a deserved encore. The work of Mr. Torbert deserves special mention.

His recitation of one of Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus stories," was done with a realism and faithfulness to the original that the average dramatic artist could possibly attain, while his impersonation of the familiar "Old Black Joe" was the feature of the evening. Mr. Torbert has a full, rich baritone voice, of remarkable compass, and it was shown at its best in the piece, while his abilities as an actor were also strikingly shown. He responded to the encore in the still more familiar and still more popular "Down upon the Swannee River," rendered with a richness and sweetness very rarely heard. Mr. Floyd's voice is a smooth, even tenor, and was well shown in many of the quartet pieces.

The musical program was nearly over, the real object of the appearance of the quartet, namely, to obtain funds for the work of the University, was ably presented by Mr. Joseph T. Porter, whose folio bearing Mr. Floyd's name, is entertaining, novel and comprehensive. His presentation of the case was that, without his kindliness and energy, obtained his address in full, and the result proves its publication to-day, it will appear in our columns to-morrow.

Altogether, the effort which they made to elicit from those present was highly successful and commendable. They are earnest, consecrated young men, engaged in a noble cause, and are entitled to the support of all Christian people, wherever they may go.

CROWDED HOUSE

Lancaster, July 14.—The town hall was crowded Saturday evening to listen to the Atlanta University Glee club. A large number came from Clinton in the cars and on wheels. The four composing the quartette were G. A. Towns, 1st tenor; A. H. Brown, 2nd tenor; R. W. Gadsden, 1st bass; and J. W. Johnson, 2nd bass. The instruments used during the evening were banjos, mandolins and guitars. The selections rendered comprised old time plantation melodies, spiritual and instrumental selections. Some of the songs were "The Old Ark a Movin',", "One More River to Cross," a male song, and music composed by Mr. Johnson, and "Atlanta University Two Step," also composed by Mr. Johnson. Each piece was heartily applauded by the audience. A mule story was told by Mr. Johnson which he wrote for the collection, was copied in the New York Tribune and other distinguished journals. The story was very well told and greatly pleased the audience, who vigorously applauded. A collection was taken for the benefit of the institution to which the people responded very liberally. The cause was presented by Mr. Johnson. He told of the great work the University was doing for the colored people of the South. As the college had no endowment fund money was needed to carry on the work. The young men when they graduated gave their time to teaching among their own race. Mr. Johnson was the principal of a grammar school containing 70 pupils with 15 or 16 assistants under him. All were urged to continue their interest in the institution.

Johnston Daily
July 13, 1877

LANCASTER.

Enough cannot be said in praise of the Atlanta University Quartet, who gave a concert in the Town hall Saturday evening before one of the largest audiences Lancaster has ever seen. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed and the collection amounted to little over forty dollars. The young men sang in Leominster last night and today they go to Fitchburg. Next month they will sing at some of the principal sea-side resorts and then go to the White Mountains. The $5 for the hall Saturday evening was given by a few generous friends. The quartet expressed great pleasure with the audience and the receipts.

About fifteen friends, invited by Miss Marvin to meet the A. U. Quartet, enjoyed a picnic dinner Saturday on the banks of the Nashua.
Barring Out the Blacks.

Recently the Constitution felt called upon to answer The Bangor (Maine) News, which claimed that the blacks in Bangor did not have the rights accorded them in other cities, with the suggestion to test the question. There were negroes in Atlanta who might possibly be tired of this treatment. The people of Bangor were at perfect liberty to offer them better treatment, and see how many would accept the invitation.

Of course all talk abroad about giving better treatment to the negroes is the merest buncomb, intended to serve the selfish purposes of the Opponents. The negroes were shot to death for seeking honest work in Illinois, and the act was approved by the republican governor. Even in Boston there is no celerity about giving work to the black man, whose wrongs are far from being discussed by the "mynights." An incident in Jersey City, of current date, shows that northern prejudice against the negro has even invaded the church. The evangelical preachers got together in Jersey City to toil against crime. The colored preachers innocently supposing that they could help in this good work, attended the local report tells the rest: The Rev. R. A. Motley, pastor of the Saint Roberts Church, Union street, a society of colored, spoke at the meeting of the Federation of Churches Council in the Emory street church on Wednesday night. He was not invited to take any part, and toward the close of the meeting he asked the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr, the president of the council, if the colored churches were to be in the movement.

"The council took the colored church question into consideration," said Dr. Herr, "and we said we wished to get out of the matter. Objection was made to having the colored women call on the white women, and we gave up the idea."

"I have worked for twenty-four years in this field," said Mr. Motley, "and not infrequently have been called in to pray for white persons who were dying, I never heard of objections to my ministrations, and can say that I have colored people should be cut out of the work. Have you made any provision for getting statistics of the colored people?"

Dr. Herr said no such provision had been made by the council.

"Are you going to abandon us?" asked Pastor Motley.

"That will be a great change," said Mr. Motley. "I had no suggestion to make. The colored preacher said he had not and Dr. Herr called the next order of business. Pastor Motley, if the colored people are not put in, the colored people should be cut out of the council."

"It is not the council that is the matter," he said, "to cut the colored churches off entirely, but they would not ask again to be admitted to the movement."

Dr. Herr said to a reporter the council found strong opposition to any association with the colored churches, which would require the calling of colporters and women on white farms. There is an evangelical association in the southern states, the members of which are colored, for the purpose of the white can be the preachers of Jersey if we venture to say that in the driving out of the city the colored clergymen would be outraged.

To Aid Atlanta University

Mrs. L阿'sy F. Proctor, Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, Mrs. Henry Endicott, Jr., Mrs. John W. Bartol, Mrs. Frederick T. Lord, Miss Olivia Bowditch, Prof. and Mrs. Alfred C. Byrnes, Prof. and Mrs. William Rosee Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham Brooks, Prof. and Mrs. Paul Sachs, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry W. Post, Prof. and Mrs. W. V. Penn, and the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel M. Grothers are among those who are said to serve as patrons and patrons of the Negro people to be given in Symphony Hall on the evening of Nov. 16, for the benefit of Atlanta University. Mrs. J. Dellingier Barry (Margaret Higgenson) is chairman of the committee of patrons, and is working hard to make the Boston performance an even greater success than those already given in Atlanta and in Savannah. This pageant was written by Mrs. Alice Holdship Ware, wife of the president of Atlanta University, and being given under the leadership of Miss Gertrude Ware. It portrays the progress of the Negro race from savagery, through primitive slave days, to the present time, and shows how actors and musicians are Negroes. In the course of the performance a chorus of 100 trained voices will sing, a group of spirituals under the leadership of Miss Beatrice W. Smith of the Boston University, and the boy grew up singing spirituals as he traveled with his father from one little southern country church to another. The Negroes himself in their unspoiled, unsophisticated way. The orchestra for the pageant will be under the direction of Clarence Cameron White, considered to be the most gifted violinist of his race which America has produced.

Some Boston "Culture."

Boston takes pride in being the seat of culture in the United States. Here one must read The Transcript.

A recent issue of that very refined journal says:

In this association it may be pertinent to notice that The Atlanta Constitution's column, which opposes The Transcript, has as sharp reproof for the линчings that have occurred in Kansas and Indiana as in the southern states. If anything, we condemn more strongly than the editors of the Transcript, who have been committed in the former states. The pretensions of those commonwealths have been greater, and so is their boast of educational and political progress. When they indulge these barbarities or permit them; or, as in the case of the city council of Terre Haute, refuse to condemn them, they are standing against light more flagrantly than are the white crackers of Georgia, who are but a shade above the cattle of the field, any way, and do not pretend to be.

The closing sentence is conclusive proof that the editor is cultured, indeed. It should be printed in Boston books of etiquette, as illustrating the high plane to which it is possible to raise an editor fed on beans.
The Hartford Courant.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1868.

The ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. An interview with Professor Horace Bumstead on the Glenn Bill and its Effects.

Professor Horace Bumstead of the Atlanta University, whose discourses at the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Sunday evening, on the institution he represents and the effect upon it of the Glenn bill has aroused so much public interest, was interviewed yesterday in order that the readers of The Courant might obtain additional light upon the subject. The first part of his remarks was as follows:

"I understand, Professor," the reporter began, "that the state of Georgia has discontinued the policy of negro education at Atlanta University. On what ground was this action taken?"

Because the presence in the institution of the seven white children, six of whom were children of colored parents and the child of a white missionary pastor living in Atlanta."

"Was not the institution founded for the education of colored people?"

"Practically so; and yet not for them because they were not needed, but because they were wanted, and because their color had made them needy by depriving them of educational opportunities enjoyed by other people. Atlanta University was founded to educate a class of poor, colored handpicked, but not at first, but by the act of inflicting on others the very kind of exclusion from which they themselves had suffered."

"Did the state authorities understand the policy of the university when the appropriation act was originally passed?"

"If they did not it was certainly their own fault. The committee on education in the house of representatives, and the floor of the house, have nothing to say in the matter, and the message of the tabling of the appropriations for the next year, and the other measures, are no abatement of the point of the law in the words of the bill: the term, 'on the broadest possible basis, and without regard to sect, race, color or nationality.'"

"The committee has twice been examined by the legislature of the state. The negro institution is not the equal of the public school, but it is the best that can be secured by the law. The state has no right to infringe on the constitutional liberty of the institution, and the law is an attempt to interfere with the institution as a condition of receiving the appropriation. The law is no law accepted, since 1st, the law deprives the institution of the right of free will. The law deprived of the law of admission to the public school."

"Besides, this, the presence of the negroes in the institution is in the law. The negro law has not been noticed by the state of Georgia, but has been objected to or challenged by them until last summer."

"But not the constitution and the school law of Georgia require the races to be educated separately, and the race of Georgia's common schools of the state are concerned, but do not hear at all on the schools."

"Atlanta university is a private institution, and the appropriation act makes it a public institution just as far as the terms of the act, and no further. The constitution and the school law also provide that the institution shall be free to the negroes, and would be absurd to say that all private school must therefore be free, or that Atlanta University should give up its tuition fees because of receiving the state appropriation."

"The state board of education has not been made to accommodate colored students only."

"How then could the appropriation be refused you this year if you had not violated the law?"

"It could not legally refuse except by repealing or modifying the law. Three measures were introduced last session, and let us hope they will be passed this session, to force the university to exclude white students. The first of these was the notorious Glenn bill which was to exclude all such as had been born over the summer, and which you doubtless remember as but the first of the terrible hindrances."

"The last of these was the chain-gang all teachers of public or private schools who should teach both white and colored and white pupils in the same school. This bill passed the house of representatives, but was not accepted by the senate. Then came the settled substitute (or the Glenn bill, withdrawing pub-

"The state board of education, during his term, and white pupils, and forever disqualifying the teachers from teaching in the public schools of Georgia. The bill passed the
Meanwhile the so-called \textit{Colored} resolutions withdrawing the annual appropriation of $8,000 from Atlanta university, unless it should use the money in accordance with the declared and settled policy of the state against the co-education of the races, passed the house of representatives and were approved by the governor. These resolutions were also in the nature of a declaration of a new condition to the appropriation which was not in the original act.

We have been pleased to have accepted the new condition and so have kept our appropriation.

Whether wise or not, it would not have been honest for us to do so. Large sums of money had been received, both from the American Missionary Association and from the Freedman's Bureau, upon pledges previously expressed and implied, that we should never exclude students on account of race or color. The professors, of course, have removed their own children as a parental act, and have had them educated for much less than $9,000; but we could not do the same thing. We are required by the state, even for a single year, to use the money for the education of colored children; and we are, therefore, already given pledges never to exclude anyone on account of race or color. This consideration of honesty practically settled the case for us. We could not have done otherwise than we did.

On the other hand, we would not have done otherwise if we could. We should have seen no wisdom in perpetuating an anomaly, or principle for a pecuinary consideration.

"This is the principle any value except as a mere matter of sentiment that it has."

"We think it has. Indeed it is as a silent protest against a mere matter of sentiment that it has any of its chief values—a sentiment that allows white and colored people to gather together or objects to their studying together; a sentiment that permits white and colored passengers to ride in the same coaches, but not in the same steam car; a sentiment that excludes from hotels and restaurants certain people on the ground that they are unattractive respectability because their skins are dark, and their people of less than average respectability because their skins are light; a sentiment that practically recognizes no separation of the races, except in violation of the law of God, and publishes it with imprisonment when occurring with the sanction of either kind of marriage. This is the kind of sentiment—so unreasonable, so inconsistent, so expensive, so oppressive, so unwholesome, that would have received an irremovable sanction and encouragement. Atlanta university had agreed, for a certain amount of money, to make the color of a student's skin a decisive and admitted element in his education."

"Does the university actively antagonize the separation of the races in the public schools?"

"No, in the public schools. In the private schools sentiment in Georgia—and I call it sentiment rather than opinion—such a separation, however expensive and undesirable, is still an unavoidable necessity, if the public school system at all. We have never undertaken any crusade against it nor ever sought to force an unwilling contumacy of the races in Atlanta university. We have simply refused to build or sanction any barriers between the races by the institution; and, in the public schools, we have thrown our doors wide open and we leave the matter of the co-education of the races to settle itself. There can be just as much of it or just as little of it as is mutually agreeable to all concerned.

"How much money do you have to raise this year?"

"We need $16,000 for this year's current expenses and $8,000 for the state appropriation, and $8,000 to make up the usual revenue that we have hitherto received from the benevolent public. More than half of the $14,000 was received from the state in the form of scholarships for negro students. We also hope before long to raise an endowment of $50,000, that shall relieve the university from the necessity of borrowing more than $3,000 a year of funds and from the hand-to-mouth method of living."

Mr. Bunstead will remain in the city a short time. Any person who may be disposed to contribute to the fund he is endeavoring to raise for the object named may address him at the residence of Mr. D. W. W. Mitchell, whose guest he is while in the city.
Poole, a well-known, wide awake man of business, will make a capital fire commissioner. The water commission, whose work the fire department, especially constitutes in his message, is not changed at all; and Presidents Smith of the fire board and Campbell of the health board and Mr. Goodrich of the police board are also fully entitled by good service to re-election.

AN INVESTMENT WORTH WHILE

On another page of to-day's COURANT Professor Appleton of Atlanta University has some things to say which concern every citizen who has any sense of the responsibilities of his citizenship, any intelligent love for this great, wonderful country of his. He sees in the terrible problems which slavery has bequeathed to its statemanship, its philology and its Christianity. If this republic is to live and be in health, the children and grandchildren of the Southerners must learn to think in a true sense of what liberty means and involves,—of its duties as well as of its opportunities.

What is that Atlanta University is trying to do and is doing to fulfill its mission? It is cultivating a spirit of cooperation for this country is getting itself done anywhere at this moment than in this school without endowment and now deprived of the few thousands a year formerly doled out to it by the state, but supporting himself on the alone resources of the country, the free labor it has received—an instruction not merely in books but also in the useful trades, handiwork, habits of industry, order, self-help, self respect, right thinking and right living. For this Atlanta school is not so much a school for making scholars,—though its achievements in that line are by no means small—as it is a school for making character. It sends out year by year good men and good women, well-equipped for their lot and work in life, educated and trained in just that sensible way for the duties that await them.

In this crisis in its affairs, crippled to some extent by the loss of the $8,000 a year for conscience's sake, the Atlanta university turns to us people who love it and are in the business of work it is doing for help. How its appeal strikes one of these people, pretty well known in this corner of the country, is shown by the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, March 26, 1896.

My Dear Sir,—I have learned with the greatest regret of the financial straits of the Atlanta University, in which you are engaged, to which I have given the support of my purse and assistance of all powers of justice and constitutional law, of Massachusetts or elsewhere. I look upon your resistance to taxation as an act of State and without public or private interest in the sense of the people of Georgia will in the end carry. Your Committee is in sympathy with your views, which both now occupy. In the meantime I cannot help you by the power of public or private wealth, and I hope that you will find ample support for the cause from your friends. I am, faithfully yours, GEORGE F. HOBART.

To Rev. Horace Bunstead.
The Tribune as a News Vender. — The Chicago Tribune has always claimed to be the news vender of all newspapers, a fact which, if true, should save it from making unjust editorial assertions.

Recently the authorities of South Carolina have been engaged in the punishment of certain violators of her labor laws. In an amended editorial notice of these acts, the Tribune found evidence confirming the worst charges against the accused.

However, a committee of twenty white men who have been holding free negroes in practical slavery. Under illegal laws of the state, have been imprisoned in stockades, shackled, beaten, and subjected to every form of degradation. Others have been thrown into these stockades after being arrested without cause and being subjected to trial with-out trial. The local constabulary and certain justice courts appear to have parties to the abuses in question.

Apparent exonerated by the Anderson county, and the publicity given to the matter has already done much to abolish the abuses. The reports of the judge and grand jury at Anderson is creditable to the community and gives ground to hope that this local revival of African slavery will quickly disappear.

This reason is that the Negro stockade is not being abandoned for the existing system of convict labor. Certain unscrupulous contractors are making use of increasing their challeges by kidnapping or arresting innocent negroes, or by inducing illegal contracts to sign contracts surrendering their liberty. All these abuses are now being brought to the attention of the stockades and treated like convicts. The grand jury's recommendation that the Negro convict system as it now exists in Carolina. The revelations of cruelty that have occurred indicate that the power given into the hands of these men is one which demonstrates the contractors and represents some of the worst abuses.

It would be hard to put into such a short statement a greater amount of misrepresentation, which bears such strong evidence of intentional. "The negro stockade" for the enforcement of labor codes in South Carolina has no more relation to the Negroes of the state than a white stockade in Illinois. The grand jury's recommendation that the Negro convict system as it now exists in Carolina. The revelations of cruelty that have occurred indicate that the power given into the hands of these men is one which demonstrates the contractors and represents some of the worst abuses.

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When the Tribune folly exposes the atrocious murder of black men in Illinois, which was once such a common practice, it is difficult for any Illinois judge brave enough to enforce the law; when it can find a grand jury honest enough to indict the State of the United States with sufficient integrity to find guilty, and a sheriff with grit enough to have the But it is obvious that the Tribune has to shed tears over South Carolina.
The grand jury of Anderson County, S. C., has sustained in its report the charges made before it in regard to the negro contract slave system in vogue in that state. It is a timely exposure, bringing to light a shameful system of brutality in which the worst abuses of the old slave system were perpetrated under color of law, and in some cases with the connivance of magistrates. By a contract system plainly illegal, negroes have been induced to sign agreements in which advantage was taken of their ignorance, and which reduced them to helplessness in the hands of the contractors. They were kidnapped, incarcerated in stockades, whipped and maltreated in other ways. Fortunately the abuse is not yet widespread, and the indictment and trial of the offenders, followed most likely by legislation, will stamp out the evil in South Carolina. But the significance of punishment will be wider than that. It points out a dangerous abuse which naturally springs up after elimination of the negro from politics. There are thousands of white farmers and overseers in every disfranchising state who are looking for just this opportunity to reduce the negro as nearly as possible to what he was before the war and to what they think he should be now. The South Carolina stockades were intended to be a sort of counterpart to the Georgia chain gangs, or worse. Obviously the slightest encouragement of that state of things in high places would breed similar abuses very quickly, and for this reason the vigorous course of Judge Benet and the grand jury of Anderson County is a distinct service to the whole south.

We Need More of This Kind.
Levi Moseley, a negro, forty-two years old, born and reared in Early, Ga., is an example of what his race can do when they try. He says he has never in his life taken a drink of whisky. He owns 450 acres of land and a nice dwelling house and owns the stock that works his land and everything thereon. Banker D. W. James says Levi is rich. Levi has a brother, Asbury Moseley, who is about thirty-two years of age, and it is also said that he has never taken a drink. He, like his brother, is accumulating property and owns forty or fifty acres of Early county land. They are good citizens.
State Aid Withdrawn from the Institution.

Addresses by Prof. Bunstead, Gen. Armstrong and Others.

A well attended public meeting in behalf of Atlanta University was held in the Park Hotel last evening. It was remembered that this institution, a state aid institution, has been recently reestablished by the condition attached to the state aid. The question of whether the state aid was to be extended, all white pupils must be excluded from the institution—a condition which could not be observed. Another condition was that which the university was founded to violate—to give to previous donors of funds. A special meeting was held for the raising of $10,000 to meet the expenses of the present year. The services were opened by prayer, the reading of the sermons, and readings from a male quartet, after which Prof. Horace Bunstead of Atlanta University was introduced by the pastor as a son of Park Street Church, and a granddau of a Scotch missionary. Prof. Bunstead discussed, in a general way, the question of southern education, and then passed to the topic of race classification in the state of Georgia. The state of Georgia is open to all comers, regardless of race, color, nationality, sex, or age, and a state endowment of $6,000 a year was granted, in accordance with the principle of the state college, passed for the purpose of equalizing the benefits of education in behalf of the colored people. The question of the commencement, however, was raised as to the name of the college of the state where the college of the state where the students are from. The case assumed as if a pressure had been brought to bear, the question of the name of the college, originally the name of the state college.

On Account of Insolvency.

So, in spite of the fact that the insolvency was a private institution, and not amenable to the law regulating co-education, the matter was taken into the Legislature. The Georgia General Assembly passed an act of insolvency in the name of the Board of Trustees.

Glen Hill was passed. The North was abandoned, and a substitute bill was introduced, striking a blow against the insolvency. The bill passed, was signed by the President, and the pupils were advised to forego the insolvency. The state appropriation was increased, and the amount thus forced was because of the desire of the Board of Trustees to have the institution under the control of the state. The state aid was increased, and it was enabled to carry the work in the way of the Board of Trustees. Gen. C. G. Armstrong of the Hampton Institute, was named, and the Board of Trustees was to have the control of the institution. He offered in feeling terms to the Board of Trustees, in the name of southern education by the people of Park Street Church, and its mission. He characterized the Atlanta University as possessing, among other things, the most liberal dispensary department of any school in the South. The Board of Trustees, from every other standpoint, Atlanta is the present center from which the most catholic and educational influences can radiate; but to many those southern schools effective, properly trained teachers from the North, are the greatest plague in Georgia is dying out, but it is Dying, Nevertheless.

There are 20 large educational institutions now in the South, costing $500,000 to $250,000 each, and of them all Atlanta University appeals most directly to the friends of southern education.

Rev. Dr. Woodward of the American Missionary Society made an eloquent appeal in behalf of Atlanta University, which stands, he said, "for the equal rights of the colored race, the perpetuation of the liberty which was proclaimed a century ago, at such a terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure.

The following summary of the condition, secured, and achieved, is submitted by the University. This institution, the Atlanta University Association, is now in its 15th year of work. It has done much with a few students, under 20 officers and 10 teachers, in all, a number which has grown up through years of labor to be a powerful instrument of education.
TELEGRAM: JUNE 7,

TEACHING BOYS IN THE SOUTH.

F. J. Bryant Talks of His Work at the Atlanta University.

INSTITUTION DOING VALUABLE WORK FOR PEOPLE.

General Standard of the People Is Being Raised.

F. J. Bryant, who has been superintendent of the mechanical department of the Atlanta university, Ga., for the past nine months, has returned to Worcester for the summer vacation, and is residing at 6 Queen Street. A telegram reporter talked with him.

Mr. Bryant has for years been connected with Worcester, having been graduated from Tech previous to accepting the Atlanta university superintendency. He was a member of the old Houses of the street car company, and has been in Christian endeavor work, having been president of that society in the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

He said that the first month of his residence at the university was occupied in arranging the contract of the school for the Atlanta institution. All the rest of his time had been spent in the work of his department, which covers something of woodwork, timber, bench work, carpenter work, drafting, painting and machine work, and repairs about the buildings.

There are about 250 students divided into six classes, under Mr. Bryant, and he has one assistant.

"I think the boys compare very favorably with northern boys in ability in these departments," says Mr. Bryant. "Of them come from the country, and of course know nothing about the use of tools, but as soon as they come to use those do they do very well. The course of the college covers four years. The work of the school has greatly increased its financial backing, and is McCormick endowed.

There are about 250 students in the college, and that represents the largest number of students it has had in any year.

In the department for girls, sewing, cooking and dressmaking are taught, the students do the greater portion of the work, and the building and campus are donated by the Board of Trustees.
The hour, a day for the university under the direction of the superintendent. This time is divided into two periods, the first of which is expected to keep his own room for an hour and a half. The second period is expected twice a day that she is done.

"The school represents the highest and most refined citizen in the South, and it is from this school in college and similar institutions that all who are called to the ministry must go out. Most of our graduates are men who live in teaching, preaching or some other religious profession. The influence of many of these young men is great in the South, especially in the large towns. In a few years they will go out to the world to teach religion. Their scholarship up to a high standard, so that when they have completed their work, many of them will be in a position to do all things and are of more value to the community families who are present in the city, such as grocers, druggists and boot and shoe men. This is a possible and ample living in intellectual lines and they will continue the work of many of the whites in these places. A large share of the population is not in the city, they are in the country, and in the case of those who are in the city, it is well supplied with wells, almost every house has one, and it is in constant use, although the water is very soft, which is taken from a muddy stream which is considered healthy.

"There is a population in the city of about 18,000, of which about 40 per cent is colored. The poor class of the white people live scattered about the others. The climate is conducive to longevity and without action, and there is not a feeling for the city, and it is an appointment, as in the North. If you don't take an appointment with a man, you don't know him, and if you go or come and see you later. The many of these meetings are both races low, and I think this is largely the cause of slavery times. The upper class of the white people regarded with a strong chivalric feeling and with a feeling for the North, but with poor whites and the colored men in the South."

"At a meeting of Spelman seminary, a Baptist school for girls, a judge who was one of its trustees, said he knew all about the civil war and the Reconstruction for about 15 years, which dated from the time when the work was started, and he said he knew not one of the group of girls connected with Spelman seminary to have industrial education, and this is only one of the five mission schools in the city.

"This sentiment was continued by the president of the seminary, Mr. Bryant says the vacation of the school for the year, he said that every year at this school sends out a quartet which takes a tour through the State, visiting all the principal cities and towns. It will probably be in Worcester about the middle of September. Mr. Bryant would bespeak for them a larger ence."
The evening opened with fine singing by a large chorus under the direction of Mrs. H. Augustine Lawson. The "spirituals" that were sung were not only excellent in tone, shading and expression, but the words were in all cases very clearly given and there was fine sincerity in all the work. Edward H. S. Hoar, of Boston, a baritone of excellent voice, sang several numbers, including some of the well-known Burleigh songs, and was excellent. Cameron White, the efficient director of the orchestra that was used from Boston for the pageant, and then came the pageant.

Space will not permit mentioning the pageant as done by all, but the excellence of Mr. Fisher's reading and the fine grace and picturesque presentation of Miss Alice Higginbotham's "Education," were particularly noticed. The stage picture was admirable—and those who had part in them will not deny that much of their effectiveness was due to the unerring efforts of Miss Gertrude H. Ware of the University, who managed the whole production in all its detail. Miss Ware was called to the stage at the close of the performance and warmly applauded, and Dr. Edward Twitchell Ware, the president of Atlanta University, and Mrs. Ware, author of the pageant, were summoned from their seats in the audience to bow their recognition of the audience's and the cast's applause.

The Rescue Quartette, of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., which sang at the Christian Endeavor Union meeting in the Congregational church, yesterday afternoon and evening, is composed of Silas X. Ford, A. M., James T. Porter, George F. Porter and James H. Torbert, who made quite a favorable impression upon the people of South Norwalk, and they received with old appreciation melodies and jazzy songs was much enjoyed. They will visit Ridgefield, Danbury and other places in Connecticut, and we beseech for them generous consideration wherever they go. They are raising funds for Atlanta University.

FALL RIVER MASSACHUSETTS.

Juliette Concert.

The Pioneer Quartet of the Atlanta University, Ga., gave a charming concert, last evening at the chapel of the Central Congregational church. It was much enjoyed by the audience, and from time to time heartily encored. The instrumental part of the concert was charming. The mandolin, the banjo and guitar were played with much skill.

The work of the University for the colored people of the South was impressively set forth by Mr. G. A. Towns. Rev. W. W. Jubb, near the close of the exercises, made a very telling appeal for the University. A generous sum was collected before the close of the concert.

Rev. G. B. Hewitt, of Fitchburg, occupied the congregational pulpit Sunday morning. Two selections were rendered by the A. U. quartet. Mr. Hewitt also preached in the evening.
TEACHING BOYS IN THE SOUTH.

F. J. Bryant Talks of His Work at the Atlanta University.

INSTITUTION DOING VALUABLE WORK FOR PEOPLE.

General Standard of the People Is Being Raised.

F. J. Bryant, who has been superintendent of the mechanical department of the Atlanta University, Ga., for the past nine months, has returned to Worcester for the summer vacation, and is residing at 6 Quincy street, where a Telegram reporter talked with him.

Mr. Bryant has for years been connected with Worcester, having been graduated from Tech previous to accepting the Atlanta university superintendency. He was a member of the old Salem-street church, and was prominent in Christian endeavor work, having been president of that society in the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

He said that the first month of his residence at the university was occupied in arranging the contributions of the school for the Atlanta exhibition. All the rest of his time had been spent in the work of his department, which covers something of woodwork, turning, planing work, carpenter work, drafting, forging and machine work, and repairs about the buildings.

There are about 50 students, divided into classes under Mr. Bryant.
Climate Is Contributed to Incivility and slowness of action, and there is not a feeling for the necessity of keeping an eye on the man who is coming near you. If you make an appointment with a man you know, and he is five minutes late, he may as well come and see you a week later. The money rate and the price of houses are low, and I think this is the result of not coming of slavery times. The upper class of whites are not so discriminating as strong a chiastic feeling as in the South, and the Negroes are not allowed to come in their society.

Mr. Bryant says that the vacation of the school is four months. He has said that every year Atlanta university is going to have a vacation for four months, and this will allow the students to go through the North, giving concerts in all the principal cities and towns. It is an event of the middle of September, and Mr. Bryant expects great success.
CRUSADE AGAINST NEGRO IN OFFICE

White Republicans Want Chance for Themselves.

DETERMINED FIGHT TO COME

Desperate Attempt Will Be Made To Prevent "Pink" Morton from Securing Another Term in the Athens Postoffice.

By JOS: OHL

Washington, March 6.—(Special.)—The people of Athens have started a determined crusade to oust "Pink" Morton from the postmastership in the Classic City and to get a white man in his place. Representative Howard, called at the white house today and presented a petition, signed by the white people of Athens and those of Clarke county who get their mail at Athens, asking for the appointment of a white postmaster. Mr. Howard, on behalf of the people he represented, requested the President to give the petition his careful consideration.

It is likely that this Morton case will be made a test to determine the policy of the President toward negro officeholders in his second administration. While Democratic senators and representatives have carefully abstained from having a hand in the internal troubles of the Republican party, they have at times insisted that in justice to the different communities there be no negro postmasters. If those men identified as the lily white were to obtain appointment of negroes, to any position, the pickets on McKinley's campaign have an effort in an effort to bring the strength of 101 to bear upon the President, lily white opposition in the purpose of the move.
AN EPILEPTIC.

Piece of Iron at Germany's Emperor.

Bremen, March 7.—While Emperor William was driving from the rathskeller to the railway station here yesterday a workman named Delrich Welland threw a piece of iron into his majesty's carriage. Welland was immediately arrested.

The emperor is said to have been slightly injured in the cheek, but he continued his journey without interruption. Welland, who is an epileptic, gave confusing answers to the police regarding his motives.

NEGRO MINSTRED IN TROUBLE.

Alabama Woman Prefers Serious Charges.

Decatur, Ala., March 6.—(Special)—Mrs. Mary Reynolds, a young widow, was assaulted by a white man near a bridge close to where she lived. Mrs. Reynolds stated that she was hurrying homeward rapidly before complete darkness overtook her, when the man; who was standing unobserved in a shadow, grabbed her, putting his hand over her mouth to prevent her from screaming. She struggled and finally broke from his grasp and ran screaming toward the house. A son of Captain W. E. Wallace was near the scene and saw the man as Mrs. Reynolds got away from him. He recognized the man as one of Barlow & Wilson's crowd. The man was found and was carried before a justice of the peace. Both Mrs. Reynolds and the Wallace boy identified the man, who is booked as Nichols. Nichols was put under a heavy guard and locked up in the county jail, to have his preliminary hearing tomorrow. He was too drunk to make any intelligent statement.

HIS WIFE WILL NOT COME BACK

Chattanooga Man Finds a Letter on His Desk.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 6.—(Special)—S. B. Douglass, local agent for the Sun Life Insurance Company, went home today and found a letter on his desk from his wife in which she informed him she did not want to live with him any more; that she had gone away that he need not try to find her.
Only To See Negro Jump

Three Young White Boys Are Now in Jail.

Are Charged With Murder

Youngsters Make Targets of Negro Men and Shoot with Good Aim.

Birmingham, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—Oscar and Webb Linn, brothers, and Ollie Robbins, all young white men under twenty-one years of age, are in the county jail here charged with shooting William Knaves, a negro. The young men live from Brookside and Cardiff. Knaves was walking along the railroad track between Brookside and Nebo. It is alleged the three young men were seated not distant from the track and that one of them said:

"Watch the coon jump," and the negro.

One of the others joined in the shooting of Knaves another, and they ran away, reloading their revolvers as they ran. Just then shooting of Knaves another, and the negro was in the tracks near the yard. One of them fired a shot in the tracks at that time, but the negro was not hit. Thereupon Paris went to the scene of the shooting, and the negro was not hit. Thereupon Paris went to the scene of the shooting, and the negro was not hit. Thereupon Paris went to the scene of the shooting, and the negro was not hit. Thereupon Paris went to the scene of the shooting, and the negro was not hit. Thereupon Paris went to the scene of the shooting, and the negro was not hit. Thereupon Paris went to the scene of the shooting, and the negro was not hit.
THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

An Interview with Professor Horace Bumstead on the Glenn Bill and Its Effects.

Professor Horace Bumstead of the Atlanta University, whose discourse at the Asylum Hill Congregational church, Sunday morning, on the institution he represents and the effect upon it of the Glenn bill has aroused so much public interest, was interviewed yesterday in order that the readers of The Atlanta Constitution might obtain additional light on that inquisitive measure. The professor is the guest of the Rev. J. H. Twichell during his stay in this city, and there he was found by a representative of this paper, to whom he freely expressed himself.

"I understand Professor," the reporter began, "that the state of Georgia has discontinued the appropriation of $5,000 to Atlanta University. On what ground was this action taken?"

"Because of the presence in the institution of a white child, six of whom have been in our care," the professor explained, "there is the presence of the professors and one of the child of a white missionary pastor living in Atlanta."

"Was the institution founded for the education of colored people?"

"Practically so, and yet not for them because they were colored, but because they were needed and because their color had made them necessary by subordinating them to an exclusion from all the advantages enjoyed by other people. Atlanta University was founded to educate a class of colored men and women with the object of training them to be efficient in the state and not to insulate from them the kind of exclusion from which they themselves had suffered."

"Did state authorities understand the policy of the university when the appropriation act was only partially passed?"

"If they did not it was certainly their own fault. All the annual catalogues published previous to the passage of the act, and for some years after distinctly announced the policy of the school in these words, "The institution stands on the broadest possible platform, and while intended to be thoroughly liberal in its treatment, it is a no expense sectarian, and offers advantages to all of either sex, without regard to sect, race, color or nationality."

"The catalogues must have been examined by the legislative committee that proposed the measure, and it is not clear to me just what the unit is."

The Horse Race and the November Elections.

Dr. Gatling's New Invention.

For some time Dr. Gatling has been patenting a plan for a new process for making gun metal, which was granted by the patent office last week. It is a process for casting large masses of composition of steel and aluminum, resulting in a metal said to be of wonderful strength and tenacity. The recent work of casting a large piece of steel for the new bridge by government officials, is said to be very much after the plan for which Dr. Gatling is allowed his patent, and there may be claims for infringement. It was alleged, at the time of the Pittsburgh experiment, that if it proved successful it would revolutionize the art of making guns, and place the known gun metal at about one-tenth the cost of the Krupp guns. So far as the work has gone the Pittsburgh experiment is considered entirely successful.

The Horse Race and the November Elections.

A good audience last evening at the opera house greeted Mr. Herne and his company in the "Hearts of Oak." The baby of the play created a sensation, and although only a year or so old, gave evidence of genuine dramatic talent. This and to-morrow evenings and Wednesday matinees.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Those who were present at Allyn hall last evening enjoyed a musical treat. Miss Battson is not altogether unknown to Hartford audiences, and fully sustained her reputation, and the other members of the company filled out a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

"The Little Tycoon" To-Morrow Night.

The horse railroad company has found it necessary to put conductors on the Farmington avenue cars Sunday evenings, owing to the number of passengers who habitually neglect to put in their fares, taking advantage of the crowded condition of the cars at that time.

The United States marshal for this district has issued the following order to the schooner Fawn of Boston, on account of a collision, April 8th, off Scammel Point. Each vessel blames the other, and the Fawn will probably be libel at the nearest port. The Alaska was seized at New London by Deputy Marshal Morris.

The will of the late Mrs. Ellery Hills leaves $500 to the American Missionary association, and $5,000 to Beroen college, Kentucky, after the death of Caroline E. Bliss of Springfield, Mass. The bulk of the estate goes to the children, Mrs. Jane E. Smith and Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, the latter with Charles H. Smith being appointed executors. The children of the late William H. Hills, (Gertrude E. and William E.) receive $500 each.
The lively opera of "The Little Tycoon" at Allyn hall to-morrow night, promises to furnish a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment to all lovers of sprightly comic opera. Mr. William Spenser, the author of this opera, is to manage it here, and he has organized an excellent company to assist him. The opera is universally praised where it has been given. Tickets, with reserved seats, can be received at Gallup & Metzger's.

A Thief Caught.

Late Saturday night, John Rivard, proprietor of a grocery store in Worcester, Mass., was nearly ready to close his place of business. He had taken the day's receipts out of the drawers and placed them in a large pocketbook. Trade had been good, and the pocketbook contained $13. Two men entered the store. One was well known by the proprietor. He made a purchase, and in order to get the change for a bill offered, Mr. Rivard was obliged to display the pocketbook. Two women then entered, and Mr. Rivard carelessly laid down the pocketbook, not being able to lose good customers. After the departure of the women, he missed the pocketbook, and immediately gave information to the police station.

Mr. Rivard knew one of the men whom he waited upon, as before stated, and had also ascertained that his companion was a brother-in-law, named Timothy Warren. Local policemen failed to find his brother-in-law, and telegrams were accordingly sent to the police of other cities, and Detectives O'Day and Hickey started out in pursuit of the thief. A dispatch was read to the squad of Hartford police leaving headquarters at 7 o'clock last evening, and Officer O'Neill, who is on duty on City Hall square, immediately began an investigation. A full description of the man had been furnished by telegraph, and the officer soon located him in the American house, where he was in bed. O'Neill ascertained that the man had been in town since Sunday morning.

After the arrest was made, a search of the prisoner's clothing produced $160. The officer discovered by careful inquiry, that the prisoner during Sunday had been in company with a backdrayer. This man was found, and admitted that he had received $50 from the accused for safekeeping, of which he had given $55 to a mutual friend, and $5 to a waiter in a restaurant. Officer O'Neill patiently folowed up these clues, and at midnight $24 of the stolen $135 had been recovered.

Warren is quite well-known in Hartford. Last year he worked here several months as driver of a kindling-wood wagon. He is a good amateur base-ball player, and has been a member of Holyoke, Mass., and Stafford, Conn., clubs. It is supposed that infatuation for a woman either here or at Waterbury brought him into this locality. He told the officer that he intended to go to Waterbury last evening. Officers O'Day and Hickey left for Worcester with their prisoner at 3:17 this morning.

Meantime the so-called Calvin resolutions withdrawing the annual appropriation of $8,000 from Atlanta university, unless it should use the money exclusively for colored pupils in accordance with the declared and settled policy of the state against the co-education of the races, was passed in the house and senate and vetoed by the governor. These resolutions practically affixed a new condition to the appropriation which was not in the original act.

"Would it not have been wiser to have accepted the new condition and so have kept your appropriation?"

"It would be more to our advantage to have had the money, but we should not have been able to use it for colored children as a parental act, and have had them educated for less than $8,000; but we could not honestly assume the obligation required by the state even for a moment. We could have used the money for the education of colored children only when we had already given pledges to exclude anyone on account of race or color. This consideration, however, practically settled the case for us. We could not have done otherwise if we would. On the other hand, we would not have done otherwise if we could. We have seen no ways in which we could avoid the principle our people would not accept; but we have always been willing to go forward with our principle for a pecuniary consideration."

"Is the principle any value except as a mere matter of sentiment?"

"We think it has. Indeed it is as a silent protest against a mere matter of sentiment that it has one of its chief values—a sentiment that allows white and colored children to play together but objects to their studying together; a sentiment that permits white and colored passengers to ride side by side in the same horse car but not in the same steam car; a sentiment that excludes from hotels and restaurants certain colored people because their skins are dark, and receives people of less than average respectability because their skins are light—a sentiment that practically tolerates intemperance when occurring in violation of the law of God, and punishes it with imprisonment when occurring with the sanction of God's holy ordinance of matrimony. This is the kind of sentiment—so unreasonable, so inconsistent, so expensive, so oppressive, so unchristian—that would be received unsa- takable sanction and encouragement, if Atlanta university had agreed, for a certain sum of money, to make the color of a student's skin decisive test of admission to its privileges."

"Does the university actively encourage the separation of the races in the public schools?"

"Not at all. In the present state of public sentiment in Georgia—and I call it sentiment rather than opinion—such a separation, however expensive and undesirable, is still an unavoidable necessity, if there is to be any public school system at all. We have taken any crusade against it nor even sought to force an unwilling co-education of the races in Atlanta university. We have spent our money trying to build or sanction any barriers between the races by the policy of our own institution. We have thrown our doors wide open and we leave the matter of the co-education of the races to settle..."
THE SENTINEL

Glenn's New Bill.

Mr. Glenn has introduced another bill into the legislature with reference to the $8,000. He proposes to use this money in the erection and support of a State Normal School for colored youth. As Chancellor Bobbitt in his excellent address before the Committee on Education, said this bill will not meet the situation.

The colored people want and are entitled to more than a Normal School. If the money is to be taken from the Atlanta University where it has done and can do so much good let the State erect a set of buildings and equip them for a college. Mr. Glenn is, more than any other man, responsible for the present state of affairs and owes it to himself that the colored people should not be switched off into a little three-penny Normal School.

Give the colored people what is taken from them and this will in some measure compensate for the great loss already sustained.

We are, however, of the opinion that the State legislature will add to the already serious blunder by continuing to stickle over a matter from which a single white family in this State can never be made to suffer. We do not believe that social equalities or amalgamation will begin at the school house. Berea College-Kentucky, where they are half white and half colored, does not show a single case of amalgamation. We, however, do not favor mixed schools. Wherever they have been adopted colored teachers have had to go.

Give us equal educational facilities.

State Colored College.

We met Messrs. Glenn, Candler and Calvin and Governor Gordon a few days ago and talked with them with reference to a State College for colored youth.

Governor Gordon is decidedly in favor of such a school and we believe will honestly do all he can to see that the colored people are properly treated in this matter. The Governor is anxious to know what to do and he will advise that course if he finds it out, which will conserve the best interest of the State.

We are much pleased with Gov. Gordon.
THE GEORGIA BAPTIST

WM. J. WHITE, EDITOR.

AUGUSTA, GA., JULY 18, 1889 -

REV. G. C. ROWE, of Charleston, S. C., and W. A. HERRON Esq., of the same city, passed through our city last week on their way to Atlanta. They were accompanied by two ladies of education and culture, on their way to Chicago. Leaving the Charleston train at Augusta the party of gentlemen and ladies took seats in the first class car of the Georgia Railroad. Not long afterward, and before leaving the depot, they were ejected from this car by conductor Arnold and compelled to ride in the colored people’s end of the smoking car. The whole party held inter-state first class tickets. We learn that they intend to enter suit at once against the Georgia Railroad before the inter-state commission of the United States. Rev. Mr. Rowe and Mr. Herron returned over the Georgia Railroad from Atlanta Sunday night. They occupied seats in the first-class car when reaching Augusta, and had not been seriously molested en route. We observed among the white passengers in the car, occupied by Messrs. Rowe and Herron assistant passenger agent Norman. This would indicate that the ejection by conductor Arnold was without instruction of higher officials. We deeply regret these troubles on the Georgia Railroad and hope the time will not be long before the management will see the wisdom of doing as most other roads have already done; abolish these race rules and let every passenger enjoy just what he pays for. It will pay the road to do this.

WE NEED A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

SPELMAN.

The advertisement of Spelman Seminary which re-appears in the GEORGIA BAPTIST after a short vacation will remind our readers that our long girls will be gathered from near and far within its hallowed walls. To the colored people of the south this school is of inestimable value. Its moral uplifting of our girls is of the greatest possible value to the race. While the benefits will extend to all classes it will, of course, be a thousand times more valuable to the colored people themselves than to other races. This school should be the pride of every colored man and woman who wishes the elevation of the race. Again our interest should be shown in a substantial way. Money is needed in many ways but especially it is needed to aid worthy young women. Send up a donation for this purpose.

Spelman Baptist Seminary,

35 Leonard Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE EIGHTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

THIS SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS OFFERS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.

INSTRUCTORS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT EARNEST, ENTHUSIASTIC, AND PROGRESSIVE.

It has Preparatory, Normal, and Higher Normal or Scientific Courses, also Modern Languages, and a Classic Course for those who are prepared.

Special attention is given to the preparation of pupils for teaching. To this end a Model School consisting of four departments has been opened which now has large and pleasant accommodations.

The Industrial Department is made a prominent feature. Mending, Cutting, Making Garments, Millinery and the different kinds of needle work are taught; the art of housekeeping in all its branches also, Printing and Line Laundry Work, and many other useful employments. A Nurse Training School is in successful operation.

Twenty teachers are engaged in these departments of instruction.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

The girls have a Green, Christian Home, pleasant rooms, large and airy, in winter, warm, and everything to make them comfortable.

In fine, nothing is left undone for the highest interest of all, moral, intellectual and spiritual.

An early application for room and board is necessary, as many are already taken.

Board (including tuition and room rent), $7.00 a month in advance, $7.50 if remaining unpaid until the end of the month. Tuition $1.00 per month for day scholars in advance.

Street cars run every fifteen minutes from the corner of Broad and Maratta Streets, directly to Leonard St. Send for Catalogue. For further information address

MISS S. B. PACKARD,
MISS L. E. GILES,
Principals.
Several years ago resolutions were adopted by the Colored State Teachers' Association of Georgia, asking the legislature of Georgia to establish a state normal school for the colored people. Those resolutions were presented by the Georgia Baptist man, who had given the matter careful thought before doing so. At that time the Atlanta University was receiving eight thousand dollars from the state in recognition of the claim of the colored people to a share of the land script fund. It was distinctly stated at the time that the proposition to have a State Normal school was not to interfere with the appropriation which was going to Atlanta University under a special act of the state legislature. Since that time, for reasons that we need not now mention, the state has withdrawn the money from Atlanta University, though the law appropriating it has not been repealed. Changes recently made in the management of the Atlanta University will probably prejudice the state appropriation going to it again even though other objections might be removed. We hold that the state needs colored teachers far above the capacity of existing schools to supply, and in view of the fact that many thousand dollars are being expended annually for the benefit of educational institutions from which the colored people are excluded, the state ought to establish and maintain one or more normal schools for the benefit of the colored people. Upon the technological school recently established by the state for white students, at least one hundred thousand dollars will be expended within five years from its inauguration. Let the legislature appropriate fifty thousand dollars for one or two normal schools for the colored people. The colored citizens of Georgia should get up petitions urging the legislature to appropriate at its present session not less than fifty thousand dollars for one or more state Normal schools for colored people.