At This Price

BANISH THE NEGRO

Ex-Senator Ingalls Sees but One Way to Settle the Race Problem.

NO HOPE FOR THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA

No Relief from a Bondage Forced by the Tyranny of Nature.

His Political Prostration Complete and Only the Right of Domicile Remains,

ABANDONED TO HIS FATE BY REPUBLICANS

EXPATRIATION THE NEXT STEP TO TAKE

Colonization in Africa the One Ray of Light Which Penetrates the Apparently Dark Future of the Race in

the United States.

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For twenty-five years the people of the north have been dealing with the negro question in the United States upon a political theory. We have treated it as a

problem in logic to be demonstrated by syllogism. We have regarded it as a moral abstraction and emanded the rigid application of the recepts of the divine law to its consideration. Other subjects, domestic and foreign, have been viewed from the standpoint of expediency and selfishness, but in this we have been altruistic. Smitten with penitence for national sin we have been making contrioutlons to the conscience fund. We have juggled and jockeyed with the nances, bullied the Chinese, despoiled the Indians, played fast and loose with the pensioners, said one thing in our platforms and done another in our practice, but to the

negro we have hitherto been just. Organized benevolence has made vast contributions for education and religion, and in our statutes we have recognized the injunction to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. Disregarding the dictates of history, the prejudices of the vanguished and the ordinances of nature, we have endeavored to adjust the social and potitical relations of the white and colored races in the forum of conscience rather than on the basis of reason, and to inquire what vas right rather than what was practicable within the limitations of human conduct.

Tin the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution are incorporated the final results of the war of the rebellion. They are its summary. These few paragraphs are the treaty between the belligerents. In them are the trophies of the victors. Waged estensibly to maintain the integrity of the union and in denial of the dogma of state sovereignty, the future historian will not fail to note that the three amendments are silent upon this subject, and that two of them relate exclusively, and the other principally, to the freedom, citizenship and suffrage of the negro race. The right of secession, if it ever existed, exists now, so far as any declaration in our organic law is concerned. It has not been renounced, nor is the supremacy of the nation affirmed in its

charter. This omission is more remarkable from the fact that at the outset the abolition of slavery was not avowedly contemplated. Lincoln was not an abolitionist. The republican party repudiated the assertion that it intended to interfere with the existace of slavery in the states. Had the pur pose to destroy slavery been declared, the border states would have been irrevocably lost and the issue made more perilous and uncertain. Compensated emancipation could undoubtedly have been carried through congress long after the war began, and the overthrow of the servile system was only decreed at last as an act of military necessity, upon which the president invoked the favor of God and the considerate judgment

Republican Opposition to Negro Suffrage.

of mankind.

When the thirteenth amendment was proposed in 1865, the dominant party in congress indicated no purpose to interfere with the control of citizenship and suffrage in the tates. Republican leaders were openly hostile to negro suffrage, especially in the west, where citizenship was confined to free white males by constitutional declarations Their reluctance was slowly overcome by the inadequate protection afforded the negro by the laws and usages of the rebellious states, and by the disinclination of the north that the solitical power of the south should be inreased by the emancipation of their slaves, and the fourteenth amendment was proposed in 1867. By this, citizenship and equal sivil and political rights were conferred on the negro. It appeared to It appealed to the self-interest e negro. of the southern states to voluntarily extend suffrage to him by reducing congressional representation in proportion to the fraction whom the right of voting was this amendment was not promptly rati fied, it was succeeded by the reconstruction act of 1867 and by the fifteenth amendment in 1870, declaring that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The right to vote is conferred upon no one

by the constitution or its amenaments. The by the constitution or its amendments. The power of the states to limit suffrage by nativity, sex, property, illiteracy or nonpayment of taxes is absolute now, as it has been from the beginning. The only limitation of this power is that no discrimination or deprivation shall be made against citizens of the United States solely because they are of African descent, are black, and have been alayes. The states can prescribe property allayes. The states can prescribe property or educational qualifications for suffrage, but these must apply to black and white allke. Mr. Wickliffe, an eminent member of the New Orleans bar and a prominent leader of advanced thought in Louisiana, asserts in a recent paper in the Forum that negro suf-frage has been a failure. He sets forth with great power the disastrous consequences of bulldozing, ballot box stuffing and other evil practices against the rights of the negro, to society. As a solution of the difficulty h suggests the repeal of the fifteenth amend ment and the remission of the entire subject of suffrage to the states. In other words, that the idea of impartial citizenship shall be abandoned by the nation and the advantage of the increment of political representation shall be relinquished by the south To what extent Mr. Wickliffe speaks for the southern people does not appear, but the opinions he represents undoubtedly are cur-rent among thoughtful and and patriotic men in all parts of the country and will sooner or later demand a dispassionate ver-dict.

Gigantic Evils Following Reconstruction Sufficient time has now elapsed to allow unbiased judgment of the effects of reconstruction and the fifteenth amendment. It should provoke no resentment to affirm that the anticipations of the authors and supporters of these measures have not been realized. The calumnious and malignant aspersion that they were devised to retain republican supremacy in the south requires no comment, but had this purpose been the motive its inevitable failure could have been predicted. The experiment of negro suffrage has been disastrous, both to the whites and the blacks. Upheld for a while by the intervention of national authority, without friendly co-operation by the whites, it resulted in episodes that cannot be contemstruction and the fifteenth amends

plated without humiliation and regret, followed, when armed protection was withdrawn, by an epoch of violence and blood that has left an indelible stigma upon our civilization. The stigma upon our civilization. The attempt to reorganize society by the re-version and metrastasis of its sediment mis-carried. The submersion of brains, political carried. The submersion of brains, political experience, landownership and habits of domination by ignorant members could have but one issue. The morality of reconstruction and the fifteenth amendment was unimpeachable, but their wisdom has not been approved by events. After a stupendous convulsion the unnatural political fabric fell and great was the fall thereof. The foundations of receiving and the interest. tions of society were shaken and the institu-tions of liberty and self-government seemed engulfed in an abyss. When the states finally emerged the political prostration finally emerged the political prostration of the negro was complete. Caucasian supremacy was restored and the last shred and vestige of reconstruction had disappeared. It was a subterranean revolution. The organic law remained, but aegro vote was practically suppressed. It is tolerated now only so far as to insure the unifaction of the white vote in congressional

and presidential elections. Condemned as the guilty methods by which the end was attained must be in the court of morals, the people of the north are not justified in casting the first stone. They are not without sin. History does not warrant their assumption of superior morality, nor will it exempt them from equal responsibility for the presence of the African race and the existence of African slavery upon this continent. The conscience of the north was not abnormally sensitive to the in-iquities of slavery so long as servile labor was profitable in New England, and the system would still exist had its threatened ex-tension not menaced their capidity and their

Abhorrence of the Negro Taint.

As we are all accountable, share and share alike, for the race problem, so none are exempt from the burdens of its solution. Because the mass of the negroes are in the southern states this does not exonerate the people of the north from active paticipation in all measures for the settlement of ques-tions whose gravity has not been surpassed, and which seem likely to increase rather than diminish in difficulty and danger.

Frederick Douglass is perhaps the widest known and most distinguished representative of the negro race. He is an eloquent, accomplished and dignified gentleman. His father was a white man and his mother a slave. It is perhaps not invidious nor uncivit to affirm that the distinction of Douglass is not on account of his African blood, but in spite of it. The intellectual traits, qualities and characteristics which have qualities and characteristics which have given him renown are due to his Anglo-Saxon reinforcement. He once said to me that he believed the social antipathy between the white and black races was not inherent, but casual, a tem-porary prejudice that would be obliterated, so that they would eventually coalesce and the race question thus be effaced and disap-pear. There are no indications at present that this prophecy will be verified. Instead of vanishing, the repugnance appears to be more distinct and emphatic. Mr. Douglass more distinct and emphatic. Mr. Douglass bravely acted upon his theory, but his example has not been followed nor seriously approved. Whether justly or unjustly, African blood is regarded by the Caucastan as a taint to be abhored. The discovery of an unsuspected negro strain by the heroine, is the tragic motive of one of 'Howell's most powerful novels. Whether this sense of degradation is peculiar to American, and due to slavery is disputed. Certainly the revulsion in Europa is not so marked as here, but in the most cosmopolitan capitals the negro is not persons grata. Black is not a badge of inferiority, because Cubans, Brazilians, Spaniards because Cubans, Brazilians, Spaniards ority, because Cubans, Brazilians, Spaniarus and Hindoos are of dusky hue, but the African is not considered an equal or kindred race. No white man ever wanted to be a negro. Probably every educated and intelligent negro would prefer to be white.

No Hope for Release. That the condition of the African has been improved in many respects by freedom and education needs no arguments, but his prog-ress has been toward segregation. The great sgulf fixed between the races has widened and deepened since emancipation.
As dependants and subordinates, the blacks As dependants and subordinates, the blacks were associates of the whites. As political equals they are strangers. Their children are no longer playmates. They are taught in separate schools, they worship in separate churches, they are buried in separate cemeteries. If possible the barrier is more insuperable at the north than at the south, and the proscription more contemptuous and intolerent. Wherever the negro appears in considerable numbers the irritation is violent. Their settlement in any locality depresses the value of real estate and repels presses the value of real estate and repels white occupation. Immigrants avoid con-tact with them and shun the south as an in-

fected region. Places of trust, honor and emolument are shut against them in-exorably. With confessed majori-ties in many districts and the balance of power in others, they have no positions of high rank in the state or national governments. Although more than 200,000 enlisted in the union armies, no fullblooded negro holds a commission in the army or navy, and in the militia their organ-ization is distinct. The learned professions, business, commerce and manufactures are open to all, but except with his own people the African has no function. His occupations are menial. In their employments he finds toleration and is content. The rights and immunities conferred by the three con stitutional amendments have given him no protection against the stronger edicts of public opinion. Surrounded by opportuni-ties which he cannot share and by advantages from which he is excluded, the future offers no prospect of release from a imperceptible manacles are forged and riveted by the tyranny of nature in the high career of enterprise and courage he has no competition. From the ennobling fraternity which unites the branches of th

Aryan race, he is exiled by an inexorable This lamentable destiny seems harsh tragic in its pathos, because the association of the two races was not voluntary. The African came here as a captive prisoner of war and has been the helpless victim of unspeakable cruelty and avarice. Whether capable of high mental development or not, he is susceptible of loyalty, affection and fidelity. His instincts are friendly to civilization. His sensibility is extreme. He en-dured the injustice of centuries without protest and submitted to incredible oppression without revenge.

The Greatest Political Bugbear,

Ineffectual as the fifteenth amendment has been to abrogate the ordinances of nature and to suppress the prejudices of instinct, its repeal would be a criminal climax that would shock the conscience of mankind. trasted with such perfidy Punic faith would ne white and luminous with integrity. It would give national sanction and approbation to the crimes by which suffrage has been made a mockery and the brother-hood of man a bloody and distembered dream. Practically the fifteenth amend-ment has already been nullified in every state where the negro vote threatens white supremacy. Violence is no longer practiced, for feating in the property of the control of supremacy. Violence is no longer practiced, for fraud is simpler and easier. It is less troublesome to burn a ballot than to kill a voter, and it excites less comment elsewhere. It has been reserved for Mississippi, fertile in "plans," to devise a method of constitutional disfranchisement by the contrivance of an educational qualification that admits the white illiterate and excludes the negro. In that paradise of justice and repudiation, the elector must "be able to read any section of the constitution" of the state "or he shall be constitution" of the state: "or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." Armed with discretionary powers under a vague and clastic provision like this,

reinforced by complicated provisions for registration and the payment of poll taxes, the judges of election will be at fault if white supremacy is not indefinitely The south is "solid" because of the negro.
The north is sliently sullen because of the negro. The dead line of the republic divides negro. The dead line of the terms in 1861, be-the sections as palpably now as in 1861, bethe sections as palpably now as in 1801, because of the negro. Democratic success arouses jealousy and distrust in the north, as republican success excites terror and trepidation in the south, because of the negro. Slavery is dead, secession is dead, the union is restored, but in sentiment, in sympathy, in vital national spirit, we are not a blended, assimilated, homogenous people. Nationality is in the north. The south is isolated, because of the negro.

s isolated, because of the negro. Now He's Left to His Fate.

Baffied and thwarted by the failure of their attempts to enfranchise the slave, the party that freed him and enacted the fifteenth amendment has apparently aban-doned the struggle and left the negro to his pais. This is the basis of the existing truce SILKS

Black Peau de Soie, pure silk; the regular price on this silk is \$1.25, for sale, 97c yer yard

D. W. TILLOTSON, Letter Carrier, Leads This Week.

DRESS SHIELDS

That sell for from 20c to 40c a pair are all put in at the one price 15c.

A full line of ladies' scolloped and hemstitched andkerchiefs, with em proidery, all new goods, at

25c. 10c, 15c, SPECIAL SALE ACES AND EMBROIDERY 3 to Sinches wide, in white

cream, ecru and black, al new goods, at 19c a yard. Reynier Celebrated Kid Gloves,

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50

Every pair guaranteed

Kid gloves mended and cleane LADIES' SUMMER VESTS. lot of summer vests A lot of summer vests will be sold Monday mornng, commencing at 9 o'clock, and until one case ing.

is sold. 2%c. LADIES' PLAIN BALBRIGGAN YESTS

Low neck, sleeveless, worth

17c. LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED PANTS. A good quality at

35c, forthis sale 17c

SILKS (S/Ocise 6) SILKS (S/Ocise 6) _____

Printed Japanese Silks

At This Price 90 The Importer Loses 490 The Importer Loses 490 You Gain. You Gain.

You Gain. WASH SILKS FOR MONDAY ONLY. 49C Per Yard Former price on these was 90c, Per Yard

We will place on sale Monday morning one lot of Black Gros Grain Silk, that is really a marvel. Every yard we sell is guaranteed, and if it does not give satisfaction in every way we will replace every yard sold. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

PER YARD \$1.19

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE.

All these silks are much under the present market value.

The first 100 candidates in our World's Fair contest. It is getting

An extra fine LISLE VEST, silk tape, low neck, sleeveless; also fine LISLE PANTS knee length. 50c.

an excellent imperial lisle hose in black, tan, gray and boot pattern, opera 50c

The finest in the city and just the hose for traveling, THE PAN-TELLA, fast black, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00.

A LOT OF ASSORTED GOWNS

nade of fine muslin, with yoke of insertion, tuck and embroidery, 50c.
Try and match them
for 75c.

CORSET COYERS.

In this lot are Corset Covers that are worth from \$1.50 to \$2 They are soiled and odd sizes. Your 75c choice for.....

exciting. Will your friend be the winner? You have a vote with every 25c purchase. Vote early and often. D. W. Tillotson, c 51. Charles Bloom, p 52. G. Kleffner, c 53. Rev. R. Wheeler, m

2. R. C. Davis, c 3. Rev. T. J. Mackey, m 4. Rose Brady, t Alfred Clark, c May Hogan, t Rev. S. M. Franklin, m Auna Foos, t 9. Rev. F. Crane, m 10. M. Coffey, c 11. Rev. J. P. D. Loyd, m Edw Hampshire, f
 Miss M. Lehmer, t
 Miss E. A. Alexander, t Mr. Anderson, c

16. P. J. Corcoran, c Ada Hopper, t 18. J. R. Stein, c 19. Julia Newcomb, t 20. Rev. S. W. Butler, m. 21. J. Cook, c 22. Rev. J. Williams, m 22. Rev. J. Williams, 23. Father McCarthy, m 24. Rev. Turkle, m 24. Rev. Turkle, c 26. Rev. T. E. Cramblett, m 27. Rev. W. P. Helling, m P. F. Hansen, c

29. Mary Alter, t 30. Rev. S. M. Ware, m 31. Clara Elder, t 32. J. Woodruff, c 33. Rev. Paske, m 34. Rev. Murray, m 35. H. C. Gunner, c 36. Miss A. Witman, t

37. T. Jorgensen, c Miss L. M. Brunner, t 39. M. C. Tracy, c 40. Charles Wilson, c. J. Stone, c 42. E. L. Hong, c 43. Rev. C. N. Dawson, m 44. C. Rose, c 45. H. H. Reed, c

46. William Owens, c 47. Rev. W. E. Kimball, m 48. Ed Bowles, c 49. Miss E. M. Hartman, t 50. Miss Street, t

N. A. Lundbery, c Mr. Drummy, p 56. Father Janett, m 57. Rev. P. Mathews, m Rev. J. W. Witson, m

Rev. Savage, m 60. Ed Fisher, c J. Cook. c 62. Kate Hungerford, t 63. Dean Gardner, m Rev. F. Foster, m Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, m 66. J. W. Maher, c 67. Miss O. Tool, t J. Dailey, f

69. H. C. Cook, p 70. J. M. Stafford, c T. W. Schellington, c Ed Kelly, c 73. P. F. Harvey, p 74. Bishop Worthington, m

75. Rev. H. Sharply, m 76. Rev. J. T. Ross, m 77. Hattie Crane, t J. Michaelsen, c Agnes McDonald, t Chas. Remillard, c Charles Bird, f Rev. D. K. Tindal, m 83. Rev. J. Gordon, m 84. Miss B. Burkett, t

Miss E. Carney, t 86. Alice Fawcett, t Miss S P. Pitman, t Miss F. Butterfield, t Emma Whitmore, t Rev. Detweiler, m Rev. T. J. Hillman, m Chief Galligan, f Charles Dowling, f 93.

Miss A. Hansen, t Anna Withrow, t Rev. Conway, m 97. Rev. Treden, m 98. L. Godola, p 99. Rev. Chas. E. Taylor, m 100. Mr. Marlin, c

SILKS

A very fine black gros grain silk which would be a bargain at \$1,25, this work this week we sell at

OUR YOTING CONTEST. R. C. DAVIS, LETTER CARRIER. SECOND.

Purchase

Lace and Chenille Curtains,

Bought by our manager in New York last week. You take no risk on the quality, as we handle no seconds. We place them on sale Monday morning at

HALF THEIR REAL VALUE.

It will be to your interest to visit our department Monday morning early and get your first pick. \$1.00 curtains for 60c. \$3.00 curtains for \$1.50.

\$4.00 curtains for \$2.00. \$5.00 curtains for \$2.50. \$8.00 curtains for \$4.50. \$10.00 curtains for \$5.50. \$12.00 curtains for \$6.00.

This week we will sell ladies' Eton serge suits, that cannot matched for less than \$10.00, for

\$7.50.

Boys' all wool long pant suits in cassimere cheviots that sell anywher for \$10.00 to \$15.00 Monday pris \$5.98.

Boys' TWO-PIECE SUITS.

All wool, all of our \$5.00

\$3.48

That we will sell 50c Try and match them for 85c. \$15.00 curtains for \$7.50. \$20.00 curtains for \$10.00. \$25.00 curtains for \$12.50. \$30.00 curtains for \$17.50. \$40,00 curtains for \$22.50.

\$50.00 cartains for \$27.50. \$75,00 curtains for \$40,00. \$100.00 curtains for \$50.00. A BIG EFFORT

Lost

Twenty dol-

lars reward

will be paid

by the Morse

Dry Goods Co.

for the return

of a DIAMOND

lost from a

setting in our

store last Fri-

day.

OUR \$5 CAPES

AND JACKETS

Are going fast. Only

few left. Now is your time to buy. They are worth from \$7.50 to \$10.

ANOTHER LOT OF

SHIRT WAISTS

In our Basement we have hundreds of Dinner sets that must go, and that at once. Glance at our 16th street show window and see the sets we offer. \$6.49 An English Porcelain 100-

DINNER SETS

AT Ridgeway's Royal Blue 101-\$13.50 be cheap at \$20.

\$16.50 Meilor, Taylor & Co.'s Premium Semi-Porcelain, best goods made, would be good value at \$22.50.

\$21.57 A beautiful China Dinner Set \$21.57 of He pieces, positively worth

\$22.38 A German-French 101-piece Dinner Set, equal to Havi-land's goods; our price has been, heretofore, \$35 for this set.

Agent: for Dr. Jaeger's Underwear, Butterick's Patterns. Mail Orders that are sent to us recieve prompt attention. who are afflicted with rheumatic troubles,

between the north and south. Let the south deal with the negro as it pleases is the protocol. We have bought peace by the surrender of the civil and political rights of surrender of the civil and political rights of the freedman and by consenting to the prac-tical abrogation of all the constitutional amendments. No one doubts that the de-mand for the recognition of the political equality of the negro, and of his right to have his vote fairly and freely cast and hon-estly counted, would be followed by an out-break of sectionalism as violent as any that raged during the period which closed with the capitulation of Hayes in 1877. Whether the north will permanently acquiesce in this condition remains to be ascertained here-after. But even should no "force bill" be after. But even should no "force bill" be presented, the cause of alienation will continue so long as this unassimilated and in-ferior race constitutes a great fraction of

the southern population. For 270 years history on this continent has concerned itself with the nogro. The politics of the United States have turned upon the race question. In the convention of 1787 Mr. Madison said the states were divided not by area or climate, but by the effects of having or not having slaves. The slaves have been freed, they have been made citizens, they have been deprived of their rights and reduced to practical serfdom again. We have omitted to test ours criterion, and the African question is as far from safe, satisfactory, permanent settlement as at any former stage of its consideration. The ghost of our victim rises at every feast. It

will not down at our bidding. Banishment the Race's Only Hope.

One unprecedented alternative remains untried; one method of extrication from the desperate dilemma, one avenue of escape from perils that may be greater than any yet en-countered; banishment, exile, expatriation. The horrors of Siberia, the atrocities of Russian edicts against the Jews, the brutal mob violence toward the Chinese, nave provoked indignant protest, but they are sur-passed in human barbarity by the increasing crimes against the negro in all parts of the United States. The north is disgraced by occa-sional lynchings and mob law, but public sional ynchings and mob law, but public opinion demands the punishment of the participants. In the south scarcely a day passes without the record of the death by torture of some "negro brute" at the hands of an infuriated populace. By what demoniac possession this patient, docide and timid race, who were safely left in charge of the women and children and es tates of their masters during four years of war, have been transformed into flends devoted to rape, arson and murder is not disclosed. But such is the trepidation, or the trucu lence of an element in the south that to ac cuse a negro is to condomn him to death at the state without exculpation or appeal. No one could read the ghastly and repulsive details of the recent burn-ing of the negro in Texas, the mutitation, the thrusting of hot irons into the eyes, the aggravation of agony, without compassionate incredulity. It was a revelation of inconceivable depravity. The crime of which the victim was accused was inex-piable, but the vengeance was equally infernal. And today comes the report of the murder of Peterson, by some of the "best citizens" of Denmark, with the alleged complicity of the authorities of the state

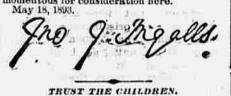
Send Them Back to Africa.

If this condition is the inevitable consequence of the contact of the two races, separation, voluntary or compulsory, at what ever cost, is the dictate of wisdom, morality and national safety. If reconciliation upon the basis of justice and equal rights is impossible, then migration to Africa should be the policy of the future. To that fertile continent from whence they came they would return, not as aliens and strangers, but to the manor born. To their savage kindred who still swarm in its solitudes they would bring the alphabet, the Declaration of Independence and the bible. Emancipated from the tradiand the bible. Emancipated from the tradi-tions of bondage, from the habit of obedi-ence and imitation, from the knowledge of its vices, which is the only instruction of a strong race to a weaker, the African might develop along his own axis of growth and Ethiopia stretch out her hands to God.

He might not want to go. He is a native. He is a citizen. He has the right to stay. So he has the right to vote. He has the right to ife, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He has been deprived of them all. Only the right of domicile remains. He could, perhaps, submit to the loss of this with the same resignation, which has accomplished his surrender of the rest. There are vague indications of citay. rest. There are vague indications of cleav-age. In some regions the inertia is being overcome. Communities are pervaded by aimless agitations like those which preceded the flight of the Tarton tribe across the desert. The "exodus" is an intimation of

what may follow. The feasibility of this colonization of

Africa, the cost and conditions of a migration so prodigious, its effect upon the civiliza-tion of the two continents and the destiny of the two races, are subjects too vast and momentous for consideration here.



New York Ledger. Trust the children! Never doubt them! Build a wall of love about them. Trust them for the flowers of beauty.

Trust the children! Don't suspect them!

Let your confidence direct them. At the hearth, or in the wildwood, Meet them on the plane of childhood Trust the little ones! Remember May is not like chill December. Let not words of rage or madness Check their happy notes of gladness.

Trust the little ones! Yet guide them! And, above all, ne'er deride them, Should they trip, or should they blunder, Lest you snap love's cords asunder.

lother's faith in boundless measure: Father's love in them confiding; Then no secrets they'll be hiding. Trust the children just as He did, Who for "such" once sweetly pleaded. Trust and guide, but never doubt them; Bulld a wall of love about them.

Trust the children! Let them treasure

RELIGIOUS.

There are nearly 13,000 Methodists in the Southern California conference. The Southern Presbyterian General assem There are 188 Congregational churches in California with a membership of 14,092.

In the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts vomen are now allowed to vote at parish The receipts of the American Baptist Home Mission society for the year ending with April were \$473,865.89.

The floating debt of \$110,000 on the famous Brooklyn tabernacle was cancelled last Sun-day, much to the relief of Dr. Talmage. Taney county, Missouri, is said by the Kansas City Times to be absolutely church-

less. It is the home of family feuds which would do credit to Sicily. During the last year the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church expended over \$900.000 upon the heathen in foreign lands and only \$50,200 in the home

Thirty-one head of corn fed cattle, 5,000

department.

loaves of bread, and pies, potatoes and other interior stimulants were provided for the mass convention of Dunkards at Muncie, Ind., last Sunday. Rev. Mark Forscutt of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, stationed at St. Joe, Mo., has been appointed missionary to the Sandwich islands and left for his new

post of duty last week.

Rev. Father Daniel McDermott of St.
Mary's, Philadelphia, fast Sunday celebrated the silver anniversary of his ordination. Father McDermott is well known in Omaha, having been pastor of St. Philomena's cathedral in 1878-9.

The largest congregation in the United States is said to be that of the Roman Catholic church of Precious Blood in New York. It was founded for Italians a few years ago, and 25,000 of that nationality beong to its parish.

Bishop Randolph S. Foster of the Metho-dist Episcopal claurch of Boston, and Rev. Dr. A. H. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the missionary society of the church, have started on a tour of inspection of the Chinese, Japanese and Corean missions. The Gould family has arranged plans for a memorial Presbyterian church for the late Jay Gould. The church, which will have seating capacity for 300 persons, will be built this season at Roxbury, Delaware county, Mr. Gould's birthplace.

The American Home Missionary society has had the most successful year since its organization, sixty-seven years ago. Its total receipts from all sources, up to April 1, were \$759,841.39. This sum is \$77,052.11 in excess of the receipts of the preceding year and frees the society from debt.

Bishop Whipple of the Protestant Episco-Bishop Whippie of the Protestant Edisco-pal church is critically ill, and it is not im-probable that the busy life of this useful man—"Straight Tongue," as the Indians called their friend—is nearly finished. For thirty-three years he has been bishop of Minnesota and his hand has been in every philanthropic and noble civic movement in that state during all this time. PROGRESSIVE COLORADO TOWN.

Some of the Interesting Features of the City of Sterlin .

STERLING, Colo., May 27 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Probably no state of the union is more generally and more favorably known than Colorado, from the fact that it holds within its borders everything which is required to make it strong and prosperous, together with a people who are progressive, industrious and ambitious. Mining, stock raising and agriculture are their principal industries, and this county in particular is very fortunate in the two latter pursuits. Logan county, of which Sterling is the county seat, is situate in the northeast part of the state. It contains about 1,000,000 acres of land, of which nearly one-third is under cultivation, and when it is understood that nearly every acre of this thrifty county can be cultivated it will be seen that there are grand opportunities for thousands of enterprising, industrious home seekers. At least 500,000 acres of this county lie under ditches already constructed and subject to irrigation, making a harvest as certain as the planting is done. Logan county is traversed by four main citches, giving them about 130 miles, and are all fed from the South Platte river, whose resource is unfailing. Being a mountain river its supply is as sure as the fall of the snow in the Rockies and that the sun will shine in the summer time and reduce the glittering flakes which lie in beds many feet in thickness upon the the tops and sides of these mountain peaks, into liquid form The county has about 105 miles of railroad

running in such a way as to make all parts of the county accessible to railroad facili Wheat, oats, barley, corn and broom corn are grown here very successfully and in large quantities, and alfalfa pastures and fields are seen on every hand. Three crops of this grass are cut each year, notting about seven tons to the acre, and for pasturing purposes it is far superior to the clover fields of the east, both in nutriment and fat pro-ducing qualities, sheep and hogs both fattening upon it in about one-half the time that they do on clover; besides it is several weeks in advance of other grasses and continues to

be excellent pasturage all winter.

The assessed valuation of this county will exceed \$2,000,000, being about one-fifth of actual value, and casts 900 votes; has nearly fifty school houses, taxes are light and good lands can be bought from \$5 to \$25 per acre, owing to improvements and distance from towns. A small amount of good government land can still be secured, and quite a good deal of Union Pacific railroad lands can yet be had.

Recently a colony of Hollanders purchased 32,000 acres of land near the town of Crook, in this county. This land is all in one body and cost them about \$15 an acre. They have al-ready erected twenty-five new buildings, and will soon be one of the most prosperous ettlements in this state.

Sterling, the county seat of Logan county, is a prosperous young city of twelve years of age and contains 1,100 people. It is located on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad from Omaha to Denver, being 430 miles from Omaha and 140 miles from Denver, and is the largest and best town between Kearney and Denver. Sterling is a division station of the Union Pacific railroad, has one of the United States land offices, and is the principal trading point for the farmers, stock raisers and merchants of the smaller towns in the surrounding territory for from twenty to seventy miles. The Union Pacific runs two passenger and two freights trains each way per day. One can also go to Cheyenne or Holdrege from here over the B & M road, thus giving her people an outlet in four different directions with the advantages of the best markets in the United States. One can leave Omaha at 6,30 in the evening on the fast mail Union Pacific and reach here the following morning at 4,45 without change of cars. The city has two commodious school buildings with an average attendance of 400 children, who are looked after by six teachers. The Methodist, Baptist Presby-terian, Congregational and Catholic people all have church buildings and resident pastors, together with their Sunday schools and attendant meetings. The civic societies are all in healthy condition and consist of the Masonic, Odd Fellows Rebeecas, Modern Woodmen and Grand Army in addition to the Women's Christian Temperance union and some other charitable social orders.

A commodious brick court house is one of the recent additions to the city. Two good hotels supply the inner wants of man, the depot and American house, the latter of which is well known to the traveling and local trade, Mr. Taylor and lady, host and hostess, keeping things in good shape and making it pleasant for all who seek their hospitality. The town is becoming quite avorably known as a health resort to those

lung, asthmetic or catarrhal difficulties there being several here at present who have received great relief, in fact, nearly cured, after a stay of only a few weeks. Two weekly newspapers flourish here, a republican and a populist, of which the republican seems to be in the ascendancy. All classes of trade are represented here, and yet there are opportunities to open up business here and do well, as the city is rapidly building up, and from the large outside trade—she—is receiving will soon double her population.

Being one of the important towns of the state, situated in the grand valley of the Platte, surrounded by the finest agricultural land of the country, on the main line of the great Union Pacific railroad, enjoying the finest climate on earth, close to the metropolis of the great west, populated with educated people from the east who have brought with them their taste for churches, schools and good society, it is no wonder that Sterling is forging ahead and will soon develop new interests and enterprises which will make some of its would be com petitors green with envy, that they would

Her real estate men and leading business men are taking hold with a determination and will to do something for their city, and with that end in view are seeking new fields of light for the purpose of securing some factories and to dispose of some of the va cant lands adjoining their town to partie who will work hand in hand with then for the development of the surrounding country and the upbuilding of their city. Fine opportunities are now open for the building of a canning factory and broomcorn factories. A starch factory would re-ceive favorable consideration by the citizens of Logan county. Parties desiring to change their location or enter business would diwell to investigate this city and county One of Nebraska's prominent real estat men has located here, and any inquiries ad dressed to A. H. Boltin, Sterling, Colo., wil receive careful attention. While these peo ple enjoy the certainty of crops, owing to their irrigating ditches, they also receive about as much rain as is needed to mature their crops. In 1892 twenty-five inches o rain fell. They have had several nice rain and snow, and a couple of weeks since about three inches fell during twenty-four hours. thus assuring the winter and spring grains which are already looking nice, and putting their ground in good shape for corn. The silver and centennial state of this mighty union is proving herself the peer of many o her older sisters, and will soon establish the fact that she is not an arid region and ever now raises more wheat and oats per acre that Nebraska or Kansas, and Sterling, the mar ket town of the eastern part of the state, is keeping pace with the rapid development of her agricultural and stock raising interests Do not fail to visit Sterling in traveling over the state, and get acquainted with some

of her wide-awake, live business men.

IMPL. TIES. Detroit Free Press: Newly arrived spiri at the portal hands St. Peter his credentials St. Peter, looking over them, reads: "Confidential clerk of employers—never betrayed their confidence-scrupulously honestgood neighbor and exemplary citizen—al-ways kind words and helping hand for the distressed— a loving husband and father— regular church goer and contributed liberally toward Christian objects and enterprises. Um! a fair record. Mr. Recording Angel, will you turn to the "L's" and see what was the condition of his affairs when Mr. D.

Linquent left the earth?
Recording Angel turns to the section in question and reads: "Total sickness exausted all the means-not money enough left to pay funeral expenses. Interesting family left helpiess—"
St. Peter: "What! No life insurance? That settles it. How many good souls almost gain heaven and fail through some sin of omission like this!"

New Pastor-Did you hear your father say how he liked my sermon yesterday?

Little Johnny—He said it was too short. Well, I declare."

"Yes, sir; pop hates to get waked up out of a sound sleep." Sunday School Teacher-You weren't here ast Sunday, Willie.
Willie Simson—No'm. I was digging bait

Teacher—Digging bait! How terrible (Sternly). Did your parents know that you were engaged in this sinful occupation? Willie-Father did. "What did the children of Israel do after they came through the Red sea?" asked New York Sunday school teacher. "Dried their clothes, I 'spose," replied

Deacon Jones-Do you think it sinful to marry for money?
Parson Tium—It never occurred to me so;
on the contrary, sometimes I have thought
the fee was too small.

Fommy Amsterdam.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE INDIAN AGENT. OMAHA, May 25 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: 1 read in THE BEE the other day some rather bitter comments upon the extreme sinfulness of the Indian agent brought out by a published interview with the governor

the information of the governor been accurate. But the governor talked at random and shot his words a long way from the mark. The time has gone by when the Indian agent can make money by surreptitious methods. He is watched more closely and limited more unreasonably than any other public official, and even when he is a very skillful knave and a remarkably clever all round thief his stealings are insignificant. aspectors, army officers, educated Indians. disgruntled employes, Indian rights associa-tions and half a dozen other persons or asso-ciations have their eyes upon him and if he steps to one side of the path of rectitude somebody is sure to report him and an in-

of Colorado in regard to the Navajo troubles.

The editorial utterances were correct, had

vestigation, secret or open, is fairly certain I believe the average Indian agent of today does more work, assumes more risk and car-ries a heavier responsibility than any other public official, and for a good deal less that half what his services are reasonably worth. The Indian agent of today is almost never discharged for appropriating public or tribat funds or property. He is not allowed to trade with the Indians. He is not even permitted to appoint the agency store keeper, and all his appointments of assistants are subject to the approval or rejection of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Drunken-ness, disorderly conduct, abuse of authority and incompetency are the decapitators of today. Even politics cuts a very small figure. The Indian agent who holds has job in these days is forced by the limitations of his office and his surroundings

to be a very decent sort of person. Governor Waite's remarks, which are re-peated throughout the country to discredit a nardworking class of public servants, are entirely without foundation, so far as the Navajo Indians are concerned. They re ceive no rations and consequently the agent cannot benefit by their failing to call for them. There are no furbearing animals of them. There are no furbearing animals of any consequence in the Navajo country and the Navajos are not hunters, hence, the story that the thrifty agent buys up the skins of the ration-skippers is also badly undermined. The Navajo reservation con-tains over 8,000,000 acres. It is larger than any one of the New England states, except Maire. The agency is in the southeast cor-per and hence the agent would find it very ner, and hence the agent would find it very difficult to chastise a buck in the farther-most corner of the reserve for wandering across the line. Finally the Indian agent on the Navajo reservation is an army officer and not a civilian. The Navajos are peaceably disposed, and efforts of cowboys and others to incite them to insurrection have thus far failed. They own large nerds of horses, cattle and sheep; they manufacture silver from their own mines into ornaments and they weave very handsome blankets. They are above the average in intelligence as well as thrift and industry and if not driven to it by the mismanagement, oppres-sion and cupidity of their white neighbors will get on very comfortably without taking a single scalp or producing a Durango stam

I think the Indian agent is abused tog much and I want to take his part, because he is charged with sins he does not and cannot commit and because everybody has assumed the right to call him hard names. T. W. BLACKBURN.

A coatimondi, a species of ant eater, which Ga. does not confine itself to destroying ants, but has committed several robberies of jewelry, money and other articles of value. All the articles, however, have been recovered in out of the way places, where the animal had bidden them.

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