

# News of the Churches and Religious Topics

## Directory.

### Baptist—

Mt. Moriah—Twenty-sixth and Seward streets. The Rev. W. B. M. Scott, pastor. Services: Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m.

Zion—Twenty-sixth and Franklin (temporary location). The Rev. W. F. Botts, pastor; residence, 2522 Grant street. Telephone Webster 5838. Services: Devotional hour, 10:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1 to 2 p. m.; pastor's Bible class, 2 to 3 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; choir devotion, 7:30 p. m.; preaching 8 p. m.

### Episcopal—

Church of St. Philip the Deacon—Twenty-first near Paul street. The Rev. John Albert Williams, rector. Residence, 1119 North Twenty-first

street. Telephone Webster 4243. Services daily at 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. Fridays at 8 p. m. Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:45 p. m.

### Methodist—

Grove M. E.—Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twenty-second street.

St. John's A. M. E.—Eighteenth and Webster streets. The Rev. W. T. Osborne, pastor. Residence, 613 North Eighteenth street. Telephone Douglas 5914. Services: Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., preaching; 12 noon, class; 1:15 p. m., Sunday School; 7 p. m., Endeavor; Wednesday, 8 p. m., prayer and class meetings. Everybody made welcome at all of these meetings.

## ONCE NOTED BLACK PIANIST, MIND GONE, IS MAGICIAN OF THE PIANO AT INGLESIDE

(World-Herald, Sunday, July 11.)

At the state hospital at Ingleside, Neb., is a black man who has often been pronounced by musical experts of note, all over the United States and abroad, as the wonder of the musical age for one of his race, Professor George Franklin McPherson, who was born at Marietta, O., July 4, 1864. He is insane and always will be on



Prof. George E. McPherson, Mind-III Musical Wonder of Ingleside State Hospital.

every subject except music. When it comes to music he is perfectly normal and knows the piano as few men do.

This man plays nothing but high grade classical music, which he does every day of his life in the large reception room of the hospital. He plays the most difficult pieces from the old masters from memory, yet so perfectly does he handle the keys that no criticism of his work has ever been made during his several years residence at the state institution by the many well-known musicians who have visited him, and for whom he always willingly entertains. Whenever the governor of the state, or other officials, are guests at the institute Prof. McPherson supplies the music, and no one would know he is insane were they not told. In appearance he

is neat and uses good language when discussing music. At other times, in talking, he rambles.

### Son of Slave Parents.

Prof. McPherson is a son of slave parents and was taken into the orphans' home of Washington county, Ohio, when 9 years old and at once began to take music lessons under the supervision of Mrs. J. L. Palmer. He remained there until he was 17, when, owing to his unusual advancement in music, and his other studies, he was sent to the Oberlin, O., academy of music to become the private pupil of Prof. Edward Baxter Perry. Two years later he was pronounced an expert by his teacher and at 19 began his career as a teacher and public performer. From 1885 to 1888 he was solo pianist with the original Nashville students, an organization of national fame.

Later he traveled abroad and played in all the large cities of Europe, appearing before crowned heads. When he returned to America he had accumulated a good-sized fortune, which he had not realized, so busy had he been with his musical work. And it was this fortune that caused his downfall, for he began to learn how to spend money with a lavish hand. As he now expresses it, during his normal periods, "wine, women and songs brought me where I now am."

Later he braced up and located in Omaha where he again began to teach music. Among his pupils were several young men and women from the best families. He successfully taught for over five years and then, at a high salary, in 1893, took a position with a well known piano company having an exhibit at the Chicago world's fair, as its demonstrator. During the fair, in competition with many other piano performers, he took first prize for piano execution.

### Has Noted Musical Companion.

Then came another period of dissipation and his mind was dethroned. For fourteen years now he has spent practically all his time in an insane asylum. With him at the Ingleside institution he has Prof. Hans Albert, formerly of Omaha, one of the most noted violinists throughout the middle west for many years. Prof. Albert lost his mind a few years ago while giving a performance at Colorado Springs, Colo., and was brought later to Ingleside. He frequently accompanies McPherson on his violin, but Albert no longer has the wonderful

touch with the bow that once brought him fame in the musical world. He wears his hair long as he did when a resident of Omaha. Of the two men, McPherson is mentally the brighter. Albert plays a part of the time in the hospital band, while McPherson accompanies on the piano.

Superintendent M. W. Baxter of the Ingleside institution, who has had many years' experience in handling people with diseased minds, and who is an acknowledged authority on such subjects, says that both McPherson and Albert will die in an insane hospital, as there is no possible chance for either to recover. Neither of the men is violent, on the contrary, being easy to handle, and are consequently granted many privileges that would not be possible had their minds drifted into other channels.

### HANDICAPPING THE BABY.

"A baby who comes into the world has less chance to live one week than an old man of ninety, and less chance to live a year than one of eighty." This aphorism is borne out by the Department of Labor's field study of Johnstown, Pa., based on all the births in one calendar year. The conditions revealed are undoubtedly typical of those in hundreds of our industrial cities; bad as they are, they are no worse than those shown in the 1913 report of the New York state health commission, which contrasted the health of the state as a whole unfavorably with that of its metropolis. In brief, the Johnstown babies died during the first year at the rate of 134 per 1,000, and of these 108 died in the first quarter. Unsanitary environment was largely responsible, for in the worst-drained ward the rate rose to 271; the part played by housing is shown by the fact that in well ventilated homes the rate was 28.1; in poorly ventilated, 170; while the mortality rate where a midwife was in attendance was nearly twice that where a physician was called in. What could be done by better wages, thus stopping the overwork of mothers, by inspection of milk supply, and by the teaching of visiting nurses, is set forth in figures as nearly eloquent as figures can be.—New York Evening Post.

## MAJOR LYNCH TAKES ISSUE WITH CHICAGO TRIBUNE

(Continued from first page)

can make out of it. The second class is composed of those who utilize race prejudice for the purpose of securing political distinction and official recognition which they could never secure through any merit of their own. It makes no difference with these people how much harm to the public or injustice is done to any people or race as long as they can accomplish the purpose desired. They know there is not a particle of truth in anything they say or produce relative to this matter. But what difference does that make to them? The office seeker finds that this is his best paying political asset. What is the use, then, of considering or discussing the tariff, the financial or any other subject or question as long as this mythical race question will answer the purpose? They find that this is the one question upon which they can hold the white men of the south in abject political subjection and upon which the average white man at the north can be easily fooled and deceived. As long then, as the country believes, as you seem to believe, that these things are true and that public sentiment must tolerate them and approve methods that are criminal and practices that would be otherwise indefensible for the purpose of preventing "Negro domination" just so long will this state of affairs continue. Let us hope that the eyes of the people will eventually be opened and that justice and fair play for all will be the accepted rule of action in all parts of our country.

JOHN R. LYNCH,

Author of "The Facts of Reconstruction."

### Good Reason, Too.

Chollie—And you like a beard on a man's face?

Mollie—Yes, on some men.

"But it hides the face."

"Yes, that's the reason I like a beard."

If you are a good salesman, you will forget your own hobbies and help your prospective customer to ride his favorite hobby.

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