

THE NEGRO'S FRIEND

Mr. Cleveland Speaks For Tuskegee Institute.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S WORK PRAISED

Future of Blacks Largely Rests in the Hands of Southern Whites—A Plea For Tolerance Regarding Southern Racial Instincts.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A mass meeting in the interest of Tuskegee institute was held in Madison Square Garden last evening. Many men of prominence were present.

Ex-President Cleveland presided. Addresses were made by Booker T. Washington, president of the institute; Edgar G. Murphy, executive secretary of the southern education board, and others. In taking the chair, Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

I have come here tonight as a sincere friend of the negro, and I should be very sorry to suppose that my good and regular standing in such company would support at this late day either from certificate or confession of faith. Inasmuch, however, as there may be differences of thought and sentiment among those who profess to be friends of the negro, I desire to declare myself as belonging to the Booker Washington-Tuskegee section of the organization. I believe that the days of Uncle Tom's cabin are past. I believe that neither the slave nor the freed slave free nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship any more purged them of their racial and slavery bred inclinations and deficiencies than it changed the color of their skin.

I believe that among the nearly 9,000,000 negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States to each in his environment and under the mandate of good citizenship—a problem which neither extended self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe our fellow countrymen in the southern and late slave holding states, surrounded by about nine-tenths, or nearly 9,000,000, of this entire negro population and who regard their material interests, their peace and even the safety of their civilization, interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathetic fellowship.

I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker Washington and the methods of Tuskegee institute point the way to a safe and beneficial solution of the vexatious negro problem at the south, and I know that the people at the north who have aided these efforts and methods have illustrated the highest and best citizenship and the most Christian and enlightened philanthropy.

I cannot, however, keep out of my mind tonight the thought that, with all we of the north may do, the realization of our hopes for the negro must after all mainly depend—except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves—upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the south and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part toward those in their midst who so much need their aid and encouragement.

I need waste no time in detailing the evidence that this aid and encouragement has thus far been generously forthcoming. Schools for the education of negro children and institutions for their industrial training are scattered all over the south, and the liberal extension of their aid to the southern public and private funds, so far as I am informed, the sentiment in favor of the negro is extending and deepening. The kindly and helpful feeling on their part toward those in their midst who so much need their aid and encouragement.

I do not know how it may be with other northern friends of the negro, but I have faith in the honor and sincerity of the respectable white people of the south in their relations with the negro and his improvement and well-being. I do not believe in the social equality of the race, and they make no false pretense in regard to it. That this does not grow out of hatred of the negro is very plain. It seems to me that there is abundant sentiment and abundant behavior among the southern whites toward the negro, to make us doubt the justice of charging this denial of social equality to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps it is born of something so much deeper and more imperious than prejudice as to amount to a racial instinct. Whatever it is, let us remember that it has condemned the negro's share in the humiliation and spoliation of the white men of the south during the days of reconstruction and has allowed a kindly feeling for the negro to survive the time when the south was deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate, unfeeling and blighting negro suffrage.

Whatever it is, let us be tolerant and considerate of the feelings and even the prejudice or racial instinct of our white fellow countrymen of the south, who in the solution of the negro problem must, amid their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden.

There are, however, other considerations related to this feature of the negro question which may be regarded as more in keeping with the objects and purposes of this occasion. As friends of the negro, fully believing in the possibility of his improvement and advancement and sincerely and confidently laboring to that end, it is folly for us to ignore the importance of the unending co-operation on the part of the white people of the south in this work. Labor as we will, those who do the lifting of the weight must be those who stand next to it.

This co-operation cannot be forced, nor can it be gained by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held southern ideas or even prejudices. We are not brought to the point of doing or overlooking evil that good may come when we proceed upon the theory that before reaching the stage where we may be directly and practically confronted with the question of the negro's full enjoyment of civil advantages or even of all his political privileges there are immediate before us and around us questions demanding our immediate attention and patriotic citizen of the land whether he may live and whatever may be his ideas or predilections concerning the more remote phases of the negro problem.

These questions that are so immediately pressing have to do with the practical education of the negro and especially with fitting him to compete with his white neighbors in gaining a decent, respectable and remunerative life. Booker Washington, in speaking of the conditions and needs of his race, has wisely said:

"It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not at the top, nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities."

In summing up the whole matter there is one thing of which we can be absolutely and unreservedly certain. When we aid Tuskegee institute and agencies like it, striving for the mental and manual education of the negro at the south, we are in every point of view rendering him the best possible service. Whatever may be his ultimate destiny, we are thus helping to fit him for filling his place and bearing its responsibilities. We are sowing well in the soil at the bottom of life the seeds of the black man's development and usefulness. These seeds will not die, but will sprout and grow, and if it be within the wise purpose of God the barren surface of no untoward sentiment or prejudice can prevent the bursting forth of the blade and plant of the negro's appointed opportunity into the bright sunlight of a cloudless day.

Torpedo Boat Commissioned. BOSTON, April 15.—The torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, recently accepted by the government, has been commissioned at the Charlestown navy yard.

STARTS FOR ALGERIA.

President Loubet to Visit French Colonies in Africa.

PARIS, April 13.—President Loubet, accompanied by M. Faillier, president of the senate; Foreign Minister Delcasse and M. Pelletan, the minister of marine, left Paris last evening for Marseilles on his way to Algeria. The president was warmly cheered as, accompanied by the usual escort of cuirassiers, he drove across Paris from the Elysee palace to the Lyons railway station. Premier Combes and those ministers who do not accompany the president were present at the station to bid him farewell.

The president will remain in Algeria until April 26, visiting important points in the colony, both on the coast and in the interior. It is expected that during his stay a meeting will be arranged with the sultan of Morocco, the latter coming to some point in Algeria near the Moroccan frontier for that purpose. Everywhere throughout the colony splendid fetes are being organized in honor of President Loubet, this being the first time since Napoleon III, that a ruler of France has visited Algeria.

GERMANY ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

State Department to Probe Caroline Islands Case.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The state department has asked the German government for a statement of the facts connected with the deportation from the island of Ruk to the island of Ponape, another of the Caroline group, of a number of native students of the American missionary establishment there.

The matter was brought to the attention of the state department formally by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American board of foreign missions, in a note reciting that these students had been harshly treated, according to the accounts reaching him, and asking that the state department look after the welfare of the American missionaries in that quarter and see that their work was not needlessly interrupted.

Dr. Smith knows nothing himself of the facts, but is simply acting upon statements that come to him from the missionaries on the island.

BALDWIN MUST ANSWER.

War Department Takes Cognizance of His Rash Remarks.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The war department has taken official cognizance of the reported statements of General Frank D. Baldwin, commander of the department of the Colorado, in disparagement of the Filipinos and negroes as soldiers.

Secretary Root has directed that a formal inquiry be addressed to General Baldwin asking whether or not he had been correctly quoted. Pending a reply no action will be taken by the department. General Baldwin is fresh from the Philippines and has just assumed command of the department of the Colorado.

The alleged remarks which he is reported to have made were to the effect that one of his reasons for liking the Filipino as a soldier was the same that gave him a preference for the negro in the same capacity—that in a fight he was not worried about his safety, as it did not make any difference whether he got killed or not.

Roosevelt's Gift to the Pope.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—President Roosevelt has sent to Cardinal Gibbons and his eminence has forwarded by special messenger to Pope Leo XIII, a gift to be presented to the holy father on the celebration of his jubilee. The gift consists of ten handsomely bound volumes containing all the messages and official documents of the presidents of the United States from Washington to Roosevelt.

Chief Pine Tree Won.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—Chief Pine Tree of the Tuscarora tribe was successful in defeating the movement to oust him. He rested on the fact that he started the Kansas land claims against the government which resulted in the distribution of \$2,000,000 among the Six Nations. The ballot stood 31 to 17. His civilized name is Elias Johnson.

Dr. Lorenz Again in America.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, who during his last visit to the United States performed a number of bloodless surgical operations, arrived here on the steamer Lahn from Genoa. He goes to Chicago to remove the cast from the hip of Lolita Armour, daughter of J. Ogden Armour, to operate on whom he made his first visit to America.

New Jersey Laws.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—Governor Murphy has signed the primary election bill, the bill codifying railroad laws of the state, the bill prohibiting spitting in railroad cars and the general game revision law. The governor vetoed the bills permitting the erection of bridges across the Delaware at Carpentersville and Martin's creek.

Mr. Rooker Sails For Rome.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Mr. Frederick Z. Rooker, for the past eight years secretary of the papal delegation here and who has recently been named as bishop of Nueva Caceres in the Philippine Islands, will sail tomorrow for Rome, where he will be consecrated bishop some time next month.

Stock Drowned by Floods.

WASHINGTON, Ind., April 15.—With in the past thirty-six hours White river has risen nine feet and is still rising at the rate of three inches an hour. The rise caught much live stock on the lowlands, and many farmers report stock drowned. Growing grain has been ruined in the river bottoms.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES

Notable Events of the Week Briefly Chronicled.

Fox was again threatened with attack by rebellious Kabye tribesmen. The body of a murdered man was found in a barrel on East Eleventh street, New York.

A score were hurt at a Rome (N. Y.) fire. The Washington theater was destroyed; loss, \$150,000.

The head office of Wells, Fargo & Co. is to be removed from San Francisco to New York next month.

Fire at West End, La., a summer resort on Lake Ponchartrain, destroyed a hotel and many pleasure boats.

A scow was capsized in the Delaware river near Marcus Hook, and four men asleep in the cabin were drowned.

The Chicago election commissioners were arrested for defying an injunction in the Lorimer-Durberrow contest.

The American squadron, consisting of the war vessels Cincinnati, Chicago and Machias, left Genoa for Villefranche, southern France.

Tuesday, April 14.

Buffalo Bill was hurt at Manchester, England.

King Edward has sailed from Gibraltar for Malta.

The international agricultural congress has opened at Rome.

A Lake Shore grain elevator at Chicago was burned; loss, \$200,000.

Master Archie Rossvelt, who has the measles, was reported doing well.

Sir Oliver Mowat, lieutenant governor of Ontario, broke his thigh in a fall.

A landslide blocked the Union Pacific near the Aspen tunnel, Wyoming.

Bitter cold was reported in England, with heavy snow in parts of the country.

Prince Ching has been appointed Chinese grand secretary in succession to Yung Lu, deceased.

General F. K. Baldwin has succeeded General Funston in charge of the department of the Colorado.

The Newfield brick works, four miles south of Ithaca, N. Y., were completely demolished by a landslide.

General and copious rains have fallen in southern Russia and have checked the long continued drought.

Dispatches from Melilla, Morocco, announced that the insurgent Moors had captured the fortress of Frajana.

Former Congressman Abner Taylor of Chicago died in Washington, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Taylor was a native of Maine.

The governor of Pennsylvania signed the bill prohibiting athletic exhibitions of longer duration than twelve hours in each calendar day.

Five men were killed and two severely burned by a gas explosion in mine 77 of the Kansas and Texas Coal company at Carbon, I. T.

Monday, April 13.

A terrific thunderstorm did heavy damage at Pittsburgh.

Logan, De Witt and Platt counties, Ill., were visited by a violent tornado.

The anti-trike bills as passed by the Dutch parliament were at once signed by Queen Wilhelmina.

Colonel J. E. MacGowan, the veteran editor in chief of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, is dead.

Masked highwaymen held up a Chicago trolley car and robbed the inmates of \$200 and some jewelry.

The dam of the Boney reservoir, near Olathe, Colo., gave way, causing damage estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The retirement of Major General Robert P. Hughes was followed by a large number of changes in important army commands.

George Vaughan, a farm laborer, found \$1,000 in ten and twenty dollar bills in the base of a hollow tree near Knoxville, Tenn.

The stage running between Nevada City and Frownsville, Cal., was held up by a lone highwayman and the Wells-Fargo box taken.

It was reported that the forces of President Zelaya had recaptured Fort San Carlos and that the rebellion in Nicaragua was practically at an end.

Four persons were killed, two fatally hurt and several others slightly injured in a head on collision on the Intercolonial railway near Halifax, N. S.

William Vallance, the famous lightning calculator, who could do any sum in mathematical calculation mentally and with but an instant's hesitation, died in Trenton, N. J.

The postoffice department has ordered all promotions in the New York office held up pending the result of the investigation into the existence of an alleged "promotion pool."

Saturday, April 11.

Colorado and Southern railroad men get wage advance.

Extraordinarily severe weather prevailed in many districts of Austria.

French troops were reported pouring into Kwangsi province from Assam.

The new cup defender Reinaldo was launched successfully at Bristol, R. I.

British sailors are reported to have begun a piratical cruise in the gulf of Mexico.

Yung Lu, the comptroller of finance and first grand secretary of China, died in Peking.

The Russian consul at Mitrovitzka has died of a wound inflicted by an Albanian sentry.

A union miner received eight years for his connection with the murder of a nonunion man.

All strikers in Rome except the compositors have resumed work. Foreigners are returning to the city.

The Penfold inquest at Buffalo was closed without throwing any light on the Burdick murder mystery.

The average condition of winter wheat was reported to be 97.8 against 78.7 for the same date last year.

It was announced that the trial of Dr. J. C. Alexander in connection with

the Indianapolis grave robbing cases had been postponed indefinitely.

A strike was begun in a factory at Schenectady, N. Y., because a young woman was discharged for laughing.

The main building of Edwards college, near Austin, Tex., a Roman Catholic institution, was burned. Loss, \$175,000.

The Rev. William Henry Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain of the United States senate, died in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Three thousand Chicago tanners and carriers have returned to work, ending a strike of several weeks for recognition of the union, without success.

Captain Pershing's force has captured Barocol, island of Mindanao, killing 100 Moros and wounding many others. Three American soldiers were wounded.

Friday, April 10.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Machias have arrived at Genoa.

The hoof and mouth disease has broken out afresh in the vicinity of Haverhill, Mass.

One man was shot dead and several seriously injured in a labor riot in Detroit, Mich.

The legislature of the island of Jersey has passed a bill imposing a duty on tobacco and cigars.

Nine steamships arrived at New York and brought in their steerages 12,658 foreigners, all of whom were landed on Ellis island.

President Roosevelt made an early start from his headquarters in the Yellowstone park for an extended trip through certain portions of the reserve.

The funeral of Mrs. Horace Porter in the American church, Paris, was attended by representatives of the French government, society and foreign ambassadors.

William Waldorf Astor has purchased Castle Hever, near Seven Oaks, England. The castle is said to be the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII.

A disastrous explosion occurred on the battleship Iowa while the vessel was at target practice in the gulf of Pensacola, Fla. The forward port twelve inch gun burst from the premature explosion of a shell. Three men were killed and five injured.

The position of the United States government in the suit brought against the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways and individual officials and directors of those companies was sustained in a decision handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals in St. Paul, Minn.

Thursday, April 9.

The British parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays.

A universal strike was proclaimed throughout Holland.

King Christian of Denmark celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday.

A woman and two of her children were burned to death in a Philadelphia fire.

Half a dozen passengers were injured in a collision of trains at Fulton, N. Y.

The Marine hospital service reported a death in San Francisco from bubonic plague.

Admiral Schley was the guest of St. Paul and was presented to the Minnesota legislature.

The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward aboard, has arrived at Gibraltar.

Only six votes of any importance in Kansas voted in favor of a liberal policy toward the saloons.

During a labor riot at Nijni Novgorod, Russia, thirty persons were killed and 100 wounded.

The wholesale drug house of Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago, failed, with liabilities of nearly \$800,000.

Professor Ernest A. Eggers, head of the department of German at the Ohio State university, committed suicide.

The attorney general of California gave an opinion that the use of the Bible in public schools is unconstitutional.

L. L. Edsall's three story barn at Pine Island, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. Fifty-seven cows perished.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington was a guest of honor at a meeting of the State Federation of Women's clubs in Boston.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the public library board of Cleveland, O., \$250,000 for the purpose of erecting seven branch libraries.

Steamers sailed from London to lay the remaining sections of the Commercial company's cable from San Francisco to Manila.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, who is now in command of the Second army corps of the British army, has been promoted to the rank of field marshal.

A terrific cyclone swept over portions of Arkansas and Alabama. More than a score of people were killed, and everything in the storm's path was razed to the ground.

Adlai E. Stevenson, formerly vice president of the United States, lost his hair and mustache and received painful burns on his face, head and hands while trying to extinguish a fire in his home at Bloomington, Ill.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German envoy, has notified Secretary Hay that Herr von Holleben, his predecessor as ambassador to the United States, has been retired owing to continued ill health and that the emperor has conferred upon him the Order of the Red Eagle for distinguished services.

United States Assistant Attorney General James U. Beck has resigned his office in order to become a member of the law firm of Shearman & Sterling of New York city. Mr. Beck was appointed by President McKinley in July, 1900. He had previously been United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

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BLOOMSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES. Butter, per pound.....\$ 30 Eggs, per dozen..... 16 Lard, per pound..... 15 Ham, per pound..... 15 to 16 Beef (quarter), per pound..... 6 to 8 Wheat, per bushel..... 1 00 Oats, do..... 40 Rye, do..... 40 Flour per bbl..... 4 00 to 4 40 Hay, per ton..... 15 00 Potatoes, per bushel..... 75 Turnips, do..... 40 Tallow, per pound..... 06 Shoulder, do..... 12 Bacon, do..... 12 Dried apples, per pound..... 05 Cow hides, do..... 35 Steer do do..... 05 Calf skin..... 80 Sheep pelts..... 75 Shelled corn, per bushel..... 80 Corn meal, cwt..... 2 00 Bran, cwt..... 1 20 Chop, cwt..... 1 20 Middlings, cwt..... 1 50 Chickens, per pound, new..... 12 do do old..... 12 Turkeys do..... 18 Geese, do..... 14 Ducks, do..... 11 COAL. Number 6, delivered..... do 4 and 5 delivered..... do 6, at yard..... do 4 and 5, at yard.....

Great Coal Discovery. Enormous Beds Near Wilkesbarre—Eight Veins New to Region. An immense tract of coal has just been discovered in Hanover township, south of Wilkesbarre, on land owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Eight new veins have been discovered, which, it is said, were never before found in the upper coal fields, while underneath them are the twelve veins now worked in other parts of the upper region. These twenty veins aggregate 150 feet of coal, the lowest one being 2300 feet. It is estimated that it would require 6000 men 200 years to mine the full 300,000,000 tons it is estimated the tract contains.

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