SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1895

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

The Call of Matthew.

Matt. 1X; 9-17.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

PROGRESS OF THE **BLACK MAN GAUGED**

Interesting Results of a Social Study in a Virginia Town.

HOPEFULNESS IS THE BEST SIGN

The Colored Race is Being Differentinted Into Classes, and the Outcome Is a General Improvement of Condition, Although There Are Some Drawbacks-- The Industrious Class Is Accumulating Property, But the Mass of Sloth and Immorality Is Still Large.

Henry Hall, in Fittsburg Times.

In the last bulletin of the department labor Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois prints n interesting social study bearing apon the real condition of the negro in the south. It is the first of a se of investigations of small, well-defined groups of negroes in various parts of the country, for the purpose of thoroughly studying their economic condition

This investigation was made at Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia. It is located in Middle Virginia, between the Piedmont region and tidewater, about 57 miles southwest of Richmond, and midway between Petersburg and Lynchburg. Prince Edward county is in the centre of a disct producing seven-eights of Vir-

's tobacco crop. Farmville, a town 90, is the county seat. A century this county had \$,000 population,

y divided between whites and

Now it has over 14,000, but the ase is almost entirely among the blacks, the relative numbers being, whites, 4,770; blacks, 9,924. Less than one-third of the people live in towns of 25 and over, making the mass of the population rural and agricultural. Before the war 582 slaveholders held 7.341 slaves, and over 75 per cent of the farms were 100 acres and over, worked by from 10 to 50 slaves. Now 31 per cent of the farms are under 50 acres. The number of tenants decreased between 1880 and 1890, and over 70 per cent of the farms are cultivated by their owners. Corn, wheat; oats, potatoes and diary products and poultry are produced, but tobacco is the leading product.

Farmville is a typical Virginia coun-Farmville is a typical viniting centre of six farm, and is also a wood merchant counties, where a large proportion of and whipmaker. A Hampton graducounties, their tobacco is marketed, and some of it manufactured into strips. In 1890 had a population of 2,404, of whom 961 were whites and 1,443 blacks. The assessed real estate valuation in 1895 was 576,445, of which the whites owned \$525,205 and the blacks \$51,240. In five years the whites had gained in valuation 3.66 per cent and the blacks 3.68. It was with the colored population

that the investigation dealt, and Prof. Du Bois spent two months of last year living with them, visiting their home and joining in their social life. With regard to their conjugal relations it was ascertained that of 351 males over 15 years old, 50.7 per cent were married, 4 per cent widowed, 3.4 per cent., while in no case regularly divorced were permanently separated from their wives, and 41.9 per cent were single. Of 392 women 45.4 per cent were married, 19.4 per cent widowed, 3.1 per cent permanently separated, and 32.1 per cent single. This shows a remarkable change. During slavery, and among the first generation of freedom, mar-

ther, the next question is the occupa-Sunday School Lesson for February 13. tions of the negroes. Dividing the total colored population above 10 years of age according to the popular classifications of pursuits, there are in professional occupations 22; in domestic, 287; in commercial, 45; in agriculture, 15: in industrial, 282; not engaged in gainful occupations, 259. Preachers and teachers from the pro-

fessional class, there being no colored physicians or doctors in Farmville. The two leading preachers receive sal-aries of \$480 and \$600 respectively, are graduates of theological seminaries, represent the younger and progressive element, but are not particularly spiritual guides, being rather social leaders or agents. Such men are slowly, but surely crowding out the ignorant but picturesque, and, in many particulars, impressive preachers of slavery days. Teachers stand next to preachers in general esteem. An increasing number are now young women. Teachers earn from \$100 to \$200 a year, and somelimes do other work during vacations. The individual undertaker of business enterprise, says Prof. Du Bois, is a new figure among negroes, and his rise deserves to be carefully watched, as it nears much for the future of his race.

Farmville negroes are engaged on their own account in 32 separate enterprises conducted by 36 proprietors, and employing besides, about 40 other persons. The entire brickmaking business of same list-was a business man, of whom Farmville and vicinity is in the hands of a former slave, who bought his own and his family's freedom, purchased his master's estate and eventually hired his master to work for him. He owns 1,060 acres of land and considerable town property. His brickyard produces from 200,000 to 300,000 bricks during the annual working season, and he has repeatedly driven white competitors out of the business.

we shall study today.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

the government each year at auction the Seven grocery stores are conducted right to make the levy, and then they employed inferior officers, called por by negroes. Three are flourishing and do a business of from \$50 to \$100 a titores, who were unscrupulous, who in creased the burdens at their pleasure. As a result, all, both high and low, who Two others are kept by young week. men who got their capital by menial had anything to do with the taxing, were despised. It is remarkable that Jesus should have called one of this class service in New York. The wealthlest negro in town is a barber, reputed to be worth \$10,000. There are five bar-ber shores and two restaurants. Two (verse 9), as his discipleship would be deemed by many an injury to the cause. blacksmiths and a wheelwright do a The prompt response, however, is proof good business, sometimes earning from that the man's heart was open to relig-\$5 to \$5 per day. There are four shoe-lous impressions. \$5 to \$8 per day. There are four shoemakers and two furniture repairers, and one silversmith. Two are small GUESTS .- Matthew, called also Levi (Luke v, 29), appeared to think himself honored by the call of Jesus. Unlike the building contractors, and one in painting. The only steam laundry in the thers he made a great feast in his own county is conducted by two young colored men. It is conducted with the

latest machinery. The town jailer, a negro, owns a house in town and a least that he was in easy circumstances, and means. It was a great company of publicans, his former friends and associates, that sat down at the feast (verse 10). Among them must have been many not Jews, probably Roman knights, perate and her husband have opened a hotel and bakery, and are doing a sucsons of wealth and culture. A notable cessful business. event it was. Jesus, the Saviour of the world, four or more fishermen apostles; Among the other skilled trades ne-

groes are found as cabinetmakers, Jewish dignitaries-all assembled at a feast in the house of Matthew at Capercoopers, brick masons, plasterers, varpenters and butchers. In the building trades white and black mechanics work side by side, apparently without friction, but there is some discriminlet us, if we would do historic justice to Him, hold this scene in our memory and ation in wages. Very little clerical work is done by the negroes. There learn the results. is one railway mall clerk, who secured his position through civil service examination. Others work in the tobacco factories, foundries, feed mills

and on the railway. Quite a number, women predominatng, are employed in domestic service but the negroes are coming to regard \$1,000. the work as a relic of slavery and as degrading, and only enter it from sheer necessity, and as a temporary makeshift. Low wages are paid-men re-ceiving from \$5 to \$10, and women from \$1 to \$5, board and lodging, of course, included-and the women grow to de spise menial work, partly because their white employers despise it and teach their daughters to do the same. But, curiously enough, some negro familles employ servants. In this case, how ever, the employers, having worked all their lives, do not despise common ginia. labor or menial duties, and treat the servant practically as one of the family. As to the "unemployed," Farmville's quota is the usual substratum ville. of loafers and semi-criminals who will not work. There are some able-bodied men who gamble, fight and drink Others work and spend their money in ompany with the lowest classes. These live in a few crowded tenements, and are regarded by whites and blacks as beneath notice

INTRODUCTION.-It is a significant of religion was limited to the observ-fact that Jesus selected his apostles from Galilee. They were laymen who had heid no previous relations with the hierarchy at Jerusalem. Ignorant of the philo-sophic speculations and sectarian wrangles that had obscured the ancient the full dispensation, enceted on pruden-the int model. They remembered the exclusiveness of the old dispensation, enceted on pruden-the int model. They are the the ancient the prevent the chosen people it is evident that the Pharisees had menfaith, but well versed in the Old Testa-ment Scriptures as taught in the synafrom being contaminated (Ezra x, 11), but they were ignorant of the broader, gogues, they were open to receive the more liberal construction of those legal gogues, they were open to receive the simple truths of the Gospel. Cherishing the Messianic hope then held by the nation (John I, 45), they were well suited to become the heralds of the glad tid-ings when He might appear. Taken from enactments. After whispering among themselves concerning this scandalous conduct of the Master, the Pharisees went to the disciples with it (verse ii). Probably they hoped to allenate some of imong the common people, they wer-jualified to speak to the middle classes they were them, thinking that the mere question would avail to show the impropriety of the act. These critics never recovered their polse or forgave this irregularity. (verse 14), and they desired to know what that motive was. Their question was who in all generations have most quickraised in candor and presented with du responded to every message of truth (Mark xil, 37). Most of these men were fishermen whose occupations, as in all Again and again (Matt. xi, 19) they brought forward this severe charge (Luke respect. It involved the interests c Christ's cause, in so far as all divergen ages tended to thoughtfulness, fraternity xy, 2) that Jesus had eaten with publicans customs need to be understood in orde and honesty. But at least one of them-some disposed to class two others in the and sinners.

PHYSICIAN .- The criticism of the Pharisees reached the cars of Jesus and He replied to it in two ways. First, He likened those at the feast to sick people,

CUSTOMS .- One fact concerning Matthew separates him from all the others-he was a publican (Luke v, 27), a collec-tor of taxes. This vocation was most a most appropriate figure, frequently used in Scripture (Isa. i, 5), and called himself a physician. That simile transformed the whole event and set Jesus apart in his true light. To visit wicked people for the purpose of approving them and of adopting their ways is indeed rep-rehensible. Separation on that ground is not only allowable, but necessary (II cor oil 25) and the sector of a proving the sector of th odious to the Jews. Nothing was to them more burdensome and offensive than to pay tribute to Rome (Matt. xxii, 17), because thereby their submission to a for-eign prince was shown and remembered. Besides, the method of gathering the customs was notorious for its impudent exactions. The publicans bought from Cor. vi, 17). But to go to them in order to do them good, especially to rejoice when one of their number intends to lead a new life, is most praiseworthy. In His high character as a Saviour Jesus had be put into old bottles (made of skins) given His life to sinners (Matt. xviii, 11), without breaking the bottles, so the reand it was eminently proper for Him to be in any place where that mission might be served. The sick, not the well, need the physician (verse 12).

> MERCY .- This first answer of Jesus, just considered, had respect to Him and to His work-it was His duty to do what He had done. His next auswer had respect to the Pharisees. He shows them

that while familiar with the letter of the word they were not acquainted with SUMMARY .- The call of Matthew and the feast given by him present Jesus in its spirit, and advises them to go and learn the meaning of a certain sentence which He quoted from the Old Testament His relation to the publicans, the Phar-isees, His disciples, and the disciples of John, and afford much instruction on home to announce the occasion. It is (Hosea vi, 6), "I will have mercy and not probable that he had great wealth, or at least that he was in easy circumstances, functory observance of rules, not in various topics of religion. A man, whose occupation rendered him obnoxious to the religious class, called to be a for lower, gladly responded and invites his friends to honor the new Master. Scowiparticular opinions and shows of sanctity, but in doing good to all (Gal. vi. 19). The hypocrisy of His critics was thus ing formalists, looking on, condemn th exposed. While standing aloof from the publicans, espousing those forms of godproceedings, but learn the mission and character of Jesus and the nature of true religion. Confused friends raise questions and are instructed concerning the liberty that is in Christ. All the liness which were consistent with and perhaps subservient to their pride, covel-ousness, ambition and malice (Luke xviii, Matthew, the newly called; Roman and 11), the Pharisecs were destitute of those events went forward to one end, the gentle qualities which prompt one to ren-der service to others (James I, 27). In Lord Jesus, the Saviour of the world seeks men wherever He finds them, but Jn naum. We have been accustomed with much emphasis to speak of the humility of Jesus and His followers, but hereafter (verse 12). imposes no burdens in His subsequer efforts to conform them to His will (Matt

xi, 28-29). Christianity is a system of mercy that has an errand for every soul QUESTION .- The Pharisees retired in of man. Nothing is dience. Soon after there gathered about its high purpose. All things are lawful

CRITICISM.-This feast caused much nurmuring. The Pharisees, whose idea disciples of John the Baptist (John 1, 55-beauty of a Christian life.

\$100, 11 below \$200, 20 below \$300, 28 bethe nominative pronoun as the object low \$400, 15 below \$500 and 14 below of a preposition or a verb. "The reason for this is obvious. It is \$600. But 7 have a valuation of over

known that ignorant persons use such Of these 262 families, 1 is Episcopalexpressions as 'Him and me went up ian, 3 Presbyterian, 26 Methodist and town,' or 'you and me was seen.' Peo-218 Baptist, There are 3 colored churches in Farmville, one of brick, ple learning that such expressions are incorrect somehow get the notion that with organ and stainedglass windows, it is never correct to use such a form ere is s 'you and me,' or

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education. ioned the matter, because the disciple found themselves agreeing with th Pharisees and disagreeing with Jesus After the discussion just had it was an opportune moment to inquire into the reason of this. If Jesus allowed and de fended eating with publicans He un doubtedly had some motive in neglect ing to abstain from food at certain time

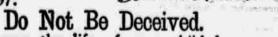
> to prevent either license or controversy. ANSWER.-The reply of Jesus is quite extended (verses 15 to 17), showing that He was anxious to be understood. He explains by three illustrations. First, referring to the marriage customs of that time He asserts that the bridegroom presence is an occasion for joy and no ment, so this custom of fasting would be injurious to the disciples, who, having been unused to such austerities were not ligion of Jesus, au experience and a growth, in its earlier stages, must not be cramped in old forms. Or, briefly, Jesus present with His followers is all they need for the development of their spiritual life, and nothing must be im-posed upon them which will limit their freedom and so prevent their unfolding under His direction and influence.



11

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I. DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now hat Hitchirs on every bear the fac-simile signature of hat Hitchirs wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of that thickers wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Abund Pitcher m. D. March 8, 1897.



Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the in gredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

riage was entered upon very early. The second generation, however, is post-poning marriage largely for economic reasons, and is migrating to better its condition. Consequently, in a race young in civilization, the percentage of single men over 15 would seem to be greater than in Great Britain, France, Germany, Hungary or Italy, and the number of single women is larger than might be expected. "This," says Prof. Du Bois, "leads to two evils-illicit sexual intercourse and restricted induence of family life."

BIRTH RATE FALLING.

The birth rate, while large, is apparently decreasing. The rate of illegitimate births is about 15 per cent., a great improvement on past conditions About 25 per cent. of these illegitimate births were the results of miscegenation, this being a decrease. Curiously enough, there are two cases of marriages between colored men and white women, which are undisturbed, despite the law against such unions. From one-third to one-half of all the negroes in town are of mixed blood. The death rate, while exceeding that of the whites, is not high, although there is a large infant mortality.

There is one colored school, with two male and three female teachers, and a negroes. The annual income of these six months' school term. 'The teachers' salaries do not average over \$30 per month. Of 266 males between 5 and 20-years, 121 attended school last year. with 118 out of 246 females. After the age of 15 the boys drop out of school nual income of a family of five in modand go to work. Of 205 children between 5 and 15, only 52 per cent. attended the full term of six months, 33 per cent. half the term, and 11 per cent less than three months. The result of education since the war is seen in the investigation as to illiteracy. Of 968 and the wife and boy 29 weeks in the people reporting 42.5 per cent. could read and write, 17.5 per cent. could only read, and 40 per cent. were totally illiterate. Dividing the population into four classes-those reared in slavery, to the standard of the town. those reared in war times and recon struction, those reared since 1867, and the present youth-the decreasing amount of illiteracy can be traced. Nevertheless 23 per cent. of the youths from 10 to 20 are illiterate, the noticechange in later generations being that the excess of illiteracy which was formerly among women is now among men.

OCCUPATIONS. Following the social conditions fur-



HOMES. As to their homes, it can be said that

the one-room cabin is rapidly disappearing. There are only seventeen oneroom dwellings occupied by negroes, being 6.5 per cent. of the 262 families, Fifty-one per cent, occupy two-room homes; 17.2 per cent. three-room homes; 11.8 per cent. four-room homes, and 13. per cent, homes of five or more rooms. Forty-three per cent. of these 262 families own their homes, and about 10 per cent, of the tenants rent from

262 families range between 5 with \$50 or less and 6 with \$750 or over. Forty receive from \$200 to \$250; 53 from \$250 new people. to \$350; 44 from \$350 to \$500, and 25 from \$500 to \$700. The estimated an-Prof. Du Bois concludes "that the industrious and property-accumulating class best represents, on the whole, erate circumstances, the husband and the general tendencies of the group. wife both being earners, is \$221; of a At the same time, the mass of sloth family in poor circumstances, husband, and immorality is still large and wife and boy working half the year.

threatening. Finally, it remains to be noted that the whole group life in \$174; of a family owning a home, the husband a carpenter, working 32 weeks, Farmville negroes is pervaded by a peculiar hopefulness on the part of the people themselves. No one of them tobacco factory, \$284. Upon these estimates Prof. Du Bois concludes that loubts in the least but that one day of these 262 families, 29 are in poverty, black people will have all the rights 128 in moderate circumstances, 63 comthey are now striving for, and that the fortable, and 42 well-to-do, according negro will be recognized among the earth's great peoples. Perhaps this simple faith is, of all products of eman-A building and loan association com-

cipation, the one of greatest social and economic value." posed of both colored and white shareholders, but largely managed by the Small as may seem these beginnings

CONCLUSIONS.

whites, facilitates the buying of prop-erty by negroes. With fairly steady toward better things, it must be reemployment, and perhaps the aid of a membered that they represent the first grown son or daughter, an ordinary faltering steps on the path of progress olored family can buy a lot for from of an unhappy people who 35 years ago \$50 to \$100 and build a three-room house did not even own themselves. for \$300 to \$500. There are 119 colored

taxpayers who pay taxes on valuations BLUNDERING ENGLISH of \$25 to \$2,800. There are 10 below

The Gross Misuse of the Nominative

Case of Pronouns.

From the Indianapolis News. "There is one extremely common mistake in English which always fills me with sadness when it does not fill me with vexation," said the man who tries to be careful in his use of language. "I do not like to preach general liscourses on the use of bad language, because I do not feel safe, and one's sermon in such a case is so likely to be a ridiculous example of the thing complained of. But this mistake is so gross

and palpable that any one with an elementary knowledge of grammar should recognize it. The thing which makes peculiarly sad or vexatious is the fact that the error is often made by persons who make some pretense of using good English. Half or 75 per cent. of the school teachers, I will venture to say, make this mistake. It is the use of such expressions as 'Between you and I.' 'They asked you and I to come,' or 'Let you and I go.' or, more norrible still, "They saw he and I uptown.' In other words, it is the

Benevolent society, Odd Fellows' and 'them and me.' They feel guilty when-Masons' lodges, Good Samaritans, a ever they are caught using such a comsemi-religious secret order, and two bination of words, and doubtless in branches of the "True Reformers," a they heard a person say, "They asked remarkable society which has head- him and me to come to the dinner, quarters in Richmond, conducts a bank which alone is correct, they would have there, and has real estate all over Vir- a sense that an error had been made They get to feel that the conjunction

'and' has a kind of double action con-There is the "social study" of Farmtrol, governing the nominative case at As Prof. Du Bois says, "it both ends, A little reflection would brings to light facts favorable and un- remind them that this word has nothing at all to do with the cases.

favorable, conditions good, bad and in-different." He finds a growing dif-"A sure cure for this bad habit is to ferentiation of classes among negroes, drop the 'and' and use each of the proeven in small communities. There is nouns alone. What person, for inthe better class, fairly educated, moral, stance, who would say, "They asked industrioius and acquiring property, you and I to come,' would also say, There is the lower class, not particu-"They asked I to come.' or what person larly vicious and quarrelsome, but who would without hesitation say, 'Le'

The you and I go?" Many of the people rather shiftless and debauched. who use 'you and I' as the object of a great mass belong to a class between these two, with tendencies distinctly verb would not go so far as to say, toward the better class rather than 'They asked he and I if we would come. toward the worse. These are the working people, factory hands, serbut there are persons who go this length and display an annoying sense of superiority in doing it. They feel vants, porters, etc. "They are a hapthat there is something elegant about py-minded, sympathetic people, teachable and faithful; at the same time the combinations, 'He and L' 'She and they are not generally very energetic I.' and 'They and L' and scorn the humble accusative forms, yet even or resourceful, and as a result of long depression lack 'push.' They have but these would hardly say 'They saw he, recently become used to responsibility, or "They saw I.' or "They saw she,' or and their moral standards have not They saw they.' Why in the world, yet acquired that fixed character and then, should the 'and' make any differsuperhuman sanction necessary in a ence in their speech? This is a point to which it would be well for teachers

of English to give their attention."

DEPEW'S FAVORITE STORY.

Mr. Depew has a large collection of outhern stories, of which the following s his favorite;

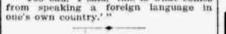
"I went to a hotel in Georgia and said to the clerk: "Where shall I autograph?"

"'Autograph?' gasped the clerk. "'Yes; sign my name, you know." ' 'Oh, right here.'

"I signed my name in the register. In a little while in came some Georgia crackers.' One of them advanced to the

clerk. "'Will you autograph?' asked the clerk. with a smile

"'Sart'nly; mine's rye,' said the Georgian, beaming. 'Wha's yours, fel-lows?' turning to the other 'crackers.' "The clerk treated with good grace. "The beams beam and clusted at me Then he leaned back and glared at me felt sorry for him, and was somewhat onscience-stricken. "'Too bad.' I said, 'this is what comes



Why He Quit. "Hopkins has quit telling funny

stories "Any special reason"" "Yes, he says whenever he tells one he has to listen to several poorer ones from the other man."-Detroit Free

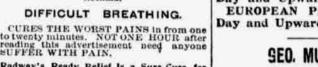
Press.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUPFALO, N.Y.



allowed to prevent



Lager

Price ag cents. Order of your dealer.

Beer

EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 Per Day and Upwards.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

Cor. 11th street and University Place, NEW YORK, One block west of Broad-way. Noted for two things,

COMFORT and CUISINE

First-class rooms at \$1.00 a day and up-ward, on the European plan.

The St. Denis

Broadway and Eleventh St., New York.

Opp. Grace Church .-- European Plan.

Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted notels in the metropolis than the St. Denis. The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its homelike atmosphere, the peculiar accellence of its cuishe and service, and its very moder-ate prices.

WILLIAM TAYLOR AND SON

L & E. FRENKEL



10.91

A GREAT OFFER

Germania Wine Cellars,

Hammondsport and

Rheims, N. Y.

Rheims, N. Y. We are determined to introduce our goods among the very best peo-ple in the country, and we can see no better way of doing this than by seli-ing them a case of our goods, containing cleven bottle of our extra fine double - distilled Grape Brandy, at one-half its ac-tual cost. U pon re-ceipt of \$5,00 we will send to any reader of this paper one case of our goods, all first-class and put up in ele-as follows:

as follows:

1 qt. bot. Grand Im-parial Sec Cham-pagne. 1 qt. bot. Delawara. 1 qt. bot. Riesling. 1 qt. bot. Riesling. 1 qt. bot. Riesling. 1 qt. bot. Sweet Ca-tawba. 1 qt. bot. Sherry. 1 qt. bot. Elvira.

qt. bot. Elvira. qt. bot. Niagara. qt. bot. Angelica. qt. bot. Port. qt. bot. Sweet Is-

Im. Grape

This case of goods is balf its actual est and ar friends and krous offered at about one-ha advantage of this and help ut lutro duce our goods



For Sale by JOHN H. PHELPS, Pharmaciat, cor. Wroming avenue Spruce street.