

CHARLEY ROSS FATHER.

ENDING OF THE SADDENED LIFE OF AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

His Life Darkened and a Fortune Lost in the Disappearance of and Search for His Son—Story of the Abduction and the Fruitless Search.

Christian K. Ross, who has for years held the office of Master Warden of the Board of Port Wardens of Germantown, Pa., and who was known all over the world as the father of Charley Ross, the 4-year-old boy, whose mysterious abduction from his father's residence July 1, 1874, caused a profound sensation, died recently at his home in Germantown.

Mr. Ross was born November 6, 1823, in Middletown, Pa. His father, Joseph Ross, kept a small grocery store there. His mother, who was Miss Katharine Kunkle, of Harrisburg, Pa., died in Germantown, only a few months ago at the age of 96 years. Charley was 14 years old when he left the parental roof and came to Philadelphia to strike out for himself. He was employed in a small capacity by the firm of Jackson & Co., who were at the time engaged in the dry goods commission business.

Mr. Ross succeeded him, the firm reorganizing under the name of Ross, Schott & Co. The partners of the new company were at 324 Market street. Charley was a considerable fortune, almost all of which he lost during the panic of 1873 and in the vain search for his stolen boy.

On July 24, 1882, he married Sarah Ann Lewis, of Brookfield, Mass. Six children were born to them—three girls and three boys. He was appointed Master Warden by Governor Hartman in June of 1878, and was again reappointed by all the succeeding governors. His reappointment from Governor Hastings was received only last week. He was the first master warden that ever held office under both Republican and Democratic administrations. He was the superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Prison, and was also Master of the Philadelphia Works, Sixth and Arch streets. During his many years of service in the Board of Port Wardens his strict integrity, his genial disposition and his Christian character, saddened but beautified by the weight of his great sorrow, endeared him to the hearts of all his associates, and he was a source of comfort and aid to many sorrow and regret. A meeting of the board has been called for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when resolutions will be adopted.

Mr. Ross was a Methodist by faith, and previous to taking up his residence in Germantown he was an active member of the First Methodist Church, 43 Haines Street, and was a prominent member there until his death.

One of the most sensational crimes ever committed in this country was the abduction of Charley Ross, on July 1, 1874. The story of the crime has been told and retold in every portion of the civilized world and it lives today as one of the celebrated romances of criminal history.

Charley was 4 years old. He was a beautiful child, idolized by his parents and relatives. He was playing with his elder brother, Walter, on East Washington lane, near his home in Germantown, when two men drove up in a light wagon. The scene had passed along on these or four days preceding the abduction of Charley. On the day of the abduction the little fellow had asked them for a ride, and he said his brother eagerly followed them to the top of the Hill to gain a fulfillment of a promise of the desired ride, and more candy, and some fireworks. At the top of the hill the men and Walter, Charley and him in the wagon on that fateful 1st of July. Former associates of Messier and Douglas were arrested all over the country, but they could or would not throw any light on the mystery.

Westervelt was brought to this city, tried and convicted of complicity in the conspiracy to abduct the boy, and was sentenced to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary. In the presence of Detective Miller the wife of the convicted man begged him to tell what he knew of the crime, but he maintained a stolid silence. He served his sentence and is supposed to have returned to New York.

Once when his wife was urging him to reveal his knowledge of the case, Westervelt said in a tone that carried with it conviction of the truth of his statement:

"Why did you get the boy?"

"My wife asked."

"Because he is beyond reach," he replied solemnly.

"What do you mean?" demanded Detective Miller.

"Because he is beyond life," said Westervelt.

On July 4 the first clue to the mystery surrounding the child's disappearance came in the form of a badly written, misspelled letter to Mr. Ross, stating that the little fellow would not be returned without the payment of a large ransom and that he would be killed if any proceedings should be taken tending to the arrest of the kidnapers. Two days later another letter was received demanding \$20,000 as the price of the boy's return. This money was promptly raised by relatives and friends of the stricken family, but the police were unable to locate the boy or Ross to allow them to take charge of the case, promising to find the boy and bring his abductors to justice. Mayor Stockey offered a reward of \$20,000 for the recovery of the child and the arrest of the men who had stolen him, and the large amount of the reward attracted world-wide attention and set thousands of detectives, professional and amateur, to working on all sorts of suppositions, and some of them absurd ones.

On August 2 Captain Hadden, of the New York police, received information which pointed to the implicated William Mosher and Joseph Douglas, two well known burglars, who had frequently made their headquarters in this city, in the crime. The information came from "Gill" Mosher, William's brother, who stated that his brother had once approached him with a scheme for abducting one of the Vanderbilt children, but he had refused to have anything to do with it. Then followed a long and exhaust-

ive search for Mosher and Douglas, which lasted four and a half months, during which time Mr. Ross received sixteen letters purporting to come from the abductors, but all so carefully worded that no clue could be found to the writers.

Meanwhile the citizens of Philadelphia and many people in other parts of the country had been worked up to a fever heat of excitement. Volunteers stood guard over almost every letter box in the city, but with no result. Men of business abandoned their seats. Books were written on the abducting subject, some of which advanced the most wildly impossible theories and were manifestly the emanations of cracks and deliriums were developed, whose theme was the "Charley Ross kidnapping," and it is estimated that a number of men who took up the search became insane because of their inability to solve the great mystery.

The late Detective John Sharkey and his partner, Charley F. Miller, who still survives, were convinced that the Mosher-Douglas clan was the correct one, and confirmation of it came through William Westervelt, a brother-in-law of Mosher, who, it was conclusively shown, had acted as a go-between in the attempted negotiations between Mr. Ross and the kidnapers. Once during these negotiations Mr. Ross actually took \$20,000 to New York to pay over to the burglars, but the police were in the scheme and the abductors evidently found it out, for they failed to put in an appearance at the place where they were to meet the stolen boy's father.

Westervelt was evidently willing to sacrifice Douglas, but he was anxious to protect his brother in law. He gave a medical inspection to indicate that he knew of Charley's whereabouts, and was promised an appointment on the New York police force if he would reveal all he knew. This he refused to do until the appointment was made out. This was never done and he maintained his silence. In the meantime the search for Mosher and Douglas was prosecuted with vigor, and the two men were unexpectedly found on the night of December 14, when according to the ideas of the police, the whole mystery was cleared up.

On that December night the residence of Judge Van Brunt, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, was broken into by robbers. It was unoccupied, but was entered by burglars armed with the house of the Judge's son on the other side of the street. The son aroused his son and two men servants, and the whole party armed themselves and surrounded the Judge's house. The burglars finally came out and were called upon to halt. They fled with their booty, and the guard sets opened fire on them. The scene that followed was dramatic.

One robber was dead, with his empty revolver under his head. The other lived about two hours. The neighbors came rushing to the place. "Who are you, and where did you come from?" several asked of the dying man.

"Men, I won't lie to you," was the reply. "My name is Joseph Douglas, and that man over there is William Mosher. Mosher lives in New York city. I have no home. I am a single man and have no relatives except a brother and sister whom I have not seen for two or three years. Mosher is a married man with five children. I have \$40 in my pocket. I wish to be buried with it. It's no use lying now. Mosher and I stole Charley Ross from Germantown."

"Why did you steal him?"

"To make money."

"Who has the child now?"

"Mosher knows all about the child. Ask him."

"Mosher's dead. Can you tell us where the child is?"

"God knows I tell the truth," he replied. "I don't know where he is. Mosher knew."

Walter Ross was taken to Brooklyn and in the morning identified the bodies of the burglars as those of the men who had taken Charley and him in the wagon on that fateful 1st of July. Former associates of Messier and Douglas were arrested all over the country, but they could or would not throw any light on the mystery.

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DISASTER ON THE DEEP.

A STEAMSHIP LOST OFF THE EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

A Terrible Story of Privation and Calamity—How the Survivors Were Rescued—How the Men Refused to Leave Their Husbands on the Doomed Ship.

A dispatch from Aden, Arabia, states the Ladian government's steamer, the *Mayo*, set out in search of the missing steamer *Aden*, which sailed from Yokohama on April 28, via Colombo and Aden, for London, and which was last heard of when leaving Colombo on June 1 for Aden, has returned, reports that the *Aden* was fatally lost on the island of Socotra, at the eastern extremity of Africa, on the morning of June 9. The *Aden* carried 34 passengers from China and Japan. The captain of the wrecked steamer, some of her officers and crew and seven white passengers were swept overboard and drowned very soon after she ran ashore. Eight lady passengers, nine children, two officers and a few of the *Aden*'s crew succeeded in getting away from the wreck in a boat, but they have not been heard of since, and but little hope, owing to the bad weather which has since prevailed, is entertained of their safety. The *Mayo* and three of the *Aden*'s passengers and three of the white and 33 of the natives of the steamer's crew. All of these persons were rescued just as the *Aden* was breaking up. The survivors of the wrecked steamer were carried to Aden by the *Mayo* and a number of the local authorities. The State constables from interfering with the liquor of W. G. Moore, while in transit in the store of F. S. Pambushin. The case came up to whether or not the temporary injunction should be made perpetual against the State constables. The State was represented by Attorney General Barber and the defendant by Messrs. J. N. Natbans and J. N. Natbans, Jr.

Mr. Natbans made the first speech. His argument was in the line that an original package put up by the importer, and the right of importation implies the right to store and sell, and therefore the right to ship liquors into the State for sale. That as to sales in the night time, in the absence of any act of the legislature prohibiting sales in the night time, the clause of the Constitution does not prohibit such sales, but only prohibits the Legislature from granting license. The Attorney General's position next, and argued that the minute these packages were delivered into the hands of the consignee and offered for sale, they come under the police power of the State and could be regulated by the State's jurisdiction.

The Attorney General propounded three questions to the court:

1. "Does the right to sell imply the right to store and offer for sale at a regular place of business?"
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3. "Does the right to sell imply the right to store and offer for sale at a regular place of business?"

He then announced the following propositions:

1. Any package containing five gallons or more when imported by a merchant or retailer, or by a wholesale dealer, is an original package, with out stamps and brands, so long as it is in exactly the condition in which it is imported.
2. Any package containing less than five gallons, put up by a manufacturer or retailer, or by a wholesale dealer, is an original package, with out stamps and brands, so long as it is in exactly the condition in which it is imported.
3. When liquors are put up in bottles, and a number of bottles are packed in a case, the box or case is the original package.

The Attorney General cited the case of *Brown vs. Houston*, and drew from that case the following application:

It is clear that the liquor stored and offered for sale by the petitioner's agent, at 200 King street, are not imported into the State, and the property of this State and are subject to the taxing power of the State. They have then ceased to be articles of commerce and are subject to the police power and the taxing power are in every respect identical, and they are in all respects subject alike to the limitation of the Federal Constitution as to interstate commerce.

The arguments consumed several hours, and a great many authorities were cited on both sides. At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Simonton announced that he would take the case under advisement and render a decision later.—Columbia Register.

The State Board of Control held a special meeting to consider the bonds of the State dispensers. There are some 60 of these bonds that do not conform with the statutory requirements and according to an opinion of the attorney general, are worthless. The bonds are in surety companies and this form will have to be changed to meet the requirements of the law. This has been ordered to be done. The board learned yesterday that Mr. Sol Bowman has a tourist's privilege for the Calumet hotel in Charleston, \$1,500.00. They wired to the hotel to close him up. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the fact that the official records of the State Commissioner's office are unlawfully in the possession of ex-Commissioner Mixson, having come to the knowledge of this board, the chairman is hereby instructed to consult with the attorney general as to the manner of presenting to recover the same and that as soon as taken at once for the recovery of the same.

A Canadian sea captain has invented an apparatus with which he thinks he can be killed by electricity. A harpoon is fixed at the end of a long metallic cable, properly insulated and which serves in place of the usual rope. Through this cable an electric current of 10,000 volts is to be sent by means of a dynamo carried in the "life boat." The inventor believes that no whale would be able to withstand the shock it would receive the instant the harpoon entered its side.

The boiler of an engine, hauled to a wrecking yard by the Adams Express Co., exploded, killing three men instantly and fatally wounding four others, while another man had his leg broken, necessitating amputation.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATES' FARMING INTERESTS.

The General Outlook—Weekly Bulletin of the Weather Bureau Issued Last Week by Director Bauer.

The following is the weekly crop and weather bulletin issued by Observer Bauer:

The mean weekly temperature averaged 30, which is one degree above the normal. The first of the week was comparatively cool, followed by excessive heat with maximum temperatures on the 24th, 25th and 26th ranging from 100 to 106 over the southeastern countries. The lowest for the week was 53 on the 23rd at Spartanburg.

The weather was showery, but hardly enough rain fell generally for the needs of crops, in many places none, and in a few too much. Thirty-one weekly measurements amounted to less than 1 inch; 13 from 1 to 2 inches; 10 from 2 to 3 inches; and 2 the largest amount, at Trial. The average of 49 reports was 0.73 and the approximate normal for the week is 1.31.

In Clarendon, Spartanburg and Edgefield fields were washed by heavy rains.

Severe local storms of wind, rain and hail, of more or less injury to corn, cotton and tobacco, in a few instances raising entire fields, occurred in Clarendon, Spartanburg, Anderson, Aiken, Edgefield, Darlington, Richland, Bamberg, Kershaw, Sumter, Berkeley, Orangeburg and Charleston. The extreme northeastern and northwestern counties were free from local storms.

The sunshine varied greatly in different portions of the State, but the average of all reports indicate about a normal per centage of the possible duration.

The work on the whole was favorable for the development of crops, which made satisfactory advance except where injured by wind, hail and wet soil. Much mention by correspondents is made of grass in fields, but qualified generally by the statement that the weather favored killing grass.

Corn is being rapidly laid by in Georgia except that stands are irregular and that over considerable areas throughout the entire State rain is needed. It is more promising than at any time this season. Some fields were injured by high wind breaking down the larger stalks, and by excessive heat curdling the leaves during the day.

Cotton has begun to blossom freely over the eastern counties and squares are plentiful everywhere, although the plant is small for the season. In portions of Berkeley, Kershaw, Chesterfield and Chester the ground is too wet for cotton and the plant deteriorates. In other fields are becoming full with grass, but not enough so to materially injure cotton. The stand is very even and growth during the week was good. Commenced laying by in sections.

Sea Island variety above an average condition for the season, is blooming and well advanced.

Tobacco has improved generally. In portions low and shows "frog's eye" in places. Has deteriorated and condition poor in Kershaw. Is ripening prematurely and some cured during the week.

Rice is doing well. Pans were extensively sown and coming up good stands. Sweet potato plants growing in fields are becoming full with grass, but not enough so to materially injure cotton. The stand is very even and growth during the week was good. Commenced laying by in sections.

Wheat—The bulk of this crop is raised in the northwestern counties, or the territory bounded by lines drawn due west and north from Columbia. Within this area less than the usual amount was sown. Its condition promises an average crop, and the reports indicate that it has been done. Fifty per cent of the reports indicate a full average yield. It was harvested and gathered in good condition generally. In a few counties the yield was reduced by rust.

Oats—Early sown oats were best, and in many sections very good; 70 per cent of the reports indicate a full yield, the remainder fair yields. Oats sown during the winter and spring were generally poor and the latest sown complete failures. Very little spring oats were sown. Some oats were damaged slightly by rain while being harvested.

Peaches—The reports on this fruit are from full crops in sections. Fifty per cent of the reports indicate that trees have some peaches of an inferior quality and many rotting as they ripen; 20 per cent report a full crop but not of very good quality. The crop as a whole was a poor one. Seedlings of no commercial importance are quite plentiful everywhere. Late varieties are better than the early varieties.

Apples—The apple crop is in places the best for years. Fifty per cent of the reports indicate a full crop; 25 per cent, and only eight a failure. Much of this fruit is, however, of inferior quality, rather small and of poor size of sugar. Many trees blighted and web worms numerous. Spraying is not generally practiced.

Pears—An average crop but many trees blighted and fruit damaged by insects, maturing fruit of inferior quality is the rule rather than the exception. Few reports concern spraying the trees to protect the fruit.

Plums—About the same as pears. Plus very promising.

Grapes—The vines are very heavily loaded generally, but where not sprayed, the bunches are rotting badly. Where sprayed, grapes are very promising. Suppernaug vines nearly fruit.

Berries—Strawberries were abundant and of excellent quality. Wild berries are plentiful everywhere, especially dewberries and blackberries.

Where fruit was poor, or an entire failure, the reason for it generally described by correspondents were frost in March, in places dry weather during April, and the presence of numerous insects, causing excessive drooping. Severe local storms also materially reduced the crop of peaches and apples, but on the whole, high winds were the least harmful of the causes that made 1897 a poor fruit year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A FEW ENCLOSURES.

A Terrible Disaster on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Three persons were killed outright and about twenty or thirty persons injured in a rear-end collision on the Chicago and Northwestern Road, at 12:45 Thursday morning at West Chicago, thirty miles out of Chicago, on the Galena division. The dead are: Mrs. R. Shiman, Appleton, Wis.; Mrs. John Gooding, Appleton, Wis.; unknown tramp who was riding on the front end of the baggage car.

The victims of the collision were Christian Eudover, delegate, who left Chicago Wednesday night, en route for the great convention in San Francisco. The colliding trains were sections Nos. 4 and 5 of a Christian Eudover special set out in nine sections, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Section No. 5 ran into section No. 4 which left Chicago fifteen minutes earlier. Section No. 4 carried the season's delegation, nearly 500 strong, and in the rear sleeper were people from Fond Du Lac, Green Bay, Appleton and other Wisconsin cities. Section No. 4 had come to a stop just out of West Chicago, where the freight train was waiting for the main line. No. 5 came up behind the freight train, and the shock of the collision was terrific.

The passengers in the two rear sleepers of section No. 4 were all in their births. They received no warning, and those not killed outright awoke to find themselves jammed in the wreck. Passengers on the other train were not so fortunate and began the work of rescue. One of the first of the injured was Engineer Charles Courtney, of section No. 5. He had stuck to his post like a hero and so seriously injured that he cannot live. An immediate call was made for help on every point within reach, and a number of physicians were notified and asked to help. Physicians at once and medical help was requested from Geneva, Wheaton and Aurora.

The engine of section No. 5 struck the rear sleeper of section No. 4 with terrific force. The engine was totally wrecked. It is said to say, the rear sleeper of section No. 4 was not the one to suffer most. It was driven with terrific force upon the second sleeper, and such was its impetus that it forced through it as though it had been a cardboard box and reduced it to a mass of wreckage. The passengers in the second sleeper were therefore the ones to suffer most, as well as those in the first. Many were hurt. Mrs. Shiman and Mrs. John Gooding were both in this sleeper.

Men and women could be seen struggling to extricate themselves from the wreckage. Others, pinned down by some crushing weight, were crying for help. Here and there was an arm or a leg protruding from the debris. A pathetic scene was the rescue of the two daughters of Mrs. Shiman, who were unable to extricate themselves, and though hurt refused assistance, begging that their mother be first helped.

Mrs. John Gooding, of Appleton, was probably instantly killed. The force of the collision crushed together the partitions of her berth, and she had no possible chance of escape.

Prof. Leo A. Williams, of Fond Du Lac, was found buried under a pile of debris. He was unable to get out, and he died. He was a devoted man, and he seemed as if he must be seriously injured he escaped with a broken arm and a cut wrist.

The Chicago and Northwestern officials did everything in their power to relieve the sufferers. The two hotels in West Chicago were thrown into hospital and a number of physicians were promptly in attendance. The sections following those which met disaster, six, seven, eight and nine, carrying 2,500 people, were delayed upward of three hours. Finally the northbound track was cleared and they were enabled to proceed.

A Good Selection.

The Columbia Register says the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College were in session until midnight Tuesday night and when they adjourned Prof. F. O. Woodward was the president of the institution to succeed Mr. Woodward.

All the friends of the college will applaud the good work done last night as it places at the head of this old and honored institution a gentleman of the most decided ability and one who enjoys the reputation of standing in the front rank of Southern educators.

President Woodward is the prime mover in the 45 years of age. He was born in Prince George County, Virginia, and was graduated from Randolph Macon College in Richmond. For seven years he was a professor at Wolford College and for the last five years has filled with distinguished ability the chair of English in the University of Virginia.

It is a genuine Chesterfield in his manner, is affable in the highest degree and easily approached. Under his administration the college will flourish and will go on with the grand work which it has been accomplishing for so many years. Prof. Woodward was nominated for the presidency by Dr. Bates of Orangeburg and warmly seconded by Lieut. Gov. McSwain. There had been rumors of several prospective candidates, but the name of Prof. Woodward was the only one presented to the board last night. He was advised of his election by Messrs. Sloan, Macfarlan and Shuman and accepted in a few minutes the new honors which had just come to him, and in these brief words made a splendid impression. Dr. Woodward in his letter of resignation said he was willing that this should not take effect for one year hence if the trustees so desire, but the board felt that it was their duty to elect him at once, and thought it best to elect him at once and let him begin his new duties forthwith.

Some More Prosperity.

A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, says that the United States government has made under the jurisdiction of the Antislavery Association of Iowa, Steel and Tin Workers will shut down to night. These men altogether employ 25,000 men who are members of the Antislavery Association, and the government is willing to support the Indian mists, to make a further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use in England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use the silver reserve, and that the matter is active and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view."

WEATHER AND CROPS.

SOME SOLID TRUTHS.

How to Maintain Sympathy for Destitute Negroes and Advocate Speedy Trial and Prompt Punishment for the Guilty.

The following recently appeared in the Atlanta Constitution—I leave early this week for California and will be gone for nearly three months. Our church is growing on the Pacific slope, and as bishop of that district, it is my duty to look after her interests in that far off section of our country. There are more negroes in the west than many people suppose and we have many flourishing churches there.

Before I leave I would like to say a few things through the columns of your valuable and widely circulated paper with reference to the question of Lynch law, which since the late lynching in Ohio, is a matter in which the whole country is interested, and not the southern section alone.

While I am no apologist for mob law under any circumstances, I am free to admit that there are two sides to the question, and that the crime of lynching is an enormity of the crime in the stress and emphasis we put on the observance of law.

Because colored people have been so pronounced in their denunciation of Lynch law many have reached the conclusion that they are in sympathy with rapists and other flagrant criminals who are generally the victims of such law.

This is a great mistake. The better class of colored people all over the south are unanimous in their condemnation of these unmentionable crimes. They recognize the fact that the whole race is suffering in the eyes of the world through the conduct of the vile scoundrel who commits such a crime. And in many places the white people regard a negro with detestation and suspicion, believing him to be capable of a criminal act where he is left unguarded.

From experience and observation I know this to be true. I for one am not willing to be thought in sympathy with crime or criminals, and especially with those of the character I am now considering. If the colored people as a race expect to gain the confidence and respect of their white neighbors, and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilized life, they must emphasize in no uncertain way their repugnance to those brutal of their race who commit the horrible offenses of rape, arson and the like. There must be no maudlin sympathy for such characters who disgrace their own race and bring the negro into shame and contempt.

While I say these things, I would not be understood as favoring Lynch law. Could the real criminal suffer it would not be so bad, but when innocent men are frequently the victims of excited and infuriated mobs who take the law into their own hands the necessity for legal conviction is apparent. Lynch law, too, no matter how justly administered, is bad in its tendency, working a disregard for all law, and educating the people in the very lawlessness it is intended to prevent.

Let the legislature provide for speedy trials in cases of this sort and let the people understand that the guilty must suffer. I am sure that the better class of white people are in sympathy with every legal effort to stop such a crime of the worst type. It is to their interest to be so. They cannot afford to be in the attitude of palliating or excusing or apologizing for this blot upon their people and upon their civilization.

The white people of the south are not alone in their lawlessness in doing up with their own hands. The recent lynching in Ohio shows that sentiment everywhere in this country is in favor of dealing out speedy and terrible punishment to the despoiler of women. A stop must be put to the crime of rape, and he who commits it, be he white or colored, must be made to know that terrible retribution will follow.

All our people ask is that justice be done; that before the law the same evidence be required to convict a negro that is required to convict a white man, and that the same punishment be meted out to the one as to the other. Wherever the proof is sufficient, let the guilty suffer through the law. Let the guilty suffer through the law.

As another has said, is not a race question, but a national question, and it is proven by the fact that of 141 persons lynched in 1896, fifty-four were white men.

I have now in the printer's hands a book for publication entitled "The Negro and the White Man," in which I discuss this and many other vital questions touching the relations of the two races. I hope, Mr. Editor, in that book to help forward a better feeling between the two races in this section of our country. I recognize the fact that in the order of Providence we must all be together, and would like to contribute my part toward inculturing in my people those great principles of righteousness, truth and respect for law which are the foundations upon which alone they can build up a self-respecting nationhood.

W. J. GAINES,
Bishop A. M. E. Church,
Atlanta, Ga., June 27, 1897.

Manifestly Blowing.

The text of the National Review will contain an article announcing the new report of the Antislavery Association of the United States. The report is a valuable one, and it is a pity that the National Review should not have published it. The report is a valuable one, and it is a pity that the National Review should not have published it.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A COLORED BISHOP GIVES GOOD ADVICE TO HIS PEOPLE.

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While I am no apologist for mob law under any circumstances, I am free to admit that there are two sides to the question, and that the crime of lynching is an enormity of the crime in the stress and emphasis we put on the observance of law.

Because colored people have been so pronounced in their denunciation of Lynch law many have reached the conclusion that they are in sympathy with rapists and other flagrant criminals who are generally the victims of such law.

This is a great mistake. The better class of colored people all over the south are unanimous in their condemnation of these unmentionable crimes. They recognize the fact that the whole race is suffering in the eyes of the world through the conduct of the vile scoundrel who commits such a crime. And in many places the white people regard a negro with detestation and suspicion, believing him to be capable of a criminal act where he is left unguarded.

From experience and observation I know this to be true. I for one am not willing to be thought in sympathy with crime or criminals, and especially with those of the character I am now considering. If the colored people as a race expect to gain the confidence and respect of their white neighbors, and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilized life, they must emphasize in no uncertain way their repugnance to those brutal of their race who commit the horrible offenses of rape, arson and the like. There must be no maudlin sympathy for such characters who disgrace their own race and bring the negro into shame and contempt.

While I say these things, I would not be understood as favoring Lynch law. Could the real criminal suffer it would not be so bad, but when innocent men are frequently the victims of excited and infuriated mobs who take the law into their own hands the necessity for legal conviction is apparent. Lynch law, too, no matter how justly administered, is bad in its tendency, working a disregard for all law, and educating the people in the very lawlessness it is intended to prevent.

Let the legislature provide for speedy trials in cases of this sort and let the people understand that the guilty must suffer. I am sure that the better class of white people are in sympathy with every legal effort to stop such a crime of the worst type. It is to their interest to be so. They cannot afford to be in the attitude of palliating or excusing or apologizing for this blot upon their people and upon their civilization.

The white people of the south are not alone in their lawlessness in doing up with their own hands. The recent lynching in Ohio shows that sentiment everywhere in this country is in favor of dealing out speedy and terrible punishment to the despoiler of women. A stop must be put to the crime of rape, and he who commits it, be he white or colored, must be made to know that terrible retribution will follow.

All our people ask is that justice be done; that before the law the same evidence be required to convict a negro that is required to convict a white man, and that the same punishment be meted out to the one as to the other. Wherever the proof is sufficient, let the guilty suffer through the law. Let the guilty suffer through the law.

As another has said, is not a race question, but a national question, and it is proven by the fact that of 141 persons lynched in 1896, fifty-four were white men.

I have now in the printer's hands a book for publication entitled "The Negro and the White Man," in which I discuss this and many other vital questions touching the relations of the two races. I hope, Mr. Editor, in that book to help forward a better feeling between the two races in this section of our country. I recognize the fact that in the order of Providence we must all be together, and would like to contribute my part toward inculturing in my people those great principles of righteousness, truth and respect for law which are the foundations upon which alone they can build up a self-respecting nationhood.

W. J. GAINES,
Bishop A. M. E. Church,
Atlanta, Ga., June 27, 1897.

Manifestly Blowing.

The text of the National Review will contain an article announcing the new report of the Antislavery Association of the United States. The report is a valuable one, and it is a pity that the National Review should not have published it. The report is a valuable one, and it is a pity that the National Review should not have published it.