A BYSTANDER'S NOTES

Two books have recently which are worthy of attention, they are than for what they in entitled "Dessalines" and "A South." be

which are worting or an entitled. As they are they are than for what they indicate: they are they are than for what they indicate: they are they are than for what they indicate: they are the they are they are they are they are they are they are the they are the surface are they are the they are the surface are the thought it is commissioned to convey—is to literary workmanship what the perfect note is to music. It may be surred a little, ofton a without constituting actual fault, as the rush of some great move and then, but only precision can give the feeling of fluish which attests the genuine literary artist.

Excely has the unsparing pencil passel so lightly over the pages of a book of essays as it

and then, but only precision can give the feeling of fluish which attests the genuine literary artist.

Exactly has the unsparing pencil passed so lightly over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of the Sauth in it, except a bit more of vivacity and a little more evident desire to please, than the aspertly of Northern culture usually permits, or at least encourages, in its femine devotoes.

"Dessalines" has a truch of Creole sontiment, and one finds occasionally in its words and phrases a flavor of French significance, no doubt unconscious to the author and not all ungrateful to one familiar with its origin. These, however, are very rare and not so pronounced as even to attract the attention of most readers. It, too, is singularly simple, clear, and correct in its verbal quality. Both books impress one with a sense of nestness, care, and unpretentious thoroughness, pleasing in any writer, and especially gratifying to note in the work of anthors whose mental inheritance has not been one of palisataking care—members of a race not ret generally freed from the traumits of restricted opportunity and imperfect diction. It will, perhaps, coms with something like a sense of unpleasant surprise to some cultured men and women who may read this book that there are persons of this race who need not even the artifice of what is termed "dialect" to place them on a high level in that elegance of simplicity which marks the best use of our English tongus.

Both of these books are not only by colored writers but both proc ed from the same motif—the relation of the colored race to Caucasian humanity and Christian civilization in the new world.

the relation of the colored race to Caucasian humanity and Christian civilization in the new world.

"Dessalines" is "a dramatic talo," based on the great Haytien struggle for liberty in which the arrogance of the old rezime of France joined hands with the savagry of the Sans Culottes and the Croole hatred of the slave, to overswe and overpower those whom only the love of freedom made invincible. The hero'of the tale is Dessalines, the black and indomitable lieutenant of Toussaint L'Overture. The action of the picy is direct and strong; its language sumple, chaste, and temperate—sometimes startling in its graphic plainness, but wholly without rant, and when the character of its motif is taken into account, showing a remarkable self-restraint and no slight degree of literary art. The "Voice from the South," on the otherhand, is a cultivated woman's view of the gulf which is set between white: Christian man and womanhood and soula encased in darkerist in the servential and a little praced of quotation. But that is the fashion of the times; the borrowed matter is always cood, is apity used in the main, and shows breadth of reading, keen observation, and thoroughly good taste in selection. But this half-fault is soon forgotten by the reader as he comes to note the doft but is inging satire, and keen but not ill-tempered wit, of the colored woman whose tactful self-restraint avouches her a cultured lady. Its perusal would be a new senation to many a white-scaled Christian woman of the "superior race," who, when she had purused its bright pages from cover to cover, would be forced to admit that, though she had encountered may a sharp thrus, she had not received one awkward or ill-tempered blow.

Defects the book may have. It is not so simple in purpose or profound in feeling as the

tempored blow.

Defects the book may have. It is not so simple in purpose or profound in feeling as the man's work with which it is compared. There is an evident preparation and sometimes a little straining for effect; but few female writers have shown a daintier wit, and few works, especially upon such a difficult subject, give promise of a finer literary art.

straining for enect; but few tendie writers have shown a deinieut subject, give promise of a finer literary art.

The Bystander has given this unusual prominence to these two books because they seem to mark a distinctly now departure in the literary production and istellectual quality of the race. Aside from newspaper articles; some controversial pamphlets, volumes of sermons and speeches, the colored people of the United States can scarcely be said to have produced any literature, This is mot surprising nor at all discreditable to them. The best scion grafted on the strongest stock requires some period of growth before it produces fruit, and a race by law barred from the fields of literature for live centuries, need at least the lifetime of a generation in which to produce good literary work. The wonder is not that it cames so son, and is of such simple, graining quality. Except Mr. Chestuatu, whose brief novel were somelhing maryolor with the remain of felicion, and not come and is of such simple, graining quality. Except Mr. Chestuature which the remain of felicion, and not come has twentured uppun good-tempered, keen, yet kindly are produced writer has manched his representation to the remaining the remaining the surprise of the American negro. That there are more than a produced the days of freedom of this new people have rarely power to give expression to its pathos. The slave romanoc has yet to be written by the slave decaded, if indeed any page one ever depict the light and shadows. But the great field of first and wond the same infamous theory of ciderary, but the slave of the Husposition with the Christian conditions with the colored man should strive to create should be along the line of these two books—the literature of colored life in juxtaposition with the Christian colored man should strive to create should be along the line of these two books—the literature in colored man should strive to create should be along the line of these two books—the literature in colored man should strive to create sho

the romance of the tenant's or the cropper's life so truly as to stir the world to justice?

The prevalence of false ideas in rezard to actual rectal conditions in this country is well illustrated by the following, which a friend sends us, clipped from a religious newspaper in Chicago:

"It is generally believed at the North that special cars are: provided for colored people on the Southern railroads, and that they are forbidded to ride on the cars reserved for white people. Such is not the cars reserved for white secund-class tickets are sold on most Northern roads. A secund-class tickets are sold on most Northern roads. A second-cl so ticket cnt ties one to passage on the amoking-car. As a rule the Southern negrous are thritties and poor, a d but for second-class tickets would hardly be able to travel at all, for the rose of fare see n arly double what they are in the North."

It is fast to presume that the editor thought he was telling the truth. This presumption rests, however, solely on the fact that he edits a religious journal; if it was the editor of a secular newspaper which had made such a statement no well-informed person would have doubted for a moment that it was an intended barefaced falsehood.

An intelligent person who reads a daily paper could hardly help knowing the fact that the colored people throughout the country have

for two years been doling their utmost to bring the question of a State's power to compel passengers upon trains to be assorted as to race best of the control of a diddication. Such person ought also to know that that twice been held that such a law is unconstitutional so far as interstate passengers—that is, passengers going from one State into another, are concerned. This, however, does not affect passengers whose route lies wholly within a single State. This question will for the first time be presented to the Suprems Court in exparier Plessy, from Louisiana, now penaling, wherein the Bystander is of coursel for the plaintiff in error.

Too simple fact is, that in eight States of the South, it is acrime punishable with fine or imprisonment for a colored man to ride in a car with white people, no matter what rate of fare he pays or is willing to pay.

The conditions stated with such particularity by the editor, in regard to first and second-class tickets, do not prevail in these States. All tickets are of the same class, or if there is ever a second-class ticket sold there must also be separate cars for white and colored second-class passengers. The only trains which are permitted to carry white and colored passengers in the same carrin any of these States are construction trains, on which the passencers are their own workmen. There is not a single road in either of them in which the separation is effected, as this editor so particularly describes, by a difference in rate or class of ticket. The colored man pays exactly the same fare as the white man, but must ride in aseparate carr o compartment. There was a time when these second-class the second-class ticket system abounded on all roads of the Sonth; but then, there was also a time when those States were the special habitat of the saurlans, and the one is about as ancient history now as the other. The separate car law was a dantiblow to the second-class ticket, because it would require on every train at least four separate cars or compartment; one for first-class whites, one for second-class whites, and the same for the two classes of colored passengers.

This extract we have quoted is all the more analysis pecuase if colored passengers.

This extract we have quoted is all the more maintained pactage to ear right those who univariently have fallen into error. If the editor's religious locubrations have no better basis of truth than his deliberate missage to ear right these who can writingly have fallen into error. If the editor's religious locubrations have no better basis of truth than his deliberate missage to the second class with those who can make an accordance of the bland."

Such imag

slaved race.

The right to enslave included the power to deprive the enslaved person of all natural rights. The slave might ask and receive favor, but, he could have no right. His person, his labor, his progeny belonged to another to do with sache pleased. He lived and enjoyed only on suddenance. To the rights of "life, librity, and the pursuit of happiness" he had no shadow of any claim.

pleased. Herr,
ance. To the rights of the pleased, pursuit of happiness' he had no shadow claim.

This state of society was sanctioned, maintained and defended by the church as a part of the divine ordainment. It was part and parcel of Southern Christianity, and to tell the exact truth, part and parcel of a considerable portion of Northern Christianity as well. Northern Christianis mobbed mon for defending the religion of Jesus of Nazareth against this foul asperson, who would never have thought of using violence against one who wholly denied the existence of a "First Great Cause."

It was an inevitable consequence that a religion on which was besed the right of a while had to take away all the natural rights of a colored man should support and maintain the right of a while people to regulate and control in their own way the rights and privileges of a colored people.

And this is exactly the position of the "South-Table to hold the persons of the state of the persons o

or a white people to regulate and control in their of a white people.

And this is exactly the position of the "Southern Christian" to-day. He says: "We had a legal and drive right to hold the persons of these people and bar them from every privilege save what the master chose to give. This right the government of the United States took away from us by force; but we have still the right to rule and control them as we choose, collectively, and we intend to do it."

Thus "Southern Christianity" becomes again the Gibraltar of Southern barbarism. If a man had fired into the crowd that conducted the Texas incincration the chances are at least even that he would have hit a "Christian" or a "Colonal"—that is, a caurch member or one of the best of the much vanued "better class."

The South is a great mass of very real and easily apprehended facts, even if they be very mupleasant ones; and it ill-becomes a religious teacher to mislead those who seek for truth in his pages by arguing from wholly imaginary and impossible hypotheses in regard to them. Northern Christianity has enough to answer for in having debased the tod of justice, truth, and love by making Him the author and justice, truth, and love by making Him the author and justice, truth, and love by making Him the author and first of all theirs they who take His name and claim to be exponent of His spirit should be instited their fellows, then, indeed, the blood instite to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood instite to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood instite to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood in the control their fellows, then, indeed, the blood instite to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood in the to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood in the control their fellows, then, indeed, the blood in the control the control the same and claim to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood in the control the control the control the same and claim to their fellows, then, indeed, the blood in the control the control them and in the control them and in thei

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EASTERN OFFICE-22 AND 21 TIMES BLDG. NEW YORK.

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TWENTY PAGES.

CHICAGO SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893.

The Inter Ocean has the largest circulation of any Republican newspaper West of the Allegheny Mountains.

CIRCULATION.

BTATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, \$53.

I, H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of THE DAILY INTER OCEAN, do solemnly swear the circulation of said paper for the past seven months, ending March 31, has

Publisher. Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 31st day of March, 1893. EDWARD HINDS,

Notary Public.

HAYMARKET..... The White Squadron at 2 and 8
ALHAMBRA...... Eatle Emmett at 2 and 8 BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG Day and evening

The Home-rule Battle on Again. Despite the use of obstructive tactics by Mr. Lowther and Mr. Balfour before rebuke from Speaker Peel, Mr. Glad-stone was enabled to dispose of matters so as to leave the right of way for hound rule after the short Easter vacation. Mr. Gladstone's energy and vitality, even at his great age; are some-thing formidable to his opponents and led the London Times to remark edito-rially, in a weary way, that there are rumors that the session, after a brief suspension from August to October, will be carried right on up to Christmas, and that if this programme is carried out "it might have a disastrous effect upon the health and the social interests of members at large, and we should think that Mr. Gladstone's personal friends would not view it without some apprehension."

The Easter vacation was the shortest for years, and in lieu of forcing a second reading before the Easter adjournment Mr. Gladstone succeeded in advancing two or three measures that have strengthened and unified the Liberal party and placed it in much better position for the battle of the second reading of the home-rule bill, which is now on. policy in the House of Commons. Balfour has lost prestige as a leader in the home-rule debate and his obstruct ive tactics are scarcely more creditable than those of Mr. James Lowther, who, apparently, is serviceable only to the Unionist leaders in that he may be relied upon to do work too undignified for Mr. Ballour or Lord Randolph Churchill. But obstruction or no obstruction, Mr.

Gladstone, at the head of a Liberal majority, is firmly pressing the great question of Irish home rule. The veteran Premier's speech Thursday, in moving the second reading of the bill. seems to have been as effective as his first great speech introducing it. It be strange if it were not. Mr. Gladstone never shows to better effect. than when it is necessary for him to put forth all his strength, and on such an occasion he is simply unapproachable in the legislative assemblies of modern times. His contrast between incorporated and autonomous unions, in reply to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reference to the United States, is unanswerable. Holland and Belgium, he said, had tried incorporative union and a divorce was the result. Austria and Hungary had citizens must be protected in person tried it and given it up. Russia's inco- and in property while sojourning in poration of Poland, a case of the lamb countries whose governments are weak lying down inside the lion, was the only successful instance Mr. Gladstone cited, and as to that he remarked, with telling emphasis, "Take your stand thereon if you think fit. Let the oppothereon if you think fit. Let the opposition make it the model of their operations. To all unions but one principle require permanent maintenance by rce. If when the force disappears

prevails, Mr. Gladstone cited Austria | criticised severely by the greater part nd Hungary under their present union, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, Russia and Finland, the German Foderation, and the United States. Respecting the United States Mr. Gladstone said: "In the United States each State has its own rights, and any one in Blaine Concerning the United States' rights would be regarded as a madman. The colonies had some points in control to the United States' and the Concerning the United States' rights would be regarded as a madman. The colonies had some points in control to the Control of the Demonstration part of the Demonstration parts in the Manner a great part of the Demonstrate parts in the Demonstration parts in the Demonstration parts in the Manner a great part of the Demonstration provides the Demonstration provides in the Manner a great part of the Demonstration provides and the Demonstration pr The colonies had some points in common with Ireland. The disease of disaffection once permeated them, but a remedy was found in self-government."

The parallels Mr. Gladstone cited

would be sufficient to establish conviction in almost any assembly but that in which they were made. Mr. Gladstone recognizes and the friends of home rule recognize the general advance of ideas of go ernment in the world during the last quarter of a century. The Tory party, as a party, seems incapable of learning by experience or of being permeated by the modern spirit. The Tory Mr. Glad-stone is endeavoring to convince is practically the same Tory that resisted the appeals of Burke and Chatham in be-half of the American colonics. Fortunately he is at last disappearing before the rising tide of Liberal ideas, and the place he now occupies will soon be amped upon by the Liberal hosts.

THE birthday edition of THE INTER OCEAN has been commended on all sides, and is still the theme of conversation in newspaper and literary circles. The exceedingly kind and flattering notices by the press of the entire country, not only of that edition of THE INTER OCEAN, but of all the work of THE INTER OCEAN during the twenty-one years of its existence, have placed us under many obligations. We make partial return this morning for this great kindness by publishing a large number of these notices. Full four pages, or twenty-eight columns, are printed this morning, and yet many kind words from appreciative friends are omitted. The extracts, as printed, will be found good reading, and we ask our readers to look them over and see if they are in accord with the judgment of the press. We only hope to be able to do even a part of the great work which many of our contemporaries mark out for us, but it will certainly always be the aim of THE INTER OCEAN to be something more than a mere news-

The Great Type Combine.

THE INTER OCEAN gives considerable space to-day to an account of the forma-tion of a type trust. We give the gentlemen of the type trust this advertising free because we think that all the world should know just what the firms which have built up great fortunes for their members in selling type and printers'

material are attempting to do.

Like a great many other branches of business, the proprietors are eager to make money more rapidly than they possibly can in a legitimate way, and so they have concluded to combine against all buyers and refuse to compete with each other for the custom of the newsby Mr. Lowther and Mr. Ballour below Easter, tactics so plainly obstructive of papers, the book-makers, the job print-parliament as to call forth a merited ers, the stereotypers, and all others with whom they have had dealings and the stereotypers. whose business has, in nearly all cases, been very profitable to those who form the combine.

In the prospectus issued by the pro-moters of the trust it is said that from a eareful analysis of the books of the companies which now compose the trust their joint average profits per year for the last three years were over \$600,000. This, considering the amount of capital invested, would seem to be very fair profit. But the circular of the trust goes farther and says that the yearly profits of the trust will be over \$1;-200,000, or in other words twice as much as it was when the concerns composing the trust were running in competition

with each other.

Of course \$600,000 a year is worth fighting for, but it would seem that men who had done a great and profitable business with the people of this country could well afford to subordinate their degree to get rich in a short time their desires to get rich in a short time to the idea of justice. But it appears that the spirit of combination is abroad fomenting the agitation in Ulster. So far as the English part of the brief Easter campaign was concerned it was a conspicuous failure and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Balfour's speech, plainly inciting Ulster to robelinon, was not as grave a mistake as his obstructive policy in the House of Communication and a very decided tendency of the people to combine against capital. The month of March was rather colder in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the return of Enoch' Arden than there in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the month of March was rather colder in this country than usual. The ration that is not always found in the taking away; there is so much more in the month of March was rather colder in this country. The month of March was rather colder in this country. The month of March was rather colder in this country than usual. The ration that is not a in the world. Capital is combining against not only labor but against the either labor or capital must be made to understand that there is a great public, which, standing between the two ex tremes, proposes to see that justice and right are maintained for all.

The great trusts can not continue They must not be permitted to exist. If one law will not put them down another and another must be made until Russia and the Danube region indicathe case is fitted and monopoly dies before the will of the people.

The Peruvian Affair.

Though the Peru incident may seem to be but a small affair, it is well that Secretary Gresham has instructed the United States Minister Resident to make instant protest against the failure o the Peruvian authorities to give pro tection to that consular agent of this country who has been wounded by a mob, and, should the facts coincide with the telegraphic report, to demand apology, prosecution of the ringleaders of the mob, and reparation to the person or persons who have suffered loss of property or bodily harm. Peru is a weak country, it is true; but American as well as in those where they are strong.
This advantage accrues to any Demo-

cratic administration that may develop a strong, but not blustering foreign policy—it will have the support of the Republican party. The Republican party is National in its sympathy, and will approve all measures that are undertaken to maintain the honor of the Nation, or to protect its interests by lawful means. When a Republican administration upheld the honor of the In regard to autonomous unions, or administration upheld the honor of the unions where the principle of home rule Nation in the Chilian matter it was

of the Democratic press in the Northern States, and was encouraged by none of it. In like manner a great part of the Demissue between foreign powers and the United States has been more patriotic in sentiment than its Northern colleagues, who never have scrupled to advance party interests at the cost of Na-

there will be more than a controversy of ministerial dispatches between the United States Secretary and the Peruof Congress.

Township Suffrage for Women. The most important measure thus far passed by the House of Representatives at Springfield is the Berry anti-pool bill, passed last week, and the most important one passed by the Senate is the one extending the suffrage of women, passed this week. Women can now yote on school boards, a privilege which is enjoyed in several States. It is proposed to supplement educational suf frage with what in most parts of the State is township suffrage. The Senate has given the bill its sauction and it by that body also. The provisions of the bill are well set forth in the following passage from the report of THE INTER OCEAN'S Springfield correspond-

ent a few days ago:

The woman suffrage bill provides that all women, citizens of the United States, above the age of 21 years, having resided in the State one year, and in the county ninery days, and the election district thirty days, thall be allowed to vote for supervisors, town cierks, assessors and highway commissioners; also, to

In effect the educational franchise does not amount to much in this city, for the reason that our Board of Eluca-tion is appointed by the Mayor, not elected by the people, but this township suffrage would apply to Chicago the same as the rest of the State, except that highway commissioner is an officunknown to this municipality. The office of assessor is one of the most important in the State. The assessors determine the taxation of property. These valuations are rarely disturbed, except by a general equalization, and the usual policy is to levy all the taxes the law allows. In practice, then, the only way to limit taxation is by valuation. Women certainly ought to be allowed a voice in a matter so vital to taxation.

Originally a good many counties in this State were not under township organization, and at the present time out of 101 all are except eleven, those eleven being in a southern part of the State, with an aggregate population of something less than 200,000; and two of those counties are in part under town ship organization.

The State of Kansas had an election

this week for town officers at which women participated, on the plan of the Illinois bill. All accounts agree that the election passed off creditably and that the political effect was good. It could hardly be otherwise. A great deal of interest was taken in the matter and a large vote was polled. In Chicago there would be very considerable difficulty on the part of the Election Commissioners to provide polling places, but it would be entirely feasible, and once in good running order the machinery would work smoothly. A great many women own property in their own names and should have a voice in the selection of assessors, the same as mas-culine members of the household.

Crop Prospects.

Surely the backbone of winter has

age. In this region the prospects for good crops have not been clouded by any untoward freak of the weather.

India is a formidable rival of the United States in the production of both wheat and cotton. The rain was unusually severe in that country last winter, but the wheat outlook is

fairly good, but not particularly so. In

this year and that the season of famine Report of an English Commission. The editor of the London Lancet, best nown of all British medical journals, and perhaps most widely read of all medical journals, recently sent a commission of experts to examine the quality and quantity of the water supply of Chicago, and also to investigate the drainage and other sanitary appliances of the city. The report of the commission has been made public, and, as was inevitable to an honest and intelligently framed report, it is of a nature that must dispel any apprehensions that have influenced people on the other side of the Atlantic to a belief in the unhealthful condition of the World's

Fair city.
The Lancet's commission finds the water supply of Chicago to be plentiful, and of a quality superior to that of most great cities. Except in the case of unusual freshets or floods in the river, the water supplied to hydrants is claimed as a healthy beverage by this commission of experts. The commis sion, however, cautions the British public, and very wisely, against falling into this country, no doubt, in so far as lost the American habit of pouring ice-cold friends are concerned. Innocent peowater into a heated human frame. It thinks that there will be many more seeking out, can slip out, of familiar

cases of sickness caused by an irrational use of Chicago ice than by excessive

draughts of Chicago water.

As to drainage and other measures of sanitation, the Lance's commission finds that, while many improvements are needed, the actual conditions of Chicago are not worse than those of most other metropolitan cities. It expresses an opinion that when the operations of the trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago are completed, the drainage of the city will be an object of envy to residents of other cities, and it believes vance party interests at the cost of National profit or by the sacrifice of National honor.

It is not likely, hardly possible, that It is not likely, hardly possible, that place of residence.

While certain of our Eastern neigh value certain of our Eastern neighbors, encouraged, we are ashamed to admit, by a few needy press adventurers of our own city, are busy in disseminating false stories of the Impurity of our the Republican minority in Congress and of the Republican majority provides the Republican majority provide and of the Republican majority outside dition of our streets, the greatest of Congress.

European medical journals is giving assurance to the world of the purity of the one and of the comparative cleanliness of the other, and is urging its read ers not to be deterred by false alarms from participation in the great festival of the century.

Chenper and More Reputable.

Cheaper and Moro Reputable.

The projectors of House bills Nos. 193, 205, and 266 have not been shrewd. When you want to sandbag a railway or a telegraph company a bill is the bag into which the sand that is to give weight to the threatened blow should be poured; it is possible that if the sand be heavy, and the bag that is to hold it sound and strong, the company will "produce"—to use thieves' argot, which goes current with cortain legislators oes current with certain legislators in order to avoid being hit with it. But the bag must be strong and sound, otherwise the sand will run out of it; and you can not frighten a company by threat-

ening to hit it with an empty bag.
Bills Nos. 193, 205, and 266 are re garded by the threatened companies as three bags that will not hold sand. The companies are not afraid of them. They are so plainly unconstitutional, evidently designed for blackmail only that the companies think that it will be cheaper to let them pass the Legislature and then pay lawyers to enjoin officer. from enforcing them, pending appeals against their constitutionality, than to pay the legislators who framed them for getting other legislators to prevent their

Really it is not likely that the com panies will have to pay lawyers for contesting the constitionality of these bills. For it is not likely that they will pass the House now that the true inwardness of their purpose is known The majority of the membership of the House is honest; boodle members get their sandbags into the form of law by framing measures that appear to have the honest purpose of reducing the un due power of corporations. But when it is known that this appearance is false such measures find support only from boodlers, and they are not numerous onough to pass a measure.

Bills 193, 205, and 266 now are known

to be tricky measures that will be in-operative should they assume the form of law, and which are not intended by their projectors to assume the form of aw, but only to serve as means of robbing certain corporations.

It will be cheaper for the threatened roads and companies to fee a dozen good lawyers than to bribe a score of legislative rascals. Besides which it will be much more reputable. We congratulate the threatened companies on their resolution to take the cheaper and more reputable course.

Losing and Finding.

This world is not so little but it is an easy matter for people to get lost in it. Cases of disappearance are so com-mon as to be slightly esteemed as news items; and separations of relatives that lose all trace of each other are no less frequent in these days of telegraphs and easy travel than in the days when the width of a State was thought to be been broken and is beyond the help of a mighty distance and a thousand miles surgery. Of course we shall have was as the entrance to the grave. Yet some cold weather yet, but after the we all feel a sort of interest in reappear-sultry heat of yesterday even Chicago ances, especially the coming back of would not have the gall to put on zero persons long believed to be dead. There airs. With the emphatic advent of is an element of romance in the resto-spring it is natural to inquire into the

There was quite a terrifying list of persons charged up in death to the memorable holocaust of 1871, but there were many more "missing" than there were bodies or charred remains found in the track of the flames. It was impossible to determine that all those un accounted for were burned, but it was reasonable to suppose that they had been, and many an unknown stranger beside. Mr. and Mrs. Wishon, the Ohio couple, were reported dead, and well nigh to death they came in that hideou night when they saved themselves from being roasted alive only by splashing over each other the foul waters of the Chicago River. They were found in an exhausted condition and taken to the hospital, but in some way were listed with the dead, and dead to their Ohio friends they have been for twenty-one friends they have toen for twenty-one years, until now they arise, as it were, from the grave. They had made no attempt to conceal their identity. They had lost everything in the fire, and distillated they have a second dispirited they had gone into new places to carry on the struggle for life, and be

A few weeks ago a daughter, now a mature woman and herself a mother, wrote to The Inter Ocean asking its aid to find the mother from whom had been separated in childhood and whom she yearned to see. The letter was published, and from New York was published, and from the woman's mother that will bring about a meeting between the mother and daughter who have heard nothing from each other since necessity drove them apart a quarter of a century, ago. These two quarter of a century, ago. These two cases have parallels by the thousand in

currents into new streams of action and never more be heard of by those who knew and loved them in suld lang syne. It is an easy matter to get lost when there is no particular reason why we should be found; and it has been demonstrated in recent years that occasionally a man can sift himself into undiscoverable places when there is the greatest possible incentive to his find-

In the main we are very careless of each other in this workaday life. There may be tears and regrets for a while, but when a fellow creature is removed or drops from our circle we presently "close in," and ere long forget that any one is absent, the absence not being noted. This is due to the force of circumstances and is not evidence yant of kindly sentiment, for we always have a joyous greeting and a generous welcome for "old friends come back from weicome for our fraction of the blame the dead," and generally, too, the blame lies with the absences if they are "so soon forgotten," since they have it in their power to kéep remembrance of

INTERESTING things are doing among our Chinese brethren. They propose to try us in our own courts. The Chinese Minister at Washington has it from home that Chinese scourts have been interpreting our Geary exclusion law and pronounce unconstitutional the clause providing for registration. The Minister has called in the best legal talent, and hones that an origination of the Survey of the Chinese that an origination of the Survey of t hopes that a special session of the Supreme Court may be called to decide the case. Meanwhile the Chinese of San Francisco and the coast are pulled two ways, the Six Companies warning them not to register under severe penalties, and the powerful Chee Kung. Tong Society advising registration as a precau-tionary measure. The Chinese Consul at San Francisco is trying to get his countrymen to register. Eventually we may do the China

THE Pope has spoken into a phonograph a special message of love to the American boople, and it is not to be innde public until the magical roll is delivered to President lieveland. The day that message is received President Cleveland and Cabinet will wear a polite but not altogether intelligent smile Pope Leo's greating will come out of the phonograph in Latin.

Adam the Washington correspondents are crediting the President with a desire to form a new party. If this is true Mr. Cleveland shows noor judgment in laying the foundation. He is getting too much old-fashioaed moss-back Democracy into the administration to give any hope of a new party. It will surprise Mr. Cleveland some day, perhaps, when he discovers that it is the same old Democratic party that has not changed since Democratic party that has not changed since

EDITOR GIL PIERCE, of Minneapolis, wh EDITOR OIL PIERCE, OF Minneapoils, who took considerable time to get to Portugal to resign as Minister to that power, should by all means have his American newspaper mail edited. The great stamp of the Russian press consor would not more than suffice to concel some of the things that Elitor Dans, of New York is explanation the Minneat a college. York, is saying about his Minnesota colleague.

THE Pope has been very generally petitioned to call an international conference to stop gambling at Monte Carlo. Will his excellency, the next Mayor of Chicago, graciously try to do as well as his predecessor to stop the same practice in his very humble and obedient principality of Chicago?

THE birds say that when young Eckels, of Illinois, takes hold of the Comptrollership of the Currency he will attend a night kindergarten run by such old hands as Hugh McCulloch, John Jay Knor, Honry W. Cannon, William L. Trenholm, Elward S. Lacey, and A. B. Hepburn.

The name signed to the Peruvian cable yesterday announcing a little uppishness on the part of the natives was "Hicks." That's Hicks, of Oshkosh, our Hicks. He's all right. He's a newspaper man like Stevens at Honolulu. They know their business. They're all right. They're all right.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD is, in one particular, tike Dave Hill, of New York. He prefers to have the support of the saloons to that of the churches, and the Governor of Illinois goes duck shooting on Sinday, just to show the church people that he cares little for their religious sentiment.

FRANK LAWLER still claims the Chicago Passa Mawke still claims to Chicago postoffice, but John Hopkins is on his way to Washington, and John is the big Injun of the Chicago Democracy, and he may give the President some suggestions that will leave Lawler out in the cold.

Smiles. Customer-And these pictures are all copie rom the old masters?

"Matson must be a very happy man; his wife "Yes; but her temper is ruffled most of the ime."

Teacher—How is it, Harold, that you parse Boston as a common noun? "Why, because it's a Common name," Straws that show which way the wind

are doing a rushing business just now. "Was Bogus' mouey left to him?"
"No, he made it himself until the officers coursed his outfit."

A Sprinkle of Spice, Miss Clicker, the New Stenographer—You dic-tate better than any person I ever heard. Joblots, the Clothier—You ought to hear my wife.—The Clothiers and Haberdashers' Weekly.

As base-ball salaries are cut down the pitcher becomes more and more of a growler.—Phila-delphia Record.

"What does this mean? You are cating pigs fest and setyou are a member of the Vegeta-rian Society."
"I bey your parlon. I am only an honorary member."—Filegende Blactter.

She-So you're fully determined to marry her re you! "Ie-Absolutely, She-H'm! Don't you ever feel sorry for her? -Detroit Tribune.

Dagley—There goes a man who once cut a big figure with me. Tabbe—He dill! In what way? Dagley—Reduced my salary \$500 a year, blast him.—Buffalo Courier. Police Judge-What is the charge against this

man?
New Officer—I should say it should be about \$15, your Honor.—Detroit Free Press. Many a man who "starts off well"-spoils every thing by coming back.—Clereland Plain Dealer

Mrs. Poeticus—Isn't this hat a poem, dear? Poeticus (sadly as he looks at the bill)—I wish I could write that kind.—Puck.

Young Husband-Didn't I telegraph you not o bring your mother with you?.
Young Wife—That's what she wants to see you bout. She read the dispatch.—Life.

Claire—What a lovely complexion Hattie has Susan—Yes; she must use some face wash of ther. Claire—She does, I'm sure.

Beats as a rule want money, and even the man

who beats carpets is out for the dust .- Phili-delphia Times.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

Two books have recently been published which are worthy of attention, not less for what they are than for what they indicate: they are entitled "Dessalines" and "A Voice from the South."

The former is a drama by a colored man. William E. Easton, Gilveston, Texas; the other a volume of essays by Anna Julia Cooper, a colored woman of Xenia, Ohio.

Any one who wishes to study at first hand the most important element of the race problem in America, to-wit: the relation of the best products of the race itself to this great problem, can not do better than to order these two books. The Bystander does not know the price of either of them, but would judge from the general make-up that it would be about \$1 each.

The first thing that will impress the cultured reader of these books will be the general tastefainess and accuracy of the works themselves, and the next will be the accuracy and finish of the literary style of the authors. Not only is there nothing loud or garish about these books, but there is to be found through them both an indescribe to the most finish and weeks!

and then, but only precision can give the fesling of fluish which attests the genuine literary artist.

Rarely has the unsparing pencil passel so lightly over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of a book of essays as it did over the pages of this "Voice from the South," which yet has nothing of the Sauth in it, except a bit more of vivacity and a little more evident desire to please, than the asperity of Northern culture usually permits, or at least encourages, in its femine deroces.

"Dessalines" has a truch of Creole sontiment, and one finds occasionally in its words and phrases a flavor of Franch significance, no doubt unconscious to the author and not all ungrateful to one familiar with its origin. These, however, are very rare and not so pronounced as even to attract the attention of most readers. It too, is singularly simple, clear, and correct in its verbal quality. Both books impress one with a sense of neatness, care, and unpretentious thoroughness, pleasing in any writer, and especially gratifying to note in the work of authors whose mental inheritance has not been one of palistaking care—members of a race not yet generally freed from the traumals offrestricted opportunity and imprifect diction. It will, perhaps, come with something like a sense of unpleasant surpriso to some cultural men and women who may read this book that there are persons of this race who need not even the artifice of what is termed "dialect" to place them on a high level in that elegance of simplicity which marks the best use of our English tongue.

Both of these books are not only by colored writers but both proc ed from the same motif—the relation of the colored race to Caucasian humanity and Christian civilization in the new world.

"Dessalines" is "adramatic talo," based on the great Haytien struggle for liberty in which the arrogance of the old rejime of France joined hands with the savagery of the Sams Culottes and the Croole hatred of the slave, to overswe and overpower those whom only the love of

who, when the had prused its bright pages from cover to cover, would be forced to admit that, though she had encountered miny a sharp thrust, she had not received one awkward or ill-tempred blow.

Defects the book may have. It is not so simple in purpose or profound in feeling as the main's work with which it is compared. There is an evident preparation and sometimes a little straining for effect; but few female writers have a daintier wit, and few works, especially upon such a difficult sabject, give promise of a "First Great Calculation" in the contract of a white people to regulate and control in their own way the rights and privileges of a colored with the rights and privileges of a white people to regulate and control in their own way the rights and privileges of a colored with the right and privileges of a "First Great Calculation". It was an inevitable case of a "First Great Calculation" in the privilege with a representation of a "First Great Calculation". It was an inevitable case of a "First Great Calculation". It was an inevitable case of a "First Great Calculation" in which it is consequent to a white people to regulate and control in their own way the right and privileges of a colored with the right of a white people to regulate and control in their own way the right and privileges of a colored with the right of a white people to regulate and control in their own way the right of a colored with the right of a white people to regulate and control in their own way the right of a colored with the right of a white people to regulate and control in their own way the right of a colored with the right of a white people t

finer literary art.

The Bystander has given this unusual prominence to these two books because they seem to mark a distinctly now departure in the literary production and intellectual quality of the race.

**Lide From newspaper articles; some control. production and intellectual quality of the race. Aside from newspaper articles; some controversial pamphlets, volumes of sermons and speeches, the colored people of the United States can scarcely be said to have produced any literature. This is not surprising nor at all discreditable to them. The best scion grafted on the strongest stock requires some period of growth before it produces fruit, and a race by law barred from the fields of literature for two centuries, need at least the lifetime of a generation in which to produce good literary work. The wonder is not that it came so late but that it cames o soon, and is of such simple, genuine quality. Except time of a generation in which to produce good literary work. The wonder is not that it came so late but that it came so son, and is of such simple, genuine quality. Except Mr. Chestautt, whose brief novels were something marvelous in their unpretentions realism, of which there are no more because prosperity in other fields has smothered his rare gift, hardly any colored writer has made a serious attempt in the realm of fiction, and not one has ventured upon good-tempered, keen, yet kindly, discussion of present conditions with any specific attempt at literary excellence. These books are practically the first fruits of literary culture of the American negro. That there are not more is due in part to various causes. A generation moves with doubt and hesitancy along a road-which none of their ancestors have trod. Politics, religion, and especially the daily struggle for existence have absorbed an unusual proportion of the race's energy. The actors in such intensely dramatic acones as lave marked the days of freedom of this new people have rarely power to give expression to its pathes. The alave romance has yet to be written by the slave desceaded, if indeed any pen can ever depict its lights and shadows. But the great field of first endeavor will not be the story of slavery, but the tale of half-freedom. The great opportunity which waits the pen of the colored mas should strive to create should be along the line of those two books—the literature of colored life in juxtaposition with the Christian civilization of today—the literature into of and truth. Is the Hugo born who will give the world the romance of the tents, but for separation and truth. Is the Hugo born who will give the world the romance of the tents, but for expert a life so truly as to sit the world to justice?

The overlance of false flees in regard to active the results of the late of the colored of the colored when the colories are the colories of the stant's or the cropper's life.

the romance of such that so that as to stirt he world to justice?

The prevalence of false ideas in regard to actual racial conditions in this country is well illustrated by the following, which a friend sends, clipped from a religious newspaper in Chicago:

"It's generally believed at the North that special cars are: provided for colored people on the Southern railroads, and that they are forbidds to ride on the cars reserved for white people. Such is not the cass. The simple fact is that every rai road in the South sells first and second-class tickets, whereas only first-class tickets are soid on most Northern roads. A second-cl as ticket entitles one to passage on the amoking-car. As a rule the Southern negro; are thrift'ess and poor, a d but for second-class tickets would hardly be able to travel at all, for the rates of fare are on any double what they are in the North."

It is fait to presume that the editor thought

are in the North."

It is fast to presume that the editor thought the was telling the truth. This presumption rests, however, solely on the fact that he edits a religious journal; if it were the editor of a secular newspeer which had made such a statement no well-informed person would have doubted for a moment that it was an intended barefaced falsehood.

An intelligent person who reads a daily paper could hardly help knowing the fact that it the colored people throughout the country have

for two years been doing their utmost to bring the question of a State's power to compel pas-sengers upon trains to be assorted as to race be-fore the United State courts for adjudication. Such person ought also to know that it has twice been held that such a law is unconstitu-tional or a second that such a law is unconstitutwice been held that such a law is unconstitu-tional so far as interstate passengers—that is, passengers going from one State into another, are concerned. This, however, does not affect passengers whose route lies wholly within a single State. This question will for the first time be presented to the Suprems Court in experie

Toe simple fact is, that in eight States of the South, it is a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment for a colored man to ride in a car with white people, no matter what rate of fare he pays or is willing to pay.

The conditions stated with such particularity by the editor, in regard to first and second-class tickets, do not prevail in these States. All tickets are of the same class, or if there is ever a second-class ticket soil there must also be separate cars for white and colored second-class pagasangers. The only trains which are perpassengers. The only trains which are per-

Such imaginary statements as to easily ascer-Such imaginary statements as to easily ascer-tained facts are Immentably frequent with those who claim the place of "spiritual leaders." As-other religious journal, commenting on the re-cent Texas immediation, remarks: "It is consoling to know that these bribarities are neither participated in nor approved by the enlightened or religious elements of the South. They are the work of the low "Risals state."

are neither participated in nor approved by the enlightened or religious elements of the South They are the work of the low, ruffishly class of Southern whites whom the more respectable elements are unable to restrain. It is not she Christian people of the South who are responsible for these things."

This is another instance of that inability to distinguish between fact and the result of an over-charitable imagination in discussing South ern conditions. The writer simply concluded that it must be so, because he could not imagine that men he had known in amiable charch relations could be suilty of such crimes against law, humanity, and civilization.

The truth is that the so-called "noodlum" elament" of the South of which we have recently heard so much has hitherto been the willing tool of the so-called "better class." In certain parts of the South of which we have recently broken away from such leadership, especially, in Southern Mississippi, which is now overrun by "poor white" Regulators, as redicantly set forth in these notes. Mob of 5,000 and 10,000 do not gather in open day, however, without the approval of the "Southern Christians," a fact which the man who pe used this statement must have known if he real the published accounts of the barbarity.

ment must have known it he real the published accounts of the barbarity.

His mistake lay in the fact that he quite ignored the fundamental truth that a Caristianity colored by slavery has no regard for the per onal or political rights of the formetly en-slaved reac.

This state of society was sanctioned, main-tained and defended by the church as a part of taimed and defended by the church as a part of the divine ordainment. It was part and parcel of Southern Christianity, and, to tell the exact truth, part and parcel of a consider-able portion of Northern Christianity as well. Northern Christians mobbed men for de-fending the religion of Jesus of Nazareth against this foul aspersuon, who would never have thought of using violence against one who wholly denied the avistance of a "First Great

rion as y tore; but we are still the right to riols and control them as we choose, collectively, and we intend to do it."

Thus "Southern Christianity" becomes again the Gibraltar of Southern barbarism. If a man had fired into the crowd that conducted the Texas incineration the chances are at least even that he would have hit a "Christian" or a "Colonel"—that is, a courch member or one of

The South is a great mass of very real and easily apprehended facts, even if they be very unpleasant ones; and it all-becomes a religious teacher to mislead those who seek for truth in his pages by arguing from wholly imaginary and impossible hypotheses in regard to them. Northern Christianity has enough to answer for in having aboard. in baving debased the God of justice, truth gift and love by making Him the author and just fier of slavery without becoming in this day the excuser of that barbarism which sprung from and is based upon the same infamous theory of God's favor and partality to the white man. It is the snot learned that God is fust and demands it has not learned that God is just and demands first of all things that they who take His name and claim to be exponents of His spirit should be just to their follows, then, indeed, the blood shed in expiation of the crime of slavery was shed in vair.

ALRION W. TOURGES, Mayville-on-Chautauqua, N. Y., April 7, 1893.

McLeod and the Reading. McLeod and the Rending.
Philadelphia Bulletin: There can be no question of the fact that Mr. McLood during his administration of its affairs has won the good will and admiration of all progressive men here who dispassionately value the effect which his policy as a railroad man was certain to produce on the development and prosperity of Philadelphia.

the development and prosperity of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Inquirer: We believe that the policy of President McLood was and is right. We believe that if it is still carried out it will work prosperity to the company.

Philadelphia North American: The people of Philadelphia have watched Mr. McLood saggressive and masterly management of Reading with an admiration and confidence which the artificially produced catastrophe of two months ego has acts appecially impaired.

New York World: McLood s final retirement completes the work and teaches to young manificant aches the wholesome lesson that, however brilliant a scheme may be, it is involves lawless.

Philadelphia Record: In seeing to share in the really profitation transportation business of the really profitation transportation business of the Canada and to establish such connections as reckoned within the larger concerned truth line of safe financiering and encountered hastility where he had confidently looked for assistance. From that time his discomitture and dowarfall were inevitable.

Chicago's Mayor Elect.

Chicago's Mayor Elect.

Chicago's Mayor Elect.

New York Press: The declaration of Mayor Elect Harrison, of Chicago, that he proposes to show his enemies: that his "administration of civic affairs can be guided by the best interests of the peblic," and that his "first and best forts will be for the general good of, the city is one which, the teputable people of the city is one which, the teputable people of the city is one which, the teputable people of the city is one which, the teputable people of the city is one which, the teputable people of the city is one of the city is one which he could have a constant to the city of the city is one which he could be a city of the city of t