

The New Age

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THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

Last week closed the 21st year of the Tuskegee institute, founded and carried on until it has achieved world-wide fame by a colored man, Booker T. Washington. A committee from the London school board were there examining the wonderful work that is being done. In its first year the school had one teacher and 30 pupils, with no ground or buildings. The graduates now number 461, while over 5,000 others have received more or less instruction. They are in every southern and many northern states, and in almost every instance are exemplifying in a greater or less degree the instruction received, and carrying out the central Tuskegee ideas—home-getting, tax-paying, industry, thrift, good citizenship, industrial and moral elevation of the race. Several have founded similar schools, that are also sending out graduates, who are working along the same lines. One of these children schools has 300 pupils and 25 teachers. At Tuskegee this year the enrollment in the normal department reached 1,390, of whom 430 were young women. Of these young men and women students 562 worked all the year during the day, attending school at night. Others worked part of the daytime. The pupils at a branch school, presided over and looked after by Mrs. Washington, would bring the total number of pupils up to 1,800.

The instruction is largely industrial. Women are taught cooking, sewing, dressmaking, nursing and many other useful arts. Men are taught farming in particular, carpentering, brick-laying, architecture, bookkeeping, everything but the highologies. In short, Mr. Washington's idea, carried out in 21 years to the point indicated, is to fit the young Negro men and women to do useful, gainful work, to be self-supporting and useful, to be independent and thriving, and through his institute and those that have sprung from it many thousands have learned and are practicing these lessons, and are teaching them to others.

What a wonderful, admirable, vastly influential work this is! Its influence is constantly expanding, and cannot be measured or scarcely estimated. No wonder that it has been said by a good judge that Booker T. Washington is probably the most useful man living. And he is a man with Negro blood in his veins—in common parlance, a "nigger," to invite whom to luncheon called down on President Roosevelt's head many vitals of noisy but harmless southern wrath.

A GOVERNOR WHO DID HIS DUTY.

Governor Longino, of Mississippi, is one Southern official who evidently believes that duty is not to be subordinated to excited sentiment or unjust public clamor. Such sentiment and clamor in the neighborhood of Hattiesburg in that state was strong the other day in favor of lynching a Negro who was accused of assault, and the governor knew that if he did not yield to that sentiment he would make himself unpopular, for the present at least, among the white people, who are the only voters down there. But the governor defied this lawless, murderous sentiment, and upheld the law. He first requested a circuit judge to grant the prisoner a preliminary hearing and commit him for trial as soon as possible. While this was being done a mob assembled at the jail and was addressed by some of the "best citizens" in the town, but whether these men argued for or against violence the dispatches do not state. "Best citizens," however, have figured so frequently at southern lynchings that it will surprise no one to learn that, upon this occasion they also spoke in favor of violence. At any rate, an attack was made upon the jail, and for this contingency the governor had provided. A company of militia leveled loaded rifles at the crowd and the crowd fell back. The governor had presented an argument with which no one dared to trifle. The prisoner was duly committed for trial and removed to a stronger prison under the guard of state troops, where he will remain securely in custody until such

time as the law can deal with him. Governor Longino is a good model for other governors. He not only knows his duty but he is not afraid to do it. Some of the southern officials and prominent men have lately manifested a similar determination to uphold the laws and give Negroes, as well as white men, a fair trial, and it is believed the number of such men is increasing. It is high time that it was.

INNOCENT NEGRO LYNCHED.

It is not only probable, as stated in The New Age last week, that many southern Negroes are lynched on mere suspicion, or on accusations made by persons not capable of identifying the real culprit, Negroes who in fact are innocent of the crime charged, but occasionally a case comes to light, and the discovery adds to the horror of these crimes. Such a case occurred about 10 days ago in North Carolina, when a Negro was taken from the jail by a mob of about 75 men and lynched, and it has since been discovered that the accused was entirely innocent. Governor Aycock, another southern governor who believes in doing his duty, has offered a reward of \$4,000 each for the arrest and conviction of these murderers, or an aggregate reward of \$30,000. This will probably result in nothing, but if the governor is in earnest, as he is supposed to be, he may succeed in bringing some of these abominable lynchings partly to justice, or at least in making trouble for them. A few hangings of white lynchings in such cases would not only be an act of justice, but would tend to check these lynchings in the future.

A FOOLISH PETITION.

A so-called International Immigration and Commercial Association had a session last week in Chattanooga, and prepared a petition to the president and to congress asking an appropriation of half a billion dollars to assist Negroes to leave the United States. The people who passed such a resolution must be a lot of crack-brained visionaries, or they would not imagine for a moment that congress or the president would pay any attention to such a foolish petition. The Negroes of the United States do not want to leave this country. It is their country. They were born here, and for better or worse they are going to stay here. In many instances and particulars they are not treated justly, are not given a "square deal," but they are going to keep improving and at the same time insisting on their rights, and on fair treatment. They have no apologies to make for their existence here, and few of them are clamoring to be bundled off by Uncle Sam to Africa, Liberia or some other country, though many southern Negroes, after the war in the Philippines is over, might do well there.

SENATOR MITCHELL.

Though The New Age has felt friendly to Senator Simon, and was favorable to his re-election until the voters decided otherwise, it has never opposed or criticized Senator Mitchell, but has spoken many good words for him; and it believed, and still believes, that he is a very capable and useful senator. His long experience makes him especially valuable to the state he serves so well. He is a companionable, popular man, and can accomplish more than an even greater man could who was cold in manner and stood too primly always on his dignity. Mr. Mitchell has done very excellent and important work for Oregon, and will doubtless be kept in the senate as long as he lives and retains his health. In its support in the past Mr. Simon and Mr. Moody The New Age, as it explained at the time, was prompted by a desire to see harmony restored in the party, by yielding something to both factions, not by any animosity to Mr. Mitchell or his friends and supporters. But now that the battle has been settled in their favor, all loyal Republicans should forgive and forget, and let this factional strife, that has so long vexed the party, end, once for all.

A Louisiana white preacher says that colored people are emotional, not religious; that they would work themselves up to a high pitch of fervor when a meeting was in progress conducted by some evangelist, but as soon as it was over they relaxed into sinful ways. Which, if true, only proves that in this respect black people are just about like white people.

After they got their anti-Negro constitution made, the Virginia revolutionists did not dare leave it even to the white voters of the state, but devised a scheme simply to "declare it," without submitting it to a vote. This comes pretty near being anarchy.

Some southern Afro-American papers have been criticizing President Roosevelt severely on account of some South Carolina appointment, but while there may have been some grounds for the criticism it should be remembered that the president has in word and deed shown his desire and intention to do justice to the Negro race. He ought not to be severely censured for one mistake.

A. W. Lloyd, a colored man, is grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, and as an organizer has done splendid work, the order during his leadership having increased in that state from 650 to 1,750 members.

The Democrats have very little chance to control the next house. Most of the northern states will follow the example of Oregon.

BURIED BY TWO HUSBANDS.

A Romantic Case in England Recalled by One in America.

Appropos of the remarkable instance of conjugal devotion, which, according to Wednesday's Globe, has recently been displayed by Mr. Gannon of Cincinnati, in bringing his wife's body from America to her native place in this country for interment, it is interesting to recall a somewhat similar but even more romantic story which is recorded of Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of James, second Earl of Rosebery.

This young nobleman, who died in 1755, met in London some years previous to his death a lady with whom he fell violently in love and whom he persuaded to marry him and accompany him on a continental tour. The marriage, though concealed from the relatives on both sides, proved to be an extremely happy one, the pair living together in the greatest harmony until the lady was overtaken by a morbid illness. When ascertained that she was dying, she asked for a pencil and paper, and she then wrote the following message: "I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. Gough, rector of Thorpe, in Essex. My maiden name was C. Cannon, and my last request is to be buried at Thorpe."

In what circumstances she had deserted her husband does not appear, but Lord Dalmeny protested that he knew nothing of her former marriage, and immediately set about fulfilling her last wishes. He had the body embalmed and inclosed in a chest, and Lord Dalmeny, under the assumed name of Williams, he brought it to England, landing at Colchester. Here the chest was suspected by the custom house officers of containing smuggled goods, and was opened by them to the great distress of the bereaved husband, who grew almost distracted under the dark suspicions which arose when its real contents were revealed.

However, after infinite difficulty he succeeded in conveying the body to Thorpe, and when it had been placed in the church on an open bier, took his seat beside it, evidently absorbed in grief, the scene having reminded a bystander of "Romeo and Juliet." At length he gave a full explanation of the circumstances of his marriage, and Mr. Gough was sent for to come and identify his wife, which the latter gentleman did without a moment's hesitation. The meeting between the sorrow-stricken young man and the indignant husband was described as a most moving one, but neither seemed inclined to waive his right to the other, though of the two, Lord Dalmeny was the more anxious to do honor to the deceased. He had a splendid coffin made for her, and followed her body to Thorpe, where he was met by Mr. Gough, and in their presence the burial was performed with all due solemnity, thus probably furnishing the only instance on record of a woman being attended to her grave by two husbands at the same time. Immediately after the ceremony Lord Dalmeny left for London, apparently inconsolable at his loss. In the peacings he is described as unmarried.—London Globe.

HE HAS 47 LIVING CHILDREN.

Now Has a Sixth Wife and Is Only 102 Years of Age.

On the farm of Jason Gibbs, in Carroll County, Tenn., lives a remarkable old negro. His name is George Gwinn, and he is one of the few centenarians in Carroll County, being 102 years of age. But the most remarkable feature in connection with this old dandy is the extensive list of his lineal descendants. They number more than 200. Gwinn was born in 1800 on Gwinn Creek, Carroll County. While yet a young man George was married, and by his first wife had four children. He is now living with his sixth wife, and by the entire six is the father of forty-seven children. All of the forty-seven are still living; all are married, and have had an average of three children each, making 140 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Gwinn's first wife was taken from him more than sixty years ago, sold into slavery and carried to Little Rock. He never saw her again. He then married Iris Dickson, an Indian woman. He then took unto himself Charlotte Thomas, Maria Mathias, and Minerva Randle. Gwinn is rather lively, considering his extreme age. Although compelled to go about with the aid of a cane, he can still work some and very often does a fairly good day's work. He uses neither liquor nor tobacco, having quit both several years ago because he thought they were undermining his constitution. His mind is still good and he delights to gather about him a crowd and talk of events of four-score years ago.

Testing His Temper.
"A year or two ago," said a young man to a friend, "I spent a few weeks at south coast watering places. One day I saw a machine which bore the inscription, 'Drop a penny in the slot and learn how to make your trousers last.' As I hadn't a great deal of money I thought an investment of a penny to show me how to save the purchase of a pair of trousers would be small capital put to good use, so I dropped the required coin in and a card appeared. What do you suppose it recommended as the way to make my trousers last?"
"Don't wear 'em, I suppose."
"No."
"What did it say?"
"Make your coat and waistcoat first."
—London Tit-Bits.

STRAY SPECIMENS.
The German Empire has 778 centenarians, France 213, England 146, Scotland 46, Denmark has 2 only, and Switzerland none at all.

The pessimist is always throwing cold water on the optimistic fire of genius.
—Him who can be done the make man

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah. Charles E. Wise, plaintiff vs. Elizabeth Wise, defendant.

By virtue of an execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 13th day of May, 1902, upon a judgment rendered and entered in the justice court, East Portland district, of the state of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, on the 16th day of March, 1895, in favor of Charles E. Wise, plaintiff, and against Elizabeth Wise, defendant, for the sum of \$111.52 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 16th day of March, 1895, and the further sum of \$6.60 costs and disbursements and accrued costs, and also the costs of and upon this writ, I did on the 14th day of May, 1902, duly levy upon the following described real property, situate, lying and being within Multnomah county, state of Oregon, to-wit: Lot 11 in block 4; lot 17 in block 5; lots 13 and 14 in block 14, Columbia Heights; also lot 7 in block 3, Piedmont park.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, I will, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Portland, said county and state, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the within named defendant, in and to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and all accruing costs. Dated Portland, Oregon, May 14, 1902. WILLIAM FRAZIER, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah. P. Basche, administrator of the partnership estate of Basche & Company, which consisted of P. Basche and James P. Faull, who were doing business under the firm name of P. Basche & Co., plaintiff vs. N. S. Wright, George Walker, David Ogilvy, Sidney Walker, G. Kutzschan and Joe Waddell, defendants.

By virtue of an execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 17th day of April, 1902, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 10th day of March, 1894, in favor of P. Basche, administrator of the partnership estate of Basche & Company, which consisted of P. Basche and James P. Faull, who were doing business under the firm name of P. Basche & Co., plaintiff, and against G. Kutzschan, Sidney Walker, George Walker and David Ogilvy, defendants, for the sum of \$1,457.45 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 10th day of March, 1894, and the further sum of \$74.45 costs and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ, I did on the 22d day of April, 1902, duly levy upon the following described real property, to-wit: Commencing at a stake standing in the south line of Clay Street 52 feet west on said south line of Clay street from the center line of 13th Street extended; thence west on said south line of Clay street, 25 feet; thence south parallel with said 13th Street extended, 100 feet; thence east and parallel with said Clay Street 25 feet; thence north and parallel with said 13th Street extended, 100 feet to the place of beginning, in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and State of Oregon. Said 13th street being the old name of said street; it now being known as 16th street.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, I will on Tuesday the 10th day of June, 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at the front door of the county court house, in the City of Portland, said county and state, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants or either of them had on the date of the judgment herein (the 10th day of March, 1894) or since had, in and to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and all accruing costs. Dated Portland, Oregon, May 8th, 1902.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Or.

English Colonization.

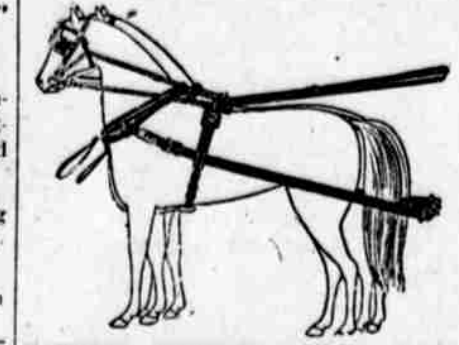
It was a boy at the St. Mary's Redcliffe school, Bristol, who handed in to the teacher the following essay on the making of a British colony: "Africa is a British colony. I will tell you how England makes her colonies. First she gets a missionary. When the missionary has found a specially beautiful and fertile tract of country he gets all his people round him and says, 'Let us pray,' and when all the eyes are shut, up goes the British flag!"—Youth's Companion.

A man thinks he has a right to be homely, but not admit such a right in a woman

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah. Albert Seekatz, plaintiff vs. Walter Vivian, defendant.

By virtue of an execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, upon a judgment rendered and entered in the Justice's Court, East Portland District of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah county, on the 9th day of May, 1902, in favor of Albert Seekatz, plaintiff and against Walter Vivian, defendant, for the sum of \$39.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 7th day of October, 1900, and the further sum of \$10.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from the 9th day of May, 1902, and accrued costs and the costs of and upon this writ, I did on the 23d day of May, 1902, duly levy upon the following described real property, to-wit: Lot four (4) in block two (2), in Pleasant Home Addition to East Portland (now a part of the city of Portland), Multnomah county, State of Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, I will on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Portland, said county and State, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the within named defendant, in and to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and all accruing costs.

Dated Portland, Oregon, May 28th, 1902.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Or.

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