

THE NEW AGE

Established 1906 A. D. Griffin Manager Office, 434 Second St., cor. Ash, Rooms 1 and 2 Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp and son Ralph left for Ontario, Ore. Nicely furnished rooms for rent; Mrs. Lucas, 474 Davis street.

The Tuesday Club, under name of Willing Workers, are doing magnificent; it helps to keep up the incidental expenses of the church.

The third Sunday in the present month is grand rally at the Mt. Olivet Baptist church. Special effort will be made for the church edifice fund.

On Monday evening there will be a special meeting at the Mt. Olivet to organize a club to be known as the Deacons club.

Mt. Olivet Baptist church, Seventh and Everett, Sunday, preaching by pastor, C. G. Laws, at 6 A. M. prayer meeting; at 11, subject, "Salt Without Prescribing How Much"; Sunday school at 12:30; Baptist Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P. M.

Editor Griffin, of The New Age, published in the interest of the colored people at Portland, is in this city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wheeler entertained Wednesday night at their residence in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, of South Bend, Ind. They left Thursday morning for a short stay in Ontario, Ore.

Mr. A. D. Griffin, editor of The New Age, please allow me to express in your issue my thanks to the large congregation that attended my sacred concert on Sunday evening, October 2, at Zion A. M. E. church.

TACOMA NOTES

Miss Estella Hall is quite sick with the grip. I am looking for a million dollars, replied Mrs. B. Wright. The Ladies' Aid Society met at Mrs. L. Clark's last week.

SEATTLE ITEMS

WHEN IN SEATTLE DON'T FORGET THE Afro-Am. Social Club, 110 Second street, near bl'g, bet. First and Second. H. T. Bailey, pres. A. Duncan, sec. and m'gr. Phone Main 556.

has grown an inch. Mr. James Murry returned from a tour in the Eastern and Southern States. While visiting his sister-in-law at Shreveport, La., he contracted the black fever and was obliged to return three or four months sooner than he expected to a cooler climate.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1904. Mr. Alexander Birney, of Des Moines, Ia., was in the city last week. Hon. Edward H. Wright was married to Mrs. L. F. Wilson, of this city last week.

Hon. George H. Jackson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was in the city last week. Mr. Wm. H. Wright, for many years employed as chief cook in the private car of Morin Brothers, is dead.

Chicago has now 42 colored doctors, 5 colored dentists, 4 drug stores, 7 colored men, 30 colored lawyers, and 200 colored men and women in business for themselves.

A great scandal in the Bethel A. M. E. church in this city has developed. The investigation has been going on for some time and now that it has been disclosed it has startled the people in Chicago.

At the third annual meeting held in Chicago of the Masonic Historical Association of North America and Canada the following grand officers were elected: W. W. Taylor, president, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. D. Griffin, first vice president, Portland, Oregon; W. D. Gams, second vice president, Uniontown, Pa.; Rev. J. H. C. Red, third vice president, Leadville, Colo.; W. H. Nelson, grand treasurer, Cambridge, Mass.; E. B. Ebo, grand secretary, Lansing, Mich.; C. R. France, grand corresponding secretary, Pittsburg, Pa.

MYSTIC SHRINE

In the year 1893, John G. Jones, 33d of Chicago, Ill., being the founder of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, among the colored Masons in the United States of America, he being the first colored Mason in the United States to have the degree, and power and authority to confer the work on other colored Masons in the United States.

One of the most important offices, and one very likely to be overlooked by our people is that of county commissioner. When we consider that the acts of this office has a direct and forcible effect upon taxes and the valuation of property and that every Negro in the county who is not living in Everett is either living on his own property or property that he is buying, the necessity for electing the proper man to this office will become apparent.

For many reasons to whom the colored people should give their undivided support is Mr. A. H. B. Jordan probably the first reason is that he is a sound, level headed business man, and has nothing but contempt for political wire-pullers and would-be big jobbers.

A few Negroes in Washington, D. C., who have got in the order of the Mystic Shrine soon discover that the Mystic Shrine will soon be a very popular branch of Masonry and will soon sweep over the whole country; they laid plans to try to get control of it; they formed all kinds of conspiracies; but in all their efforts they failed; they then tried to buy the secret work and the patent of authority from John G. Jones, and he refused to sell it, and now they are working in a Temple of their own as they claim, without a shadow of authority or power or right to do so.

EVERETT POLITICAL NIGHT-MARE

Of course it goes without saying that the colored people throughout the country will not even think of any one else for president but Theodore Roosevelt, and in this state it is just as certain that A. E. Mead will receive every colored man's vote. If any are undecided as to what to do, just look up the political history of Geo. Turner, the opposing candidate. But closer to our home of equally great importance to us as citizens, who have rights to be protected and respected is the superior judgeship. That high office has for the last fourteen years been held by a fearless, level-headed, conscientious republican, and should at all costs continue to be, especially when we are assured by past experiences that its course is not shaped by political jobbers.

help them in every way, and as evidence of this he does now and always has patronized the only colored business concern in the City of Everett. In showing the character of E. M. Allen, our assessor, it would be simply copying the description of Mr. Jordan. Mr. Allen, our present and coming assessor, is the colored man's friend in every sense, and it is a positive fact that he gives his personal attention to the assessing of colored people's property, determined that the Negro shall have what is his just dues. So far as the assessor's office is concerned, we can readily see who the colored people want for county assessor of this county.

A MOTHER'S PROFESSORSHIP.

Since it has become the fashion for rich men to endow chairs in universities, almost every kind of professorship has become the recipient of such attention. The greatest of them all, however, has been overlooked, and still has only its natural endowment drawing its salary in "love and affection," as the old deeds say. In an article on the women of America the Outlook tells of one occupant of this worthy academic chair.

In a book store in a little town in Wisconsin a stranger heard a woman asking for a book for children dealing with plant life, a copy of Eugene Field's "Love Songs of Childhood," and a vertical writing-book, three things which to her disappointment the store did not contain.

"I do so want the things," she said sadly. "I live fifteen miles out of town, and as my husband had to come in to-day I arranged to come with him and get them for the children."

"I suppose they need them for school?" said the visitor. "For their lessons, at any rate," the woman corrected. "They don't go to school. We live too far away for them to walk, and the horses cannot be spared to take them back and forth every day. I teach them myself."

"You do?" "Yes, I feel that I am perfectly capable. I was a teacher before my marriage, and had the regular normal training."

"But how do you find time?" "It isn't always easy. A farmer's wife—my husband is a farmer—is a busy person. But my children must have schooling. I am glad I am able to give it to them."

Her two little girls were seven and nine years old, respectively. "They are quite absorbed in nature study just now," she said, "and I did so want a book about plant-life!"

The stranger, who was waiting for a train, volunteered to send the books on from Minneapolis, and the offer was gratefully accepted. Then the mother told more about her little school.

"We have half of our lessons in the morning," she said, "after the breakfast is over, and the house in order and the little girls have washed the dishes. After dinner—at noon—we have the other half. I do not keep a servant, so, besides teaching the children to read and write, I must also teach them to be my helpers about the house. You see," she concluded, with a smile, "I am obliged to be a 'professor of things-in-general.'"

MOULTON MADE GRAND MASTER

Chicagoans Given Highest Honor by Knights Templar. General George M. Moulton, commander of the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war, brigade commander of the Illinois National Guard and a member of the St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., Chicago's famous commandery, was elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar of America at the convocation in San Francisco.

A Woman Would Ask. "Here's an ad in his paper about dat dog yer stole," said the first tough, "an' it says 'Reward if returned an' no questions asked.'"

Very Helpful. Clara—Mamma, that young man says he loves me so much he will even get down on his knees after we are married. Mother—Gracious! I guess he means he is going to do the scrubbing. You better have him!

Washington Gossip. Out of 29,287,000 persons in the United States engaged in earning their bread by the sweat of their faces in the census year 1900, 10,438,219 were employed in agricultural pursuits. These were divided into many classifications, farmers, planters and overseers, dairymen and dairywomen, gardeners, florists and nurserymen, stock raisers, herders, drovers, wood choppers and axmen. Next to the farmer in numerical strength stands the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. There are 7,112,304 persons actively engaged in these wonderfully varied occupations, so extensive in all their ramifications and classifications that a mere list of these would enumerate more than 150 forms of skilled and ordinary artisanship, ranging through all the different forms of manufactures. Domestic and personal service comes next, 5,993,778 persons being enrolled as barbers and bartenders, watchmen, policemen, firemen and waiters. In addition to these, under this classification, are gathered the soldiers, sailors and marines of the regular army, 128,739 in all. Fourth position in this great rank goes to trade and transportation, which gathers within its numbers 4,778,233 persons, or about the present population of New York city. This includes an army of steam and street railway employes, sailors and their officers and the like.

Immigration officials say that the class of immigrants coming here has materially changed within the last few years. Formerly passage was more expensive and it required industry and moral stamina to acquire the necessary funds to make the journey. Then men and women of the sturdy pioneer type came to this country and made good citizens. To-day the competition between the steamship companies has resulted in offering unusual inducements to immigrants. Foreign governments are also more or less indirectly promoting immigration of the undesirable surplus in their overcrowded districts. The result is to overcrowd the cities, reduce the price of labor by oversupplying the market and crowding every vocation and to tend constantly to lower the standard of living of the American workman by bringing him into competition, in the mines and on the railroads, with the same class of labor from competition with which he has been shielded by a protective tariff.

Prize money for the capture of Spanish ships and property in the battle of Manila Bay has recently been paid to Admiral Dewey and his men. Bounty for the destruction of the Spanish ships has already been paid. The payment of prize money, which is distinct from bounty, was delayed by complicated litigation; the disagreement about the real value of the capture was genuine, and in no way involved unfriendliness between the claimants and the government. Half the prize money went by law to the naval pension fund; the other half, amounting to three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, was divided between Admiral Dewey and those who fought under him. The admiral received \$18,500; the commanding officer of each vessel received one-tenth of the amount awarded to it; and the other officers and the men were paid in proportion to their salaries, an amount equal in each case to five months' pay.

Plans are being made at the Navy Department for the reorganization of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. The squadron now consists of the Kearsarge (flagship), Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Iowa, and Missouri. The plan is to increase this squadron to eight battleships and divide it into two divisions, each in command of an officer of flag rank. The proposed additions are the battleship Kentucky, now undergoing repairs as a result of her long service in Asiatic waters, and the battleship Massachusetts, now attached to the Atlantic coast squadron.

The treasurer of the United States on May 6, 1904, redeemed two half-cent pieces. This is the first time in the history of the country that any such coins have been presented for redemption. It is more than a century since the first half-cent piece was coined, and it is nearly fifty years since the government discontinued minting them.

Speaker Cannon said the other day that he received a thousand dollars in wages for the first five years that he worked for hire, and saved half of it. If he should write an article on "How to Live on Two Dollars a Week," it would be worth reading, for it would be a record of actual experience.

If the entire production of coal in the United States during 1903 were loaded on freight cars with a capacity of thirty tons each the trains containing it would encircle the globe at the equator about three and one-third times.

The late George G. Vest, when a member of the United States Senate, was the pygmy of that most august body—physically.

United States treasury experts figured that on the first of last month both the total and the per capita monetary circulation of the country had reached the highest point ever recorded. The total in circulation was a little more than two billion five hundred and forty-six million dollars, and the per capita thirty-one dollars and six cents. There may be some count in knowing just what each man's share is, even if some persons find themselves unable to recall, just at the moment, where their thirty-one dollars are.



GENERAL GEORGE M. MOULTON.

member of the St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., Chicago's famous commandery, was elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar of America at the convocation in San Francisco. Saratoga, N. Y., was selected as the next place to hold the grand encampment, which will take place in 1907.

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Very Helpful. Clara—Mamma, that young man says he loves me so much he will even get down on his knees after we are married. Mother—Gracious! I guess he means he is going to do the scrubbing. You better have him!

If you are polite, others will have an ambition to be polite to you. Try the experiment. Address a man very politely, and see if he does not return the favor. On the other hand, be as mean as you can with others, and they will follow your example.



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"Why does Amelia hate Cholly so?" "Why, when she told him she could never learn to love him, he insisted that one was never too old to learn." —Puck. The Teacher—Can any of you tell me for what purposes the Panama canal is to be used? Little George Grafton—Sure! Campaign purposes!—Exchange.

"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy today for whispering in school." "Well, that was right." "But, mamma, he holed ten times as loud as he whispered."—Exchange. "Is he a litterateur?" "Oh, dear no. Why, he's able to sell the stuff he writes."—Chicago Evening Post.

Woman (at telephone)—I want my husband, quick. Girl—What number, please? "Why, the third, you impudent thing." "He comes of a distinguished family, I believe." "Yes, his people have worn glasses for three generations."—Exchange. "There isn't very much to eat," said the Eskimo hostess, as she handed a candle to each guest; "just light refreshments."—Exchange.

"And what did you say," asked the caller, "when he told you that your pie wasn't like the pie his mother used to make?" "Well," replied the hostess, with a toss of her head, "I made a few remarks like my mother used to make."—Syracuse Herald. "Huh!" grumbled Mr. Skinnay, who was being uncomfortably crowded by the jolly looking fat man in the trolley car, "these cars should charge by weight." "Think so?" replied the fat man; "then they wouldn't think it worth while to stop for you."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Always ask for the famous General Arthur cigar. Esberg-Gunst Cigar Co., general agents, Portland, Or. The Appleton Cafe. First-class in every respect. Southwest corner Sixth and Everett Streets, Portland Oregon. French Dyeing and Cleaning Works. All work done at very moderate prices. Dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of ladies' and gent's clothing. Mending cloth dyed in 48 hours. J. Delean, proprietor, 455 Glisan street.

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It has been said that "Harmon's," on the corner of Third and Couch, is among the undesirable resorts of the North End, but the plain facts are that "Harmon's" is one of the cleanest places in Portland. There are no ladies' entrances nor any wine rooms; in fact it is only a place for men, and men only.

F. E. BEACH & CO., The Pioneer Paint Company, make a specialty of selling the best things made in paints. House Paint, Floor Paint, Barn Paint, Fence Paint and Roof Paint; Enamels, Varnishes, Colors, Stains, Cementum Kalsomine and general building material. 155 First St., N. W. corner Alder, Portland, Oregon.

CHEAP SUNDAY RATES. Between Portland and Willamette Valley points. Low round-trip rates have been placed in effect between Portland and Willamette Valley points in either direction. Tickets will be sold Saturdays and Sundays and limited to return on or before the following Monday. Call on Southern Pacific Company's agent for particulars.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST if you contemplate visiting the St. Louis Exposition, to secure reliable information as to railroad service, the lowest rates and the best routes. Also as to local conditions in St. Louis; hotels, etc., etc. If you will write the undersigned, stating what information you desire, the same will be promptly furnished. If we do not have it on hand, will secure it for you if possible, and without any expense to you. Address B. H. TRUMBULL, Comm. Agt., 142 Third Street, Portland, Or.

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