

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. II.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.

NO. 28.

Iowa State Bystander.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE BYSTANDER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE MOST WORK-SHIPPING UNITED GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. & A. M.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50.
Six months, .75.
Three months, .40.
All subscriptions payable in advance.

Send money by postoffice order, money order, express or draft, to The Iowa State Bystander Publishing Company.

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We will not return rejected manuscript unless accompanied by postage stamps.

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The republican national convention of 1896 will be held in St. Louis, Mo.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine is the speaker of the Fifty-fourth congress. The right man in the right place.

John MacVickar and Isaac L. Hillis are prominently mentioned as candidates for mayor of the city of Des Moines.

Captain Sims was appointed a member of the board of public works. He was formerly captain of police under Mayor Hillis. The board's salary has been cut to \$1,500 from \$2,000 per member.

The Springfield Republican is the name of a neat paper recently stated in Springfield, Ill. It avows its purpose to be "to encourage religion, virtue, morality, education, industry and economy." The field is certainly large and fertile and we wish the Republican success.

The field of southern journalism is now covered almost entirely by Afro-American citizens. What ever is done for the republican cause is done by them. In New Orleans there is one weekly paper with a circulation of nearly 10,000. It takes more courage to run a republican paper in some of the southern states than most people imagine, and often the editor is given a few minutes to leave town.

The Iowa State Register has passed the Twenty-fifth mile post in its existence under the same management. It is a good paper and has improved every year in proportion as Iowa and Des Moines have grown. The press report is the same used by the first-class newspapers of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, besides special despatches from nearly every county in Iowa. With proper mail facilities there would be very few Chicago papers sold in Iowa.

There is an attempt being made by a few Afro-American to defeat all colored candidates for positions solely on personal grounds and to accomplish that end they are slandering men whose shoes they are unworthy to back. They are men who have always fought

any organization among the Afro-Americans of this county and are semi-democratic in practice. The Iowa State Bystander is in favor of any man who will represent the people and their best interests, regardless of personal matters. The disorganizers in this county are carrying on a guerilla warfare which is becoming to their way living at least.

At a meeting in New York held to raise money for his school, President Booker T. Washington said: "We are here, we rise or fall with you. We are strong when you strong; you are weak when we are weak. No power can separate our destiny. The negro can not afford to be wronged in this country; the white man can not afford to wrong him. Men ask if measures like those being enacted in South Carolina do not hurt the negro. I answer, 'No.' Men may fetter the ballot, but can not make laws that will bind or retard the growth of manhood."

In an interview with Superintendent of State Census Ramey, it is learned that Miss Clarinda Smith has an exceptionally high per cent as an accurate and reliable clerk. Her work in the nativity department was above the average, her standing being fourth out of a list of thirty. The average columns per day on the occupation was 600, at the completion of which her per cent was third. Miss Smith is making a good record and is taking rank with the expert accountants and statisticians in transcription and addition. She recently received a promotion. We are proud of our lady representatives in the employ of the state.

Herbert Wright and John L. Thompson will be candidates for file clerks before the senate and house at the meeting of the legislature next month. They are young men with good records. They have materially assisted the republican cause by making strong speeches. They will work just as hard for the party if they are not appointed. We note this fact because there are so many people who are never heard of until they want an office. The Afro-American, like other people, is unfortunate in having men in its ranks who will do nothing for the good of the race or the republican party, and yet who expect every one to pay them homage. For the growth and success of organization the workers must be shown due appreciation.

Booker T. Washington addressed the Hamilton club of Chicago Thursday evening. It is one of the great political clubs of that city, and has recently been addressed by such men as Speaker Thomas B. Reed and United States Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. The speaker met with a hearty welcome by a very distinguished audience, which pronounced it a great speech. Judge N. M. Hubbard of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sat on the platform. Judge Hubbard has always been friendly to the Negro and willing to give him an equal opportunity with other people. From his office ex-Congressman John L. Waller graduated in law. Mr. Washington is meeting with a hearty welcome throughout the north, and many are assisting the Tuskegee Institute.

The Kansas delegation in congress is determined to leave nothing undone to secure the release of ex-Congressman John L. Waller from imprisonment in France. After the reading of the president's message the entire delegation of senators and members, including republicans and populists, held a meeting to decide upon their course of action. It was resolved to push a resolution in both houses calling upon the president for all papers and correspondence in the case. Several of the members thought that this resolution should be accompanied by one stating in to be the view of congress that

the president should take immediate action, and such a resolution may be decided upon at a future meeting. From the information at hand, the members took exception to President Cleveland's view that the correspondence with France, upon the subject is progressing satisfactorily. The only question raised was whether or not the resolution should be awaited before more vigorous steps were taken.

A Creed for the "New Negro."

[W. E. B. DuBois.]

In the year of God, 1896, let the new negro turn to a new creed, which though not perfect, not satisfactory to all, yet is broad and practicable:

1. The strictest moral purity of family life.

2. The cultivation of our best intellectual ability, in part through the best existing universities, in part through the founding of a university of the negro.

3. The careful preservation of our best race characteristics and products; as negro music, and negro folk-lore.

4. Industrial training and co-operation, and the formation of habits of steady, honest, manual toil, saving of earnings and providence, in order that the race may become self-supporting, and may aid in the development of Africa.

5. Social separation from all people who for any reason do not desire our company, until such time as they shall voluntarily remove all barriers.

6. Political activity confined solely to the placing of such men in office, as will competently and honestly administer the government.

Denver States-Exponent: We understand that Bishop Handy of the A. M. E. church, has issued an edict to the ministers of his denomination in Denver requiring them to withdraw from the Ministers' union of that city, because he objects to their association with such a "dangerous person" as Rev. John Turner, pastor of the Congregational mission, but formerly of the A. M. E. church. The Denver ministers have obeyed the bishop's edict. The public recognizes in this action the perpetuation of an old church quarrel. The world, with a heart and conscience of humanity, will condemn without reserve this uncommon evidence of narrow-heartedness on the part of religious leaders. Rev. John Turner grew hoary-headed in the service of the A. M. E. church. If he has made an error in leaving that denomination in his old age, we feel that God and the church will extend him pardon. The acrimony of individuals who stand in a position to persecute him, will bring them no respect. "Let there be no strife between me and thee," is a creed which too many negro ministers fail to understand.

The death of Alexander Dumas in France recently made a vacant place in the literary world. He was a good novelist and a successful play writer. He achieved success through industry, perseverance and brains. He had negro blood in his veins, but that did not measure the stature of his manhood in France. There they look at the manhood and talent and not the color of the skin or the origin or birth. One of the most shameful things is the attempt of some newspapers and literary cobbler to lessen the praise and glory of which he was worthy by going back three generations to speak of matters that should have been consigned to the tomb of his grand-father. Suppose that such things were raked up at the death of some of the prominent men in this country? All would feel that the writer had disgraced himself more than he had attempted to disgrace the dead. Even the color line is spoken of in a way to cause Dumas' writings to be depreciated. The question of birth is one over which no one has control. These

literary cobbler are like the maggot—they live on things that have died that were a thousand times more useful to the world than themselves.

A Negro on Etiquette of Caste.

[W. E. B. DuBois.]

We await breathlessly the gifted author of an Etiquette of Caste, and more especially his fifth and sixth chapters, where he leaves the elite, and stoops to common clay—to the ostracized and socially unbid-

We all know, down to the minutest detail, just what the divine circle of society's leaders must do, under all circumstances and accidents; how they must bow at a drawing room, how they must lace their shoes, how must dress for a ball, and how they must butter their bread. But if democracy means anything (and great America has conclusively proved that it does not mean the absence of a smart set) it means that there are numberless other sets and circles, who heed for their own use a code of guiding good form.

Take ourselves for instance: How shall a negro conducted himself when, by accident, he finds himself among persons who do not like his company? How much of assertiveness and how much of modesty, how much of firmness and how much of compliance ought a negro gentleman to exhibit there? Or again, a black man and his wife, in a strange city enter a restaurant for lunch; the guests stare and bridle; the proprietor says politely, but firmly: "We do not accommodate colored people here!" What would the gentleman's book of etiquette say was good form here?

Indeed, this half-mocking inquiry has really its serious side. We are all the time finding ourselves in situations, arising from our peculiar social position in America, which demand a careful, consistent line of manly conduct—a studied niceness of distinction which shall preserve our self respect on the one side, and avoid unmerited and unnecessary offense on the other.

Young Men's Big 400 Club.

Persuant to a call a goodly number of young men met at 120 East Locust street, Tuesday evening and organized a young men's Big 400 club, with F. Horne president and W. Perry, secretary. The object of the club will be to raise funds for charitable purposes. After a sumptuous feast of oysters, ice cream, fruit, etc., the "400" adjourned to meet at 120 East Locust next Tuesday evening.

MUCHAKINOCK NOTES.

Special Correspondence of the Bystander.

Elizian Bell and G. D. Crittenden have moved to Centerville.

Mrs. L. A. Willes left Chicago, Ill, the 10th inst, for medical treatment. We hope for her success.

The Busy Bee club of the A. M. E. church gave a social Monday evening. The Baptist church festival was well attended.

We were pleased to read quite a long letter from Oregon in which the party claimed they were getting along nicely, and that the sights they saw in traveling were enough to suffice for the trip. We hope they are sincere.

Mrs. E. A. London is suffering with an ulcerated throat at this writing.

My! how full of beggars Muchakinock has gotten lately. Somebody ought to stop such action. People will differ in opinion—so does the Oskaloosa Justice Hinesly and Muchakinock's justice.

OTTUMWA NEWS.

Special Correspondence of the Bystander.

A very dull week; everything is in the quiet. There is still a great deal of sickness. Little Clarence Dodd is seriously ill and at this writing is not expected to live.

Mrs. Jessie Meadows entertained Harry Owens and wife and J. E. Woods and wife at dinner the first of the week.

Mrs. L. B. Fuller met with quite an accident while skating last Sunday evening. She fell on the ice and sprained her left ankle, which is very painful.

The Ministerial and Deacons Union met in a two days' session last week at the Second Baptist church in this city. The attendance was small, but a very good time was had.

Mrs. Ida Davis is reported on the sick list this week, but at present is getting better.

The oyster supper, and debate at the A. M. E. church Tuesday evening was fairly attended and a very good time was had socially.

Mrs. Mate Alexander, who has been ill for some time is slowly recovering.

The S. B. W. met at the pleasant home of Mrs. E. B. The meeting was very

interesting and the lessons unusually good. The society adjourned to meet at Mrs. Page's.

An effort is being made to revive the Epworth League. It is to be hoped that the young people will take hold of the work.

The A. M. E. Sunday school is preparing to give an entertainment in connection with the Christmas tree on the 24th.

Mrs. F. A. Brown, who has been sick for some time is convalescing and is expected to soon reopen her night school.

Mrs. John Henderson and family have moved from South Ottumwa and is now located on North Mason street.

Mr. PLEASANT NOTES.

Special Correspondence of the Bystander.

Rev. Brown was absent from the city over Sunday.

Mrs. Lottie Bland after a very pleasant visit with relatives and friends has returned to her home in Rock Island, Ill.

Mrs. Jennie Burks and Mrs. Toppe, who have been on the sick list are improving.

A social entertainment was held at the home of Rev. W. I. Gordon and wife Thursday evening.

Rev. Fuller of Council Bluffs held services at the A. M. E. church Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The Sunday school of the Second Baptist church is preparing to give a grand concert on the 24th of December.

The Hours of Pleasure club will give a ball on the 25th of this month.

The friends of Miss Irene McNeal gave a very pleasant surprise party on her Tuesday evening, it being her birthday.

Ignorance and bigotry and audacity alone will never convince the public that wrong is right, or that improper laisons formed by ignorant and illiterate men are just the thing, because of the bold manner in which it is attempted. There is a modesty about innocence which is never forsaken. A wrong act and a guilty conscience are generally brazen and bold, even when the public has certain knowledge to the contrary.

In connection with our newspaper, we have a first-class job printing office, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work, such as visiting cards, business cards, note heads, letter heads, statements, dodgers, posters, and, in fact, everything in the job printing line. We hope our friends will remember this when in need of anything in that line. Prices reasonable.

WISDOM.

Man without religion is the creature of circumstances. Religion is above all circumstances, and will lift man up above them.—Hare.

The Lord hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him who is weary.—Isaiah.

The thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, or God's making.—Ruskin.

Calvinism when it is the mere creed of the reason may be a negligible thing, but a vitalized Calvinism is one of the greatest powers in the world.—W. Robertson Nicoll.

If I can only place a little brick in the pavement of the Lord's pathway I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city.—Phillips Brooks.

In Christendom alone there seems to be an inexhaustible energy of world-wide expansion. The nations of Christendom are everywhere arbiters of the fate of non-Christian nations.—W. E. Gladstone.

MEN WE TALK ABOUT.

Mr. Du Maurier's new story, "The Marians," will, like "Peter Ibbetson" and "Trilby," be a story of French and English life.

Count Ito, easily the leading oriental diplomat, is a Japanese statesman who did not come of a noble family. He began his career as a telegraph operator.

Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, has bought for \$100,000 ground on the Avenue Bois de Boulogne in Paris, on which he will build a palace.

United States Minister Ramsay Bonds that the high altitude of Mexico does not agree with his health. He is obliged to resign his post. He has no money and is very weak.

Prof. C. V. Riley, the eminent entomologist, who studies the habits of bugs for Uncle Sam, has advanced a theory of telepathy among insects—a sixth sense whereby they are enabled to communicate with one another at great distance.

POINTERS ON POPULATION.

Milwaukee is really a foreign city, only 13 per cent of its population being native born of American parentage.

The persons of African descent are classified according to the degrees of colored blood in 6,237,980 blacks, 956,359 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons, and 69,936 octoroons.

A few of the New England states and the prairie states of the middle west are more evenly populated in their rural counties than other states of the union. It is usually the mountain states that show marked variations in the density of the rural population. Rhode Island, perhaps, the only state that does not include a considerable area of wild, uncultivated land. Delaware has such areas covered with pine or with the characteristic vegetation of great swamps. Even densely populated New Jersey has many such areas.

CHILDREN OF JAPAN.

MOST AMUSING LITTLE BEINGS IN THE WORLD.

They Eat a Great Deal of Fish—The Peddlers of Candies and Sweets Do a Good Business—Juniors at Play—They Dress in Robes.

(Japanese Correspondence.)

THE LITTLE children of Japan are without doubt the most amusing and most charming little beings in the whole world. Their sweetness, good temper and pretty ways are proverbial. They are never angry, cry

but seldom, and seem to be ignorant of the very meanings of the words dispute, quarrel or fight, but are sweet natured, amiable and gay. The life of a Japanese baby before it can use its feet is not a very happy one, for it practically spends the first two years of its life tied to some one else's back, its happiness during that period depending very largely on that some one else's inclination to continually "move on."

Its little legs are tied tight to the other person's back, and a string passed under its little arms and round the neck of its carrier; thus its arms and head

are allowed free play. As the poor miter's chief amusement is sleeping and it has no pillow or other support, the little head hangs from one side and then on the other, unless, indeed, it falls straight back, and you wonder every time you see it why its neck does not break. But it does not, and after sleeping thus for a time, baby will suddenly wake up and begin looking around in a contented, happy manner. Of course they cry sometimes, but it is generally because they are hungry, or the string has become too tight, or the "other person" has stood still too long. I think, considering that they have so little amusement and are always tied up, Japanese babies cry less than any other babies in the world.

In Japan children are dressed in a fashion quite different from the children of America. Their clothing consists of a long robe called a kimono, which falls to their ankles. It is open in front down its entire length, but is lapped across and held in place by a sash, which is folded softly and knotted around the waist. And this is their only garment, for they wear nothing underneath, neither shirt nor chemise, skirt nor trousers; not even stockings or shoes. Most often their feet are bare, but a few wear a species of Japanese wooden shoes or sandals of straw. The kimonos worn by the children are made of rich silk, often in very brilliant colors, and most magnificently embroidered with strange Japanese characters and signs which we cannot understand, or else with flowers, or human figures in a thousand colors. In summer, when it is very warm, the children under seven or eight years of age put aside the kimono and wear for their only apparel a handkerchief about the waist. In winter, when snow or rain is falling, they put on overcoats made of long pieces of straw, which are absolutely impenetrable, and at the same time very light in weight.

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