WHY SURA wose o

unstable - New

they, become educated, they economise. At least two-thirds of the best people of the race here own their homes, and some own other property; still the mass of our people are very poor.—Meridian, Miss.

A good beginning has been made. A good proportion own small properties, and the number is increasing.—Louisianat.

About one-third of my acquaintances are property holders. The colored people own much property in the towns. As yet for own farms of any considerable size; but a new spirit seems to have come over them in the last few years, and they are looking toward the owner-play of larger farms.—Arkanas.

These answers show uniformly an ambition and an effort to become holders of property, and every correspondent reports progress. The estimates given of the proportion of families that own their own homes are so wide apart inhal they give no very accurate idea, and they report the continued existence of the projection some communities. Yet these estimates show an average of prosperity that is remarkable, and they report the continued existence of the projection some communities of the whites against selling land to the blacks.

WAGES AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

WAGES AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM

Ayerage wages in Georgia are about 75 cents day. Laborers in the country receive the reater part of their pay in the shape of grocers, the employer usually having a store of bis ra and supplying his laborers from his friend's and supplying his laborers from his friend's Table the laborer usually pays for ninely ocedit from 25 to 33½ per cent. interest, ally change that the colored man desires is ch pay, and pay in the same way, as a man receives for similar work.—Teacher, nd. Gr.

at Allanda, Ga.

It is a notorious fact that of two laborers, one white and the other colored, possessing equal smelency, the white laborer will receive higher compensation. Common laborers receive from 60 to 75 cents a day; mechanics, about \$1.50,—

Allanta, Ga.

Our people often ignorantly sign contracts they cannot keep. Many of them know nothing about interest or partial payments, and they often imagine that they are cheated when they are not. The credit system is abused by both naces. There are some designing white men who live by imposing on Negroes in business transactions; but they are not numerous. Wages for men range from 50 cents to \$1 a. day, from \$20 to \$30 a month; but very few get \$10, for women from \$25 to 50 cents a day, or \$4 or \$55 a month. Augusta, Ga.

for women from 25 to 50 cents a day, or \$4 \$5 month.—Auquista, Ga. business transactions the colored people generally at a disadvantage. The average set of laborers is about \$100 a year; but, ag to the obnoxious system of credit, in nine s out of ten, not a dollar of the hundred are passes through the hands of the laborer, ment in currency is earnestly desired.—

Payment in currency is earnestly desired,—
Reciment, Va.

In the bowns in the valley of Virginia, many
solored men keep stores, and most of them do
stell. A colored man at Staunton has a large
second-hand store, and his stock is worth
salogo. All classes patronizes him. White conractors will not as a rule employ skilled mechanics of color, nor do the colored people
themestyes hire them. The credit system is not
to vogue here, and the colored people are paid
in each for their labor. Common laborers receive about \$1.50 a day; women \$8 a month.
Most of the Negroes who live in the valley of
triginia in ach belium times have gone North,
and their places have been taken (more than
aken, so to speak) by plantation Negroes from
Sastern Virginia.—Staunton, Va.

en, so to speak) by plantation Negroes from tern Virginia.—Staunton, Yu. Innost all unskilled labor here is colored, and re is no complaint by laborers except as to low prices for some kinds of work. Follow-sre some of the prices: handlers of freight, o 20 cents per hour; railroad hands, \$30 a tith, oyster catchers, \$8 a week and board; n hands 75 cents a day, or \$13 a month, with rd in the latter case; hod-carriers \$1.75 a t drivers of hacks and wagons, \$5 to \$6 a —Launger, Portsmouth, Va.

day; drivers of hacks and wagons, \$5 to \$6 a day. —Lawyer, Portsmouth, Va.

Average wages about \$12 a month for plantation work. The credit system is the ruin of the colored man, and the more intelligent desire the repeal of the lien law.—Lake Village, Ark.

In all business transactions the colored people are fairly treated, except in those sections where the credit system exists. In these sections where the credit system exists. In these sections the colored people are systematically awindled, and by false charges and overcharges are constantly brought in debt to the landlords and storekeepers. The credit system, however, does not exist to any considerable extent in this state. Laborers receive an average of about \$1 a day.—Jacksonville, Fla.

Some of the colored laborers are so hired as not to give them more than four or five months' work in the year. Some are paid in scrip and orders which, keeps them dependent. We want each payments and longer working time.—Washington, N. O.

rers on farms are generally hired

from January to August, at from \$3 to \$22 to month, and are paid, almost without an exception, in scrip, under the credit system that prevails. No money (or very little) is paid under this system, and some laborers suffer even for the necessities of 1/160;—Rookingham, N. C. The colored people desire equal pay for equal work. They dislike very much to see labor, the ferior to their own, in many casse, command better pay. They average about \$1 a day.—Montgomery, Ala.

work. They discrete way, in many cases, commented for to their own, in many cases, commented for the control of the control of

Miss.

Colored people here are almost excluded from Colored people here are almost exclusion from business, exceptas servants or tools. There are, of course, exceptions. The price of labor is fixed by the employer, and is about thirty-five or forty cents a day.—Machson County. Miss.

Plainly the credit system and the fashion of payment in "supplies" must yield to a system before the race which is the chief laboring race in the South can get a fair chance to become independent.

## Kumn Notes. DR. NEWMAN.

I. BY THE REV. FREDERIC M. BIRD.

ness of his mind and the elevation of his char-acter have so impressed Protestant Christendom that his conversion to Rome was almost for-given. However great the loss to the English Church—and not a few consider it that of the DR. NEWMAN is a familiar figure. The large

that his conversion to Rome was almost forgiven. However great the loss to the English
Church—and not a few consider it that of the
greatest man who has been within her fold during the present century—it was felt that he had
parted with neither his ability nor his highminded honesty in making the change; and
those who ventured upon controversy with him
(as Canon Kingsley) did not fare well.

He was born in London, February 21st, 1801,
and religiously trained in a school from which
has after reaction in one direction was not more
marked than that of his brother Francis W. in
another. Educated at Ealing and at Trinity
College, Oxford, he graduated 1820, and became
Fellow of Oriel 1822, and intor there 1828–8.
Ordained deacon 1824 and priest 1825, he was
from 1828 to 1849 Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford,
where his preaching mightily attracted and influenced the students. During these years his
in 'macy with Pussy, Keble, and R. H. Froude,
had the weightiest effect on religious thought had the weightiest effect on religious thought and life in England. Here began the "Oxford movement," which so largely revolutionized the British Church, and the results of which are still so widely seen and felt. Its positions were set forth in the famous "Tracts for the Times," of which Newman wrote twenty-four, including No. 90, February, 1811. The outcry over this put an end to the series, and cleared the author's way to his destined spiritual home. He retired to Littlemore, where he held a chaplaincy; in 1843 he resigned his preferments, and on October 8th, 1845, submitted to the Church of Rome not leaving Oxford finally till February 23d, 1846. Here was no rash haste, but all due deliberation The leaven had been working in his mind for many years. In June, 1833, he had written:

"O that thy creed were sound!

For thou dost soothe the heart, thou Church of Rome."

Home."

These earlier mental movements may be traced in "Lyra Apostolica," and the history of his struggles is given not only in "Apologia provide sua," 1864, but with some emotional full-ness in a work professedly rictitious rather than autobiographic, "Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert," 1848.

After visiting Rome in the flesh, he became, in 1848; Father Superior of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri in Birmingham, which he founded at the order of Pins IX.; in 1854, Rector of the new University in Dublin; and in May 1859, he

at the order of Plus IA.; in 1854, Rector of the new University in Dublin; and in May, 1859, he started a school at Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, where he has ever since remained See a sketch in the Century Magazine for Ju 1882. He was made Cardinal in 1879.

His literary activity was always great. His sermons and other publications fill some thirty volumes. Of this mass his poetry forms but a small fraction; but it is not insignificant in a great state of the series of the series

Geronius."
"Lyra Apostolica," which appeared near the
"Lyra Apostolica," which appeared near the
and of 1836, has both historical and literary
value, though a Methodist friend marked his
vopy: "A book which the apostles, to a man,
opp: "A book which the apostles, to a man,
would have repudiated." It was reprinted here
would never the appeared a fourteenth English ediwould have reputitived. It was reprinted here in 1844, and reached a fourteenth English edition in 1867. In 1879 it appeared again, with an introduction by Newman, setting forth its original design, and the influence it was hoped to exercise in the Oxford movement. It contained 179 short poems, lyrics, sonnels, and what not—they are seldom in strictly hymnic form—which had previously appeared in the British Magazine, started in 1832 by Hugh James Rose. Of these 109 are by Newman, and marked \(\delta\); the Kabla, whose sign was \(\delta\) 9 by Isase Williams. tion in 1867. In 1879 it appeared again, with an by Keble, whose sign was /: 9 by Isaac Williams, ; 8 by Richard Hurrell Froude,  $\beta$ ; 6 by J. W. Bowden, a; and one by R. I. (or, according to Mr. Duffield, who g ts his Greek letter crossed with that of I. Williams, H. W.) Wilberforce Newman's contributions are by far the most

Newman's contributions are by far the most striking and notable.

Seven of these were w:itten at Oxford in 1832, and most of the others at sea, during the author's memorable Mediterranean trip of that year and the next. With a scholar's exemplary care for details, he has noted the place and date twhich agach was made. Not that scenery had care for details, he has noted the place and date at which each was made. Not that seenery had much to do in suggesting the subject, for his mind was full beforehand; but it is interesting to know that the exquisite poem on David, "Latest born of Jesse's race"; came into being mind was full beforehand; but it is interesting to know that the exquisite poem on David, "Latest born of Jesse's race"; came into being at the "Lazaret, Matta," January 18tb. 1833, as did two days earlier that on "David and Jonathan," and the stanzas on "Humiliation" (such its being language in 1822). is their heading in 1868):

"I have been honored and obeyed,
I have met soorn and slight;
And my heart loves earth's sober shade
More than her laughing light.

"For what is rule but a sad weight Of duty and a snare? What meanness, but with happier fate The Saviour's Cross to share?

"This my hid choice, though not from Heaven, This my hid choice, tuest have a more and Moves on the heavenward line;
Cleanse it, good Lord, from sinful leaven,
And make it simply Thine."

place were written the noble lines on "Sensitiveness": The day before (January 15th), and at the same

Time was, I shrank from what was right From fear of what was wrong"—
lines of which it has been somewhat broadly

stated that they "really originated the Oxford movement." They certainly voice the spirit in which an earnest Christian may enter on a difficult path which he believes to be that of truth and duty; but it is not necessary to study or accept the Oxford movement in order to appreciate them. Some of Newman's verses in this volume have a savor of mere ecclesiasticism which would make them useless to those who do not share his views; but others are full of meat for any who love thoughtful poetry on high topics. Take, for instance, this, written at Oxford November 20th, 1832:

"And wouldst thou reach, rash scholar mine, Love's high unruffied state? Awake! thy easy dreams resign: First learn thee how to hate.

"Hatred of sin, and Zeal, and Fear, Lead up the Holy Hill; Track them, till Charity appear A self-denial still."

This terse suggestiveness, this packing of his matter into the fewest and fittest words, marks Newman at this period above any other of our ingers. If he thinks of style, it is chiefly the way of condensation and point; but the lyrical instinct is not wanting. Examples of this pithy sententiousness, this rapid and effective statement of a case, are abundant; may cite especially the pieces beginning:

"My smile is bright, my glance is free." "O aged Saint! far off I heard The praises of thy name."

"Moses, the patriot fierce, became The meekest man on earth." "Banished the House of sacred rest."

And eminently this wise counsel, too weighty not to be copied in full; it was labeled in 1896, "Deeds not Words," in 1868. "Flowers without Fruit," and penned "Off Sardinia, June 20th,

"Prane thou thy words, the thoughts control That o'er thee swell and throng;

January 6, 1887. But he who lets his feetings.
In north luxurious for a Shrinks when hard sorter and And faints at every real hard by

which he was usus two in peculiar secular in char

worse for that; and t as cited by Charles Pe

forgotten and hard to fi The piece on "Warni by one of the British re man could be chosen. It was ary 12th, 1833:

> On souls too bri "Can science bear a
> To the hid spins
> Of human thing
> Why may not on
> On thoughts an

Are such thought as
While Fath down
Dread of earth in
Recks but Hearen
And on the wal
Reads but Hearen

Thirteen of his pieces in them:

"O Mother Church of Romand Others are retained was

course this is the exclama not in Catholic comm language of one who knew that great Catholic and lie (the French). Others and stanza on "Rest," thus miss

"They are at res: We may not stir the Herras By rude invoking volce, are In waywards the
Who in the mountain putille
And hear the fourfold free at Of course this had to be church of Purgatory:

" They are at res The fire has eaten on all his
And convalescent, they also
Refreshment shall

Roman doctrine aside, the said be preferred. SOUTH BETHLEHEN.

> Fine In REMBRANDT'S "

BY MRS. SCHUYLES IN IT is almost as much to st a man, that it is one of the that, judged in comparison of all epochs, it is entitled very finest. Yet no less that one says the simple trub portrait now on exhibit in this city. It is not by a painter who has had it, indeed, any equal, as it is also a work that was the part of best period, that has lon his most famous likens ceptionally good state of only really shows us shows him in his trucks, h most impressive shape.

Le Doreur de Rembran

has been known by, criticism has double in truth, the po frame maker, as and has thought the been due to a misprint in title matters noth

all segment About a year ago it extensed the Atlantis—Ao read to sincerely heart in the heart of the action of the collection of the colle