

# A WAKENING OF A RACE.

## The Moral and Industrial Development of the Negro as Shown at the Exposition.

The negro department has been brought into greater prominence than ever during the past week.

The speech of Professor Booker T. Washington has attracted wide attention to the display made by his race, and shows the position of the negro has been opened the solid front of the show has attracted much attention.

The displays in the building are about all in shape. They are an interesting exposition of the negro's upward tendency during thirty years of freedom and furnish an interesting study for exposition visitors.

Chief Commissioner I. Garland Penn, one of the ablest young men of his race, has prepared a special article on the exhibit for The Constitution. Chief Penn is the youngest man in his race who has attained to so much prominence. He is considerably under thirty, but is possessed of great executive ability, is finely educated and is endowed with splendid judgment and conservatism. He belongs to the higher class of negroes. He is a man with a purpose and with a future. The world will hear from Penn in the future. His work for the exposition speaks in thunder tones of praise for him.

He writes:

The greatest evidence that the new negro is deserving is evidenced by the display which is made in the negro building at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The negroes, who have been victims of their own fortunes only a generation, have fought nobly and responded liberally to the generosity of the directors of the exposition company. A panorama of their material progress faces the visitor from whatever clime he may hail, and ought to serve as an argument in his favor for years to come. With but thirty years of freedom the race has by the help of its friends and dint of their own effort heaved out for themselves a place of no mean consideration in our own America. If it be remembered from whence they came and by what difficulties they are yet surrounded, the negroes were set free at the close of the late civil war without a place to lay their heads, without food or raiment—none of these comforts only as they were bestowed by the former masters. To their masters they had been faithful, and no brighter chapter in the history of the race can ever be written than that of fidelity to the trust committed them by their masters—the caring for the home. It was, therefore, but the will of providence that the dominant race of the north by reason of the sacrifice made and the south by reason of the faithfulness of her black population should each assist in their education and evangelization. In philanthropy the north has spent her millions. In a legislative way the south has spent millions. It was, therefore, but just to the colored people and to those who have served

Much hard work has been done from the main office and in each state by the several chief commissioners and members of their boards. The result, however, is ample reward for the effort expended and of a verdict rendered, based upon the exhibit, making due allowance for the past and present environment of the race with in the south, it is one of the most creditable and intelligent colored men and women justly deserve.

### The Building and the Exhibit.

The building, which is at the southeastern corner of the park at the main entrance, covers 25,000 square feet and was erected by two colored contractors, J. F. King, of LaGrange, Ga., and J. W. Smith, of Atlanta, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and its ample roominess is well adapted to the many displays. The building was erected on a site which was formerly occupied by the old slave market, and it stands for many days afterward, a monument to colored artistry. The building was erected on a site which was formerly occupied by the old slave market, and it stands for many days afterward, a monument to colored artistry. The building was erected on a site which was formerly occupied by the old slave market, and it stands for many days afterward, a monument to colored artistry.

On entering the building we first approach the exhibit from the District of Columbia. The principal features of the exhibit is the work of art and statuary, also some of the principal patents by colored inventors on record in the patent office. The art work of the American Art Club, of Washington, consists of most excellent crayon and pastel work. I have not seen any work of similar character executed better than the portraits of Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, Blanche K. Bruce and Commissioner Jesse Lawson, also a handsome painting of a French battlefield called "Abandonned." This work is by Daniel Freeman, of Washington, who is in charge of the exhibit, and his club of associates. The collection is very large and attractive. The statuary, by W. C. Hill, consisting of an appropriation of \$20,000, depicting the "The Obsolete Shoe" and "The Negro

been spent. The commissioners, composed of ten of the brightest and most solid young men in the district, and as that is the center of the industrial development of the south, they were one in the south, and the road they had to tread in securing this remarkable collection was anything but feathery.

An exhibit that would have been creditable to every negro in the land was left out of the Washington exhibit, that of the colored public schools, because of the inability of the district board to meet an excessive demand. The colored Americanist, in its issue of the 17th of September editorially said that "the colored superintendent has withheld the exhibit from the seventh and eighth divisions of the public schools of this city, and the colored board of education, packed at public expense, and thus deprives the system here of being fully represented at the exposition, and thereby hiding, as it were, under a bushel the work of the children under his superintendence." The Howard university exhibit, under the care of the wife of A. S. Gray, Washington, will attract general attention as a part of the district exhibit. It is very handsome and will be of great interest to all visitors. Howard is the only institution for colored youth supported by government funds, and their exhibit speaks volumes for the training of colored youth and the results achieved. Turning to the right and proceeding down west aisle the first thing to be seen is the photographic exhibit of the Presbyterian board of missions for freedmen, showing the schools under the care of the board for the training of colored youth. The next exhibit is that of the state of Virginia on either side of the aisle. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute occupies 1,200 square feet of space and is a magnificent exhibit of what the training of colored youth at Hampton means. It first shows the department of literary and academic work, mechanical drawing, consisting of a collection of scale drawings, plans and measurements of houses actually erected by students of the school. The wood and iron work about all of her exhibit is not only made by the students, but the drawings are well annotated. The exhibit of the greatest interest in the Virginia space is the first colored savings bank, which is located in Richmond, Va. This bank at its last report made September 3, 1895, had a surplus of \$25,000 and an amount to the credit of time and demand depositors of over \$80,000. The exhibit they make is highly creditable to the race. Rev. W. W. Browne, the president and founder of this institution, was born in Georgia in the mountains of Hall county. He has fairly revolutionized the financial condition of the race in Virginia. The next wonderful Virginia exhibit is a boat, occupying a great deal of space, built by the head cook of a hotel in Lynchburg, Va. This was made by earnest, patient labor during the hours between the meals of the hotel and at night. In the Virginia space will also be found a bicycle made by a colored boy on the farm of Mr. James D. Tate at Chilhowie, Va. Concerning his ingenuity, Mr. Tate, a wealthy member of the firm of Robinson, Tate & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., says: "The boy read fairly well at school. He seems to have an inventive turn of mind, and is not fond of farm work. He has an out-house, where his father lives, which is a perfect curiosity shop. He has in it a turning lathe constructed solely by himself. This is run by horse power made from an old moving machine when I gave him. On this turning lathe he makes all kinds of fancy wood work, such as standards for stoves, and they are all made constructed in this house a fan to keep him cool while at work in the summer, and a wire running to the springhouse which operates a churn for the making of butter. The boy is one of two or three who has made, and he made every part of it with the exception of the chain belt; that was given him. He has no tools or machinery to work with except those which he himself has constructed, and they are all made from the most crude materials, and such that in the ordinary course of time would be thrown aside as worthless on the farm. It looks as if he can put to some use any old part of a wagon or other piece of machinery that may be discarded about the place."

The exhibit of the American institute of Pittsburgh, Pa., presided over by Rev. C. B. W. Gordon, a reputable minister in Virginia, is also in Virginia's exhibit. That of St. Paul's normal and industrial school, which is located next to the Presbyterian Board of Mission for Freedmen, is an exhibit worthy of special mention. Another exhibit in the Virginia exhibit is a buggy from the shop of a colored manufacturer in Hampton, Va., by the name of R. B. Palmer. The next state exhibit down the Virginia aisle is that of North Carolina. The entire exhibit of industry made at the New Bern, N. C., agricultural and industrial fair, which was so favorably commented upon by the press and people, is in the North Carolina exhibit. The exhibit of the agricultural and mechanical school at Greensboro, N. C., is noticeable. The next state exhibit in line is that of Florida. The exhibit of Florida attracts your attention to the Florida display of its educational and general collection of exhibits. The State normal and agricultural college exhibit is elaborate. This college has been in operation only a few years, and it is wonderful to see its magnificent advancement made in so short a time. Every department of the college is represented—educational, scientific and industrial. Commissioner T. T. Gibbs of Florida, who has special charge of the school exhibit, has accomplished no little task in bringing before the public the educational advancement of the negro of Florida. The collective exhibit of this state is not only unique in character, but varied in its makeup. Chief Commissioner M. M. Lewey, of this state, has been untiring in his efforts to make a creditable showing of what the negro can do in carrying agriculture, horticulture and woman's factory work. The collections of crochets and needle work from the Florida women rank among the most elaborate and attractive in the negro department.

A representative exhibit, though not large, yet represents what the negro farmers of Florida are doing in these lines of industry, and shows specimens of corn in the ear, sugar cane, long cotton on the stalk, a collection of native woods, etc., wines, preserves and pickled fruits. This exhibit makes a fine showing because of the transparency of their makeup and the quality of white glass in which they are exhibited. The exhibit of the state of Florida is not only unique in character, but varied in its makeup. Chief Commissioner M. M. Lewey, of this state, has been untiring in his efforts to make a creditable showing of what the negro can do in carrying agriculture, horticulture and woman's factory work. The collections of crochets and needle work from the Florida women rank among the most elaborate and attractive in the negro department.

Crossing to the southeastern corner of the building with the fountain of the exhibit, which is very nicely installed. It consists of a large industrial exhibit from the state institution, the Branch Normal and Industrial school, and an agricultural exhibit from the colored public school of the state with an exhibit, also, from the Philander Smith college. An invention in general use called the peach pitting machine, by Dr. J. H. Smith, is a part of the Arkansas exhibit, while the large paintings by Dr. Smith are also agreeable and telling features of the exhibit.

The next exhibit is that of South Carolina, which shows that some hard work has been put in its interest. Chaffin university, one of the largest industrial institutions south, makes a very large and interesting display of her industry. Another bank exhibit is to be seen in the South Carolina space that of the South Carolina Bankers' Association. In this space is also to be found an organ made by a colored man out of crude material. The chief commissioner of the state, Rev. J. B. Middleton, has been active to get the pres-

ent exhibit, with which he, in common with his friends, are much pleased.

The Tennessee exhibit is next in order as one leaves the South Carolina space. The large institutions of Central Tennessee college, Fisk university, Roger Williams, Knoxville college and Le Moyne institute furnish exhibits worthy of the institutions. The ladies' and miscellaneous exhibits from Memphis and Shelby county, under the supervision of Mrs. Julia Hooks are of an interesting character. In the exhibit of the Fisk university is a large painting, 1000 feet, showing the original Fisk jubilee singers, who sung into existence the great jubilee hall of Fisk university, by the ever-popular and melodious plantation melodies. Conspicuous in the Central Tennessee college space is the med-



CHIEF PENN AND A GROUP OF STATE COMMISSIONERS.

J. H. Fordham, South Carolina.  
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ical exhibit of Meharry Medical college, an institution under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church that has turned out more colored M.D.'s than any other institution in the land. The biggest exhibit from Maryland is that of Morgan college, located near the entrance to the dining hall. It is a reproduction of their stone buildings in Baltimore and Lynchburg for the education of colored youth. It contains also of an exhibit from their industrial department. The exhibit is in the charge of Rudolph W. Rose and wife who are able to make a very satisfactory statement as to the progress of the institution.

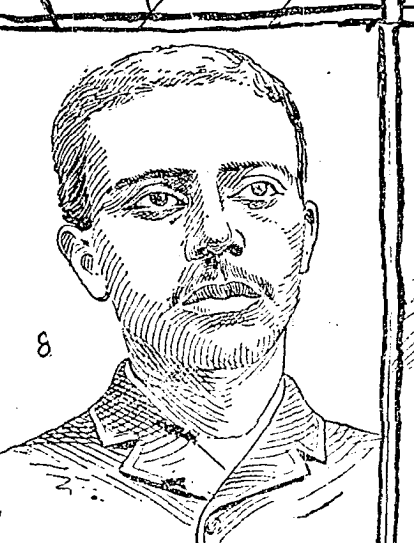
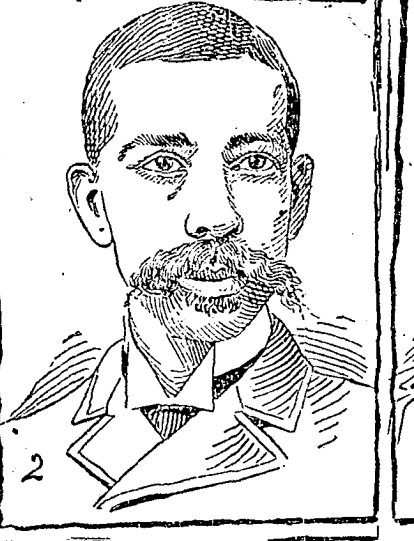
The Georgia exhibit is conspicuous for the great amount of space it creditably occupies, beginning parallel on both sides of the aisle to the north. The exhibit of the Atlanta Baptist seminary, Spelman seminary, Morris Brown college, Georgia State industrial college, Gammon Theological seminary, makes an exhibit of superior quality. A very prominent feature in the Georgia exhibit is several very interesting inventions by colored men. The models show these inventions in the most practical way. In the Georgia space is also to be found an engine built by a colored youth at Athens, Ga. Another interesting exhibit is the car coupling invention of A. S. Bailey, of Hiram, Ga. The exhibit of the students in the Atlanta institutions are making buggies, wagons, etc., which are as good as those of large manufacturing in the land.

The next exhibit of interest is from the states of Texas and Mississippi. The Alcorn Agricultural and Industrial school exhibit is one of the most attractive in the building, occupying a prominent place in the Mississippi space. The two-horse wagon built by colored boys is a great industrial effort in favor of the colored man. An agricultural exhibit from a farm known as the Travick farm in Mississippi is of positive interest. The Alabama exhibit like that of Georgia is conspicuous for the space it creditably occupies. The exhibits of the state that will be attractive at all times is that of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial school at Tuskegee and the State Normal and Industrial school at Normal, Ala. Both schools furnish an exhibit that is simply exciting to all who see it. Besides these the Montgomery Industrial school and others furnish exhibits that attract the eye for the creditableness of the make-up and arrangement. The beautiful arch up and arrangement of the Tuskegee exhibit will attract the eye of every visitor. It is said that Bishop H. M. Turner once visited the State Normal and Industrial school at Normal, Ala. ever which Professor W. H. Council presides, had his measure taken at 12 o'clock in the shoe making department of the institution, and at night he spoke to the students in the boots the boys made for him. In the Tuskegee space can be found everything in the line of industry, such as wagons, buggies, carts, furniture of all tin pots, tubs, toilet sets, furniture of all sorts for bedroom, library, parlor and kitchen, clothing for all classes.

In the space near the district exhibit over the entrance from the main entrance may be found the miscellaneous exhibits sent in by interested colored persons in the north and west. The exhibits show ability in art and literature also. The painting by Louie Jackson, of Bay City, Mich., the work of Hattie E. Ford, of Kan-

sas, the Bayless Corn Planter, of Springfield, Mo., are in evidence as creditable exhibits in their line.

Returning for a brief look at the Virginia exhibit one of the most conspicuous exhibits in that space is the painting of the celebrated artist, H. O. Tanner, now in Paris. Two of the paintings are owned by the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, while another of the triple is owned by Mr. R. C. Ogden, of the firm of John Wanamaker, who is so kind to lend this celebrated colored man's work which is so very valuable. Tanner, who is the son of the well-known literature, Bishop B. F. Tanner, is now in Paris. His work in the last salon in Paris received most complimentary notice. An electrician in New York, L. M. Latimer, shows evidence



CHIEF PENN AND A GROUP OF STATE COMMISSIONERS.

B. J. Sawyer, Georgia.  
W. O. Crum, Arkansas.  
F. H. Crumbley, Georgia.

of his ability and information by the patents, books and other matters of an electrical character in the miscellaneous space. The race only asks that the circumstances about them temper the verdict in the interest of justice.

**Public Comfort for Colored Visitors.**

With due regard to the welfare, comfort and convenience of the colored people who will visit the exposition, and in keeping with their expressed wish that the colored people should be protected in the assignment of homes, the exposition company has provided the same method in the nature of a public comfort department that is in vogue with the whites. Acting upon a wise recommendation the exposition company has committed this important matter into the hands of two of the best known colored men in the city—H. Crumbley, lieutenant colonel Second Georgia battalion, and Professor W. H. Matthews, principal of the Gate City public school. A careful registration of the comfortable residences and hotel accommodations has been made with a view to uniformity in price and comfort in arrangement. The private residences of colored people without exception known to the writer are open to visitors. Among the hotels is one of large capacity located on West Third street, another on Houston street and still another near the Jackson street entrance to the exposition grounds. The hotel located at No. 415 West Mitchell street is to be known as "The Hotel Howell," with a suburban annex.

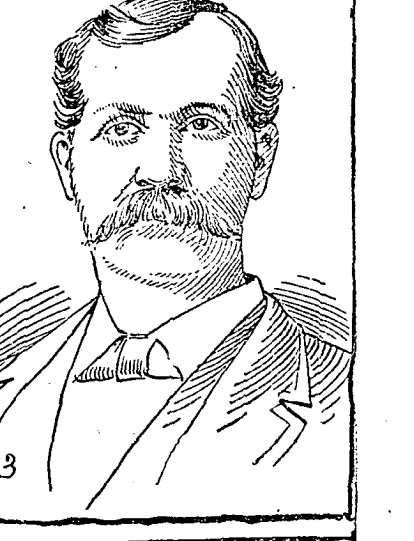
The hotel near the grounds will doubtless be the rendezvous for those who will be in charge of exhibits at the grounds in the colored building, and on that account, will be very popular. The hotel is being erected by Mr. B. F. Walker. It is now ready for occupancy and already a large force has taken rooms there.

By correspondence, etc., it is expected that most of the persons who intend visiting the fair will be assigned their places of abode before arriving in the city. In the negro building will be a restaurant twenty-five feet in length by about fifty feet in breadth.

**The Colored Congresses.**

That the progress of the race shall be shown up in every way it is arranged also to have congresses along all lines of progress that in the sunnier portions of the world will be in shape of history, the whole may be had rather than the half. The race has made much progress in medicine, law, military and churches, teachers and educators of their own people, and the progress the tale of which could not be told by the objective exhibit. It is to be hoped that the objective exhibit will show a sure foundation upon which the race is building for permanency, and for a subsistence necessary to a professional existence. The object of these colored congresses, which unite their genius in this department, is not to have an outpour of oratory or to vent to latent eloquence. The substantial meaning is that an exhibition of progress in fact and figure shall be known by carefully prepared papers to be read at these congresses by the best brain in the profession, and afterwards published. On November 11th will be colored military day. The care of the colored military has been assumed by Messrs. W. H. Rucker, C. C. Wimshis, Colonel W. H. Crumbley and Professor W. B. Matthews. It is estimated that fifteen hundred colored soldiers will be here on that day. From November 12th to 15th, in-

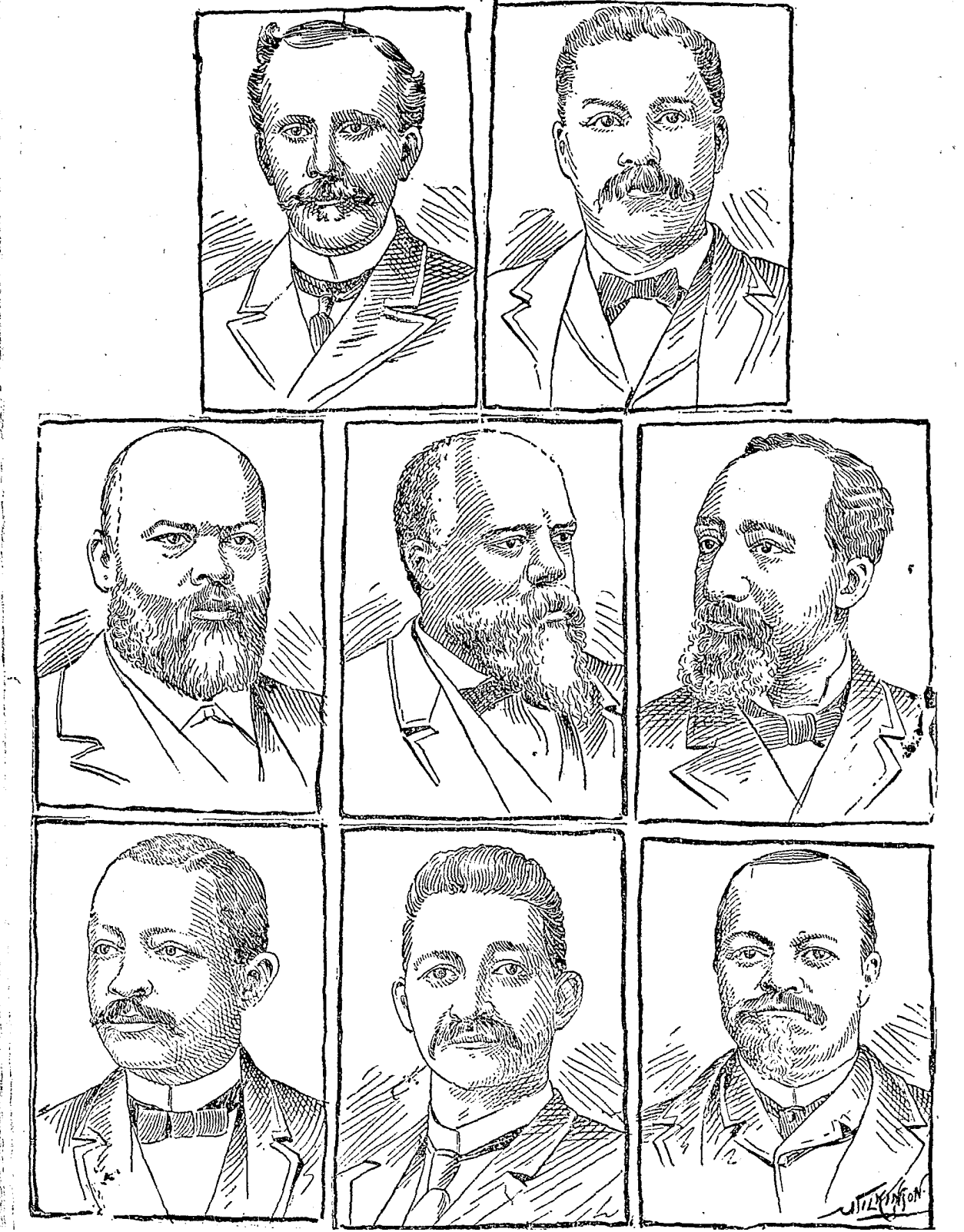
clusive, will be the religious congresses. All the Methodist bodies, the Baptist bodies, the Presbyterian and Congregationalists have signified their intention to have large representations at their respective services. The intent of these congresses will be to show the progress of the race within the church and thus bring together the fragments of progress made in each denomination that the whole in its true light may be seen. The 16th of November will be given to the colored Young Men's Christian Association congress. The holding of such a congress has been endorsed by the international committee at New York, and the international secretary for the colored work is traveling with a view to a most successful effort on the 16th.



CHIEF PENN AND A GROUP OF STATE COMMISSIONERS.

Molin Davis, Georgia.  
W. O. Crum, Arkansas.  
W. D. Crum, South Carolina.

This body will be one of the most representative bodies that will assemble. In it will be seen the steady, faithful Christian young men of the race, who are facing the problem of life in a serious way. November 16th will be colored professional day, when the lawyers and doctors of the race will be assembled in the city in a gathering showing in carefully prepared papers the progress of the race in these chosen fields. The 16th will be taken up in a temperance congress. The 20th will be utilized by the business men, bankers, farmers and mechanics. These meetings on this day will be separate, with union meeting at the evening session. The union meeting will be addressed by ex-senator D. K. Bruce, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. W. W. Browne, president of the Savings bank, of Richmond, Va. The various state committees on congresses to speak. On November 21st the national Afro-American press convention will meet pursuant to resolution adopted at the Baltimore session in July. The convention will bring together a strong set of colored editors who will write about the exhibit they see and who will doubtless make an impression upon all who read chance to be in their meeting. Hon. T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, the president, promises a most successful adjourned session. The December congresses, to be held during the Christmas holidays, will be purely educational. The 26th and 27th will be given to the American Association of Educators of Colored Youth, a very popular educational association. To this association belong the college presidents, professors, principals, etc. It promises to be an interesting session. On the 28th 500 of the best colored women in the land are expected to meet in Atlanta in a woman's congress. The wife of B. Bruce is giving the matter much attention and success in the effort is only a question of time. By far the most popular of all days will be colored teachers' and graduates' day, when the colored teachers of the land will have a union and tell the tale of progress made in the respective states in the education of the "young idea" of color how to shoot. Many state associations have already adjourned to meet here while the sentiment all along the line is to roll up a big front on colored teachers' day. The congress on Africa will be one of the greatest held during the exposition. The Stewart Missionary Foundation of Africa, in Grahamstown, is an interesting section. For the Rev. W. P. Stewart, of Rock River conference Methodist Episcopal church, who has consecrated for the endowment of a missionary effort in preparing young colored men for Africa 600 acres of land under high cultivation in central Illinois. The income of the land is to be used for missionary effort. The purpose of the congress is to create a sentiment on Africa in the hearts and minds of the colored people of America. Such men as Bishop William Taylor, of Africa; Dr. E. W. Hildner, ex-president of Liberia and minister to the court of St. James; Rev. Alex. Crummell, D.D., of the Protestant Episcopal church; Hon. John H. Smith, ex-minister to Liberia; Prince Oristatukke Paduma, who is an African prince, a recent graduate of the Yale divinity school and an alumnus of the University of London; Charles McCabe, missionary secretary Methodist Episcopal church; Bishops J. W. Joyce and W. F. Malheur of the Methodist Episcopal church; Revs. J. W. E. Bowen, D.D., E. W. S. Hammond,



SOME PROMINENT COMMISSIONERS.

Bishop A. Grant, of Georgia.  
E. B. Ramsay, of Texas.  
Joshua E. Wilson, South Carolina.  
H. A. Rucker, Atlanta.  
Bishop W. J. Gaines, of Georgia.  
G. V. Clark, of Tennessee.  
William H. Seward, of Kentucky.  
W. E. Coleman, of West Virginia.  
With Chains Broken but Not Out, representing the condition of the colored man in the entire country, are pieces of good work. Among the patents of the colored inventors is Bailey's collection of native woods, etc., wines, preserves and pickled fruits. This exhibit makes a fine showing because of the transparency of their makeup and the quality of white glass in which they are exhibited. The exhibit of the state of Florida is not only unique in character, but varied in its makeup. Chief Commissioner M. M. Lewey, of this state, has been untiring in his efforts to make a creditable showing of what the negro can do in carrying agriculture, horticulture and woman's factory work. The collections of crochets and needle work from the Florida women rank among the most elaborate and attractive in the negro department.

D.D., C. B. Mason, D.D., and other prominent colored men will be on the programme for the occasion. It is expected to surpass the world's fair congress on Africa.

#### Representation on Opening Day.

Nothing in connection with the exposition came to the colored people in the nature of an agreeable and appetizing surprise so much as the selection of a colored man to speak on the programme of the opening exercises. While admitting that it was an appropriate act and one exemplifying the true state of fairness, yet it was least expected by the masses.

To all a genuine surprise was in store and the more prominent because it was agreed by all concerned that it was, not only fitting, but, indeed the proper thing to do. The race rejoices in the expressed reason given for the recognition in the selection of our representative upon whom we are all agreed. The race was recognized because it had served the company and the south in a manly and intelligent stand through our Professor Washington and Bishops Grant and Gaines before the congress of our union for national appropriation and aid of the exposition.

The chosen representative, Professor Booker T. Washington, is eminently a wise selection. A product of the new negro in every sense, who is looking for results and obtaining them, we are happy in his selection, and the unexpressed intention of the exposition company to recognize merit and worth is to the negro perfectly in order. Nor is the selection of a representative for us of more infinite importance than the recognition of our military boys in the line of parade—all showing a consistency and recognition upon the part of the exposition company that is commendable in the first degree. As I think over the history of the movement it would be nothing short of intense interest to note in a summary the two sides of the exhibit—the exposition side and the negro side—and to note further the commendable interest of both.

#### The Exposition Side.

The negro first sought the opportunity to put his own building on the grounds and pay for it if allowed. This was granted him—and more, the exposition company paid for it, though he at first agreed to do it himself. The negro was given free space for his exhibits, while other exhibitors paid \$1 per square foot. The commissioners, who were called together in January, 1895, proclaimed their inability to collect the exhibit without aid in a financial way from the exposition company, and this aid was granted. A chief of department was selected at another outlay. An appropriation looking to a public comfort department was granted. Another for hospital purposes was granted. The race was recognized by the appointment of a colored man upon the regular programme of exercises. The colored soldiers were invited to take part in the parade with due respect for their recognition by the state authorities as state troops. The contract for the negro building was given to colored contractors and colored workmen did the entire work. The custodian, cashiers and janitors are all colored. Thus the exposition has been consistent and faithful from the start in all matters concerning the negro department and it is mild to say that it is a happy reminder of a brighter day in a brighter age.

#### The Negro Side.

The negro having been granted the opportunity willingly aided in securing the appropriation from the United States government of \$200,000 for a government exhibit. The prominent colored men of Atlanta subscribed out of their private funds to the popular fund in aid of the exposition. Such men as Bishop W. J. Gaines, J. H. Crumbly, H. A. Rucker, Rev. E. J. Fisher, Jacob McKinley, Alexander Hamilton and others felt an interest in Atlanta from a business point of view to the extent of making comfortable subscriptions commensurate with their incomes. The commissioners who were appointed accepted their offices in good faith and, for the most part, have spent time and means in the collection of their exhibit without shadow of remuneration. They have battled against a foolish and insincere warfare waged against the best opportunity that has ever been presented the American negro since the dawn of freedom. These men who have opposed the move have appealed to the prejudices existing in general, and thus affect what is a specific opportunity, rather than in earnestness and good judgment seeking to teach the negro that practice in securing civil rights is far different in American economy than theory.

It has been asserted by the opposers of the negro exhibit that it is one of sentiment and that for no good reason can the race make this exhibit in a business sense. I offer that the negro exhibit for every good reason is of business concern to him. If the negro exemplifies, as he does in the exhibit, that he can manufacture buggies, etc., does he not put himself in a business position to be called upon. Who believes that Booker T. Washington or any other man under whose control the negro has reached to triumphant industrial ends makes the magnificent display in the negro building without business in mind? The negro has sentiment in his exhibit and business, too.

The history of the colored exhibit will be written, the pages of a book will glisten with the facts of a brilliant success in a brilliant period in negro life—indeed, in the life of the south, and let us hope that the pages be not marred with an incident of racial conflict that shall cast a shadow of the least size on the already bright record of a bright epoch. The door of the negro building is open, a magnificent exhibit will greet the eye of every visitor. All are, of course, welcome—thrice welcome—to the first national panorama of negro progress. Let the verdict redound to the help of the negro. Last but by no means the least it is our pleasure to pay a fitting tribute to the president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, chiefs of departments, the committee on negro exhibits, particularly with the directors, for the manifest interest they have shown in this exhibit. In every item which concerned the negro exhibit careful attention has been given it. It is a pleasure to testify that my relations with these gentlemen have been most cordial and the consideration paid me has at all times been in keeping with such as my relation to the exposition required. May their kind every multiply. Once more—let the verdict of the dominant race be for the help of the deserving negro.

I. GARLAND PENN.