

BRITAIN AROUSED.

Miss Wells' Lecturing Meeting Much Favor.

Her Presentation of Southern American Barbarism Horrifics the People in the Foreign Countries.

Special to the New York Age. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 9.—In my last I had just arrived in Manchester where I was booked to speak four times in two days, but it ended in being five, and one from a pulpit at an eleven o'clock morning service. We were the guests of Mr. W. E. A. Axon and his charming wife, whose delightful hospitality was highly appreciated. Mr. Axon is editor of the Manchester Guardian, one of the leading dailies of that big city, as well as author of several books. A most interesting meeting was held at 7 o'clock Saturday, May 7. The thinkers and leading citizens were present.

The discussion evoked was the warmest, and one gentleman present urged that the meeting not only pass a resolution denouncing "Lynch Law" as barbarous, not only calling upon America to remedy the injustice and cruelty practiced upon Afro-Americans, but that the resolution be cabled to President Cleveland and the foreign news service be furnished with a copy. Another gentleman, a young editor, assured me that the columns of the leading papers and magazines of Great Britain were open to any presentation of the Negro question from any of our writers. A Unitarian clergyman then rose and said he would like his people to be informed on the subject and invited me to his morning service.

At 7 o'clock I spoke to a large gathering and at 7 o'clock to a crowded house on the same subject. The Manchester Guardian gave a fine report of an interview. It was the third interview accorded any one in the thirty years existence of the paper—the second had been given Miss Frances E. Willard of the W. C. T. U.

I left Manchester for Newcastle yesterday and spoke here three times between the hours of 5 p. m. and 10 p. m. At three there was an afternoon meeting composed mostly of women; at 7:30 there was a crowded house of over 500 persons and an overflow meeting in another hall in the same block. I spoke to the first and Miss Impy to the second. When I had finished an address of an hour I went into the other meeting and spoke nearly an hour also, while Miss Impy explained the workings of the society for the furtherance of the Brotherhood of Man. The people are intensely interested, and the work here was greatly helped by our host—Mr. David Richardson—a wealthy manufacturer of this place, and his cultured wife, Mrs. Richardson is the cousin of Ellen Richardson who with one or two friends purchased Hon. Frederick Douglass' freedom when he was in this country nearly fifty years ago. These ladies live here in Newcastle, and are as ready to give their time and means to the cause of philanthropy as ever. Look of time prevented a visit to those who did this noble deed, but I am deeply touched that I am permitted to know some of those ardent anti-slavery workers. I have already knelt at the feet of Elizabeth Pease Nichol and Edina Wingham of Edinburg, both of whom were active in the cause, and now I have been the guest of the kindred of those who purchased Mr. Douglass' freedom and who proudly exhibit a letter they have just received from him. This letter tells them that he whom they once bought as a chattel has entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Hayti at the World's Columbian Exposition. I leave early in the morning for Glasgow again. Glasgow is, after London, the largest city in Great Britain, and is not satisfied with the one meeting held there.

BIRMINGHAM, May 14.—The past few days have been among the best work of my life. I have spoken eleven

times the past week, and traveled nearly every day. After seven hours travel last Wednesday I reached Glasgow at 4 p. m. spoke at 8 p. m. in the East End, and the next evening in the West End. I took the train next morning for Darlington, England, traveled all day reached my destination at six o'clock. I spoke to a large audience at 8 o'clock, and in spite of weariness so much did I lose myself in the subject that I spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes without notes.

Darlington is the home of many wealthy members of the Society of Friends, and of all the luxury which wealth brings, they cultivated as royalty. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Wm. Cadworth and his two nieces, and Miss Jeffrey. On the platform were seated some of the most prominent citizens of the place—all of whom joined in the resolution denouncing the wrong and injustice to Afro-Americans. Here as elsewhere they seemed horrified to think that persons are excluded from churches, schools, reading rooms, hotels and railway carriages for no other reason than that they are "colored." If this surprises them, it is to judge of the horror with which they learn of the operations of the convict lease system and "lynch law."

I am in Birmingham for the first quiet Sunday in several. I remain here till Wednesday next when I finish my work here and then go to London for the first two weeks of my stay this side. Having given nearly two months to the work, I must come home to my own work, which has been neglected for this.

DELIBERATELY STABBED TO DEATH FOR A TRIVIAL OFFENSE.

Jackson, Miss., June 9.—(Special to the Herald.) A report comes to your correspondent here from Hazlehurst, Miss., containing particulars of one of the most diabolical deeds ever committed in that section of the country, and challenges the criminal record of quite a number of other states for a superior.

At that place lives one Dr. C. E. Otis, a white physician of a considerably large practice. Otis was walking down one of the streets recently with three other white men, when a Negro who had been knowing the doctor for quite a while, and always treated him manfully, but acted quite familiarly approached the doctor and asked him for a chew of tobacco. This impudent action of the Negro enraged the white man, and after cursing the Negro to several hard names drew a long keen edged pocket knife, and deliberately stabbed him to death. The others stood by and saw the horrible butchery well done after which they all went on their way talking and laughing, as if nothing had been done. No arrest has been made as the doctor is a prominent white man, his victim was a Negro and the deed committed in Mississippi.

HE FOOLED HIM.

A cow boy in Texas thought he would have some fun with an Afro American and ordered him to dance, but it worked differently from what he expected. The stranger not only refused but knocked the cow boy down, took his gun away from him and then made him dance until he fainted from exhaustion.

The Circuit Court of Berkeley county, W. Va., has decided that white and colored children cannot be taught in the same school.

James Hill, the colored man who has been Post-master at Vicksburg for a long while resigned his position on the 14 ult. His successor, who is a white man, has discharged every Negro employee of the post office except one, the porter, and his chances are slim.

C. W. Poy of Marshall, Pa., is the first Negro granted a chief engineer's license to run a steamboat on the Mississippi river and tributaries. He is now general manager of the Delta

and Cyclone Towboat company. He is also a stockholder in that company.

The Negro's Future.

The corner stone of the George R. Smith college, Sedalia, was laid on the 1st of June. The college is named in honor of a Virginian by birth, who grew to manhood in Kentucky and settled Pettis county, Mo., in 1833. General Smith was a slaveholder by inheritance, but he became, when the lines were drawn, an enemy of slavery and a believer in the development of the freed people. He sold lots in Sedalia (of which city he was the founder) on easy terms to the colored people, and designed to devote several lots to the erection for their use of a High school building but died before his plan was consummated. The daughter of General Smith, with a view to commemorating their father's name and principles, donated in 1888 twenty five acres of land to the founding of a college for the colored people. The enterprise was prosecuted under the auspices of the Freeman's Aid and Southern Educational society, and now the corner stone has been laid. It is expected the \$50,000 college building will be finished in November and the 500 students which the college will accommodate will in due time be in attendance.

The history of the George R. Smith college so far illustrates that, in regard to the colored people of this country, it is the unexpected that happens. There was a time when no body could have expected a man of General Smith's birth, breeding and antecedents to consider the possibility of a Negro college; there was a time when no white community could be expected to regard the erection of such a school in its neighborhood as desirable; there was a time when no white contractor for the George R. Smith college was born a slave in Arkansas. It will be observed that several unexpected things have happened—it is quite safe to predict that much more will happen. The essayists the magazines who have figured out that the Negro has no future save extermination or banishment are weak in this: that they have no absolute sure thing on prophecy, and that they have had no recent and confidential communication with the Almighty, while current events are all opposed to their theories.—Kansas City Star.

KILLED A MINSTER.

Kentucky Outlaws Deliberately Put The Muzzle of Their Revolvers in a Dying Man's Mouth and Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—A horrible murder was committed near Versailles, Ky., at an early hour this morning. Rev. Sanford Howard and Rev. Stephen Daugherty from Lexington were driving to Versailles in a buggy and seeing an owl in a tree, one of the ministers drew his revolver and fired at it, but his aim not being good missed it. There was a white man living about 500 yards from where the shot was fired and he jumped on his horse and gathered up some of his friends and pursued the men, who it is supposed, had forgotten all about the owl, by the time they were overtaken by the whites. The white men at sight of the preachers opened fire upon them, mortally wounding Rev. Daugherty and slightly wounding Rev. Howard. Howard managed to make his escape and this so enraged a Mr. Ball, near whose place the first shot was fired, that he came back to where Daugherty had fallen and put the muzzle of his revolver in the dying man's mouth and fired another shot into him. The officers refused to arrest the murderer, but placed the dying man in jail and refused to allow any colored person to see him, until the last breath was about to escape his lips, and a preacher was admitted: Before dying, however, he told the minister that he had no revolver and took no part in the shooting and begged for his life, but that the murderous villains were out for blood and as murdered him. The coroner's jury found that Daugherty's murderer killed him in self defense. Rev. Howard has not been captured, but it should be his next experience will be in straddling traps. But from last reports he is safe.

RECENT RACY ROUND-UPS

RENDERED READABLE-BRIEFLY PARAPHRASED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF HASTY READERS—NEWBY NOTES—

The Dakota river is the longest un-navigable river in the world—over 1,000 miles.

Their are in the state of Missouri: 711 Negro public school teachers and 481 school houses having 678 rooms. These 678 rooms will seat 34,040 pupils, while the enrollment is 34,513; the school enumeration is 49,896.

A man from Chili proposes to visit the World's Fair by water in a seven-teen-foot veloped screw propelled boat coming around the south American coast to the Gulf of Mexico, then up the Mississippi to Chicago.

W. L. Brown, son of the late Bishop Brown, and who was formerly a teacher in the Sedalia, Mo., public schools, has been appointed to a position in the Treasury department at Washington.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, the grand nephew of the famous Napoleon, is nearly 6 feet tall and has a robust, athletic figure. He has black hair and wears a mustache and eyeglasses and dresses like a business man.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the Negro poet, of Dayton, O., gave a recital at Detroit, Mich., recently before an audience of five hundred at the News Boy's association. On the following day a reception was tendered him by John Becker of that city at which were present many of the most cultured people of that city.

TO WIRE AFRICA.

Cecil Rhodes, the African empire builder, has proposed to erect a telegraph line from Cape Town to Uganda at his own expense, amounting to \$750,000; and ultimately the wires are to be extended to Khartoum and down the Nile to Alexandria. After the wires the steel rails will presently follow from the end of Africa to the other.

The colored citizens of Atlanta, Ga., own about 5,000 houses and lots, 75 stores, (three of these being drug houses), 15 wagon-making shops and 35 blacksmith shops, 1 four-story brick hall. There are besides in this city five practicing physicians, one lawyer, 20 saddle and harness makers, 75 first class brick masons and 150 carpenters.

Some of the wealthy Negroes of Chicago are: Rev. J. H. Williams, \$150,000; Edward H. Morris, \$50,000; Mrs. John Jones, \$210,000; Andrew H. Scott, \$350,000; John Howard, \$25,000; Daniel Scott, \$325,000; Theodore W. Jones, \$25,000; Dr. C. H. Bentley, \$25,000; John Hunter, \$175,000; Charles Nortner, \$125,000; John W. E. Thomas, \$200,000; Emanuel Jackson, \$75,000; John Smith, \$55,000; Frank C. Collins, \$30,000.

Chinese in San Francisco own property worth \$75,000,000 and control \$15,000,000 in cash. During the recent troubles, on account of the Geary law, they raised \$125,000 by a tax of \$1 per head upon each resident on the Pacific Coast, with which to defend themselves against the effects of the law. It is estimated that in the past forty years they have shipped \$225,000,000 in gold to China. If they should leave the country today they would carry with them \$50,000 in money.

MANY LIVES LOST.

The Building in Which Lincoln Was Killed Becomes a Tomb. WASHINGTON, June 9.—(Special.) This morning at 9 o'clock, the old Ford theatre building, where Lincoln was killed, collapsed, resulting in a fearful destruction of life. The building was used by the pension department. There were over one hundred government clerks in it when it fell. So far over one hundred bodies have been taken out of the wreck. The cause of the fall of the building is not known.

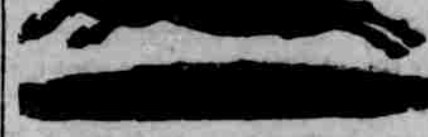
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