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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
PROMINENT NEGRO MEN AND
WOMEN OF KY.



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Biographical Sketches
OF
PROMINENT NEGRO MEN AND WOMEN
OF
KENTUCKY

With Introductory Memoir of the Author, and Prefatory Remarks Showing the Difference Between American and British Slave Holders; Also Opinions of Leading Thinkers of the Race. * * * * *

=====
BY W. D. JOHNSON.

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Illustrated with Fifty Portraits.

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LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

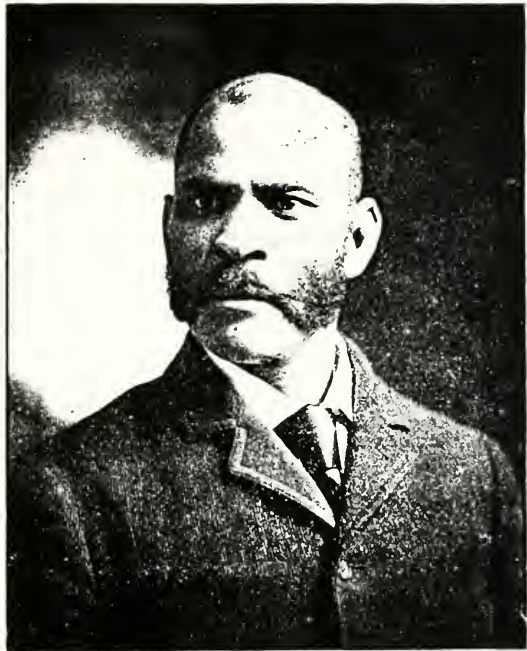
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Genl. W. M. Johnson

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ERRATA.


Page 51, twentieth line from the top, for "Odd Fellows' Home" read "Old Folks' Home."

Page 52, third line of the second paragraph, for "misery" read "mission."

Page 55, fifteenth line, for "Mattie Seals" read "Sallie Seals."

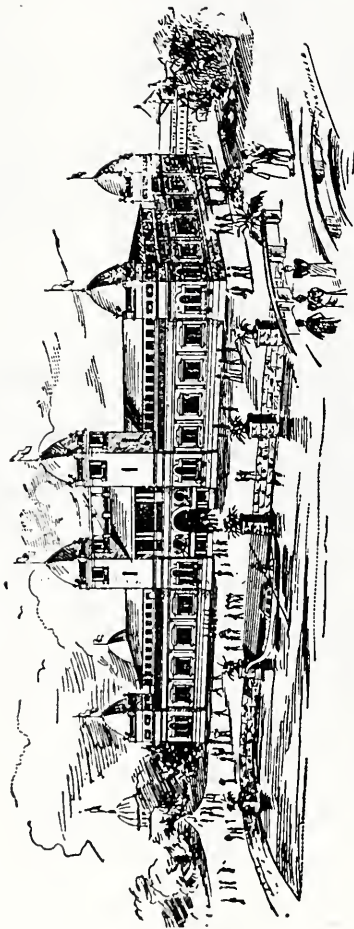


"And Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."



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NEGRO BUILDING,
Tennessee Centennial Exposition.



PREFACE.

WHILE it is true that the principal object of the writer in giving this work to the public is to set forth the achievements of Kentucky's prominent Negro men and to be distributed at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, it is equally true that a work of this character should be written so as to be of interest to the Negro race at large, and for the stimulation of generations to come. Therefore, the writer finds it necessary to set forth this Preface, not so much to present the professional, mechanical and business ingenuity of the Negro men and women of the State of Kentucky—for the biographical sketches herein fully present this—but to say something of this part of the race that has made unparalleled progress since the abolition of slavery, which is only thirty-three years ago, and to compare it with the advancement and opportunities of other members of the Negro family not residing in the United States. It is sometimes thought that comparisons are odious, but it is only so when there is a misapprehension from the cause or from the reason of the comparison. As the subject of this book is of great importance, and will merit serious consideration, as the matter relates not only to a race now existing, but will be far-reaching to coming generations, we necessarily draw a comparison between the results of emancipation in the British Colonies and that in the United States, and for the reason that we never, to our recollection, read anything to draw attention to the differences existing, or to the effect which has been produced upon these two sections of the Negro family, and anyone who reads or investigates will come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for this comparison.

With these preliminary remarks we will attempt to show that the British Parliament gave twenty million pounds sterling to the British slave-holders to emancipate their slaves, not one penny of which did any slave receive. That was sixty years ago. Now, what we wish to

emphasize is, that this enormous sum of money was paid, we repeat, to slave-holders who were maddened on account of the emancipation of their slaves, and withdrew to England after abandoning their plantations, and invested their money in England without ever thinking of their recently emancipated slaves. In short, they turned their backs entirely upon the poor creatures, and the legislators of the country being ex-slave holders, or their agents, made no provisions for the education and relief of the people. It was under the auspices of the Church of England, with the support of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" in foreign parts, and the "Christian Knowledge Society," with the "Lady Miko's Trustees Fund," that the education was begun and continued until the ex-slave holders' madness was softened down before any legislative enactment was made for the education of the ex-slave. Thank God, the church took up the matter, assisted by the philanthropic societies of England, and blazed the way for the educational and religious development of the ex slave. The British Negroes have advanced, but look at the distance they had to go; look at the obstacles in their way; look at their state of isolation. Separated from each other without the means of inter-communication, and at the mercy of unprincipled agents and others, they have done well under the circumstances. They owe a great debt of gratitude to the Church of England and the various societies for what they did in initiating the work of education.

Now, what we wish to draw particular attention to is, that the ex-slave holders, as a body, retired without caring a jot or tittle for the religious and moral education of the people, but left them entirely to themselves and to benevolent persons to undertake the work, while they pocketed the amount, as we have before stated, and the people, for them, might have sunk down into the depths of barbarism and ignorance, worse than that of their ancestors in darkest Africa, notwithstanding their excuse for enslaving the Negroes was to civilize and Christianize them.

Now, let us turn the other side of the picture and see if we can discover any difference between them. We will speak of the emancipation of the American Negro thirty-three years ago, brought about not by paying money to the slave holder, but by the shedding of an ocean of blood. We remember reading the speech of an ex-slave holder at a great mass meeting immediately after emancipation, at

New Orleans, in which speech he said, "we have emancipated the slaves, let us educate them." These words made an indelible impression upon our mind and gave rise to a series of reflections, and particularly looking at the action of the British slave holders thirty years before the delivery of that speech. Now, see the difference; compare the actions of the ex-slave holders, and give your candid opinion in the matter. But the reader may say that that speech was not carried out. Let us see. While there may be a criticism on the part of some of the American ex-slave holders for not doing just what was expected of them, still there were some who did give a helping hand, and did put their hands in their pockets, as many are now doing, to build schools, colleges and universities, besides liberally educating deserving young men and women to engage in the work of education among their people.

In connection with these, immediately after emancipation, there were philanthropists and benevolent societies who took up the question of the education, moral and religious improvement of the ex-slaves under various disadvantages, local and otherwise. These are facts that cannot be denied; that there were men and women who hazarded their lives and went forth to teach and preach to the emancipated slaves. We need not stop to name these institutions of learning, because they are as household words, and subserving the purpose for which the benevolence of Christian philanthropists was designed. Now, truth is truth, and in making a comparison for the purpose of arriving at the true facts in the case, we set aside our National predilection, and declare emphatically and without fear of contradiction, that the American ex-slave holders did foster and encourage the educational training of the ex-slaves, and consequently did not abandon them. They were not thrust out into the ocean without the means of steering their course, or without the opportunity of helping themselves; they were not left to the tender mercies of their agents and managers; they were not altogether left upon their own resources, as were the British ex-slaves, but to the contrary, as already stated, they were taken up and cared for. This shows a balance in favor of the Americans, and no one will charge us with unfairness or undue partiality from what proceeds from the comparison. It is commonly asserted that the remarkable progress of the American Negro has been made in the very teeth of hostile and opposing forces; but the British

ex-slaves had a greater struggle, had more unrelenting opponents, had more selfish ex-masters and therefore could not be expected to have made the advancement in the same period that their American cousins did.

Their benevolent friends lived in the same country and almost within hearing distance, and therefore had the greater facilities to move onward, to press forward, backed as they were on the spot by so great munificence and sympathy in the cause of their uplifting and upbuilding. Whereas, their British cousins had two thousand and more miles of ocean between them and their ex-masters, and had no means of communicating with England by reason of ignorance and want of facilities. They had not even intercourse personally with the agents or managers of the plantations where they resided. And those who received the purchase money betook themselves to England, but never took a boy or girl to their educational institutions in England to have them educated and return to their people to help in the work of education. How different it is when we look at the American side of the picture. There seemed to be no reserved, no hypocritical pretensions, no serpentine approaches in order to get money out of the benevolent for the education of the Negroes, to be spent for other purposes, or to be spent upon themselves. Now then, here is the difference in the comparison most marked: The money is received for the charitable and benevolent education of the Negro, that money is expended for that object. Here is a school, there is a college, yonder a university, here is a normal school, there a theological school. Here is a Negro president of this college, there is a Negro professor, a Negro warden. All that constitute the institutions are before us to substantiate that the Americans have the best of the comparison. Is it to be wondered at, then, that there should be exhibited to an admiring world the magnificent exhibition of a people in the first rank of all the professions and in commerce and agriculture, within the short period of thirty-three years? And no myth, but real fact, to be seen, observed and read of all!

No man but with an intolerable and prejudiced mind will deny the truth of the conclusion arrived at by the comparison of the two periods of emancipation. This comparison is drawn with a desire to aid in the promulgation of truth and to do an act of simple justice to a people whom the outside world knows nothing of, and much less is

known of the immense amount of charity, benevolence and financial support given by the white people for the sustentation of institutions, solely for the education of the Negro citizens of the United States of America. In this comparison between the two periods we have concealed nothing; we have blurred nothing over, but have stated real facts which we hope will receive the full appreciation of the people.

By a careful reading of the sketches herein presented, it will be seen that there are great things in the future for the Negro, and that the nearer he approaches to a comprehension and appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship, to that extent will he enjoy the benefits of society and good government. And now we submit the book to an indulgent public. We have endeavored to condense a great deal into as little space as possible, and while the book omits very many things and sketches of persons we would like to embrace in it, yet we believe it will serve to a great extent the purpose for which it is intended.

W. D. JOHNSON.

April 12, 1897.



INTRODUCTION.

AN invitation of my esteemed friend, W. D. Johnson, I submit this introduction, confident that when the trials, triumphs and progress of the men whose lives he delineates with such super-excellence are studied, yea, when the book is read from title page to finish, the reader will be forced to the conclusion that it is not only of intrinsic value to the present, but will be of benefit to future generations.

It is, therefore, most fitting that one know something of the author. To every great man a peculiar mission is given, to one as lawgiver, to another as warrior, to a third as teacher, to a fourth as organizer and administrator, and these careers in their illimitable variety constitute history. The mission of W. D. Johnson is that of Pioneer of Negro Independence, indeed, his zeal for the permanent establishment of the inalienable rights of the American Negro, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," places him on the first page of Negro history, to be seen and read, even studied by those who aspire to become prominent actors in the espousment of laudable causes, for

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Mr. Johnson was not born on American soil, but in Old England in the year 1860. His father, an Englishman, is at present a wholesale druggist at Manchester; his mother is a native of Bengal, India. The European and Asiatic blood blended in Johnson is a good mixture for this country, which is an aggregate of the nations of all the earth. But if he is not an American by birth he is an American in his belief of a government of the people, by the people and for the people; and as a naturalized American his sympathies are with those of his brethren of American birth in their struggle to maintain their independence of opinion and freedom of thought.

Before coming to this country Mr. Johnson traveled extensively throughout Europe, Asia and parts of Africa. This brought him in contact with the leading minds and institutions of those countries, and has given to him an intellectual finish that very few members of his race can boast. He speaks fluently many of the modern languages. His experience as a traveler, his knowledge of men and his abundant linguistic acquirements make him a powerful leader.

In April, 1893, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Martha Jessie, daughter of C. B. and Harriet Prewett, one of the most prosperous farmers of Scott county, Ky. Mrs. Johnson takes an active part in the business interests of her husband, and she is his constant companion. Upon his hearthstone the fire of domestic happiness burns brightly. It is here where peace, love and happiness are enthroned, Mr. Johnson finds an incentive to his ambition and rest from his exciting public labors.

Within this brief personal sketch I shall enumerate the services of Mr. Johnson to his race, alluding first to his career as an editor, for it is in this capacity that the people know him best.

The Negro press, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it has labored, has been decidedly successful, and no man has done more to bring this about than Editor W. D. Johnson. If the Negro press means anything, it means not only the setting forth of all phases of the race's progress and promotion of good, but in this land where the constitutional rights of the Negroes are written but not enforced; where his civil prerogatives are recognized but not allowed, the Negro press must assail vigorously the enemies of our liberty. There must be no wavering, no faltering, no equivocation, no compromise. The Negro editor must see to it that the rights of the race are not abridged, circumscribed or abrogated; he must not be derelict in regard to duty, but as the spokesman of the race, the guardian of its best interests, the Negro editor must speak out regardless of consequences.

Such an editor is W. D. Johnson, of *The Standard*. He is perfectly fearless, a terse and vigorous writer, uncompromising and bold. His opinions bring him into many controversies, but he invariably comes out the victor. Among the most memorable debates in which he has been engaged was one with Mr. H. H. Gratz, editor of the *Gazette*, a rabid Democratic newspaper published in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Johnson's editorials were so very forceful and keen that the citizens of Lexington expected a difficulty. Excerpts of these

editorials are printed in another part of this book to which I respectfully refer the public. Certainly whatever else may be said of W. D. Johnson, he is not cowardly. His ability and fearlessness win him admiration and make him a power in the maintenance of right.

Under Mr. Johnson's management *The Standard* has thrived and has become a force in Kentucky and the South. It is unquestionably the most original, and among the first of Negro journals, standing firmly for the race, lifting it up to a higher and nobler realization of its possibilities. And in this connection I take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that *The Standard* has never suspended a single issue from the time it made its initial bow before the public.

Mr. Johnson is not only a journalist, but he is well versed in history and the humanities, and his books show that his literary and scholastic ability is broad, deep and varied; they are full of learning and written with the intention to refute the oft repeated assertion that the Negro is incapable of becoming a literateur. Among the most prominent of his works are "Mulum in Parvo," "Black Cat on the Rocks." His symposium on "Which Are We, Colored, Afro-American or Negro?" is one of the most logical arguments on that perplexing question extant. In this work, among many forcible truths I find the following which I extract and append:

The word "Negro" is the most sublime word of all words that should be used in discriminating from another race, and it must be borne in mind that the Negro is a descendant of the black man of Africa, therefore the term "Negro" is well applied, and should be readily taken, even though his skin be bright and clear, his flaxy hair and hazel eyes, which marks the difference from the African in color, is nothing more than a Negro. It must be remembered that there are five different races of the human family to be found on this terraqueous globe, and it can be truly said that there are so many branches from the five races that it would be impossible for me at this writing to give an account of them. However, I will confine myself to the word "Negro."

As I have said before, there are five races as follows: The Indian, or the American; the Malay, tawny or dark brown; the Mongolian, or Chinnann; the African, or Negro, and the Caucasian, or white man. So, you see, the words "African" and "Negro" are synonymous, and as we are away from Africa we should confine ourselves to the next best thing—not "colored, not "Afro-American," not "darkey" or "coon," as we have often been called, but the word that is written with that large "N" thus—"Negro."

Many are probably under the impression that because their skins are light complexioned they are not Negroes, but ought to be spoken of as colored men and women. This is a grave mistake, and I sincerely hope that each and every individual will consider and look into the matter more carefully and see whether or not a Negro can be called a colored man. Please do not misunderstand me. What I mean to say is that a colored man is not a Negro, neither is a Negro a colored man or woman, as the case may be. What about the variety of the human family inhabiting Borneo, Java, Phillipine Islands, New Zealand, the Polyponesian Islands and a part of Madagascar?



WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY. Page 11.
Governor of Kentucky.



WILLIAM HENRY ROSS.—Page 15.



MISS MARY E. BRITTON.—Page 18.

Suppose the Malays were living in this country, having tawny or dark brown skins, coarse black hair, large mouths, broad, short noses, projecting teeth, what would you call them, colored or Negroes?

It is needless to speak of amalgamation—the blending together of the Negro and the white races. It is one of the most repugnant, unreasoning, irrational, as well as degrading thoughts that ever occurred to the whites during the time that the Negroes were kept in bondage. It is a well known fact that the first Guinea ship of Africans that was brought to this country were all Negroes, and there were no colored persons on board.

Had it not been for the pernicious habit, and of the manner of deception and wickedness carried on, one against the other, when nations became scattered and despotic governments were formed, when jealousy, prejudice, hatred and the domineering propensity of man held sway, in his wickedness and desire to rule over creation, came the baneful word "colored." For this and many other reasons, I suggest that all persons of African descent use the word "Negro."

Mr. Johnson has attained great eminence in another sphere in which few Negroes have succeeded. In it he has no superiors and few equals in America. On arriving in this country he entered the Phonographic Institute at Cincinnati, O., the oldest school of shorthand in America, and soon became a certificated teacher, and is today the only Negro holding a diploma of the Benn Pitman System of Phonography from the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, O.

During the great political debate between Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Hon. W. C. Owens in 1894, Mr. Johnson was employed as official stenographer by leading papers of the country. Following is a testimonial of the success of Mr. Johnson's school, from the W. H. Ferguson Co., Book makers, Publishers and Importers, Cincinnati, O.:

"It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. Johnson is a thorough and practical instructor and capable of teaching valuable business principles as well as shorthand and typewriting. We have had one of his pupils in our employ for nearly a year, which is the strongest testimony we could offer."

Mr. Johnson is reserved; and whatever one knows of him must be gained by association. Indeed, one does not know the best men except by close contact and study. It has been my pleasure to be associated with him in journalism and other business, and therefore have had this opportunity of observing his character. A man may be a renowned statesman, he may be a distinguished general, he may have commanded armies and countless triumphs; he may be great as a philosopher, he may be great in many and varied pursuits; but if he does not unite goodness with it he falls short. It is the helpful man who is indeed true and great, and those who know W. D. Johnson will join with me in asserting that he is big-hearted, generous and faithful in every relation of life. Even those who may

differ with him in public affairs cannot deny his labors in behalf of his race. Knowing him as I do, his charity, his unfailing kindness, helpfulness, his intelligence and public usefulness, I heartily commend him to you. With such men as pioneers of the American Negro the future of the race is assured.

R. C. O. BENJAMIN.



CHAPTER I.

William O'Connell Bradley.

[The preface of this book having announced that its pages would be devoted EXCLUSIVELY to biographical sketches of Negro men—men who have stood forth from the nameless crowd and challenged the respect and admiration of their fellowmen—it might appear to those who have not studied men closely, nor watched the course of the political history of Kentucky, necessary to explain why an exception should be made in the case of Governor William O. Bradley, and why a sketch of him should appear herein.

But to those who know his career; his years of untiring labor in the cause of the party whose success has been inseparably interwoven with the well-being of the Negro; to those who have watched his brilliant leadership, culminating at last in an unprecedented and far-reaching victory, such explanation would be unnecessary.

No sketch of the Negro race in Kentucky would be complete without that of their greatest benefactor, counsellor and protector.—
W. D. J.]

William O'Connell Bradley, the present Governor of Kentucky, was born March 18, 1847, near Lancaster, Ky.; and shortly thereafter his parents removed to Somerset, where he spent his boyhood days and to which he is warmly attached.

His father, Hon. Robert M. Bradley, was a most distinguished lawyer and was acknowledged to be the ablest land lawyer that ever lived in the State. His mother was Miss Ellen Totten, the daughter of a sturdy, intelligent farmer of Garrard county. About the breaking out of the civil war the elder Bradley became seriously involved financially, and the son's education was necessarily cut short at this period, he being unable to attend school after having reached

the age of fourteen. Twice he ran away from home and joined the Federal army, but his father on both occasions secured his release and returned him home. He was a page in the Kentucky House, session 1861-62, and a member of the Refugee (Union) Guards in Louisville, where the Legislature was removed in the latter year.

At an early age he manifested a strong disposition to become a lawyer, and that he read law with no listless mind or idle fancy is evidenced by the fact that the General Assembly of 1865 passed a special act authorizing any two circuit judges of the State to license him if he, in their opinion, was qualified, as the statute at that time forbade any person under twenty-one to be licensed to practice law. He was critically examined by Judges W. C. Goodloe and Hon. T. Fox, who found him fully qualified and readily granted him a license though he was but seventeen years of age, and was, perhaps, the youngest lawyer ever admitted to the bar in the State of Kentucky. Since that time he has been actively engaged in practice, and has built up a large legal business and accumulated an independence. He stands in the front rank of the profession, being recognized both at home and abroad as one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in the country. He was selected by President Arthur in 1884, to prosecute the Star Route thieves, but the Attorney General refusing to allow a fair and impartial prosecution, he retired from the case.

Col. Bradley is as clever and affable a man as one can find in the journey of a day, though plain and unassuming. He is an indefatigable, methodical worker and spares no pains in the proper and complete performance of his duties. He is kind-hearted, sympathetic and very liberal. Here is what one of his fellow-townsmen says of him: "No man in Kentucky has been kinder to the poor, or more willing to help those who have to labor hard for what they receive than he has, in proportion to his means, and no deserving person ever appealed to Billy Bradley's heart in vain. He came up through poverty himself and knows the want and suffering of the poor. No man was ever more devoted to his friends, and no man ever had more friends. He has taken especial interest in the welfare and good citizenship of the Negro race and has done everything possible for him to do to aid in their betterment."

Kentucky has produced few orators, if any, superior in brilliancy and attractiveness to Col. Bradley. He is a close, logical and powerful speaker, and the smoothness and beauty of his eloquence has gained for him the appellation of "the Bluegrass Silver Tongue" throughout the United States.

Col. Bradley first entered politics in 1869 and has taken an active interest in every canvass since that time, except when he was confined in a Louisville hospital by a dangerous spell of illness, and has delivered speeches in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, Minnesota and Kentucky, where he has been received with great attention, and has rendered inestimable aid to those whose cause he advocated. He has always been a liberal contributor to his party, and has spent a small fortune in this way.

He made his first race for office in 1870, defeating W. D. Hopper, a man of fine legal attainments and great personal popularity, for county attorney of Gar-

ward county, by a small majority. Judge George Denny, ran on the same ticket for county judge, and it is still conceded to have been the hottest, fiercest political fight ever in that county.

In 1872 he was chosen elector for the Eighth Congressional District, but later on he was nominated for Congress and ran against Hon. Milton J. Durham, who was then in his prime, very popular and a forcible debater. He was defeated by 600 votes, greatly reducing the former Democratic majority. In 1874 he was again tendered the nomination, but declined. In 1876 he was again nominated and again made the race against Durham, being again defeated by an increased majority, which, however, was due to the large foreign vote on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, then being constructed through four counties of the District. His party in that year gave him the complimentary nomination for United States Senator, although he was ineligible for non-age.

In 1879 he was chosen temporary chairman of the State Convention at Louisville and accepted in a ringing speech that captured the entire assembly. So great was the enthusiasm that he was unanimously nominated for Attorney General, although he stated that he could not and would not accept the nomination on account of ill health. He afterwards positively refused to accept. Hon. A. D. Clarke was nominated in his stead. In 1880 he led the Grant forces at the State Convention, and was elected Delegate-at-Large to the Chicago National Convention, seconding the nomination of General Grant in one of the most forcible and eloquent speeches ever delivered in a convention. There he was chosen by the Kentucky delegation a member of the National Republican Committee.

In 1882 he was unanimously nominated for Congress, but declined to make the race, and in 1884 was again selected Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention at Chicago where he won imperishable renown by delivering a speech defeating the proposed rule from Indiana and Massachusetts to curtail Southern representation, at the close of which the immense audience arose and repeatedly cheered him. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated for Governor, and made the best race ever made by a Republican in Kentucky. His party again gave him the nomination for United States Senator, but was defeated by James B. Beck, the Legislature being almost wholly Democratic.

In 1888 he was unanimously chosen Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention, and was unanimously instructed for Vice-President, receiving in the convention the largest vote ever given to a Southern Republican since the war. In 1889 he was tendered by President Harrison the Korean Mission, which he declined. After the unfortunate death of W. C. Goodloe he was again elected member of the National Republican Committee. In 1892 he was again selected Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention, and again made a member of the National Committee, and afterwards made a member of the National Executive Committee, of which he is now a member.

His race for Governor in 1887 best shows the political strength and great popularity of Colonel Bradley. Notwithstanding the party was poorly organized

and confronted with a united Democracy, with its idol as its leader; and notwithstanding the State was flooded with Democratic speakers, and he had but little help, he reduced the Democratic plurality of the preceding gubernatorial race from 43,917 to 16,707—27,120. The official figures also show that he received 11,617 more votes than Wood did as against John Young Brown in 1891. It was during this memorable race that he made the terrible attack on Democratic misgovernment, charging corruption at Frankfort. He was denounced in the bitterest terms by the Democratic press and State officials, but public opinion growing out of the canvass impelled Governor Buckner to call for an exhibition of the books with the result of the whole State awakening one morning to find its Treasury looted for some \$350,000 and the State Treasurer ("Honest Dick" Tate) in foreign lands, thus proving Bradley's charges in a substantial way.

Governor Bradley has taken no active part in every canvass since 1870. There is scarcely a county in Kentucky in which he has not spoken. It is believed that there is not a man in any State who has shown such a long and unbroken record of hard, laborious party service—not one who has encountered and surmounted such obstacles, and not one who, during a long period of party leadership, reaching through twenty-five years, has retained the warm, devoted friendship of so many men. No man has ever exhibited greater tenacity than he. Robert Bruce, in his persistent efforts to liberate Scotland from the English yoke, did not show more unwearied efforts, often amid chilling discouragements, than has Governor Bradley in his efforts to Republicanize Kentucky. He commenced his life work with a contemptible minority party, some of whose leaders openly avowed their earnest hope that the party would not be too strong; that it would remain about numerous enough to fill the Federal offices. The party was a tender sapling, with hardly enough shade to cover its roots, and he has seen it grow into a gnarled and unwedgable oak, covering the State with protection. Governor Bradley has always been in touch with the people, whose confidence he has always enjoyed.

It was in his canvass for Governor in 1895, supplemented by his extraordinary, arduous labor in 1896, that qualities as a great leader were most conspicuously shown.

Commencing the campaign of 1895, he took strong grounds for sound money, for a sound and unequivocal declaration for the gold standard and against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

He carried the convention, made the race on this as the paramount issue and won, not only the office of Governor, but the whole ticket. It was a square fight, made from the shoulder, and by reason of it the people obtained an education in finance which enabled them to enter the canvass of 1896 better informed than any other section whatever. Governor Bradley, the Republican party of Kentucky, and the sound money Democrats who refused to obey party dictation and instructions certainly deserve the credit of holding Thermopylae in 1895, and the glorious results of 1896.

For these great services—the building up of the Republican party in Kentucky and of the South, to which he has contributed more than any other man—Governor Bradley deserves as much credit as any living statesman. His career as a National man has just commenced, and from such energy, ability, tact and leadership, the Nation is destined to derive great benefits.

CHAPTER II.

William Henry Ross.

William Henry Ross, the subject of this sketch, was born in Madisonville, Hopkins county, Ky., nearly thirty years ago. He received his early training in the public and private schools of his county, and while there he was loved by his fellow-students, and won the highest admiration and approval of his teachers by his zeal and the interest he manifested in his lessons. He knew no such thing as fail, and his teachers, without a single exception, said he never missed a lesson.

After finishing the course prescribed by the common schools he entered the Normal School of his county where he came in contact with many students who were many years his senior, and there distinguished himself as a brilliant scholar and orator of uncommon ability. In his early boyhood his father, John R. Ross, who has been a resident of Hopkins county for more than forty years, successfully carried on a blacksmithing and general repairing business. It was there under the tutorage of his father, he learned the blacksmith trade. Like his father before him, he is full of race pride. Nothing seems to give him greater pleasure than when he is doing something for the elevation and advancement of his people.

After completing his education in the Normal School, he concluded that the time had come for him to begin the duties of life and enter upon the public arena, there to fight life's great battles. He said: "My first duty I owe to God; second, to myself, as a man and a citizen; third, to my people; and, fourth, to my country. When I shall have faithfully performed these duties—which, by the help of God, I intend to do—when I can see my people making still more rapid progress in civilization, wealth, intelligence and refinement, so that they may be all the better able to take their stand among the other great races of mankind; and having the consciousness of having been partly instrumental in effecting this advancement, I shall be ready, should it please the Master, to hear the 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord.' I believe I could then pass into the great beyond as peacefully and contentedly as 'one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

With these thoughts burning in his young soul, our hero entered upon his life work. His first work was to teach a public school in Muhlenburg county in 1885-6. He did his work so well that he won the admiration and respect of both patrons and pupils. They all loved him and begged him to return. But his desire to become more intimately identified with all classes of his people prompted him to abandon the school room, and in 1887 he entered the grocery business with his father. The firm is known as John Ross & Son. This firm being the only one in the town that was conducted and owned by Negro men, was confronted with almost every conceivable opposition. As in the school room, so it was in business, he knew no such thing as fail. He, therefore, with his great business qualities and fidelity to duty, shouldered the responsibilities, broke down the opposition, obviated the difficulties and now (January, 1897) he is a prosperous business man, occupying a beautiful two-story brick, 20x70 feet, on one of the most prominent thoroughfares in the city of Madisonville. He has a complete and well assorted stock of goods with a very lucrative patronage among both races.

Our hero does not confine himself altogether to his business, for, as I have told you, he is a great race man, and devotes much of his time to any enterprise which pertains to raising the moral and intellectual standard of his people to a higher plane.

In the early part of his business life he saw how his people were being fooled and cheated out of their political rights and privileges by being persuaded to vote against their own welfare and for that political party whose platform is always against the interest of the Negro. Stimulated by this unjust state of affairs, which, by stratagem, were being forced upon his people, he at once resolved to obviate these gross abuses. This resulted in Mr. Ross entering the political world. The development that he made and skill with which he handled the various political questions demonstrated very clearly that he was a natural born politician. He entered the political field with that same determined zeal that characterizes the great make-up of the man—to win. It was not long till he came into great prominence and is now the political leader in Hopkins and Webster counties, and is well and favorably known in political as well as other circles throughout the State.

In this capacity, as in all others, and especially when it is for the good of his race, he acts as calmly as a lamb and as fearlessly as a lion. His political enemy is met by him in the highways and on the stump, and there, with his patriotic devotion to his people and country, and in the voice of his eloquence, fearlessly advocates the principles of the "Grand Old Party," as he often puts it, in all of its glory, however bitter the feeling of his political enemies may be against him.

On one occasion, in the city of Madisonville, when it was dangerous for a Negro to publicly advocate the principles of his party, our hero stood at the polls, "like a stone wall," and saw that every Negro voted for his party and for the good of his country. This so enraged the Democrats, who stood by, that they attempted to whip or otherwise injure Mr. Ross. Fortunately, nature had



G. P. RUSSELL. Page 20.
Supervisor Lexington City Schools.



W. A. TAYLOR,—Page 21.



C. D. PARRISH.—Page 22.

provided him with an unusual amount of physical as well as intellectual ability, and the manner in which he defended himself and the rights of his people was as glorious to the Negro voters of Madisonville as was the surrender of Lee at Appomattox to the glory of this Republic. Truly can it be said of him, that where duty calls, or danger lurks, he is never wanting there.

"Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit." So it is with Mr. Ross. While he is well and favorably known throughout the State of Kentucky, yet there are comparatively few who know the real worth of our hero, and of the intrinsic value of his wise counsel and ardent labor have been in advancing and elevating the people in the counties in which he is the acknowledged leader. And we predict in the not very distant future the fruitage of this patriotic type of humanity will be known and felt throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Mr. Ross has been for several years a member of the Republican County Committee of Hopkins, and was the first of his race to be elected delegate from Hopkins county to the Congressional and State Conventions, and was Assistant Elector of the Second Congressional District in the Presidential campaign of 1896. During this campaign Mr. Ross made many speeches for Protection and Sound Money in the Congressional District, and as a result not a single Negro vote was lost. He is also President of the Republican League of Hopkins county.

Mr. Ross is also very prominent and influential in Masonic and Odd Fellow circles. For many years he represented his home lodge (Odd Fellows) in the State Grand Lodge and B. M. C.; was three times elected Deputy Grand Master, and in 1894, at Hopkinsville, Ky., he was elected Grand Master of Odd Fellows in Kentucky, which position he still holds.

He also represented his county in the convention which met in Frankfort when more than 200 Negroes marched to the legislative hall to protest against that infamous separate coach bill. He gave very liberally of his own means, and succeeded in raising a great deal of money in his county to fight the law in the courts.

Mr. Ross is a very young man and has the greater part of his life before him. From the above history of this young man's life it is very evident that he has lost no time in preparing himself for the great and responsible duties of life. He has a very fine library which is supplied with the very best books and periodicals of this and other countries, and when he is not engaged in his business he can always be found in his study, busy with books and pencil. He is a fine conversationalist, a pleasant entertainer and is sought after and loved by all who know him. This is another evidence of what a young man can do. It has been well and truthfully said that "when the spirit is determined man can do almost anything."

The writer hopes that the history of this young hero's life, which is a very true one, may be a great incentive to the young of both sexes who may read it.

CHAPTER III.

Mary E. Britton.

We each, as we journey through life, form and make our own character and history. The nature of each depends largely upon ourselves and the company we keep. Therefore, if we desire manifestations of good and ennobling, commendable and imperishable deeds, let us in the beginning of our journey, nay, all through it, diligently and opportunely sow the seeds that will germinate and produce such fruit. Miss Mary E. Britton, a sketch of whose life I now write, recognized and acted in conformity to this rule; hence her life, thus far, has been beneficially spent.

Miss Britton's parents, Henry and Laura Britton, honest, industrious and frugal people, were among the first and highly respected families and citizens of Lexington, Fayette county, Ky., in which city she was born.

At an early age she exhibited great fondness for books and study. She spent many of her school days in the private schools, taught in Lexington, and especially among those under the management of the American Missionary Association. Her parents seeing the rapid advancement of herself and their other children, and recognizing that the increasing demand by them for higher educational facilities here was greater than the supply, decided to move the family to Berea, Ky., at which place, in Berea College, ample provision for study was afforded them. Her mother being matron and her sister, Mrs. Julia Hooks, music teacher in said college, she was now enabled for five consecutive school years to prosecute successfully her studies. One more year of close study would have brought her to the zenith of her ambition—graduation. But whilst nearing it she was suddenly interrupted, on March 17, 1874, by the death of her father; and on July 9, of the same year, by the death of her mother. Now thrown upon her own resources she, nothing daunted, began the struggle of life single-handed, and in it has succeeded in enrolling her name among the foremost of the gifted women of Kentucky and the race.

In three months after the death of her parents she had secured a position as teacher in the public school of Chilesburg, Ky. In 1876 she secured a position in the public schools of Lexington, which position, since she has continuously and creditably filled.

In order to qualify herself the better as a teacher and for usefulness, she has constantly applied her mind to close study and thereby, since she left college, has acquired much knowledge. As a thinker and writer, Miss Britton is deep and logical, impressive and instructive; as a speaker, fluent and forcible. She is strictly a temperate woman, and of strong, conscientious convictions, with marked individuality and a firm will, yet kind and tender hearted. She is industrious, frugal, honest, faithful and charitable. She is unostentatious, and is often seen and heard of, giving alms and doing good deeds for and among the poor and needy.

Miss Britton is possessed of good business and literary qualities. In the minutes of the meeting of the "American Association of Educators of Colored Youth", held in Baltimore, Md., 1894, appears an able paper, subject, "History and Science of Teaching," which was written by her and delivered before said Association.

The religious proclivities of Miss Britton are pronounced. Until the year 1893, she had been a strict Episcopalian; since then she has been a Seventh Day Adventist. This sect, by worshipping on the seventh day of the week—the Sabbath—the day God blessed and sanctified, derived its distinctive name.—Ex. 20:8-12, John, 14:15-21.

Much more can be said of her, but in the language of the poet I will close with this quotation:

There are lonely hearts to cherish,
There are weary souls who perish,
While the days are going by;
If a smile we can renew,
As our journey we pursue,—
O, the good we all may do,
While the days are going by.

All the loving links that bind us,
One by one we leave behind us,
While the days are going by:
But the seeds of good we sow,
Both in shade and shine will grow,
And will keep our hearts aglow,
While the days are going by.

CHAPTER IV.

Green P. Russell.

The subject of this sketch, Prof. G. P. Russell, was born in Logan county, Ky., December 25, 1861. He is the son of Green and Frances Russell, who are known as good, thrifty and progressive citizens. Though they had six children they resolved to make good citizens of them all by giving them as good moral and intellectual education as could be commanded. Few parents have a right to be prouder of success than they, for six more dutiful, progressive and high standing citizens are the pride of no parents.

During Prof. Russell's boyhood Negro schools were few and far between, and he was denied the privilege now accorded every child in the State, but his good mother, quick to see his early thirst for knowledge, employed a private teacher for his early training. With this early advantage and the subsequent training he received in the public schools of Russellville, he was ready, in 1879, to enter Berea College. And a proud day this was for him. For years it had been his ambition to enter college; he had looked forward to this time as anxiously as ever a Grecian youth in entering the Olympian games; and now that he enjoyed that high privilege he set about making the most of it. Immediately he took high rank in all his classes, winning by earnest work and genial, gentlemanly ways, the high esteem of the faculty and his fellow students. His strong predilection for mathematics and the natural sciences and oratory, gave him an easy lead in these branches, and as an orator he is the peer of any of his race in the State.

But the six years spent at Berea were by no means devoid of those obstructions that beset the pathway of the poor, ambitious young man. He refused every proffered offer of assistance and resolved to make his own way. By teaching and manual labor he paid his way, and this schooling of his has been one of the greatest aids to his success in every one of his undertakings.

Since he left school his life has been a busy one, all of his time having been devoted to teaching and self-improvement. While his preference leaned to the law as a profession, and his training had largely been with a view to entering that profession, he soon realized that he could be of greater service to his own people by becoming a teacher, and as devotion to duty is the highest law that

he knows, he became a teacher. In his chosen work he has been successful from the first. His first teaching was done at Chilesburg, Ky. There he built up a school that was second to no Negro school in the Commonwealth.

In 1890 a vacancy occurred in the principalship of the High School of Lexington, Ky., and without any solicitation on the part of Prof. Russell, he was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. That the confidence of the Board of Education was not misplaced is quite evident, for Prof. Russell has made the High School the pride of the city. The fame of the school has gone abroad and visitors in Lexington are taken to this school as one of the points of interest about the city.

In 1894, for meritorious services, he was promoted to the position of Supervisor of Schools for the city of Lexington, and in 1895, on recommendation of Mayor H. T. Duncan, and as a mark of appreciation for the very excellent work rendered the Negro schools by Prof. Russell, by an act of the General Council of Lexington the Negro High School was named Russell School, in honor of Prof. Russell, and the name emblazoned in bronze upon the front of the building.

He has visited and studied the school system of many of the leading cities of our country, and he now holds the dual position of Principal of Russell School and Supervisor of the Negro schools of Lexington.

CHAPTER V.

William Alexander Taylor.

One of the most prosperous business men of the race is William Alexander Taylor, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the city of Lexington. At an early age he entered the public schools where his peculiar talent attracted no little attention and placed him in the front rank of his fellow pupils. In 1880 pecuniary circumstances compelled him to seek employment, which he found as a waiter. At this menial, though useful and honorable occupation, he labored for five consecutive years; but nature had wrought him in a higher mould, not designing him for such work, and his ambitious spirit was not satisfied, for he always had a desire to "be in business" for himself.

In 1886 he engaged in the business of common carrier, at which he continued for two years; but, not finding it as profitable as he desired, he embarked in the tea business through the assistance of Mr. Fred Spotswood. In this Mr. Taylor was very successful, but, owing to the dissolution of the firm he represented, his store closed.

In 1894 with the very small capital of \$75 he opened a grocery store. By pluck, push, industry and politeness he has become one of Lexington's most successful grocers. Notwithstanding the small capital with which he began business, he has constantly added to his stock until its value in dollars alone must be represented by four figures. A very interesting coincidence, in his days of

prosperity, is that the building he now occupies is the old homestead where as a barefooted boy he passed his early years.

In 1888 he married Miss E. H. Pureely, a union which has been of much benefit to Mr. Taylor, for he says that he owes his success to his wife, who in times when failure seemed imminent has been his best counselor and adviser. Besides his merchandise he has also valuable real estate, among which is a beautiful suburban cottage occupied as his residence. Mr. Taylor is not only admired by his own race but he has the respect of many white friends of influence. It is a source of regret that the Negroes of Kentucky have not produced a thousand Taylors.

And here is a solution of the so-called Negro problem, when the Negro begins business for himself, and accumulates wealth and intelligence the problem will then be solved, business is the watchword. He is an exemplary citizen, his strict application to business, the resolution he formed at an early age to be something more than a menial and the successful manner in which he has carried out that resolution, is highly commendable and he can be recommended to the young men of the race as an example of what they, too, can accomplish if they but try. We are what we make ourselves, and not what others make us. In connection with his business affairs he is prominent in lodge circles, being a member of the U. B. F. and at present holds the office of Vice-Chancellor of the K. of P.

CHAPTER VI.

Charles Henry Parrish.

From the position of janitor to the presidency of a University sounds somewhat romantic, but this is the career of Charles Henry Parrish, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lexington, Fayette county, April 18, 1859. His parents, Hiram and Harriet Parrish, were industrious and pious, and Charles Henry says he owes his success to them and especially to his mother, who was a woman of strong character. Our subject was sent to the public school in Lexington directly after the emancipation of the slaves. His parents being poor he was compelled to leave school in 1874 and went to work as porter and general utility man until the year 1880. During all this time his spare moments were spent in reading and studying, with a determination to some day make his mark in the world.

Rev. Wm. J. Simmons, with whom Mr. Parrish associated, says of him in his book entitled "Men of Mark," that he is one of the most zealous men in the educational work of the State, a consistent Christian and a successful pastor. At the age of twelve Mr. Parrish joined the Baptist church. In 1872, after many years of training in the Sunday school he was made Secretary. This position he held for eight years, at the same time filling the position of teacher. He was soon elected church clerk and clerk of the deacon board. It was while teaching night school that Mr. Parrish became aware of his own deficiencies and

determined to secure a liberal education. This would have been attained much sooner than it was but the death of his parents, and a sister and brother to take care of, gave him no time to study or attend school, but suddenly the Lord opened a way least suspected. In 1880 Wm. J. Simmons who had taken great interest in the struggling young man, and who was then pastor of the First Baptist church at Louisville, received a call to the State University. Parrish accompanied him and at once began his course of studies, working a part of the time to keep up his board. The trustees of the University were so well pleased with the young man's conduct, his willingness to work and his patience in doing whatever he was called upon to do, agreed to assist him with part of his expenses. This work required three-fourths of his time, yet he kept up with his class and led it, receiving the first honor—a gold medal—in graduating from the academic course in 1882. He entered the college course, and during the subsequent years was helped by friends in the North. With their assistance, coupled with the work of student-teacher, tutor, bookkeeper and several other things, he worked his way through college, graduating May, 1886, with the title of A. B. After graduation the trustees and professors of the University felt that his wholesome example and his exemplary life, as well as his deep interest in the work, was sufficient to have his services in the institution, so he was appointed Secretary and Treasurer and guardian of the young men.

At the end of the year 1886, he was elected Professor of Greek. These positions he ably and satisfactorily filled. Mr. Parrish was called to six different churches while a student at the State University; and he finally accepted a call to the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist church at Louisville, September 27, 1886, which church he still serves, and which has more than doubled its membership since he became its pastor. Mr. Parrish has filled many positions wherein Christian piety was especially needed as a qualification. He has been a delegate to the Republican State Convention, the Negro Educational Convention, the National Convention of Negroes held in Louisville, and was one of those who addressed the Senatorial Committee at Frankfort during the appeal of the committee at the Negro State Convention for the Normal School. He was the messenger of the American National Baptist Convention which met in Louisville, May, 1887.

Mr. Parrish is now the President of Eckstein Norton University, Cane Springs, Ky., twenty-nine miles from Louisville; President of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association; President of the Executive Board of the General Association of Negro Baptists of Kentucky; Recording Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Conventions. In 1895 the title of D. D. was conferred upon him by the State University. From janitor to secretary, from fire-maker to treasurer and professor, from porter in a dry goods store to the presidency of a university, is an achievement worthy of record.

CHAPTER VII.

Joseph Courtney.

The Rev. Joseph Courtney, D. D., the subject of this sketch, is the son of Edmund and Cynthia Ann Courtney. He was born a slave in Shelbyville, Kentucky, April 17, 1845. The first fourteen years of his life were spent on the farm of his owner with his parents. On leaving the farm he became apprenticed to blacksmithing for the purpose of being instructed in that craft. In 1864 he enlisted in Buffalo, N. Y., as a Federal soldier, and served in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Colored Infantry. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged.

Although his mother was a slave and knew little more than the alphabet, she taught him that, and thus he was inspired by that faithful mother with studious habits and a love of books. After returning from the army he attended school under Prof. W. N. Stewart, at Louisville, Ky. Being dependent upon his own exertions for support he pursued manual labor by day and attended school at night. Later he continued his studies in Lexington, Covington and Maysville, all in Kentucky, under private instructors. He has been successful in attaining scholarship not only in the English branches, but also in theology and the classics.

Mr. Courtney graduated in the White Seal course and became a member of the Society of "The Hall in the Grove" of Chautauqua University, Chautauqua, N. Y., by which institution he was awarded a diploma by the Departments of Science and Literature. His father was a consistent member of the Baptist Church but was not in the habit of conversing freely with his children upon religious topics. His mother, who was not a church member but a Christian, wrote him a letter while he was in the army which made the first serious religious impression upon his mind.

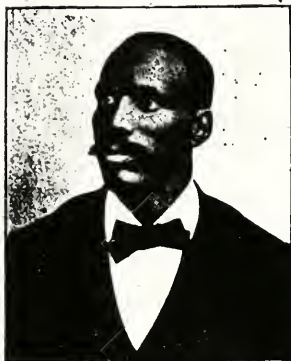
In 1867 he joined the Jackson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., seeking religion. He professed saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ March 18, 1868. To him it was a full and clear demonstration of forgiveness of sins and a gracious acceptance in the Beloved. In a few days after his conversion he fully realized his call to the Christian ministry, and after prayer-



JOSEPH COURTNEY, D. D. Page 21.



J. M. MAXWELL.—Page 25.



W. H. BOWEN.—Page 26.

ful consideration he said, "Let the will of God and the Church be done."

In 1867 he married Mrs. Fredonia French, of Louisville, Ky. They lived in the holy bond of wedlock twenty-four years, when she was not, for God took her unto Himself. He joined the Lexington Annual Conference in 1873. He has successfully served many of the leading appointments in the Conference and is now Presiding Elder, a second term. He was Ministerial Delegate to the General Conferences of 1884 and 1896.

He has been, by General Conference appointment, for several years a member of the Board of Managers of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society. He was married a second time, June 28, 1892, to Mrs. Jennie B. Holland, of Columbia, S. C., and a graduate of Central Tennessee College, Nashville. The union has been blessed with one child, a son, Joseph Courtney, Jr. In addition to other merited honors the Degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon him by Bethany College, N. C.

CHAPTER VIII.

John Miller Maxwell.

Prof. John Miller Maxwell, Principal of the Louisville Central High School, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1842. He was reared on a farm and attended the public school of the district during the winter term. He was an insatiate lover of literature, and read with profit the books of his father's library, consisting of the Bible, Clark's Commentaries, Watson's Bible Dictionary, and some biographies of eminent men, who, struggling against adverse circumstances, had by energy and perseverance enrolled their names high among those who have "plucked bright laurels from the pale-faced moon and dragged up drowned honor by the locks." The lesson taught him by these biographies was never lost, but was a source of constant inspiration and encouragement in his own endeavors to make his life worthy of the esteem of his fellowmen.

In 1862 he entered the Xenia, Ohio, High School, and completing the course in 1865, began to teach; first in the district schools, and afterwards was for two years principal of the city schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1871 he was appointed Principal of the Xenia High School where he served acceptably for two years. In 1873 he was appointed a Special Agent of the Pension Office and located in Washington, D. C. Here he matriculated in the Law Department of Howard University, but, resigning his position in the Pension Office to accept the principalship of the Central School of Louisville, he lacked a few months of completing the course at the University. In 1875 he became Principal of the Central School of Louisville, which position he now holds.

For over twenty years Professor Maxwell has been the honored head of the Central High School and the beloved instructor of hosts of young men and women whose future he has shaped. The excellency of the Negro public schools of Louisville is due, in no small degree, to his wise direction and fostering care.

When it is recalled that the High School graduates constitute the great proportion of the teachers employed in the Negro schools of the city it can be readily discerned how effective his influence has been in the educational affairs of the city. Add to this his valuable service as an originator of the State Teachers' Association, afterward its President; consider the active interest he has always shown in the educational affairs of the State, and it will be recognized that he may be fitly called the Nestor of the teachers of Kentucky.

Professor Maxwell has been exceedingly fortunate in his domestic relations. In 1869 he was married to Miss O. M. Fletcher, of Beverly, Ohio, and their union has been blessed with an interesting and lovely family of boys and girls, some of whom have entered successfully the chosen profession of their father. Enjoying the confidence of all that know him, admired and respected by the great army of students he has trained, he is, as of old, still a tireless and successful laborer in the great field of education. In recognition of his standing in the literary world a few years ago the State University of Kentucky conferred upon him the degree of A. M., an honor as modestly worn as it was worthily bestowed.

NOTE.—The foregoing sketch was prepared by a former pupil of Professor Maxwell and his strongest words of praise but faintly express the high esteem in which the teacher in this instance is held by the pupil.

CHAPTER IX.

William Henry Bowen.

William Henry Bowen, the subject of this sketch first beheld the beauties of this world in Montgomery county, Kentucky, July 4, 1868—memorable as the birthday of a nation. His worthy parents are Travy and Kizzie Bowen. He has one sister his senior and three sisters and one brother his junior. He was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old. He was baptized into the Church of Christ at Mt. Sterling, in his native county, by Elder W. H. Brown, in 1886. In the fall of 1889 he entered the Bible School, at New Castle, Ky., where he spent three years.

Mr. Bowen was consecrated to the Christian ministry in 1892, and in the same year was elected State Sunday School Evangelist by the Sunday School Convention held at Richmond, Ky. In 1893 he entered the Christian Bible School in the city of Louisville, in which he spent three years during which time he preached for the church at Lawrenceburg. This congregation, under Elder Bowen's untiring energy, was greatly built up financially and numerically. In addition to this work, in 1895, he accepted a call to the church at Midway, which is one of the oldest Christian Churches in the State. Here he has signally shown his ability to take care of the flock. In 1896 he became one of the editorial contributors to *The Evangelist*, a paper published at Paris in the interest of the brotherhood with which he is identified.

On October 22, 1896, he was married at Midway to Miss Lizzie Fanstiana

Summs, a graduate of Oberlin College, and who is now teaching in the public schools of Midway. Mr. Bowen is a young man, logical and eloquent in the pulpit and is making an enviable reputation. He has taught two years in the public schools of Kentucky, and, like Joseph of old, showing himself everywhere master of the situation. At present he is President of the State Sunday School Convention, and of the Christian Brotherhood, and Vice President of the State Missionary Convention. He is a prominent man in the Masonic fraternity. He has given considerable attention to business, especially real estate interests which have actively engaged him, and he has accumulated much of this world's goods. His zeal for his race is very intense and he gives all economic questions pertaining to their betterment intelligent consideration. Mr. Bowen, in addition to his other gifts, has still his youth, and his successful future depends only upon his energy.

CHAPTER X.

John Jordan Crittenden McKinley.

J. J. C. McKinley was born at Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, March 1, 1852. His mother, Millia Bibb, moved to Louisville, Ky., when he was about six months old. At six years of age he entered the school then taught by Rev. Henry Adams; later he entered the school taught by Mr. Wm. Gilson, Sr. In 1870 he entered Berea College, at Berea, Ky. He was forced to leave Berea College on account of the stringency of his finances, as his mother lost in the Freedmen's Bank what money she had amassed by years of economy and care. In the fall of 1874 he accepted the principalship of a school at Danville, Ky., and in 1875 he accepted a position as teacher in the public schools of Louisville, where he has taught ever since.

He has been interested in every movement for the betterment of the race in Kentucky. His first speech was for better common schools in the State. He made his debut in journalism in 1875 as Louisville correspondent to the American Citizen, published at Lexington, Ky., under the nom de plume of "Video." In 1878 he was correspondent for the Western Review, which was published at Cincinnati, O., as "Mack." The Chicago Conservator secured his services in 1879, and as "Mack" his name became a household word in the West. In 1880 he became one of the associate editors of the Bulletin, published in Louisville, until it sold out. In 1885, through the persuasion of E. E. Cooper, he wrote for the World under the nom de plume of "Heft." When Mr. Cooper retired from the World as editor, Mr. McKinley retired from journalism.

He is the most prominent Odd Fellow in Kentucky. He was initiated into the order in 1875, and has been the Grand Secretary of the State for seventeen years. He assisted in having the State appropriate money to secure a building for incorrigible youths instead of sending them to the State prison. He is the author of the first historical sketch of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America.

CHAPTER XI.

J. Alexander Chiles.

The name of J. Alexander Chiles, LL. B., will always take high rank among the prominent men of Kentucky. He is one of many illustrious Negroes who has risen up to adorn the legal profession and reflect honor not only on the race of which he is a member, but also to the county in which he resides. Mr. Chiles was born June 8, 1860, in Richmond, Va. He has a twin brother, John R. Chiles, who was born on the same date. His father, Richard Chiles, an honest, industrious and frugal man, is now dead. His mother, Martha Chiles, a loving, devoted and faithful woman, now resides in Richmond, Va.

Soon after the Civil War the Freedman's School was opened in the city of Richmond, to which young Chiles was sent, but his parents being poor and having eight children to provide for, he, with his two brothers were compelled to leave school and go to work to help provide for the home. He first began working at the tobacco factory, then later received a position as porter in a store, and finally hotel work as porter and bell boy. Every spare moment from work the young man utilized by a close reading and study.

So well did he prepare himself that in the autumn of 1882 he entered Lincoln University, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There he was aided in the prosecution of his studies by working as a dining room waiter for his board. He was also assisted by the generous and considerate faculty. This, together with the help received from his faithful and devoted twin brother, and with what he earned during the summer enabled him to graduate June 7, 1887. In October, of the same year, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in June, 1889. While at the law school he was greatly assisted in bearing the expenses incident to his board and tuition by his brother, John R. Chiles, and other relatives, for which he has ever been grateful. It is said of him that while at college he was kindly of disposition, and a diligent pupil, and was frequently cited as an example of good conduct and industry. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Chiles began the practice of his profession at Richmond, Va., where he at once rose to distinction.

Through the inducement of his friend, Dr. John E. Hunter, he pulled up "stakes" at Richmond and cast his lot in the city of Lexington, Ky., in the fall of

1890. Since then he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his chosen profession. As a lawyer Mr. Chiles has been a decided success and enjoys a lucrative practice. The interests of his clients never suffer for want of attention. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" is the motto he has adopted in all his business transactions. He is a devout Christian, and, though he takes no active part in political affairs, he never hesitates to express himself when the political rights of his race are at stake. He believes that the affairs of the country should be managed by impartial men and not left to the dishonest ward politicians.

July 23, 1891, Mr. Chiles was married to Miss Fannie J. Baines, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has been a faithful and devoted wife and helper. Mr. Chiles is one of the men to whom the Negro can point with pride, not merely as an able and successful lawyer, but for the undeviating and high-minded consistency of his life and the purity of the motives on which he acts. As to his religious proclivities he is a strong Seventh Day Adventist, and is always found adhering to its full principles. He and his wife are frequently found helping the poor and needy..

CHAPTER XII.

William H. Dickerson.

After the smoke from the artillery of the late civil war had cleared away, the subject of this sketch was given to the world in Tazewell county, Va., by his parents, Bartley J. and Sarah F. Dickerson, for the glory of God and to assist in the moral, intellectual and religious development of the Negro race. His father died when William was nine years old, leaving him to battle with life for his mother and five younger brothers. He was reared on a farm where he attended the common schools until he was seventeen years old, when he began to teach in the public schools, where he taught five years.

He was baptized into the Christian church by Elder Alexander Dickerson Sept. 17, 1882; was set apart to the ministry of the gospel of Christ in 1889; entered the Bible College at New Castle, Ky., in March, 1890, where he completed a course of studies, three years after receiving a diploma.

He was the pastor of the Christian church at Millersburg, Ky., for nearly three years and had marked success. In 1892 he was elected Secretary of the General Convention of the Christian Church, which met at Nashville, Tenn. In 1894 at the General Convention of the Christian church, which met in Louisville, Ky., he was elected General Evangelist, but declined the position in order to pursue a course of study. He served the church at Mayslick, Ky., with successful results in all of its departments.

At the State Convention of the Christian church held at Hustonville, Ky., July, 1895, he was unanimously elected State Evangelist of Kentucky, which position he filled one year with dignity, credit and great service to the church. Sept. 1, 1895, he accepted a call to serve the Christian church at Nicholas-

ville, Ky. This is the most modern structure owned by the Christian church in the State of Kentucky, and cost over \$6,000.

Mr. Dickerson has held successful religious meetings in Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Ohio and West Virginia. He is a studious young man and still lives a single life. The Christian church, with which he is identified, greatly values him and his work. He is Secretary of the Kentucky Christian Convention, having satisfactorily filled that important office for three years. He has been favorably considered, from a pastoral standpoint, by some of the most prominent Christian churches in Kentucky.

CHAPTER XIII.

James Franklin Gray.

James F. Gray, son of Frank Gray, a prosperous citizen of Louisville, Ky., was born April 2, 1860, at Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky. He attended Berea College from the fall of '71 to the spring of '76, and began teaching in his seventeenth year at Russellville, Ky., remaining there for thirteen consecutive years, nine of which he was Principal of the female department of the city school.

He is a prominent member of several fraternal organizations, and was State Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows for the years of '88 and '89. In 1889 he was appointed United States Gauger by President Harrison; being the first Negro appointed to that position in the Second (Kentucky) Collection District. In 1893 Mr. Gray toured and lectured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois. In 1894 he was elected Principal of the Mayfield, Ky., public school. He was recalled in 1896 to his former position as Principal of the female department of the Russellville city school, which position he now holds. He is also at the head of the Summer Normal, a school specially designed for the training of teachers. Mr. Gray is prominent in State politics, and is an active Republican. He is strongly endorsed for the appointment of postmaster for the Russellville postoffice.

CHAPTER XIV.

A. D. Kelly.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. A. D. Kelly, physician and surgeon, was born in Carthage, Moore county, North Carolina, in the year 1860. He entered the public school of that place in 1870, where he remained until 1880. Seeing that the public school had performed a good part by him, and there was nothing remaining in the high school, he concluded to go elsewhere to finish his education. He at once removed to Greensboro, N. C., where he entered the Bennett College. After the first term in college, having insufficient means to continue the course, he went North to the summer resorts and worked for the necessary means to return to Greensboro, and to pay his tuition the following session. He

pursued this laudable line of conduct year after year until he had accomplished his design; and in 1892 he received his diploma from Bennett College.

But his ambition did not end here, for he decided to study medicine. In the autumn of 1892 he went to Nashville, Tenn., and there entered the McJurry Medical College, which is one of the leading medical schools of this country, and after a four years' course in that institution he graduated in the class of '96.

He is an honest and conscientious man, full of genius and seems to be on the high road toward fame, for he possesses that quality of earnestness, promptness and energy which give endurance to every purpose of life. He is a splendid example of the possibilities of the Negro in the Southland. We hold up Dr. Kelly to the rising generation as one of the young men whose integrity, ability and perseverance has placed him in the front rank of our professional men. The good and generous qualities of Dr. Kelly beam in his very countenance. There are but few professional men of the race in Kentucky who are more loved and honored than he.

Dr. Kelly at this writing is a successful practitioner in the city of Covington, Ky. He is a man of fine parts, and an excellent and conscientious physician, and deserves all of the honor paid him. He gives all of his attention to the practice of his profession, believing that it is only by a strict application to one's calling that he can succeed.

CHAPTER XV.

Charles C. Vaughn.

December 27, 1846, more than fifty years ago, the self-made man in the person of Rev. C. C. Vaughn, of Russellville, Ky., was born in old Virginia of slave parents. He was liberated by his master in 1852, and learned his alphabet in Hamilton, Ohio. He underwent many hardships to secure an education, but he took advantage of every opportunity to improve himself, and finally reached the goal, coming out with honors.

While in his teens he enlisted in the army to serve three years, or during the war. He served in Company F, then transferred to Company A, Thirteenth U. S. C. Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant.

He passed the examination and taught his first school in Sidney, Ohio, in 1866. He established himself as a good teacher from the beginning, and has been actively engaged in teaching ever since, when not in college. Few men have made such a record as a teacher and a race leader. He has been Principal of Russellville Male School for nearly a quarter of a century, and is still holding the responsible position at this writing. (1897) He holds a state certificate and is master of the situation. He has a plain, simple way of expounding the word of God, and made a very successful pastor for thirteen years in Allensville, Ky. He is a fine parliamentarian, and was Assistant Moderator of the General Association of Kentucky for two or three sessions. He is now serving

his third biennial term as Right worthy National Grand Chief of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria.

He is a prominent Grand Army man, and served on General Palmer's staff. He has much influence as a politician, and the candidate does well to consult him in a close fight. He is a race man and is competent to accomplish much good. He has the confidence of the best citizens of both races, and is felt in the community when he speaks for or against any question.

CHAPTER XVI.

William T. Dinwiddie.

The subject of this sketch, W. T. Dinwiddie, D. D. S., was born in Danville, Ky., May 2, 1865. His mother died when he was four years of age. From the age of six until thirteen he attended the public school of his native town and showed a great fondness for his books and had original ideas.

Leaving school at the age of thirteen, he began to learn the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a fine mechanic. He continued at the trade until he was seventeen years of age; at this time his father died, thus leaving him an orphan. At this period in the life of young Dinwiddie the need of a better education was more apparent, and after making some preparations he entered Knoxville College at Knoxville, Tenn.

After spending two years at this institution of learning, he returned to Danville, completed his trade and became an acknowledged master mechanic. Not only was he classed among the first wood workmen of his home, but also in Lexington, where he was employed in one of the leading shops. Indeed, most of the fine and artistic work to be seen in the beautiful residences of Lexington was finished and put up by him.

Having a natural talent for dentistry and a desire to practice that profession, he entered Meharry Medical College in the fall of 1893, and took a three years' course, graduating with high honors in February, 1896. After graduating he returned to Lexington and opened an office with Drs. Hunter and Robinson, and soon built up an extensive practice. After much solicitation from the President of the Faculty of Meharry Medical and Dental College, he accepted a professorship, and took the chair of Prosthetic Dentistry. This position he held with credit for one term, and then resigned to enter the practice of his profession. He is now located with Drs. Hunter and Robinson. There he has a beautiful and well arranged dental parlor, and is prepared to do any and all kinds of dental work.

In Dr. Dinwiddie Lexington can well boast of having a dentist second to none in the city. With his gentlemanly ways and skill in his profession, we predict for him a bright future and one who will be a credit to the race.



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J. ALEXANDER CHILES, LL. B. Page 28.



W. H. DICKERSON.—Page 29.

CHAPTER XVII.

John Welden Jewett.

One of the famous products of the Blue Grass is John Welden Jewett, who was born near Lexington, March 4, 1870. Like most of his race, and, indeed, like the majority of any people who have, in any way, distinguished themselves, Mr. Jewett is self-made. By the grace of God and his own indomitable grit he is what he is—an honorable, useful and a cultured American citizen. His early life shows that "honor and fame from no conditions rise," and that the humblest American boy may make himself what he will. Early in life a burning thirst to drink from the fountain of knowledge came to young Jewett, and his good parents, Jordon and Diana, though, by a cruel fate, denied a taste of the sparkling waters, encouraged the laudable desire in their son, who was born under a more auspicious star.

To secure better educational advantages for their aspiring son Mr. and Mrs. Jewett moved to Covington. Though the schools were free, and his parents willing and anxious for his mental advancement, yet it was not without a hard struggle that he succeeded in passing, with credit, through the Covington schools. There were books to buy, and clothing, and, too, both from choice and necessity, he, while pursuing his studies, contributed his mite to the family support. To do this, he followed the Scriptural injunction, doing with a might whatsoever his hands found to do. Working in private families and running errands after school hours, and studying when, perhaps, tired Nature demanded sleep, young Jewett stood well in all his classes. As is always the case with struggling, ambitious boys, his efforts to succeed on his own merit were watched by many not unkindly eyes, and, when he had finished the course prescribed for the Covington schools, he had scores of warm friends he had unconsciously made during, though arduous struggles.

In 1883, a proud day in his life, he entered Gaines' High School of Cincinnati, and for five years he continued the struggle, graduating with honor in 1888, which was the proudest moment in his life. The chosen salutatorian of a large class, he distinguished himself both in the composition and delivery of his oration, and those who heard him predicted an honorable and useful career.

While in the High School Mr. Jewett continued to labor with his hands as well as his brain, defraying his own expenses and assisting in the family support. His education finished, Mr. Jewett, while not above manual labor, sought a more exalted sphere of usefulness. Being a man of benevolent and noble impulses he naturally chose the profession in which he could be the most useful to his own people—that of a teacher.

So, coming to Lexington in 1890, he began his chosen vocation in a Fayette county school, at Cadentown, where he has since continuously taught. He stood deservedly high in his examination for a certificate of ability, and entered upon his work with an intelligent enthusiasm which could not fail to bring success. From the beginning the school grew in numbers, enthusiasm and usefulness and it is now one of the best rural schools in the South, and has sent out a larger number of regular graduates in the course of study prescribed for the Common Schools than any other Negro school; and, at the Midwinter Exposition, 1895, he was awarded a beautiful silk banner for the superior excellence of the displayed work of his pupils.

Mr. Jewett is an honor to the profession, in that he is not content to measure his knowledge by that of his scholars but has, since his graduation, been an even harder student than when a pupil himself. And so his mental growth has been steady and hearty, and he is now splendidly equipped for his work in the possession of a rich fund of professional and general information. He is thoroughly abreast of the times, and all his school room methods are modern and effective. His law is kindness in the conduct of his school, his theory being that young people are reasonable human beings and may be governed accordingly. So highly did the professional achievements and manly worth of Mr. Jewett commend him to the Superintendent of Schools, who is the author of this sketch, that he was chosen to conduct the Teachers' Institute, no mean honor in a county which has a higher grade of teachers than any other county in the Commonwealth. He has served as President of the Fayette County Teachers' Association, and has been active in every measure that would advance the cause of education among his people.

Notwithstanding his busy professional life, Mr. Jewett has been somewhat active in the work of benevolent orders and in politics. He has served for several years as a member of the Republican County Committee, and is always chosen as a delegate to State Conventions. The Fred Douglass Club at Lexington, during his term as President, became a potent political factor. Under Postmaster J. R. Howard Mr. Jewett passed the Civil Service examination, excelling twenty-five other applicants. He was appointed to a position in the postoffice, but declined, feeling that he could better serve his people in the school room than as an office-holder. Mr. Jewett was elected Chancellor Commander of Blue Grass Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which position of honor he now holds.

Mr. Jewett is a writer of much ability, and occasionally publishes an article which is at once instructive and displays a literary finish that makes his readers wish he would write oftener. He is also a speaker of much force, and so well

does he like intellectual controversy that he has a cherished ambition to become a lawyer. A true man, ambitious and cultured, and making friends on every hand by leading an honorable and pure life, there is every reason to predict that Mr. Jewett will become a blessing to his people and an honor to his country.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Frank L. Williams.

Kentucky has no son, who cherishes with greater pride her history, glories more in her achievements and progress, and fosters with greater solicitude her honor than Frank L. Williams, A. B. Born in the city of Louisville, within a few squares of where he now lives, he received his elementary education in her public schools.

Mrs. Harriet Williams, his mother, was well and honorably known, in the northwestern part of Louisville, for her great industry, fidelity to duty, and faithfulness in meeting obligations. She believed fully in the majesty of labor and Frank, her eldest son, does not remember when he did not assist in the work around the house. It was therefore natural for him to want to earn money. Since his twelfth year he has clothed himself and paid his board. Mrs. Williams died when Frank was in his sixteenth year. She was conscious of her condition for several hours before the end, and spoke freely of the disposition that should be made of her children. "As for Frank," she said, "let him alone; I have no fear of his future."

After working in a wholesale hardware house, with the view of leading a mercantile life, Frank packed his trunk and with a few hundred dollars he had saved started West in the summer of 1882. Arriving at the little town of Corydon, Ind., he was persuaded to take the teachers' examination and became principal of the Corydon School. At the close of the school year, Mr. Williams, feeling the need of a better preparation for his work, resigned and in the following fall was matriculated as a student in Berea College.

During the five years of his college life he earned his expenses by teaching in the Kentucky mountains during the summer and doing work for the college during term time. In 1889 he graduated with the highest honors from the classical course of the college. Since his graduation Mr. Williams has been in the Government service, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, editor and contributor to current literature, teacher and Institute instructor.

In his work as Institute instructor Mr. Williams has made an enviable record among the teachers of Kentucky. His enthusiasm is contagious and his Institutes have been characterized by large attendance of white citizens, as well as his own race, in the towns in which they have been held, and by great earnestness and zeal on the part of the teachers to fit themselves for better service. Superintendent Gullion, of Carroll county, Kentucky, voices the sentiment of

the County Superintendents for whom Mr. Williams has instructed, when he writes in his own paper:

"Prof. F. L. Williams, of Louisville, who conducted the Colored Institute here this week, is one of the most capable men we have ever known to have charge of an Institute. Having a thorough collegiate education, along with a knowledge of the principles of education and instruction, and being a fluent and even eloquent speaker, he makes a most efficient instructor."

Mr. Williams has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in the Louisville High School for four years. In this position he has given the greatest possible satisfaction, and is greatly beloved and respected by his pupils and the patrons of the school. He has been identified with every progressive movement among his people in Louisville, and in the State, for the past seven years. He is a member of the Committee of Management of the Young Men's Christian Association; was for years Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home; is a member of the Executive Board of the General Association of Kentucky Baptists; is Superintendent of Calvary Baptist Sunday School; was, in 1896, President of the Teachers' Institute of Louisville, and is one of the Trustees of Camp Nelson Academy, and Secretary of the State Teachers' Association. He has been honored with invitations to deliver addresses before the faculty and students of the best schools in Kentucky.

In 1891 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Fannie B. Miller, of Danville, Ky., who enjoys the distinction of being the only lady classical graduate of Berea College, of the race. To them have come three children—Susie Pearl, Sophia Maurice, Frank Lundsford. Mr. Williams has been described by one of his friends as cold and calculating; yet to one seeing him in his home, with a babe on each knee and one on his back, no nature could be more sunny. He loves his friends dearly and does not hesitate to make any risk in their behalf. Having a profound faith in the future and recognizing that "diligence in business soon brings success," Mr. Williams is a close student. He has in the last two years studied faithfully the bearings of psychology and physiological psychology on the teacher's work. This, with a special study of educational values, a comprehensive study of the entire subject of education, and fifteen years' experience in teaching, has placed him in the forefront of teachers.

To a man of such natural gifts and powers, of such noble principles and high ideals of life, with such a position and such an influence among men, with such happy home surroundings, success can but come, and, in that this success must needs bring greater powers for ennobling and elevating his fellowmen, we can but rejoice in his glorious prospects.

CHAPTER XIX.

Jordan Carlisle Jackson.

Jordan Carlisle Jackson was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, February 28, 1848, and was a slave until emancipated by President Lincoln's Proclamation. Mr. Jackson has had no school training save that of experience and is in the fullest sense of the term a self-made man. He has been prominent in both local and State affairs for years, and has perhaps a larger acquaintance with prominent men, both white and black, than any other Negro in Kentucky. He has held many positions of honor and trust and has all along acquitted himself in such a way as to merit the approval of the race.

For several years he was the lay Trustee of Kentucky Conference, A. M. E. Church, of Wilberforce University, and took a prominent part in the discussions of the Board of Trustees relative to the management of the institution. He was for twelve years the only Negro member of the Board of Trustees of Berea College, and rendered valuable aid by his counsel, so much so that both President Fairchild and Rev. John G. Fee disliked very much to have him remain away from the annual meeting. The period for which he was selected to serve ended during President Frost's second term, and, although strongly urged by Rev. Fee and others, he declined the re-election.

It is perhaps in politics that he has gained his greatest reputation. Already prominent as a local leader he so thoroughly gained the confidence of the Republican party as to be honored with positions of profit and trust. He held the positions of Storekeeper and Gauger, and Storekeeper, in the Internal Revenue Service for the Seventh District of Kentucky, under Collectors A. M. Swope, C. H. Stoll and T. C. McDowell. As an officer Mr. Jackson was always popular and ranked as one of the best in the service. He has on very many occasions represented his race in various conventions; being a member and Secretary of the National Negro Convention, held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1875; and of the National Newspaper Convention in Cincinnati the same year, while he was the publisher of the American Citizen, of Lexington.

In the National Negro Convention held in Louisville, when a sharp fight for leadership between the late Frederick Douglass and John M. Langston was made, Mr. Jackson took an active part in bringing Kentucky in line for Mr.

Douglass, who ever afterward held him in high esteem. Mr. Jackson was temporary Chairman of the State Convention held in Lexington in 1892 to organize the fight against the Separate Coach law, and made a ringing speech that largely shaped the course of the convention. He was alternate Delegate-at-large with Col. William Cassins Goodloe to the National Republican Convention held in Cincinnati in 1876, and was elected Delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention held in Minneapolis in 1892.

It was during the contest for Delegate to the Minneapolis Convention that Mr. Jackson showed his political shrewdness and splendid fighting qualities. He was the last of the four Negroes who entered into the race and was handicapped from the start. A prominent white Republican, also from Lexington, was a candidate, and, as it was unusual to select two of the Delegates-at-large from the same city, the white aspirant regarded the candidacy of Mr. Jackson as detrimental to his interest and was very much opposed to him. Each Negro candidate was backed by strong influences; one by a powerful church, another by the old soldier element, and the other was strongly aided by secret societies. Mr. Jackson's warmest friends felt under the circumstances that he was indulging in a forlorn hope, yet they felt a degree of confidence in his quiet but determined manner of campaigning. In a convention of 1,500 delegates he had only 80 instructed votes, and yet so skillfully did he manage his fight that on the third ballot he received over 800 votes defeating the other candidates in what the Lexington Leader says "was the most magnificent political fight we have ever witnessed."

He again showed his political shrewdness in the fight to endorse Governor Bradley for the Presidency in the State Convention of 1896. No man in the convention rendered the Governor more valuable service, and it is said that no Negro in the State enjoys his confidence more fully. The secret of Mr. Jackson's success is due to the fact that he is true to his friends, and slow to make promises, but when once made they are never broken. He would rather go down in defeat than desert a friend after espousing his cause; all know this and have confidence in his promises; hence his popularity, even among those whom he may oppose.

Mr. Jackson has fine literary as well as business qualities. He was the publisher of both the American Citizen and Kentucky Republican. In the latter paper he made quite a reputation as a writer under the nom de plume of "Uncle Eph." In the Lexington Standard he contributed a series of articles signed "Observer," that created widespread interest. He makes no pretense to oratory but in a plain common sense style goes straight to the meat of the matter under discussion. As a business man he is prompt, energetic and reliable, and has been very successful.

In 1871 he was married to Miss E. Belle Mitchell, of Danville, Ky., and often says it was the best investment he ever made, as he owes much of his success to her. She has always entered heartily into the spirit of all his plans with wise counsel and encouragement. It is said of her that she was opposed to his making the race for Delegate-at-large, because it would cost him too much money and keep him away from home while making the canvass. But after he

had entered the race, and she learned that a hot three-cornered fight was being made against him, her pride became aroused, and she not only encouraged him with words of advice but tendered him the use of her own small bank account, the accumulation of several years of work in the school room, to help him out rather than see him defeated. When he telegraphed his victory at 3 o'clock in the morning she was the happiest woman in Kentucky.

Mr. Jackson rendered valuable party service in the campaign for McKinley in 1896; in fact, it is said that he had more to do with landing Kentucky in the Republican column than the public generally is aware of. It was he who induced Rev. I. H. Welch to become a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District against Judge Denny with the view to running him off the track so as to leave a clear field for Colonel Breckinridge, the sound money Democratic candidate. Mr. Welch's candidacy had the desired effect. Colonel Breckinridge received the Republican nomination, and the large Democratic vote he received saved the State to McKinley. Mr. Jackson has been urged by his friends, of both races, to become an applicant for office under the present Administration, with flattering offers of endorsement, but he declines to do so. He says he will always take a lively interest in politics but prefers, as a means of making a living, a quiet business life rather take the ups and downs of official positions.

In 1892 he entered the undertaking and livery business with William M. Porter, at 36 North Limestone street, Lexington, and under Mr. Jackson's careful management the firm has won the confidence of the community and are doing a thriving business. Mr. Jackson is public-spirited, and, although the business of the firm has grown to such proportions as to demand his constant attention, yet he finds time to devote to society work and take an active part in all public enterprises affecting the race, and carries into it the same energy and zeal that he puts into his own business affairs. He is very highly esteemed by all who know him and a bright future is predicted for him.

CHAPTER XX.

James Shelton Hathaway.

The subject of this sketch, James S. Hathaway, was born at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, March 29, 1859. His early education was received in the schools of that place. At the age of seventeen he went to Berea College, where he remained until he graduated from the classical course in the year 1884 under the Presidency of Rev. E. H. Fairchild, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The day after his graduation he was elected Tutor of Latin and Mathematics in his Alma Mater by its Trustees. Three years later he married Miss Celia Anderson of Clyde, O., who was then a teacher in the schools of Kentucky.

While connected with the institution his salary was at different times advanced. He was made a member of the Faculty, and the degree of A. M. was

conferred upon him. While at Berea he conceived the idea of organizing and establishing a printing and publishing company. Through great labor and sacrifice, he interested many, and the Intelligence Publishing Company was incorporated, with him as President and headquarters at Lexington. Through his persistent efforts as President an excellent site for the company's building was purchased on Broadway, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and paid for; besides, money pledged for a building. The affairs of the company now began to require more time than he could spare from his work at college, and he announced to friends his purpose to resign the Presidency of the company, and did decline a re-election at the approaching annual meeting. In the meantime he settled to the satisfaction of the company and to parties contending, the misfortune of workmen undermining an adjoining building while excavating for the company's foundation. Also on a leave of absence from college for the fall of '92, upon insistence of members, began the publication of *The Standard*. He returned to his college work at the expiration of his leave of absence.

In the summer of 1893 he resigned his position in Berea College to accept the position of Professor of Agriculture to which he had been elected in the State Normal School at Frankfort, Ky. The following official testimonial was received:

Berea, Ky., October 4, 1893.

Prof. J. S. Hathaway, Frankfort, Ky.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:—I am authorized by the Faculty of Berea College to express to you their appreciation of you and of your work, as an instructor in the college. For nine years, or ever since your graduation, you have held a place, as one of us, a fact which of itself says much for your efficiency. One seldom holds for so long a time, immediately after graduating, a position in his Alma Mater. Since becoming a member of the Faculty you have rendered valuable service by your counsel on very many occasions. You have always been willing to do your full share of work; you have been uniformly courteous to your associates; you have had a prominent part in several enterprises for the public good, outside of your school work, thus adding to the reputation of the college.

As you now withdraw from this particular work, and connect yourself with another institution, we do not feel that you are far separated from us. The work which you are now doing is but another part of our own, and we have a deep interest in its prosecution. You carry with you to your new field of labor our wishes for your personal success and prosperity. We shall watch your future career with interest, as we do that of all our alumni; an interest increased by your long association with us as a fellow worker.

L. V. DOIGE, Professor of Greek,

For the Faculty, with added assurances of personal esteem.

President W. G. Frost later added the following:

To Whom it May Concern:

This certifies that the bearer, J. S. Hathaway, is a graduate of the classical course of Berea College, and has received the degree of A. M. in course. For some years he was tutor in Latin and Mathematics in his Alma Mater, and, as instructor, rendered satisfactory service. In 1893 he voluntarily resigned his position in Berea College to accept a professorship in the State Normal School of Kentucky, and upon his departure the Faculty authorized a committee to express to him their appreciation of his work in the institution. Mr. Hathaway is



JAMES F. GRAY. Page 30.



A. D. KELLY. Page 30.



REV. C. C. VAUGHN,
Russellville, Ky.

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a man of reliable Christian character, and a gentleman of good natural abilities, as well as of most pleasing manners and address.

Faithfully yours,
WM. GOODSELL FROST.

In his present field of labor, which has larger opportunities than that at Berea, he is applying himself to the industrial development of the race, and has instituted an annual conference of farmers for the development of agricultural industry. This conference is proving a beneficial and attractive meeting. Just now he is engaged in raising money for the development of the Agricultural Department, chief of whose needs is a farm whereon scientific agriculture may be encouraged and taught.

CHAPTER XXI.

Andrew T. Paey.

He who moulds the brain moulds the nation. Intellectual power is the supreme motor in every phase of life, be it political, financial or social. Hence, it must follow that he who has the supremely eminent privilege of cultivating this God-like force from its practically embryonic stage to the full development of man's estate, is one not merely charged with a responsibility of the profoundest depth, but also in the dignity of the performance of his work places himself upon the same platform of labor as those engaged in the three paramount professions—preachers, lawyers and doctors. A teacher, then, is a most responsible being, and as responsibility is the great test of man's position on this earth, he can without the slightest qualm of conscience regard his work as being equally deserving of merit and honor as that of the preacher, who teaches Christ; of the lawyer who preaches justice; and of the doctor, who carries into effect Christ's teachings.

Of this band of workers is Mr. A. T. Paey, a name that has become a synonym of honorable repute in the community where he is best known. Born in Lexington October 20, 1872, he was brought up by pious parents, who early inculcated in him the seeds of Christianity. He soon entered the public schools and completed the course with great distinction. Then he took the regular course at the Chandler Normal School, graduating from this well-known institution in 1892, where he is still remembered for his marked assiduity and rapid assimilation of the various subjects treated.

Teaching being Mr. Paey's chosen calling, he quickly secured a situation and taught in several counties of Kentucky, everywhere proving himself master of his profession, and a teacher peculiarly gifted with the faculty of controlling and imparting knowledge to the young. He is now the Principal of the Patterson Street School in Lexington, and by his splendid work has taken a position in alignment with the most advanced of that city's educators, and as one whose moral influence is most powerful, necessarily, for it is backed by a character of unflinching purpose and undaunted courage.

CHAPTER XXII.

Benjamin Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin, the subject of this sketch, by his sterling qualities and strict adherence to business principles, has built up a character and made for himself a reputation of which any man may well be proud. In addition to his scholarship, he is a man of trials and difficulties the surmounting of which can but be an inspiration to rising generations.

Mr. Franklin was born in slavery in the city of Lexington, Ky., May 18, 1849, of a woman of remarkable force of character. He is finely organized and possesses unusual nerve force, vitality and great muscular strength. His height is 5 feet, 11 inches, and his weight 189 pounds. He was 9 or 10 years old before he was christened, at which time he selected for himself the name he now bears.

In accordance with the feeling that freedom is a natural right, he enlisted in the United States Colored Infantry, Regiment 119, Company B, February 11, 1865, when a mere lad, with the resolute determination of acquiring freedom or dying in the struggle. He was mustered out April 27, 1866. Returning to his native city a free man he hired to his former master where his mother still remained. Through all his vicissitudes in life he always revered his mother and took care of her. She died in his own home July 18, 1888. He worked for his former master a year or more, and upon leaving there he went on the river as a deck hand until 1868. That year he went with Mr. Newcomb, of Louisville, who was traveling for his health, to Liverpool, Eng., and other foreign cities and places of interest.

When he returned from England he went again to steamboating and was employed as second engineer on the *Lady Gray*, plying on the Missouri river. Desirous of seeing his relatives he went home on a visit, and while there Judge *George Robertson*, Chief Justice of Kentucky, his former master, having been affected with a paralytic stroke, took Franklin to Frankfort to wait upon him in his affliction. Judge Robertson retained the position of Chief Justice of the Appellate Court until 1871. Mr. Franklin says the most memorable incident in his life was supporting "old marse" at the inauguration of Governor Leslie, when the venerable Chief Justice, in a short and painfully impressive speech,

tendered his resignation, after having administered the oath of office to the Governor.

Between the years of 1871 and 1876, when Mr. Franklin went in business for himself as a barber, in Lexington, occupying the same stand he now holds, he worked in Midway, Ky., in a brickyard, in Louisville as a house servant, and, lastly, as an attendant in the Negro Department of the Eastern Kentucky Insane Asylum.

Mr. Franklin was married September 18, 1879, to Miss Susan J Britton, daughter of Henry and Laura Britton, deceased, old residents and property-holders of Lexington. His wife being a modest of more than passing note, as well as an economical housekeeper, has been a great help to him in gaining a competency. He has one of the finest residences, if not the finest, in the city owned by a Negro. He is highly respected by his neighbors and citizens of both races.

He is a man of considerable means, most of it being in bank stock, and he knows well how to take care of it. His acquisitiveness is well illustrated in that he never overlooks any stray article in street or house which can be of use. He has a perfect curiosity shop of relics, some of which his wife has wrought into household decorations, illustrating this tendency of her husband to make the most of odds and ends that would be neglected or left unnoticed by those less thrifty. The writer, being an inmate of his home, is in a position to say much more that might be of interest or benefit to others concerning the example he has set as a beacon light to the race, but lack of space warns her to desist.

CHAPTER XXIII.

S. E. Smith.

Among the most energetic, progressive and loyal men of the race will be found the subject of this sketch, who first saw the light of day in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1859. When a mere lad, through the death of his father, he was thrown on the world to eke out a living for himself and widowed mother. Through close application he early in life mastered the common school branches and turned his attention to higher studies. In 1881 he entered the State University at Louisville, where he afterward graduated with honors.

When quite young he became identified with every movement inaugurated for the elevation and advancement of his race in Old Kentucky. In 1886 he was a member of a committee which appeared before the Senate in Frankfort in behalf of just laws for the Negroes of the State, where he distinguished himself by delivering an able, scholarly and earnest address in their behalf. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as a pulpit orator and a successful pastor and teacher, and occupies a prominent position among the foremost Baptist clergymen of the country. He is a Trustee of the State University, and takes an active part in educational matters, as well as everything else that pertains to the elevation and advancement of his people in the State, and few

men enjoy such social prominence as Dr. Smith. He is the present pastor of the Fourth Street Baptist Church of Owensboro, at which place he has erected a \$30,000 brick house of worship. He has been most active in the fight against the Separate Coach law, and as a member of the State Executive Committee has had charge of the arrangements and execution of the case.

Dr. Smith enjoys the distinction of having been a delegate to every National Republican Convention for the past sixteen years. But few Negroes of the South have been more active in political matters than he. In 1884 he was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Blaine and Logan. He was a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. He seconded the nomination of Henry Clay Evans for Vice President. He was appointed a member from the State-at-large of the Campaign Advisory Committee.

Governor Bradley commissioned Dr. Smith to represent Kentucky at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897. As a worker he has been conscientious and faithful; as a minister, proficient and logical. He is highly esteemed, not only by the Negroes of the State, but numbers among his friends the best and most prominent white people of Kentucky. As a leader, a race worker, and a thinker, he stands without a superior.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Samuel James Wheeler Spurgeon.

This earnest worker in the Master's vineyard was born October 25, 1861, in Sullivan county, Tennessee. His early education was obtained at a district school where he learned to read, write and cipher. After the smoke of the Rebellion had cleared away, and privileges had been accorded to the Negro equal to those of the white race, especially in education, his parents moved to Knoxville in 1870. There he entered the public school and remained until he completed the course of study prescribed by the Board of Education. Because of sickness in the family, and financial embarrassment, he was unable to continue in the day school, but, being determined to secure an education, he attended the night session.

He afterward went to work at the Knoxville Iron Works as water boy at 32 cents per day. Here he won the confidence of his employers and was promoted, demonstrating a go-ahead spirit which, like the stream, never stops but flows on and on until it reaches its goal. Such was his ambition. The second time he was promoted to head roller, where he continued to gain the confidence of the General Superintendent, and his fellow-workmen. As he was an only child his family looked upon him with great pride, and as is natural for loving parents they took great interest in him, believing he possessed great possibilities for good to himself and his race.

Early in life his father impressed the fact upon his tender mind that he should improve his time and aspire to the work of a faithful minister. His

love for books and education grew upon him as natural as the fruit on the tree; therefore, through the assistance of the Board of Education he entered Knoxville College, beginning with the second year of the normal and scientific course, and working night and morning for Dr. Tyndeman. In 1883 he left, with the high esteem and regard of the faculty, for work among his people as a teacher. While in college his mind rambled back to the time when he wore a checked linsey frock. He taught his first school at Riverdale, Tenn., continuing there for three years. Then he went to New London, Mo., where he taught a very successful school. Returning to Tennessee, he taught at Johnson City and a number of other places.

The Lord had a higher calling for him and that was to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to the world. This desire burned within him until it finally became an unconquerable flame. February 22, 1880, he began to study for the ministry, and in 1883 he was ordained at Knoxville with the degree of S. L. He has served the following charges with credit to himself and to his church: Chatham, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Xenia and Wyoming, O. One of the nicest buildings the Christian Church has in the State of Ohio was erected under his pastorate. He has served in many instances as a delegate to some of the largest and most worthy assemblies. In 1890 he was elected by the State Christian Missionary Society, of Ohio, to attend the General Convention of the United States, which assembled in Des Moines, Iowa, that year, being the only Negro delegate present on this grand occasion.

Mr. Spurgeon has traveled throughout twelve States in the last ten years in behalf of the race and his church. As an author he has also been quite successful. He founded and edited the *Christian Worker*, and corresponded for a number of journals. In 1890 he went at the call of the Christian Church to Mt. Sterling, where he labored for six years, this being the strongest and largest church of that denomination in Kentucky; here he won some of his highest encomiums as a preacher.

He was also elected to the Chair of Sacred Literature in the Christian Bible College, at New Castle, in 1891. He has served as President of the State Sunday School work, and is now pastor of the Constitution Street Christian Church, Lexington; Corresponding Secretary of the State Missionary Society; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the State U. B. Society; Contributing Editor of *The Messenger*, a Christian weekly published at Lexington; and Grand Lecturer of the U. B. in Kentucky. Long may he live for God, the church, and his race.

CHAPTER XXV.

Henry A. Tandy.

Among Kentucky's noted Negroes there is one whose reputation is not confined to the narrow borders of its State lines. In the year 1865, when the boom of cannon had scarcely died away, and the lowering clouds hung black with the smoke of ceasing battle, a lad whose coming was not heralded came unobserved among the thrifty sons of Ham in this beautiful Blue Grass region to cast his lot for weal or woe. He was of an intelligent, honest countenance that soon won for him a legion of friends.

It was not long till he found employment in Mullen's studio, and was engaged in the photographer's art for two years. He was not destined to make his fortune or build his Temple of Fame developing negatives upon plates of glass. Nature had bestowed upon him a skillful hand, that should lay great foundations with geometrical precision, upon whose walls giant structures could stand for centuries as monuments to his genius. In 1867 he began his career as a brick mason in the employment of G. D. Wilgus, one of the largest contractors and builders in Central Kentucky. Being an apt, shrewd workman, it was not long until his employer promoted him to the responsible position of foreman. Great responsibilities were thrust upon him but he proved equal to the task and was recognized as a master mechanic. He continued in this capacity until the death of his employer in 1892. After which a partnership, under the firm name of Tandy & Byrd, was formed with Mr. Tandy as business manager, and Mr. Byrd, another skillful workman of our race, as foreman. Since that time this has been the leading firm of contractors and builders in Lexington. In every business block, upon every thoroughfare, you see stately buildings and handsome residences built by this firm.

Mr. Tandy began his career with only a limited education, attending school at odd times when not engaged in work. He has displayed wonderful tact in business affairs and is truly a successful man. Through his indefatigable efforts a large force of Negro laborers have found steady employment, and thereby obtained comfortable homes for their families. He has done much good for the advancement of the race, and helped to open the avenues of trade and employment for young men. Mr. Tandy is prominent in both social and relig-

ious circles. He married Miss Emma Brice, an estimable lady of this city, in June, 1875, and lives in a splendid brick residence on a prominent thoroughfare in the western portion of the city.

In secret fraternities Mr. Tandy is held in high esteem. He is Deputy Grand Master of the U. B. F. and S. M. T. of the State of Kentucky, and a Past Master Mason. Everybody knows and admires the genial, dignified citizen whose life is worthy of emulation. Conscientious in all his transactions, his life appeals to our young men to be sober, industrious and frugal—the essentials of a successful life. Opportunity came to him and he seized it. Fortune smiled upon him and he garnered in her store. Never faltering in the trusts bestowed upon him, he earnestly sought the highest accomplishments in his workmanship, and today reaps the reward—success. The worthy are always rewarded, and their labors are not in vain. Such men as our distinguished friend and neighbor are the mainsprings in the life of a nation. Modest in all his ways, dignified in his manner, Mr. Tandy always makes one feel at home in his presence. "There is nothing succeeds like success." So may this short sketch of one of our truly successful men be an incentive to others of our race, to labor faithfully, knowing that the reward of industry is contentment and happiness.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Peter Simpson.

Peter Simpson, one of the pioneer Negro school teachers of Kentucky, was born in Clark county, near Winchester, in 1844. His parents were slaves, but one thing can be said of them that cannot be said of many others, they lived together sixty years and within a circle of forty miles. When freedom came to them it found Peter at the age of nineteen, and without money or education. At that time the opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. The neighboring school was held but two months in a year and at a season when he was at work, but having a desire to obtain an education, he divided his time between work and attending school. Peter was soon able to take his examination, and he began teaching in 1874. He taught until the year 1878, meanwhile steadily pursuing his studies. In this same year he entered Berea College. Not having the necessary means to remain there regularly, he was compelled to work, teach and study as opportunity offered, until 1882, at which time he left school, and devoted his entire time to teaching until 1893. The total number of years Mr. Simpson spent in instructing the youths of his race was fourteen, and those years were attended by success.

Many of the school houses in which Mr. Simpson taught were built by his own exertions, in some instances even with his own hands. Mr. Simpson's phenomenal success as a teacher can be accounted for from the fact that all of his best was in it, and he taught from a sense of duty and not for the compensation, which was for months only the small sum of twelve dollars. He seemed to have

been especially adapted to teaching, and many prominent school principals throughout the State can look back to their first lesson under Peter Simpson. He is now a grocer at Winchester, and is the possessor of ample means. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, and takes an active part in all public matters, especially in the interests of his race, sparing neither energy nor money in their advocacy. He is highly esteemed by both whites and blacks, and enjoys the confidence of the community in which he lives.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Katie V. Harden.

Miss Katie V. Harden, daughter of Alfred and Moleta Harden, prominent residents and property holders of Lexington, Ky., has taken foremost rank among the busy workers in benefitting humanity. The subject of this sketch was born in Lexington, and is the second of eleven children born to her parents. She is of a fine physique, possessing an expressive face with fair complexion and large, tender eyes; of an amiable, open and frank disposition, and has the strength of her convictions. There is nothing of selfishness in her character, and she is generous to a fault.

The parents of Miss Katie have not been derelict in their duty of properly fitting her for a life of usefulness. The culinary art and art of house decoration, fancy work, etc., are hers by adaptation and by practice; nor is she wanting in literary taste and culture. Though not completing a course, she was a student at Berea College from 1880 to 1887. She has also traveled considerably and has learned much therefrom.

A desire to have a hand in the uplifting of her people possessed Miss Katie, and knowing that if rightly used, no other field offers a wider scope for development than the school, she selected teaching as her profession. Her first experience was a five months' school at Kirksville, Ky. Having joined the vast army of educators, she enlisted on the pay roll of the Lexington public schools in 1888. Remaining loyal to her post of duty she is accounted a valuable assistant here.

No other young lady in society is more highly thought of nor entertains more extensively than Miss Katie, and she knows well how to entertain—an accomplishment not possessed by all young ladies. By the mention of this fact we would not have the reader form the impression that she is of that type of a society woman who spends her time and money foolishly. To the contrary, she is frugal and industrious, and saves her earnings. She has a horse and vehicle of her own, and has lately purchased a lot in a desirable locality, upon which she intends to erect a house at an early date.

Our subject is a woman who keeps posted upon the current topics of the day, and has well formed opinions of her own. She is a total abstainer, and has served as President of the local W. C. T. U., and also Leader of the Loyal Legion for children. By virtue of her mother's connection with the society controlling



WILLIAM T. DINWIDDIE, D. D. S.—Page 32.



JOHN W. JEWETT. Page 33.



F. L. WILLIAMS.—Page 35*

the Ladies' Hall—a public building purchased before emancipation, the rentals of which are to be perpetually appropriated to educational purposes—she is a member of the Society.

In religious tenets Miss Katie is an Episcopalian, being an active worker in the church and a teacher in the Sunday School. She is a regular attendant at services, devout in her tendencies and is not drawn away from religious duties by worldly attractions. At present she occupies the position of Vice-President of the Orphan Home Board, a charitable enterprise lately organized which is assuming large proportions, and she is also a member of the Investigating Committee of the same organization. On the whole, we are proud of the subject of this sketch, and take pleasure in extending to her a more than local recognition.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Charles Haggard.

There was born to Howard and Sarah Haggard, highly respected citizens of Covington, Ky., a son, who has since borne the name of Charles. His father, Howard Haggard, was a prominent Baptist minister and his mother a consistent Christian. It is surely somewhat due to this guiding influence that we may attribute the mainly piety and gentlemanly bearing of their son. The rearing of Young Haggard was perhaps the same as that of many others of his race. The poverty of parents necessitated his doing odd jobs to keep himself from want while attending school. His ambition, however, was not of so mild a nature as to permit such obstacles to thwart it, and he completed his education after years of close application to study.

Mr. Charles Haggard graduated from the William Grant High School, of which Prof. S. R. Singer was principal in 1890, being the only one of thirty pupils originally belonging to the class. This speaks well for the push and energy of the young man. After leaving school he entered the service of Mr. Jacob Price, a successful lumber dealer in Covington, as a factotum, which position he retained for several months, leaving to accept what he thought to be a better one, an occupation in which he saw an opportunity to learn a trade, with the Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Company. While thus engaged he learned much about the business and was satisfied with his progress, but the pressing need of a widowed mother forced him to seek a more immediately lucrative means of making a livelihood for the family.

He secured a school in Boone county which he taught successfully for five months. He then served as porter on a Pullman car where he was when tendered his present position in the William Grant High School. He is building up a reputation as a teacher. His manner is gentle, his explanations lucid, his method of imparting information to pupils unique, and he possesses other qualifications necessary to become one of the foremost men of his profession.

CHAPTER XXIX.

William H. Perry.

Prof. William H. Perry, Principal of the Western School of Louisville, the largest Negro public school in the world, is unquestionably one of the brightest lights in the educational field of America. This is putting it strongly but advisedly, and such an opinion is amply justified by the high esteem in which he is held by the foremost educators of the Falls City and the Old Commonwealth, and by the respect with which he is regarded in many other States of this Union. Prof. Perry is a man of great versatility, a profound student, an upright Christian, and an honorable, dignified, courteous gentleman. Since his entrance into public life he has been active, and has been elevated to many and varied positions by his fellow-citizens, proving true to every trust. He has written a number of very creditable poems, and is one of the young giants of the race, whose progress has been both rapid and surprising.

Prof. Perry was born at Terre Haute, Ind., March 5, 1860, and comes from good old Virginia and Kentucky stock, his mother, Mrs. Anna Perry Anderson, being a Virginian, and his father, Charles Perry, Esq., a Kentuckian. After young Perry had finished his education in the public schools of Indiana his parents moved to Louisville where he matriculated in the High School, then in charge of Prof. J. M. Maxwell, and in due time graduated with distinction. Subsequently he successfully stood the examination for teacher, and being under age the School Board suspended the rule governing such cases, permitting him to enter the work he has done so much to dignify and honor.

In 1877 he entered the Western School, and taught from 1878 until 1881 in the Central High School, having charge of the advanced class. In 1881 he was elevated to the position of Principal of the Eastern School, which place he held until 1891, when he was transferred to a like position in the Western School. For years he had charge of the Eastern and Western Night Schools, and has the honor of being the first representative chosen by the Alumni Society to deliver the alumni address. He was President of the Louisville Teachers' Association for several years; President of the State Teachers' Association; first President of the Alumni Society of the High School; Vice President, and Secretary, of the Orphans' Home of Louisville; and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter

of Kentucky Royal Arch Masons. At present he is Organizer and Director of the Alumni Choral Club; Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Kentucky, and a Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Mason (Deputy for the Valley of Kentucky).

In order to better acquaint himself with the science of government he took up the study of law, graduating as valedictorian from the Central Law School, with the degree of LL.B. During the Presidency of Dr. J. H. Garnett, the State University conferred on Mr. Perry the degree of A. M. He has a sound and solid business education, completing a special course in the Commercial College of Terre Haute; and is a graduate of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, Class of 1893. Aiming at thorough and broad scholarship he has studied under some of the leading educators of the country, making a speciality of scientific teaching. In this connection he has visited and studied at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and Chautauqua, N. Y. Prof. Perry read an original poem at the dedication of the State Normal School at Frankfort. He was chosen orator by the Templars' Grand Commandery at Terre Haute in August, 1895, and his address, "Knighthood Among the 'Colored' Race," was eloquent and scholarly and widely and favorably commented upon by the press. He takes great interest in charitable work, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Odd Fellows' Home at Louisville.

It has been truthfully said that all great men have great mothers. The subject of this sketch owes much of his achievement to his cultivated and scholarly mother, Mrs. Anna Perry Anderson. Mrs. Anderson was formerly a teacher in the public schools of Louisville, and is a woman of varied gifts and scholarly attainments. She was a hard student and is proud of the advancement of her distinguished son. Prof. Perry is happily married, his wife having been Miss Anna Augusta Ridley, of Nashville, Tenn. She was educated at Fisk University, studied music under the leading instructors, and at the time of her marriage was engaged in educational work. She is a singer of note, as a legion of listeners can attest. She comes of one of the leading families of the Tennessee capital, and is truly a helpmeet to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are the proud and doting parents of a sprightly young American, William H. Perry, Jr., and the friends of the family prophesy that he will walk in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

The home of the Perrys is the center of refinement and culture, and all who enter there are soon at ease. So worthy is the hostess that much of her husband's popularity is due to her genius for making friends and directing affairs. Their marriage at Chicago in 1893 was a social event and marked attention was given it by the leading daily papers of Louisville and Chicago, as the following extract from the Courier Journal will show:

Prof. Perry seems to be as familiar with law, medicine, music, theology, metaphysics and psychology as he is with the great current questions of the day. He is also a student of the English classics, and is an orator of much power and eloquence. Several of his addresses and discourses have attracted considerable attention. "Our Possibilities," an oration delivered before the Literary Society of the Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church a great while ago, singled him out as a young man of uncommon attainments. This was followed by

"Noble Ideals," an address before the graduating class of the Academic Department of the State University, an effort which stamped him as an advanced thinker. "Duties of the Hour," a discourse delivered before the Sunday School Convention at Terre Haute was commented upon extensively and published in full by the leading papers of Indiana. With a commanding figure and a voice fully under control, he is an immediate passport to the good will of any audience.

He has found time outside of his onerous duties and studies to devote to literature and journalism, and his contributions to the current literature of the day mark him as a writer of superb ability and grace. His graphic sketch and brilliant pen-pictures of the National Press Convention, when it met in Louisville, were hailed with admiration and delight all over the country, and distinguished him as a journalist of remarkable powers. An article from his pen in the Christian Index, on "The Negro as a Lawyer," has been widely and favorably commented on. Prof. Perry's tendencies have always been toward literature. It was the dream of his boyhood, and has called forth some of the best and noblest energies of his later years.

But it is as a poet that he reaches his climax and is best known in local literature. He is not a rhymster nor a mere sounder of words, but a natural poet of a very high order of genius. His productions, while they bear the impress of scholarship and thought, are free from the savor of pedantry, and breathe the passion and fire of the Sunny South. There is a kind of reserved force about his poems which impresses the reader that there is something greater in the man. He has the happy faculty of adapting himself to occasions. He seems never to attempt a subject out of his reach, and, once he has chosen one, handles it in such a manner as to commend it to the masses as well as the educated and refined. His expressions are the spontaneous outbursts of nature and inspiration and are never commonplace. He bears out this statement when he says in the Indianapolis World, in "Triumphs of Right:"

The night is past and hope's inspiring rays
 Dispel the gloom, revealing better days;
 We must not let them pass in idle dreaming;
 Let us awake, all we have lost redeeming!"

And again, when he says in "Retrospection:"

Whate'er of loss or gain the years contain,
 Accept this truth by wise experience taught,
 That every life is with some misery fraught;
 And we ourselves successful way can hew,
 If each will to his highest self prove true
 And scorn ignoble ends with proud disdain.

With the foregoing tribute of praise from the greatest newspaper in the South this record of an educator and a gentleman, that will bear scrutiny and comparison with any, is brought to a close. It may here be added that he always takes great interest in the work and progress of the Odd Fellows, United Brothers of Friendship, and other secret societies, to which he belongs. His articles for the press cover a wide range of subjects, and they stamp him as a trenchant and brilliant writer. That on "The Negro as a Lawyer," already referred to, has attracted widespread attention as a manly and eloquent defense of the Negro bar, and an accurate statement of what the Negro lawyer has accomplished for his race. Prof. Perry is yet a young man and, with energy unabated and talent undimmed, his best is yet to come.

CHAPTER XXX.

Albert S. White.

Albert S. White, Esq., one of the most able Negro lawyers in Kentucky, was born in Louisville in 1868. His earlier education was received in the public schools of his native city. He afterward entered the Normal Department of the State University and graduated with distinction. Having a natural taste for good literature he read extensively, stored his mind with useful and varied information, and particularly delighted in the masterpieces of oratory, both ancient and modern, that have ever been the guide and inspiration of cultured minds.

Fired with an ambition to realize his cherished dreams of usefulness in the world's great field of battle, and wishing to perfect himself in the noble profession of law, he sought the advantage of the famous Howard University Law School of Washington, D. C. Prior to entrance thereto, he pursued a course in mathematics and languages under private tutors. He matriculated in 1889 and graduated in 1891 with honor. Refusing several lucrative offers to locate elsewhere, he returned to Louisville, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon his career which has been from the first singularly successful. The legal profession is one in which eminence is attained only by ability and unremitting toil.

Furthermore, the Negro lawyer, it has been argued, is doomed to failure on account of white competitors and the lack of patronage of his own people. The career of Lawyer White demonstrates that the power to deal with intricate legal questions is not the exclusive privilege of any one race, and that success will crown the efforts of the Negro lawyer who possesses character, training and energy. Mr. White has been sworn in the Court of Appeals and the United States Courts and has handled many important criminal and civil cases. The interests of his clients never suffer in his hands. He prepares himself with the utmost care, has a pleasing and impressive manner of address, and never fails to make the strongest possible presentation to a judge and jury. In a recent criminal case he called particular attention to himself by his skillful management of a case against great odds, in which he hung three juries and saved his client's neck.

As a journalist Mr. White has written extensively and acceptably. He

corresponded for the Louisville Commercial and Courier Journal, and while in Washington was a constant contributor to the leading newspapers published in the National Capital. In this way he had the good fortune to form the acquaintance of the great thinkers of this country. He has also been an editor of several papers and proved himself a versatile and effective writer.

He is an eloquent speaker and his services have been in demand on the lecture platform and on the stump. He has been heard by delighted audiences on the following subjects: "The North and South," "Our Friends Living and Dead," "Bloodless Victories," "Truth Conquers," "Woman Suffrage," "The Constitution and the Negro," and "The Race Problem Solved." His wide range of reading, his elegant and forcible style of expression, and his earnestness, unite to make him at all times interesting and instructive.

In the Presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. White was honored by being called into the field in the interest of sound money and good government and he did yeoman service. His logical and masterly discussion of the tariff and money questions stamped him as a great orator and a thorough student of political economy. He was heard not only in his own State, Kentucky, but also in Indiana, and his speeches elicited favorable comment both for their matter and the manner of treatment.

Mr. White's father was with Sherman in his famous March to the Sea, and in consequence the son is interested in all that concerns the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, being Captain of the B. F. Porter Camp, and a member of the United Brothers of Friendship and Odd Fellows. He is at present Secretary and Agent of the Consolidated Lodges of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, consisting of twelve incorporated Lodges and 900 members, and he is now serving his third term. He is also Dean of the Central Law School. As lawyer, orator, journalist, and genuine lover of his race, Mr. White has manifested such ability and foresight as made him a credit to his race, a positive factor for good in his city and State, and a striking example of the proof of the immortal couplet:

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

His parents, Albert and Jane White, were poor but respectable people and gave him good Christian example and what financial aid they could. Believing that "Providence helps those who help themselves," he has struggled onward despite discouragements, working in season and out of season, studying day and night. Longfellow wrote for his encouragement the beautiful gem:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The unanimity with which Lawyer White has been endorsed and supported for the responsible position of United States Minister to Liberia is a fitting illustration of the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him best and a sure distinction that his life has been fashioned after a lofty ideal. As has

well been said of him, "By moral worth, intellectual capacity and manhood he has risen, and Kentucky is not ashamed to present him as her favorite son for this high post."

He is a member of the Fifth Street Baptist Church of Louisville, one of the most prominent in the city. His life is in harmony with his profession of the Christian religion. He is broad and charitable in his views and by his exemplary life has won for himself and the profession of law the confidence of all who know him in a personal or business relation. It has not been the general belief that one could pursue the practice of law and follow the precepts of the gentle Nazarene. Mr. White's excellent record has demonstrated beyond all doubt that one is not forced to desert the principles of the Christian faith in order to be a star in the legal fraternity, and this object lesson has been a wholesome one for the Louisville public.

Mr. White is happily married and has two charming little daughters. His wife, formerly Miss Mattie Seals, a native of Clarksville, Tenn., is a graduate of Fisk University. She is the daughter of Rev. George W. Seals, the well-known Baptist clergyman of Tennessee, and is a woman of fine ability, who has proved an invaluable aid to her husband at every part of his interesting career. Surrounded as he is by helpful domestic influences, ambitious and capable of doing great good for his people and his country, he will, we feel assured, realize in the future all the expectations of his many friends.

CHAPTER XXXI.

William Henry Ballard.

Among the picturesque scenes of Franklin county, Kentucky, with its rugged cliffs overhanging the placid waters of the Kentucky river, was born to Dowan and Matilda Ballard, October 31, 1862, a son whom they called William Henry, one of the most interesting characters in this collection.

His parents being industrious and energetic people, and seeing that a liberal education was essential to success in life, moved to Louisville in 1870, where their son could receive better intellectual training. He was placed under the guidance of a private tutor and remained under his instruction until the opening of the public schools in 1873. His progress was rapid; he took advantage of every opportunity to improve himself. After seven years of faithful application to his studies he graduated from the Louisville High School.

Not content with the preparation he had received, which was far above that of many youths, Mr. Ballard's desire for higher accomplishments and his spirit of original investigation, prompted him to matriculate at Roger Williams University, where he pursued a special course in science and languages, completing it in 1884. While at Roger Williams University Mr. Ballard began the work of teaching. He, like many others who were striving to be a credit to their race and ancestry, taught in the common school districts of Tennessee and Ken-

tucky during the summer, and pursued his studies at the University during the winter. The next step in the upward progress of Mr. Ballard was his election to the principalship of the schools of Mayfield, Graves county, Kentucky, where he served with satisfaction for some time. His success as a teacher is shown by the great number of ambitious young men and women now employed in the schools of southwestern Kentucky, many of whom were under his immediate charge. This also shows that the fourteen years spent in the school room were characterized by conscientious and painstaking study.

In 1890 he entered Northwestern University at Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of studying Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1892, receiving honorable mention. Shortly after graduating from Northwestern University Dr. Ballard was united in matrimony to Miss Bessie Brady, one of the most esteemed young women of Nashville, Tenn., a teacher in Meigs' High School, a woman beloved and respected by all who knew her.

Dr. Ballard located in Lexington, February, 1893, opening the first Pharmacy owned and controlled by Negroes in the history of the State. The firm name was Ballard & Nelson. Mr. James E. Nelson, however, remained a member of the firm but two years. Since the dissolution of the firm Dr. Ballard has successfully conducted the business alone. He has an interesting family, consisting of a wife and three sons, to whom he gives all care and devotion.

He is doing a thriving business and enjoys the respect of all citizens of the city of Lexington, and is a member of the Drug Association, the only Negro in the State who has been so honored. He has the confidence of all his acquaintances and has been highly honored by the many fraternal orders to which he belongs. He is Past Chancellor of the K. of P.; Treasurer of the U. B. F., and has the distinction of being a polished, enjoyable and conservative business man. Dr. W. H. Ballard exemplifies what a man of strong character and indomitable courage may do. He is worthy of emulation.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Clifton Blackburn Prewitt.

Possibly no Negro in the Commonwealth of Kentucky has had a more successful career than this gentleman. For straightforwardness, downright honesty, personal honor, integrity and business astuteness, Clifton B. Prewitt is a splendid example, and his remarkable success as a business man evidences the ability of the Negro to excel in his peculiar field of labor, whatever it may be. While it is true that the race needs and must have teachers, lawyers and physicians, it is equally true that one of its greatest needs is business men, mechanics and skilled artisans, who by reason of their capability and indomitable self-perseverance will obtain respect and recognition in the commercial world.

Clifton B. Prewitt, whom we are proud to record as one of the prominent business men of the race, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, July 4, 1826. His parents were slaves, and so was he until freed by Lincoln's proclamation. Up



JORDAN CARLISLE JACKSON. - Page 37.



PROF. JAMES S. HATHAWAY. Page 29.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Page 42.



S. E. SMITH.—Page 43.

to the age of 37 Mr. Prewitt received no schooling. He has, however, succeeded in gaining a fair knowledge of the "three R's," reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. Soon after the Civil War Mr. Prewitt hired himself out, working for two years for one hundred dollars. The third year he took a farm and worked it on shares. The fourth year he again hired himself out, for four hundred dollars. At the end of the last year he concluded to farm for himself, having purchased a few acres of land during the time he was hired out. He soon began farming on a large scale, raising wheat and hemp principally.

At the end of eighteen years Mr. Prewitt, having accumulated considerable money, decided to go into the real estate business. Believing that in order to make money one must spend money, he advertised his money and plunged into the speculative market generally, measuring arms at every turn with his white competitors. He bought and sold for prominent speculators both in and out of the State, while at the same time his personal investments grew to enormous proportions, owing at different times more than twenty houses and lots in the most prominent parts of Georgetown. He now owns six of the finest residences in that city, three of them being rented out to and occupied by prominent white families.

Mr. Prewitt is a stockholder in the Georgetown Electric Street Railway and in the City Ice Factory. Although he has confined himself strictly to business and has taken no active part in politics, he has ever been on the alert whenever the political interest of his race was at stake. He is an intense race man, very cautious and careful in business dealings, and is a good object lesson to the younger generation how to earn and invest money.

His name is the synonym for honesty and integrity, and he will walk as far to pay a debt as to collect one. He is highly esteemed by the people of Scott county, irrespective of color or political affiliation, for they know his word to be as good as his bond. The time-honored maxim, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," applies as aptly to the Negro race as to the much-vaunted Caucasian. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church for fifty-five years and deacon for thirty years, and is a liberal contributor to the cause of the Christian religion.

Mr. Prewitt was married fifty-one years ago to Miss Harriet Fauntroy, who has been a faithful and devoted wife through all that long golden wedding era. Only two of their fourteen children are living, one of whom, Martha, the wife of W. D. Johnson, editor of the Lexington Standard, and the other, Parthenia, the wife of Charles M. Hunt, a well-known coal dealer in Chicago. Mr. Prewitt is now in the evening of a well-spent life and it is hoped that his remaining years will be blessed with that peace which the world cannot give and which the world cannot take away.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Matthew A. Johnson.

The Methodist Episcopal church has in it no abler preacher than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and the church has recognized his merit and ability in all the important offices which he has been called to fill.

Matthew S. Johnson was born of slave parents in Shelby county, Kentucky, January, 1847. His mother being a strict Christian, she brought him up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. During his earlier life he was not permitted to enjoy the advantages of training in schools. Nevertheless, he managed to acquire some knowledge of books, which only increased his appetite for more and better qualifications for the future life which seemed to offer him special inducements and advantages. Whenever an opportunity presented itself, he secured private instruction, and thus acquired quite a respectable standing among his people. In 1864 he enlisted in the service of his country, and continued until the close of the late civil war, when he was honorably mustered out of the service.

He attended school for a short time at Rock Island, Ill., and subsequently returned to Kentucky, his native State, where in 1874 he was happily converted. Believing that he was divinely called to the work of the Christian ministry, he applied for and received license to exhort and preach. In 1876 he was admitted in the Lexington Conference; ordained deacon in 1878, and elder in 1880. His appointments were Chaplin, Camp Branch, Brunerstown, Terre Haute, Ind., Connersville, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Rockport, Ind., Winchester, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., in all of which he was a faithful and painstaking pastor.

In 1892 he was appointed by Bishop Walden to succeed Rev. E. W. S. Hammond as Presiding Elder of the Ohio District, the latter having been elected editor of the church organ. The subsequent career of Rev. Johnson has fully justified the wisdom of his appointment, the district being today far in advance of any year of its history. The writer is especially glad to record his confidence in the ability and loyal devotion of Rev. Johnson to every interest of the great church committed to his care. Born of Methodist parents and trained up in the Methodist church makes him a Methodist of the Kentucky kind.

He has a most charming wife, the daughter of Rev. Marcus McCoomer, one

of the pioneers of the Conference, who shares his toils, rejoices in his triumphs, wins and holds friendships, and with sweet voice "cheers the weary traveler." The Negro race has staunch and ardent advocates of its interests in Matthew S. Johnson and his excellent wife. Rev. Johnson is certainly deserving of all he has reaped both in the church and out of it, for he is a strong, capable and earnest man and a true friend to progress, and were it not for the fact that his life is devoted entirely to the ministry, he would be an excellent representative in the legislative halls of the country. It is such noble lives, full of good and earnest labor, which inspires others of the race to strive for higher things.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Robert Mitchell.

Rev. Robert Mitchell, A. M. was born in Fulton county, Kentucky, March 1, 1861. His parents were slaves, brought from North Carolina just before the Civil War, during which they removed from Kentucky to Tennessee, locating on a farm. When a child his parents sent him to such schools as the neighborhood then afforded. He professed hope in Christ in 1874 and became a member of the Baptist Church. Three years after his conversion he began preaching. His fame spread far and wide as the "boy preacher." He was licensed at 18.

Through the influence of friends he matriculated at Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., entered the middle preparatory class, and remained in said school five years, finishing his junior year in college. By his upright Christian bearing he won the confidence of teachers and students.

The Seventh Street Baptist Church of Paducah, hearing of this brilliant young divine, tendered him a call which he accepted in the winter of 1883. He pastored this church with signal ability for nearly four years, having found it with twenty-five members and left it with one hundred and seventy-five, and a neat house of worship. While in that city he was united in wedlock to Miss Virgie Leach, the amiable daughter of Mr. John Leach. He has found Mrs. Mitchell a helpmeet indeed, and attributes his success, as many another good man has done, to her wise and timely counsel. While in Paducah he decided to read for the Master's Degree in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., which he pursued with signal success, but upon learning that he could have the degree conferred by the State University, he did not take the examination.

He was called to the State Street Baptist Church at Bowling Green in May, 1887. He remained pastor of this church nine years. While in Bowling Green he was elected President of Simmons Memorial College, by the Trustees, which position he held for seven years. Some of the ablest young men and women in Southern Kentucky are graduates of his school. He was called to the Main Street Baptist Church, Lexington, in June, 1896, filling his pulpit and ministering to the congregation with credit to himself and his race. He has been identified with every progressive and aggressive movement in which the race has been interested for the past twelve years.

With about two hundred representative Negro men he appeared before the

House and Senate Committees of the Legislature of Kentucky, protesting against the injustice of the Separate Coach Bill. He was appointed one of the speakers on that occasion, about which event the Louisville Courier Journal reported:

"Rev. Robert Mitchell, A. M., President of the Simmons Memorial College, at Bowling Green, will next address you," announced Spokesman Evans. Mr. Mitchell came forward. He is tall and muscular, almost bald-headed, and a perfect Demosthenes. He was anxious the other day for Uncle Sam to stir up a war with Chili that he might attest his love of country by deeds of valor on the field of battle. He appeared as a Kentuckian, proud of the name and fame of his State. The blacks read the same Bible as the whites, the same text books in school and walked the same streets. All were created of one blood and all recognized the Fatherhood of God and the fellowship of man. The whites had been kind to the blacks in Kentucky, for which all gratitude was due. They had helped them to establish schools, and voted a tax annually to sustain them. After all the good that had been done in a quarter of a century why discriminate against them now? Why shut them out from places that only whites, accompanied by their servants, and criminals under guard, as the bill specifies, can enter? Why gull good citizens, and the Negro, is gaining in good citizenship every day, by legislating unnecessarily against him? Rev. Mitchell continued in this strain for some time. He dwelt eloquently upon the chastity of the Negro home as it is today, and concluded with the statement that they were not now before a committee of the General Assembly seeking social rights, but civil rights."

Rev. Mitchell has filled many important positions in Kentucky. At one time he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University. He has been Assistant Moderator of the General Association of Kentucky Baptists, President of the State Teachers' Association, Vice President of the National Baptist Educational Convention, Vice President of the National Baptist Convention, and Commissioner of Kentucky to the Atlanta Exposition. He preached before the American National Baptist Convention in Washington, D. C., in 1893; and read an able paper before the National Baptist Educational Convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1894; also, a paper before the National Baptist Convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1896. He has now a book in press entitled, "Biblical Essays on Important Subjects."

CHAPTER XXXV.

John W. Hillman.

Mr. John W. Hillman was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, July 26, 1848, where he received a common school education, after which he went to Covington in 1868 and engaged himself as a hotel waiter. He did not work in that capacity very long before he was promoted as steward of the hotel, being found reliable and efficient. Soon after that he was employed by Mrs. Ellison, who conducted a hotel, but soon resigned to accept a position with Colonel Orr, proprietor of another hotel.

Finding he could otherwise accumulate more of this world's goods he quit the hotel business to become Custodian of the City Building in Covington, which office he still retains. Since becoming a city official Mr. Hillman has proved

himself in every respect a worthy and efficient public servant, giving general satisfaction to the occupants of the City Building. He has long been connected with several secret organizations, and is now serving his seventeenth year as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Kentucky. He has on several occasions refused office, but because of his honesty, notwithstanding his declination to continue in so exalted a responsibility as Grand Treasurer, he has been repeatedly re-elected.

In short, Mr. Hillman has proven himself truthful and trustworthy, and, therefore, merits all the good words that may be said of him. During the Presidential campaign of 1896 he was very active as a sound money man. The writer of this sketch feels proud to place such a man as Mr. Hillman in this work, a man who has risen to distinction among many eminent Negroes of Kentucky. In his life there is much to inspire every young man, however humble, who is willing to work and to wait.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Edward Ellsworth Underwood.

Edward Ellsworth Underwood, M. D., claims the attention of progressive society for his manly qualities, scholarly attainments and phenomenal success. He first saw the light of day June 7, 1864, in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where his parents were highly respected citizens. His father, Rev. J. P. Underwood, a distinguished minister and pioneer in the A. M. E. Church, was widely known throughout Ohio, contributing much toward the elevation of his people in that State. At an early age he entered his youngest son, Edward Ellsworth, in the public schools of his native town.

Young Underwood finished the course of study prescribed, and desiring a higher education—before Ohio had mixed schools—he succeeded in having the rules excluding the race suspended sufficiently to effect an entrance to the Mt. Pleasant High School, on an equal footing with the white pupils, graduating therefrom three years later with third honors of his class. He launched out into life as a teacher and accepted a position as Principal of the Emerson, Ohio, School, which he held for seven and a half years. While engaged in teaching, at the age of 19 years, his precocity was attested by his obtaining a license to preach in the A. M. E. Church. He was popularly known and sought as the "boy preacher." His eloquence of speech and force of thought gave early promise of future brilliant successes. In the field of Christian labor he was just entering in his efforts for good as in the school room.

Before he had finished his school life as a pupil, at the age of 16 years, he was commended by being elected as the Superintendent of the largest Sunday School of his native town, which position he held for seven years. In the city of Cleveland he served as Superintendent of St. John's Sunday School for three

years. His work in the Sunday School was not entirely local, as he served for five years as Secretary of the Ohio Sunday School Institute.

Dr. Underwood was distinguished in his youth not only as an educator and a minister of the gospel, but became prominent in politics. In 1887, by a Mt. Pleasant constituency of at least 90 percent white, he was elected a member of the County Republican Committee. In 1888, over three white competitors, he was elected to represent his ward as a member of the Mt. Pleasant Town Council, being not only the youngest member of that body, but the first and only Negro to enjoy that distinction.

In his native State and during the first act in the drama of his life, his literary ability was amply displayed in some of the productions of his pen. He was for years on the staff of the Cleveland Gazette; also wrote editorials for the Martinsburg, W. Va., Pioneer Press and the Odd Fellows Signal. As an author, he is known in the realm of poetry by the lines "To My Sister," "The Future," "Grant," and "The Landing of the Afric Fathers," and other poems, in addition to the domain of prose.

After much labor in the different fields of labor already mentioned, he determined upon his chosen life profession of medicine. After three years of hard study in the Western Reserve Medical College, of Cleveland, he graduated from that institution March 4, 1891, a full-fledged physician and surgeon. He immediately chose Frankfort, Ky., as his future home, and on his arrival there the good people of that city gave him a rousing and hearty public welcome at the Corinthian Baptist Church. Since his location in Frankfort he has built a handsome residence and office, and acquired a lucrative practice. His popularity has grown, not only in the Capital City, but has spread throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

In December, 1891, he was elected Secretary of the Anti-Separate Coach State Executive Committee, and is at present holding that position. In politics he is a power in the Republican party of Kentucky. He is President of the State League of "Colored" Republican Clubs, a member of the Republican City and County Committees of Frankfort and Franklin county. He has twice served as a delegate to the Republican State Convention of Kentucky. He had the honor of being chosen one of the Kentucky Commissioners of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, and has been appointed by Governor Bradley as one of the Commissioners to represent Kentucky at the Tennessee Centennial. He is also a prominent member of the United Brothers of Friendship, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Free Masons.

Doctor Underwood is highly respected by the medical fraternity, as well as the citizens of Frankfort, having been made the Assistant City Physician, which position he now holds, being the only Negro thus honored. He was married July 3, 1895, to Miss Sara J. Walker, an educated and cultivated woman, teaching in the Frankfort Public Schools. They have one child, a promising and intelligent-looking boy. A still brighter future is yet predicted for Dr. E. E. Underwood, whose sterling worth and restless energy has put the crown of success upon his brow.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

John H. Jackson.

John H. Jackson, President of the State Normal School of Kentucky, was born in Lexington, October 31, 1850. He received his early education in the public schools of the Blue Grass metropolis, afterwards entering Berea College from which he graduated with high honors in June, 1874, having the flattering distinction of being the first Negro to graduate in Kentucky. After graduating he taught for a number of years in Lexington.

He was elected a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1880, being the first Negro to receive such recognition from his party in this aristocratic old slave State. In this convention he was one of the historic and famous "306" whose fidelity to Grant in that memorable struggle has formed one of the most dramatic pages in the annals of our country's political history.

Prof. Jackson removed in 1881 to Kansas to become Principal of Lincoln High School of Kansas City, Mo., and discharged his duties in a most creditable manner. He was appointed by the Governor of Kansas, at different times, as Clerk of the Jury Commission, and also Clerk of the Police Board of Kansas City, Kan., serving in both positions with commendable ability. He was made a member of the Board of Examiners for Kansas City, Kan., no other Negro having ever been previously so honored in the State. He was prominently mentioned for the position of State Auditor of Kansas, to succeed Hon. E. P. McCabe in 1886, but modestly declined to become a candidate.

In 1887 he was called back to Kentucky to accept the position of President of the State Normal School located at Frankfort, which position he still holds. When it first became known that an effort would be made to pass a Separate Coach Law in Kentucky, Prof. Jackson came boldly to the front and was the first man to raise his voice against the measure at a public meeting in the latter part of 1891, at the Corinthian Baptist Church in Frankfort. He was a prominent member of the committee which fought against the enactment of this infamous law. When a delegation of several hundred Negroes—Kentuckians, as truly as though white—appeared before the Governor to ask him not to recommend the law in his message to the Legislature, Prof. Jackson acted as Master of Ceremonies, introducing the speakers.

When the bill came up in the Legislature of Kentucky Prof. Jackson was selected by the Anti-Separate Coach State Convention to go before the Joint Railroad Committee and protest against its passage, which duty he performed in a masterly address, urging a law based upon conditions rather than upon color. It might be well to here note that a law embodying the same ideas was recently passed by the Legislature of South Carolina to the satisfaction of both races. To the lasting shame of the white man in Kentucky, who in days of slavery, as well as freedom, has usually been kind and considerate to the black man, as compared with other Southern States, the Separate Coach Bill became a law, and remains upon the statute books of the State today.

Prof. Jackson served as Chairman of the Committee on Educational Statistics for the Negro race at the World's Fair in 1893, and made a report which was published extensively and favorably commented upon by the press of the United States. He was one of the Kentucky Commissioners to the Atlanta Exposition, and, by invitation, made an address covering the growth of Negro Education in Kentucky, which attracted much attention. By invitation of the Senate of Kentucky, in March 1897, he addressed that distinguished branch of the Legislature, and made so favorable an impression as to secure an appropriation of about \$4,000 cash, and an additional annual appropriation of \$1,400 for the benefit of the State Normal School.

No man in Kentucky enjoys more fully than Prof. Jackson the confidence and esteem of both races. His life has been devoted to education. The progress of the institution, of which he has been President for the past ten years, is a tribute more eloquent than any words could possibly be to his worth and work in this his chosen field. In an eminent degree he combines all of those qualities of head and heart which go to make up exalted manhood. In him his race recognizes a safe and wise leader. Nor is this all. He is an embodiment of the highest type of Christianity and morality, and it can truthfully be said of him:

"His life is gentle,
And the elements so mix in him
That Nature might hold him unto all the world
And say, "This is a man!"

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Thomas Kenney Robb.

Thomas Kenney Robb was born in Frankfort, Ky., March 10, 1862. He attended the subscription schools of the capital previous to his fourteenth year. At this age he began work at the saw mill of R. N. Archer & Co. in the humble position of water boy. In addition to this duty, he so occupied his spare moments that he soon became so proficient in grading, piling and sorting lumber as to gain the favor of his employers, and in less than five years (1880) was promoted to the responsible position of Yard Master at Point Burnside, Ky. After three years of energetic service in this capacity and place, he was called to a



S. J. W. SPIRGEON,—Page 41.



HENRY A. TANDY.—Page 46.



PETER SIMPSON. Page 47.

similar position with the Kentucky Lumber Company at Williamstown, Ky. Having increased in efficiency and experience he was again promoted and made a regular Lumber Inspector.

In 1888 he left Williamstown to go to Louisville to accept the position of Yard Master and Head Inspector with The Frank Ingram Lumber Company. In addition to his other duties here, he did considerable road work, buying and shipping lumber to and from different parts of the country. He continued in the employ of this company until the panic of 1891, when the company failed and Mr. Robb, being a stockholder, lost heavily. Shortly afterward he went further South with a view to retrieving his financial losses, and finally returned to his old home in the early part of 1895.

In March, 1896, he was elected by the State Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners to the position of Lumber Inspector for the Frankfort Penitentiary, over eleven white competitors. For this place he was warmly endorsed, and was selected on the grounds of the most evident competency and the highest merit. He has filled the position ably and honorably, reflecting credit upon himself and his race. He enjoys the fullest measure of the confidence and esteem of everyone with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Robb has always taken an active part in politics, being an uncompromising Republican, and has served his party faithfully both in convention and on campaign committees. He is also actively identified with secret societies, being a Free Mason, and a Grand Director of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kentucky. In a large social circle he is deservedly popular. With every interest that tends to the elevation of his people he is in active sympathy, and contributes his every gift for their upbuilding.

Of unusual business qualifications, unswerving in his devotion to every duty, uncompromising in his advocacy of ever true principle, lending a willing service to every good work his hands find to do, the life of Thomas K. Robb stands out in bold relief as an example worthy the emulation of Negro youth everywhere, who may read the story of his life.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Edward W. Chenault.

Among the honored sons of Kentucky occupying a conspicuous place is E. W. Chenault, who was born at Mt. Sterling, Ky., in 1844, when the blighting sting of slavery rendered it difficult for a Negro to secure a liberal education; however, he made the best of his opportunities, and by many deprivations and sacrifices so developed his mind that he now enjoys the distinction of being one of the best thinkers of his race. In 1864 he joined the United States Cavalry in which he served with credit, being honorably discharged with the regiment at Helena, Ark., since which time he has resided in Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Chenault married Miss Anna Williams, daughter of Mr. Abraham Williams, June 22, 1871, having four children to bless his home, three of whom

are living. He is an influential member of the A. F. and A. M., a Past G. S. W. and G. J. W. of the Grand Lodge, Past Grand Lecturer and Past Grand Pilot of the Grand Lodge of United Brothers of Friendship. He has served three times as President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, the largest and most prominent Negro organization of its kind in the United States, and to his able and careful management it owes much of its popularity and success.

When the wicked inclinations of the Legislators of Kentucky prompted them to heap indignities upon the Negro by passing the Separate Coach Law, an unjust piece of legislation, Mr. Chenault was among the first to raise his voice in denunciation of this contemptible law. He was placed upon several important committees, and did valiant service.

Aided by personal popularity, he has made himself a powerful political factor and is a member of the Republican Committee of Fayette county. He was elected alternate Delegate from the State-at-large to the St. Louis Convention which nominated Hon. William McKinley for President of the United States, Mr. Chenault having received the largest vote of a number of contestants. His political influence greatly aided Hon. J. C. Jackson in securing the election as Delegate from the State-at-large to the Minneapolis Convention.

The latest honors conferred upon Mr. Chenault are his election to the posts of State Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship and Grand Treasurer of the National Grand Encampment of the same powerful organization.

CHAPTER XL.

Thomas Cicero Buford.

Mr. T. C. Buford was born in Mobile, Ala., about 1859, the uncertainty of the exact year being very annoying to him. He was taken from his parents when too young to remember the date of his birth and brought to Kentucky by Mr. G. W. Buford. The little boy was thus early deprived of the parental care, guidance and inspiration. He cannot even recall his mother's face, but he was reared in the home of Mrs. G. Y. Buford, in Glasgow, Ky., a good white lady to whom he became warmly attached.

Manual labor was never a thing upon which he looked with contempt. He always regarded it as a high privilege to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Thus through toil of various kinds he has become both enterprising and liberal, and is so acknowledged in Lexington, his adopted city. He was at one time foreman in the largest tobacco establishment in Glasgow. Learning while so employed his business ability, he soon established himself in the grocery trade, in which he was eminently successful. Mr. Buford has no recollection of ever being taught to read and write, and was somewhat astonished to find that he had gradually and almost unconsciously acquired both accomplishments.

In early life he became a Christian and joined the Baptist Church. When

he became a prosperous man and the church was unable to pay for its property, he paid for it himself, in order to give the members time to redeem it in small payments. After having been in business about six years he became ambitious for a college education, and, disposing of his stock of goods, matriculated at the State University in 1882. The faculty became very fond of the young man, because of his earnestness as well as his systematic methods, and unanimously agreed in giving him control of the boys' dormitory, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the faculty and trustees of the institution.

While a student at the university he met Miss Sarah E. Nelson, who afterward became his wife. They were married in September, 1886. She is the daughter of Samuel and Amanda V. Nelson, one of the leading families in the far-famed Blue Grass region. Miss Nelson was among the first graduates from the College Department of the State University, while it was under the able Presidency of Dr. William J. Simmons. She is a young woman possessing many splendid qualities, and has a large heart and brain, with natural gifts that have been handsomely cultivated. Husband and wife are well-mated.

Mr. Buford has been a prominent Odd Fellow for years. He has actively engaged in the development of this order ever since he became a member. His brethren acknowledged his worth by electing him Grand Master of Kentucky five consecutive years, which position he has filled with dignity and honor to the fraternity. He has been Secretary of the Floral Hall Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of which he is a stockholder, for a number of years, and his business tact has largely contributed to the success of this famous fair.

He is Principal of the public schools at Newcastle, where he has long been ably assisted by his estimable wife. No one need apply for the position while he desires it. Both white and black of this community respect and esteem him. Mr. Buford is an orator of no mean ability, his language being smooth and polished. Socially he seeks the companionship of the educated and liberal-minded. He is generous and forgiving, and when in the wrong is ready to acknowledge it, but he never apologizes to any man for his convictions.

There is no young man in Kentucky who demonstrates more fully to the world the capabilities of the Negro, in whose every progressive movement he has shared for the past decade. His love of his race is supreme, and he never fails to press a point when it is for the betterment of his people. Though he has filled several offices of trust he has never betrayed one of them. He is sometimes called the preacher of Odd Fellowship. Mr. Buford furnishes an example of what the Negro can do by dint of courage and frugality.

CHAPTER XLI.

Mrs. E. Belle Jackson.

Mrs. E. Belle Jackson, President of the Orphan and Industrial Home, of Lexington, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, December 31, 1848. When old enough her parents, Monroe and Mary E. Mitchell, sent her to a school which the town officials permitted the free Negroes to conduct. They were slaves, but hired their time. In a few years they bought their freedom, and when Belle was eleven years old her mother took her to Xenia, Ohio, intending to put her in school at Wilberforce, but she was too young to matriculate, as they did not admit students under fifteen years old: so she placed her in the Xenia public school, taught by Miss Sarah J. Woodson, afterward by Mr. John R. Blackburn, where she remained three years; being very apt she soon took rank with the leading pupils.

She professed religion when twelve years old, and joined the Methodist Church. She returned to her Kentucky home to spend vacation. Although very young she was energetic and took an active part in Sunday school and church work. Rev. John G. Fee, the venerable founder of Berea College, met Miss Mitchell while preaching in Danville one Sunday, and was so attracted by her that he finally induced her parents to allow her to go to Camp Nelson to teach the contraband women and children who had assembled there. This was her first experience as a teacher, and was far from pleasant.

The American Missionary Association had already sent a number of white teachers there from the North who were teaching the little "niggers," but when a Negro teacher came, one perfectly qualified for the work, they refused to eat in the dining room while she was eating, with two exceptions, Mrs. Colton and daughter, who were Christian women. The landlady told Rev. Fee that she would not give Miss Mitchell a plate at the table. He said, "Then I will give her mine!" Rev. Fee reported the narrow-minded teachers to the Missionary Association, right prevailed, and Miss Mitchell had no further trouble. As in most cases when the Negro is given a chance, she became very popular, afterward teaching in Frankfort, Louisville, Nicholasville, Richmond, Lexington, and other places in Central Kentucky.

Feeling that she could be more useful if more thoroughly prepared for

school work, she entered Berea College in the fall of 1867, and would have graduated, as was her intention, had not Cupid interfered. While teaching the first American Missionary school ever taught in Lexington she met her present husband, Mr. J. C. Jackson, now the popular Limestone-street undertaker. They were mutually attracted to each other and were soon engaged to marry. Miss Mitchell was ambitious to finish the course, but Mr. Jackson, who had already waited three years, urged an early marriage. So she left college, and February 23, 1871, they were married.

Mrs. Jackson afterward taught in the schools of Lexington and Fayette county. For the past ten years she has given her time largely to charitable work. She seems to be imbued with the missionary spirit, and is constantly doing all in her power to uplift her race. Five years ago, with a number of other ladies, she conceived the idea of establishing an Orphan Industrial Home. The reports submitted and published in this book show how well the work is succeeding.

CHAPTER XLII.

Mrs. C. V. Robinson.

Mrs. C. V. Robinson, wife of Dr. P. D. Robinson, of Lexington, Ky., was born in Baltimore, Md.; her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Kelly, being at the head of one of the oldest and most respected families of the Monumental City. After receiving her education in the public schools of Baltimore, and while still quite young, she began teaching school in Kent county, Maryland, devoting her spare time to the study of music, for which she manifested a strong inclination from her earliest childhood.

She was married to Dr. P. D. Robinson, in Baltimore, in July, 1891, and after a short visit eastward came to Lexington where, by her quiet and modest manner, she soon won her way into the hearts of the people. Mrs. Robinson is a woman of exceptional refinement and elevation of character, and her gentle, friendly and affable disposition easily makes her a favorite with all who come in contact with her, for to know her is to love and admire her. It seems to be the rule of her life to encourage and assist others, to speak evil of no one, and be true to all in every relation. Thus does she win and hold friends among high and low, rich and poor, haughty and humble.

Mrs. Robinson is a loyal wife and loving mother. She is devoted to her son of some four or five summers, to whose care and education she carefully attends. Many there are in Lexington, who know the bright, brown-eyed little boy, Kelly Robinson, his mother's pride and joy, a child who is friendly and sweet, though petted by both young and old. She is an ideal housekeeper, having domestic tastes and a love of home and all things beautiful, that is characteristic of her nature and permeates her life.

In charitable work she is a ready and willing worker, making no display of what she considers only Christian duty. For four years she has been Secretary

of the Board of Managers of the Orphan and Industrial Home in Lexington, an institution that has attracted the attention and the aid of philanthropists throughout the length and breadth of the land, and beyond the seas. Her work for that organization has been of such merit as to call forth encomiums of praise from her associate members and the public-spirited people of her adopted city, without regard to color, creed or condition. The race is justly proud of such a woman. Long may she live to continue her good works. God will bless her beautiful life.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Mrs. Priscilla Ross Lacey.

There are numerous women of the race who by their industry and frugality stand prominently in the front rank, but none deserve more credit for their Christian activity than Mrs. Priscilla Ross Lacey. She was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, January 19, 1839. Her father, William Ross, was a slave, but her mother was free. At the age of eleven years Priscilla was hired out in the family of Mrs. George W. Norton as a nurse, where she remained until December, 1857.

While in the service of the Nortons she became acquainted with Benjamin Taylor, to whom she was united in marriage. They lived happily together until Mr. Taylor's death in 1869. In February, 1873, she was married to her present husband, George Lacey. Mrs. Lacey is a woman of considerable native ability, full of push and energy, and takes an active part in every movement looking toward the amelioration of the condition of her race.

She is one of the founders of the Orphans' Industrial Home, and has been its Treasurer since its organization. Her kindness, generosity and many virtues have given her a strong hold on the citizens of Lexington, who ever delight to follow and honor her.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Mrs. Mary A. Smith.

Mrs. Smith was born December 27, 1845, in Charleston (then Old Virginia) West Virginia. She was the child of John and Jane Reeler, both of whom are now deceased. During the year 1856 she moved to Lexington, Ky., which place has ever since been her home.

On May 12, 1864, she married Mr. James Smith. Thirty-three years they have lived and struggled happily together, sharing and bearing each other's burdens, and also many a burden of others. Their union has been blessed with seven children, six sons and one daughter. Of this number they have lost but one, their oldest child, a son. Although born and married during those agoniz-

ing, cruel slavery days, yet she did not allow them to prevent her from learning to read, write and cipher.

Mrs. Smith is kind, affable, persevering, industrious and economical; a faithful and devoted wife and mother; a true and loving friend, a quiet and peaceable neighbor. For twenty years she has been a consistent and worthy member of St. Mary's Temple No. 35, of the order of United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. For ten consecutive years she has been the presiding officer of said Temple, which office she has creditably filled. In faith Mrs. Smith is a strict Methodist, a good Christian and a devoted church worker. But not only this, her life goes out to the needy, not merely in words of comfort, cheer and hope, but in acts of aiding, relieving and substantial charities. Space will not permit further comment, therefore I embody her sentiments, likewise my own, in these words:

In this world of burden bearing,
 Help a little, help a little;
 For thy weary brother caring,
 Help just a little.

In the work around us pressing,
 Help a little, help a little;
 Let thy labor prove a blessing,
 Help just a little.

O, the shoulders we might lighten!
 O, the paths that we might brighten!
 O, the wrongs that we might righten,
 Helping just a little.

CHAPTER XLV.

Lee Wickliffe Taylor.

Mr. Lee W. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, was born April 30, 1868, in Lexington, Ky. The fond parents were proud of the boy and, struck with his manliness and precocity, they entered him in the public schools at the tender age of four and a half years. Here he remained some time, when pinching necessity drove him to manual labor. His first serious employment was driving a peddler's wagon. This he did for six years, then he re-entered school, but still working at whatever he could get to do, before and after school hours, in order to pay his way. The way up the hill of knowledge was by no means smooth or easy, but by indomitable perseverance, and the cheering and encouraging words of a loving and pious mother, he struggled on until he triumphed, and in 1889 he graduated from the Chandler Normal, with the first honors of his class.

He then began the work of his profession—that of a teacher—and with the exception of the time spent in taking a post graduate course at Chandler, he has been continuously engaged in the work. His success as an educator has been marked, one of the best evidences of which is the fact that he has taught almost

continuously in one locality. As a teacher he is kindly though firm in his discipline, and works in season and out of season for the advancement of his school. Like the true man that he is, he does not stop at his school, but extends the beneficent influence of his teaching and character to the entire community in which he labors. An omnivorous reader of the best books, he is ever ready, but not ostentatiously, to give the best information obtainable to those who are seeking light, and many of those who have come under his influence have thereby been inspired to a higher life, both mentally and morally.

Aside from his teaching capacity, Mr. Taylor is a writer of much ability, and his erudite productions have frequently added to the interest of the most excellent journal for Negroes in Kentucky, *The Standard*, whose editor, W. D. Johnson, is a keen discerner of men and talent, and whose pride is the development of his race. A conscientious and enthusiastic Baptist, being a member of the First church of that denomination in Lexington, which is presided over by Dr. S. P. Young. He carries his religion, which is a happy combination of faith and good works, into his daily affairs, earnestly observing the Golden Rule at all times, and often under trying circumstances.

Prompted by the laudable desire to advance the young of his race in religious and ethical training, he has accepted the superintendency of the large Sunday School of his church, and under his wise guidance, it has prospered and grown in knowledge and goodness. To his own, and to the keen regret of the Sabbath School, he was compelled to resign because of his more pressing educational duties.

Mr. Taylor is an ardent K of P., and he is, on account of his kindly nature, peculiarly fitted for the noble work of this great and beneficent order. He is a ready, earnest and able speaker, and he is ever willing to lift his voice in defense of the right, or in persuading to wisdom and the pleasant paths of peace. He is a man of splendid character, pure in thought and right of action. All his impulses are noble, and if, as it is ever the lot of man to do, he sometimes errs, it is well known among his friends that "it is of the head and not the heart." His friends are many, and knowing his fine qualities of head and heart, they are drawn to him with hooks of steel, and wish him the success in life he so richly deserves, and the unalloyed happiness he so highly merits.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Louis G. P. Todd.

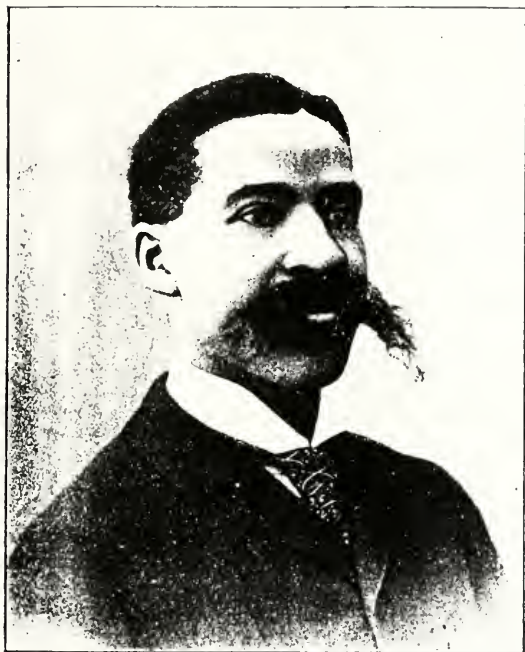
Louis G. P. Todd, son of Robert and Mary Todd, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., June 2, 1872. In early childhood he moved with his parents to Frankfort where he has since resided. He was educated in the Frankfort public schools, where, after completing the course, he became one of the teachers for four subsequent years. While teaching he also took a course of study in the State Normal School, graduating therefrom in 1892. In 1894 he was elected Princi-



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CHARLES HAGGARD.— Page 49.



W. H. PERRY.—Page 50.

pal of the Uniontown public school, which position he held for three years.

He has been recently elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Frankfort Branch of the Columbia Building and Savings Association, and is performing its onerous and responsible duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. He has the honor to be President of the State Normal Alumni, and Assistant Secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs. He was a delegate to the Anti-Separate Coach Convention, held in Lexington in 1892, and to the Republican State Convention in 1896.

Mr. Todd is well and favorably known in journalism, where he wields a trenchant pen, his writings being at once bold, clear and entertaining. He ranks high as a public speaker, his lectures and addresses displaying the rare gifts and graces of the finished orator. No young man in Kentucky enjoys the confidence of his race more fully than he. Although young, as we count time by years, he is regarded wherever he is known for his brilliancy of intellect, ripe scholarship and consummate ability. The future must have much in store for him. His friends, and the people who have learned to love him, will watch his career with increasing interest confident that abundant and brilliant success awaits him.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Jupiter Lewis.

Jupiter Lewis was born a slave in Fayette county, Kentucky, in the year 1837. He is a familiar character in Lexington, where he is known by everyone as an honest, faithful citizen. He has had little educational advantages, but possesses a strong mind, full of common sense.

Shortly after becoming a free man, he secured a position as messenger at the Fayette National bank in this city, and for twenty years was a trusted employe of the bank. He was honest in all his dealings during these long years of service, and was trusted with thousands of dollars of the funds of the bank, and he it said to his credit when he resigned, not many years ago, not one cent had ever been misplaced through any act of his. He holds a good recommendation from the officials of the bank, as an efficient, honest, industrious employe.

Mr. Lewis is a devout Christian, and is an officer in St. Paul A. M. E. church, having been elected a trustee many years ago. His services have been invaluable to this church. He is a faithful worker in the church, and donates liberally to its maintenance. He is Vice-President of the Colored A. & M. Association of Lexington, Fayette county, and has held that position of honor for the past ten years.

Mr. Lewis is an example of what the Negro can do when he bends his energies in the right direction. Push and energy are his prominent characteristics, and such honors as have been bestowed upon him are merited by good citizenship. Individuality in each Negro, while combating the struggles of life, will bring out more prominently what the possibilities of the race are. Therefore, we find a valuable lesson in the life and character of Jupiter Lewis, which is worthy of emulation.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Lewis George Clark.

Lewis George Clark, the original of "George Harr's," the noted character in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's epoch-making novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was born in Madison county, Kentucky, the property of Samuel Campbell, in 1812. Although born in slavery he is three-fourths white. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Campbell, a Madison county, Kentucky, slave owner of Scotch descent. His father was Daniel Clark, a Scotchman, who served in the Revolutionary war, and who came to Kentucky shortly after peace was declared. He became infatuated with Campbell's pretty yellow girl, and they lived together as husband and wife, passing the latter years of their life in Lexington, in a house that stood on the corner of Broadway and Main streets. Her name was Emiline, and she is described as being one of the handsomest mulattoes ever born in Kentucky. Daniel Clark died at Lexington in 1820, his widow surviving him until 1833, when she died with cholera, which was epidemic throughout the South that year.

When Samuel Campbell's only daughter married Dr. Blanton he presented George Clark, (who was then six years old) to her as a wedding gift. She made a house boy of him and he learned how to do all kinds of woman's work, such as sewing, spinning, weaving, etc. He became an expert in spinning flax thread on the "little" wheel, and samples of his work shown the writer attest the superiority of the thread he manufactured. When George was seventeen years old Dr. Blanton failed, and he was sold at sheriff's sale. His purchaser was General Samuel Kennady, of Garrard county, one of the largest and wealthiest landowners in the State, and he had a reputation of being unusually cruel to his slaves, of which he owned a large number. But the good looking yellow boy, George, having been trained to do housework by his former mistress, was given similar work to do by his new owner. His young master, Samuel Kennady, Jr., was about the age of George, and when the old general died, he treated George with the greatest consideration. Upon the death of the second Thomas Kennady, George was given to his daughter, Mrs. William Bridges. When Bridges died heavily in debt, all his property, including the slaves, was sold by administrator. George was the only piece of property that was not sold, Mrs. Bridges

begging to retain him. In the final settling up of the estate it was found that George would have to be disposed of, and he soon discovered that negotiations were pending between the administrator and Chenoweth and Lawless, a firm of slave dealers in Lexington who bought Negroes to send South. George asked the administrator if he intended to send him South, and he replied, "Yes, I am going to sell you down South, and when you get there you will find that your color"—George is nearly white—"will not save you from doing the same work as other Negroes."

For several years prior to this time George had been allowed to do odd jobs for people in the neighborhood, and he had saved his money with the intention of buying himself, a practice followed by many of the better class of Negroes in this State. He had also made considerable money in gathering blue grass seed. He invested part of his money in a good horse, saddle and bridle. He had about \$100 in cash. When he learned that he was to be sold down South, he and his brother Milton, who was two years his junior, decided to run away and seek a home in the North. An elder sister had died in New Orleans, leaving them a handsome estate, which would have been ample to purchase their freedom; but under the law slaves could not inherit property, and they therefore saw nothing open to them but flight or the most abject slavery in the cotton fields of the South. Their Scotch blood boiled in indignation at the thought of the latter contingency, and in the dead of night they left their old Kentucky home and rode North. They went to Canada, but had only been there a short time when Milton determined to come to Lexington to see his sister. He disguised himself, but had not been in the city long until he was recognized and sent back to the administrator of William Bridges' estate. Before he could be sold down South he escaped again, and went to Oberlin, Ohio, from which point he communicated with George, and the latter soon joined him at Oberlin. George was taken into the family of Mrs. Frances Safford (a niece of Mrs. Stowe), who lived in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. Mrs. Safford taught George to read and write. He learned rapidly, and would often entertain crowds of eager listeners with stories of slave life in Kentucky. He became so noted from telling these stories that people for miles around came to Mrs. Safford to see him and to learn something of the institution of slavery as known in the Southern States. He attracted so much attention that news reached Kentucky of his doings, and William Bridges' administrator sent Lewis Postlewait and Thomas B. Megowan, of Lexington, after the two Clark brothers. They succeeded in capturing Milton and returning him to Kentucky; but George made his escape through some technicality of the law, and went to Portland, Maine, where he began giving lectures on the "Legree" type of slave owners in the South. He lectured throughout Maine and the New England States. He returned to Mrs. Safford's in 1844, having gained an almost national reputation as the daring slave lecturer, and having stirred the people of the North against human slavery to such an extent that the abolition of that institution was possible. His reappearance in Ohio created a great deal of comment and no little excitement. Hundreds of friends came to Oberlin and assured him that should his owners from Kentucky attempt to capture him again they would protect him with their lives. After

this he made many speeches in Ohio and other Northern States.

At the breaking out of the war he went to Canada. After the war was over, the late Colonel William Cassius Goodloe and other distinguished Kentuckians persuaded him to come to Kentucky and try and induce the Negroes of the State, who at that time had the Kansas fever, to remain in Kentucky and not be carried away with the stories of the Kansas boomers. He spoke in nearly every county of the State, and by his work he succeeded in preventing many Negroes from leaving Kentucky. In more recent years he traveled throughout the country delivering lectures on old times in the South.

In 1895 the venerable worker for his race became enfeebled, and was unable to do anything for a livelihood. When his condition became known, charitably disposed persons all over the North and in Kentucky, sent small contributions which materially assisted him, but his destitution was not fully relieved until it became known to Mr. Charles Umbers, of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, a philanthropic gentleman and musician of the far antipodes. He succeeded in getting up a benefit musical performance in Dunedin, for Lewis George Clark, which netted seventy pounds sterling, or \$350. This money, raised seven thousand miles away, was sent to Mr. Clark in March, 1897. It was placed in the hands of Mayor J. B. Simrall, of Lexington, who used it in providing for the needs of this man who had made history.

In disposition Lewis George Clark was as gentle as a child; his honesty was proverbial, and he had the respect, esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He was intimately acquainted with the Beechers, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and the other great leaders in the pro-slavery movement. He outlived all of them, his only living contemporary in 1897 being General Cassius Marcellus Clay, of White Hall, Madison county, Kentucky.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Wallace Arkansas Gaines.

Wallace A. Gaines was born in the city of Dayton, Ohio, April 15, 1858. His ancestors on his grandmother's side were Kentuckians, most of whom were residents of Harrodsburg; those on his grandfather's side were Virginians; their home being in Richmond and vicinity. Mr. Gaines was only an infant when his father died, and when his mother, three years thereafter, married Mr. J. A. Overton and moved to Mercer county, Ohio, to take up a farm life, he was left in the care of his grandparents, Richard and Ellen Gaines. He was sent by them to the Negro public schools of Dayton, commencing at the age of six years, and continuing therein until the age of eleven, at which time he was hired out to a white family in Dayton—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Tenney—at the rate of eight dollars a month and clothing, his grandparents receiving all the money. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney however, took a great interest in him, being very kind to him in many ways, and aided him largely in his mental training.

He continued in the employment of this family for a considerable time, but both of his grandparents dying, he went to Lima, Ohio, to live with his

mother, and while there he entered the mixed schools of that city. But being naturally disposed to the acquisition of material wealth, and being possessed of a spirit of independence, he could not rest contented under the conditions that surrounded him—that of being supported by his relatives—and as a consequence, he left school and obtained employment in the spoke, hub and handle factory of E. & J. R. Ashton, where he learned the entire trade, sawing, turning and finishing.

Whatever Mr. Gaines does is marked with exact and painstaking care, not being satisfied with any crude or careless work. This seems to be one of his inherent qualities, for while a child it manifested itself and drew to him the kind interest of Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, and made them his lasting friends. And while at the spoke and hub factory it attracted the attention of the Superintendent, M. W. H. Taylor, to such a degree that he proposed a partnership with Mr. Gaines. This was accepted, and they built a factory and started business at Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, where they gave steady employment to more than thirty hands, most of whom were Negroes. Of course, money was needed to carry on such a business, and while Mr. Gaines had some money, saved by thrift and economical habits while in Lima, yet he did not have enough. There was no trouble about this, however, as Mrs. Tenney, his friend in his infancy, having confidence in his business tact and enterprise, advanced the necessary money, which was all repaid from the business. The remarkable thing about this whole matter is that Mr. Gaines was only a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age while thus engaged. It is indeed a very strong proof of his natural executive ability. On account of poor health he was compelled to sell out his business and remove from Sunbury. This was in 1875, and marks the date of his adoption of Kentucky as his future home. Having two uncles in Covington, Ky., O. S. Burton and Lovell Gaines, he went to that city and made his home with them. His active nature, however, would not permit him to remain idle, and he at once engaged in business, where he handled furniture and feathers.

Although not yet a voter, he was a leader in politics among his people, and so active and influential was he that in 1882, he was appointed by Hon. John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, a United States Storekeeper under Hon. W. S. Holder, Collector of the Sixth Kentucky District; and afterwards under General J. W. Finnell, the successor of Mr. Holder. Here, again, Mr. Gaines' accuracy, efficiency and close attention to details became manifest, and he was soon known and rated as one of the best storekeepers in the service. A change in the Administration removed Mr. Gaines from the U. S. service. He then became a hauling contractor, handling all the grain and whisky of the distilleries of G. Holterhoff and List & Block, and in addition to this being the superintendent or general manager of the latter distillery. As soon, however, as the Republican party came into power again, Mr. Gaines was restored to the service, being appointed this time a U. S. Gauger, in which office he had equally high rating as when a storekeeper.

If Mr. Gaines has any one quality above another, it is that of untiring activity. It is manifested in social affairs no less than in business and political matters. As a result of this he has attached himself to many secret societies

and orders. He is a Mason, having taken all the degrees to that of Knight Templar; he is an Odd Fellow, having attained to the rank of Past Grand Master therein, and is also a member of the Patriarchy. But the society in which he takes greatest interest, is that of the United Brothers of Friendship. This is due, no doubt, to Mr. Gaines' interest in the advancement of his race, this being distinctly a Negro organization, having for its purpose the unification of the race. In 1889, at Bowling Green, Ky., he was elected Grand Master of the U. B. F. and S. M. T., and has been re-elected each year since. Comment is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that under his administration the growth, prosperity and influence of the order in Kentucky has been unparalleled.

But few men have been more active or better known in the political affairs of the State of Kentucky than Mr. Gaines. For the past sixteen years he has been a delegate to every city, county and State convention; for the past twelve years he has been a member of the Republican Executive Committees of both Kenton county and the city of Covington, and at present a member-at-large of the State Advisory Committee. In 1892, he was elected a State delegate-at-large to represent the Republican State League at Buffalo, N. Y. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by those in authority, it may be stated that in 1895 he was appointed Commissioner for the State at the Atlanta exposition; and in 1896, he was commissioned by the Governor as a State representative to the Nashville Exposition.

Mr. Gaines' strong forte is that of oratory. He has a great command of words, an easy flow of language and a graceful mode of gesture, all combined making him one of the most eloquent and effective orators in the State. He came prominently into notice as an orator when in State Convention, June 5, 1895, he seconded the nomination of Hon. W. O. Bradley for Governor. This speech elicited praise and favorable comment of the highest quality. But it was in the Presidential campaign of 1896, where the oratorical powers of Mr. Gaines were best used and most effective. In every part of the State was his voice heard, and always with good results.

In manner, Mr. Gaines is gentlemanly, suave and gracious, winning friends at every turn and holding them by his upright character and his hospitable nature. But how could this be otherwise when there courses through his veins the gentle blood of old Virginia, heated by the genial warmth of hospitable Kentucky? But last and best of all, is Mr. Gaines' strong fealty to his race. No temptation is strong enough to turn him from those in whose interest he is constantly at work; and for this he has the everlasting love and confidence of his own race, and the honor and esteem of his white fellow citizens.

In business matters Mr. Gaines has met with much success, having accumulated, by industry and thrift, considerable means, which he has invested in real estate in both Ohio and Kentucky. Being yet a young man we predict for him a life of greater usefulness and higher honors than those already attained by him.

CHAPTER L.

Colored A. & F. Association.

IN less than a decade after the proclamation freeing the Negro of the South, and long before the freedman had gotten through rejoicing over the incidents attending that event, the Colored Fair Association was inaugurated. On August 11, 1869, a mass meeting was held at Ladies' Hall in the city of Lexington. Henry King, for his active and earnest work and enthusiasm in the enterprise, was made Chairman, and Henry Britton, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman a permanent organization was formed. Henry King was elected President; H. H. Harvey, Vice President; James Turner, Treasurer; Henry Scroggins, Secretary; and a Board of Directors, consisting of five members, James Harvey, Thomas Slaughter, George Perry, E. G. Smoot and Theodore Clay. These were the first to be thus honored by this enterprise, and of the number named above only two survive, at this date, May 1, 1897, namely, Theodore Clay and H. H. Harvey.

At the meeting in 1869 it was agreed that fifty shares of the stock should be put on sale at \$10 per share, and in a short time two-thirds of the stock was disposed of. Subsequently the amount of stock was raised to one hundred and eight shares, which were readily taken by responsible parties. Grounds were secured on the Newtown pike, a short distance from the city, where the first fair was held from October 6 to 9, inclusive. Three fairs were held on these grounds and with such unexpected success that the Association concluded it would be more profitable to lease grounds and improve them with

such buildings and conveniences as would be better suited and adapted to the purpose.

In 1872 a lease for a period of fifteen years was secured on a tract of land about one mile from the city limits, on the Georgetown pike. About \$3,500 was expended on improvements. A semi-circle amphitheatre, with a seating capacity of 2,500, a dwelling house and stables were erected, and a half mile track made, besides other necessary improvements. For the following fifteen years the fairs were held on these grounds. The large and increasing attendance from year to year, the high class of the exhibits, the very best and finest stock of the Blue Grass counties being brought there to contend for the liberal premiums and purses offered, soon convinced the managers that the recent improvements were inadequate to the demand. The half mile track proving unsatisfactory was abandoned, the amphitheatre was found not to be large enough to accommodate one-third of the visitors, and a hall in which was exhibited the handiwork of women was too small.

Something must be done, as the fifteen years' lease had expired, and it was evident that the Association must have larger and better grounds to accommodate its increasing patronage. Some of the members were of the opinion that it would be more prudent to purchase grounds and improve them to meet the demands of the Association. Others thought it best to have a committee wait upon the White Fair Association to ascertain if an agreement could be reached for holding the Negro Fair on its grounds. Such a committee was finally appointed and it succeeded in making a contract satisfactory to both organizations.

The first fair held by Negroes on the White Association grounds was in 1887 and since then their fairs have been held there. They are considered the finest and best adapted grounds for fair and racing purposes in America. The proximity of the grounds to the city, with an electric car line running to the gate that conveys passengers from any part of the city for 5 cents; a race course pronounced by all first-class horsemen to be the equal of any; a double-decked amphitheatre, with a seating capacity of 8,000; a spacious floral hall, and sufficient stable room to accommodate the stock, gives to the Colored Fair Association and its thousands of patrons an advantage and pleasure they did not before enjoy.



V. S. WHITE. Page 53.

This cut was made from a photograph taken in 1889, while Mr. White was a student in Howard University.



W. H. BALLARD.—Page 55.



C. P. PREWETT.—Page 56.

Since the removal to the present location the fairs have grown in importance and popularity. Many new attractions have been added and changes made each season, so as to do away with the monotony and tedium that so often characterize like exhibitions. The officers in preparing their catalogue always take special care and deep interest in striving to accommodate all classes of women's handiwork, and very often the Secretary makes a personal canvass among them. It is the prime desire of the Association to create rivalry and thereby stimulate and encourage industry and artistic talent especially among young women.

To show the unselfishness of the Association liberal premiums are offered on all articles exhibited in floral hall, without entry fee. This department of the fair has grown from year to year until it is now one of the main attractions. The books of the Association are open to the public, and often the exhibits of the best white people compete for the prizes. Another indispensable attraction of the fair is the speed ring. The people demand something more enlivening and exciting than the ordinary ring shows, and will have it or they will not attend, as they have already demonstrated here. This is a country of great horses and interested horsemen, and the Association cannot ignore the demands for exhibitions of speed.

The liberality and generosity of the officers have added much to the Association's popularity and success, and the promptness with which all obligations are met have given it a financial standing in the community to be envied. Liberal purses and premiums are offered and promptly paid in cash just as soon as the judges make their decision and the same is reported to the Secretary. Often belated exhibitors are accommodated with extra rings accompanied with handsome premiums rather than that they should go away disappointed after having prepared their stock. As much as \$50 or \$75 is often given for extra races after the catalogue races have been exhausted. The amusements are never allowed to lag although they come very dear sometimes.

The Association has been liberal in the distribution of complimentary badges, liberal in its advertising, liberal in looking after the comfort of its guests, and liberal in the pay of its employes. Upon these principles only can a great fair be successfully conducted. It takes over \$2,000 to run the Lexington Fair exclusive of the pre-

miums and purses, besides a great measure of work and worry. The Directors and managers, for the amount of time and labor given, are least requitted. Their work extends throughout the year, board meetings to attend and committee work of all kinds to be done. During the fair to make an ideal officer one should keep busy. There are always on hand sharpers and schemers that have to be looked after. You will find one class at the gate trying to beat their way in, and still another at the Secretary's office trying by some means to defraud that officer out of a premium. Such unscrupulous persons will, in order to fill a ring, enter a horse to be shown in a class to which he does not belong, or for the same purpose they will enter an animal that is not on the grounds, and, when that fact is ascertained, will claim it to be no fault of theirs and demand a show for their money. Many other sharp practices are resorted to which at times become very annoying. So an officer cannot be idle and do his duty. He must be on the alert.

Since the organization of the company seven men have been honored with the Presidency: Henry King, who served for the years 1869, '70, '72, '74, '83, '86 and '87; George Perry, who served one year, 1871; J. C. Jackson, 1873, '75 and '76; Horace P. Gaines, from 1877 to 1882, inclusive; J. A. Scott, 1884 and '85; E. W. Chenault, 1893, '94 and '95; Henry Lee, 1888, '89, '90, '91, '92, '96 and 1897.

The honor of Vice President has been bestowed upon fourteen men, as follows: H. H. Harvey, serving one term; George Perry, three terms; H. P. Gaines, E. W. Jackson, Henry Lee and J. A. Scott, two terms each; James Harvey, George Scroggins, A. L. Harden, M. T. Clay, Isaac Lee, Reuben Scott, A. W. Redd, one term each; and Jupiter Lewis, the present incumbent, has been in office through ten terms.

James Turner was the first to be honored as Treasurer, in 1869, and served in that capacity until 1874, when he was succeeded by W. L. Taylor, who faithfully performed the duties of the office until death removed him in 1893. Henry Lee was then elected and served until 1896, when he became President, and S. W. Dunn assumed the duties of Treasurer, a position he still holds.

Henry Scroggins was elected Secretary in 1869 and remained in office until 1875 when he was succeeded by A. L. Harden, who has

continuously served the company as Secretary to the present time.

The Association is a member of the National Trotting Association, a distinction and honor for many years enjoyed by no other kindred Negro organization. Its membership has given it prestige and power that it did not enjoy before, and has brought it under the notice of all prominent horsemen and Associations in this country and Canada. Its membership entitles it to a voice in making laws that govern all of the noted Associations throughout the country. Records made by horses at its meetings are valid, as upon other tracks, and any horseman who violates the rule can be fined, suspended or expelled by this Association just as quickly as for the same offense on any other track. In fact, it is invested with the same power and rights, and governed by the same rules and laws, that any other National Association member is entitled to.

That the Association has done good in the community no one can deny. It is an incentive to industry and thrift among all classes, the farmer, the gardener, the horseman, the caterer, the seamstress, the tailor, the mechanic, the merchant, the artist, etc. It affords to all an opportunity, that would not otherwise exist, for competition in the exercise of talent—talent that might have remained unknown. It brings together relatives and friends long separated in happy reunion and innocent enjoyment. It is a credit to the race for there we can see placed upon exhibition the results of skillful labor, both artistic and mechanical, of our own people; and, again, it is a noble memorial of the worthy dead who sacrificed and contributed so much to the upbuilding and perpetuation of the Association, without whose names its history would be incomplete. Among those benefactors, of happy memory, who have gone to their eternal reward are the following: Henry King, W. L. Taylor, George Perry, George Downing, Isaac Lee, H. H. Britton, John Williams, Archie Young, Robert Robinson, Samuel Bell, Samuel Brier, J. H. Taylor, Henry Slaughter, Moses Payne, Reuben Scott, James Turner, James Harvey, Alex Williams, Marshall Skinner, George Scroggins, Henry Scroggins, Robert Logan, E. J. Smoot and George Buford. Miss Mary Grievous, another honored member who for several years filled the responsible position of Lady Manager of Floral Hall, and whose accurate and superior judgment and earnestness of purpose so well fitted her for the place, has also folded her arms in the dreamless sleep of eternity.

Financially the Association has been a success. Thousands of dollars have been paid to the members in dividends, and when the charter expired in 1896, after twenty-seven years of prosperity, and the members concluded to disband and reorganize under new incorporations, the stockholders were paid more than a hundred dollars per share for their stock which at the organization of the company only cost them ten dollars. That undoubtedly is a very creditable record and one seldom equalled by any like institution. It may be asked, and naturally, too, why the old company, being a success, was disbanded and a new one formed? What advantages over the old could be expected in the formation of a new? There were several reasons for it. The first was that most of the members in the original company were old men and dependent widows who were anxious to get what they had in the company to assist in sustaining them in their old age and through the depression of the hard times. The second reason was to try in the new organization to offer inducements to young men to take stock, as young and energetic men were very much needed to supplant those who had grown old in the work. The third and, perhaps, principal reason was that the charter of the old company had expired and it was desirable to form a new company under an improved plan of incorporation, the charter being defective in many respects. While it is true that in the new company most of the old members have retained stock, yet there is an infusion of young blood that is certain in time to be very advantageous.

The last fair, in 1896, was the first held under the new order of things; and, taking everything into consideration, the great depression in business throughout the country in particular, it was one of the greatest meetings of the Association, and so well managed were its affairs that a handsome dividend of about 40 per cent was declared. The present officers of the Association are: Henry Lee, President; Jupiter Lewis, Vice President; S. W. Dunn, Treasurer; A. L. Harden, Secretary; M. T. Clay, J. T. Clay, J. C. Jackson, L. C. Smith, W. H. Campbell, J. W. Ellis and Lewis Williams, Directors. All are capable and worthy gentlemen, who from training and experience know how to manage and run a great fair. Most of them have been connected with the Association since its organization and all of them have been prominent in the work for years.

They are leaving nothing undone that will tend to make the

meeting of 1897 even a greater success than any heretofore. The various committees have been appointed, and the new features suggested and discussed, if adopted, will greatly enhance the pleasures of the fair. The selection of men to fill the most important places during fair week, such as Chief Marshal, stock marshal, ring marshals, ticket sellers and ticket takers, etc., is another matter which often gives the board much concern to be certain that the best choice has been made. The Chief Marshal is the most responsible officer. He supervises generally, cares for the company's property, sees that the grounds are in proper order for the fair, and each morning before the fair opens clears the grounds of all idlers. For several years Mr. T. J. Wilson has filled this important position with credit and satisfaction. He has again been selected for the place which is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be in first-class order for the coming fair, in September, 1897.

The printing is another matter of no little moment requiring good taste and judgment in its handling. Thousands of posters, streamers, dodgers, catalogues, badges, etc., must be planned, prepared and distributed throughout the country, requiring weeks of labor and watchful care on the part of the Secretary. For several years the Standard Job Office, in Lexington, has done the company's printing, which for neatness, taste and artistic workmanship, it would be hard to excel. That thousands of badges can be printed, strung and accurately counted and separated into convenient packages, and delivered without any loss shows a watchfulness and care on the part of the printer that is commendable; for in previous years the company suffered from loss of tickets before they reached the officers, which would not be discovered until after a day's sale when stubs and tickets were checked off at night.

This brief history of the Colored Mechanical and Agricultural Association is given as a basis upon which a more extended account may be written at some future time, possibly by a more competent historian. Many facts, more or less interesting, have been condensed or roughly related, and more entirely omitted in this limited space.

CHAPTER LI.

The Colored Orphan Industrial Home.

NO people can be great through their own achievements. Reflected glory is more a token of degeneracy than of distinction. Leadership determines the character of every movement, and although the men in the line may be ever so gallant, the victory is known by those who command. It has been through the operation of this principle that the achievements of the Negro since the war have not been at their full value. In a large majority of cases white men have stood at the head of their worthiest enterprises, and so have given title to many of their noblest works.

Recognizing this fact, and being moved by an impulse both of humanity and race, a company of advanced thinkers among the Negroes of Lexington, Ky., conceived the idea of building up in their midst, purely under Negro auspices and management, a home where their orphan children might be cared for and trained for usefulness in life, and a small number of aged and helpless women might find shelter from pitiless poverty and decrepitude. It has been but a little over four years since the necessary charter was obtained and the company organized. There was then not a dollar in sight nor the slightest offer of aid. Now the Home is established, all paid for and in vigorous and beneficent working operation. There is not a dollar of debt upon the institution and the treasury of both the Board of Managers and the Board of Trustees is in a good, healthy condition. More than that, to meet the necessary demand for more room, both dormitory and shop, the Board of Trustees is now causing to be erected a hand-

some extension that will greatly increase the capacity, convenience and comfort of the institution.

All this has been done under the sole management of the one organization now dating from the beginning of the work. There has been no changes in the personnel of the management, and no salary has been paid to any member of the organization. So much for the executive and administrative ability of the unaided Negro, and so much to the honor of the good and worthy men and women who have given themselves to the uplifting of the unfortunate. The reports of officers will be found in this book, bearing testimony to what the Negroes of Lexington have accomplished. All of which is an honor to the race in Kentucky.

W. D. J.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1894.

In presenting my annual report of the Orphan and Industrial Home, of Lexington, Ky., I first desire to return our earnest thanks as a board to the many friends, both white and colored, who have so graciously remembered us during the past year. Truly the Lord careth for these little ones, for He has raised up many friends for them in their helplessness and destitution. The object of the Home is to train boys and girls for usefulness in this life, and immortality in the life to come. We are succeeding much in our work, and hope to do more the ensuing year than we have in the past.

Two years ago last September we purchased the Home, a beautiful place in the suburbs of the city on the Georgetown pike, consisting of a two and a half acre lot with a substantial brick dwelling of twelve rooms. We did not have a dollar to start with but through the mercy of our Heavenly Father and the kind generosity of friends we have succeeded admirably. It is almost free from debt notwithstanding we have bought an adjoining lot and have also had considerable repairing done upon the house.

We opened the Home November 9, 1894, and since then have taken care of fourteen children and five aged and infirm women. We are destitute of the means to care for every needy boy and girl in our community, but we are not discouraged. God will raise up some one who has been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, to help us in this noble work of alleviating sorrow and suffering and prepar-

ing boys and girls for useful and honorable lives. The truly generous man does not wish to leave enough to build an imposing monument, since there is so much sorrow and suffering to be alleviated. He enjoys the pleasure of what he gives, by giving it when alive, and seeing others benefitted thereby. We hope to give the children a three-fold education—namely, moral, industrial and literary—so that when they reach the years of accountability and responsibility they may be useful men and women in the community in which they may reside, as well as happy in their homes.

We want to give the boys trades, the girls domestic lessons. We want them to know that honesty and integrity constitute the true nobility in man; that to toil for an honest living is no disgrace, but a recommendation; that no man is to be the less respected, the less entitled to the enjoyment of social privileges, because he drives the plow, shoves the plow, smites the anvil, or makes the marble start up beneath the chisel of genius. We want our girls to understand, yes, more, to be skilled in dressmaking, millinery, laundry, cooking and housekeeping generally. Then we want to give them normal and literary training.

Let us see to it friends that we keep alive within our breasts the continual needs of this Home, that we may manifest our love and affection by a constant, steady stream of benevolence, so that in years to come our children's children may point to it as the grandest monument of the Negro race in Lexington. We have secured a most estimable Christian man and wife as matron and janitor for the Home at a salary of \$30 a month. The cost of food, clothing and fuel for a large Home like this must of necessity be large. We as a race are poor; we have no large endowment fund at the back of our institution, but must depend upon our individual efforts as a board, and the kind generosity of friends for its maintenance.

May God enable you to help us, and may his blessing rest upon the Home; may it live on throughout all time; may its high ideal be crowned with all the added lustre and glories of succeeding ages, as a living reality; and in the "sweet bye and bye," when our entire board shall have been called from labor to reward, may there be a full accomplishment of its lofty mission.



M. S. JOHNSON. Page 58.



ROBERT MITCHELL.—Page 59.



J. W. HILLMAN.—Page 60.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1895.

"If we could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key."

Swiftly, ah, how swiftly, has another year flown into eternity, and Time in his revolving changes has brought us to the close of 1895. We are moving on slowly with the work of our Home. We are sorry that the financial pressure of the times compel us to work upon a very economical basis, but we are not at all discouraged. "The cattle upon a thousand hills are His" in whom we trust.

We have been enabled this year, through the untiring efforts of our noble agent, Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh, to open two of our industrial departments, namely, tailoring and dressmaking. Capt. Fitzhugh is a man of most kindly heart and genial nature. He enjoys the friendship and esteem of all who know him. His hair is silvered with the frost of time, but as his frank clear eyes indicate, his heart is as young and his blood as warm with fire and energy to do the Master's will, as if he was on the threshold of manhood. Long may he live and continue to enjoy the friendship and the honor he so worthily merits.

The fell destroyer, death, invaded our Home and has taken one of its inmates, an old woman over eighty years of age. She has gone to that silent shore where there is no more sorrow, no more pain, no more death. Peace to her ashes.

We have a most excellent matron, Mrs. Charlotte Pogue, a very motherly woman, imbued with the spirit of Christ.

In behalf of the board I return sincere thanks for all donations and favors shown us during the year, and beg an interest in your prayers and contributions for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1896.

Another year has passed, and here we are sending this little book out that you may see how generous our friends have been, and how well we have carried on our work in the Home during the year 1896. In this, the third annual report of the Colored Orphan Industrial Home, will be found an accurate statement of the financial condition of the Home, which we trust will prove satisfactory to the friends who have so nobly and generously assisted in building up this

institution. The future is bright with promise, and the work before us is worthy the earnest and intelligent support of all good men and women, and to its advancement let us pledge our earnest and untiring efforts, so that we may transmit to our successors an institution prosperous and powerful; an institution fully equipped to train the little ones for future usefulness.

We are now succeeding nicely with our industrial departments. Our instructor in the tailoring department, J. F. Burton, seems to be well fitted for the position. He is very hopeful of some of the boys becoming fine tailors. Our instructor in the Dress Making Department, Mrs. Bettie Merchant, is a very patient, persevering woman; the children all seem to love her and vie with each other in carrying out her instructions. Some of them are very apt, and will soon be able to make their own clothing. Eight or ten girls assist the Matron in cooking, cleaning and also in the laundry; they seem to take a delight in helping her to care for the little ones.

All children who are old enough attend the district school daily. The school house is about fifty yards from the Home. Miss Hathaway, the teacher, is an earnest Christian woman; also a member of our board. Upon the whole, we have an efficient corps of instructors.

The Home is now free from debt, owing to the generosity of the Fiscal Court, which has made us liberal donations for that purpose. Our work is very much restricted for the want of more room. We hope, however, with the coming of better times that the way will be opened for an additional building.

The health of the family has remained good, with the exception of one aged woman who died in October, she having lived more than three score and ten years. We trust that she has entered upon her eternal rest.

I desire to return thanks to Dr. J. E. Hunter, who has given his services gratuitously for the past three years. God will bless him, "for as much as ye have done it unto one of these, the least of my little ones, ye have done it unto me."

I extend heartfelt thanks to our Northern and Eastern friends who have so generously helped us through our worthy and highly respected General Manager, Captain R. H. Fitzhugh. May our heavenly Father bless each of them, and spare him many years to this noble work. To the Mayor and city officials, to the Fiscal Court, to

the friends both white and colored who have so generously assisted us, notwithstanding the hard times, I offer the most earnest thanks. Our heavenly Father marketh the fall of the sparrow, and rewards the earnest, charitable, faithful man.

To my associate officers and board: I desire to thank you most heartily for the expression of your esteem as manifested by electing me as your President for five consecutive years. Coming to me as the spontaneous offering of my sisters, I value it (as an expression of your confidence) as above price. My labors have been arduous and exacting of my time and judgment, but these have been cheerfully performed, as I have been by the hope that I might do something in an humble way to advance and build up a Home that shall be enduring and honored among the institutions of our land. I know I have had your sympathy and hearty co-operation in this work, for our meetings have been harmonious. That I have been free from errors and wise in all things, it would be beyond erring human nature to hope, but "with charity to all and malice to none," I have made an earnest effort to so discharge the duties of my high trust, as to meet your charitable commendation. And now I can only indulge the hope that whatever of good I have done may be cherished and preserved.

E. BELLE JACKSON,

President of Board of Managers.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Article 1. Know all people that we, the undersigned colored women, do associate and have organized ourselves into a body corporate, under Chapter 56, of the General Statutes of the State of Kentucky, and to be known as The Colored Orphan Industrial Home, of Lexington, Ky.; and in by said name, shall sue, be sued, have perpetual succession, may have a common seal, and alter or change or abolish the same at pleasure, and shall possess all such other powers necessary to accomplish its object.

Article 2. The object of said corporation shall be to provide and maintain a home for colored orphan children and aged infirm colored women, and to aid, help and assist them, in any way; the orphans, until the boys are fourteen years of age and until the girls are fifteen years of age; also, to benefit the poor and needy, as the managers

may deem best. To effectuate these objects said corporation shall have power to acquire, receive and hold property, real, personal and mixed; to contract, exchange, to buy, to mortgage, sell and transfer the same as an individual.

Article 3. The amount of property to be held by said corporation shall not exceed \$50,000. The private property, real, personal and mixed, of the members of said corporation is and shall be exempted from corporate debts and liabilities.

Article 4. The corporation shall begin business on the fifth day of September, 1892, and shall exist twenty-five years.

Article 5. The principal office shall be in Lexington, Kentucky. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation on the first Monday of September every year. There shall be a monthly meeting of the managers on the third Monday of every month.

Article 6. This corporation shall be composed of women only; but its trustees shall be men only. Any woman selected and elected by the managers may become a member. She shall pay at least five dollars admission fee, and five dollars at least per year, as dues for the objects intended; and said dues shall be paid as the by-laws shall prescribe. No member shall receive any benefit from said corporation, except for services rendered to it, or as an inmate of it, or an object of charity from it.

Article 7. There shall be at least fifteen managers, in whom the control, direction and management of the corporation shall be invested, and who shall hold office until their successors are elected and installed in office. They shall be elected at their annual meeting and retain control and management as hereinbefore provided. They shall have full, complete, general and practical control and management of the affairs of said corporation; but shall make no contract or create any debt, nor incur any liability exceeding \$250, except by the written consent and authority of the corporation empowered by them at the annual meeting, or special meeting properly called for that purpose. All funds and property received for current purposes shall be under their supervision and control; but the funds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of said managers. They shall consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and ten other members selected and elected, one, as can be fairly done, from each colored church of this city. The management for

the first year shall consist of: President, Mrs. E. B. Jackson; Vice President, Miss E. O. Warfield; Secretary, Miss Ida W. Bates; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. B. Hunter; Treasurer, Mrs. Priscilla Lacey; Mrs. Lizzie P. Wilson, Mrs. M. A. Gillis, Mrs. M. L. Fletcher, Miss M. E. Britton, Mrs. Maria Hawkins, Mrs. Maria Vaughn, Mrs. Lucy Clay, Mrs. Caddie Clay, Mrs. Jane Saunders.

Article 8. There shall be at least seven trustees. The title, control and management of the real estate and permanent fund shall be invested in them as trustees. The trustees, President, Frank Buckner; Vice President, G. M. Moore; Secretary, A. L. Gowens; Treasurer, A. M. Boswell; John T. Clay, M. T. Clay and J. C. Jackson, now selected and elected, shall continue in office until they severally die or resign, or remove out of this State, or are removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the members of the corporation, for good cause, at a regular meeting, or a special meeting properly called for that purpose. They shall have their President, Secretary and Treasurer. All funds that are received for permanent investment shall be held by the Treasurer of said trustees. They shall make no contract nor create any debt, nor incur any liability exceeding \$1,000 except by the written consent and authority of the corporation, empowered at an annual meeting, or a special meeting properly called for that purpose.

Article 9. The managers and trustees shall be subjected to the control and management of the corporation. They shall pay out no money except on the written order of their respective Secretary, and signed by their respective President and Secretary. They shall each make, keep and preserve a full, regular itemized and accurate account of their respective proceedings and business, with proper receipts and vouchers for all moneys and properties received, paid out and dispersed, and report the same, accompanied by said vouchers and receipts, at the annual meeting of said corporation, or at a special meeting properly called for that purpose.

Article 10. The corporation shall specify in their by-laws the duties of the several officers and its members, and may direct what officers shall be required to execute bond with proper security for the faithful performance of their duties. They shall make all necessary regulations and by-laws for the efficient management of their corporation to perfect its object. But their acts must not be inconsistent

with their charter nor the Constitution or laws of the State of Kentucky, nor the laws of the United States.

Article 11. All elections of officers shall be by ballot; and each member shall be entitled to one vote; and the majority of the votes cast shall be the voice of said corporation, except as hereinbefore provided.

Article 12. Notice of each special meeting shall be in writing and said writing shall specify the object of said meeting, and shall be sent at least three days next preceding said meeting to each member.

Article 13. Should the corporation desire at any time to wind up the business, they shall proceed as they would to amend the charter; but they shall transfer all property and money then in possession to some one or different institution organized for general charitable purposes.

Article 14. This charter can only be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the corporation at the annual meeting, or a special meeting properly called for that purpose. But no such alteration or amendment thereto shall be considered and adopted until written notice, specifying said alteration or amendment, shall at least five days next preceding the meeting to be held for that purpose, be sent to each member of the corporation; and the said proposed alteration or amendment shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in this city three successive days next preceding said meeting.

In testimony, as incorporators of The Colored Orphan Industrial Home, of Lexington, Ky., we do hereby subscribe our names, this fifth day of September, 1892.

E. BELLE JACKSON,	ELIZA WASHINGTON,	CADDIE CLAY,
MARY L. FLETCHER,	MARIE VAUGHN,	I. W. BATES,
LUCY CLAY,	KITTIE L. BYRD,	AGNES WARE,
MARY B. HUNTER,	LIZZIE P. WILSON,	M. A. GILLIS,
PRISCILLA LACEY,	MARIA HAWKINS,	JANE SAUNDERS,
MARY E. BRITTON,	E. O. WARFIELD,	

CHAPTER LII.

The Woman's Improvement Club.

ONE of the most recent and one of the most promising organizations of Louisville is the Woman's Improvement Club. Its birth seems accidental, rather than otherwise. It was on the occasion of Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett's visit to Louisville to give a lecture on "Lynching in America" that some ladies calling upon her mentioned the matter of women's clubs. Mrs. Barnett told something of their workings, and at the request of her visitors met at a later date in the parlor of Miss Annie Bowman, one of Louisville's most successful teachers, about twenty-five representative women of Louisville and organized The Woman's Improvement Club.

Mrs. Fannie B. Williams was chosen President; Mrs. John Burney, Vice President; Mrs. Julia McKinley, Recording Secretary; Miss Lillie Kelly, Assistant Recording Secretary; Miss Annie Bowman, Treasurer; Miss S. E. Bell, Corresponding Secretary. Upon Mrs. McKinley's resignation Miss G. A. Nugent was elected Secretary. The business of the Club is mainly in the hands of an Executive Committee, consisting of Mrs. Fannie B. Williams, ex-officio, Mrs. M. E. Steward, Mrs. Hattie Minnis, M. S. Brown, Miss Lucy Flint, Miss S. E. Bell, Miss S. B. Alexander.

The objects of the organization are elevation of woman, the enriching and betterment of home, and the incitement of proper pride and interest in the race. That these objects may be fully realized the Club has distributed its work into seven different sections, namely: 1. Literature. 2. Current Topics. 3. Music. 4. Home and Health. 5. Charity. 6. Art. 7. Race.

At each meeting of the Club, which occurs on the first and third Fridays in each month, from 5 to 7 p. m., in the Library of the Young Men's Christian Association, a business meeting is held, then one of the sections, in turn, renders a programme. Frequently the social side is emphasised by serving light luncheons at the close of the exercises. Any woman of good moral character, who is willing to devote her energies to the elevation of woman, home and the race, is eligible to membership. Each member stands pledged to instil race pride by her good conduct, thus meriting proper recognition. Each member is expected to use her influence toward purifying society by demanding of every man the same strict accountability that is demanded of women. Each member pledges herself to give hearty sympathy and support to every woman who is earnestly striving to retrieve her past.

The Club has only had a short time in which to show its usefulness, yet during its brief existence it has rendered effective service. It was brought to the notice of the Club that the Kindergarten for Negro children was poorly attended. The Principal of the Kindergarten, Miss Anna Ingalls, was invited to address the Club on the work of the Kindergarten. Interest was aroused and the members pledged themselves to assist in increasing the attendance. Meanwhile it was planned to hold four public meetings for the purpose of arousing interest among the people of Louisville in the Kindergarten.

The first meeting of the series was held at the Congregational Church, and Miss Anna Ingalls, the Principal of Knox Kindergarten, addressed the audience upon the "Daily Life of the Kindergarten." The second meeting was held at Quinn Chapel, Miss Pattie S. Hill, Superintendent of the Louisville Kindergartens and Training Class, gave an address on the "Educational Value of Kindergarten Training." Miss Finie Burton, the manual training teacher, gave an address on the "Religious Value of Kindergarten Training." The third meeting was held at the Lampton Street Church. Mrs. Whitesides, a Normal teacher, spoke on the "Kindergarten Child in the Public School." The fourth and final meeting was held at Cavalry Baptist Church. Mrs. Andrew Cowan, one of Louisville's most philanthropic women, spoke on "Methods of Organizing Kindergartens." Space will not permit even brief extracts from the foregoing earnest and thoughtful addresses. Their spirit was admirable,



E. E. LINDERWOOD. Page 61.



J. H. JACKSON. Page 63.



T. K. ROBB. Page 61.

and the universal agreement is that a higher regard for children and a greater care for their training has been inspired.

The people have been enlightened and aroused and it is the earnest hope of the Club that our representative men and women will form an organization resulting in the opening of one or more Kindergartens and a training class for Negro Kindergartners. Yet, if no such results are obtained and the Woman's Club should write *finis* at the close of its last minutes, it deserves a place in history; but it is to be hoped that the good it has already accomplished is only a promise of the larger and more potent service it will render the people of Louisville.



CHAPTER LIII.

Opinions Concerning This Book.

NO apology need be offered for the appearance of this book. At all times "the proper study of mankind is man." Therefore, seeking to set before his people some word of his that may be to them helpful in their reaching up after the nobler things, the compiler of this book feels sure that in giving to the public the biographies of some of his fellows, who by virtue of their persistence have triumphed, he is serving those whom he has ever sought to serve with his best talents.

It is not in the full glare of the sun that the rarest and fairest flowers grow. In cool, sequestered spots, where only God may see, His choicest bloom unfolds. The loveliest orchids and the brightest butterflies are in the depths of Brazilian forests. So it is in human life. Greatness is not of necessity known to all men. It exists wherever there is honesty of purpose, suffering bravely endured, or duty faithfully done. Each biography is a record of industry and self denial, courageous and persistent effort, and the fruitage thereof. One purpose has been that honor may be done to those to whom honor is due; another, and greater purpose, is to stir up to higher things the soul and spirit of a race moving from darkness into light; and to help upward and onward an aspiring people by showing to them the heights already reached by some of their number.

Many thanks are due to the friends who have so generously lent their aid to this work. Out of the many men and women who have assisted in gathering and presenting in proper form the data herein, to choose any for special thanking would be invidious to the others. It is enough to say that without their support this book had

not been made. Whatever honor is in it belongs to those whose lives it commemorates. May the result be the uplifting and strengthening of those who falter on the way that leads to God.

A few months ago, having a desire to know the opinions of the leading thinkers of the race in regard to the publication of this book, I addressed a circular letter to a number of persons, especially those who had distinguished themselves in the various walks of life. The enquiry and answers are herewith appended:

“LEXINGTON, KY., March 1, 1897.

“M—, ———: I am about to publish a book of biographical sketches of ‘Kentucky’s Prominent Negro Men and Women,’ and, believing you to be interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the race, I most respectfully request your opinion in the matter as to why such a book should be given to the public? Yours truly,”

“W. D. JOHNSON.”

FROM MISS MARY E. BRITTON.

It is with pleasure that I reply to your query as to why, in my opinion, you should issue such a book as the one you propose to publish so opportunely:

First—Races, as well as individuals, are estimated according to their achievements in religion, literature and the arts. Without a record of their progress along these lines the world would be ignorant of those characters, both male and female, who have made history. We are told that this glorious continent was named to honor Amerigo Vespucci because he printed an account of his voyages, and that Columbus lost the honor because little was known of him until after the continent was named.

Second—A great aid to personal effort is honest criticism. A biographer should be impartial. History is more than a chronicle of events; it demonstrates the relations which races of men bear toward each other, their development, their organization and the principle of their civilization.

Third—Scientists sometimes claim that the Negro is of inferior origin and on that account is of inferior destiny. An accurate record proves and thwarts any assertion contrary to the divine truth, “God hath made of one blood all nations of men.” According to authentic

history the Negro race in America is directly descended from the ancient Ethiopians, who were civilized, who built cities, and whose armies invaded Egypt and Nubia many centuries before the Christian era. The children of Ham clearly led the march-of-civilization, and their achievements gave promise of future greatness. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that Ethiopians, both in Africa and America, of the present age, will fulfill that promise.

Fourth—The present as compared to the past shows an intelligent and material advance. Their dwellings, schools, churches and public institutions testify to their progress. Negro children are being educated and trained by men and women of their own race in letters, in mechanics, and in the arts. It is not necessary to enumerate the opportunities which they create or improve; it is enough to say there is no standing still for them, no falling behind, their daily watchword being progression.

In our desire to acquire knowledge let us avoid the errors of science and the sophistries of men. When the would-be wise search into the hidden mysteries of the Creator, he allows them to be blinded by their own selfishness. John xii, 40; II Cor. iv, 3, 4. "The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God, for it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness." I Cor. iii, 18, 19. We cannot come into a knowledge of truth independent of spiritual guidance. The inspiration of the Almighty giveth understanding of His truth, and persons who are thus led can truly say with David: "Thou through thy commandments hast made me wiser than mine enemies; for they are ever with me. I have more understanding than all my teachers; for thy testimonies are my mediation. I understand more than the ancients; because I keep thy precepts. Through thy precepts I get understanding; therefore I hate every false way. Thy word is a light unto my feet, and a light unto my path." Psalms cxix, 98-104.

To those who through civil enactments anticipate a removal of the prejudice which binds the Negro, let me say that their hopes are vain. Not until Christ is supreme in every heart will obstacles to the full growth of the Negro be removed, and the principle of "the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God" be firmly established. To this end let each one give himself, and behold! it is the solution of every problem.—Mary E. Britton, Lexington.

FROM ALBERT S. WHITE.

Your book should be placed in the exhibit of our State at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. It would broaden its field of usefulness. I am strongly impressed with the necessity for such a work. No harm can be done by turning on the searchlight, and letting the world see who and what we are. So much has been said in criticism of Kentucky that it behooves us to let detractors and defamers see that this is no longer the "dark and bloody ground," and that we are not quite savage. We live in a Commonwealth famed for beautiful women, brave men, fast horses and fine whiskies. It has given to the Union one President, three Vice Presidents, four Speakers of the National House of Representatives, and fifteen Cabinet Officers.

When the progress of the race in Kentucky is compared with that in other States we have no reason to be ashamed. Though laboring under many disadvantages we have produced men and women who have by intellectual prowess and sterling worth forged their way to the front, and I am in favor of transmitting a record of their achievements to posterity. Emerson says, "All history resolves itself into the biography of a few stout characters," and in the sketches of these representative individuals will be illustrated the advancement and exploits of our people.

Your name is a guarantee that the book will be accurate, thorough, and fully up to what such a work should be. Your experience and attainments will enable you to prosecute your undertaking in such a manner as will be an honor to you and a credit to your race and State. I reiterate my faith in your work, and wish you God speed.—Albert S. White, Louisville.

FROM J. F. GRAY.

I take heartily to the scheme, and believe, sir, that the exposition of the remarkable progress made by the Kentucky Negro, since his emancipation and enfranchisement, will do much toward the removal of the baneful prejudice, occasioned by his color and previous condition of servitude. Reading your book and seeing what, through trials and tribulations, our leading men and women have accomplished, our boys and girls will become inspired and in a few years furnish the State with a greater number of such citizens. I wish you the success your indefatigable labor deserves.—J. F. Gray, Russellville.

FROM REV. J. S. JACKSON.

The plan is a commendable one. There are several reasons why such a book should be published:

1. It would serve to contrast the old conditions with the new and thus show that the Negro is making such progress as to justify the largest hopes for his future.

2. It would disprove the oft-repeated statement that the Negro's progress is superficial. If this book will show, as I suppose it will, that the Negro is successfully entering every avenue, commercial, industrial and professional, that is open to him, it will demonstrate that in which I have long entertained a firm faith: If given a fair opportunity, the Negro will be able to compete successfully with his more favored white brother.

3. It will give encouragement to the young men and women of the race. What men are doing men to be can do, and with the better opportunities now offered they will be ashamed not to do better and greater things.

4. Such a book may serve as the nucleus of a history of the progress of the Negroes of Kentucky; and if in every Southern State such a book should be prepared, from these publications could be compiled a respectable and accurate history of the Negro in the last thirty years. Such a book would be a valuable addition to the literature of the race. Let the selections be carefully made and it will serve a good purpose.—J. S. Jackson, Lexington.

FROM N. R. HARPER.

Your purpose is meritorious and a conception which will at once attract the intelligent notice of all persons interested in the development of the race. Your effort will no doubt open a new avenue, having for its effect the stimulation of the Negro youth of Kentucky to higher and holier purposes and in this way a greater good than you may have in mind, perhaps at this time, will be accomplished.—N. R. Harper, Louisville.

FROM GREEN P. RUSSELL.

I believe your proposed book will be most heartily received by the reading public as valuable and indispensable history. First, because there seems to be a demand for such a work written by a Negro. I say written by a Negro, because the history of my race is best told

by a member of that race in its own vernacular, and in the light of its past and present, and social and political environment. A close register of our doings, as a race, is being kept by another race, and we, too, must keep a record to rebut, if necessary, with stubborn facts any historic misrepresentation or discrepancy.

Almost the entire history of the Negro has been written from data gathered by white men, and they garnered as they were interested, sparingly; consequently we find ourselves today with an incomplete history. I believe this book will prove a true and rich source from which the future Negro historian may draw valuable information which alone is a sufficient and a paramount reason for its publication.—Green P. Russell, Lexington.

FROM J. J. C. M'KINLEY.

Your book is just the thing at this time. We know too little of the men and women who have reflected credit upon the race in Kentucky. I hope you will be able to present to the world such persons as have done something for the betterment of the race. You are aiming in the right direction.—J. J. C. McKinley, Louisville.

FROM JOHN H. JACKSON.

Your effort should be encouraged by the public. The idea that all Negroes are alike will always obtain to the detriment of higher race interests until the world is taught differently by just such means as you propose. To point out to our youth those of our race in Kentucky who have contributed something, however little, to make their fellowmen wiser, happier and better, cannot fail to impress a very important lesson upon their minds. I trust you will meet with the encouragement which you so richly deserve.—John H. Jackson, Frankfort.

FROM REV. W. H. DICKERSON.

Permit me to submit three reasons why your proposed book pertaining to the progress of the Negro race in Kentucky should be published: 1. Because we need more race pride, which can be brought about only by a better knowledge of the prominent men and women of the race. 2. Because we need more first-class Negro literature to give that knowledge which produces race pride. 3. Because the book will be a stimulus for the Negro youth.—W. H. Dickerson, Nicholasville.

FROM REV. ROBERT MITCHELL.

My opinion concerning the book you propose to give to the world is, that to the general reader it will be a monitor, to Kentuckians a pearl of great price, and to yourself a lasting memorial of the purity of taste, fervor of fancy, force of demonstration, and ardor of philanthropy, which will glow and burn in every period. It will indeed be a guide and inspiration to thousands who may be bewildered and discouraged, inasmuch as they may thus see what some of the greatest and best men and women have been, now are, and may yet be.

The work, I know, will be deeply interesting and instructive. Everyone who reads it carefully must form a high estimate of the achievements of the Negroes of Kentucky. I look forward with gladness to the moral effect which it is destined to produce. It seems to me to be a work of the proper material, duly shaped and proportioned, and of sufficient merit to grace the library of any city or citizen of this great and glorious country.—Robert Mitchell, Lexington.

FROM J. M. MAXWELL.

Your book will do a service to the youth of the race by furnishing examples of what may be accomplished by earnest endeavor in the face of adverse circumstances. It ought to serve as a finger-board, directing the young who read it into the road that leads to success. Its influence for good will be co-extensive with its circulation, and it will be worthy of wide distribution. It must be of interest to all who desire the elevation of the race.—J. M. Maxwell, Louisville.

FROM WILLIAM H. PERRY.

Your enterprise is excellent and meets my hearty approval. Mark Antony says: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." If the Negro in America is ever to attain that eminence in citizenship to which his birthright entitles him, there must be a determined effort on his part to let the good deeds and thoughts of the race receive proper recognition and displace the false conceptions that now obtain in the body politic regarding him.

We must awake from our Rip Van Winkle sleep, shake off all lethargy, and the indifference that has too long characterized our efforts, and proclaim a new era in the history of the American Negro. Imbued with a love for liberty, fully alive to the responsibilities and blessings of the freedom he enjoys, he must demonstrate the upward



E. W. CHÉNAULT. — Page 65.



T. C. BUFORD. — Page 66.



MRS. E. B. JACKSON. —Page 68.

movement of the race in all that makes for progress and for righteousness.

Your idea, Mr. Johnson, wisely executed, will result in great good to the race as a whole, and will in particular point out the rapid strides the Negroes of Kentucky are making toward higher and better citizenship. As Lowell says:

"Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new born, that drops into it's place,
And which once circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake."

—Wm. H. Perry, Louisville.

FROM REV. JOSEPH COURTNEY.

In my opinion, it goes without argument that such a book as you have under contemplation, and will no doubt publish, ought to be put on the market. 1. The Negroes within the bounds of Kentucky ought to have a fair knowledge of their intellectual strength; such, especially, as your book purposes to impart. 2. It will be an effectual avenue through which a better acquaintance can be cultivated by the leading people of the State. 3. We have the honor of being represented at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, held in the capital of an adjacent and sister State, and such a book ought to be on sale there, that through its circulation all may become better acquainted with the Negro race.—Joseph Courtney, Lexington.

FROM WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

The Kentucky Negro should know [more of his brother, of his work, of his moral, financial and intellectual development and of his success in general. While, on the other hand, it gives our fellowmen in various parts of the "Greatest Republic" a slight idea of what the "Sons of Ham" in the "Dark and Bloody" State are doing. These, I feel, are in themselves sufficient reasons why your grand book should be published.—Wm. A. Taylor, Lexington.

FROM C. C. VAUGHN.

Every Negro family should point with pride to the deeds of the great men of the race. The walls of every home should be adorned with portraits of those who have proven that we are not deficient in noble minds and towering deeds. Our tables should bear books of history and biography which would make our boys and girls familiar with the great and noble exploits of the race. My opinion is that

the book proposed by the fluent writer and courageous editor of *The Standard*, W. D. Johnson, would stir the mind and strengthen the faculties toward a solution of the race problem, especially in Kentucky. We need more such books. May God bless your effort.—C. C. Vaughn, Russellville.

FROM DR. P. D. ROBINSON.

I heartily endorse your project. Such a book is calculated to do much good by better acquainting the people of this and other States with our sterling manhood and womanhood in Kentucky. It should find a place in every home. Your undertaking is surely worthy of the support of all race-loving people.—P. D. Robinson, Lexington.

FROM DR. J. E. HUNTER.

A book of this character will fill a long-felt need along that line. Indeed, it will be a history of the possibilities of man. It will show what the Negro has done in the way of advancement in the thirty years of freedom, and his probable future as well. Kentucky is one of the most noted States in the South, and this book will give an account of many of her noble sons and daughters, who by their acts and advancement in the world are solving the race problem. Knowing the author's strong personal character and manhood well, I would cheerfully recommend his book to the fireside of every home.—John E. Hunter, Lexington.



CHAPTER LIV.

Some Editorial Controversies.

From the Lexington Gazette, July 27, 1895.

CRIMES against women have become so frequent as to cause great alarm all over the country. Negroes are the principal offenders, and down South the whites are wreaking summary vengeance on the culprits, without the aid of judges and juries. Several very flagrant cases have occurred recently north of the Ohio river, and white men have been as much inflamed in that section as in the South, and the culprits have been dealt with in the very manner that Southern men deal with Negro rapists. It does seem that Negro men cannot control their passions, and will give way to them, although knowing that an awful death awaits them in case of discovery. Hence murder is so often added to outrage. Killing and even burning do not seem to deter the rapist, but some remedy must be devised if women are not to become the victims of the foetid Negro.

Women must be taught to protect themselves. They must learn to shoot guns and pistols and be provided with them. And they must learn, likewise, not to trust a Negro under any circumstances, for the poor devils are so swept away by passion that they lose all control of themselves and are hurried into crime and the terrible fate that this is sure to entail upon them. Women cannot exercise too much prudence in this respect, and those who are responsible for their protection should see to it that every precaution possible is exercised for their security. It may gratify a feeling of revenge to savagely punish the brute after the commission of the crime, but this does not wipe the horror from his victim or her friends. Examples of swift and terrible punishment do not deter Negroes from these crimes; and,

although we would not abate one jot in punishment, we would urge every precaution. Arm our women, as frontiersmen arm their wives and daughters against the lurking savage, and teach them the dangers that lurk in households wherever Negroes are to be found.

In slavery Negroes were taught self-restraint and a most profound respect and even affection for their mistresses and their daughters, and during the war, while masters and sons were at the front, repelling the invader, the loyalty and good conduct of the Negro slaves were a marvel to the world. We fail to remember one instance of violence by Negroes on even the most unprotected white woman during the continuance of the war; while now, after thirty years of freedom, scarcely a day passes without a report reaches us of an outrage worse than death perpetrated by Negroes upon white women.

Lynchings and burnings and education have failed to repress this species of crime; now let people resort to the precautions we have suggested, and they will become less frequent, if not impossible. Remember we are in an enemy's country, so far as Negroes are concerned, and the least imprudence, or want of proper precaution, may subject them to outrage worse than death. The whipping post would do much to restore self-control to the Negro, but as matters go on the Negro is rapidly relapsing into barbarism.

EDITOR JOHNSON'S VIGOROUS DEFENSE.

From the Lexington Standard, August 2, 1895.

The Standard is compelled to direct the attention of an intelligent, sober-minded, and discriminating Christian public to the so-called editorial, relating to the crimes committed by the Negroes in the South, by H. H. Gratz, editor of The Gazette, of this city, in his last issue of July 27, and what he facetiously calls crimes against women. This mean and contemptible editorial will be found on this page of this issue, and we suggest that all the Negroes of Kentucky should read it and ponder over it, more especially those of Lexington, because this dark-minded editor lives here.

We do not intend to enter into a discussion with the old fellow, because such discussions would be like "casting pearls before swine," but we are amazed that in this age of high civilization, vast educational advantages, and superb mental and ethical culture, that an old man who is in his second childhood, or that one assuming the features of sublime manhood, should, in the face of God's glorious light, give

utterance to thoughts and ideas that would disgrace a Congoan or a Timbuctoan, and that, too, from a man who claims to be such a godly fellow.

Now, it will be clearly seen that Mr. Gratz's editorial is a wholesale libel on every Negro in the Southland, and needs to be repudiated by all self-respecting Negroes. Does this old fellow know that at the time he was writing that villainous article he was doing an injustice to the good Negroes of Kentucky, including those around him in Lexington? Is it possible that a man like Mr. Gratz would so demean himself as to put in cold type such an untruthful statement? Does he not know that two-thirds of the crimes committed against the unprotected women of the South are perpetrated, or made up of lies, by his own race? Is it not a fact that white men of the South have been caught with blackened faces and ragged clothes, for the purpose of accomplishing their dirty deeds, and then charged the Negroes with said crimes?

"It does seem that Negro men cannot control their passions." *Pari passu*, if the white men's passions had been checked during the days of slavery, and up to the present time, there would have been no half-breeds, no mulattoes, no quadroons, no octoroons, but on account of the pernicious habit of white men—with some exceptions—the Negroes are at a loss to find a nomenclature for each shade. During the time of slavery, if a white man were fortunate enough to have slaves, they were his, and of course he could do with them as with personal property. Hence the country is infested with all the different shades of the Negro, and no one knows this better than the man who wrote the filthy article which calls for this reply. Is this the kind of example that Mr. Gratz wishes the Negroes of the South to follow? No! no! It is too baneful an example. The article is a disgrace to our intelligence, our manhood, our honesty, and our citizenship of the United States, and should and must be resented by the good, and thinking Negroes of this State.

"Women must be taught to protect themselves. They must learn to shoot guns and pistols and be provided with them." Good Negroes have nothing to fear about that, but the same suggestion ought to be applied to Negro women to repel white men from robbing them of their virtue. Mark you, the class of white men who take advantage of Negro women are men with keen intelligence, men who

are habitually harping on the evil passions of the Negro, and while we admit that the Negroes do some of the crimes that are reported we can only attribute the crimes to those Negroes who were born in the gutter, merely have a father, without having learning, without having anyone to teach them, except to practice the old rapacious habit of those who taught it to them.

We are all rapists? We want to denounce it, as unworthy the man who could write such a malicious lie as that. What we mean to say is, that if any man says that all Negroes are alike in this respect, he is an unmitigated liar, and the truth is not in him. In making this statement we do so without the least fear of an attack, feeling fully able to meet all emergencies that are likely to arise. That we may not be misunderstood, let us say that Mr. Gratz, the Negro hater, in making such a statement, ought to be held responsible for what he writes against us. We hope that the article will open the eyes of both races, and enable them to see where, in the majority of cases alleged against Negroes, the educated and intelligent Negroes are not responsible for these crimes, because Mr. Gratz knows, or ought to know, that his entire race is not responsible for the lynching of Negroes, who, in many cases, never committed these foul crimes, and especially the one that brought forth this reply to his Gulliver's filth.

Editor Gratz ought to have had more sense than to publish that article, because all the papers reported that Negro Haggard was wrongfully lynched, but the old fellow is so opposed to Negroes that he did not have sufficient sense to conceal his disrespect, or ill-feeling toward them. We have respect for gray hairs, but we positively disclaim all respect for this old Methuselah. It would be a thousand times better for him to get on his suppliant knees and offer up a prayer for the wrongs committed against Negroes during the time they were kept in bondage, and the injustice that he and his kind have committed against them. The Emancipation Proclamation made the Negro a free man and superior to the Negroes of slavery days. In conclusion we will say that an unwarranted attack has been made upon our people, and that the Negroes are fully able to cope with such men as old Gratz.

COMMENTS OF THE KENTUCKY PRESS.

From the Lexington Daily Leader.

The Lexington sensation today is the red hot personal response of W. D. Johnson, editor of *The Standard*, the leading Negro newspaper of Kentucky, and an article by Editor H. H. Gratz, in *The Gazette* of last Saturday, calling attention to what he regarded as the increasing depravity of the Negro race, lamenting the insufficiency of lynching as a deterrent measure, and advising the white women of Kentucky to practice marksmanship and arm themselves for all emergencies. Editor Johnson responds today in an article denouncing Editor Gratz in the most vigorous language, intimating that he is prepared to accept full responsibility for his utterances, if his contemporary resents his personal allusions. Editor Gratz says he will not pay any attention to Editor Johnson.

From the Louisville Times.

There is likely to be trouble in Lexington between the friends of H. H. Gratz, of *The Gazette*, and W. D. Johnson, of *The Standard*. Last week Editor Gratz, in an editorial, advised white women to go armed, prepared to shoot down Negroes who would criminally assault them, to learn to use revolvers, and to determine that there is but one preventative for such a crime. Editor Johnson takes Editor Gratz to task, saying that Negro women should go armed to protect themselves from white men; that Editor Gratz knew he was writing a lie when he wrote that all Negroes were alike in the matter of assaulting white women.

SPECIALS TO OHIO NEWSPAPERS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Lexington, Ky., August 2.—Howard H. Gratz, the venerable editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, is in trouble with W. D. Johnson, editor of *The Standard*, organ of the Negro people of this city. Gratz recently published a bitter editorial against the Negroes for the prevalence of the crime for which they are so frequently hanged in the South. Two sentences are especially severe. One is: "Arm our women, as frontiersmen arm their wives and daughters against the lurking savage, and teach them the dangers that lurk in households wherever Negroes are to be found." The other is the concluding sentence of his editorial, and it reads: "The whipping post would do

much to restore self-control to the Negro, but as matters go on the Negro is rapidly relapsing into barbarism."

In commenting on this Editor Johnson says: "We want to denounce it, as unworthy the man who could write such a malicious lie as that. What we mean to say is, that if any man says that all Negroes are alike in this respect, he is an unmitigated liar, and the truth is not in him. In making this statement we do so without the least fear of an attack, feeling fully able to meet all emergencies that are likely to arise. We have quite a respect for gray hairs, but we positively disclaim all respect for this old Methuselah. It would be a thousand times better for him to get on his suppliant knees and offer up a prayer for the wrongs committed against the Negroes during the time they were kept in bondage, and the injustice that he and his kind have committed against them."

Johnson was born in England, his father being an Englishman and his mother a Hindoo woman. He has rather auburn hair and cold blue eyes; has been all over the world, and since coming to Lexington a few years ago, has made his influence signally felt.

From the Cincinnati Times Star.

Lexington, Ky., August 1.—An editorial in the Kentucky Gazette here, in which white women were advised to arm themselves with pistols as a protection against Negroes, has called forth great indignation from the race. Today W. D. Johnson, editor of the Negro paper, denounces the editorial, calling the white editor an unmitigated liar, and resorting to personal abuse and allusions. Trouble is expected between the men at any time.





MRS. C. V. ROBINSON. Page 69.



MRS. P. R. LACEY.—Page 70.



MRS. M. A. SMITH.—Page 70.

CHAPTER LV.

Editorials on the Whipping Post.

From the Lexington Gazette.

THE Grand Jury at Washington City has submitted to Judge Bradley a written report favoring the whipping post. This is done at the capital of the nation where the Federal Courts enforce the law against all offenders, without fear or favor. The judges of these courts are appointed for life and are not dependent on the profanus vulgus for their election, hence the rigidity with which the Federal Courts execute the law. We have urged and begged for the re-establishment of the lash for minor offences in Kentucky, and twice it came within one vote of becoming a law, and our State has suffered immensely in more ways than one because we had no such law.

The present mode of punishment has no terror for offenders, but put the lash to their backs and you would hardly ever catch a fellow committing an offense the second time. It is the great curative of offenders and has more terror for the evil-doer than all other punishments combined, even than hanging, always provided the law was executed with certainty and severity. How is it supposed that the Southern people controlled millions of Negroes except by the lash? And it has lasted in the memory of all Negroes who are old enough to remember the days of slavery. We know a gentleman who will not employ a Negro that was not raised in slavery, and prefers to put up with the poor service of old Negroes rather than the unreliability of young Negroes who never experienced the discipline that the older Negroes were subjected to from their masters. Minor offenses are multiplying at a fearful ratio and unless the lash is resorted to the vicious classes will get beyond control.

There is an evil to which the Negroes are especially inclined, and this is a game of gambling called "craps," that is doing more to demoralize young Negroes than all else besides. They become desperate gamblers, and although their stakes are small, yet this begets in them all the vices to which more pretentious gamblers are inclined. It makes them idle, quarrelsome and often desperate, and when luck runs against them they resort to desperate means to secure the necessary funds to indulge in their favorite vice. The lash is the true and only remedy for this species of gambling. All around this city gangs of Negroes can be seen in secluded places plying the dice, with which craps is played, and there is no adequate punishment for the rascals. Give them a dose of raw-hide, and craps will cease as a game of pleasure.

EDITOR JOHNSON AGAIN REPLIES.

From the Lexington Standard.

The Standard makes no apology for resuming its strictures on the malevolent and irrational assaults upon the defenseless, unoffending Negroes of the South by the editor of The Gazette, in his editorial reproduced above, on the whipping post. The question at issue is simply one of sentiment, and in our simple judgment ought to be cast into oblivion. But last week we promised to say something concerning the whipping post "reform" advocated so strongly by The Gazette. To begin with, we assert that The Gazette is at least a century behind the times in advocating the revival of the barbarous whipping post, which has been abolished in every State in the Union where it ever existed, with the exception of Delaware, and perhaps one other.

The modern and Christian idea of legal punishment is to make it so far as possible reformatory, rather than vindictive, except in the case of capital crimes, and public sentiment is becoming more and more in favor of life imprisonment in place of the death penalty, for most capital crimes. Some States, Michigan, for instance, have abolished the death penalty entirely. In New York electrocution has superseded hanging, as being more humane, and asphyxiation by carbonic acid gas has been suggested as a still milder and not less certain means of inflicting the death penalty. In Ohio all executions are conducted within the penitentiary at Columbus, and only a limited number of persons are permitted to witness them. The same rule as

to privacy prevails in New York. In some of the Southern and Western States hanging is done in public, and is made a sort of devil's picnic by people whose taste for the horrible is gratified by such spectacles. The effect is brutalizing and does not deter from crime.

Public whipping is a relic of barbarism and is prevalent only in barbarous or semi-civilized countries. It is not known in Germany, France, Italy, Austria, England or the Scandinavian States, and certainly should not be tolerated in Christian America, either for whites or blacks. Here we come to the chief point against The Gazette article, aside from what we have said concerning the barbarity of the whole business. In said article special stress is laid on the need of the lash for defenseless Negroes, using as an argument the fact that it was used in slavery times to keep the slaves in subjection, and ignoring the more important fact that slavery is abolished, and that the Negroes are now as free as the whites, subject to the same laws and entitled to the same legal rights and privileges.

If the editor of The Gazette wishes to see the Negroes improve, let him suggest a better plan to raise the Negro from the state of degradation of which he so often complains, concerning the Negroes only. Hence, we said last week, that if the whipping post were re-established, as The Gazette urges, let it be for the incorrigible and depraved of both races, and not for the Negro alone. If necessary for bad blacks, it is necessary for bad whites; per contra, if not necessary for white offenders, it is not necessary for black ones. We deny its necessity for either race, and reiterate what we have said concerning it, as a long step backward into barbarism, and one not to be thought of in a Christian land.

We think most of the white editors will approve the stand we take on this subject. Knowing, as we do, the bitter animus of the editor of The Gazette toward the Negro, we are not surprised at the article in question, which we publish entire that our readers may see for themselves just what unreasoning prejudice can prompt a presumably intelligent man to say in a public journal. That his brother editors will endorse his rabid utterances we cannot believe.

The Gazette man vexes his righteous soul greatly concerning crap playing by the Negroes. So far as its demoralizing effects are concerned we have no fault to find with what he says. We will go farther and say that all forms of gambling are demoralizing to both

whites and blacks, and should be suppressed if possible, though we do not consider the whipping post a proper method of suppression. That craps are played only by Negroes is such a glaring mistatement that no one familiar with Lexington could credit it for a moment. Quite as many whites as Negroes indulge in this game, and we add that the game, in our judgment, is the meanest in the land, and yet many of the white people are engaged in it, although possibly the whites are more secret about it, and play for larger stakes.

It is the beginning of gambling on a small scale, and leads to gaming in a larger way, and as such should be suppressed, as we said before, but not by the whipping post. That would be a remedy worse than the disease. Again, if the whipping post is re-established, will the editor of The Gazette use his influence in cases where either white aristocrats or bums are guilty of the misdemeanor, to have them punished at the whipping post in public? This is a fair question and we hope it will be answered. The whipping post, it seems, is intended for Negroes only. Away with such a one-sided law.

REFORM IN METHODS OF PUNISHMENT.

Flogging has been abolished in the United States Army and Navy, and in most of modern prisons and penitentiaries. After a long and thorough trial it has been found to do more harm than good in most cases. It has brutalized army and navy officers and prison officials, and has developed all the worst passions of those subjected to its degrading and cruel punishment, and as a reformatory measure it has been a miserable failure. More humane punishments have been substituted where punishment was necessary, and rewards of various kinds, for obedience and good behavior, have so far as possible displaced the severities of the old system of terrorism and cruelty. Military and naval discipline has not been relaxed, but made more inviting and less oppressive, to the great improvement of the service. Soldiers and sailors are now humanely treated, as men should be, and prove their appreciation by a more cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of the service.

The same can be said of the prison system reformatory treatment. Where kindness and firmness are combined they have wrought wonders in a comparatively short time. Many prisoners, who would have become confirmed criminals of the worst class, under the old system,

have become good citizens after their discharge from prison, under the new order of things in our model penitentiaries and houses of refuge. This reminds us that we greatly need a house of refuge in Lexington, similar to those in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities, though on a smaller scale. A good reformatory, or educational and industrial school of that kind, would do more for the repression of crime among the young hoodlums of both races than a dozen whipping posts. Too young to be sent to the workhouse, they are left to roam at large in vicious idleness, without parental or police restraint.

Crap playing, cigarette smoking, fighting, petty theft, stone throwing, malicious destruction of property, etc., are among the habitual occupations of these vicious striplings, and they soon become candidates for the workhouse, or penitentiary, and possibly the gallows. For these we need a reform school or house of refuge, and we wonder that some of our Legislators have not given this their attention long ago. It is certainly a strange and inexcusable oversight. Our Mayor and Council could not do a better thing for Lexington than establish such a much-needed institution for the reclamation of these embryo criminals for whom The Gazette demands the whipping post.

During the days of slavery, if a white man owned a few slaves, and he was kind and good to his Negroes, it was indeed a rare case to find a slave who was whipped. Why? Because he did his master's work without fear, and did not try to run away from him, because he had sense enough to know that he could not find a better task-master than his present one. Hence, even up to now, some of the Negroes have a very kind feeling for their former masters. But, if such a master were like the editor of The Gazette, we are sure there would have been continual whipping, trying to reform his Negroes, when he would be doing more harm to himself than to any one else.

While not claiming to be a religious journal, The Standard will be found emphatically and always on the side of Christian civilization and progress, with all that these imply, and is opposed to any and every backward step toward barbarism and brutality, such as would be the revival of the whipping post, advocated so earnestly by the editor of The Gazette, who, to say the least, is old enough to know better. "The mild power wins." The conquests of Christianity, temporal and spiritual, have been won by kindness, charity, benevolence

and love, and not by cruelty, force, oppression and fraud.

When the church mistakenly persecuted her opponents, or attempted to make converts to Christianity with the sword, she miserably failed in her endeavors, and, instead of increasing her strength, lost ground numerically and morally. When she returned to the true teachings of the Savior and strove to conquer the world by peaceful and loving means she gained ground rapidly, and has been gaining ever since. The rapid march of modern civilization is due not only to the marvelous mechanical and scientific discoveries of this century, but to the still more marvelous advance of Christianity along all lines of human endeavor. Christianity and science are swiftly speeding, side by side, along the highway of human progress. None can hinder their triumphal march toward the millennium. America, of all the nations on earth, is least likely to look backward save for lessons of warning, or to evade the suggestions of croakers who cry out against all changes, even for the better.

AN APPEAL FOR MIXED JURIES.

Whatever may be the outcome of the trial of Will Shipp, the white man, who killed Sam Brown, the black man, in the latter's own home, The Standard has this to say concerning the crime of murder, the frightful prevalence of which in Kentucky has given its ancient Indian title, "The Dark and Bloody Ground," a terrible significance: According to Divine law, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." Such is also the statutory law of Kentucky. The penalty for murder is death, and so it is in all civilized countries. How has this law been enforced? Echoes from the graves of hundreds, slain by the cruel hand of the assassin, answer, "How?"

Human life should be considered the most precious thing on earth, and it is certainly so valued by the Creator, yet how often has it happened in this State that greater penalties have been inflicted for petty murder, especially where the victim has been a Negro? We believe, however, thanks to an enlightened and progressive public sentiment, fostered by a fearless and outspoken press, that the day is at hand when all laws will be more strictly enforced, even that against murder. Let us hope, also, that the life of the black man will be considered equally sacred in the eyes of the law and its executives, as that of the white man, and the awful crime of murder will here-

after be punished as it should be, by the infliction of the death penalty, not for the sake of vengeance but for justice. Thereby the prevalence of manslaughter may be checked, and human life be protected from the hand of violence.

Let the accused, be he black or white have a fair trial by an impartial judge, and a jury of his peers, as provided by law. This raises the question of admitting Negroes on the jury whenever the accused murderer or his victim is a Negro. By the strict principles of justice the jury in such cases should be half white men and half Negroes. What will our white friends say to this? Can they justly deny the Negro this right in a case like that of the Shipp trial? Let us hear from our editorial brethren of the daily and weekly press, from the Lexington Leader to the Blue Grass Blade, inclusive, on the subject of empanelling Negroes on the Shipp jury. In no other way can the Negroes hope for a truly impartial trial and a just verdict in what promises to prove to the people of the United States a most memorable case in the judicature of Kentucky.

We make these dispassionate observations as an independent journalist, irrespective of caste or color, because to be silent in a matter of such great importance would be criminal on our part, though what we say may have no effect whatever on the trial, or on the minds of the twelve men, good and true, who will have the determination of the quality or quantity of the punishment which they shall award the prisoner.—W. D. Johnson, Editor Standard.



CHAPTER LVI.

Queen and Crescent Railway.

INTERESTING physical peculiarities belong to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, better known as the Queen and Crescent Route. It derives its unique name from the limited trains operated between Cincinnati, the Queen City, and New Orleans, the City of the Crescent. The line extends from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and via that city reaches into the entire South through a wide ramification of connecting lines. The line is 109 miles shorter than any other route between the two cities.

Cincinnati derived her early growth and importance from Southern trade, which came to her by flat boat and steamer; but with the modern demand for more rapid transport, which arrived with the era of steam roads, the project of a railroad was broached as early as 1833. The scheme was of too great a magnitude to take form in those early days. During the civil war General Burnside, commanding the Department of East Tennessee, conceived the idea of connecting Cincinnati and Knoxville by building a railroad through the mountains as a strategic measure, but abandoned it afterward, though surveys had been made. But a fresh impulse was given with the return home of the citizen-soldiery of the 60's. These men, campaigning in the South, had marked the fertile plains and valleys, bordered by forest-clad mountains rich in veins of mineral wealth.

The surveys for the construction of a road were begun in 1869, the first contract was let in 1873, and the whole line put under construction soon thereafter. The completion of the work was celebrated in Music Hall, Cincinnati, March 17, 1880, at which were seated one



L. W. TAYLOR. Page 71.



L. G. P. TODD. — Page 72.



JUPITER LEWIS. — Page 73.

thousand representative men of Cincinnati and her friends, the cities of the South. The road was built by the city of Cincinnati, which in 1881 leased it to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company.

A STRATEGIC KEY TO THE SOUTH.

From a military standpoint Chattanooga had been the key which had controlled the Central South. Just in the same way it is now the strategic point of Southern commerce, and the Queen and Crescent Route stands peculiarly strong in its position from this fact. A little more than a hundred miles the shortest line of communication from the North, it bears a like close relation through this strategic key to the iron furnaces of Birmingham and the West India fruit steamers of New Orleans on the one hand; the busy commerce of Atlanta and the fair orange groves of Florida on the other.

The road was originally constructed in the most substantial manner possible; the culvert and bridge masonry solid and massive. The iron bridges were the admiration of the engineering world; the span over the channel of the Ohio river being the longest truss span built up to that date, while the Kentucky river bridge then claimed pre-eminence as the first cantilever and the highest bridge in the United States. This early standard of perfection has not only been maintained to the present day, but its ideal has reached higher, so that few roads in the country are equal and none surpass it in the excellence of its roadway or magnificence of its trains. The track, solidly supported by a deep bed of ballast, is lined and surfaced with perfect accuracy. All track fixtures are of the most approved modern pattern.

New stout oak ties; a full deep bed of stone ballast, broken fine, and heavy steel rails, are a good foundation, and the section man efficient; but they are not sufficient provision for the movement of a modern limited train. From the time it leaves the great train shed of the terminal station there must be continuous and absolute safeguards for its protection at every stage. To this end, the right of way is studded with a long series of track signs; mile posts tell where you may be as related to your starting point; the familiar road crossing with spreading arms, semaphores, oval shaped electric signals, signs that tell the engineer of approaching yard limits, or that he will find a water tank another mile ahead. Signs abound which tell of

yard limits, of curvature of track; emphatic commands of "Stop" or "Slow," where such are needed, with milder suggestions of approaching stations or road crossings, dot the line between. Frequent signs mark the passing of county or city corporation lines, and a more pretentious standard is erected to mark the dividing line between States. The most of these, however, have to do with that wide spreading organization which controls the safe movement of trains.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SIGNALS.

The trains of the Queen and Crescent Route are operated under a complete system of block signals. No train can enter a block of track until the wires flash from one end of it to the other to say its clear. Once in the block, the train is further protected by a service of electric signals which work automatically, showing an infallible bulls-eye of red when another train has the right of way. Another signal, much more modest in appearance but no less useful, is the electric gong at the road crossings. Its persistent ringing saves many an obstinate traveler, who would otherwise test his ability to cross before the approaching train. Street crossings in the city are protected by the usual crossing gates and watchman. A more absolute form of protection is used at railroad crossings with other lines. All such are protected with an automatic inter-locking device. This device is controlled from the switch tower by a system of levers, and indicated by semaphores. It inter-locks the track so that it is absolutely impossible for two trains to reach the crossing at the same time.

It is a fact that the traveler sees but little of all this complicated system which watches over his personal safety and comfort, but his eye for the beautiful is happily satisfied by its outward signs. Traveling north and south along this great highway, he sees it bordered by day with white mile posts, warnings, semaphores, switch signals, trim station buildings, fast disappearing in orderly array down the vista of clean track behind him. By night the scene is illumined with a myriad of sleepless lights. The mountain sides are lit up with reds and whites and greens, and the streams below reflect the glimmering colors along the guarded path of commerce.

THE FAMOUS BLUE GRASS REGION.

Another unusual feature of this line of railway is the diversity of natural resources in the country it penetrates, which can be devel-

oped with comparative ease. The first sixty miles south of the Ohio the road leads through fertile hills which stop suddenly and from their summit show a placid picture of gentle undulating blue grass farms stretching southward. This blue grass basin was once the home of such men as Clay, Shelby, Birney; noted for the brilliant jurists and statesmen who live within its bounds and bear the names of its old families. The Blue Grass towns still smack of an atmosphere of chivalry, beauty, social splendor and educational movements, as in the old days of their Virginian founders. Agriculturally, it stands peerless as the queen of those rolling pasture lands on which have been produced the horses that have made the Blue Grass known the world over.

South of the Blue Grass stands the great Cumberland plateau, large as the State of Massachusetts, and to many people entirely unknown. It is traversed by the Queen and Crescent Route from the Cumberland river at Point Burnside (where the old war fortifications still mark Burnside's former base of supplies) to the Tennessee Valley, south of Harriman. The great plateau has its broken surface 2,000 feet above the sea while from its edges, on either side, one can look over another country which lays more than 1,500 feet below. From the top of the highest swells the eye can see in any direction a green expanse of undulating virgin forest. The high altitude gives the Cumberland plateau a climate of peculiar value. While the winters are short and mild, the springs and autumns are long, the summers free from the oppressive heat of lower levels. The wealth of timber on the surface of the plateau is even surpassed by the treasure of coal and iron hidden beneath its hills. The development of this mineral wealth has brought millions of capital and thousands of men to this region, vigorous cities have grown up, and at the same time the unequalled climate has filled the country with farmers who find it promises to be the great wheat-raising centre of the middle South. They are able to put their product in the market at the choicest time of the season, and the shipping facilities of the Queen and Crescent guarantees them quick transit.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT TRAIN SERVICE.

What has been written in these pages leads to a word concerning the trains of passenger and freight that traverse the line. It was on

the Queen and Crescent Route that the pace was first set for fast special service to care for the Southern tourist as he came and went, and no other line has ever equalled it. "One day" from the Ohio to the Gulf" has been the watchword, until now the Luxurious New Orleans Limited make the daily trip in just an even twenty-four hours from Cincinnati. This fast train has a sister service to Jacksonville, the gateway to Florida, which also makes a twenty-four hour schedule daily. Fast freight service is also handled expeditiously, the perfection of quick freight being fully exemplified.

The service of through sleeping cars extends from the Atlantic at Savannah and Jacksonville, to the Gulf at New Orleans, and the Pacific Coast at Los Angeles and San Francisco. It touches the matchless scenery of the North Carolina mountains at Asheville, by the Southern Railway, and reaches the Texas line at Shreveport. Powerful locomotives, compound ten-wheelers, draw the limited trains; big machines that are perfect in every detail from the electric headlight to the safety vestibule on the tender. The trains are heated by steam, lighted by Pirsch gas and provided with Pullman vestibules throughout. The car interiors are perfect, and the eye rests with pleasure on French plate windows, skillfully inlaid woodwork and rich upholstery.

LANDMARKS OF THE WAR TIMES.

The line not only passes through a series of varied scenic views, but abounds in scenes connected with our Civil War. It touches these old fighting grounds much sooner than one usually anticipates. The battle of Perryville, Ky., was fought at the right of the railway near Danville; the fight at Richmond, Ky., was to the left. Mill Springs, where Thomas and Garfield won their first spurs and General Zollicoffer was killed, is further South, off the line from Somerset. The country between this and the Tennessee river is full of bits of history, but the battlefields come faster after the road leads through Emory Gap into the Valley of the Tennessee. Walden's Ridge, close to the right, is the escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau, over which Rosecrans threw his left wing and made his famous diversion which gave him Chattanooga. His army maneuvered all over the valley through which the line passes.

Seven miles out from Chattanooga the road crosses the Tennessee river. One catches the first glimpse of the frowning front of Lookout

Mountain here on the right, while to the left two small islands mark where Sherman hid the boats in which his army floated down to the great bend below the bridge, before his assault on Missionary Ridge. The Ridge appears to the left. Chickamauga creek is crossed here. The train stands on the ground over which Sherman's men made their famous assault. Just ahead is Orchard Knob, where Grant had his headquarters during the battle. Fort Wood, now demolished, was on the right; the National Cemetery of the Nation's dead is on the left; while the background of Old Lookout looms high on one side; and the Government Towers on Missionary Ridge lift their heads on the other, overlooking one of the decisive battlefields of the war.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

The Government has taken the necessary steps to perpetuate these historical events by means of the National Military Park, which includes the most important parts of the field. The original road has been restored, monuments mark positions of troops, cannon once more stand where the batteries were located. Thus the story of Hooker's charge up the mountain and of Thomas' gallant stand on the Chickamauga Field are perpetuated with the equally brave deeds of those who wore the gray.

The present city of Chattanooga is quite different from the war town. Here some dozen railroads now centre, with ramifications to every part of the South, all valuable connections of the Queen and Crescent Route. Great hotels have been built on the Mountain and on the Field at Chickamauga, where the tourist to Florida's groves and lakes, or New Orleans' quaint streets, can stop for a few days to renew his stock of patriotic impulses. The city itself still cherishes the many landmarks of the war; but the great industries, fine hostleries, paved streets and modern stores have greatly changed its general appearance. From Chattanooga direct connection is made with lines to Nashville and the great Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition toward which many of the people are now looking.

CHAPTER LVII.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

THERE is no system of railroads in this country more thoroughly modern in its equipment, or more patriotic for the country which it traverses than the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, with headquarters at Louisville. It is essentially of the South, for the South, and with the South, and has probably done more than any other agency—and is doing more at present—for the development of this garden spot of God's earth. It spares no labor or expense to proclaim to the world the climatic health, agricultural wealth, and scenic beauty of this sunny land in its desire that healthy capital and skillful labor may enter the confines of the South and benefit and be benefitted in turn by the land's overwhelming possibilities.

Nor will this magnificent company stoop to prevarication in an attempt to induce travel or immigration. Its information is accurate and obtained from the most reliable sources, and it desires only that the naked truth about the section traversed by it and its branches be known. This truth is so beautiful, so patent to those who come to see that they are entranced by the scenic magnificence, the healthfulness of climate and the profusion of agriculture and mineral wealth abounding in the land that but for the enterprise of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad would have remained a closed book for many years to come.

The road and its branches traverse sections of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Almost every mile of the line breathes of history, and is rich in scenic beauty, so diversified as to charm the eye and delight

the imagination. It is impossible in an article of this length to dwell on the scenic magnificence viewed from the car window on any branch of this road. In Kentucky the famous Mammoth Cave, the wonder of the world, is directly on the line, and the beautiful Gulf resorts on the American Mediterranean are all reached by this road.

A TRAVELER'S ROMANTIC STORY.

Listen to what a traveler says of the beauties to be seen along the Gulf coast. "For sunny scenes in sunny lands, commend me to the trip from Mobile to New Orleans over the Tourists' Route, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A trip over the road once remains in the memory like music which has died upon the ear, yet lives with melody in the vaulted precincts of the soul. The recollection of it calls up balmy woods of sighing pine trees, where the breezes which play upon the harp of nature are sweet with balsam and heavy with the ozone of the salt sea water. Then there are sombre forests where the long moss trails from live-oak boughs, and touches with gray fringe the thick bush of the jungle, and the open fingers of palmettos reaching for the sun.

"And out of this, one sweeps into the open lands, where overhead a tender sky bends down so you can almost touch its blue; and far away the bright waters of the Gulf rise up and blend with heaven and laugh through all the intervening distance as the nimble sunbeams strive to catch the white foam of the bursting billows. It is a poem and a romance. For long miles nature dreams, or, half waking, dallies with the sweet embodiment of tropic fancies. Earth seems in love with heaven as it lies languorously gazing upward, and heaven bends down, smiling with sunlight, to kiss the warm, full, pouting lips of the earth.

"Man loves and longs as he beholds the scene; and, watching the swell of the full-breasted sea and the fecund passion of the blossoming land, he finds the warm kisses of the sun tingling upon his own lips till his heart is like a garden of rosebuds, and his spirit is filled with the fragrance of orange blossoms. Yes, he loves and longs. He loves, he knows not what. He longs for an infinity of such love, let it bear what fruit it may. For out of the cold North he has come with the frost upon his heart, and the happy sun has melted it, and the fountain of a long-forgotten youth sends strong currents pulsing and bubbling through his veins.

"Gray of beard he may be, and scant of locks as he who brought the bears to feast upon the children who mocked his baldness; but nimble fancy weaves the threads of retrospect together into pictures of long ago, and his old arms reach out into the air to clasp soft waists that have eluded him when all the world was young. He smiles at his own folly, and, smiling still, he mutters to himself: 'Juventis mundi! Ah! eh! eh! me miseratum!'"

THE GRAND OLD COMMONWEALTH.

Kentucky was originally a county of Virginia, but in 1792, it became a State. It contains an area of about 40,000 square miles, and at the last census was credited with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. The Louisville and Nashville Railway owns and operates about 1,200 miles of railway within the borders of the State. Skilled geologists have at different times investigated the soil with intelligent care, and all agree that for purposes of agriculture no State in the Union surpasses Kentucky in the variety and fertility of its soil. All kinds of food, grains and cereals grow to great perfection. Hemp and tobacco are produced in large quantities. Fruits, both tree and bush-bearing, are plentiful. The grasses, on which the finest horses in the world are raised, are world-famous; and the cattle, sheep and hogs command the highest prices.

The display of corn, tobacco and hemp made by Kentucky at the Columbian Exposition was unsurpassed in quality by any exhibit made, and received a number of awards on each article. Kentucky produced in 1893 about 69,000,000 bushels of corn from an acreage of less than 2,900,000 acres, placing the State as one of the ten largest corn producers of the Union. Corn grows well in almost every county of the State, and a very large proportion of the crop is consumed at home, being fed to the live stock of various kinds. The hinds yield from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre.

The area of the land sown in wheat in 1893 was less than 800,000 acres, from which was produced nearly 12,000,000 bushels, only twelve States producing a larger quantity. Much of the hinds yields from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and oftentimes more. Oats and barley are both raised very extensively and successfully, and all kinds of grass, especially blue grass, which is indigenous to the soil, are grown to perfection. Farmers find profit in shipping South both



L. G. CLARK.—Page 74.

The sketch of Lewis George Clark was written by Mr. D. T. Baxter of Lexington, Ky., who has taken a deep interest in him.



W. A. GAINES Page 76.



HENRY LEE —Page 79.

blue grass and clover seed and timothy hay. Clover is sown mostly for grazing purposes and as a fertilizer, but is also cut for hay.

THE BRAVE VOLUNTEER STATE.

Tennessee was the third State admitted into the Union after the formation of the general government. It is the thirteenth in population. In 1894 it was second in the production of corn in the Southern States, showing a healthy change in agricultural products from the old regime when cotton was king. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company operates some 525 miles of railroad within its boundaries, principally in the Central and Western sections. The main line extends through the counties of Sumner, Davidson, Williamson, Maury and Giles; the Memphis line penetrates Montgomery, Stewart, Houston, Benton, Henry, Carroll, Gibson, Crockett, Haywood, Faywood and Shelby; while the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield Division bisects Maury and Lawrence counties.

No State in the American Union is more happily endowed by nature with reference to climate, soil, production, beauty of scenery and sanitary conditions than Tennessee. It is a State of almost infinite variety as to its rocks, minerals, soils, productions, climate and geological and physical features, and contains 42,050 square miles, including 300 square miles of water. It has more miles of navigable streams to the square mile than any other State. The Tennessee river crosses the State twice. The Cumberland river, rising in Eastern Kentucky, sweeps in a semi-circle through the fairest portion of the State, giving to it 304 miles of navigable water. The Mississippi washes its entire Western limit. Many of the tributaries of the principal affluents are navigable. It is estimated that, altogether, Tennessee has 1,200 miles of navigable water.

FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH.

A week on and over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return, intensely interested me in that representative American railway system, and I permitted no available official, agent or trainman to escape in satisfying the consuming curiosity that seized me in reviewing the development of a railroad not yet fifty years old and originally chartered for but 185 miles, that has now grown into a system of nearly 5,000 miles and practically

ramifies the central South from the Missouri and Ohio valleys to the Gulf of Mexico.

The L. & N., as it is best known, was chartered in 1850 to connect the Kentucky and Tennessee towns of Louisville and Nashville, and though it now connects pretty nearly the whole of the South, it has never changed the chartered title. I exhumed a funny find in the archives of the Louisville general office, that it was commenced as a six-foot gauge line and built ten or fifteen miles out that width. That was forty-seven years ago, when every railroad had its own gauge and believed in a liberal appropriation of the earth en route. It was operated as a six-footer for some time and probably built its cars crosswise on the trucks. Then it changed to five feet and continued toward Nashville, all Southern roads before the war having adopted that gauge.

GROWTH OF A GREAT SYSTEM.

Railroads were not built in a night in the early days of the L. & N. and it was five years in reaching Lebanon Junction, a distance of twenty-nine miles. Then it took a spurt and got into Nashville in 1859, just as the Tennessee capitol was finished and the dual event was thunderingly celebrated. The Rebellion checked the growth of the struggling system, but work was resumed in 1863 and the Knoxville branch began by way of Lebanon Junction to Livingston and Jellico. The war over, extensions and absorptions began vehemently again, and in 1871 the Memphis connection was secured from Bowling Green.

It was early apparent that Nashville could not long remain the Southern terminal and smaller roads were purchased and branches built until the heart of the South was encompassed. Here let us close this book and go to the great Tennessee Centennial Exposition, as much a wonder in art as the Mammoth Cave is in nature, and both are reached by this pioneer railway that links the Old Commonwealth with the Volunteer State.

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