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against mob law, and has not only spoken against mob law, but has acted bravely and promptly. The influence of this man for all that is good can be easily seen and felt in every part of the State.

In Jackson the State officials very kindly tendered the use of the State Capitol for my meeting, but another audience-room was found larger than the Hall of the Representatives, and the meeting was not held in the State Capitol for this reason. At the meeting in Jackson there were as many people of both races on the outside of the house who could not get in as were on the inside, and my reception could not have been more cordial in New York or Boston than it was in the capital of the State of Mississippi.

In Jackson, as in the other cities that I visited, I found colored people engaged in nearly every kind of business. By far the leading bakery and confectionery store is in the hands of a black man, and I noticed that there were among his employees one or two white people. In Jackson the colored people own their own homes more largely than is true of any city I have visited. The colored man who does not own his home is the exception rather than the rule.

Taking it all in all, my eyes have been opened by my trip through Mississippi, and I have greater hope for the future of both races than I have ever had before.

Seven miles from Jackson there is located Tougaloo University, an institution founded some years ago for the education of colored people by the American Missionary Association. When I visited this university I was very glad to see many evidences which seemed to show that the white people in that vicinity hold that institution in high regard, and do not look upon it as a foreign institution, but one that is doing a work for the elevation of the whole South. When I spoke there, there were in my audience not a few Southern white men and women.

The condition of the colored ministry is a matter that has long interested the most thoughtful persons North and South. No one can now go through the South and keep his eyes open without being convinced of the fact that the ministry is improving, although there is still a great deal remaining to be done in this direction.

Booker T. Washington

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¹ Wesley Crayton, a liquor dealer, was born in Mississippi in 1858. He was a delegate to the first convention of the NNBL in 1900.