

KANSING REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1879.

THE POPULAR ERA refers us to the statute-book of Michigan for a prohibition of the intermarriage of colored and white persons; also, to an unjust discrimination in the militia laws. There are such provisions, but they were made nugatory in 1867 by the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was ratified by Michigan. We presume nobody has thought it worth while to repeal or alter a dead statute. The constitution, as amended by a republican congress and ratified by republican states, against the bitterest democratic hostility, declares that "no state shall make or enforce any law to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;" and *they* are now colored as well as white persons. The Popular Era is referred to Wm. Tomlinson, keeper of the cloak-room for the four last legislative sessions, as a colored officer of the state government; to Charles Reeves, who is now janitor of the governor's rooms in the new capitol, another desirable position, held by a colored man; Vincenzo A. Hackley, keeper of the senate cloak-room, and Frank Pullman, janitor of the committee-room, also colored men, who held good positions during the last legislative sessions. John Scott, a colored man, is now employed and has been all summer on the state capitol grounds, upon an equal footing with white workmen. The Era complains that no colored man has been elected to the legislature; but when a colored man was nominated in Detroit last year, he received the full party vote, and there are hundreds of white men nominated by republicans who never get elected. A colored man

who never get elected. A colored man has just been elected by the republicans of Cincinnati to the Ohio legislature. We hope the statutes of Michigan will be corrected at the next session, so as not to leave a word therein which reflects on any race of men.
