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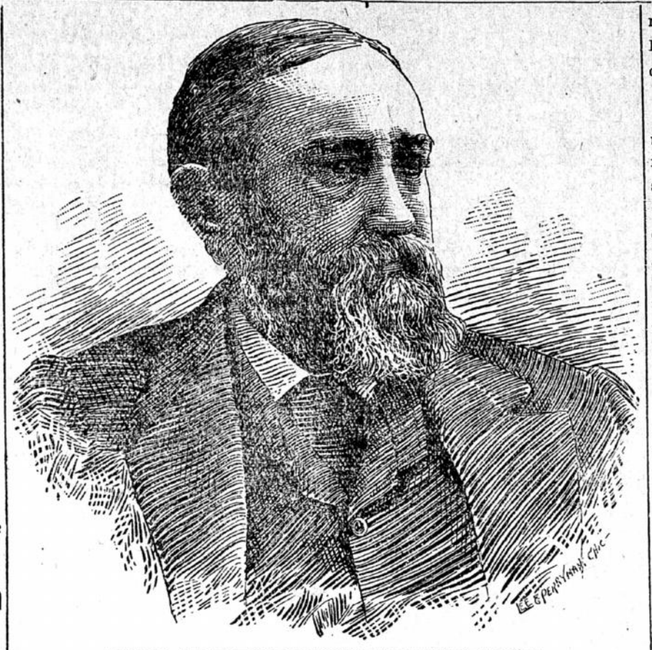
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

### REVIVING SLAVERY.

Though things look very dark for the Afro-American at times, we have always contended that there are many whites who are at heart our friends and are courageous enough to speak out in the meeting. There is always a certain amount of sympathy engendered for the under dog in the fight and the outrages which are heaped upon us will bring friends to us. The recent exposition of the stockade slavery of South Carolina has brought out the following expression from the St. Paul Pioneer Press. It speaks for itself:

Having discovered that the Negro can be disfranchised with impunity, despite the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which congress has refused to enforce, the noble Southron is now proceeding, in various parts of the Cotton states, to nullify the thirteenth amendment as well. This amendment it was which Americans were in the habit of congratulating themselves upon as having finished the work begun by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It provides that



THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The noble Southron began his work of invalidating this amendment, some years ago, by greatly extending the signification of the word "crime" as applied to the acts of Negroes. Pretty nearly everything that a Negro could do, offensive to the tastes and sensibilities or against the interests of his white neighbor, was quickly construed as a "crime," and by this process thousands of able-bodied colored men were deprived of their liberty. The next step was to "lease" these "convicts" to work for contractors on roads, in mines and on private plantations. Being convicts, the chain and ball, and the lash, so dear to the Simon Legree type of Southron, could be freely used in enforcing the performance of involuntary labor. A stockade guarded by sentinels at night served to secure the "lessees" of this "convict labor" against loss by runaways—and the sentinels never hesitated to inflict the death penalty on any Negro attempting to get away. Of course the system was found immensely profitable. But the supply of state convicts could not, it seems, be kept up, even with all the facilities afforded by complaisant judges and juries for multiplying conviction. So the custom was introduced of getting Negroes who couldn't read to ignorantly sign contracts binding themselves to certain amounts and kinds of service. The violation of one of these contracts was made another "crime" and stockades full of fresh black laborers were thus procured. Citizens would also take it on themselves to arrest bands of Negroes found playing "craps," or otherwise engaged; would march them to jail, give a bond, and then compel the Negroes to work for them till the next term of court, perhaps six months away, when by a "sentence" the term could be indefinitely extended.

This system of compulsory servitude has grown to such an extent as to threaten the gradual practical re-establishment of slavery over large areas. Add to the "leased convict" system and to the other processes of depriving the Negro of his liberty outright, the practical prohibition of removals by the blacks, and the exclusion of labor agents seeking to secure men to work on railroads or on plantations in distant regions where better wages may be offered, and the extent to which the freedom of the Negro is impaired is seen to be vastly greater than imagined. He has, where the revival of the old slave-master spirit has occurred, little or no liberty of contract; is forbidden to seek other fields of opportunity; and the man who offers him employment elsewhere is threatened with "tar and feathers" if he isn't shot or hanged outright.

Verily, there is work to be done yet before the Spirit of Slavery, scotched in "the sixties," shall be actually killed.

But there is happily evidence of an awakening public sentiment in the South which will not tolerate the cruelties practiced on the Negro under the lawless contract system. At Anderson, S. C., the grand jury a few days ago made a startling report upon the outrageous practices of which some twenty farmers in the vicinity are charged, and for which they are to be indicted and tried. Judge Barnett, who ordered the investigation, said of the report: "It contains pitiful details, stories of long imprisonment without even the mockery of a trial, whippings, kidnapings from other counties, even from Georgia." The grand jury's report fully bears out in its local details the general indictment which is above presented. It fearlessly denounces the shocking outrages which it discloses, including the leasing out of convicts to work on private farms. Judge Barnett thanked the jury in the name of South Carolina "for wiping out the stain upon her by a few misguided citizens." It will be interesting to note what the court and petit jury will do with the miscreants who are held for prosecution, and whether the judge and the grand jury in this case represent a public sentiment in South Carolina earnest enough and strong enough to secure the conviction and punishment of these inhuman wretches—for this and this alone will "wipe out the stain" put upon South Carolina by these misguided citizens.

Robert C. Ogden, philanthropist, will start from New York on or about April 15 with forty personally invited guests on a visit to the educational institutions in the South. The personnel of the party is not yet known, except that two or three of the guests will be from New England, two or three from Virginia and the others from New York city. The party will be composed of people interested in education and make a study principally of the facilities now afforded in the South for the advancement of the Afro-American, a matter in which Mr. Ogden is deeply interested.

Prof. John H. Fulton now in Chicago, has located the abode of Satan in the planet Saturn. We suppose that accounts for the ring around Saturn as His Satanic Majesty is usually to be found in every ring. If this is so, the scientists need not cudgel their brains to determine whether or not there is a method of communication between Earth and Saturn as they are now doing in regard to Mars, for the Devil certainly has a way of communicating with his subjects here.

The very recent sequel to the Patterson, N. J., case of drugging, outrage and death of a girl has not stopped such things any more than the burning of alleged Afro-American rapists as another such case has just come to light in Brooklyn, N. Y. Three men have been arrested, charged with drugging and outraging a pretty sixteen-year-old girl in a stable. All the parties are white.

In the death of Ex-president Benjamin Harrison, whose death occurred at his home in Indianapolis, Wednesday, the country loses one of its most illustrious characters. He was a statesman, an orator and a lawyer of rare ability and made one of the best presidents this country has had.

## WASHINGTON

### THE CAPITAL CITY AND ITS HAPPENINGS.

**All Sorts of Doings and Sayings of the People of the Country's Capital—Items Picked Up Here and There for the Interest of the Readers of The Appeal.**

Col. John R. Marshall of Chicago is in the city for a month.

* * *

Among the visitors in the city are Bishops A. Walters, W. J. Gaines, B. W. Arnett, Dr. H. T. Johnson, Dr. E. C. Morris, Dr. H. C. C. Astwood, Chas. H Brooks

* * *

The executive committee of the National Afro-American Council met in Washington Tuesday, Bishop A. Walters, presiding. A committee was appointed to visit the President in the interest of the race. Committee: A. Walters, T. Thomas Fortune, W. A. Pledger, Bishop Arnett, Cyrus Field Adams, A. L. Manley, J. A. Crossfield, Ernest Lyon, I. B. W. Barnett, P. J. Smith, J. W. Lyons, G. H. White, H. T. Johnson, J. Lawson, Charles H. Cheatham. A monster mass meeting was held Wednesday night. Cyrus Field Adams paid $50 and became the first life member of the National Afro-American Council.

* * *

As a token of appreciation of his services to the race, Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was Saturday presented with a handsome cane by representatives of the leading Afro-American newspapers of the country. The presentation took place in the room of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, and in addition to Senator Chandler and the editors and friends of their own race, Senators McComas and Pritchard were present.

The speech of presentation was made on behalf of the press by Mr. Reuben S. Smith, a member of the Washington bar. He said the New Hampshire senator had freely given his services to the race for the past forty years, and he predicted that his retirement would be only temporary.

Mr. Chandler was visibly affected when he rose to reply. He said he had been a friend of the Afro-American ever since 1856, and that it had been easy for him to do so, because it was natural. He discussed the lynching problem at some length and said he regretted to see the lynching of Afro-American men was extending to the Northern States, and that it is not confined to lynching for offenses against women. He advised the Afro-American people to organize a committee to investigate and make public the facts connected with all lynchings brought to their attention, believing that the publication of an authentic record would do much to cause a cessation of the practice. He believed that in time increased enlightenment and the growth of genuine Christianity would relieve the race from this unjust infliction. He also advised the Afro-Americans to stand out in a peaceable manner for their rights under the fifteenth amendment, and not to allow themselves to be disfranchised without continued protest. The right of the Afro-American to vote should be as sacred to him as his life. The senator's sentiments were loudly applauded.

Senators McComas and Pritchard were among others who spoke. Mr. McComas said that Senator Chandler is the best friend of the Afro-American under the roof of the capitol.

Mr. Magnus L. Robinson was chairman of the committee.

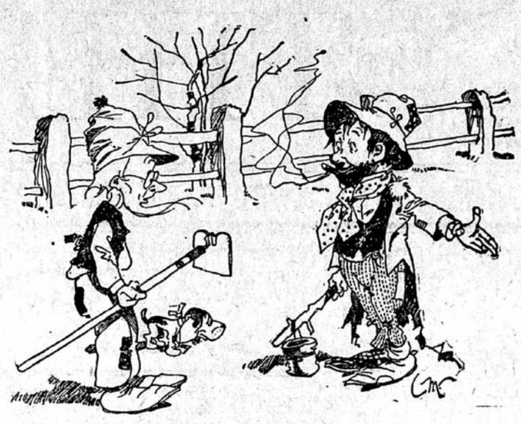
* * *

Perhaps the largest movement ever inaugurated among the Afro-Americans has just taken shape here in Washington at Asbury M. E. Church, where twenty designated official representatives of religious denominations and agencies engaged in religious work among Afro-Americans gathered to consider the spiritual, moral, intellectual and social progress of the race, and to make arrangements for a monster gathering of the enlightened Afro-American men and women in Washington in the summer of 1902. This meeting will be known as the Afro-American Young People's Christian Congress.

Among those present at the meeting were the following well known churchmen from all over the country: Bishop W. J. Gaines and Bishop B. W. Arnett, Rev. Jesse Colbert, Rev. B. J. Holding, Rev. I. Garland Penn, Rev. W. W. Lucas, Rev. R. A. Carter, Rev. George F. Bragg, Rev. J. M. W. De Shong, Rev. W. M. Alexander, Rev. E. W. D. Isaacs, Rev. S. N. Vass, Rev. W. A. Hunton, Rev. L. N. Maxwell, Rev. George W. Moore, Rev. J. E. Moorland, Rev. William E. Carr, Rev. D. J. Sounders, Rev. J. E. Sargeant, Mr. James H. Thompson, Bishop B. T. Ruley, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Prof. T. Augustus Reid, Rev. David Brown, Rev. G. T. Dilliard, D. D., Rev. A. G. Davis.

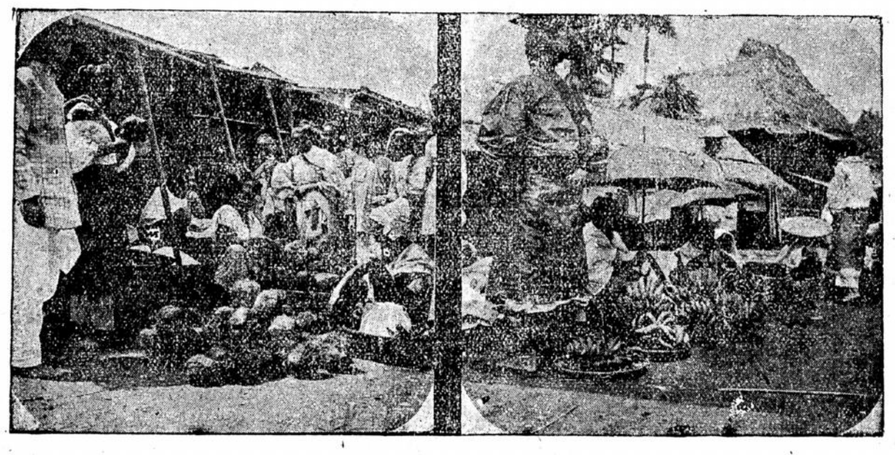
Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga., was elected president of the movement; Rev. W. D. Isaacs, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., vice president; Prof. I. Garland Penn, Atlanta, Ga., corresponding secretary; Rev. B. W. Arnett, Springfield, Ill., assistant secretary; Rev. W. M. Alexander, Baltimore, Md., treasurer. An executive committee of nine, who will have charge of all arrangements, has been appointed, consisting of the officers and the following members: Bishop L. H. Hosley, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop G. W. Quinton, Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. S. N. Vass, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.; Bishop C. T. Shaeffer, of Topeka, Kan.

### WELL RAISED.



Moore Grubb—I was raised on dis very farm, mister.
Farmer—Git out!
Moore Grubb—A fact. Your old bull out there tossed me clear over a hay stack last summer.

Native Woman, Showing "Camesa" of "Saba." Water Carrier.



Cocoanut Market. Women at Fruit Market.

### THE WORKING WOMEN
(Continued From First Page.)

entire living for a large family, which may include two or three grown men.

If the Philippine woman could be taught to compel her husband to do the work of supplying the food and clothing for the family, he would become a better citizen and find less time to aid the insurrection while she would be allowed more time for the proper rearing of the children, who in a short time may turn these islands into rich or poor possessions.

—Edward K. Massee,
Sergeant Major, Second Battalion, Forty-third Infantry, U. S. A.

### MARCUS WHITMAN'S RIDE
(Continued From First Page.)

Bourne. "That this fictitious narrative should have been so widely diffused and accepted when the true story of Marcus Whitman was perfectly accessible in the reports of the American board and the volumes of the Missionary Herald is surprising. That this should have taken place since the publication of Bancroft's 'History of Oregon,' in 1885, is almost incredible. . . .

"The results of this investigation will come to many as a shock. Extraordinary efforts have been made in good faith to disseminate the story of Marcus Whitman in order to raise money for a suitable memorial and especially for Whitman College, and to many interested in these enterprises this criticism of the Whitman legend will doubtless seem most unfortunate.

"Yet it is the true Marcus Whitman whom they wish to honor, the devoted and heroic missionary who braved every hardship and imperilled his life for the cause of Christian missions and Christian civilization in the far Northwest and finally died at his post, a sacrifice to the cause. The unceasing labors of his life and his death in the service of Christian missions in Oregon deserve every honorable mention. The perversion of history cannot honor such a man."

### MONEY VALUE OF A FREAK
(Continued From First Page.)

"You say freaks do not draw as well as they used to. What has taken their place?"

"We do more in what we call the working line. People must do something. There is snake handling, for instance. That is a stand-by among attractions. People never seem tired of seeing a pretty woman handle snakes."

"She will get from $50 to $100 a week, according to her costumes, the snakes and her own attractiveness. The salaries of all freaks, by the way, vary greatly according to the number of people in their special line who happen to be before the public at the time."

"How about acquitted murderers or things which have been associated with sensational crimes? Are they good attractions?"

"I suppose they are to some people. But I don't believe in them. I think their influence is bad and I won't have them. The Paterson people wrote to me and offered me the coach in which Jennie Boschieter rode and some of her clothes. I wrote to them that I wouldn't give them $5 for the whole outfit. I won't have that sort of thing. And I won't have fortune tellers either, though any of them would pay me $50 a week. I don't believe in people spending a hard-earned money in that way and I don't mean to encourage it."

"Have you ever known of a strike among freaks?"

"No. As I say, they are generally well to do and don't care about striking."

"Are there any members of the White Rats or the White Mice among the freaks?"

"No. They do say that there are freaks among the rats and the mice—but that's another story."—New York Sun.



COL. ARTHUR MURRAY.
Forty-third Infantry, U. S. V., governor of Leyte, P. I. The picture shows native work of fancy matting, water jars and various styles of bolos.

A Nurse.