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COLORED COLONY

Of The United States as Reported By Their Numerous Publications—Alabama's Critique Convention—Celebrate Old John Brown's Birthday, May 9th—Been Tillman Pays His Respects to Negrodom in General—Negroes Naturally Musical—Songs Gives Ease to Heart Aches—Other Points of Interest

We clip the following from an Afro-American exchange:

Cards are out for the marriage of William Crapp to Mollie Shoot. We wish them long life, prosperity and a large family of Crapp-Shooters.

HAS MANY TROUBLES.

A Negro born of American parents is full of trouble. Labor troubles in the North and race troubles in the South. He cometh up a good citizen, but is lynched by a mob and is cut down by the coroner, who proclaims that the deceased came to his death at the hands of persons unknown.

CHICAGO'S NEGRO LODGES.

The six lodges of Chicago of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows have had plans prepared by Architect George L. Harvey for an assembly hall and lodge rooms, to cost $40,000. The structure, which will be three stories high, will be located in State street, fifty feet north of Forty-third street, on a lot having a west frontage of fifty-five feet and a depth of 160 fet. The ground was purchased a year ago, and the money to erect the building is in the treasury.

ARE NATURALLY MUSICAL.

One of the chief features of every Negro gathering of a social character is the singing. A musical people they undoubtedly are. Not a few have exhibited a high degree of talent in this respect; as, for example, Blind Tom, whose performances on the piano have delighted so many cultured audiences. The darkey fiddler, once so prominent a feature of social gatherings, is still sought after in some communities. The popularity of so-called "jubilee" singers and Negro minstrels seems to increase with time. Many of the most popular songs in this country, such as "Old Kentucky Home," "The Fatal Wedding," and "Listen to the Mocking Bird," were composed by Negroes.

For the origin of most of their songs we must go back to the days of slavery. Just as the laboring classes of England during the seventeenth century found expression for their struggles and sufferings in the popular ballads of the time, so the American slave to his afflictions and heartaches in song. He sang of his griefs—and they were many—of hardships and oppression, of loss of home, of separation from friends and relatives. In these songs one cannot fail to perceive a certain plaintive melody that seems to breathe forth centuries of patient suffering. But the songs of the Negro were not all dictated by the tragic muse. Even in slavery there were bright, sun-kissed openings in the clouds of sorrow that darkened his life; and there is no better evidence of the natural cheerfulness and gaiety of his character than the comic and festive songs with which he was wont to celebrate these interspaces in his grief.—W. T. Hewetson, in Chautauquan.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The conference to be held in Montgomery, Ala., early in May to discuss the Negro problem, is not thoroughly understood by members of the race. It wil not include entirely friends of the race, but will have the most unfavorable opinions of the race, and they will be given an opportunity of not only expressing their views, but also of hearing the bright side of the race question from some of our ardent friends and admirers. The Negro will not be among the speakers this year for prudential reasons, but many representative members of the race will hear the discussions and at a future meeting will take part in them. The conference has been suggested and planned by friends of the race, and this can be best done by winning the good will of those who are now hostile or lack confidence in the capacity of the race. If they can be induced to discuss the question with their own people they may see the error of their way and in course of time be willing to discuss these questions with their brother in black. Let us at least give these friends an opportunity of trying their experiment and judge the conference by what it may accomplish.—American Baptist.

JOHN BROWN'S BIRTHDAY.

Eminently befitting is the appeal, issued by Bishop Alexander Walters, president of the National Afro-American Council, calling for the appropriate observance of May 9, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Brown. This appeal should touch a responsive chord in the heart of every lover of liberty throughout this broad land. Especially should the millions of Negroes see to it that the day is fittingly observed.

The world never has and never will produce a greater man than John Brown. She has produced and may produce men of more towering intellect, higher attainments and brighter fame, but John Brown can never be surpassed in greatness, because he can never be surpassed in goodness. He was truly a remarkable man, born in a remarkable age, charged with a remarkable responsibility and enshrouded by a remarkable destiny. He was embued with a love for liberty and a hatred for all forms of oppression. And he did not hesitate to offer up his life as a willing sacrifice. He believed that the cardinal and basic principle of a republican form of government was clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born and created equal." He believed in the common fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of all mankind, and that Paul was right when he thundered out from the heights of Mars' Hill: "Of one blood hath God made all nations of the earth."

He looked forth and saw four million human beings in fetters and chains. And, "Pity pointed to the scarred and bleeding backs of slaves—Mercy heard the sobs of mothers reft of babes, and Justice held aloft the scales in which one drop of blood shed by a master's lash outweighed a nation's gold."

The heart of the rugged old philanthropist was touched, and he resolved to do and to die in the cause of human liberty. With an earnest born of conviction, and a love of his fellow creatures that was Christ-like, he went forth heeding the call to duty as the voice of God. By the sacrifice of his life at historic Harper's Ferry, he blazed the way for the Emancipation, when

"One dash of Lincoln's pen
Made four million chattels, men."

The Negro race owes to John Brown a debt of gratitude that can never be fully paid. The observance of his birthday anniversary is a small recognition of the sacrifice of his life. And yet it serves us to perpetuate his memory. As long as good men are loved and great deeds remembered, John Brown's name and fame will live in the hearts of the toiling sons of Ham. Like the beautiful sound wave, the impulse of a good deed can never die. We should see to it that the birthday of this hero and martyr is celebrated in a way commendable to the race, and worthy of him whose

"Body lies mouldering in the grave,
While his soul goes marching on."

—Blue Grass Bugle.

Miss Lizzie Jones, a modest-appearing young colored lady, attempt-td to commit suicide one day this week by throwing herself into the bay. She seems to be in an unbalanced state of mind.

We will be glad to mail your friends in the East a sample copy of THE REPUBLICAN. If you desire send it yourself, it only costs $1 for six months.

BEEN TILLMAN'S BAZOO

Gets Loose and Says Things Which Renders Him Ludicrous.

Perhaps the citizens of this far Northwest have no idea of the kind of human cattle South Carolina and other Southern states elect to the United States senate, and for that reason space is given to a speech made by Senator Ben Tillman at Ann Arbor, Mich., law school, April 30th last, that you may read for yourself and be convinced. Such lanquage comes nearer convincing the people of the North that it is the likes of Tillman, that are more brute than human, rather than the Negroes, he is trying to belittle. This one-eyed old Orangoutang comes nearer, perhaps, being the long lost connecting link between "man and moneky" than any other species of human cattle anywhere to be found in the South. The following is his speech upon "The Race Problem," as reported:

"This is not a race or Negro question of the South alone; it is not a local or sectional question; it is a national question, and this is the only true way to look at it. You in Michigan know practically nothing about this question. You judge only by books and what you hear politicians say, who have axes to grind. The last census gives Michigan 6,000 colored and 600,000 white voters, or about 1 to 100. If there were to be promiscuous intermarriage between the races in Michigan it would not affect the white race.

"But it is different in the South. In South Carolina the Negro outnumbers the white population in the ratio of 60 to 40. After the reconstruction policy had been adopted the Negro ruled, or rather misruled, our state for eight years. Three-fourths of the legislature of the state were Negroes. Most of them could neither read nor write. The result of this misrule was a state of affairs which the white population could not tolerate, and we determined to get rid of it. We could not do it by voting, as they outnumbered us, so we used the shotgun and such other methods as we found expedient. If the South was left to settle this question, the solution would be easy and satisfactory to the entire country, but you send representatives from the North to congress to regulate matters of which they know absolutely nothing."

He then went into the history of the struggle of the civil war, "which the North calls the 'war of the rebellion,' and which you can never make me admit if I were rent limb by limb asunder," and said that the very men who claim to have fought for the freedom of the Negro and to put the ballot in his hands, are the men who have recently disfranchised the Puerto Ricans and are enslaving the natives of the Philippines. He said that he stood before the Republican senators of the United States and denounced them as "hypocrites;" that he would have liked to use a term sufficiently strong to express the actual facts, but not finding the word all he could do was to "his the word 'hypocrite' into their faces in as venomous and vindictive manner as I was capable of doing."

He continued: "You have heard of the stuffing of ballot boxes, and the shotgun in South Carolina. Well, there were 132,000 Negro voters to 99,000 white voters. How many times will 132 go into 99? How can you beat that majority in a fair vote? It can't be done. So we got together and organized every white man from 15 years upward, got arms and carried the election, and repealed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and carried the election by force and fraud and took the state away from the Negro. You wouldn't have stood it one year in Michigan, and we wouldn't have stood it if we hadn't remembered Sherman's march to the sea. The war freed the slave and settled nothing else."

He alluded to the large majority of natives in Hawaii being governed by the small minority of whites, also to the present attitude of the Republican party regarding the Philippines and Puerto Ricans, and was vindictive in the extreme at what he denominated as the hypocricy of the Republicans in their inconsistency.

There were a number of Negro students in the audience, and turning to them he said that their contact with the whites and their improvement was simply "skin deep," like their color. He was hissed for this, when he replied: "When those who hissed will give their daughters to Negroes I will apologize and not sooner." He said that the little civilization that the Negro possessed is the direct result of contact with the white. He spoke of the hatred of the Negro for the White as a race, though he may possess friendship for individual white men. During servitude this hatred did not exist, as is proven by the fact that had it existed the Negro would have revenged himself on the family of his late master, while the latter was away to the war. This further shows, he said, that the cruelty mentioned by the Northerners, of the master toward his slave, must have been exaggerated.

He spoke in a most contenptuous manner of the Negro, as a race, said they were lazy, shiftless, with no tenacity of purpose, etc., and that since their freedom they have deteriorated. Continuing, he said: "Education is a bar more than a benefit to them. When colored men learn to write they forge some one's name to obtain goods and money. Character is the main essential to life, and we look to the teaching of a mother to give the character to our great men. The Negro child in the South hasn't one good mother in one hundred. Sixty to 70 per cent. are totally lacking in virtue. The venture of Booker Washington is a total failure. The object of that and similar institutions is to graduate high-grade mechanics and teachers, but when they are graduated their learning would be futile, as the white man would not tolerate him in a competitive world. The Negro is fit only as a shoeblack, barber and other menial work, and in the cotton and rice fields."

He said that he had no fears of the "race problem" if the whites in the North would only keep their hands off, and predicted that the Northerner will not dare in the future to repeat its meddlesomeness of the past, as the precedent established in the Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, will forever bar any such interference.

The address was loudly applauded, more on account of its brazen boldness than by merit in the talk.

THANK'S BRE'R MAYS.

This paper sincerely wishes that half of the white men in Seattle were half as white as that Negro who edits that excellent weekly there. He is black, but his heart is always saying white things as pure as snow, and he upholds decency and morality and speaks right out on such subjects. The white population of Seattle should give that Negro brother 10,000subscribers for his manly stand for law and order in that wicked city where the officials wink at many crimes.—Washington (Populist) Independent.

Kindly remember our advertisers when you buy. Also speak a good word for THE REPUBLICAN.

Hon. J. M. Frink, for eight years state senator, has formally announced his candidacy for the governorship of this state subject to the ratification of the regular Republican state convention. No man in King county is more highly respected by the public in general than Senator Frink, and he has scores of friends and admirers all over the state. That he will prove a most formidable candidate for the nomination and likewise for election if nominated goes without saying. King county now has three gubernatorial candidates, Hon. J. M. Frink, Mayor Thomas Jefferson Humes and Hon. E. H. Guie.

OUR STATE PRESS

Comes to The Front This Week With Many New Ideas—Politics is Warmly Discussed Here and There—Seattle Politics Come in For a Double Dose—University of Washington—Notes of Unusual Interest—Track Teams Go Fast—Musicians Go North—Cadets Breaks Encampment.

Who says that Matt Miles is politically dead? It can't be true, as the Hon. M. W. Miles, ex-member of the legislature, has been appointed one of the census takers of Douglas county. Was he dead, and is this a case of political resurrection?—Coulee City News.

EXACTLY SO, SIR.

We note that Susie Revels Cayton is now associate editor of the Seattle Republican. Is the associate editor the better half, Br'er Cayton?—Arlington Times.

SERMON TO KING COUNTY.

King county Republicans are betwixt and between. They ought to get together and settle their differences for the good of the whole party.—Arlington Enterprise.

THE REPUBLICANS CLUBS.

The Republicans throughout the state are trying to "club" their voters into line. All the principal towns of the state now have their Republican club, and Seattle has two. They will need a Gatling gun to drive the voters to the Republican party this year.—Mt. Vernon (Pop.) Argus.

WANT MR. SCOBEY.

The political whirligig appears to be placing in the power of the Southwestern Washington to name the candidate for governor. If so, J. O'B. Scobey will probably be the man. And no better man can be found. He is able, conscientious, and strong with the party.—Hoquiam Washingtonian.

OLYMPIA AND LEE HART.

Our people have a high regard for Seattle. We admire the enterprise and grit of her people, and are ready almost at any time to sing hozannahs to anything she does, but when one of her prominent people, like Lee Hart, writes letters to our people in the interest of his accidency, it is time to protest. The gall of the proceeding is evident to everybody who has expressed an opinion on the subject.—Washington Standard.

LETS GO UNITED.

The Republicans of this county should not only go to the state convention united this year, but they should have no more candidates for state offices than a fair and impartial outsider with an intimate knowledge of the politics of this state would say ought to be nominated from King county. If we do this, using ordinary political sagacity in the selection of our candidates, we will get what we ask for—if we ask for everything, we will be liable to get nothing.—Auburn Argus.

LECTURES COL. BLETHEN.

The Seattle fusion organ says there are no differences in the fusion ranks, yet in another column publishes a severe criticism of Governor Rogers' recent interview, written by Judge Winsor, a rock-rooted, pioneer Populist. Judge Winsor says that he is convinced that "three-fourths of the People's party are opposed to the surrendering of the autonomy or existence of the party," as the judge evidently thinks the governor has done.—Colfax Gazette.

SEATTLE'S BIG PAPER.

There is talk of another big daily in Seattle. People may damn the P.-I., but they must admit that it is a great, a magnificent newspaper, and it will require a mountain of money and a hogshead of brains to give the people anything as good. And, after it is started, it will take more to keep it going. More, more, more, is the cry in a bucking venture in the newspaper field.—Ellensburg Capital.

HUMES AND ANKENY.

The Seattle Republican tells us that Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla put $8,000 cash into the municipal campaign in Seattle in the interest of Mayor Humes. Humes wants to be governor and Ankeny wants to be senator, but perhaps the $8,000 was in partial payment for stalking horse services on the part of Humes during the last senatorial campaign.—Tacoma News.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

The university corps of cadets has been encamped for the past week at Magnolia bluff. This is the first time since the establishment of the department of military science and tactics that the cadets have had an opportunity of enjoying an encampment. The most of them appear to have taken kindly to the regular routine of military life. Some, whose duties required them to come to town, enjoyed the special privilege of doing so, while to many others the duties of military camp life were made to apply strictly. Besides the University boys the Seattle High School cadets were also encamped at the same place, and both joined in drill and other duties.

The absence of those pupils who belong to the cadet corps, together with the departure of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, the University track team and one of the debating teams, has this week given the University halls the appearance of being deserted. The Glee and Mandolin Clubs will play in the cities of Everett and Snohomish during the week. The University track team, under the efficient management of A. D. Remington, will take part in athletic meets at Whitman College, Walla Walla, on Wednesday, and at the Washington Agricultural College at Pulman on Friday of next week. Some of the best known on this team are: Fred Chestnut, Carl Morford, Sterling Hill, Chimie Hill and Glen Calkins. At the Agricultural College the University debating team, consisting of Dan Millette, E. J. Wright and Will H. Lambe, will meet a similar team and discuss the following subject:

"Resolved, That combinations in restraint of trade should be restrained by a national law, so as to promote competition."

Before leaving a grand rally was given in Denny hall and all went on their way feeling in the best of spirits.

Former customs do not seem to serve as a precedent to the Junior class of this year but very little. Some two weeks ago many of them conceived the novel idea of electing class officers this year for the Senior class of next year. At a meeting held last Wednesday in accordance with this scheme the following officers were elected to take officie at the beginning of the autumn term: Ralph M. Johnson, president; Miss Zoe Kincaid, vice president; Miss Gratia Prosch, secretary, and J. C. Lane, treasurer.

President Graves has been in Olympia for the last week pushing the work on the catalogue of 1900-1901, and it is now definitely known that it will be on hand for distritution in the course of about a week. It is also understood that a great improvement has been made in this issue over former ones.

The students of the law department will in the near future celebrate the close of their very successful year's work with a sort of house warming. At present it is not known whether this affair is to be a banquet or a masquerade ball, but those who have the affair in charge claim that it will far outdo the Junior proms., the Sophomore frolics or the Freshmen glees.

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