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BROTHER IN BLACK

As Found in Uncle Sam's Great Domain—Tuskegee Institute's Commencement Exercises—Much Money Raised and Disbursed—Louisiana's Disfranchisement Law—Some Glittering Negro Success—South African Republics and the Black Man.

The 31st of May last saw the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Institute, at the head of which is the world wide educator Prof. Booker T. Washington. The entire school presented a most cultured and refined lot of boys and girls, such as it would be hard to discount go where one would or might. The industrial part of the school attracted the attention of the most of the hundreds of visitors, white and black, that were in attendance during the entire commencement week On dress parade 800 fine looking healthy young colored youths drilled on the campus grounds to the satisfaction of the admiring crowds. From the annual report, which is to soon be published in pamphlet form, the following financial facts have been abstracted in advance:

Receipts for the year	$197,630.00
Current expenses for the year	94,490.08
Paid on last year's deficit	29,355.71
Building and improvements	22,916.80
Toward endowment fund	47,407.10
Miscellaneous purposes	1,961.00
Students have paid in cash, toward their ex; enses	9,901 00
Students have paid in labor toward their expenses	63,102.93

There were forty-seven regular graduates this year, there were sixty-four the year prior, but the curriculum has been raised this year, which lessened the number of graduates:

The enrollment this year has reached 1,231, 872 boys, 339 girls. Twenty-eeven States, two Territories, Cuba, Porto Rieo and Africa have been represented. The enrollment last year was 1,164, 801 boys and 363 girls. Alabama leads with 485, Georgia 223, Mississippi 76, South Carolina 63, Texas 46, Florida 49, Louisiana 36, Tennessee 22.

The following Northern States are represented: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

No industrial school in the country has reached so high a state of perfection as has the Tuskegee Institute, and that too, despite the fact that all persons concerned are Negroes. Even Northern schools would do well to pattern after Tuskegee and Southern white schools bear no comparison whatever to it.

A bird's eye view of the workings of the Louisiana disfranchisement law may be seen from the following excerpt:

A very strange and a dangerous feature of the Southern Negro is practically disfranchised. In many counties (parishes) there are very few white people, and a few dozen men are the rulers of thousands. In Concordia Parish, four of the eight wards cast only 40 votes and elected 12 officers. In the seventh ward of Caldwell Parish, but two votes were cast, and one vote was cast for the constable, and it elected him. East Carroll Parish cast but 167 votes; Madison but 151, and they elected full boards of officers and members of the legislature. The small vote is not due to lack of population. One ward which cast 7 votes has a population of 2,051; another which cast 2 votes has 506 inhabitants; and another which cast but one vote has 639, while yet another which cast a single vote for constable has 1,884 inhabitants, and would ordinarily have cast 450 votes. There is one element of discord here; for as representation in the State Legislature goes by total and not white population, it may well be that districts with a large white population, like New Orleans, may not like it to have ten of their votes balanced by one vote in the "black parishes."

Rev. W. J. White, editor of the Georgia Baptist, whose columns are devoted to the Christianizing of the colored folk, had a narrow escapal from being treated to a similar dose as that administered to the Manly brothers of North Carolina some years ago, for reproducing an article from the Washington Bee, which article criticised the white people of Columbia, Georgia, for lynching a young Negro because he shot and killed a young white man that grossly insulted a young colored girl with whom the colored man was in company on a street car. Editor White was forced to sign a retraction in the presence of a howling mob made up of drunken scrapegraces with not sense enough to carry guts to a bear, vulgarly speaking, to the effect that he did not even know that the article in question was being put in his paper, and he felt certain that none of his help knew it. Of course Rev. White prevaricated, but under the circumstances he was excusable.

In most of the Western towns where there are upwards of 500 colored citizens you can always find two weekly papers published therein styling themselves, "colored papers" Just how two such papers can succeed when it is impossible for one to succeed is the amusing thing of the situation. In the East, South and North, where there are thousands of colored folk in every commuuity, you can not find more than two "colored papers" in a whole state and yet out West every 250 Negroes must have an "organ." Running a newspaper for the express purpose of bleeding candidates for office without displaying any ability to write a sensible article for insertion. does not reflect much credit on the man that is running it and certainly does not elevate the race to which the Negro, who runs such measely sheets, belongs very much in the eyes and estimation of the superior race of this country, who takes this cheap way of bidding for a few Negro votes.

If "all coons look alike" to the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co., it will be bankrupt before it gets through paying all of the Coons in the United States the snug sum of $2250 each for refusing to carry the Earnest Hogan Comedy Company from Hawaii to Vancouver per contract on account of their color. The steamboat company refused to carry the company and the members thereof sued for damages and each got a judgement for the amount as stated above. There are 38 members in the company.

Since the British people have always been unusually friendly to the black race it would seem that the late war there will prove a Godsend to the Negro, and he will be developed there as other places where British civilization prevails. Under the Boers the blacks fared very badly, and England has always stood between the Boers and the blacks.

HAWAIIAN TRADE

With the United States for the Past Five Years Compiled by Senator Lodge—It is Larger By Far than with Many of the European Countries and Exceeds our Trade With Turkey Ten Fold—Greater than Our Trade With Most of the South American Republics.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, June 19.—Senator Lodge is one of the most careful and thorough investigators of the expansion question in all of its bearings. He has just been examining the growth of our trade with Hawaii, and finds that five years ago, in 1895, the total Hawaiian trade with the United States amounted to only $11,500,000. Last year it reached $33,500,000, having increased almost threefold within five years, and most of this increase has occurred within the past eighteen months.

The Senator says we may not think that a business of $33,500,000 amounts to very much, when our foreign trade is now running up into the billions, but to compare our trade with the Hawaiian Islands, with their handful of people, with our trade with some of the larger countries of the world, gives a better idea of the value of colonies to the United States.

As a result of his investigations Senator Lodge finds that—

Our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is over 100 per cent larger than our total trade with Austria-Hungary.

It is 75 per cent larger than our trade with Denmark.

It is 60 per cent as large as our total trade with Italy.

It is nearly four times as large as our trade with Portugal.

It is over 150 per cent greater than our total trade with Russia.

It is almost double our trade with Spain.

It is 125 per cent greater than our trade with Sweden and Norway combined.

It is more than double our trade with Switzerland.

It is ten times as large as our trade with Turkey.

It is nearly 30 times larger than our trade with Greece.

Comparisons with countries on the American Continent show that Hawaiian trade with the United States is equal to 30 per cent of our trade with the whole Dominion of Canada.

It is nearly 150 per cent greater than our trade with all the Central American states.

It is 60 per cent as large as our trade with Mexico.

It is 50 per cent larger than our trade with all the British West Indies.

It is nearly five times as large as our trade with Porto Rico.

It is three times as large as our trade with the Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, with Haiti and San Domingo included.

It is almost twice as large as our trade with Argentine.

It is almost half as large as our trade with Brazil, whence we import most of our coffee.

It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with Chile.

It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with the United States of Columbia.

It is nearly fifteen times larger than our trade with Ecuador.

It is more than six times larger than our trade with British, Dutch and French Guiana.

It is ten times larger than our trade with Peru.

It is ten times larger than our trade with Uruguay.

It is more than five times larger than our trade with Venezuela.

He then makes comparisons with countries across the Pacific, and finds that our trade with Hawaii is within six million dollars of being as large as our trade with the Empire of China.

It is more than three times as large as our trade with Honkong.

It is nearly half as large as our total trade with all the British, Dutch and French East Indies, which send us such large supplies of sugar.

It is equal to 65 per cent of our total trade with Japan.

It is more than five times larger than our last year's trade with the Philippines.

It is nearly twenty times larger than our trade with Asiatic Russia.

It was larger by four million dollars than our trade with the whole of the Australasian Colonies last year, with their five millions of people.

It was larger last year by more than three million dollars than our trade with the entire continent of Africa.

Senator Lodge says the increase in our trade with Hawaii has been very marked since its annexation by the United States, and he looks for equally rapid improvement in our trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines. These colonies will absorb some of our surplus manufactures, and they will also draw upon this country for their provisions, thus increasing the demand for the products of American farms.

Kansas has made another record. Not content with plastering the walls of her State buildings with cancelled mortgages; not content with doubling her bank deposits since 1896; Kansas now has but one inmate in the State poor farm. Dining-halls and bedrooms that a few years ago were crowded with the idle, with the hungry, and with the poorly clad, now echo and re-echo the solitary tramp of their one sole inmate, who is without kith or kin, and who is too old and feeble to work. But one sad relic remains in the Kansas poorhouse, to remind the taxpayers of the days when its free soup, free bed and free clothes were donated to those who were compelled to idleness under a Democratic Administration, and under its policy of destruction to all American industries, both of farm and factory.

The trusts are not having things their own way by any means. Officers and directors of the Ice Trust, of New York, have been summoned to show why they should not be proceeded against criminally on the charge of conspiracy. They are accused of restraining and preventing competition. There is no tariff on ice, therefore it can not be an offspring of protection. Its parentage has been traced directly to Tammany Hall, which is robbing the poor of New York and depriving the people there of a summer necessity.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, wrote the report, which he afterwards submitted to the Senate. recommending the passage of the bill to extradite Neeley, also of Indiana. It is a strong argument in support of the Administration's policy of probing the Cuban scandal to the bottom, and doing it promptly.

Wanted: By a colored man and woman a place to do work in a private family. Woman good cook and man an all around handy man about the house. Apply at this office for further information.

UNIONISM WRONG

Causes More Distress Among Laboring Men than it is Ever Productive of Good—Union Laborers Not so Successful in Life as Non-Union Men—Their Representatives Not True to the Cause they are Elected to Battle for—Unionism Proves to be a Failure.

We do not think any class of men in the United States are doing the country as much real harm as the union labor organizations. Here is a partial list of the damage they have caused in St. Louis during the present troubles there:

Loss in trade ($750,000 per day for thirty days), $22,500,000.

Loss in salaries to wage earners thrown out of employment, $500,000.

Loss to transit company in fares ($20,000 per day), $600,000.

Cost of citizens' posse so far $50,000.

Cost of extra police, $50,000.

Extra cost in guarding property of company, $20,000.

Loss in wages to 4,000 strikers, $240,000.

Loss to property caused by rioting, $20,000.

Number of strikers, 4,000.

Number of women and children depending on strikers, 20,000.

Street railway systems affected, thirteen.

Miles of track owned by the transit company, 200.

Thus it will be seen that the loss to St. Louis thus far aggregates the enormous total of nearly $24,000,000. With the citizens' posse on the pay roll at a daily cost of $10,000, this figure is likely to be greatly increased before the end of the strike. On the citizens' posse are a number of men prominent in the business and social community. Several millionaires are among them.

As in this case so in all others, and yet labor unions can not point to any great good they have accomplished for humanity since they first became known to this country. We believe that statistics will bear us out in the allegation, that among that class of laboring men, who do not belong to labor organizations and work for moderate salaries, more wealth and comfort are to be found than among the labor union men who work for big wages. The labor unions have forced high wages in many instances, but the laborers do not seem to enjoy the wages they earn, and, if the laborers themselves enjoy it, then the families of the laborers do not do so. While on the other hand, the laboring men who hold themselves aloof from labor organizations have good homes and their families enjoy their earnings. Perhaps there is eminent need of labor organizations in this country, but they appear to be very poorly managed and directed, hence the charge, "they do more harm than good." Laboring men should understand each other and, perhaps, unite for their own good, but when men have to unite for the express purpose of violence and wholesale destruction to defy the very laws that they themselves make, then it looks as though something is wrong with the men. If the laboring men can sufficiently unite for violence they can sufficiently unite for the enactment of laws that will regulate such things, but no. Notwithstanding the fact that the laboring men are fully five to one in this country over the capitalists and their followers, yet laboring men can not be trusted in the legislatures to make laws for their own good. Send a laboring man to the legislature and he passes laws diametrically opposed to what the labor unions declare to the best interest of the laboring men, showing very conclusively that the laboring legislator undergoes either a change of heart or he has no sympathy with the cause of his fellow workmen. The laboring men in the United States can elect every official in the country if they would, and, if their cause is so just, it seems that they would do that very thing and thus right all wrong and have things so run that they would not be imposed upon, but they do not, and, it therefore stands to reason, that the labor union strikes and struggles are on the wrong road to reach the earthly millieum they talk so much of.

WILLIAM McKINLEY

AND

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Were the unanimous choice of the National Republican Convention for president and vice president. Each nomination was made by acclamation. The Philadelphia convention was the most enthusiastic Republican convention ever held.

According to the Ballard News Jule Reidelsheimer is responsible for the following as to our coming Fourth of July celebration:

The eagle's goin'
To howl and yell,
An' flop his wings
And screech;
He's goin' ter get
Up early too,
To wake up all in reach.
He's goin' to make
Seattle ring;
He's goin' to rip and tear;
He's goin' to roost on
Highest peak
And split some ambient air;
He's going to rise up
In his might,
An' circle 'roun' an' sail,
An' durn the duck
That thinks he kin
Put salt upon his tail;
He's goin' ter rip
The upper air,
An' sail down on this town
An' let a few
Gol durndest whoops
That ever hit the Soun';
He's goin' to spread
Them wings of his'n
An' sail right down our way,
An' make us folks
A-livin' here,
Dead stuck on Elliott Bay.

Here is the situation in a nut shell as to a comparison between McKinley and Bryan, the opposing presidential candidates:

Hon. William McKinley
My chances for President.
Prosperity
Protection
Upright public and private career
Good wages
Work for everybody
Honest statesmanship

W. Jay Bryan
My chanches for President
Free silver
Free trade
Populism!
Wreck"
16 to 1
Ruin!!! Etc.