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COLORED RACE

Under Critical Observation Here and There.

IT'S UPS AND DOWNS

Should Avoid Separate Schools—Negroes Should Support Each Other—Rapid Death Rate of Colored People All Over the Country—Negroes Criticize More Than Any One Else—Race Rapidly Growing Weaker in This Country.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Recently the Italians of Seattle petitioned the school board of this city to grant them a special school house with teachers, to which they could send their children without any encroachment on the part of the white children. Just such a foolish move as this was once made by the colored people in various parts of Kansas and other Western states, which states were opposed to separate schools, but these colored people clamored for separate schools, to which their children could go and be taught by colored teachers. Though the white people did not like to do this, they did not have them, and as a result of having their civil rights cases now pending in most of the courts of those states to compel the school boards to permit the colored children to go to the school nearest their homes, whether such be maintained for white or colored children. The Italians might learn a lesson from this and let well enough alone.

NEGRO ENTERPRISES.

The following excerpt is taken from a paper edited by a colored man: "The Negro should support his own enterprises. No excuses are now accepted, as he has been free long enough to learn a few things." Perhaps he has learned a few things, and perhaps he has learned to not support enterprises simply because they are run by Negroes, when such enterprises are wholly without merit. There is no denying the fact that Negroes should support meritorious enterprises, conducted by Negroes, but it often happens that enterprises conducted by Negroes are conducted in such manner as to be only acceptable to Negroes. When Negroes have enterprises they should be so conducted as to attract one man as well as another, irrespective of the nationality of the man; then Negroes should take a pride in patronizing such enterprises, and it is more than likely that they will do so, their education and training to oppose Negro enterprises to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHY NEGROES DIE.

From an exchange it is learned that the mortality among the colored people of Baltimore, Maryland, during the year 1900 was three times greater than among the whites. This is a deplorable state of affairs and the Negroes of that city should see to it that such be not the case during the present year or any subsequent year. They can do so if they only will, for the alarming death rate among them arises from the fact that they willfully and maliciously expose themselves, catch colds, diseases and consumption and of course are short lived. There is no excuse for men and women throwing themselves away by exposure and questionable pleasures, simply because they have the time and occasionally the money to indulge in such. Even in the far West the death rate among certain classes of the colored people is very great, and it is so simply because no class of citizens expose themselves by night and by day as they do. An ounce of precaution is worth a ton of cure.

THEIR WORST ENEMIES.

It is noted that a prominent newspaper man in the East is sadly deplored the fact that the worst enemies of journals edited by Negroes have are the Negroes themselves. Such is rather remarkable, nevertheless true, and it is not only true of the colored race, but true of every oppressed race, and especially if such oppressed race is in the minority in the country in which it is living. However, the colored people do seem to be the worst carrying critics of institutions conducted by men of their race. They seem to expect more of

such newspapers than they do of the same class of newspapers run by men of other races. It is hardly fair for a newspaper man to put out a miserable, measly, dirty-looking sheet and expect men of his race to fall over themselves to support such paper because it is edited by a colored man; but when a decent, up-to-date weekly is put out by a colored man, and the same seeks in every manner it knows how to better the condition of the colored folk, then it seems nothing more than right and proper that the colored folk themselves help out as much as they can in a financial way, and, if they do not care to contribute in that way, then there would seem to be no special need for them to unduly criticize the paper because they do not agree with its policy, or socially agree with its editor. A small amount of criticism is always desirable, but too much of it runs the thing in the ground.

NEGRO GROWING WEAKER.

The forthcoming census reports will indicate that the proportion of Negroes in the country has decreased somewhat during the past ten years, as compared with the whites. Instead of a ratio of one to seven, as it was when the last census was taken, the proportion will be nearer one to nine.

While the census force has not yet completed the tabulation of the population statistics by color, enough progress has been made to enable the authorities to make an estimate of what the final result will be. Ten years ago out of a total population of 63,000,000 in round figures, the Negroes numbered about 7,500,000, including all grades of color of that race. During the past decade the population of the United States increased 21 per cent., but the relative increase in the whites was much larger than among the blacks. The experts of the census office predict that the completed figures will show a total Negro population of about 8,500,000, a gain for the past ten years of about 1,000,000. The gain from 1890 was somewhat less than that, amounting to 890,000, or about 13.5 per cent. It is estimated that the increase for the past decade will be slightly more than this, bringing the total Negro population up to 8,500,000. As before stated, this will make the population of blacks to whites about one to nine. From that time on it diminished, the whites gradually gaining on the Negroes as the slave trade was ended. At the present time the percentages are 62 for the whites and 38 for the Negroes. In Cuba the same result is shown. In 1776 there were 56 per cent. of whites and 44 per cent. of Negroes, the great increase in the latter race being due to the slave trade. As soon as the trade was abolished the figures began to change about, and in 1899 there were 68 per cent. of whites in Cuba and 32 per cent. of Negroes. The history of the two races in the United States is practically the same. The people of both colors have increased in number, but the proportion of gain among the whites has been considerably larger than among the Negroes. If present conditions continue there is no doubt that in the far future the whites will have completely engulfed the members of the other race. There is no danger of the blacks ever outnumbering the whites in the United States, although in certain localities they outnumber us two, three and even four to one. The proportion of blacks to whites in the United States has steadily decreased. In 1790 the whites formed 81 per cent. of the population and the blacks 19 per cent. In 1850 the percentages were 84 and 16, and now they are 88 and 12.—Brooklyn Eagle.

In comparing railroad rates of this country with those of Europe, the following has been found to be true: In France it cost \$1.44 to carry a ton of freight 100 miles; in Germany, \$1.28; in Switzerland, \$2.80; in Holland, \$1.60; in Belgium, \$1.36; in Italy, \$3.20; in Austria, \$2.00, while in the United States the cost is only 81 cents.

At the outbreak of the great civil war a regiment of convicts from the state penitentiary of Ohio were enlisted in the service and it is reported that no braver regiment was to be found in the service of the government during the entire time of the war than it. It is reported that the most of them were killed in battle.

In the Fifty-eighth congress the city of Chicago will have ten members of the lower house, and of those six are Republicans and four are Democrats.

FLASH LIGHTS

Of Things That Have Happened the Past Week.

CURRENT COMMENT

Sickness in President McKinley's Official Family—Laws not enforced—Strikes are unnecessary—Kansas Blooms Like a Garden—The Army Re-Organization—Uncle Sam's Three Leading Cities—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

MRS. GAGE DEAD.

Coming as it did when Mrs. McKinley's life was hanging in a balance and when the whole nation was suspended in agony, expecting every moment to hear of her death, it was remarkable that at that very time Mrs. Secretary Gage should succumb to a long-continued illness and have died on the very day that Mrs. McKinley was reported dying. Mrs. Lyman E. Gage, who has been one of the foremost women of the United States since the birth of the McKinley administration, passed away last Friday and was buried Monday. Truly the president and his official family have had grievances enough in having to mourn the serious sickness and death of lamented ones. Mrs. McKinley is reported out of danger at present, and will be able at no distant day, it is generally hoped, to return to the White House and it is further hoped that the trip to the coast will, after all, be of much help toward restoring her to good health again.

LAWS NOT OBEYED.

There seems to be a sad lack of the enforcement of the laws enacted by the legislature in the various states of the Union at present. It matters not how good the law is or how stringent it may be on persons who break it, if the officers of the law do not enforce them as they find them on the statute books, the laws become as salt without savor—worthless, a dead letter on the statute books. Just why municipalities are permitted to over-ride state laws, made by legislatures and signed by the governors, is a very difficult question to explain, even for those who think themselves well versed in legal matters, yet from New York to Seattle this is true, and so flagrantly are state laws being violated that law and order leagues have been formed in most of the large cities in the United States, with the express view and purpose of bringing the people back to their senses in having the laws of the land enforced, whether it be against the rich or the poor, the weak or the strong, the insignificant or the influential. A great crusade is on in this direction, and it is hoped that before the present year expires great good will have been accomplished by that class of American citizens, who believe in the enforcement of the laws as they are found on the statute books, in the city as well as in the country, and in the country as well as in the city.

THAT ALBANY STRIKE.

Such strikes as occurred in Albany, N. Y., one day last week are, to say the least, extremely deplorable, and especially when persons on either one side or the other are killed in the struggle which ensues between the strikers and the officers. This is especially true when it is remembered that this recent strike which resulted in a number of men losing their lives and also a number being seriously injured, was a few hours after the sad occurrence settled and declared off by the strikers. It seems that if things can be settled after the men have struck, there is no reason why they cannot be settled before the men strike. Is it possible that it takes the flow of human gore to convince men that questions of vital interest to the general community must be settled on a common sense basis? Now, there is no doubt but had all sides discussed the questions at issue in Albany prior to the strike as earnestly as they did after the strike, there never would have been the need for that contention at arms and bloodshed between rival forces, as did actually occur.

KANSAS ON TOP.

It is very gratifying to learn from official sources that the state of Kansas is in a high state of prosperity, owing to the fact that her cereal crop this year promises to be the largest that she has had for many years. Last year Kansas was compelled to import 15,000 persons from outside of the state to harvest its grain crops, and while lightning is said to never strike twice in the same place, it is now reported that Kansas will be compelled to import 20,000 men from outside the state to cut, stack and thresh the season's wheat. The various railroads running through the state of Kansas are now foraging for men all over the Eastern states with the view of taking them to Kansas to help to harvest the great wheat crop that is now an assured thing in that state. It does not take very long to do the work, but when it is begun, which will be about June 10th, it will have to be pushed through with a rush for the ensuing thirty days or serious damage is liable to be done to the entire crop. Kansas for the past four years has been miraculously blessed with large crops, which has given her the wealthiest lot of farms of any commonwealth in the United States.

Speaking about the reorganization of the army, the following has been reported from the war department. Under the new law the United States army will consist of 2,783 officers and 74,504 enlisted men. There will be 15,840 men in the cavalry, 1,802 in the artillery, 35,520 in the infantry and 1,282 in the engineer corps. This it is thought will be sufficient for any emergency that the United States may be called upon to settle in war, or at least sufficient to hold in check any trouble that may be reported, either from within or without. At present there are 50,000 regulars in the Philippines, and it is proposed to retain in the Philippines 40,000 of that 50,000 and send 10,000 new recruits over. Ten thousand soldiers will be brought from China, and thus it is seen that 20,000 American troops, who far the past two years have seen hard service in China and the Philippines, will again be returned to the United States for rest and recreation.

TALE OF THREE CITIES.

Struggle as hard as Chicago may she is still a good many paces behind the city of New York in the number of her population. New York has grown as if by magic, and while Chicago has likewise shown great mushroom growth, yet it will be a good many years before she will be able to wrench the palm of municipal supremacy from the city of New York. Philadelphia for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the second city in size in the United States, but the wonder of the west has snatched that honor from her, and has now outstripped the city of Brotherly Love some 400,000 in the number of actual residents. The following figures taken from the census report will show the comparative growth of the three largest cities since the first census was taken:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.
1790	33,131	28,822
1800	60,315	41,229
1810	96,372	53,722
1820	123,796	63,802
1830	202,589	81,462
1840	315,710	93,965	4,470
1850	515,547	121,376	29,503
1860	913,659	165,529	109,239
1870	1,242,252	274,022	283,377
1880	1,296,299	347,170	508,135
1890	1,515,201	1,046,991	1,069,550
1900	3,437,202	1,263,687	1,698,575

UNCLE SAM'S POPULATION.

The center of population in the United States presents a peculiar study, and one worthy of much consideration on the part of those interested in the destinies of the nation. Briefly the center of population has shifted as follows: In 1790 it was about twenty-nine miles east of Baltimore. In 1800 it had moved eighteen miles west of Baltimore; in 1810 it had moved again forty miles northwest by west of Washington; in 1820 it had moved to sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Virginia; in 1830 it had moved westward and southward within nineteen miles of Moorefield, West Virginia; in 1840 it had changed again to a point sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, West Virginia; in 1850 it had reached a point twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860 it had moved to a point twenty miles from Chillicothe, Ohio; in 1870 it had reached a point forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati; in 1880 it shifted back to the same point that it was in 1860; in 1890 it had moved back northward to a point it occupied in 1870. During the past decade the

population has shifted very slightly, being not over three miles further west than it was in 1890. This does not include the vast territory of Alaska and the recent island possessions of the United States in the Pacific ocean.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The coroners in the state of New York cost the tax payers \$150,000 a year.

The United Kingdom has 727 lighthouses; France 422, and the United States 1,991.

It is claimed that sugar is found in the leaves of nearly 200 different kinds of trees.

Mr. Morgan is credited with having made \$25,000,000 in a single deal lately.

Oberlin has had the largest number of colored students, the University of Kansas second, Bates college third.

A Connecticut woman not long since disinherited an adopted daughter and several of her cousins and left \$1,000 to a yellow dog.

The Norwegians' oddesthelling, the lower house of parliament, has passed a bill providing for communal suffrage for women paying taxes on an income of at least 300 crowns.

It is claimed that there are 3,828 millionaires in this country, who own \$16,000,000,000 of the \$81,000,000,000, at which the American population is valued.

Down to 1900 there had been 2,331 colored graduates in the United States, and of that number 1,941 were graduates from colored colleges.

So opposed to jim crow cars is the governor of the state of West Virginia that he does not allow one of them to be hauled into the state by any of the railroad companies coming from the South.

A New Jersey woman has recently left \$100,000 to a colored Pullman car porter who showed much kindness to her during her travels on his train as an invalid. Her relatives hope to break the will.

An exchange has the following to say about the artificial woman: "It must be a terrible blow to a man who has been deceived by the pads around her hips to marry a woman and find out that there is nothing to her."

Last month the United States sold abroad \$19,000,000 more than it purchased in foreign countries, which is a neat little balance in our favor averaging \$1,577,000 a day.

In the year 1900 the sale of postage stamps in the United States amounted to \$97,687,771, which is twice the amount of the sales in 1888, and three times the amount of sales in 1881.

The New York Central railway is experimenting with a car kitchen. It is attached to a regular train and is run about as is the kitchen on the tourist, and from it lunches are served to the passengers in their seats.

There are thirty-four electric railways in the dominion of Canada. During the past year 630 miles of track was used and the total number of miles run by cars was 29,646, 659, which was equal to the carrying of every man, woman and child in the dominion of Canada twenty times.

If "Christian science" is not a delusion and a snare, why is it that so many people die annually on account of this nonsense—have faith in being cured? It is neither science nor Christianity, and those who propagate its doctrines are public deceivers.

On account of the frequency of earthquakes in Venezuela a bridge company of this country has taken the contract to build one hundred steel houses for that country, and the same will be ready for shipment within a few days.

The trustees of the First Methodist church of Cleveland have sold the church property to speculators, and received for it \$500,000 in cash.

Property valued at \$160,929,805 was consumed by fire in 1900, and of that sum the insurance companies lost \$95,403,605. On an average there were 6,604 fires every month during last year. The heaviest fire loss was in New York, where \$21,737,785 worth of property was consumed by fire. The state of Illinois lost \$10,126,615, while New Jersey lost \$11,671,355 and Pennsylvania \$16,497,025.

QUEEN CITY'S

Weekly Round Table's Big Budget of News.

NECROLOGY RECORD

Pioneer Sohns Passes Away—Judge Emery is Found Dead—Eddy Sharpe Succumbs to Consumption—Dr. Andrus is Drowned—Christian Endeavor Founder Here—Klondike Gold Coming This Way.

PIONEERS DROPPING OFF.

Last Sunday was red letter day as to the deaths of old pioneers in this city. It is most remarkable at the rapid rate the early settlers of the Northwest are dropping off. It was but a few days ago that the death of Mr. Louis Sohns was reported in the daily papers, at his home in Vancouver, Wash. Mr. Sohns might be termed a Seattle man pure and simple, as he lived here for many many years and accumulated property in this city, which is quite valuable and which is still in the family. Mr. Sohns was an old pioneer of the Northwest and had filled various places of honor and trust since he first came here, and died one of the most highly respected men in the state of Washington. He was laid to rest last Sunday in the presence of a large concourse of friends and acquaintances and surrounded by the surviving members of his family.

ABOUT JUDGE EMORY.

The many friends of Judge C. D. Emory were pained beyond measure to learn on last Sunday that his lifeless remains had been found in his sleeping apartments, life having been extinct some time prior and with no one present to make known the fact. Perhaps no man in the whole Northwest was more widely, as well as more favorably known, than was Judge Emory. Though ripe in years and having reared a large family, yet he chose to live all to himself, taking his meals at his club, and in this manner he lived for a number of years. He was highly respected and honored by all who knew him, and those who came in immediate contact with him from time to time declare that he was a man of a most fatherly and kindly disposition, always having words of encouragement and good cheer for those whom he met, whether associates, acquaintances or menials. It is more than likely that no man in the Northwest had as many criminals before him as did Judge Emory during his late life. He was United States court commissioner for a number of years, and though perhaps he has not been quite so active in these latter years, yet there was a time when the most of the United States criminal cases were heard before him on their preliminary examinations. The old pioneers all over the state express themselves very feelingly in commemoration of the life and career of Judge Emory, which life and career has been a part and parcel of Seattle, and the citizens thereof for so many years. His remains were laid to rest last Wednesday and were followed to their final resting place by many pioneers and many of the city's leading as well as most influential citizens.

SHIRT WAIST BOYS.

If it be true that the postoffice employes of this city are to appear on the streets in the much-talked of shirt waists, they will not be doing much more than the postoffice employes in some of the larger Eastern cities. It is noted in the city of Atlanta, Ga., that the postoffice boys will deliver the citizens' mail in shirt waists of the most exquisite as well as artistic style. It is claimed that the boys will be more comfortable during hot days in this garb than in the usual postal uniform. While the shirt-waist man, like the short-skirt bicycle girl will for some time be quite a novelty, yet the men and women of this age have learned to make themselves comfortable in their own form of dress, whether it be in keeping with forms of custom or not. Perhaps it was not more than two decades ago that had a woman appeared on the streets with her dress to the knees, she would be arrested for indecent exposure, which, by the way, at present is simply considered comfort, and while in this garb she may attract the continued gaze of idlers and loafers, yet men of business and good judgment pay no more attention to her than if she had on trailing gowns. It is therefore surmised that the same spirit will be shown for the men who don shirt waists instead of coats and vests during the hot summer days.

EDDY SHARPE'S DEMISE.

Seattle's younger generation mourns almost without comfort the death of Edward C. Sharpe, which sad event occurred last Sunday. "Eddy Sharpe," as he was commonly known among his friends and acquaintances, both in and out of business, was a general favorite with all who knew him. When he returned from Alaska he showed evidence of being troubled with the dread disease consumption. It was a source of bitter regret on the part of all his friends to chronicle the fact, and they hoped against hope that, owing to his robust constitution, he would battle it down, and they felt almost confident that he would. Afterward he decided to live in Arizona and Texas, where the climate would be more congenial to his efforts in eradicating the germs from his system; but in this he was mistaken, and when he was thoroughly convinced that his time was near, he came home at once, evidently to die among his friends. He held various places of trust while he was a resident of this city, and in every instance he was more than successful

in his undertakings. With the hope to better his financial conditions in the Alaska gold fields, he lost that which wealth cannot give, his health. It is to be regretted that such worthy and noble characters, so well developed in young men who have only reached their thirtieth milestone in life, are called to their long home, even though, like Mr. Sharpe, they are firmly fixed in the hope of resting in the arms of Him "who doeth all things well." His remains were laid to rest last Tuesday, surrounded by those who knew and loved him best.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The many persons interested in the Christian Endeavor work in this city were greatly pleased to meet the founder of that organization, Dr. Francis E. Clark, in Seattle last Monday. It was in 1881 that Dr. Clark organized the Christian Endeavor movement in the city of Boston, which has had a most marvelous growth. It is an auxiliary to the Congregational church, but young persons Christ-like inclined take an active interest in the organization, whether they be members of the Congregational church or any other religious denomination. As said above, it has enjoyed a most miraculous growth, and it has spread not only throughout the United States, but to all points of the civilized world, even to China and Japan. Dr. Clark was the guest of the Christian Endeavor while here and was entertained in a most royal manner by the local members thereof.

KLONDIKE IS COMING.

From estimates that have been made by persons who are acquainted with the facts, it is said that the Klondike gold output this year will reach the \$25,000,000 mark and that the Canadian and American gold fields this year in toto will reach the \$40,000,000 mark. Such an amount is miraculous, wonderful, almost startling. So far as Seattle is concerned, unless the signs of the times fail, Seattle will handle the bulk of that amount of gold in its assay vaults before the present year is completed. While perhaps not a tenth of that amount will become a permanent fixture in the city of Seattle proper, nevertheless it will mean that a large amount of it will be expended by those to whom it belongs, while they are having the same put into bullion at the assay office. If, therefore, only \$10,000,000 will be Seattle's portion so far as its actual residents are concerned, then nearly twice that amount will be expended by the persons who will be waiting for the transformation of their dust into bullion among the business men of this city.

DR. ANDRUS DROWNED.

Seattle was called upon last Sunday to mourn the death of another of her prominent citizens in the person of Dr. Eugene D. Andrus, who, while in company with his brother, rowing across Lake Washington, was thrown from an open boat and drowned. Dr. Andrus was

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