

The SEATTLE REPUBLICAN

Vol. VIII, No. 2

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BROTHER IN BLACK

Under Critical Eye of Observing Men.

BORROWED THOUGHTS

Philadelphia's Bank—Bishop Turner's Error—Consul Gibbs is at Home—Alabama's Constitutional Convention—Man Burned at the Steak—Who Pays the Taxes in the South—South's Love for the Negro Apparent.

AFRO-AMERICAN BANK.

The American Herald of Philadelphia is the name of a new weekly paper, which is being published in the interests of an Afro-American banking concern of that city, that has very recently thrown open its doors for business. The head of this banking concern is John Clinton, Jr., and from what can be learned from the columns of the Herald, it is in splendid financial condition, and promises to cut quite a figure in the business world of that locality. There is no doubt but that in any community where there are from fifty to one hundred thousand colored people that the same business turn might successfully be made, and a bank started and successfully operated among them. Such a bank need not advertise itself as only taking deposits from colored folk, but it is opened for business to any and all classes of people, regardless of their color or nationality, and it is here averred such institutions would be splendid successes wherever they might be started.

BISHOP TURNER WRONG.

"Emigration or extermination awaits the black man, if he remains in America," is one of the mottoes laid down by the "Voice of the People," which is a recent semi-monthly publication started by Bishop H. M. Turner, who is seriously troubled with the African emigration fever. While The Republican must admit that some pretty bad things are perpetrated on the black man of this country, yet it does not believe that there is any probability of that part of the race found in this country ever being exterminated. If the American Negro is ever exterminated it will be because he is fool enough to migrate to a land which he knows nothing about, and which he is no more suited or adapted to than is the Eskimo for the southern part of Africa. With all due respect to Bishop Turner's nobleness of character, greatness of manhood and developments of educational qualifications, it is very apparent to the mind of the average American citizen that he is completely at error on this African emigration question so far as the Negro is concerned. The American Negro will work out his destinies in America just the same as any other race of people that has been oppressed, only he will work it out sooner than the most of them have done in the past.

MR. GIBBS RETURNS.

It is noted that Hon. M. W. Gibbs, United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, has a two months' leave of absence from his post of duty and is now visiting the United States with his family. In an interview in the Colored American, Mr. Gibbs declares that "there are 40,000,000 persons in that country, the whole being divided into various tribes, of which the Hovas is the strongest and most powerful. These tribes in the past have been in perpetual war with each other, but since the country has become a part of the French government there is less international warfare among them, and much more progress is exhibited on the part of all the tribes. These people are dark-skinned and greatly resemble the American Negro in their diversions of color." Mr. Gibbs believes that there are great opportunities for the pushy business man on the island of Madagascar, and further, thinks it would not be a bad idea for some of the many colored men of this country, who are crying for opportunities to do something, to emigrate to that land and push out into some kind of business enterprise. The people of the Northwest, both in this country and British Columbia, learn with much satisfaction of the success that Mr. Gibbs has had as a foreign consul and diplomat, as he at one time was one of the best known men in this whole section of North America. He was con-

sidered one of the most trustworthy, reliable and pleasant gentlemen that ever did business in British Columbia, Oregon or California, and it is a noteworthy fact that the name of M. W. Gibbs, the present consul to Madagascar, was attached to the first weekly paper that was ever published on the Pacific coast by an Afro-American, which was started in San Francisco some thirty-five years ago, which paper only ceased to be published within the past two or three years, seemingly having died of senile decay.

ALABAMA IS AT IT.

Alabama is at present in the throes of a constitutional convention, the prime object of which is to disfranchise the colored voters of that state. From recent reports from the constitutional convention it is learned that some of the delegates have another hobby up their sleeves, which is to divide the educational funds of the state in proportion to the taxes paid by the white and the colored folk. Should this be done it would be even a worse blow to the colored people than the disfranchisement blow, for they would not only be disfranchised for the time being, but all hope of ever being other than disfranchised would be cut off, as the Negroes of the state of Alabama do not directly pay taxes enough to run the schools of any one county as they should be properly run and as the public schools in the North are run. The expense of conducting a constitutional convention, the chief object of which being to disfranchise the Negro voter, is a complete waste of money on the part of the state so conducting it. So far as the Negro is concerned in all of the Southern states, he is as completely disfranchised before a constitutional convention is held as he is after it has been held and its deliberations ratified at the polls. But this convention shows the "spirit of justice" that the South is always harping about that it has for the Negro. It is that kind of justice that just a little bit of it goes a long ways.

A NEGRO ROASTED.

One day during the past week another most revolting crime against human nature was perpetrated by the white citizens of Florida burning at the stake a colored man charged with having murdered and robbed a white woman. But a few years ago such a monstrosity in the shape of just retribution for crime would have been so revolting to the citizens of this country that its enactment would have almost caused a riot, but now men are burned at the stake for the most trivial offense and the incident is but given only a passing consideration and no more than would the shooting of a person caught in the act of committing a horse theft. Whether or not such a form of punishment is best serving the ends of justice, and likewise making better citizens out of the black men of this country, is a very debatable question. To the student of nature it would seem to be making a good deal worse citizens out of men guilty of such acts of cruelty, than it is making better citizens out of the men from whose ranks the rapists come. However, burning a human being at the stake at present arouses no indignation on the part of the American people, and certainly does not call for as much sympathy from them as would the burning of an ox or a horse which had gored its keeper, thrown its rider or otherwise injured him.

THEY LOVE HIM.

Perhaps nothing so clearly demonstrates the fact that the Southern whites want to be rid of the Southern Negro than the recent threat of a number of white men of Georgia to lynch a Negro because he was trying to get the colored people of that state to emigrate to another section of the United States, where, in his opinion, they would get along better and live more congenial with the whites than they were there. Now, if the Negro is so desperate a character as he is pictured to be by Southern papers and people in general, why would they not be perfectly delighted at any opportunity that would present itself to have them, the Negroes, leave that country in job lots, commercially speaking? No, they wish the Negro to remain there, but only as a semi-slave. They are robbing him of every educational advantage as well as every political right in order that he will be in just such a condition, and then he will be "a good and useful nigger."

High license for saloons should be the watchword of all respectable citizens.

PASSING EVENTS

Of Men and Things in the Public Mind.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

California Gets the Lynching Fever—South Carolina Democrats Squabble—Jim Hill in Evidence—Extra Session of Congress—King Edward Smiled—Jews Outraged in Chicago—Mrs. McKinley Continues to Decline in Health.

CALIFORNIA LYNCHERS.

The state of California has had a genuine up-to-date lynching party, and as a result five men accused of petty crime dangled at the lower end of as many ropes one day last week. The crime for which Calvin Hall, has three sons and the young man living with them were unexpectedly snatched into eternity did not merit such summary justice as was meted out to them, and those who took part in that brutal outrage against humanity and public decency should be tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced accordingly. Just because those men were objectionable to the community in which they lived it was no just cause for their being lynched, even though they did commit some petty offense against the laws of the land and the community. The spirit to lynch men, who for some reason become objectionable to a majority of the citizens living about them, is spreading throughout the United States to an alarming extent, and as has been repeatedly said in these columns, if something is not done to nip it in the bud in the very near future the United States will be overrun with outlaws and murderers.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Perhaps the most unique political battle that has ever been waged in the United States is now going on between Senators McLaurin and Pitchfork Tillman of South Carolina. The former represents the old line Democracy, while the latter is a protege of the more recent Populoritarian doctrines of 1896 fame. Each believing that the voters of South Carolina, and especially the Democratic voters, are in full accord with his ideas, has tendered his resignation to the governor of the state and proposes to go before the people with the two distinct issues and abide the verdict rendered at the polls at the next general election for his return to the senate. To complicate matters even more, the governor has refused to accept their resignations, but the senators insist that they be accepted and that men be appointed to fill their places. While both of these men stand for a kind of Democracy and are bitterly opposed to Republicanism, yet the Republican party is not averse to seeing this Democratic strife being carried to the bitter end, as it may result in a split in the dominant party in South Carolina, which may finally send to Washington City quasi-Republican congressmen. It's a fight that will be watched with intense interest both by the Republicans and the Democrats all over the country.

HILL STILL HAS IT.

Everything in railroad circles at present, especially in the Northwest, seem to indicate that James J. Hill, the Great Northern railroad magnate, and his friends are now in complete control of the Northern Pacific railway. After the smoke of the battle between the bulls and the bears of Wall Street a few days ago, when Northern Pacific stocks went up a thousand points, had completely cleared up, it was found that the Morgan-Hill combine was victorious, and that they had lost many of their followers in that awful struggle for supremacy, yet they were in possession and they have continued to hold the fort since that time. Now just what disposition Mr. Hill intends to make of the Northern Pacific, it lying parallel to his own road, the Great Northern, the entire span of the continent, is a rather difficult question for any save Mr. Hill to answer, and it is more than likely that he himself would find trouble in satisfactorily answering the question. If, however, he has absolute control of the road, it will doubtless center for the most part in Seattle rather than in Tacoma, as it has in the past.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The kaleidoscopic conditions of Cuba have caused so much public comment as well as national uneasiness in the United States as well as in Cuba herself, that it is now being given out at Washington City that there are strong probabilities of the president calling congress together in extra session within the coming summer. The Cuban convention accepted the Platt amendment only with a proviso. This did not meet the approbation of the president and his cabinet nor the leading members of the senate, and an ultimatum was at once dispatched to the Cuban convention to the effect that the amendment must be accepted without frocks or frills, full and complete, or it must be rejected in the same way. Now, if the amendment should be rejected, it would practically mean the beginning of open hostilities at once between the United States and Cuba, and in order to prevent such a catastrophe congress is to be called to consider the question to the best advantage of all concerned, and, if possible, bridge over the more dangerous points. While an extra session may not come, and the president may not find any urgent need for it, it is very apparent that the conditions existing between the United States and Cuba are giving the Washington City officials considerable worry and work.

THE KING SMILED.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has been entertained by the king of England, and this is being heralded all over the land as a mark of condescension the king of England has shown to the humble (?) business men of New York City. Just why the business men of New York City, who represent more money, wealth and commercial prosperity than all the kings of England have possessed since the Norman conquerors crossed the channel, should consider it a mark of any special favor to be entertained by King Edward is more than the average American can explain. The king vacillated between "I will" and "I will not" see the New York Chamber of Commerce, until it was really embarrassing to the visitors, but he finally agreed to see them at Windsor Castle, and according to the Associated Press dispatches, the members were all but tickled to death at having received a favorable notice that they would be entertained in the presence of his majesty, the king of England. Humanity, for some reason or other, will fall down and worship at the feet of royalty, whether the one representing it be good or bad, just so he or she be in a position to bestow favors upon it.

CHICAGO JEWS OUTRAGED.

So common are the outrages that are being perpetrated upon the Jews in the city of Chicago that last Monday's press dispatches told of a meeting held by a majority of the leading Jews of that city under the auspices of the Protective League, which seriously protested against the innumerable outrages that had been perpetrated upon the Jews of that city by the police force. For some reason or other the police have from time to time attacked, assaulted and annoyed the Jews, and especially the poorer class of the Jews in Chicago until it has become almost unbearable. They have held them up for exorbitant fines, immunities and hush money until the Jewish people decided that patience was no longer a virtue, and that they were forced to protest against the high-handedness and ask for protection under the laws the same as every other citizen was guaranteed and given. They declare that the conditions in Russia are not any more severe and intolerable than those imposed upon them in Chicago under the present municipal state of affairs. White men must bully over some weaker race, and the Jews find themselves among the weaker races that come in for a share of Anglo-Saxon bullying.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S CONDITION.

This entire nation laments with the president over the alarming condition of Mrs. McKinley, whose life was despaired of in San Francisco some days ago, but who rallied and made the return trip home apparently without giving her any great amount of distress, but who since arriving at the White House has steadily declined until at the present time her life seems to be hanging on a brittle thread. Though the real condition of Mrs. McKinley is to some extent kept from the public, yet there seems to be no doubt but that death will soon relieve her of (Continued on Page Four)

SEATTLE SIFTINGS

From Her Rapidly Revolving Wheel of Fortune.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

Throughout Civilized World—Thousands Leave for Nome—Pioneers Do the City—Treasurer's Books Being Experted—Auditor Lamping Making Friends—Building Boom Bubbles—Many New Houses Going Up—Brief Personal Mention.

LEAVING FOR NOME.

The past week has seen Seattle undergo a miniature Klondike rush in four steamers sailing for Cape Nome, carrying all told within the neighborhood of 3,000 passengers. While the rush to Cape Nome and other Alaskan points during the coming season will not be as great as last year or any subsequent year to 1897, yet from present appearances it begins to look as though quite a few persons will go to Nome before the present season closes. It is no more the raffish that is going north, but the men and women who are making preparations today to sail for Nome not only know where they are going for, and are prepared to stay until they get it. While on previous occasions persons without money or means rushed north under a hypnotic spell that they could pick up gold by the basketful along the beaches and streams of Alaska and return home multi-millionaires, and in their failure to find thing in this condition, they were compelled to return to the states poorer but wiser persons. It is estimated that not less than \$20,000,000 will come from Nome this summer, and that this will be repeated next year and perhaps even doubled, as development work will be begun in dead earnest during the present season. Hundreds of persons that are now in the far East are making daily preparations to sail for Nome within the months of June and July, and will go there prepared to stay not only during the open season, but during the entire year if need be to accomplish their ends.

OLD PIONEERS HERE.

Seattle has entertained a number of visitors during the past week who were doubly deserving of all the hospitalities that the Seattle spirit in all of its liberality could bestow upon them. The pioneers of the Northwest held their annual reunion in this city during the past week, and 150 of them came together and talked over the old days, when Seattle was a wild wilderness and the state of Washington a hotbed of hostile Indians. These old pioneers, who were the forerunners of the grand civilization that the state now boasts of, were the center of attraction as they tottered up and down the streets, looking at the sights and admiring the changed conditions of the community from what it was when they first landed on the shores of Puget sound. That the changes are most remarkable even those who are not pioneers of the Northwest are able to give strong corroborative testimony to, and there is no doubt but that the men and women who were inhabitants of this community in 1850 see some very marked changes in the country in comparing its appearance now with then. No class of citizens are more deserving of the profound respect, praise and admiration of the latter day civilization of this state than those men and women, who braved the terrors of Puget sound forests and jungles, which were infested with vicious Indians and wild beasts, to lay the foundation for so splendid a city and civilization as the citizens of this state now enjoy. Let their memories ever be revered and their praises ever sung by the young of generations yet unborn.

EXPERTING THE BOOKS.

The experts that have been working on ex-treasurer Whittlesey's books have found the entire system in such a rotten condition, which system seems to cover over a number of the ex-treasurer's books, that it has been decided by the county commissioners to have the books experted from start to finish, and if there be any defalcation, which seems to be absolutely certain at present, it will be located in its proper place and the county treasurer under whom the defalcation occurred held responsible for the same. Since the

present treasurer has been in the office he has had his books balanced every night, and will thereby save himself and the county any trouble in the future, but this can have no bearing whatever on the work of the experts, for whatever defalcation, if any, that has occurred, it was before he took charge of the office.

LAMPING VS. COMMISSIONERS.

A controversy has been going on between County Auditor Lamping and the county commissioners over whether or not the county should employ Mr. Wood to furnish it with what is known as the direct index to be used by the county auditor's office in issuing abstract titles. There seems to be no question but that Auditor Lamping is pursuing the right course in the matter by refusing to be a party to this contract. There is no denying the fact that a majority of the citizens of the county are with him in his fight against the letting of this contract, and it will popularize him very materially with the voters. This work should be let only on competitive bids, and a great many persons with whom The Republican has spoken make no bones in declaring that the county commissioners have overstepped their bounds in letting the contract without competition. Mr. Wood may know more about abstracts and land titles than any other man in the county, and he may be able to turn over to the county the most perfect abstract system of any man in the state, but it is due the taxpayers that others be allowed to bid on this work, and if they bid lower and put up as good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the work, which they propose to do for the county, then there is no reason why they should not have the contract. The matter is now before the courts, and it is generally believed that Mr. Wood and the county commissioners will come out second best in the legal controversy.

MANY NEW HOUSES.

There may not be as many contracts for the erection of new buildings being let at present as there were six months or a year ago, but there is much visible evidence that more building is going on in this city at present than in all of the other cities combined in the entire Northwest. A ride on any one of the street car lines in this city through the suburbs will develop the fact that houses by the scores are being erected along each line, foundations for as many more are being excavated, and equally as many more are on paper awaiting the contractors' opportunity to begin their erection. Streets are being graded, paved and macadamized in every section of the suburbs, and along such streets imposing structures are being erected and hurried to completion as fast as mechanics and workmen of all kinds and classes can rush them, where but a short time ago dense hedges covered the ground. Certainly this should mean lower rents in this city, for unless there are as many persons coming to the city as there are houses being built the time is not far ahead when the cry for reasonable house rent will be effectively heard.

SEATTLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

On and after July 1st this Company will reduce the price of gas to \$1.60 per thousand, and no distinction will be made in the use of gas for fuel and illuminating purposes. The rate will be \$1.80 per thousand, with a discount of 20c per thousand on all bills paid on or before the tenth day of the next succeeding month for which the bills are rendered. Bills are due on the first day of each month, and failure to receive bill will not entitle customer to rebate, unless bill is actually paid on or before the 10th inst. Bills paid by check, through the mails, must be in this office on the 10th inst. The discount of 20c per thousand is offered to consumers in consideration of their paying their bills at the office as soon as due, thus saving the expense of sending out collectors. Parties desiring to avoid the annoyance of looking after their bills can have a prepayment meter put in, and pay for their gas as used, at the rate of \$1.60 per thousand. The minimum charge will be 25c per meter per month on plain meters and 50c per meter per month on prepaid meters. Under the above rate consumers will hereafter be saved the expense of running separate piping for fuel. Where gas is now supplied through both light and fuel meters, piping will be rearranged, without expense to consumer, to furnish the entire supply through one meter. Above rate and discount does not apply to June consumption.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gathered From the Most Reliable Sources.

PUNGENT POINTERS

Many Facts and Figures, Statistical and Otherwise, of General Public Interest, Collected for Immediate Use for the Busy, Bustling Business Man—Things in a Nutshell as You Like Them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States raises a vast amount of potatoes, she is compelled to import equally as many more in order to supply her markets. During the year ending June 30, 1900, there were 100,000 bushels of potatoes imported into the United States. There were also pickles and sauces imported to the value of \$323,000.

A phonograph has been invented that trills a lullaby which readily puts babies to sleep, which saves the mothers the trouble of trying to do the same thing.

Green or gunpowder tea is colored by a mixture of Prussian blue and Chinese soapstone, which is added during the process of firing.

The government has completed a publication of 127 volumes of the civil war documents, which has cost \$2,250,000.

For the month of April, 1901, the receipts from the war revenue act amounted to \$300,137,844, of which \$105,702,142 came from documentary stamps, \$94,361,128 from beer, and \$45,264,714 from tobacco.

The city of Dayton, Ohio, is to have a new market establishment which is to cost, in round numbers, \$250,000.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrical inventor, who has been deaf for the past year or more, refuses to be cured of his defect, as he says he can think undisturbed, regardless of the fact that any amount of noise is going on about him.

The Riviera, which is a winter resort lasting 150 days, has on an average of 27,700 visitors annually, who, it is claimed, spend \$12,000,000.

Four bills have been passed by the New York legislature which have for their objects better tenement house regulations in the larger cities of that state, and one of the bills makes the landlord responsible for disorderly tenants, sickness and disease, if the same can be attributed to a lack of fresh air and light.

In the state of New York there are 1,679 labor unions with a membership of 243,484 working men and women. This is an increase of forty-four organizations over the last quarterly report.

J. B. Johnson has recently been released from the government prison at Leavenworth, having served a twenty-four years sentence, lacking two months. He was pardoned by the governor, providing he would leave the state, which he did. During the time he was confined he spent sixteen years in solitary confinement, and in that time in walking to and fro in his narrow cell he wore out three hardwood oak floors. In his loneliness he learned to make pets of mice, cockroaches and spiders, and taught them to carry notes to and from the other prisoners.

According to a leading financial journal of Belgium, the negotiable securities all over the civilized countries of the world in 1900 were equal to \$800,000,000.

The public debt of France in 1800 was \$714,000,000; in 1815 it was \$1,272,000,000; in 1830 it was \$1,426,000,000; in 1848 it was \$5,913,000,000; in 1852 it was \$5,516,000,000; in 1889 it was \$21,251,000,000; and in 1900 it was \$30,050,000,000, which shows that during the century the public debt of France increased forty fold, while her population only increased from 27,349,000 to 38,517,000, which is her present status.

In the current number of The Common Carrier some interesting figures are presented showing the capitalization of sixteen of the principal railway systems of the United States, as follows:

Union Pacific	\$226,000,000
Grand Trunk	230,000,000
Pennsylvania	251,000,000
Atchafson, Topoka & Santa Fe	218,000,000
Southern Pacific	158,000,000
Southern Railway	180,000,000
Erie	171,000,000
Canadian Pacific	149,000,000
Reading	140,000,000
New York Central	115,000,000
Northern Pacific	115,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio	105,000,000
Southern Pacific	101,000,000
Great Northern	100,000,000
Missouri Pacific	100,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	85,000,000