

# The SEATTLE REPUBLICAN

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## PASSING EVENTS

### Of Men and Things in the Public Mind.

#### Grapes in California.

Though a number of states have endeavored to not only equal, but to even outstrip California in its grape production, none of them thus far has been able to make even a favorable comparison with her. It can be truthfully said that California produces more grapes than all of the other states of the Union put together, though the state of New York is noted for its Concord production. Speaking about California and its grape production, the following statistics, which have recently been compiled by a well-known wine dealer, will prove interesting to the average reader: "There are over 400,000 acres of land in this country planted in vineyards, and of this immense aggregate the state of California claims 250,000 acres, or over one-half. The great bulk of domestic raisins bought in the markets of this country are made from California grapes, and there are 40,000 acres devoted to this culture alone. Only four counties in the state furnish grapes for raisins, but this year the output for the state will be something like 2,000,000 boxes, valued at \$3,900,000. California raises all of the varieties of grapes that are produced in European countries, including the Cabernet, Sauvignon, Carbanet, Franc, Malbeck, Tarnat, Merlot and St. Laurent grapes from the Bordeaux districts of France; Martaros grapes from the island of Palos; Semillions and Sauvignons from Sauterne; Pinot and Petit Sirrah grapes from the Burgundy districts; Johanesbergers, Traminers and Franken Rieslings from the storied Rhine; Chasselas grapes from Alsace-Lorraine, and the rich Bergers from Moselle. The famous Chailosa and Folle Blanche cognac grapes are also largely grown, the wine from them being made into brandy. Then there are rich Spanish Muscats and the favorite Hungarian table grape, the Flaming Tokay. In no other vine region in the world are all these splendid grapes found growing side by side. But it is a fact that with all their royal lineage these famous vineyards would be of no account at all if virility were not given them by grafting upon varieties of our native wild grape, which alone resists that deadly enemy of the foreign grape vines, the phylloxera, and which transmit their resistant quality to the alien vine."

#### Dying Confession.

According to a dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., Sheriff Bronson has recently received a letter from H. D. Long, mailed at Whatecom, Washington, to the effect that a miner had died in the Klondike who claimed to have been the man who murdered Chicago's multi-millionaire, A. J. Sells, some years ago, and who so completely dropped out of sight, notwithstanding the army of detectives that was on his trail, as to never have been definitely heard from since that time. According to Mr. Long's story, he made a complete confession to him before he died, and he told him where a number of valuables might be found, which were taken from Sells's apartments at the time he was murdered. This man, who called himself John Smith, seems to have given a pretty straight account of himself, and some of the things that he told Long on his deathbed have since been verified by the sheriff of the county in which Lincoln, Neb., is situated, where Smith once lived and where he and his partner in the Snell crime once served a term in the state penitentiary. Long seems to have a longing to make a few dollars out of the information in the possession of, and offers to divide the spoils with the sheriff providing he will not let anybody else in on the deal. It would be the clearing up of a mysterious murder if it should be proved that this man Smith killed Snell, and yet the story is very much doubted by persons acquainted with the facts surrounding the murder of the Chicago millionaire. The sheriff is waiting for further developments, but thus far have come to no understanding with Long one way or the other.

#### Gross Carelessness.

The horrible railroad accident which occurred in Michigan last Friday is said to be the result of gross carelessness, which, if true, the persons responsible for the carelessness should be sent to the penitentiary for life. During the year that is rapidly drawing to a close there have been altogether too many fatal accidents in this country, and if some of the persons who are responsible for them would be sent to the penitentiary or to the gallows perhaps there would not be so many in the future. Most of the horrible calamities that have occurred on the railroads during the past year, as has been said above, were the result of criminal carelessness, which to say the least is one of the most diabolical crimes that can be committed. When a person holding a responsible position, in which the lives of hundreds of persons are

in his hands, grows careless in such a position, he is a worse murderer than a man who will deliberately shoot down his antagonist or shoot recklessly into a crowd of persons whom he considers his enemies. But a few days ago the writer saw a railroad crew leave their posts of duty and go into a saloon and take a drink while they were waiting for a passing train, their train being on the switch. These men were at that very moment guilty of criminal carelessness, for no man can drink distilled liquors while on duty and hold his head as he is expected to do in cases of emergencies.

#### "Poor White Boy."

A hue and cry has gone up from the South, and has been taken up by some of the people of the North with a philanthropic turn of mind, for the industrial education of the "poor white boy" of the South. According to Richard H. Edmunds, of Baltimore, the poor white boy of the South is without educational opportunities wherein he can learn industrial arts and technical information. While on the other hand the colored boy of the South has opportunities galore for these, and he is making the best of them. Hampton Institute, Tuskegee, and a hundred and one other similar institutions making less pretensions but accomplishing almost as much, have been established for the colored boys of the South, and the advantages which they obtain from these schools are producing good results. These schools are teaching them to use the hand as well as the head, and the skilled labor of the South will soon be done almost entirely by them, while the white boy of the South is learning nothing but politics and how to disfranchise his brother in black. For years and years the poor white boy has been taught that it was a disgrace for him to labor, whether as a skilled mechanic or as a common laborer. This has been instilled into him so long that it has become a second nature to him and he yet looks upon it in derision, and while a few here and there show some signs of wanting to break away from the old school, yet such are few and far apart, and though it be heart-rending to the leading Southern white man to see the black boy becoming the real dependence of the land, and his own boys idlers, yet it is so, and it is so because they have taught them to be so, and for them to make any improvements over their present condition it will require half a century of teachings just the opposite to what they have been teaching them for the past two hundred years.

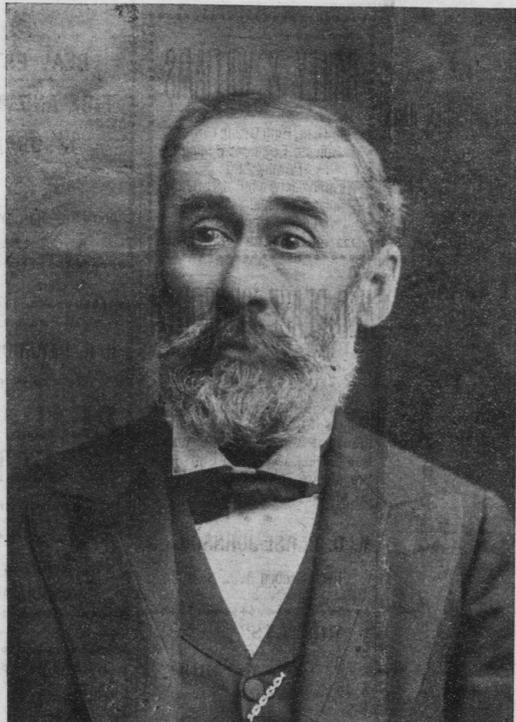
#### Those Sunday Saloons.

The Sunday saloon question is again being widely discussed by the newspapers, pulpit and the public in general since the defeat of Tammany Hall in Greater New York, which was responsible for so much Sunday decoration existing not only in New York but in a great many other cities and towns of this country trying to follow in her wake. The Republican has always maintained that there was no more need of saloons staying open on Sundays than for dry goods stores, clothing houses or grocery stores, and by no means as much as for the latter. If a family can get on Saturday all the groceries they need for Sunday, they can likewise get on Sunday all the drink that they will need for Sunday, and there is no more necessity for men, women and children to collect in saloons on Sunday for all-day brawls and disturbances than there is for them to collect in grocery stores and chew the rag on the topics of the day. If the country must have saloons, it seems that the saloons should be conducted just as other business houses, and if Sunday is to be respected by other business houses, let the saloons respect it in the same way. The saloon man is deserving of no more privileges than the grocery man, and when the one is compelled to close, the other should be compelled to follow suit. More disturbances and murders are the results of wide-open saloons on Sunday than any other day in the week, and all cities should take steps to close saloons just the same as other business houses.

#### Roosevelt Steadfast.

President Roosevelt is not swerving from his well-known civil service policy a single iota, and he has given the public to understand that any federal official that violates the civil service law will suffer the consequences of being removed from office for such a breach of official position. Recently C. E. Sapp, internal revenue collector at Louisville, and Moses Dillon, collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, were both removed from office for violating the civil service laws. Sapp was charged with giving information to applicants who intended taking the examination, and Dillon was charged with a similar offense. Sufficient evidence was presented to the president for him to cause their removal at once and it was so ordered, and their successors have been appointed. The president, as has been previously said in these columns, is strictly for civil service, and he proposes to stand by his guns, even if he fails to secure the nomination for the presidency in 1904. Such moves may militate against Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, but it is not very generally believed, and The Re-

## Seattle's Iron King



J. M. FRINK

President of the Washington Iron Works, second largest Iron Plant in the Northwest. Established in 1882.

publican is of the opinion that it will strengthen him in every part of the United States wherever there is a spark of civilization in existence.

#### A Billion-Dollar Product.

The United States is a billion-dollar country in mineral products. Government reports recently published show that for the calendar year 1900 our mineral products had a value of \$1,070,108,889, against \$525,000,000 in 1887, and \$356,000,000 in 1880. Of the total in 1900, \$553,418,627 consisted of metallic products and \$516,690,262 of non-metallic. First in the list of mineral products stands pig iron, with a value of \$259,944,000. Bituminous coal had a value of \$221,133,513; copper, \$98,494,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$85,757,851; petroleum, \$75,752,691. Our gold product was \$79,322,281, and our silver product was \$77,970,451. In 1900 our copper product was more valuable by \$18,000,000 than our gold product and was more valuable by \$21,000,000 than our silver product, and yet there was such a demand for copper that in the fiscal year 1901 we imported copper, including ore and regulus, to the value of \$20,681,000. There has been a great increase in our gold product, but the greatest increase in minerals is in those products that enter largely into the manufacturing industries. While our gold product was \$36,000,000 in 1880 and our silver product \$28,450,000, our total of mineral products had a value of only \$355,000,000. In twenty years the gold product has increased in value to \$79,322,000, and our total mineral products have increased to a value of \$1,070,000,000.

#### About Fake Advertising.

The following excerpt taken from White's Sayings on fake advertising should be carefully read by every business man: "The advertising business looks easy and the fake part of it is easy. Put a fakir on a legitimate proposition, such as a newspaper where he has to face his customers day after day and year after year, and he is up against it. There are very few exceptions where a fakir has been able to make a success of a legitimate proposition. Newspaper advertising requires training, it requires judgment, it requires integrity. Fake advertising is open to butchers, bakers, barbers, salesmen, dry goods clerks, whether they are honest or not. The fakirs make more money than the legitimate advertisers simply because the merchants of the West have, in many instances, wrongly attributed their success to good judgment in advertising rather than to its true cause, the natural growth of the country. A quick talk with them on any deal. Some of the merchants have learned to look upon themselves as wonders in the advertising field and feel that nobody

could influence them into a poor proposition. These people are the easiest marks for the fakir."

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Under the Carey act Montana is the first state to build an irrigating canal for the reclamation of arid lands. The state has just built a ditch which irrigates 23,000 acres of land, and the same is to be sold to actual settlers, the receipts from the same to go into the state treasury.

A square foot of the best Persian rug is worth about \$10. It required a woman twenty-three days to complete it, which is about forty-four cents per day for the wool and her labor. The wool being the more expensive of the two, it leaves her eleven cents a day for her labor.

Wyandotte county is the lowest county in the state of Kansas, 700 feet above the sea level, while Cheyenne county, near the Colorado border line, is the highest, 4,000 feet above the sea level.

It was Jim Fisk who coined the expression, "gone where the woodbine twined," because he had so frequently seen the woodbine in his native state, and it meant that his business opponent had gone up the spout or gone to financial ruin.

For the first eight months of this year there was 6,995 tons less of steel rails exported from the United States than in 1900, and yet this is greater by 90,244 tons than in 1899.

In Corea a queer custom prevails. If a man meets his wife on the street he passes her as if she was a total stranger.

The deepest bore hole in Prussia is 6,572 feet, the diameter of which decreases from 3.6 inches at the top to 2.7 inches at the bottom.

A steel plant is to be completed at Monterey, Mexico, at an expenditure of \$10,000,000, and it is an enterprise fostered by United States financiers.

Within the past fifteen years the Christian Protestants of the Island of Ceylon have increased from 448,780 to 753,641.

The world's coffee production for the present year is 24,000,000 bags. When the Nicaragua canal will have been completed it will lessen the distance between New York and San Francisco 10,000 miles.

Commissioner Jones says that during the last thirty-three years the United States government has spent \$240,000,000 on the Indian population, which population now exceeds 180,000. The sum of \$56,430,000 is spent annually in the British empire for the relief of the poor, and \$10,000,000 of this sum is spent in paying the salaries of the relieving officers.

## BROTHER IN BLACK

### Under Critical Eye of Observing Men.

#### An Awkward Debate.

In a joint debate which was participated in by colored men only of this city on Thanksgiving evening and by the members of the Evergreen Literary Society, the following very unique subject was up for discussion: "Resolved, That the citizenship of the Negro in the United States is more a theory than a reality." Much was said on the subject by the respective speakers pro and con, although it must be admitted very little was said germane to the subject. Such subjects are not discussable, for there is no negative to them. The Negro is a citizen of the United States and his citizenship is not a theory, and no one knows that better than the Negro himself; but granted for the sake of argument that it is only a theory, the discussing of it among Negroes themselves will by no means better such a condition. If the debaters of such a question were addressing mixed racial audiences it might serve some purpose. It is very generally considered, so far as the Negro is concerned, if he is not granted all the rights of an American citizen he is not to blame for it, for Barkis is willing, but, as said above, the Negro is a full-fledged citizen of the United States, possessing all the constitutional rights and privileges of any other American citizen from a public standpoint. If he were not, it would have been utterly impossible for him to have within the past four decades started from nothing and accumulated property valued into the billions of dollars at the present time. It would have been impossible for him to have started ignorant and illiterate and to have educated 45 per cent. of the entire race since he has been emancipated. It would have been utterly impossible for him to be able to compete in every business avocation known to any other citizen of this country if he were not a full-fledged citizen of the United States the same as any other man. The very idea that his citizenship is theoretical is preposterous, absurd and ridiculous, and for any educated colored man to deny that he is a citizen is likewise absurd and ridiculous.

#### It is Not a Theory.

One of the persons taking part in the discussion used as an argument that the citizenship of the Negro was theoretical, because he was not admitted into hotels on an equal footing with the white man, that he could not get accommodations in the theatres, railroad trains, steamboats and other places of public amusement, entertainment and conveyance, all of which are true, and while the keepers of hotels may refuse to admit colored men as guests, the courts of the land protect the colored man in buying that selfsame hotel and running it to suit himself, and in case he cannot purchase that one, if he has money enough he can purchase one across the street and run it to suit himself. The same is true of theatres, railroads and steamboats. Again, the speaker dwelt long and loud on the fact that colored girls and boys were not given places in stores and mercantile institutions in general, and in those places, too, where colored men spend hundreds and thousands of dollars. That is quite true, but the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states of the Union give the colored man the right to build a store by the side of his white neighbor, and the same constitution likewise protects colored persons who wish to go there and trade exclusively. The constitution gives the black man the right to trade wherever he desires, and no restrictions are made as to where they trade and spend their money. Now, if the colored men of this country want their sons and daughters to have

places of business, why do they not build stores and mercantile houses and employ the girls and boys of their own nationality for their clerks? If the colored man will stop and consider for a while he will find that a great deal of his misfortunes are due to his own negligence and business. If the colored man has as much money as one of the speakers would have us believe to spend in stores and places, why not spend it with his own color instead of with the other color, and thereby make an opportunity for his children to get places?

#### Be True to Yourself.

That the black men of the United States have a hard time to make their way among their white brethren is a self-evident truth; that they are often murdered and massacred without cause or provocation is also self-evident, and that it is impossible for them to attain high official honors on account of their color is also quite true, but none of these things detract from their citizenship. He may not be able to do thus and so in this town or in any other town, but in as much as there are between ten and twelve million colored folk in this country, if they desire these things it is an easy matter for them to form communities of their own and enjoy these luxuries. Such a course is not here advocated, but is brought out to prove that the citizenship of the Negro of this country is not a visionary theory. The Negro makes his money and spends it in some cases more lavishly than he makes it. He seems to enjoy spending it that way, and putting up for a rainy day seldom ever comes to his mind, and the spending of his money in those stores and places of business that will recognize members of his race is never given a consideration by him. Though there are, comparatively speaking, but a few colored folk in the city of Seattle, the assertion is here ventured that if they would concentrate their trade in one or two stores, such stores would fall over themselves to give some young colored man or woman a clerkship. The average American, regardless of his color, is looking for business, and when the black man can demonstrate to him that he can turn business his way, he is going to do business with him just the same as with the white man, but when the black man goes in, buys what he wants, makes no demands nor asks no favors, but spends his money, there are no favors to be granted.

#### Masonic News.

The number of colored Masons in the United States and Canada is 62,000; the number of colored Royal Arch Masons in the United States and Canada, 13,000; number of colored Knights Templar in the United States and Canada, 11,354; number of white Masons in the United States and Canada, 754,310; number of Masons in England, Scotland and Ireland, 250,000; the number of non-affiliated Masons in the United States and foreign countries, 215,000; number of Masons in North America, Mexico, West India Islands, Africa, 138,000; total number of Masons in the world, 1,555,000.

E. R. Overall, a prominent Mason, and for over twenty-five years a letter carrier at Omaha, Neb., and at one time Worshipful Master of North Star Lodge, No. 1, of Chicago, died recently at Omaha.

#### Some Negro Orders.

The Southern Negro's love of pomp and circumstance is nowhere exemplified more forcibly than in the manner in which he multiplies his charitable organizations, writes a resident of Charleston. Inordinately fond of company, he has few societies founded with the sole view of promoting social enjoyment. For the most part, whatever foundations he makes have a semi-religious trend, the dues entitle members to sick benefits and funeral expenses. There is usually an elaborate regalia and an intricate ritual. Not a few Negroes of a Southern city, such as Charleston, belong to no less than a score of these orders, the names of which are often times curiously and wonderfully

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Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals solicited.  
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Having established branches at DAWSON, WHITE HORSE, SKAGWAY and ATDIN, the Bank has exceptional facilities for handling YUKON and ALASKA business.  
A General Banking Business Transacted.  
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made. What, for instance, would the ordinary patron of secret organizations think of possessing membership in "The Sons and Daughters of the Seven Golden Candlesticks in Charity," or in "The Sons and Daughters of 'I Will Arise'?"

The sons and daughters idea is worked to the limit of endurance. There is scarcely a well-known name in Biblical history that is not tacked to it. There are in Charleston alone no less than seventy-five of these societies with charters from the state of South Carolina, and how many there are that have no legal status no man may say with confidence. Dues are paid weekly, and, strange as it may seem when the great poverty of the Negro in the South is considered, the arrears list is a brief one, indeed. Of course, the charges are small, usually about 25 cents a month, but when it is remembered that many individuals belong to six or eight, or even more orders, it is little short of marvelous how the funds necessary to meet the demands of the collectors are found; and yet it is so deep a disgrace to be expelled that instances of the kind are very rare. To hold membership in a number of societies is regarded as a badge of honor.

Among the societies here are the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Sons and Daughters of the Twelve Disciples, the Sons and Daughters of the Bearer of the Red Cross, the Sons and Daughters of the Evening Star, the Sons and Daughters of the Celestial Travelers, the Sons and Daughters of the Good Samaritan, the Sons and Daughters of the East, the Sons and Daughters of Lazarus, the Sons and Daughters of Christian Love, and there may be added to these fully two score of others.

The funeral of a colored man or woman who holds membership in a half dozen of these orders is a spectacle well witnessing. Occasionally bitter feuds arise between rival societies for the possession of a corpse, for the Negro's love of a funeral is not second to his love for melons. The ceremonies usually begin the night before the actual interment is to take place. There are sermons and prayers and personal experiences interspersed with wild bursts of incoherent melody, which arouses religious fervor to fever heat. Men and women faint in the course of the exercises; many others fall into trances and talk of visions of their dead friends enthroned in glory. Residents for blocks around swear vengeance against the sons and daughters, their children, and their children's children, and appeal to the city authorities to put a stop to the orgy. The ceremonies culminate in a formal procession. Negroes from the uttermost parts of the city gather in the streets. The members of the organizations to which the dead person belonged stand in solemn order clad in elaborate uniforms and bearing the banners and other insignia of their respective orders; and when the cortege finally moves, wending its way at times through miles of the city's streets, it is followed by a mad rush of men, women and children, who block the thoroughfares, and traffic for a time being has to be suspended. The hope of such a funeral is the inspiration of many a Negro's whole life. He slaves and deprives himself of actual necessities for years to meet the demands of the collectors of the societies in order that he may go to his last resting place in the midst of such strangely weird pageantry. — Exchange.

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\$20.00 Suits or overcoats	now \$ 9.00
25.00 " " "	" 11.00
27.50 " " "	" 12.50
30.00 " " "	" 13.75
35.00 " " "	" 15.00
40.00 " " "	" 17.50
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