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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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The BEE is the only colored newspaper in the city. It is the greatest advertising medium in the country.

The Free-trade question is such a dangerous bomb that Representative Morrison thinks that "hands off" is the watchword during this session of Congress.

The article that appeared in last week's BEE, relative to the High and Normal School meant no reflection on the gentlemen in the county. Dr. Francis' methods for a High School are correct.

The attention of the colored editors in the United States is called to the notices in the BEE, one in regard to Mr. Matthews and the other relative to themselves. It is hoped that they will consider the propriety of acting immediately.

Who will be the next Minister to Liberia? We have propounded this riddle several times and no one seems to know any more about it than we do. All that has been found out is the next Minister will be a colored man under forty years of age.

In relation to Liberia the President in his recent message to Congress recommended that the United States, present the government of Liberia with a suitable vessel for the protection of her coast and in the interest of her revenue. The President suggested that while this government could not assume the protectorate over Liberia, yet as a matter of recognition of a distant colony, founded by American Citizens and with political institutions similar to our own, this act of assisting a weak and struggling Republic to the extent recommended would not be out of place.

As a token of amicable relations the presentation of a vessel is all right, but as an act of charity for the government of Liberia to accept of the gift would be humiliating in the extreme.

THE FREEDMANS BANK.

One of the silent points in the President's Annual Message is his reference to the Freedmans Saving Bank, the defunct and bankrupt institution which has left to its creditors depositors an unpaid balance of thirty eight cents on the dollar. The President recommended that the government assume the indebtedness of the Bank and pay off the balance due as a matter of equity and fairness. There is a salubrity about this portion of the message which is refreshing, especially to the inveigled depositors, and whether congress does or does not approve the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland he has put himself on record as a sympathizer with the sufferers of the Bank failure a large majority of whom are colored people who entrusted the safe keeping of their hard earnings to this Bank, chartered by a Republican Congress ostensibly to encourage

thrift among a people for ages hampered in the thralldom of slavery.

THE MOVEABLES OF HEREFORD.

When a politician wants an office, he will make all kinds of promises to his constituents. He will tell them if he is elected he will give them offices, look out for their friends and do any thing that they may ask. So it was with the Duke of Gloster, when his ambition forced him to seek the English throne. He promised the Duke of Buckingham, if he was made King he would give him the "Moveables of Hereford." He was made King through the trickery of the Duke of Buckingham, but the promises of Gloster were soon broken. To day we find men holding positions or elevated above the common level, through the influence of their friends, but what has become of the promises they made to them? Charles 1st, had his Cromwell, Caesar his Brutus and there are many men holding big positions to day who are surrounded by knaves and blackguards. The men who degrade his former employer to the one by whom he is succeeded is a knave and a scoundrel. We have drawn the picture, will the wise take hold before it is too late?

ST. GABRIEL LEVEE.

The first payment has been made to Hon. T. T. Allain, of La., on his contract to build the St. Gabriel Levee in Louisiana. Mr. Allain is not only a business man, but he is the greatest rice and sugar planter in the South.

The Daily Capitolian Advocate, of La., speaks of him as follows: Mr. Allain takes especial pride in the fact that he is the first representative of the colored race in America, who has been awarded a similar contract directly from the State government. He deems it due to Hon. Edward J. Gay, M. C., Capt. Charles A. Brusle, sheriff, Judge E. B. Talbot, of the Twenty-third District, and J. McWilliams, Esq., of Iberville, to acknowledge that he owes this compliment to them, from the fact that they cheerfully gave him their support and individual bonds in the matter. He points to this circumstance as an evidence that the relations between the two races have never been so thoroughly cordial as at present since the freedom of his race.

Mr. Allain was recently made recipient of a copy of General Grant's history sent by the family of General Grant, for having been one of the 306 who stood for his renomination in the Chicago convention.

OUR NEIGHBOUR.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Advocate in a column editorial attempted to reply to a paragraph in our Weekly Review, concerning the discharge of Mr. Lewis H. Douglass, from the Recorder of Deeds office. The "Advocate" says that it does not know whether Mr. Douglass was discharged or not. Our neighbor will not endeavor to prevaricate, because it did say that Mr. Douglass was shamefully dismissed from the Recorders office, and among other things, in reply to our article, it gives us the soldiers racket. This racket has been played long enough and we think that it is about time to give it rest. The editor says that Mr. Douglass served as a soldier; that he was discharged by a Negro democrat &c. We have no fight to make against Mr. Douglass, we are more magnanimous than some people give us credit of being. Whether Mr. Douglass resigned of his volition or whether he was asked to resign, we are not prepared to state, but, this much we do know that Mr. Douglass resigned. If his resignation was demanded, perhaps there was cause for it. If it were not demanded there is no cause to make a fuss over it.

We regret the retirement of Mr. Douglass from the Recorders' office as much as the "Advocate"

OUR CLAIM.

The colored citizens claim a dispensary in the community, managed exclusively by colored physicians, for three very important reasons.

1st. That practical experience has much to do with the skill of physicians, who have to deal with human vitality, and especially the tender care of females. 2nd. The colored physicians and students are not allowed to practice in any one of the 15 or 20 free dispensaries and Hospitals in this city, nor do the whites treat the colored females with any more respect there, than they do ordinarily, and the colored are more manly, and can do it equally as well. 3d. That the colored citizens are decidedly unwilling, to entrust the care of their wives, daughters, sisters, and other

female relatives, to the cruel curiosity of white students, or treacherous old physicians, who refuse to practice with colored physicians.

They assert their unwillingness with a stern protest, that the race in this city, will hold the present managers responsible for so silent a permission given by us to such a course of treatment as described in the face of all reasonable protest, and in the Sun light of justice.

Dr. B. B. Adams, and young Dr. Glenden, both of whom are graduates from the Medical College of the Howard University, received their diplomas, threw them away in some obscure place, and went to Georgetown College for a 2nd Graduation, which they did for the purpose we suppose to elevate themselves about the status of negro graduates. All of this is the meanest feature in the human conduct and the greatest contempt and imposition which could be practiced upon us as a race.

We have in this city a population of 205,000 with 80,000 colored citizens; with about 20 medical institutions in the city, and not one colored. To show you that the Howard University is not a colored institution, it is the only institution in this city where colored students are allowed to practice, 3/4 of the medical college consist of white students who control it through the agency of the white faculty. As good exchange is no robbery, and turn about is fair play, please give us all of Howards or equal chance in the others.

TO THE COLORED EDITORS.

Washington D. C., Dec. 9, 1886.

To enable me to compile a correct history of the colored press and make a concise report, of newspapers edited by colored men to the next convention of the Colored National Press Association, the colored editors throughout the United States, are requested, 1st. To send a copy of their paper to my address regularly.

2nd. The number of papers published, in their state, city or town, when established and when suspended.

3d. A brief biographical sketch of each editor is requested, with a cut of himself.

4th. The number of retired colored editors in their respective state, city, or town, their worth in real estate, &c.

5th. Whether their journals are democratic, republican, independent or published in some other interest.

6th. Whether they own their own material and how much, whether they print their own paper or have it done elsewhere.

7th. I shall expect a correct and truthful report and if any fraud or misrepresentation is detected, it will operate against the editor or editors. Colored exchanges please copy.

Very respectfully, W. CALVIN CHASE, Historian of the Colored Press, 1109-I st., n. w.

SPECIAL.

1109 I st. Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, '86. To the Editors:

In relation to the confirmation of J. C. Matthews, Esq., Recorder Deeds for the District of Columbia, your co-operation favorable thereto is respectfully desired. You are doubtless aware that at the last session of the U. S. Senate the name of Mr. Matthews was rejected only upon the ground of his being a non resident of the District of Columbia. This is not a legal disqualification--all of his predecessors having been non residents and the objection thus raised is without precedent. The President, notwithstanding the rejection upon so flimsy a pretext reappointed Mr. Matthews after the adjournment of Congress and his name will again be sent to the Senate for confirmation at an early day. The colored people of Washington sincerely wish to have Mr. Matthews promptly confirmed, and the colored people of the United States is called upon to assist in the consummation of this work. Nearly all of the colored newspapers endorsed the appointment of Mr. Matthews when he was first appointed by the President. It is proposed to obtain and publish clippings or excerpts from the colored newspapers of the country as embodying the opinion of the colored press favorable to the confirmation of Mr. Matthews as a just recognition of the rights of colored citizens to political preferment. A brief pointed editorial in your next issue touching this subject will materially assist in furnishing U. S. Senators with the proof that under the circum-

stances the colored people of the United States irrespective of politics endorse the appointment of Mr. Matthews and demand his confirmation. Please send marked copy to each U. S. Senator, and the BEE, 1109 I st., Washington, D. C.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

We understand that some one went to the District Commissioners and informed them that one of the teachers in the Normal school was deaf and incompetent to teach. So far as we know, the lady to whom this official referred has been teaching in our public schools for a number of years and is one who has shown herself competent in every particular. We have a certain class of Negro school officials who go to the Commissioners with everything. They don't seem to have any judgment or thought of their own, so it is with some of our school trustees, who must consult the Superintendent, to see if he objects to the promotion of a worthy lady in the schools when the trustees believe that such a teacher should be promoted. The Washington people must put a halt to these would be guardians of our children. If the people do not lookout for those who are entitled to schools and especially their daughters who graduate from our public Normal school these new comers will thrust upon them those from other states and crowd out our young ladies and men. The Normal school teacher whom this individual reported is one of us, while he is not, and any attempt to practice foul play we shall take a hand in it. We would like to know something about the Teacher's Relief Association. It is understood that the colored teachers pay in the same amount of money to the association per capita as the whites, yet in cases of sickness and death they receive only one half as much benefit. In other words when death ensues, the beneficiaries of the deceased are supposed to receive \$500. The whites as we understand it do receive that amount. The beneficiaries of a colored teacher who recently died received \$250, not withstanding the teacher was wholly financial in the order at the time of her death. Is there a collusion anywhere?

BLOOD-SUCKERS.

And now comes Alabama's sable sons and a few other Negroes of different states with another gigantic fraud to perpetrate upon the colored people of the United States. How long, O Lord, how long will it be before the different blood-suckers of their own race will be satiated? The fraud we at present refer to is the "Colored World's Exposition" to be held in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1887-8, with the following named at the head, and a cash (?) capital of \$20,000: S. A. McElwee of Tennessee, Rev. Jas. A. Foster of Alabama, Felix Andry of Alabama, Jno. B. Guison of Alabama, E. C. Cato of Alabama, Rev. W. G. Strong of Alabama, W. W. Henderson of Illinois, R. M. Mitchell of Illinois.

These gentlemen, or, at least, the Illinois contingent, have been for years making the scheme and laying the foundation of what has at last been "topped out" as a grand superstructure of fraud and swindling. They came to Washington with this embryonic exposition in their minds, and indeed, some part of it on paper in their pockets and submitted it to our august personage for inspection and sanction. We inspected but failed to sanction for we saw fraud was at the bottom of this deep laid scheme. Now it turns out that these directors intend to issue and sell "stock" to the unsuspecting and ignorant of their own race, and have gone so far as to get an empty endorsement from the city council and legislature to help them hoodwink these poor people into buying stock. We say empty endorsement because neither the city council nor the legislature guaranteed to appropriate a single dollar to aid the enterprise. Of course the white people of Alabama will "endorse" anything good, bad or indifferent that will induce the Negroes from all over the United States to come to Alabama and spend their money and at the same time enrich the owners of the jim crow cars in the southern states. As for Congress appropriating any money, it is safe

to say, "it will be a cold day" when it gives up a dollar for that scheme, whether we have the board of directors here to lobby it through or not. Besides the colored people don't want any more expositions until they get some thing more to expose. They exposed all they had at New Orleans except some few things which the managers were ashamed to uncover. Well, yes we forgot they do want one kind of exposition, and that exposition they shall have through the columns of the BEE, that the exposition of frauds.

THE PHILOMATHIAN.

THE NEGRO PULPIT. MR. GEO. H. RICHARDSON MAKES A REVIEW. REV. WELCH DEFENDS THE OLD SCHOOL.

"The Negro Pulpit" brought out an appreciative audience last Thursday evening at the 2d Baptist church. On motion of Mr. Maxfield, Prof. A. S. Richardson was elected critic of the association, whose business it will be to review all papers read and speeches made before the society. The president dismissed the old committee on constitution and appointed Messrs. A. G. Lenard, A. S. Richardson and Maxfield. The chair introduced the essayist of the evening, Mr. Geo. H. Richardson who read a paper on "The Negro Pulpit," which was an excellent specimen of literary ink, well delivered and elicited frequent applause.

Mr. Richardson said the subject was calculated to draw so hardly upon the prejudices of people who have fixed notions concerning it that it would likely provoke misconstructions and bitter controversy. He referred to Christianity as embracing all virtue and blending with nature and history. The ends of Christianity are thwarted by ignorance and superstition. The true minister is one whose natural gifts are suited to the task before him--possessing the Christian graces together with higher intellectual power. The aim of his sermon should be to reveal truth however distasteful and expose error however pleasing the garb in which it is enrobed.

The sixty-five thousand ministers would be the most powerful influence at work among men if they reached the standard of the approved minister. The essayist paid a glowing tribute to Christianity and the men engaged in the work of the redemption of mankind, but insisted that in the ministry the tares and wheat grow together, and that many fall below the standard of the minister. The habit of preaching from Revelations or Ezekiel does not meet the practical wants of men in every day life. More attention should be paid to the unfolding of the simple truth for the purpose of making men better. Games of chance at church fairs, and excursions should be discouraged. Happy homes should be encouraged by the ministers as the family is the unit of all society. The essayist contrasted the old school of fanatic and ignorant preachers with the progressive ministry and closed with an appeal for a good, wise, sagacious, diplomatic, persistent, brave, vigilant and enlightened ministry.

The first speaker was Rev. J. H. Anderson, who fully agreed with Mr. Richardson and thought he should have gone further.

Prot. Johnson said that he thought the paper was very conservative and that the colored ministers were as morally good as the whites.

Mr. H. Price Williams thought the Negro pulpit was a serious thing to consider, yes said he a very serious thing. He gave an illustration of the Negro pulpit which created great enthusiasm.

Mr. Chase thought the Negro pulpit of to day, that is the old school, was a curse to civilization. By the old school I mean that class of ministers whose ideas are vague, whose opposition to enlightenment and advancement is without reason. It is preposterous to say that we will substitute the gas and electric light for the candle, the fire place for the stove and the furnace, the intelligent and educated ministry for the old school. The methods of the old school were the stage coach for travelling, the flint stone instead of the match, but when it is seen that other methods should be adopted a new school sprung up and introduced the steam engine and the steam boat. When it

would take months for messages to reach their destination, the telegraph has been substituted, and the telephone followed the telegraph. The new school of ministers when they take a text, for instance from the 3d chapter and 3d verse of Exodus, he is not found in the 10th chapter and 3d verse of Revelations only when the text selected illustrates his meaning.

Rev. J. H. Welch took exception to the remarks of Mr. Chase and said we all owed a great deal to the old school. He was converted said he, by an old school minister and he thought it out of place to brand those old pioneers. He got heated for a few moments and was lively for a time.

Mr. A. G. Lenard spoke of his mother as being of the old school and he would be the last man to say that her teaching was wrong. Mr. Batts thought the essayist should have included pretty speeches were made by others.

Mr. Richardson being allowed ten minutes to reply, said that a great number of them had misconstrued his paper. When he said old and new school ministers, he meant those who entertained ideas and thoughts not in keeping with the age.

Next Thursday evening Prof. W. B. Johnson will read a paper entitled "Home Training." The chair appointed Misses Emma Kinner, Lucy Webb, Ellen Ruffin, Jennie Minor, Belle Parker and Cooper to bring in some original gem suggestive to the paper. Mesdame Drew and Miss Minor will render vocal music. The program will be interesting.

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