



Published every Saturday at 1109 I street northwest, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as Second Class mail matter.

THE GUMPTON ASSIS-
TANT DISTRICT AT-
TORNEY, LIPSCOMB'S
METHODS AND
MEANNESS.

Joseph M. Chase was convicted, manslaughter was the charge. Prof. Paul was the unfortunate victim of the accident. Lipscomb prosecuted the case and convicted the defendant. He mercilessly struck down with peremptory challenges every colored face summoned for jurors. This foul introduction of the color line into cases in which justice should reign supreme demands the severest protests of right thinking people. Lipscomb is saturated with prejudice from head to foot. His father was an overseer and "nigger driver." A man is not to blame for his father's wrongs only so far as he adopts those wrongs. Lipscomb said he would not refer to the prejudice of the cotton-field. This was sheer cunning. He had arrayed white against black from the jump. He made this dodge in his address as Messrs Moss and Wall had pursued him so closely and had brought out the prejudice of the government side. It is strange that when a man rides a horse on a bleak day when no one was in sight and scarcely a bird on the wing that on the moment of a purely accidental occurrence forty white witnesses should suddenly witness the occasion. The fact is color tipped the balance and anglo-saxon blood had to be satisfied. Prof. Paul was a good man, so was Chase. Each contributed to the welfare of society. To commend Prof. Paul as a great and beneficent humanitarian and to minimize Mr. Chase as a rascal and reckless being, were only tricks to wreck justice. It was a good thing that Mr. Wall courageously scorching that young rooster whose ability is daily becoming beclouded by his prejudice. He is not the man for the place. He is bigger than his office. He has no right to lugg into that sacred office the personal filth of his make up.

Prof. Paul's death was purely accidental. Chase had no intention to do him harm. The judgment of the court will forever consign that young man to a culprits lot, because of a quick trial. Chase had a right to gallop his horse. Prof. Paul should have been on the lookout. Contributory negligence aided in a speedy death. We all regret Prof. Paul's death. But can only say it was one of those unlooked for things that daily occur and no one should suffer the gloom of the penitentiary for a single hour for this occurrence.

PROBATION WORK.

The first benefit to be had from probation, is, it saves the persons self respect when he realizes that some one cares for him, that he doesn't stand alone in the world. He has the courage to overcome temptation and make an effort to live a respectable life. When a person gets into the probation agents hands the first thing to be done is to attend to his temperal wants, if he is hungry feed him, then furnish him with employment for it is a true saying that "the idle man's brain is the devils workshop." The persons on probation are to be visited often, when they know that they are watched they are more careful about going in the way of temptation and more likely to avoid the appearance of evil. It is often the case after a man or woman has been found guilty, the agent inquires into their circumstances and if they have friends they wish to send for, the agent gets some one to go after them and they pay their fines or give bonds for them. They are saved from the workhouse, and the government gets the fine and is saved the cost of keeping the prisoner, and his family has some assistance towards their support without which they might have to call on the charitable public for assistance. The amount of money saved to the public treasury is not a small sum. We copy from Mr. E. H.

Savages report made to the board of aldermen of the city of Boston, Mass., which was for five years previous to 1884, in it he shows a saving of \$82,697.00.

Every one must admit the saving of money is the last thing to be considered in this probation work. If one person out of twenty can be saved from becoming a confirmed criminal, will it not pay?

Major Blood informs us that he has collected \$25 00 in a day in fines which has been paid into the District treasury.

There are many more particulars we might mention in connection with this work that we will refer to hereafter.

"BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA."

There is not an inch of ground upon which a colored republican can stand. Time and time again the G. O. P. has given them the go by. Elkins declares somewhere that they are futile and harmful appendage. The democrats are keeping their mouths shut awaiting the action of their opponents. They are afraid to speak for fear the black men will come with a rush. This faithful following ought not to be discredited and forgotten. If the negro split it will not be his fault. Status of the black man in this country is a unit. His sympathies are the same. His interest are unbroken. Wherever he goes, wherever he stands let him maintain this unity. The Republican party had one strong principle. It was humanitarian. Human liberty was once its watch-word. It has not accomplished that end. It was approaching it in sturdy strides. They have yielded and declared their inability to stick by the black men until every ballot is counted and every citizen has his rights.

They have broken their oaths. They are ever persuading black men to leave the party. Will you go? To him that holdeth out to the end a crown is given." Good intentions are worth something. But they have not the ring of a genuine guinea. Omitting the principle of humanity the only principal of division by which we are to determine our alliance is personal interest. Will colored men fair better under one administration than under another? This question once settled you are ready to vote.

HON. NATHAN GOFF, OF WEST VIRGINIA

[Indianapolis World]
To much credit cannot be given to the ability displayed by the Hon. Nathan Goff of West Virginia, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, for the vigorous fight he made in the last Congressional election reducing the majority in the House from 42 to 11. General Goff is a Statesman of the highest type and will no doubt complete his good work this fall by electing a Republican House. The present Democratic House has spent the entire session in trying to force upon the people a free-trade bill which will put out in less than two years, if successful, every factory and furnace in the country and reduce our working men to starvation wages. For instance take the wool-growing industry. There are ten millions more sheep in the United States than there are people. Each sheep will make one person a pair of gloves, one pair of shoes, one suit of clothes, and bind one book, besides furnishing 50 or 60 pounds of meat. Free wool will destroy this industry and make these articles more costly. What the working men want is meat, and good wages to buy it with. If other countries import their wool here our farmers will have no sale for theirs and in order to make their money out of the sheep, they will raise the price on the meat. The poor man prefers a full stomach of meat in preference to an empty one with a wool suit on. So it is with iron, lumber and salt. West Va., rich in mineral products, railroad enterprises, manufactures and great men under the leadership of General Goff, is taking the lead in the south in the wise movement for protection to American labor S. S.

Hon. Nathan P. Goff, of West Virginia is a true friend to the Republic. He has a most amiable wife who knows no man by his color.

OUR SCHOOL'S.

We are informed that it is a well settle fact that Prof. Cardozo will be removed. Our advice to the school board is to let Mr. Cardozo alone and remove Mr. Cook, that is where the trouble is. If there is to be a removal anyway, Prof. Hugh M. Brown should be appointed to the place. We all favor Prof. Brown for any place in the gift of the school board.

We would suggest to the commissioners to appoint Prof. Robt. Terril superintendent to succeed Mr. Cook. Prof. Terril has backbone, education and the push to develop our school system. The Bee names, Prof. Terril or Prof. W. S. Montgomery to succeed Mr. Cook. If a change is not made in the superintendency the negro schools will go to rack.

ENCOURAGING RECKLESS DRIVING.

Thirty days in jail and a fine of \$200, with four months longer in default of payment-- that is the sentence imposed by Judge Montgomery on Joseph M. Chase for the killing of E. A. Paul by recklessly and brutally driving over him on horseback while the victim was on a bicycle. It was shown by the witnesses for the prosecution, whose testimony was not questioned, that Chase was in the habit of riding recklessly on one horse while leading another,--DAILY POST.

It is an unmitigated lie--Chase didn't mean to kill Prof. Paul. Chase should have been acquitted and Judge Montgomery's sentence was more just than the action of the District attorney and the verdict of the jury. Judge Montgomery knew what he was doing, the prejudice of the public had to be satisfied in some way.

A REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Magnus L. Robinson presided Tuesday night at the meeting of the Eagle Republican Club and R. S. Locke acted as secretary. It was announced that the Rockville, Md., band had been engaged for the Harrison and Morton ratification meeting and pole-raising on the 17th, and that Senator Culom and Chandler, Representatives Browne, of Indiana, and Mason, of Illinois, and Frederick Douglass and Simon Wolf had been invited to speak. The Republican club from Alexandria, Rockville and other surrounding towns will probably be present. Senator Culom, Frederick Douglass, Rev. R. H. Robinson, Hon. Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria; Rev. John P. Cox, Maj. O. E. Hine, of Fairfax, Va. H. L. Holmes and Rev. Sandy Alexander were elected honorary members.

INDEPENDENT COLORED MEN.

THEY APPOINT DELEGATES TO THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION AND ENDORSE CLEVELAND.

The Independent Colored Political Association of Virginia met Tuesday night at Fisherman's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-Half street, and heartily approved the call for the conference of independent colored men at Indianapolis on the 25th instant, and appointed a delegation of fifteen to be present, as follows: George W. Fisher, W. P. Merton, George W. Fremont, W. R. Laws, R. D. Beekly, Edward Davenport, J. H. Hatcher, Henry Cox, R. B. Robinson, William E. Reed, A. J. Meakins, Benjamin Gray, C. P. Irly, J. B. Syphax and Scott Woods.

The association also passed resolution's indorsing the administration of President Cleveland, and listened to an address by J. Milton Turner, ex-Minister to Liberia, who has signed the call as secretary of the conference. The meeting at Indianapolis, he says, is to be held by colored men who have left the Republican party for various causes. His personal reason is that he believes it to be for the best interests of the negro.

The charges against Miss Lucy Moten are very serious and sincerely hope that they can be disproved. A letter signed by several of the pupils say what Mr. Stewart reported is true. The board will be compelled to investigate the charges.

CHARGES AGAINST THE NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHER. WHAT MR. STEWART SAYS HE CAN PROVE.

Washington D. C., July 5th, 1888.

To the Committee on High and Normal Schools: Gentlemen:

I beg leave to call your attention to the tyrannical sway which has been held by the principal of the Normal school, Miss Lucy E. Moten, and the many grievances to which the pupils are unmercifully subjected. 1. One of the most serious, growing out of the fact that the teachers hearing is poor and through this medium makes ridiculous acknowledgements to questions propounded. 2. The influence exerted upon the pupils by her lack of integrity. In many instances she gives work without any regard to the amount, or time, and often such work being completed and brought in by the pupils who never receive any credit for the same. This is not a complaint from one individual, but I have been informed that such has been the fact in terms prior to this.

3. The natural disposition and impetuous manner in her school-room, being such as to paralyze any young lady of a conscientious and nervous temperament. 4. Her record is not accurately and justly kept; and this has been acknowledged by both the superintendent and herself in my presence. As to the office of the superintendent, I acknowledge its intelligence, its accuracy and its integrity in the examination of the record, given by the teacher, so far as is in the power of said officer.

As a proof of Miss Moten's inaccuracy and her unjust marking, I give the result of an examination, on July 2nd, of her records kept by her in the presence of the superintendent, Mr. G. F. T. Cook. Miss Moten refused to make an affidavit that her marking represented what they were purported to indicate. At the close of the term, the records of her subordinate teachers are often thrown out and such an average as her partial and whimsical judgement approves, is given to pupils, regardless of what they have earned.

In view of these facts and for the general promotion, both intellectually and morally, of the young ladies who are about to enter the Normal School and for the standing of our schools in the future, I urgently request and demand that the nomination of Miss L. E. Moten, as teacher, not be made, as such a nomination, I am fully confident would not meet the approbation of any honest and moral parent of the district.

W. A. Stewart.

Washington D. C., July 11th, 1888.

A word to parents. Dear Parents:

Doubtless you often wonder why is it that Daughter or Son after many years of study and graduating, cannot secure a position as teacher in the public schools, referring often times to members of families who have and are holding two and three positions as teacher in day and night schools also as teacher in the cooking schools, while others cannot secure either of the three mentioned. Is it because your child is not related to a certain family or families that control the schools at the expense of the public? Or is it that the public allow themselves to keep silent for fear they may lose an individual favor? Thereby they refrain from speaking of it. As a rule, if a man can be near sighted or color blind, he would not be allowed to control a locomotive for fear of endangering the lives of those under his charge, then if a teacher be deaf why should she be allowed to teach? Is not such a teacher likely to fail hearing the pupils recite or answer questions that may be asked, and failing to hear, marking as incorrect? It strikes me when the attention of one is called to a defect and no attention is given by those whom we place as our public servants, then we have every right to discharge and continue making changes until we get those who fill the requirements of said positions.

I know it is often the case of parents who are timid about making the slightest objection for fear the teacher who holds the reign of power may refuse to give their child a correct report, and put some one above or below her as a whimsical mind may determine, forgetting by each action the teacher may bring a family to want, as in many cases mothers labor to send their children to school, hoping that by their labor they may be able to secure a school and be able to assist in supporting a family, as a fact the

larger number of our most accomplished graduates are associated with families of small means, but no thought of credit is given for their integrity and virtue which seem to be disregarded. With the best wishes for a more complete system in the public schools, I remain

Respectfully,
W. A. STEWART.

THEY SAY



The Indianapolis conference will be a great event in the history of the negro.

The Campaign will be red hot. Colored men will be employed in the canvas.

C. H. J. Taylor is the clown of the West.

He has the largest head of all negro democrats, and the most empty.

R. W. Laws is a democrat of the first water.

The republican party would not care for him, but the democrats did.

Look out for the Bee in its new dress.

Misses Nalle or Merritt will be appointed to the Banneker school.

Both are good teachers.

Anything is a good enough for a negro thinks the white man.

When will the citizens have a say in the management of the schools.

The trustees should take hold of the superintendent and not the principal of the High School.

Change the superintendent then you will have a decent High school.

Take hold of the obstacle and not the thing that is a success.

The High school is in a better condition now than it has ever been.

More work and less talk.

James Butler will be removed from the county. The charge is incompetency.

Mr. Butler certainly is competent enough to teach the alphabet.

Keep the supervising principal recommended his removal. Keen doesn't care too much for a negro.

It is not incompetency but because a white man doesn't like him.

If Dr. Francis was in the county he would have back-bone enough to retain him.

The colored people need a man on the school board with back bone.

Anything Keen says goes so far as a negro is concerned.

The day of retribution will soon come.

From and after this date new subscribers for the Bee must pay for it in advance.

New subscribers must let their money accompany their subscription for the Bee.

The tri-weekly Bee will be printed in this office on a new cylinder press.

The Bee job office is the only office in the city that dose all kinds of job and book work.

A white mans word has great weight with some colored people.

Some negroes occupying the same position a white man does, very often think themselves socially and officially his inferior.

The new generation is learning a little better sense.

Mr. Douglass has bought an interest in the ADVOCATE.

This has been contradicted by one very near to the old man.

Cromwell wants too much money for a small thing.

If a thing is worth having it is worth paying for.

It is hoped that alphabetical Taylor will visit Washington soon.

He will know how to run a paper when the Bee is through with him.

He laughs best who laughs last. Short sermons in the summer is what is needed now.

Never laugh at the down fall of your enemy.

A national convention will be called soon.

A CARD.

Washington D. C., July 10, 1888.

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned Committee, have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Ladies Immediate Re-

lief Society and find her accounts correct in every respect.

Sarah A. Robinson, acting chairman; Julia W. Mason, Secretary pro. tem., M. Louise Washington, Annie M. Smith, Letitia V. Lee, L. M. Saunders, J. R. Bush, M. E. Beckett, S. E. Naylor.

INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

Washington D. C., July 12, 1888.

Mr. Editor:

During the past ten or twelve days, an angry controversy has been carried on by a few of the young ladies of the class of '88, Miner Normal School. These general ladies roundly abuse their Alma Mater, charging unfairness, deceit, favoritism, partiality, &c. The primary cause of the trouble arises from the fact that, last year, 38 were admitted to the Normal School instead of 20 which had been, and still should be, the maximum, as the average number of vacancies hardly reach that figure.

The immediate cause is the system of marking that is used in awarding schools. It was agreed at the beginning of the term, that the scholastic average should be taken as the standard rather than the markings for proficiency in trial teaching. This in itself is a great mistake. The object of the Normal School is properly to train graduates of the High school for positions as teachers, and as a matter of public benefit, the schools should be awarded to graduates according to their proficiency in trial teaching, rather than in their scholastic studies. By adopting this plan the District would be sure of having the best trained teachers and the numerous squabbles in regard to "standing" would be at an end.

Jas. F. Alston.

ADVERTISING FOR A POSITION.

Once I advertised myself as seeking the place of governess to children or companion to a lady. There was no possible invitation to intrigue in the form of my advertisement, although I never dreamed of avoiding such appearance, never even remembered that a great city is full of harpies snuffing for corruption and scenting it everywhere. Among the perfectly honorable and business-like answers to my advertisement, one or two came that made my very hair stand on end. One invited me, in covertly insulting language, to come and care for his children while his wife was in Europe--if I was under twenty-one! A second one was so appalling that I never read it through, and shudder to this day that I ever read so much. None of my business-like answers ever came to anything save one. A gentlemanly person called upon me at Murray Hill. He was very talkative and agreeable, chatted of theatres, churches, popular preachers, Greenwood Cemetery, ocean-steamer, summer-resorts, and new novels. There was nothing to startle me in the visit, although I wandered continually why he did not approach the real object of the interview. Just as I had made up my mind that he probably was waiting for me to introduce it, he looked at his watch, suddenly started up as if in consternation, saying, "I beg ten thousand pardons, but I had quite forgotten my train. You will allow me to write you upon the subject of your advertisement?" and was gone. A few days after, I received a letter from him, far away in Illinois. He wrote that he had intended to have "some fun" during his late visit to New York, and had answered "heaps" of advertisements in pursuit of that intention. "The minute I saw you, however, I saw that 'fun' was not in your line; but I found you so brilliant and charming that I could not get away, although I sat upon pins and needles during every instant of my call. I am a widower, thirty-seven, with two children, an income of \$1000, and thus the letter ran on till it came to the proposal of a correspondence, with a view to marriage!

Of course I never replied to this letter. I afterwards found out from friends in his own city that the man had given me his real name and a truthful account of his circumstances,--with one important exception. Instead of being a widower, he was the divorced husband of two wives, and had narrowly missed State prison as a bigamist.--EXPERIENCES OF AN ADVENTURER, IN JULY LIPPINCOTT'S.

Subscribe to the Bee. It will pay merchants to advertise in it.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.
From Colonial and Revolutionary times to the present. Presidents and administrations. Congresses and Legislatures. TARIFF AND FREE TRADE. 200 with arguments for and against. 640 pages. Engravings. LOW Price. QUICK Sale. A BIRTH for Agents--Teachers, Students, Bright men or women in each county. To take orders for this popular and fascinating book. A great year ahead. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.