THE BEE.

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PRESIDENT HARRISON.

At this writing no one can foretell what will be the edict of the convention now in session at Minneapolis. History repeats itself. The same sort of combinations led by disappointed and jealous men, disappointed because the President has not been able or seen fit to accommodate the whims and propositions of every so called leader. Jealous men, jealous of the success that has attended the careful, painstaking administration of General Harrison, and consequently angered that it is not said "I made the administration."

The same environments that surround the President to-day, marked the martyrd Lincoln in the convention to choose his successor, the same as to General Grant in his second and the third. The same class of politicians that ripped Lincoln and Grant up the back are at the same sort of work to-day with General Harrison. In the case of Lincoln and Grant, all the leaders were white men, in the matter of General Harrison out of eight million colored people one of these has been conspicious by vituperation, uncharitable conduct, in his opposition to the renomination of the President, and strange as it may at first appear, paradoxical as it shall seem this man has not only not been able to exercise the least particle of influence against the President, but on the other hand made for the President friends that he knew not of. In short, it has been demonstrated that men who change their ideas with the weather have no followers.

We know the fate of the men who attempted to assassinate Lincoln's administration and policy. We also quite well and distinctly know what became of the men who villified Grant.

The colored men who stood firm and unyielding for Harrison at Minneapolis, will receive the encomium of having proved faithful [illegible] of the race.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AND THE NEGRO.

We give our readers this week a lengthy resume of the important discussion that took place in the House of Representatives a short time since, the reading of which will very naturally suggest that "Mr. Afro-American" and his family, are "in it." In this very interesting discussion on the part of national law-makers, as well as in the lecture delivered in this city a short time since by the author of "A Fool's Errand," we are brought face to face with the unquestionable fact that the race problem is studied deeply, attentively and earnestly by the leading minds of the world. As Afro Americans—as a race, we have not suffered from facts and figures.

The debate will have a moral effect, it is bound to do that, people will read and they do think, they ponder and they form conclusions. Justice and right will eventually prevail. We have an abiding faith in the real conscience of the people. We have recollection that in other days the hearts and conscience of the people were touched through the voice and thought of the great men who stood up in Congress and asked to be counted on the side for right; the greatness of the great men of that day seems, some times, almost as if their glory and greatness died and was with them buried, but the debate in the House plainly showed that there are yet men who will be counted when we most need a friend. Let us keep pushing, cautiously, yet earnestly forward, we are coming all right in the end.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

The fearless spirit of Ida B. Wells, editor of the Memphis Free Speech, has been spoken of in these columns and her bravery commended. Among all civilized people, courage commends itself to brave people, but among barbarians, of the Memphis stripe, her courage was a menace; so these brave chivarlrous southern people, made up their minds to drive this plucky little woman out of town. they waited for an opportunity and last week it came.

A well-known man was arrested and while in the clutches of law, was unjustly dealt with. Standing as protector of her people's rights Miss Wells properly denounced the outrage in the columns of the Free Speech. That was the chance these Memphis barbarians wanted and they at once served notice upon Miss Wells and Mr. Fleming, the business manager of the Free Speech, that they would be allowed twenty-four hours to leave the city. If they were found there after that time they would be at their peril.

Every one knows the brutal instinct of the average Memphis white man would not hesitate to assassinate a woman, so it is probable that these worthy people will be compelled to remain exiles for no other reason than the exercise of their rights of free speech. This is a very striking example of the superiority of the white race.—Conservator.

Dear Iola: you have our deepest sympathy in the lost of your "Free Speech." We see by the papers you are in Phila. Pa. Have you an idea of 'speaking free" there?

OWN ENEMY

It is always that man to be watched and expected to do some one an injustice who can find fault with some one else, and while it is a fact that the majority of the Anglo-Saxon race are against us, we must also acknowledge that we are against one another. Nearly every day, right here in our own city, our people can be heard to find fault or pick flaws in the actions of some of their neighbors, and if the fault-finder was one of purity himself it would not look so hard, but we have only got to observe closely his actions and we can find him to be worse than the one he accuses.—Wis. Afro-American.

Too true brother it is the same case the world over.

THE FREEMAN SUSPENDS.

After a desperate and heroic struggle for three years to establish The Freeman and to "arrive at the bridge of success" in due time, Edward E. Cooper, its founder and publisher, found it impossible to stem the tide further, and Saturday, May 21, succumbed to the inevetable and suspended its publication.—World.

We are sorry that the greatest Negro Journal (?) in the world has suspended. Can some one tell us which is the greatest now? Don't all speak at once.

THE editor of this paper is in Minneapolis, Minn., attending the National Convention. When the BEE makes its next appearance we hope to give our readers many interesting facts connected with the trip.

FORTITUDE, that strength of firmness of mind which enables us to encounter danger with coolness and courage, bear pain and adversity without murmuring or despondency. Our fortitude has made us known as resolute of purpose and full of indurance. We have many things to thank God for, but nothing more than for [illegible] with the survival of the fittest.

AT Port Jervis, New York, last week a colored man was lynched by an angry mob of one thousand white men to a lamp post in the open street in the open day. Sunday following there was a sermon preached from every white pulpit in that city, and the strongest language and in various ways did the moral and law abiding white people of that community express their condemnation of the crime. This is as it should be. How different from our white ministers residing here at the nation's gate way.

WHITE ministers of the gospel of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, in the city of Washington, as well as moral leaders and "path finders" in the "rum crusade," take great pleasure in occupying colored pulpits when they want to shoot off their ideas on religion or rum, but who has heard of any one of them raising his voice in protest of the one hundred and eighty-three colored men and women lynched, burned, murdered and tortured unto death this year? (this is only June). Some one speak out and if possible tell us of a whits man of the robe of God that has said a word.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the nation, is the radius from which the moral, religious and intellectual light; a reflex and index of the sentiment of the nation, should eminate. Is there a man in either house of Congress or the cabinet, or a minister of the gospel in all this great city that has the convictions and the courage to maintain them in so much as to speak out in open meeting against lynch law, murder and burning of human beings at the stake? in this land where our fathers died, land of the murderers pride?

NOTICE.

Washingtonians in New York City or State can always find the BEE at the stand of W. D. Brown, 104 West 27th St. and R. Grant 413 6th Ave. Advertisements, subscriptions, etc., will be received at these two stands.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN AND THE FAIR.

(Continued from first page.)

Mr. Johnson of Indiana. From the message he sent to Congress when that measure was pending, I should say he is, and every Republican is in favor of every constitutional measure which will guarantee to the colored men of the South the right to go to the polls without let or hindrance and cast their votes in favor of the candidate of their choice and have their votes fairly canvassed and counted.

Mr. Richardson. Is the gentleman authorized to speak for the President of the United States on the Force bill?

Mr. Buchanan. of New Jersey. I rise to a question of order.

Mr. Meredith. Let us know what the President of the United States thinks of it know?.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana. I hope I will not be interrupted.

Mr. Dockery. I trust the gentleman may be allowed to state that the President is in favor of the force bill,

Mr. Richardson. Is the gentleman authorized to speak for the President?

Mr. Johnson of Indiana. I state here and now that the President of the United States, by his messages to Congress, by all of his public declarations and acts, both while occupying the White House and while traveling through the country, and particularly in the West during his tour there a year ago, always avowed himself (and I believe in the sincerity of his avowal) as in complete sympathy with the proposition that there ought to be a national provision with reference to elections for Representatives in the Southern States, and in all the other States of the Union—not interfering with local elections, or other local affairs, to the end that in elections for Congress, for national officers, there should be a free ballot and a fair count. And no man who loves liberty, no man who is willing to see every man in this country the political equal of every other man, should object to the adoption of so honest and patriotic a measure.

I say it illy becomes any member of the democratic party that had for endless years held the colored man in abject slavery in order that it might build up a landed aristocracy upon his unrequited [illegible] floor and make a statement as to what is the status of the colored man inside of the rank and file of the republican organization. I can never be said that the republican party put gyves upon the wrists of any human being; that it ever tore a colored child from the sable breast of its frightened mother and sold it into servitude in the rice fields of South Carolina or in the canebrakes of Louisiana. It can never be said that the republican party sought to establish additional territory in which to ingraft the curse of human slavery. It can never be said that the republican party by word, by sign, or by action ever declared in its platform, by the action of its statesmen or by the consent of the rank and file of the party, in favor of human servitude, or that it ever for one moment stood as an obstacle in the way of that great progress which in the light of Christian civilization struck the fetters from a race of black men, raised them to the dignity of true manhood, and clothed them with all the paraphernalia of American citizenship.

I stand here utterly ashamed and appalled at the action of the democratic party, when there are Congressional districts throughout the length and breadth of the splendid South where the colored man is counted out at the ballot box and is also driven by violence and intimidation from the polls, from which he is shut out and deprived of the right to cast his ballot as guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States. No such reproach as this, sir, can be laid at the doors of the republican party.

Mr. Stockdale. Mr. Chairman, I would not occupy the time of the committee upon this occasion only that I desire to reply to a remark personal to myself, though I shall not reply in the spirit or in the language of the gentleman from Indiana who made the remark. I would not feel authorized, in the presence of gentlemen and in the face of the American people, to even repeat the language which he has used. I will only say, in reply to the gentleman's statement that he was surprised to find the gentleman from Mississippi falsifying history, that I am equally surprised to find the gentleman from Indiana falsifying facts. I remarked that the colored people had been treated well at the South, and that after they were free the republican party, in control of this Government, had never given them a dollar, had never given them a syllable of advice except to plant enmity between them and the people of the South, their best friends

I stated further that the republican party had taken $68,000,000 from the Southern people in a cotton tax, and that when I made a motion here, as did my colleague [Mr. Allen], to restore the money to the educational fund of the several Southern States the proposition was promptly and decidedly rejected by a republican House although in the next breath the republican party gave back to the States the direct tax which nobody had a right to claim.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not regret that the gentleman from Indiana has placed the republican party of this country in the position of squarely endorsing all the acts of the reconstruction period, and of the corrupt carpetbag rule. But I am amazed if the republican party, or any party, can go before the American people indorsing the transactions of those seven dark and terrible years when reconstruction dragged its slimy length along over the bosom of the fairest land beneath the sun for seven black winters, for seven gloomy springs, for seven parching summers, and for seven blighted autumns, a disgrace to humanity, a disgrace to civilization, a disgrace to decency, and calculated to excite a blush of shame upon the cheek of every patriotic or manly citizen.

The soldiers of the Union were not of that mold that went South to accomplish a great purpose. They accomplished that purpose. They brought back to this Union the greatest race of warriors and statesmen the world ever saw. And I commend them for it. But after them came the camp followers; after them came the robbers, and this 'carpet bag" reconstruction rule, the sentiment of which is breathed to-day by the gentleman from Indiana, who would now reduce that fair land of the South to the same circumstances and the same conditions. God pity the man who has such a hear!

Mr. Chairman, I am only speaking [illegible] born and raised not far from the place where the gentleman was, and I know the best people of the North are way above such sentiments. I went among those Southern people thirty-five years ago, and I must say that I met there as superb a people as any of which the world can boast. And it is not Americanism, it is not civilization, it is not decency, to pursue and misrepresent them.

As I was saying, I would be glad to see at the World's Fair an exhibition which would show what the white people of the South in their poverty, in their desolated land, have been able to do—which would show that they took a race which you say came out of slavery in ignorance and barbarism, and which you have tried to keep in barbarism—for base purposes, and educated and raised them to the position of respectable citizens, without one dollar of aid or a breath of encouragement from the Government. You, with niggard hands withheld such aid. I say that such an exhibition in Chicago would be the highest tribute to the old masters, the white race of the South to show what they can do, and what with their great hearts and dauntless spirits they have done to take this race, their former slaves, and lift them up. But you present a solid front to push them back. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

WEST WASHINGTON NOTES.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. John H. Thomas and Miss Anna Young, at Mt. Zion M. E. church, June the 15th inst.

Rev. and Mrs. T. O. Carroll late of Mt. Zion M. E. church, but now of Charleston, W. Va., are here on a visit to their many friends. The Rev. gentleman while here performed the marriage ceremony of Miss Barbara Adams to Mr. Wm. Powell, and on last Friday evening returned to his charge much pleased with their visit.

A mass meeting of the several lodges of the G. U. O. of O. F. of this place under the auspices of the West End Vigilant Hall Committee will be held at the Ebenezer A. M. E. church, Thursday evening, June 30, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited. See circular.

Rev. Henry Carroll has returned from Omaha, Neb., and preached to his congregation Sunday morning and evening.

The following named lodges of the G. U. O. of O. F. have elected delegates to the Sixth Biennial meeting of the order to be held in this city October next: Potomac Union No. 892, P. G. M. Samuel Chase; Columbia lodge No. 1376. M. V. P. Jos. C. Beckett; Western Star No. 1380, M. V. P. George Jacobs.

The delegates elected to represent the District lodge are M. V. P. John W. Walked, M. V. P. Daniel Washington, and P. N. F. James Lyles.

ALEXANDRIA NEWS.

If you wish the BEE sent to you, or if you wish to have your marriage, funeral or notes inserted in this column, send your order to W. A. Carter, 313 Wilkes street. Job printing solicited and first class guaranteed.

The Lincoln lodge No. 11 A. F. and A. M. of this city elected officers at their annual meeting held recently. The installation will take place shortly.

The famous Fern Leaf Social Club has disbanded. Dissatisfaction among the members was the cause.

The attention of the older people is in the direction of the national convention, the younger people toward the school house where preparations for closing are indulged in by all.

Mr. John Credit has recovered from his recent illness and is able to be out again.

A pleasure garden is being opened in the northern part of this city.

DEATHS.

Dr. C. M. Hammett, Health Officer, presents the following report for week ending June 4th, 1892.

Number of deaths, 94; white, 64; colored, 30 Death rate per 1,000 per annum: white, 19.5; colored, 19.5. Total population, 19.5; 24 were under five years of age, 20 were under one year old and 22 over 60 years. 16 of the deaths occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

The deaths by classes were as follows: Zymotic, 14; constitutional, 20; local, 46; developmental, 6 violence, 8.

The principal causes of death were: Croup, 0; diphtheria, 0; consumption, 8; diarrhoeal, 3; erysipelas, 0; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fever, 3; scarlet fever, 0; pneumonia, 7; congestion of the lungs, 0; bronchitis, 5; whooping cough, 1; kidney diseases, 2; meningitis, 1; cancers, 2.

Births reported: 19 white males, 20 white females; 19 colored males, 16 colored females.

Marriages reported: 17 white; 7 colored. Still births reported. 2 white; 5 colored.

The low number of deaths during the week would indicate a favorable condition of the health of this city. The number was ninety-four, sixty four of whom were white and thirty colored. By a very unusual coincidence these numbers give the same annual death rate for white and colored, as well as for that of the whole population, being in each case 16.5 as compared with 24.5 the average death rate for May—June during the past sixteen years. Of the major contagious diseases there were but one death, that being from whooping cough. There were four cases of scarlet fever and six cases of diphtheria reported, with no death there—from. The prevalence of malarial troubles has become greatly circumscribed. Only one death from typhoid fever occurred, and three from intermittent. There are still remains of the influences productive of lung maladies to be seen in the seven deaths from pneumonia and from bronchitis—the latter mostly children. The deaths from consumption fell to eight, which is about one half the usual number and were equalled by those from violence. Of the eight deaths from violence, three were by suicide, one homicide, and three from accident, two of the latter being from drowning and one from falling beneath railway cars in motion.

The above tabular statement gives the principal causes of mortality for the week, and also shows the rate of births and marriages in detail.

Sarah Mann and her cousin, Arthur, both white, the former ten years of age and the latter eleven, were recently placed in the Hackensack, New Jersey, jail for burglary and forgery. This beats the Negro record.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The cholera scourge in Persia increases.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. will undertake to reorganize the Richmond terminal.

A census bulletin estimates the actual wealth of the country at $63,000,000,000.

The American Lead Trust has been incorporated, with a capital of $30,000,000.

Lewis Baker, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was one hundred years old on Saturday last.

It is claimed the Chicago exposition is still $10,000,000 short of the necessary expenses.

Arriving steamers in New York continue to report meeting icebergs in the Atlantic.

The building of the British government building has begun at the Chicago fair grounds.

The Salvation Army in San Francisco has organized a cavalry corps for missionary work.

The amount necessary to complete the Grant monument has been fully subscribed in New York.

Captain Joseph Lawler, in his twelve-foot cockleshell, set sail from Boston last night for Queenstown, England.

Wyoming cattlemen found four bodies hanging on a tree in the heart of the Rustler's country. They are supposed to be victims of the Rustler invasions.

The Democratic wigwam at Chicago, in which the National Convention of the party will be held, is completed with the exception of the canvass cover and decorations.

Among the names suggested for Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Blaine are those of General John W. Foster, ex-Senator Edmunds, Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid, and Senator Sherman.

The inquest into the lynching of Bob Lewis, the negro ravisher, at Port Jervis, N. Y., led to revealing the names of several persons of local prominence who took part in the affair. The District Attorney means to have them indicted.

At a meeting of the Democratic delegates of New York, held on Monday at the instance of Chairman Murphy, of the State Committee, a resolution was adopted to support Senator Hill for President as long as he would permit his name to be used.

The mining camp of Jimtown, near Creede, Col., was almost totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Hundreds are rendered homeless, the monetary loss reaching $1,000,000. Many buildings were blown up by giant powder before it finally burned itself out.

Saratoga gambling houses are closing up owing to vigorous legal action in the shape of convictions and $500 fines.

The striking granite men in New York have asked the aid of Dr. Parkhurst to carry on their struggle against the quarry owners.

After taking but four gold-cure injections for inebriety, at Wichita, Kan., George Bradshaw, a well-known citizen, died in spasms.

The University of New York has closed the purchase of a site of twenty acres at Two Hundredth street for $300,000, more of which has been subscribed by [illegible]

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, although over 80 years old, declares her intention of coming to the Chicago World's Fair at the head of the English philanthropic section.

The Billings and Great Falls stage was held up by masked men in Montana, and the treasure box and mail sacks taken. The passengers were not molested. The Sheriff's posse is after the robbers.

The widely known and bitterly fought legal contest between Father Hynes, of Pierce City, Mo., and Bishop Hogan of Kansas City, has at last been determined at St. Louis against the priest.

The conference in Boston between the granite manufacturers of New England and the striking granite cutters resulted in a failure. The strike will continue and a boycott by the union against granite cutting has been ordered.

ON A FLOATING ISLAND.

Captain Torrey's Remarkable Experience in the Pacific Ocean.

Captain George W. Torrey, of the fishing schooner "Alice," who has arrived at Seattle, Wash., reports that his boat was almost run down by a floating island in the Pacific Ocean, off Cape Flattery. The captain and crew went on it and made partial exploration. There was a hut and a small farm on the island and other signs of habitation, although there were no signs of life. "My vessel got caught," said Captain Torrey. "I was prepared to find several fat hogs in water. All the islands in the Straits have very abrupt shores, but I was startled to find the line paying out fathoms and still had no bottom. At last I had the line in my hand, and, although there was fifty fathoms of it over the side the lead was not resting on the bottom. We broke loose as soon as we could and succeeded in getting away without losing any men, although two had narrow escapes from drowning.

A Monster Meteor's Fall.

A report from St. Petersburg states that what is believed to be the largest aerolite ever known to have fallen is lying in the Caspian Sea, a short distance from the Peninsula of Apsheron. It made a most terrific noise as it rushed through the air with incredible speed, and the white hot mass made a light that illuminated the country and sea for a great distance. When it struck the water immense clouds of steam arose and the hissing could be heard for a great distance. Huge masses of water were thrown upward and the sight was a most beautiful one. So enormous is the aerolite that it projects 12 feet above the water.

A Large Meat-Packing Establishment.

The Armours will build another great meat packing establishment at Kansas City. It will have a daily capacity of 3,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep and 3,000 hogs, and, added to the similar establishment now located there, will make Kansas City the greatest meat packing center in the country, Chicago not excepted.