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THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A REVIEW OF LIVE TOPICS.
BY CARL THOMAS.

In these days of political excitement and activity throughout the states it is clearly seen that the brother in black isn't in it. He casts many thousands of votes in Pennsylvania and New York as well as in other of the great commonwealths, but when the day of distribution arrives he is pressed to the rear and driven back again to the "even tenor of his way" a sadder but seldom a wiser man.

There is, however, one conspicuous example to the contrary—one conspicuous success in the politics of Pennsylvania. I refer to James Raymond, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, elected to the magistrature's bench in '93, a member of the board of aldermen for that jurisdiction, with a white constituency behind him. He is a conspicuous delegate to the Pennsylvania State Convention, a strong Quay man, able, eloquent, and respected throughout the State. He seems to be our only prominent political exception at this time in the centers of political fermentation.

Is the Negro Democrat dead? What has become of his organizations; his conventions; his resolutions; his theories? Is he to be found in Kentucky with Hardin or Blackburn; or with Brice in Ohio? Not there, did you say? Well, then, perhaps he is working quietly with the silent Gorman in Maryland; or maybe attempting to assist in his own disfranchisement in South Carolina. Where is he?

I well remember having seen him during the first years of Cleveland's administration. There was J. Milton Turner, smooth and suave, on his way to the city hall, to the chair now occupied by the large and famous Taylor. Ross was a candidate for Lynch's boots in the U. S. Treasury; so was Matthews of Albany; but Carlisle threatened to retire from the Cabinet if the President introduced among his official household any Negro, however able he might be, however meritorious might have been his services to the party in the empire State, or elsewhere, and down to the present issue, he has successfully managed to keep free from negro contamination the official list of his department, and has, no doubt, ably assisted the President to recognize the principles that it was of far more importance to his administration to successfully manipulate the finances of the country than to give the slightest recognition to the negro, or seek through the powerful assistance of the national administration to win converts from among the Afros by rewarding men even of such consummate ability as Stewart of New York; Peter Clark of Ohio, or Downing of Rhode Island. That any self-respecting negro can ally himself to a party which has successfully thwarted every attempt on the part of the President to give him proper recognition, with one single exception, and that was in Taylor's case; and Taylor, by the way, would never have been confirmed but for his shrewd scheme of making his confirmation a race issue, and by drawing Frederick Douglass and other influential black republicans to his rescue, managed to secure enough republican votes to elect him. So you see the record the democratic party has made on the negro question; they don't want you, and they have simply told you so in so many words.

There is abroad at this moment a spirit of libellous criticisms on certain of our school teachers who have always occupied a high position of respectability in the community. I always endeavor, whenever I hear an assault made upon a woman's character, to get down to the facts in the case. In such cases, and generalities, unless supported by incontestable evidence, is a very dangerous article for which to have dealings. Some day a certain real estate dealer will get himself into trouble unless he refrains from too much talk about people who don't even know him, and, what's more, have no desire whatever for that high privilege. I dropped into his office last week on a matter of business, and found him surrounded by several men of similar occupation, with one exception, who is regarded as a very eloquent divine, and usually preaches to fifteen hundred souls each Sabbath day. I was requested to be seated, after listening a moment to the conversation, I was requested to substantiate a statement made by our ministerial friend. I, however, disagreed with him. The remark was concerning the character of one of our prominent lady school teachers. In the course of the conversation, which became quite animated, several very caustic as well as invidious insinuations were made by our real estate friend respecting the morality of the above-named lady.

I became deeply interested and being anxious to know more about the matter, I quietly suggested that perhaps he had been misinformed, that unless he knew absolutely some specific fact, that unless he could prove by incontestable evidence, the charge made that it would be better for him to refrain from further criticisms. Upon mentioning him down for proofs, he became confused, lost his head and finally was compelled to admit that his remarks were based upon "hearsay."

"Hearsay" is all right as far as it goes, but it is far the wiser thing to say nothing at all.

There will be very shortly a contest by the French in its sovereign right to action to be taken, but such universal press protest

against this monumental infamy, and France has at last been made to realize that it is something to be an American citizen, although perforce a black one. That Mr. Waller will secure an indemnity for the exposure, privation, and suffering to which he has subjected follows of course in the natural order of things. For some time he has been suffering from malaria, and the general lack of medical attention.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

From the Literary Digest.

Two vigorous writers, one a Southerner, the other a Northerner and former Abolitionist, discuss what they describe as the "negro question" in the *Globe Quarterly Review* (July, New York), and the views expressed are as adverse to the negro as the language used is plain and emphatic. The Southern writer is Mr. Eugene L. Didier, who thinks that emancipation was a curse to the black race, a hideous mockery of philanthropy, and a great injustice to the white population. The Northern writer is the editor of the magazine, Mr. Thorne, who indorses some of his contributor's opinions and adds, as a statement of his own conviction, that the South must either re-enslave the negro or export him. Mr. Didier, after some severe criticism of the "blunders" and "crimes" of the statesmen who brought about emancipation and enfranchisement of the slaves, characterizes the negro as follows:

"The negro in fact is a natural-born and habitual liar; he lies without cause; he lies without reason; he lies directly; he lies indirectly; he lies unceasingly; he lies unnecessarily; he lies always; he lies at all times, and under all circumstances; he lies when he knows he will be found out the next minute. Lying is as natural to the negro as stealing, and in both he is an accomplished adept.

The negro, in fact, is shiftless, shameless, brutal, deceitful, dishonest, untruthful, revengeful, ungrateful, immoral. The negro in fiction is a simple, good-natured, docile, affectionate, honest, almost angelic creature. The former is a hideous reality; the latter exists only in the imagination of a certain class of Southern novelists, who ought to be ashamed to draw so attractive a picture of a degraded and dangerous race, whose existence is a menace to the civilization of the South."

Suffrage, Mr. Didier continues, has done nothing for the negro, because he lacks the mental and moral traits which citizenship requires. The negro, he says, is an alien and will remain one to the end, because he can never assimilate with the white race. We quote again:

"The right of suffrage has been denied to the Chinese, whose civilization is three thousand years older than ours. It has been denied to the Indian, who was the master of this continent a thousand years before the white man set foot on American soil. Yet this great privilege has been indiscriminately given to the negro, who can never form a part of our civilization; who can never enter into social relations with us; who can never be better than he has been and is—the most ignorant, the most degraded, the most hopelessly depraved human being that the world has ever seen. All the blood and treasure that has been expended to set the negro free, and put him upon an equality with the white man, has been thrown away. The negro is now, and always will be, the servant of the white man. The relation of master and servant is the only relation that can exist between the white and black races. They have been from the beginning master and servant, so they will be to the end. No change in the Constitution can change the inevitable laws of nature. No change in the laws of man can change the immutable laws of God."

While the ballot has done nothing for the benefit of the negro, continues Mr. Didier, the results is the white population from this sham enfranchisement have been disastrous in the extreme. Mr. Didier says:

"The negro has been the cause, directly or indirectly, of all the troubles that have taken place in this country since the formation of the Government. He was the cause of the sectional division of the country into North and South. He was the cause of the bitter feeling between the two sections which finally culminated in the civil war. He was the cause of the death of one million of the flower of American youth. He was the cause of the expenditure of one thousand millions of dollars. The negro is still the one dark spot that overshadows the fair land of the South with the darkness of the Dark Continent."

How the negro question is to be solved, Mr. Didier omits to say, but he declares with great emphasis that it is a sectional question and not a national one, and the South alone must be allowed to solve it, without any interference or dictation from the North. He concludes by asking the North to remember that this is a white man's country, and that negro suffrage is not and cannot be an actual fact. "The people of the South," he declares, "would be wanting in the splendid characteristics of the great Anglo-Saxon race if they permitted themselves to be ruled by a horde of black barbarians."

thief, and an immoral fungus upon the fair life of our Southern lands. "No law of honor or of obligation can enter his skull, or keep him in the field or at any vocation one hour longer than it suits his momentary freak; and I emphasize the fact, above and beyond all Mr. Didier's facts, that the negro is an unmitigated curse to the South because he is an insufferable loafer. He can work, the soil of the South is crying to heaven for workers, and the negro must be made to work or go; nothing but some sort of re-enslavement can make him work, therefore he must be re-enslaved or driven from the land."

Graham Mason, a white man, was arrested last Monday at Marlboro, Md., on the charge of assaulting Rachael Ross, a respectable colored lady, whose husband happened to be from home.

Ellicott City, Md., the Howard County September term of the circuit court convened last Monday. Judge Jones charged the jury to investigate the lynching of Jake Henson, who was charged with the murder of Daniel F. Shea.

It is said that Boston spent \$75,000 in entertaining the Knights, while \$1,000,000 was left in that by the visitors.

War clouds are threatening Germany and Japan, but no doubt diplomatic winds will blow them over.

JAMES MONROE GREGORY.

Prof. James M. Gregory, of Howard University, is to-day one of the leading educators in this country. He has the respect and confidence of the best educators throughout the United States. For some reason, which the colored press and the people don't indorse, he was removed from the professorship of Howard University, under the pretense that the institution was in debt, and to



enable the managers to meet a payment of some fifteen hundred dollars it would be necessary to abolish his office. He is the oldest professor in Howard University, and one of the most competent. It can be seen that the reasons advanced for his removal were subterfuges, from the fact that Dr. Rankin, the president, a few weeks ago called the executive committee together and recommended two white men for positions in the university. If there was no money to pay Professor Gregory, certainly there was no money

DR. JOSEPH WILSON'S DEATH.

FATHER-IN-LAW OF B. K. BRUCE—CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Joseph Wilson died last Monday morning at half past 4 o'clock at the family home, No. 449 College avenue. He had been an invalid for several years. The immediate cause of his death was diabetes. He was born at Augusta, Ga., February 22, 1817, and was educated in Philadelphia and Boston. In early life he learned the printer's trade, after which he followed a number of pursuits, and finally became a dentist, in which occupation he continued for many years in Cleveland, O., whence he removed to Indianapolis nine years ago. Since he has lived here he was, by failing health, unable to continue the practice of his profession.

Dr. Wilson was a man of gentle and agreeable manners, well informed in books and in current events, and a good conversationalist, though modest and reticent. He leaves a widow and five children. The children are Leonidas A., of Cleveland, O., Mrs. Emily F. Harang, of La Fourche Parish, Louisiana; Mrs. Blanche K. Bruce, of Washington, D. C., and two unmarried daughters, Mary A., and Victoria A.,

GLEAMS OF SUNSHINE.

By CAPERS F. ROGERS.

'Tis said that time's eternal,
Ever floating on the breeze,
His merriest when in vernal;
Gives life to all the trees.

'Tis then the birds clear their throats,
While flitting gently by;
Singing a few sweet soft notes,
Underneath the deep blue sky.

'Tis then the flowers spread out plain,
The buds nod in the wind,
Bowing in respect to the falling rain,
And in refreshing slumber grin.

The sky breathes forth a balmy breeze,
The sun opens wide his eyes,
And everything that is left,
Is an army of idle sighs.

They drop in all listening cars,
Cheering each and every heart,
Sprinkling every eye with tears,
Down both cheeks they start.

THE LONGEST WORDS.

[From the Ladies' Home Journal.]

Below are the nine longest words in the English language, at the present writing:

- Subconstititutionalist.
- Incomprehensibility.
- Philoprogenitiveness.
- Honorificabilitudinitas.
- Anthropophaganarian.
- Disproportionableness.
- Velocipediantrianism.
- Transubstantiationblessness.
- Proantitransubstantiationist.

to pay those white men. Mr. John F. Cook and Rev. Waring, the two colored members of the executive committee, opposed the recommendation of Dr. Rankin, hence his two white appointees were defeated.

The case of Prof. Gregory has excited universal indignation. The consensus of opinion is that there is a movement on foot at the university to depose all the colored professors. At a meeting of the alumni

held some time ago, Mr. Jesse Lawson denounced Dr. Rankin to his face. He told him that the university was in need of an educated president and a friend to the negro.

The people are watching with a great deal of interest the action of the next trustee board meeting in Professor Gregory's case. Since the motives of Dr. Rankin have been exposed, it is believed that two-thirds of the white trustees and almost all the colored trustees are in favor of reinstating Prof. Gregory.

AMERICAN TARS IN A FIGHT.

Men of the Cruiser Newark Resent the Tearing Down of Our Flag.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—By a private letter from Montevideo it is learned that on July 4 the sailors of the American cruiser Newark and those from the British merchant marine in port had a rough and tumble fight.

A Briton took down the American flag that was used in the decorations of a sabbath. That started the ball rolling, and for twenty minutes the fighting was fast and furious. No one was seriously injured. Later in the day John Astrom, one of the Newark's men, was stabbed in the abdomen. He was recovering when the letter was written.

POPE HEARS A PROTESTANT APPEAL.

Methodists Ask for Religious Liberty in South American Countries.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The committee appointed by the Chicago Methodist ministers to appeal to Pope Leo XIII. in the interest of religious liberty in those South American countries where the Roman Catholic religion is dominant, made its report at the regular meeting of the ministers yesterday. After sixteen months the members of the committee report that they have succeeded in having the matter taken up by the authorities of the Church at Rome.

STANLEY COMING TO AMERICA.

African Explorer Sails on the Majestic for New York To-Morrow.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which sails for New York tomorrow, will have among her passengers Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer; Charles H. Sherwill, Jr., of New York, chairman of the Yale committee on track athletics; Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and daughter.

OHIO LIVELY.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6, 1895.

Mr. J. O. Butler has retired as the Cincinnati correspondent of the BEE, and Miss Gertrude F. Carter, a brilliant young lady writer, will assume charge.

Brice will have a majority of the democratic convention.

FIRE ON EAST BOSTON DOCKS

BOSTON AND ALBANY FREIGHT SHEDS DEVOURED BY FLAMES.

Cunard Liner Cephalonia is Towed Out into the Harbor With Her Rigging and Sides Ablaze—Firemen Overcome by the Smoke but Not Seriously Injured—Freight Cars and Dwelling Houses Consumed Before the Fire was Entirely Under Control—The Loss is Estimated at \$300,000.

Boston, Sept. 4.—One of the most disastrous fires that has occurred along Boston's water front in years, broke out on the docks at East Boston this morning, and before it could be controlled three piers, two large storehouses, a freight shed, and fifteen freight cars were destroyed, and a number of dwelling houses damaged. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, partly insured.

The flames were discovered on the end of the Boston and Albany Railroad pier in freight shed No. 1, known as Old Round Top, about five o'clock, but an alarm was not given until 5:30, and at that hour the structure, which was a one-story building, several hundred feet in length, was a mass of flames. A steamer was discharging a cargo of steam and other freight in this shed was destroyed. A large amount of freight was also thrown into the water from the docks.

At 6:30 a second alarm was given summoning almost the entire Boston fire department, the department from Winthrop and the fire boats. By this time the fire had spread to the adjoining docks, at one of which the Cunard steamer Cephalonia was moored. Before the steamship could be towed out of danger, her sides were ablaze, one of her life boats was partly destroyed and her rigging was on fire. The flames were extinguished, however, as soon as she was anchored, and she was not badly damaged.

But little of the freight in the big three-story warehouses, Nos. 4 and 5, owned by the Boston and Albany railroad, could be removed before the fire fastened on the buildings, and in spite of the vigorous efforts of the firemen both structures were soon almost entirely destroyed. The loss on the freight stored in them will be very heavy, but no accurate estimate of the damage on this freight can be estimated now. It was impossible to remove the cars before they caught fire, and are almost a total loss.

A light wind carried the blazing embers from the conflagration into the tenement district near by, and three houses were nearly destroyed. Three smaller dwellings were slightly damaged. Shortly after 9 o'clock the big storehouse, No. 8, was in flames, and the fight of the firemen were directed to this point.

The main part of the building was saved, the flames being confined to the south end, which was gutted. At 10:30 the fire was under control, but still smouldering. It cannot be entirely extinguished for some hours. The smoke was dense and suffocating and many of the firemen were overcome, but not seriously injured. The cause of the fire is not known.

FREEDERICK N. LEWIS WEDS.

Albanian United in Marriage to a Little Falls Young Woman.

Little Falls, Sept. 4.—Miss Blanche G. Ferguson, of this city, and Frederick N. Lewis, of Herkimer, were married at the bride's home yesterday. Rev. Ernest Marlett, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. After a wedding breakfast served by Moore & Peterson the young couple left on the noon train for a tour through the Eastern States. Mr. Lewis holds an important position in the State Labor Bureau at Albany, and is high up in the councils of the Democratic party. His bride is one of the most beautiful and accomplished young women of this city. After their bridal tour the young couple will reside in Albany.

TO MORE GOLD FROM THE SYNDICATE.

Treasury Reserve Below the \$100,000,000 Mark and No Deposits Made.

New York, Sept. 4.—Gold to the amount of \$1,700,000 has just been withdrawn from the sub-treasury. This includes \$600,000 of Artrock Brothers' \$1,000,000 for Crossman & Bros., and \$100,000 for Neselages and Fuller. No gold has yet been turned over to the government, and there has not as yet been deposited any to make up the deficiency.

FISHING BOATS ARMED.

Canadian Fleet of Crude Cruisers Makes Many Seizures.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 4.—A Virginia Lake mail steamer from Labrador reports that one Canadian fleet of fishing cruisers, well armed with gatling guns, cannon and other weapons, is setting all the Newfoundland vessels found in Canadian waters, and has conveyed them to a headquarters in the Straits of Belle Isle. A portion of Labrador belongs to Canada and a portion to the Newfoundland fishermen, and each country usually fishes in the territory of the other without interference. The present proceedings are doubtless due to some hot-headed and incompetent official. There is much excitement here, and the Government had a primary meeting to consider the situation yesterday.

MR. COOLEY'S MACHINE WILL FLY.

Rochester Man Makes a Successful Test of an Air Ship.

Rochester, Sept. 3.—Inventor Cooley has at last made a success of his flying machine. Cooley's new model is forty feet long by twenty feet wide, having eight wings of canvas, and with the aid of four strong men, who were anchored on the ropes, the boat was allowed to catch the breeze, which struck her amidships, and she shot up into the air like a rocket. The higher she went the faster was her gait, until the slack in the ropes were played out.

SCHOLARIE REPUBLICANS MEET.

County Convention at Cobleskill Endorses Hobart Krum for Senator.

Cobleskill, Sept. 4.—The Scholastic County Republican Convention was held here yesterday. M. W. Harroway, Supervisor of Richmondville, was chosen chairman of the convention. F. P. Craft, of Jefferson, secretary. The Hon. Hobart Krum was nominated a delegate to the State Convention. Herschel Roberts, S. E. Tennant and L. H. Jackson were nominated also. All were elected. The alternates are: E. B. Hard, Cobleskill; C. B. Hubbell, Jefferson; D. L. Fetters, Sharon; A. McMillen, Carlisle.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Hon. Hobart Krum is hereby empowered to name the delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention. Mr. Krum selected the following: Dr. A. L. Haines, Scholastic; L. E. Nichols, Jefferson; A. Hogsdon, Gilboa; J. Van Vechten, Esperance; I. F. Plank, Wright; W. E. Bassler, Middleburgh. All elected.

QUAY NAMES A COLORED MAN.

State Executive Committee and Members at Large Appointed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Senator Quay was at campaign headquarters yesterday, and announced the appointment of the Executive Committee and members at large of the State Committee. The former consists of Frank Willing Leach, of Philadelphia, chairman; Lieutenant-Governor Walter Lyon, Congressman W. A. Stone, Allegheny; Congressman John B. Robinson and ex-State Senator Thomas V. Cooper, Delaware; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Waters, Lackawanna; State Senators C. Wesley Thomas and Boies Penrose, Philadelphia; State Senator W. H. Andrews, Crawford; Lyman D. Gilbert, Dauphin, and Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.

ONE SHABBEACH VICTIM DEAD.

Crews of the Wrecked Train Held for Criminal Negligence.

New York, Sept. 4.—William Poinier, one of the passengers who was injured in the Labor Day smash-up on the Sea Beach railroad died yesterday morning, and an inquest on his body will be held next Tuesday evening.

Four employees of the railroad who were arrested—the engineer and fireman of the runaway engine and the engineer and conductor of the train with which it came into collision at the Bay Ridge yard—were yesterday held for trial on a charge of criminal negligence.

The total number of the injured taken to hospitals or treated by ambulance surgeons was fifty-six. Of these, one is dead, twenty-nine are still in hospitals, thirteen have been discharged from hospitals, and thirteen sent to their homes after having been treated by ambulance surgeons at the scene of the accident. Many other persons were injured, but so slightly that they left the scene of the accident without receiving medical attendance.

ROCHESTER MAN MAKES A SUCCESSFUL TEST OF AN AIR SHIP.

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