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IN DEFENSE OF THE NEGRO.

From the Literary Digest.
Something of a sensation seems to have been caused by the indictments of the Southern negro which we lately reprinted (August 31) under the caption, "The Negro in American Politics," from The Globe Quarterly Review. Southern and Northern papers have commented a very lively fashion on the articles of Messrs. Didier and Thorne, and the general verdict appears to be that they have gone too far and made sweeping charges which the facts hardly warrant. The BEE, the Washington organ of the negroes, republished our abstract of the articles and invited its readers to freely reply to it in its columns. In an editorial The BEE said:
"If there ever was an article filled with venom, spite, hatred, and lies, it is this article."
"Notwithstanding that the negro has done for the Southern people during the darkest hours of the late rebellion, they are characterized in this article as being worthless, thieves, liars, immoral, etc."
"It is said that it is natural for the negro to steal, lie, and do other. You may search this world through, and you will not find a more honest, patriotic, loyal, and moral class of people than the despised negro."
"The negro has protected the white people when there was treachery among themselves; the negro was loyal and patriotic to the Southern Confederacy and his white mistress when she was afraid to claim what was her own."
"As a soldier the negro was considered the bravest on the field of battle. This is not sentiment, but plain facts which only the demagog will attempt to deny."
"The writer of the article makes wholesale charges, but he has not established one truth by facts or evidence."
"The Baltimore Sun deprecates the 'extremely violent talk' of the anti-negro writer and expresses its confidence that it finds no echo among Southern whites generally. It goes on to say:
"Among the negroes, as among the white race, there are good and bad. While in slavery, the negro advanced from the condition of wild and brutal heathen savagery to a comparatively high degree of civilization, and all became professing Christians. Since the emancipation they have continued to advance, and in consequence of the provisions which the white people of the South have made for their education a large proportion of the generation which has grown up in freedom has acquired the art of reading. Some have accumulated property, but not so large a number as had been expected. Mr. Didier considers that the negro in current Southern fiction is a far more amiable personage than he is in real life. He looks forward to the time when, if the present and past rate of increase maintained, the black population of the South will reach seventy millions, which would be in the next fifty or sixty years. It is useless to indulge in these speculations. Time is a great physician, and usually brings his remedies along with the diseases, and in the mean time Providence continues to rule over the affairs of nations."
Referring to Mr. Thorne's statement that the negro "must be reenslaved or driven from the land" in the interests of Southern progress. The Richmond Times, after dwelling on the enormity of such confessions from a former abolitionist, says:
"We will do neither. We will go on with that conservative, just course in life that is characteristic of our people, and we will work through the unnecessary and cruel embarrassments that the officious abolitionists have put us under, as reasonable, just men work themselves out of all difficult situations. We will neither shoot the negro nor reenslave him, but we will deal with him fairly and humanely in all things, and after a while he will learn that his true friend is the white man, near whom he lives, and he will sever his alliance with his supposed Northern friends, who can see nothing better to do with him than to shoot or reenslave him."
"How the negro has been so long humbugged by these people is amazing to us. They despise him; when he goes among them they treat him as if he were a dog, and they have no use for him whatever except to get his vote to enable them to secure control of the United States Government to use it as a means of oppressing the great body of the American people for the benefit of a few. The negro's real friend is the white people among whom he lives. They have been reared with him; they know him, they like him in his way, they treat him justly, and they want to see him improve his condition."
Judge Albion W. Tourge, one of the staunchest friends of the negro, replies vigorously in his paper, The Basis, to the charges of Messrs. Didier and Thorne. With reference to the former's accusation that the negro is a habitual liar and thief, Judge Tourge says:
"Considering the fact that Southern white civilization had absolute control of the American negro for two hundred and fifty years, that there is nearly as much white as colored blood in his veins, and that it gave an excuse for its acts the need of christianizing and civilizing the blacks, this indictment of the result should be as conclusive evidence of the worthlessness of Southern methods and a disgrace to Southern christianity. Should not the colored things that are reared amid violence, and two centuries of martyr, to name, or not per- te, to have anything

at all or defend himself or his offspring."
"If the indictment is true, which it is not, the present condition is simply the fruit of that broadcast seeding of inexpressible iniquity slavery."
In reply to Mr. Thorne, Judge Tourge, writes as follows:
"If he had been an abolitionist he should have learned that freedom was not the end of slavery's evils, but only of the form of society under which they flourished. The American negro when emancipated was just what Southern white civilization made him, and every dab of color in the lines Mr. Thorne draws mere splashes of the face of the civilization he is striving to whitewash."
"It is amusing to see the equanimity with which Mr. Thorne attributes the condition of the South to-day to the negro, and what he deems a heaven-horrifying fact, that 'he will not work.' He seems to forget that there are twice as many white as colored people at the South."
"Why in heaven's name do they not work? Talk about loafers! There are twice as many white as colored loafers at the South and twice as many colored as white men working in her cotton-fields to-day. If the negro will not work, which is not true, he has the example of the white men of the South to justify him in his idleness—an example set by high and low, rich and poor, with commendable zeal every day in the year for three hundred years!"
On this question of "work" The Philadelphia North American writes:
"Has it never occurred to Mr. Thorne that there are white people in the South who might well lend an ear to heaven's call for workers? Has he never reflected that it is the whites of the South who are lazy, and not the negroes alone? Whatever work has been done there has been done by the negroes, either as bound or free, and the statistics indubitably prove that the South is industrially a day far ahead of its best estate as a slave area. It raises more cotton, more rice, more corn, and more of all things possible to it than ever before, and is growing every year."
"A libel upon a race" is what The St. Paul Dispatch calls the charge of habitual laziness made against the negro. It says:
"It was the negro, who, during the war, staid at home in thousands of instances and raised corn and cotton for his master who was in the army fighting the negro's friends of the North. It was the negro who without a known instance of violence voluntarily staid on the plantation and fed and protected the white women and children of the South, and had he been the worthless human brute that this modern Solomon pictures, he would have made the fields of that beautiful land run red with the blood of his revenge. If the negro will not work, except under the lash, why is it that from year to year the cotton crop of that region has been increasing by million of bales, and when the cotton crop of 1894 exceeded by far that of any year when the negro was forced to raise it under the lash of the slave-driver? Why, if the negro of the South is a mere worthless loafer, is it that cotton mills are increasing, that the white women and children of the South, where his labor, in skilled form, is almost wholly employed in their operation? Thousands of small farms have been allotted to the former slaves and their descendants, and hundreds and thousands of them, by their own industry, are prosperous and independent. Why is it that the white man of that section opposes the migration of the negro and prefers him to any other kind of field labor? It is because he is docile, reliable, and industrious under fair and decent treatment, and not disposed to riotous and disorderly conduct."

SPORTING NEWS.

The decision of the Texas Judge sustaining the contention of the Florida Athletic Club, of Dallas, Texas, that the law licensing boxing at a \$500 fee is valid, has been received with much satisfaction by the sporting element throughout the country, and the belief is now current that the great battle is on despite the manifest opposition of the Executive authority of the State. The legislature has settled it.
George Godfrey, "Old Chocolate of Chelsea," is reported to be matched to box Billy Woods before the Eureka Athletic Club, of Virginia some time this month. George is a pitcher that has been to the well pretty often and did not always return intact, but he is still willing to tempt fortune and collar a bit of the coin of the realm. He is unquestionably a clever and game man, but his age is a serious drawback.
The Coffee Cooler, whose meteoric career in "merrie England," was suddenly cut short by a swift punch administered by Slavin, has been given another chance by the National Sporting Club of London to retrieve himself. He is matched to fight Creedon, who is, by the way, hard, game, and the cooler, will have to be up to the mark to score the sturdy Australian.
THEATRICAL.
Primrose and West's Big Minstrels held the boards at the National Theatre last week, and the opinion seems to be general that they are a marked improvement over the last show of like character.
A feature of their performance is the Pickaniny Band composed of young boys, and the singing of diminutive

A COLORED SERGEANT.

Noah E. Sedgwick, one of the best-known members of the Metropolitan police force, is being urged by the best element of citizens in the northeast, and some of the richest property owners in that section of the city, as a sergeant.
Officer Sedgwick, as the records will show, has made more arrests and convictions in one month than any two officers in the ninth precinct. He was born in Montgomery County, Md., in 1857; he attended the public schools of this city and taught school in Virginia. He is a man of intelligence, and very quick to detect crime and all wrongdoers when he is put on their trail.
Lieut. James E. Heffner, in whose precinct Sedgwick does duty, speaks of him in the highest terms.
Lieut. Heffner is a man who is liked by every officer under him. He treats his men like they were human and does nothing to make their lives miserable, and on this account he is one of the best liked men on the Metropolitan force.
Sedgwick has made several important arrests and convictions since he has been in the ninth precinct. His most famous arrests were that of Minberger, the notorious Peter Hunter, and Wm. Smith, the pest of the northeast. He also received the reward of \$60 for the arrest of a deserter from Fort Myers.
He is to-day one of the most feared officers in the east and one of the most respected among all classes.
So well has he done his duty that the citizens in the northeast, especially the white property owners, want him promoted to a sergeant.
There is no reason why Officer Sedgwick cannot be promoted to a sergeant. He is competent, and there is nothing that can prevent his promotion except his color, and it is not believed that the color prejudice will be strong enough to prevent his superior officers from promoting him to the position the people want him to fill.
Officer Sedgwick is a man of family. His wife is a very interesting and pleasant young woman. His boy is about 14 years old and attends the public schools of this city. He loves his family and is a good provider.
The BEE joins in with the people and recommend to Lieut. Heffner and Major Moore, who have no prejudice on account of color, to appoint Sedgwick sergeant at the next vacancy.
Roy.

ALABAMA NOTES.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 3, 1895.
Sixty-seven teachers are employed in the academic and industrial departments of the school this year.
The pictorial exhibits of the school, consisting of views of the buildings and of the different departments in connection with the institution, were shipped to Atlanta on the 17th of last month.
An arrangement has been made by which a number of young women here may learn tailoring.
Drawing—architectural, mechanical, and free-hand—is quite an important part of the course of study here. The first two branches named are taught by Mr. Robert B. Taylor, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, Mass., and the latter-named branch is taught by Miss A. F. Gale, of the Salem Normal School, Salem, Mass.
ISAAC FISHER.
THE BEE HIVE DUMPED.
[From the American Star.]
Washington newspaper publishers are getting up in the world. Friend Cooper has removed the Colored American's old hat and put on a regular "Dunlap" headgear, while Brother Chase politely dumped the "old hive" and procured a brand new hive with artistic cells, and of course the Bee is humming. Both papers are beautiful. We like to see it, if we can't.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE.

There is at 348 Pennsylvania avenue a hotel kept for the accommodation of the travelling public. With a single exception, it is probably the oldest established house in the District. Way back in the early part of the last decade, when the colored office-holder was no unimportant factor in the Capital City's social glimmer, when the Southern statesman of color was a familiar figure on the avenue, when the coin of the realm could be easily trapped, and as easily disposed of, the Philadelphia House was the centre of gravity, the Mecca to which all good pilgrims journeyed. Indeed, in the halcyon days of long ago, in the spacious billiard room attached to the hotel one could see the creme de la creme of society engaged in the pleasant pastime of pushing the ivories or quaffing the delectable compounds so artistically mixed at this popular resort.

TARIFF FACTS

For Speakers and Students, or Defender Document No. 9 (160 pages), has just been issued by The American Protective Tariff League. This is perhaps the most valuable document ever published by this organization, and includes full information as to the effect of threatened Free-Trade and the present low Tariff Law. Order by number only. Sent to any address for ten cents. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, Gpn. Sec., 135 West 23d Street, New York.
Subscribe for The BEE.

MASONIC CHIT CHAT,

AND STROLLS AMONG THE CRAFTSMEN.
There is no fear of a relaxation of the enthusiasm among the young men who are now coming into the fraternity; they show a disposition to master in every minute particular the details of the workshop and the mysteries of the craft. Such a state of affairs presage for the institution its continuance on the right of the line when it comes to working for the common cause of humanity.
Samuel Piper, of the P. O. Department and Social Lodge No. 1, is youthful in appearance and make-up, except when he adorns his chin with McGinty whiskers, but when it comes to knowing the principles and purposes of the craft, go and see Sam, he will do to tie to; bright boy that.
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The arrangements of the A. A. S. R. to accompany the G. A. R. excursion to Fortress Monroe and contiguous points, and to assist in laying the corner stone of the new masonic hall at Norfolk, were rather hurried of necessity, and while there will be no outpouring of the craft, there will be enough, I am sure, to make a reputable showing. I have had the pleasure of meeting some of the workmen in Norfolk, and I am sure that they will make it pleasant for the visiting craftsmen.
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ROY.
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The exercises at the Nineteenth St. Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon were very interesting. The temperance speech by Mrs. Platt and others were masterly. Mr. W. C. Elkins and Mrs. Brooks sang a solo, and the choir rendered excellent music.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE DOOMED

SOUTH CAROLINA MAY AMEND THE CONSTITUTION TO-DAY.
Convention Now in Session at Columbia Which May Give a Decisive Vote at Am Moment—General Qualification Against Illiteracy to be Constructed Entirely by the White Officials—Governor Tillman's Full Control of the Convention—Negro Schools to be Hampered so That Illiteracy Among the Blacks will Increase.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 30.—The Constitutional Convention which is sitting in this city to amend the Constitution and disfranchise the 700,000 negroes of the State and forever put the government in the hands of the less than half a million white population, are considering and will in all probability adopt an article that will accomplish the desired purpose under the disguise of an illiteracy clause. Senator Tillman is in full control of the convention.
The following are the principal clauses of the proposed article:
"The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any section of this Constitution or must show that he owns and pays taxes of \$500 worth of property in this State provided that at the ratification under this Constitution and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in the Constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registrar officer shall be eligible to register and become electors."
"A certified record of every illiterate person thus registered, sworn to by the registrar officer, shall be filed, on copy with the clerk of court and one in the office of the Secretary of State on or before January 1, 1898."
"Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified may be registered, provided he can both read and write any section of this Constitution or can show that he owns and has paid taxes during the previous year on property in the State assessed at \$500 or more."
"The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all qualified electors and shall prescribe the manner of holding elections and of ascertaining the results of the same, provided that each of the two parties casting the highest number of votes at the preceding election shall have representation on the Board of Managers of each precinct and on the Board of County Canvassers in each county."
By this amendment no whites will be disfranchised, as the registrar officers can register the whole white vote under the clause permitting the registration of any elector who can understand any section of the Constitution when it is read to him. The registrar officers are the sole judges of the applicant's ability to understand the article read, and from their decision there is no appeal.
It is estimated that 80,000 negroes will be disfranchised by the new Constitution.
It is agreed that all possible barriers shall be placed in the way of the schools. The disposition of the school money is to be taken from the taxpayer and left to the trustees of the school districts. The school term for the blacks, which is now but four months, is to be still further shortened, while that for the white schools is to be lengthened to six months.
CATHOLIC EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.
It Will Open in Washington Wednesday With Impressive Ceremonies.
Washington, Sept. 30.—The Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church will convene in this city on Wednesday and some of the most distinguished dignitaries of the church will be present. The sessions will be held at the Catholic University. On the occasion of the opening of the congress pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal legate.
On Thursday evening there will occur the most picturesque part of the ceremonies attending the congress. This will be the hour of acclamation of the blessed sacrament in the University chapel, concluding with a procession through the grounds of the University, and a benediction. As it is likely that the congress will not finish the reading of the papers until after sunset, this procession will probably be conducted at night, as was the case at Notre Dame. If so, the procession will be the finest thing of the kind ever seen here. Each of the archbishops, bishops and attending priests will appear in their robes, each carrying a lighted taper. The grounds will be illuminated with electric lights. The services of the congress will conclude with the benediction.
W. W. WEMPLE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Schenectady County Republicans Nominate a Ticket.
Schenectady, Sept. 30.—Daniel G. Vedder, chairman of the Republican County Committee, called the County Convention to order on Saturday and nominated Judge Austin A. Yates as chairman. F. L. Sauter and James Yelverton were appointed secretaries.
After the credentials of the delegates had been presented, G. W. Freleigh, of Niskayuna, made a speech in favor of the renomination of Thomas W. Winne for Assemblyman. Louis Cohen moved that Mr. Winne be nominated by acclamation. The motion was carried without dissent.
R. J. Landon moved for a formal ballot for a candidate for the office of District Attorney. The ballot resulted in W. W. Wemple receiving 75 votes and Walter Briggs 13. Mr. Wemple's nomination was made unanimous, and a resolution favoring the canal improvement bonds was carried.
With the appointment of a new County Committee the convention adjourned.
The medical department of Howard University opened last Tuesday evening with a large attendance.
Send in your fall advertisements at once.
Do you want good and first-class job work done? If so, call at this office.

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