



THE BEE

WASHINGTON

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FATALLY INJURED.

CHARLES T. HARE ATTEMPTS MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Shots Mrs. A. W. Lyon in the Parlor of her House and Attempts to end his own Life—Mrs. Lyon not Expected to Live—Hare will Probably Recover—Both Lying in the Maryland University Hospital—Hare Under Arrest—Motive for the deed not known—Among the Most Prominent People in the City.

Two shots that rang out in quick succession and a woman's scream was the first intimation that the neighbors in the vicinity of Sharp and Hill streets, had on Thursday, shortly after noon, that a tragedy was going on in the home of Rev. Ernest Lyon, pastor of John Wesley M. E. Church, just around the corner.

The participants in the affair were Mrs. Abigail Lyon, and Mr. Charles T. Hare, the well known barber, whose shop is on West Fayette St., near Ford's Opera House.

From all accounts, it seems that Hare had gone to Mrs. Lyon's house and called for her. Not five minutes after she entered the parlor where Hare was, the shots rang out. After shooting Mrs. Lyon, Hare turned the pistol on himself and sent a bullet in his own head, causing, however, only a scalp wound, from which he will recover. Mrs. Lyon, however, is dangerously wounded, and her recovery is doubtful.

The two people are among the best known people in the city, and have always stood high in the estimation of everyone. Mrs. Lyon is the wife of Rev. Ernest Lyon, pastor of the John Wesley Church, and president of the Maryland Agricultural Institute for Colored Youth. He is one of the most prominent pastors in the city. Mrs. Lyon is well known for the interest she has always taken in religious work both in the city and other places. She has been a favorite among all classes of Christian workers. She came to this city with her husband when he came here from New York to take charge of John Wesley Church and became a favorite from the start.

Mr. Charles T. Hare, is also well known in both social and Masonic circles. He is Past Eminent Commander, Knights Templar. He has been in the barber business for a number of years, and conducts one of the largest barbershops controlled by colored men in the city.

Just what the motive for the crime was, cannot be conceived. For some time, Mr. Hare has been quite sick, and during his recent sickness professed conversion and became a member of Bethel A. M. E. Church. The death of his second wife, a short time ago, has preyed upon his mind and he seems not to have been the same man since, and for some time has had fits of despondency.

When questioned by Drs. McCord and Fowler, who came immediately upon the scene and administered to Mrs. Lyon, she could give no motive for the deed, except that Hare wished her to go with him and she refused. Hare has had nothing to say about the matter except to regret that he did not succeed in killing himself. Hare is now under police surveillance and will no doubt be removed to jail as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

The affair has thrown a cloud over the city, and regrets of the pronounced character are heard everywhere. This is the first time in Baltimore that such an event has happened in the upper circles of the race and on that account if for nothing else, it is to be regretted.

WILLIAM CHANDLER ROBINSON.
Alexandria, Va., March 14, 1902.

Last night at the residence of Magnus L. Robinson, 606 S. Washington St., at Alexandria, Va., the President of William McKinley Normal and Industrial School, of above named city, was the scene of an interesting gathering of relatives of the family and a select number of representatives of his race. The occasion was the christening of a bouncing big baby boy, the only grandson of President Robinson, who was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Robinson, Jr., 12 hours after President Roosevelt was sworn in as President. The witness of the grand parent, who was an ardent admirer of former U. S. Senator Wm. E. Chandler, "who is one of the best friends the colored race has ever had, and still remains their staunch friend," as Mr. Robinson sums up Mr. Chandler's attitude toward his people, were carried out by baptizing the little fellow William Chandler Robinson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin T. Perkins, of Sandy Spring, Md., according to the beautiful rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Perkins was assisted on this happy occasion by Rev. Robt. H. Robinson, of the M. E. Church, the child's great grandfather, who in turn will celebrate his seventy seventh year tomorrow.

It was, indeed, a picturesque scene those present to see three generations of a family hale and hearty at the baptizing of a promising little fellow who will bear the name of a true and tried friend of the colored race. After the ceremony the parties sat down to refreshments, to which without saying justice was done.

The 10th street Baptist Church corner

10th and R streets N. W. Rev. S. Geriah Lampkins, B. D., pastor, has just closed a very successful series of revival meetings. There were 111 converts.

Rev. A. J. Tyler of McKeesport, Pa., Rev. H. C. Phillips of Beaverdam, Va., and Rev. G. B. Howard, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., took part in conducting the meeting. The services closed last Sunday night. But there will be two weeks meeting beginning on the first Sunday in April which will be conducted by Rev. T. P. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind. according to an arrangement made with him last Sept. He is a noted evangelist. The Fifth Anniversary of the church will be celebrated on the 3rd Sunday in April to the first Sunday in May. There will be some alterations and improvements made that will add a great deal to the beauty of the church before the anniversary. The church was built by a Methodist congregation owing to which it was decided at the ministers' meeting last Monday to lay a corner stone representing the 10th street Baptist Church which will be done the 3rd or 4th Sunday in May.

Has Electric Lighted Nest.
The baby bird of India spends its spare time catching mammoth fireflies, which he fastens to the side of his nest with moist clay. On a dark night the baby's nest looks like an electric street lamp.

PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

An Up-to-Date Place.

The need of a first-class hotel in this city for the accommodation of the traveling public, especially the colored traveling public, is emphasized by the big prices which prevail in such hosteleries as the Walton, Continental and a few others that put up their prices or become suddenly crowded when a respectable negro with his wife or daughter seeks accommodation. It is gratifying to learn that an enterprising negro business man has established such a hotel in this city. Brotherly Love, one which does not discriminate against either white or colored people who seek accommodations for themselves or their friends. It is a creditable beginning and should have every encouragement from the public. The projector of this enterprise is Mr. J. L. Craig, and his house is located at 1732 and 1734 Lombard street. It has all the modern conveniences. It is comfortably and tastefully furnished, is heated by steam and lighted throughout by electricity. It contains twenty-two rooms, a cafe, a bath and toilet and all the comforts of a home.

The service is first-class, and the house is kept open all night. A hotel like Craig's should by all means be sustained, because when the people who patronize public houses discover that it does not draw the color line, so long as a prospective patron is respectable and able to pay for his accommodation, it will relieve some of those public houses whose managers are reduced to the necessity of lying outright or deliberately refusing to accommodate those whom they regard as undesirable patrons, yet who are sometimes able to pay as others. We hope the Craig hotel will secure a regular hotel license. The experiment is well worth trying, as there are upwards of 64,000 negroes in Philadelphia who are just as human and just as fond of the luxuries and comforts of life as the Anglo-Saxon.

It will have fifty-five states to draw upon for patronage, and negro ladies and gentlemen will gladly patronize it.

A STUDY OF HAITIAN LIFE AND THE MAN WHO WROTE IT.

(By Thomas Wallace Swann.)

It is not an easy task to make an exact estimate of a literary man. Men who write books are, as a rule, made up of so many varying elements, that it is almost impossible to get an exact focus. John Stephens Durham, has been successful as educator, journalist, diplomat, sugar planter, lawyer and author. I have been asked to contribute an estimate of this truly many-sided man, for the readers of THE BEE. From such a task I would naturally shrink, were I not fresh from a perusal of the advance proofs of Mr. Durham's latest literary effort, "Diane." This complete novel will appear in Lippincott's Magazine, and can be obtained at any news-dealer in the United States or Canada. It has the merit of real literature. Its author has had exceptional training and experience. He has standing in the world of letters. There are but few writers whose productions more readily receive the stamp of approval of the best literary critics. For the past twenty years he has been constantly before the reading public; first in the secular and in the religious press and magazines of constructive thought and opinion; of the studying of the Atlantic Monthly, Lippincott's and the Injanep Monthly. In 1896 he published, "To Teach the Negro History—A Suggestion," a critical analysis and examination of the negro from Colonial times to the present. It was intended as a key for the use of teachers, students, historians, philanthropists and lecturers, and of those who are interested in knowing what was the beginning of the Negro upon the American Continent during the primitive period of our government and his subsequent relationship in the long and bitter passage from slavery to freedom. This work met with instant approval and is to day studied and discussed, as is no other book of its kind.

"Diane" is a novel that will readily

take its place among the great literary and artistic creations of the age. It is a story of Haitian life, of Haytian love, and of its politics—a story in which intrigue, superstition, diplomacy and war are to be seen in all its hideousness, its grotesqueness and its grandeur. "Diane," the heroine, is an unlettered but beautiful Haitian maiden. She is in love with Alcide, a native, whose natural intelligence has been quickened by the assimilation of Saxon tastes. The innocent maiden makes the supreme sacrifice, that of her purr name to save Alcide from the results of a terrible political conspiracy. It is a story in which pathos, romance and tragedy abound. No man can paint a picture of life in the tropics without possessing the hand and brain of genius. The characters are drawn from different types, evidently to give a true story of the National life. The author has lived so long in Haiti, and in the tropics—has been so intimately associated with that race that he describes with ease the habits, customs and doings of its people. He exploits no theories; rides no hobbies; he ponders no platitudes; is thoroughly friendly, but writes unsparingly. With fine scorn he flays the defamers of the BLACK REPUBLIC and



HON. JOHN DURHAM OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Ex-Minister to the Republic of Hayti. One of the Most Distinguished Men in the United States. A Lawyer, Scholar and Linguist.

the same time points out its weakness. There is no false note; it is all done in clean, simple pure English. No picture in contemporary literature is finer than that of Chief of State. How the reader thrills at the natural nobility of the man who preters the anatomy of his own little independent country, with all its apparent frailties, to the white man's civilization with its commercial exploitations and its myriad other concomitant vices. It is a remarkable well-told tale of love, devotion and adventure. One that cements the interest of the reader, makes the heart beat faster and the blood tingle. A book that you will lay aside until you have read its finishing chapter—and then you will read it over again and again.

Hon. John Stephens Durham has been so much in the public eye for the past twenty years, has done so many things worth doing, has worked so hard, so persistently and honestly, without blare of trumpets and without seeking applause. He is so many and modest that it is as disagreeable for his friends to write about him as it is for him to sound his own praises. Mr. Durham was born in Philadelphia during the years of war of SECESSION and is entirely the product of the Republic's New Era. His name is one of a long line of honorable ancestry in this Quaker community, which has been marked or strong physical manhood and womanhood, social culture and refinement, and leadership in educational, philanthropic and church work. Mr. Durham was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating with honors at the Institute for Colored Youth. He finally took a five year's course in Science at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving at graduation the Degree of Bachelor of Science. He also took a post-graduate course in Civil Engineering. While at the University he was Editor-in-Chief of the University Magazine and won National fame as an editorial writer. During all this time Mr. Durham supported himself at college and contributed to the support of his widowed mother's family. He was night clerk at the city post-office, reporter on the Philadelphia Times and conducted "quiz" classes for his unprivileged fellow-students. After leaving the University he won prominence as an educator in the public schools of three states. In 1883 he went to work upon the reportorial staff of the Evening Bulletin, and in a short while was promoted to an Associated Editor's Desk. The "Bulletin" is an old established newspaper, in character, elevated in tone, consistent in principle, and true to the cause of civil and political liberty. Mr. Durham gained added prestige and power as an editorial writer on that paper and sprang at once into National prominence. He was most faithful and industrious as a journalist, but in his spare time he devoted himself to the interests of the Negro in Philadelphia, organizing workers' clubs and other useful associations. He urged his fellow citizens to strive for education and to make themselves by industry and good habits thoroughly fit for the opportunities of American citizenship. President Harrison selected Mr. Durham for

the Santo Domingo Consularship in 1893. There he proved himself a capable diplomatic officer. When Mr. Douglass resigned the Haitian Ministry Mr. Blaine who at that time was Secretary of State, in the Harrison Administration, urged that Mr. Durham be named as Frederick Douglass's successor. In this request he was joined by the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Editor, former Foreign Minister, and more recently Cabinet Officer; John Wannamaker, Merchant Prince, then Postmaster General; William P. Clyde, Edwin H. Fitler, then Mayor of Philadelphia; Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce and the Hon. John S. Lynch. Mr. Durham received the appointment. When he had finished his Diplomatic Mission he returned home to re-enter the University of Pennsylvania, there to conclude his law studies which had been interrupted by his absence in the tropics. He has made a big reputation at the BAR. His winning of the most celebrated murder trials in recent years, in Philadelphia, won the approbation of the bench and bar.

For five years he managed the largest cigar estates in the West Indian Islands. Today he is winning success at his profession as a lawyer.



HON. JOHN DURHAM OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Ex-Minister to the Republic of Hayti. One of the Most Distinguished Men in the United States. A Lawyer, Scholar and Linguist.

Let us hope to his entrance into the permanent field of literary work, for which his rare preparation, qualities, observation, research and student-like mind is so fully tempered.

Philadelphia, March, 1902.

Officers of John G. Jones Consistory, 32 Degree, A. A. S. R. Masonry, Valley of Washington, D. C.

- III. Harry C. Scott 33rd, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Grand Deputy for the District of Columbia.
- III. John M. Washington, 33rd, Commander in Chief.
- Daniel Williams 33rd, First Lieutenant.
- Charles L. Bland 32nd, Second Lieutenant Commander.
- William H. Lewis 32nd, Grand Minister of State.
- Alfred H. T. Walker 33rd, Grand Orator.
- James H. Matthews 32nd, Grand Marshal.
- Julius Jackson 32nd, Grand Treasurer.
- Alexander Oglesby 32nd, Grand Chancellor and Secretary.
- Richard Johnson 32nd, Grand Prior.
- James H. Howard 32nd, Grand Engineer and Architect.
- Miles W. White 32nd, Grand Hospitaler and Surgeon.
- James E. Pratt 32nd, Grand Master of Ceremonies.
- Alexander Payne 32nd, Asst. Grand Master of Ceremonies.
- George W. Phillips 32nd, Grand Herald.
- Alex Dabney 32nd, Grand Standard Bearer.
- W. J. Harrison 32nd, Grand Captain of the Guard.
- George H. Hunter 32nd, Grand Master of the Wardrobe.
- William Douglass 32nd, Grand Sentinel.
- J. W. Green 32nd, Grand Musical Director.
- The John G. Jones Consistory 32nd Degree, A. A. S. R., is working under the United Supreme Council 33 Degree, A. A. S. R. for the Southern and Western Jurisdiction of the U. S. Africa and Western Jurisdiction, Ill. John G. Jones 33rd, M. P. S. Grand Commander.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Rules and Regulations.

I. The object of the National Afro-American League of the United States, will be to educate and instruct the people in Republican Politics, and organize R-publican Clubs to distribute literature and to arouse an interest among the colored people and to work for the interests, advancement and success of the Republican party.

2. The number to organize a sub ordinate Republican Club shall not be less than 5. Each club shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five.

3. Each a public Club that has been organized will be

entitled to be deputed in the Annual Session of the National Afro-American League of the United States.

4. Each Republican Club will send in a list of the officers and members of their club once a year to the President and General Secretary.

The Next Annual Session of the National Afro-American League of the United States will meet August 15th, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio.

John G. Jones, President,
3717 Armo Ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. Calvin Jones, General Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

IN THE FAR EAST.

A German tourist in Corea writes that the usual bill of fare consists of dog meat, rice and beans.

A Turk holds that the day begins exactly at sunset. At that time he sets his clocks and watches at the hour of 12.

Vladivostok, which 40 years ago consisted of four Chinese fishermen's huts, is now a flourishing city of 50,000 souls, and Khabarovsk and Blagovestchensk are not far behind in wealth and population.

Corea is believed to be rich in gold, but it all belongs to the king, who gets 25 per cent. of the gross earnings, and whose consent for mining undertakings is hard to get. Nevertheless about \$2,500,000 of the metal was secured last year.

The Chinese have the idea that milk revives the youthful powers, and that it has special virtue as a winter food for old people. Pictures and characters illustrating this idea, as well as the value of it for baby food, would without doubt increase the sale of American milk in China, as one of the consuls suggests.

Arab music has been described as the singing of a prima donna who has ruptured her voice in trying to sing a duet with herself. Each note starts from somewhere between a sharp and a flat, but does not stop even there, and splits up into four or more portions, of which no person can be expected to catch more than one at a time.

INDIANA MAN WANTED.

First Assistant Postmaster Generalship offered to Harry S. New by the President.

Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, a member of the executive committee of the republican national committee, has been offered the place of first assistant postmaster general, to succeed William M. Johnson, of New Jersey, who has resigned. Mr. New is a native of Indianapolis, where he has been the publisher of the Indianapolis Journal for several years. He has been a member of the Indiana state senate since 1896, and served as a captain in the Seventh army corps during the Spanish war. Mr. New's work as a member of the republican national committee during the last campaign brought him the thanks of President McKinley and the present president for his valuable services to the republican party. The tender was made when Mr. New was in Washington several days ago, and at the president's request he is thinking it over. Mr. New is now in Indianapolis and declines to discuss the matter.

Vast Cave in Montana.
Montana's latest natural wonder is a vast cave, which has just been discovered about 50 miles east of Butte. A large river with a cataract of about 100 feet was explored for a distance of several miles without finding its source or outlet. A few articles of stone and copper utensils and some bones were picked up in one of the large apartments explored.

THEIR ORIGINAL MEANINGS.

Shrewd once signified evil or wicked. Thomas Fuller uses the expression "a shrewd fellow," meaning a wicked man.

The word "prevent" originally meant nothing more than to go before. It is used in this sense in several places in the Scriptures.

Prejudice was originally nothing more than a judgment formed beforehand, the character of such judgments being best indicated by the present meaning of the word.

A saunterer is believed by some etymologists to have originally signified a man without lands, such a person naturally wandering to and fro in search of employment.

One Way to Success.
"It is close attention to the little things," remarks the Observer of Events and Things, "which makes the successful nurse."—Yonkers Statesman.

He is Expanding.
"He believes in expansion, doesn't he?"
"Well, I should say so. Why, you ought to see him eat."—Chicago Post.

His Idea.
Teacher—"What do you mean by a 'quietus'?"
Pupil—"A blow in the solar plexus."—Puck.

TROUBLE IN HAWAII.

President Determined to Restore Peace and Unity.

George R. Carter, a Prominent Politician of Honolulu, Summoned to Explain the Situation in the Islands.

Senator George R. Carter, of the legislature of the territory of Hawaii, is now in Washington, as a sort of commissioner to President Roosevelt, to inform him as to the political situation in Hawaii. Carter is a well-known young business man of Hawaii who was elected to the last senatorial senate on the republican ticket. A few days ago, when Hawaii was agog with reports that Gov. Dole was about to be removed and Samuel Parker was to be put in his place, Carter received a personal letter from the president, inviting him to make a statement of the situation in the territory. The letter was a complete surprise to the recipient, who has never met Roosevelt and did not know that the chief executive was aware of his existence.

Carter's task is compared in Hawaii to that which President Cleveland imposed upon the late J. H. Blount, of Georgia, when the latter was sent to Hawaii, after the overthrow of the monarchy, to investigate, as a "paramount commissioner," what had taken place, and report to Washington. Since Carter received his letter, he has had much the same experience as Blount had, having been called on by party leaders of all kinds and business men generally, who were desirous of getting their views before him before he left for Washington. The president's letter indicated that he expected Carter to write a statement, but Carter preferred to see the president in person.

In Hawaii the impression prevails that the action of the president portends a general reorganization of the territorial government. Ever since the organic act by which Hawaii was made a territory went into effect the islands have been torn by political dissensions. There has been a continuous campaign against Gov. Dole, the main movers being the royalists of the old days and their sympathizers. Visitors to Washington have followed one another, a large number of them trying to have Dole removed, though no charge has ever been brought against him such as would warrant investigation, or be a reason for removal. Just before Carter received his letter it was reported in Honolulu that the president had decided that in order to bring about a harmonious administration in the new territory it was best to ask for the resignation of Dole, and it was also reported that Samuel Parker was to succeed him.

Senator Carter, says the Washington Star, comes from one of the oldest white families in the Hawaiian islands. His grandfather arrived in the islands before 1830, reaching there on a whaler and settling in the country. His father was H. A. P. Carter, a successful man of affairs in the islands, and his mother was the daughter of the late Dr. G. P. Judd, the man who negotiated the treaties with France and England by which both countries agreed to keep their hands off the islands, and by which, it is generally thought, the independence of the islands were preserved up to the time when America took them.

Senator Carter was born in Hawaii, 1869. He entered Yale (Sheffield Scientific school) with the class of '88, after a preliminary education in Oahu college, Honolulu. He was a member of the Yale varsity football team for three years, in '86, '87 and '88. He was one of Yale's oarsmen in '87 and '88. He returned to Honolulu in 1896, and is now the treasurer of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment company, the Hawaiian Electric company and the Hawaiian Fertilizer company, all very successful corporations. He was elected to the first legislature and was one of the hardest fighters against some of the frivolities of the home rule lawmakers. During the bubonic plague epidemic in Honolulu nearly two years ago, Carter was made chairman of the citizens' financial committee which took charge of the finances of the very expensive quarantine and campaign against the disease for the board of health.

It is thought in Honolulu that if President Roosevelt decides to ask for the resignation of Gov. Dole he will at the same time call for a number of other resignations. The judiciary is involved as well as the executive department, and a cleaning out there may be made.

Weight of American Pine.
American pine when green weighs 44 pounds 12 ounces to the cubic foot. When seasoned its weight is reduced to 30 pounds 11 ounces.

Oyster Bed in a Well.
Robert Douglas, a colored man of Paris, Tex., has an oyster bed in his well. Two years ago he brought home an oyster which was covered with little oyster shells, and one of his children threw it into the well. Now the bottom of the well is an oyster bed, and often the well bucket is found covered with young oysters.