

THE COLORED CITIZEN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS.

VOL. 1. No. 4.

HELENA, MONTANA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1894.

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NATIONAL WEALTH.

NEW ENGLAND NO LONGER LEADS IN
ACCUMULATED WEALTH.

The Great West Shown by the Eleventh
Census to Have Surpassed the Great Man-
ufacturing States in the Accumulation of
Ten Years.

The increase of wealth from 1880 to 1890 in the states has caused much comment. Free traders and calamity howlers have held up the eastern manufacturing states as awful examples of greed and robbery, while the poverty of the west has been cited in such piteous and heartrending stories of wrong and oppression that common justice demands that the people shall be informed at once of the fraud these deceivers of the people are trying to have them believe. The census bulletin on wealth, No. 379, issued March 19, 1894, is made the basis of calculation.

The increased wealth of the nation is \$21,395,091,197, or \$1.089 per capita. Twenty-eight out of the 50 states and territories exceed the average increase per capita. Of these, only five are eastern states—namely, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island—these five having only an average gain of \$1.287 per capita, while the five western states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada have an average of \$3.543 per capita.

The only states which have lost in the past 10 years are eastern states—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Kansas, which the Populists have pauperized on every possible occasion, saved and accumulated more wealth in the 10 years preceding 1890 than did Massachusetts. Nebraska exceeded Pennsylvania in her accumulations, while Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin all and each passed New Jersey in the race for wealth.

Where do you find the "robber baron," the "giant robber," the "fortress of greed and gain?" No longer in manufacturing New England. Pennsylvania gives place to Texas in the total sum of her savings, and New York, with 22,000,000 of increased wealth, has not as much to divide to each person as those in the District of Columbia, where a factory is not known.

Mortgage and Debt.

The table prepared by the census bureau shows the mortgages in force Jan. 1, 1890, giving the per cents of number and the amounts for which said mortgages were given. From the character of the public debates in congress and from newspaper editorials one would suppose that the entire mortgage indebtedness of the great west especially had been given in order that the people might have money or means upon which to live, attempting to show that the mortgages were the result of the perilsous times through which these people have been passing. The table which is appended is a complete refutation of this charge.

More than half of the mortgages given were for purchase money. We all know what this means. An individual is able to buy a farm or a piece of real estate by paying a part down and mortgaging for the remainder. Twenty per cent of these mortgages were given for improvements upon the property. Four and one-half per cent were given for purchase money and improvements combined. Six per cent was given for business purposes. An individual wishes ready cash upon which to speculate or do business. He thereby mortgages his farm. Another owns a large tract of land, but he wants farm machinery, domestic animals and other personal property with which to improve it. This carries 1.95 per cent of the whole amount.

Not Mortgaged For Money to Live Upon.

That which is said to be his family expenses—namely, being the amount upon which the farmer and his family live—amounts to only 5.40 per cent of the number of tracts so mortgaged, or 1.73 per cent of the amount so mortgaged.

The friends of good government and Republican control, against whom the infamous charge of mortgage indebtedness has been hurled, are asked to carefully read this table. You will notice at the bottom of the table the total amount of mortgaged indebtedness is \$12,094,877,793 in 1890. This was placed on 9,517,747 separate pieces of property.

Taxes.

By an examination of the reports of the eleventh census the collection of taxes for state, local and school purposes in 1890 amounted to \$569,253,634, or \$9.09 per capita for the whole country. These figures reveal some strange conditions, so far as state, county and city government is concerned, and they furnish in part an answer to the great clamor that is constantly heard in the congress of the United States for the lessening of taxes.

The southern states, divided into two divisions, known as the south Atlantic and the south central divisions, are worthy of an examination as compared with the rest of the United States. The south Atlantic division, including the District of Columbia, pays annually \$4.81 per capita for all taxes, including schools, while the south central division pays only \$4.03 per capita, making a general average per capita for all the southern states of \$4.14 for all state, local and school taxes.

The north Atlantic division pays per capita \$12.82. The north central division pays \$9.30. The western division pays \$16.03, or an average for all the states outside of the south of \$12.74, being three times the amount per capita paid by the south. Here, again, we discover the difference between purely agricultural states and states with diversified industries. The south, without factories and industrial improvement, is also without enterprise or public improvements.

How the people of North Carolina can manage the affairs of a great state having such resources as she is capable of with a tax levy of \$1.99 per capita for all purposes, while in the District of Columbia \$21.88 per capita are collected, or in Massachusetts \$30.76 are collected, or in Nevada \$22.89 are collected, can only be understood as revealing the utter want of enterprise in public affairs.

These figures are cited to show that in the states where free trade ideas prevail everything else partakes of the nature of cheapness—cheap men, cheap homes, cheap roads, cheap towns, cheap railroads, as against the thrift and enterprise of New England and the great west.

The Question of Money.

The Democrats, having succeeded in passing a tariff bill which suits everybody, if the promises and expectations of the framers and champions of the measure are in anywise fulfilled, the most sanguine of our people will be pleased.

The question of money at once takes the place of tariff in the minds of all thoughtful people and is the all absorbing topic of investigation and discussion.

Following the lines laid down by the Republican party more than 30 years ago, when as a party they were compelled to originate and adopt a system of currency and national credit, which was to be tested by the most desperate of all methods known in history, but which was to succeed and triumph in securing a place in the monetary systems of the world far above anything ever instituted in human government, they have continued to pursue and maintain unbroken through all the years of Republican control an interchangeable currency based upon coin, every dollar of which has been maintained and redeemed according to the original pledge.

The party today is still in favor of sound money and shall continue to maintain by legislation the use of gold, silver and paper, with profit to all the people.

HONORED BY A NATION.

Mme. Bogelot Receives the Ribbon of the
Legion of Honor.

The French government, by awarding the ribbon of the Legion of Honor to Mme. Bogelot, has turned a brilliant light on a personality whose career has hitherto lain somewhat in the shade. Leaving to others the care of vindicating the feminine cause in public meetings and in the press, Mme. Bogelot has devoted her life to the redemption of female criminals. Her name is intimately connected with that highly philanthropic work, the "Œuvre de Libérées de St. Lazare," of which she is now directress, and it is mainly due to the fact that she personally represented the society at the woman's congress at Chicago that she owes this public recognition of her worth—an honor seldom vouchsafed to women, however well merited. To be thus singled out from among others of her sex must certainly be extremely gratifying, but it is pleasing to find that Mme. Bogelot takes her honors very meekly. The predominating characteristics of the new chevaliere are meekness and cheerfulness, combined with excellent business capacities and a boundless compassion for human errors and misfortunes of every shape.

She is an admirable specimen of that class of Frenchwomen about whom the fashionable society of Paris knows little.

"The world and I are strangers. I never go out, never pay visits," Mme. Bogelot explained in a recent interview. "I rise early, the morning is spent at home dictating letters to my private secretary. During the afternoon hours I am generally to be found at the offices of the Œuvre des Libérées de St. Lazare. At 6 o'clock I return to dine with my husband and son, and I am seldom out of bed after 8."

This is the simple epitome of Mme. Bogelot's self sacrificing existence. In her home surroundings there are abundant evidences that the humanitarian labors of this excellent woman are not allowed to interfere with the comfort of her husband. There is no disorder in her household. You feel that everything moves on oiled wheels. A roomy flat in a large house situated in a small street turning out of the busy Rue de Rivoli is her abode, solidly but simply furnished, a single, middle aged servant composing the entire staff. It is pleasant to note that between husband and wife there is complete harmony of ideas and interests. M. Bogelot, who is a member of the bar, affording his wife aid and advice on all legal matters connected with her work.

Few women leading more or less of a public life manage to steer clear of the quicksands of sectarianism. That Mme. Bogelot has been able to do so is due partly to a well balanced mind and amiable temper, partly to the manifold occupations of her busy life. She is ever ready to give advice in respect to the

administration of societies, a matter in which she is thoroughly conversant, but she wisely restricts her own labors to the special lines she has taken up, and which absorb all her time and energies. Politics never attracted her, nor has she ever taken an active part in the vindication of woman's rights. Still she is ever ready to lend a helping hand to members of her own sex, to fellow workers as well as to the disinherited by fortune. But, although she personally prefers to hold aloof from party strife, the woman's cause has undoubtedly her entire sympathy. Indeed it would have been strange had it been otherwise, owing to the great friendship that existed between her and the late Maria Derainnes. The connection between them was almost that of mistress and pupil. There was a difference of some 10 years in their ages, and Isabelle Bogelot, when a weakly child, was taken under the wing of the elder woman and her sister, Mme. Fenisse, that she might have the benefit of country air, and remained an inmate of their house until she married. This early training had probably a great effect on her subsequent career.

Not being gifted with literary abilities, as was the more brilliant Maria Derainnes, she sought to render herself useful in other ways. It was not, however, until after her marriage that she joined the Œuvre des Libérées de St. Lazare, with which her name has since been so inseparably connected. This was in 1873, and the society had been founded three years previously by Mlle. Michel de Grandpre, the niece of the chaplain of St. Lazare, who had been struck during her intercourse with the inmates of this house of detention by the anxiety evinced by so many of the prisoners as their terms of imprisonment came to a close and they knew they would be once more thrown on their own resources and have to do battle with the difficulties of life, heavily handicapped by the ignominy of a conviction. Initiated into the workings of the society by Mme. Emilie de Marsier, its vice president, Mme. Bogelot threw herself into the work heart and soul and was very soon elected a member of the committee, to become, in 1880, its general directress, a post which she has held ever since.—London Queen.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR PROTECTION.

Three Hundred Years Ago This Policy Was
Born on Virginia Soil.

The question of protection for wool and manufactures thereof seems to have occupied the attention of the lawmakers in the American colonies in the very beginning of their history. As early as 1609 the colonists of Jamestown, Va., were provided with sheep, which did not increase very rapidly in consequence of their destruction by wolves, so that in 1648, 39 years after their first introduction, the number of sheep in the whole colony of Virginia was only 3,000. The first evidence of government protection for wool was in an enactment passed in 1657, setting forth that no sheep be transported out of the colony except upon such penalties as may be thought fit by the governor and the council, and in 1662 Virginia, by a statute, not only prohibited the exportation of wool, but offered a bounty as an encouragement to the raising of sheep and the establishment of woolen manufactures by offering five pounds of tobacco (at that time Virginia currency) for every yard of woolen cloth made in the colony.

Thus protection was born on Virginia soil. The principle of protection to American industries was again recognized in 1664, when, with a view to diversifying industries, the general assembly of Virginia, at the public expense, established in each county looms for weavers. In 1668 a law was passed for the purpose of better converting wool, flax and hemp into clothing. The commissioners of the county courts were given authority to build houses for the instruction of poor children in the art of spinning and weaving.

And to further promote these objects laws were enacted in 1682 imposing heavy penalties upon the exportation of wool, and for the encouragement of the working up of wool into cloth a bounty of six pounds of tobacco was provided for every person making a yard of woolen cloth, or linsey woolsey, three-fourths of a yard wide, and for every dozen pairs of men's or women's woolen or worsted hose a bounty of 12 pounds of tobacco was offered. The price of wool was fixed at 8 pence per pound for fleeces, washed before shearing. In 1687 Virginia passed an act for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, including those from wool, which was rejected by the king as hostile to English interests, for in her colonial policy England was always selfish and cruel—a sow that devoured her own litter.

FREE COAL AND TAXED SUGAR.

"The Consumer Pays the Tax," Say the
Democrats, So See What It Means.

In considering the effect of free coal and a tax upon sugar it must be remembered that, according to the Democratic theory, the consumer pays the tax.

Our imports of coal in 1892 were 1,364,817 tons, upon which was collected a duty of 75 cents per ton, or a total of \$1,023,613 in a single year. This is the extent of the relief that would be accorded to the American people by free coal.

Our consumption of sugar last year

was 4,843,209,500 pounds, which, at an average price of 2½ cents per pound, would be worth \$119,438,961. An ad valorem tariff of 40 per cent upon this amount would be \$47,775,804. A differential duty of one-eighth cent upon 4,343,209,500 pounds would be \$5,429,012, making a total breakfast table tax of \$53,204,816.

Free coal would thus, according to the Democratic theory of the consumer paying the tax, effect a saving to the people of \$1,023,613, or 1½ cents per capita, while taxed sugar would cost them \$53,204,816, or 77 cents for every man, woman and child in the country. The direct loss by such Democratic legislation would have been 75½ cents for every individual, a total additional burden of \$52,180,703 a year.

WHAT, NEVER!

If We Forgive Not Our Enemies, How Shall
We Expect to Be Forgiven?

In his letter to Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, in which he held up before the world the awful example of Democracy in its dealing with the tariff question, whereby Democratic principles were trampled upon and trusts and combines were taken into the confidence of the party and their interests served in preference to those of the common people, the president says of the Democratic senators, against whom this crime is charged, "that they shall never be forgotten or forgiven." It is indeed a terrible calamity that such good men as are known to constitute the active politicians who are the managers of the party, including the executive, his cabinet and the Democratic senate, should all be lost, that forgiveness is impossible because of not forgiving! Perhaps the chaplain of the senate in praying for wisdom and guidance in the councils and deliberations of that body forgot in his prayers to remind these brethren who dwell together in happy unity that they must forgive each others' weaknesses, even to the dabbling in sugar stock and sharing in sugar trusts. There is much to be hoped for in a reformation among those brethren, that they, like Judas, shall return the 80 pieces of silver and do their first works over again by repentance and confession. In this way the president may be enabled to both forgive and forget.

CONGRESS.

Close of the Second Session—Financial View
of the Work Accomplished.

The estimates for the fiscal year, for which the present session of congress made appropriations—namely, the year closing June 30, 1895—were estimated by the treasury department and sent to congress by the president of the United States, asking for \$520,662,840.71. Appropriations were made for \$490,668,868.51, being in round numbers \$30,000,000 less than the president asked for in the estimates prepared in the treasury department. It will be noted, then, that, in the first place, congress failed to appropriate \$30,000,000, which must appear in all probability in the next year as a deficiency. The appropriations this year are greater by \$27,269,858.72 than the Reed congress (the Fifty-first, which was heralded far and near by the Democrats as "the billion dollar congress.") The reduction made in the appropriations for pensions was \$29,000,000 in round numbers less than was appropriated last year, which leaves the appropriations for this year standing as \$269,515.15 greater than the appropriations made last year.

The foregoing gives the reader a glimpse at Democratic reform with increased appropriations.

Democratic Economy.

The close of the second session of the Fifty-third congress gives us a glimpse of what the Democrats can do by way of running a great government like ours. While they have increased the appropriations over those of last year by several hundred thousand they have failed to collect revenue enough to meet the current expenses of the government. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1894, are \$88,859,292.78 less than the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. This deficit does not show in the accounts of the treasury by reason of the fact that it was paid in part from moneys in the treasury on March 4, 1894, when Cleveland was inaugurated and in part from a sale of bonds made by Secretary Carlisle February last amounting to \$58,633,295.71, by which the annual interest charge against the government was increased \$2,000,000 per annum.

By an examination of the tables furnished by the treasury department of receipts and expenditures it is shown that President Cleveland expended for his first full fiscal year \$1,295,977.50 more to carry on the government than was expended in the fiscal year under President Harrison. This is exclusive of pensions, for all the saving made by President Cleveland's administration is at the expense of the old soldier of the late war.

Love continues to triumph over prejudice and politics. Herr Walter, the principal adherent and assistant of Herr Ahlwardt, the German anti-Semitic leader, is to marry a charming Hebrew, Fraulein Herrmannsohn.

Professor Joseph Hyrtl, the eminent anatomist and the last survivor of the famous group of scientific men who laid the foundations of the renowned medical school of Vienna, has just died at his home near Vienna at the age of 84.