OUR COLORED CITIZEN.

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING HIS RAPID ADVANCE.

The National Colored Exposition at Atlanta—Its Buildings and Prospects—Our Rich Negroes—Many Colored Crœsuses and Many Millionaires—Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.—By the census of 1880 there were 6,500,000 colored people in the United States. This showed an increase of more than 34 per cent. over the census of 1870. According to the same ratio, there must now be in this country nearly 8,000,000 of colored people, and by 1890 the number will have risen to 9,000,000, or fully one-seventh of our whole population.

The colored man has been rapidly advancing. His desire for education and culture has increased rather than diminished since the abolition of slavery. The New Orleans exposition showed a remarkable progress in nearly every branch of industry and in some branches of art. The colored exhibit at Jacksonville was much admired by President Cleveland, and both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland showed their surprise at the advancement of the colored citizen. This was during the Florida tour, a week or so ago, and the president said he would remember the colored men in their national exposition.

"The National Colored exposition is now before congress, and the Colored World's Fair association, as it is called, has asked for $600,000, and some of the leaders of the movement tell me that they expect to get an appropriation of $400,000. The exposition is to begin next November and is to last three months. It is to be held in Atlanta, which is one of the central points of the black belt of the United States. Three million colored people live within a radius of 350 miles of that city, and the exposition will include everything made, invented or worked by colored men. It will have works of art, field products, manufactures, machinery and all other articles raised, fabricated, produced or owned by colored people throughout the United States. A governmental exposition will probably be added, and it is designed to cultivate and stimulate the arts and trades among the colored people, and to show the world what they are doing. Ex-Minister John M. Langston told me the other day that a movement would be inaugurated to make it an international exposition, and that the West Indies would be called upon to furnish an exhibit, and that all the colored peoples of the western continent would be asked to contribute to it.

PHILIP JOSEPH.

Both Henry W. Grady and Governor John B. Gordon have expressed themselves in favor of the exposition, and Atlanta has given the use of its park and exposition building for it. In addition to this, other buildings are now being erected, and there will be more than ten acres of buildings, while the park in which the exposition is to be located covers two hundred acres of ground. The main exposition building is one of the finest exposition buildings in the United States, and Mr. Philip Joseph, the director general of the exposition, who is here at Washington, gives me some data in regard to the buildings now going up.

"The buildings," said he, "will be grouped around the lower end of the race track. The grand stand is located near the main entrance to the grounds and next to the city. Just below this begin the stalls for cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. This will be four stalls deep, and will comprise over 400 separate stalls. Every tenth stall is being made of unusual size to accommodate extra fine or dangerous animals. The poultry building will contain 2,000 coops. The Agricultural and Machinery hall is at right angles to the main building, and this is 650 feet long. The main building covers nearly two acres of ground, and it is two stories high. These buildings were completed about four months ago, and are now ready for the reception of exhibits. Here is a sketch of the Horticultural hall, which is thirty feet wide and 100 feet long, and it is to be made of grand glass. Then we expect to have a Music hall, seating 3,500 persons, and with stage accommodations for 100, and to add an annex to the main building. These buildings are so located that you can enter the further end of the main exposition building, and walk through a solid half mile of displays, ending up at the grand stand, where the races are going on.

"A new hotel is to be constructed just outside of the grounds for the use of colored people, and this will solve a problem which always comes up in such cases. A picture of this hotel was shown to the congressional committee having the matter in charge. It is three stories high, and covers about three quarters of an acre. It will accommodate 800 guests, and will have 240 feet front, with a wing extending back 140 feet."

MAIN EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Mr. Philip Joseph, the director general of this national exposition, is an Alabama man, and he was in charge of the Alabama colored exhibit at the New Orleans exposition. He is a bright fellow, about 35 years old, is well educated, speaking French and Spanish, and he has been something of a Republican politician among his people in the south. He has not been very fortunate in politics, however. He was nominated twice for congress, and defeated, and was appointed postmaster of Mobile, Ala., by Garfield the day before Guiteau shot him. On account of the trouble following this he was not commissioned, and President Arthur offered him a collectorship of internal revenue for Alabama, but he declined.

He is especially well posted on the status of the colored people of the United States, and he has lately received information from the various states of the Union as to the progress of the colored people in them. He got this information by sending out circulars to the leading colored men of these states, and by generalizing their answers.

"The advance which the colored people of the United States have made in the last twenty years," said he, "is astonishing. They own farms, mills, mines, shops, stores, printing presses, patents, manufacturing establishments, vessels, hotels, ranches, stock and orange groves. They are traders, brokers, printers, farmers and speculators. They are editors, doctors, lawyers and merchants."

"Particularize," said I.

"It is easy to do so. In Louisiana the colored people pay 25 per cent. of all the taxes, in Georgia their property amounts to $8,000,000, in South Carolina $10,000,000, in Alabama $12,000,000 and in the United States $250,000,000. In Louisiana the colored citizens have sugar, dry goods, groceries and other establishments. Private fortunes among them range from $20,000 to $1,000,000. Mercer Bros., of New Orleans, carry a clothing stock of $300,000, and their dry goods stock amounts to $200,000. There is a colored levee contractor named Allain, who employs hundreds of whites as well as blacks. The Pickwick club building of New Orleans, which is the 'swell' club of that city, was built by colored mechanics. Colored men own a new building on Canal street, in New Orleans, which cost $190,000. It was built by colored mechanics."

"How about Alabama?"

"There are many rich colored men in Alabama. They have made some money out of the rise in property about Birmingham, and all over the state they are advancing. Samuel W. Lowry, of Huntsville, was awarded the first prize at the Louisville exposition on silk cocoons and raw silk over seven exhibitors, one of whom was the exhibitor of silk cocoons raised in France. This man recently bought sixty acres of land near Birmingham, and he has shown that the climate of central and northern Alabama is adapted to the mulberry tree. He proposes to establish a loom and 1,000,000 cocoons on his property at Birmingham. In Selma colored men manufacture carriages, wagons and buggies, and they do an extensive blacksmith and wheelwright business. Philip King, of Montgomery, is a colored bridge builder. He planned and constructed the bridge across the Chattahoochee at Columbus, Ga., and another at Eufaula, Ala. James Hale, of Montgomery, is a contractor and builder, and he owns $75,000 worth of real estate. Fowlkes and Robinson are two colored men who own a coal mine at Birmingham, and another colored man, Alfred Billingsly, of Montgomery, has refused $500,000 for his real estate in Birmingham. Manra, another colored man, has property in that city valued at $1,000,000. The largest tin factory in Alabama is owned, and worked with colored help, by F. Gomez & Sons, colored men, of Mobile, and this firm owns real estate valued at $100,000. Mrs. H. White, of Mobile, a colored woman, is worth $40,000. A. Armant is a steamboat boiler maker of that city. Felix Andre, of Mobile, is a contractor and builder who employs colored help only and does a good business."

"How about Georgia?"

"You have heard of Mrs. Amanda Eulanks. She is worth $400,000. Elbert Head, of Americus, Ga., is a colored farmer worth $80,000. Jacob McKinley, of Atlanta, Ga., is a merchant, real estate owner, a dealer in coal and wood and the proprietor of a grocery store and a brickyard. The colored students of the Clark university, at Atlanta, have an industrial department, and they manufacture and

PROPOSED HORTICULTURAL HALL.

sell a number of handsome buggies and carriages. W. J. White, of Augusta, owns and manages a big job printing establishment. Henry E. Odern does a large saddle and harness making business, and Robert R. Beatty makes wagons and carriages on a large scale.

"I get the same information from all over the south," Mr. Joseph went on. "There are nineteen colored citizens of Baltimore who are estimated to be worth, all told, $1,000,000. Joseph Thomas, a stevedore, has valuable real estate, and recently had deposited to his credit at one bank at one time $80,000. He made his fortune through shipments in the South American trade. William N. Butler, of Annapolis, owns three farms and rents out fifty houses. Robert Henry owns several vessels, and is one of the largest tax payers of his county."

"In South Carolina the negroes own about $6,000,000 in town and city property, and $4,000,000 in farms and live stock. In the savings bank of Charlestown there are $125,000 to the credit of colored depositors. In North Carolina the colored citizens have one of the best agricultural state fair societies of the Union.

"In Texas the colored citizens pay taxes on $6,000,000 worth of property, and the Lincoln family of Dallas, Tex., have lately come into possession of $48,000,000, giving them $8,000,000 apiece.

"There are many rich colored men in Chattanooga, Tenn. In Nashville they own and operate a broom factory. In Arkansas they have ten weekly newspapers and several seminaries for advanced scholars. In Florida, the colored citizens of Jacksonville alone own $1,000,000 worth of property. They are buying homes and planting orange groves throughout the state."

"Tell me something of the rich colored men of the north."

Mr. Joseph replied:

"The colored man of the north has done even better than he of the south, and he has shown himself able to compete with the white man on his own ground. In Marysville, Cal., twelve colored citizens own ranches which are worth altogether $180,000, and they have good bank accounts besides. In Missouri there are twenty-seven colored citizens whose properties range from $20,000 to $500,000, and who are altogether worth $1,000,000. A. G. White, of St. Louis, a noted purveyor, lost one fortune, and is now worth $30,000. In Kentucky colored men own 200,000 acres of land, 8,000 town lots, and 52,000 head of stock. The value of their property is estimated at $1,000,000.

"In eight counties of Iowa colored men own property worth $750,000, and in New York city colored citizens own $6,000,000 worth of property. Dr. White, of the Brooklyn board of education, is a druggist who is said to do a business of $200,000 a year. A colored woman is the proprietor of the Kenmore house at Albany, and the Wormley boys have one of the best hotels of Washington city. Their father died a year or so ago, leaving them over $100,000.

"There are from thirty to forty rich colored men in Washington, and they undoubtedly own more than $1,000,000 worth of property. In Philadelphia there are plenty of rich colored men, and they have succeeded well as real estate dealers, coal merchants, expressmen, and as dealers in crockery, china, flour and furniture. John McKee, of Philadelphia, is said to own 400 houses, and his assets are more than $500,000. Less than 100 colored men of Philadelphia own over $3,000,000. In Chicago there are a number of colored firms who have capital ranging from $15,000 to $40,000, and Richard Grant and Mrs. John Jones, of that city, are each estimated to be worth more than $70,000. Colored men are manufacturing cloth in New Jersey, and in Michigan they own lumber mills. In Minnesota there are 6,000 of a colored population, and this number own $1,000,000 worth of property."

PROPOSED HOTEL FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

"How about professional colored men?"

"Well," continued the colored statistician, "A. Mills, of Duluth, has patented an elevator door, and his check is good for three times $100,000. S. R. Scrolton, a colored man, of New York, is the inventor of the triple mirror, and Professor G. T. Wood, of Columbus, O., has a new system of telegraphing, by means of which the railway dispatcher can note the position of any train on the route at a glance, and can telegraph to and from the train while it is in motion. Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, has twenty-eight patents on steam engines and railway attachments. And so it goes on. In Chicago the colored citizens have a good literary club, and have inaugurated a series of public lectures. Harper & Bros. are now advertising a new book by George W. Williams, and he will soon put his drama, 'Paula,' on the stage. There are over 200 journals and periodicals in the United States owned and edited by colored men. T. T. Fortune, of New York, is a good colored journalist. Dr. Radanes, of New Orleans, made a fortune at medicine. Dr. R. A. Boyd, of Mobile, a graduate of Harvard, lately got a fee of $1,000 in gold and a horse and buggy for a dangerous operation. Colored lawyers are many, and colored dentists do well. We have noted preachers too. Rev. Father Augustus Tolton is a Catholic priest, who was educated at Rome, and who now confesses Christians of both races in a beautiful church at Quincy, Ills. The Rev. Jasper, of Richmond, is widely noted as the author of the theory that 'The sun do move' and Mme. Paul Trevigne, of New Orleans, took the first premium at the Paris exposition for wax works. Mlle. Selika was educated in singing in Europe, under Adelina Patti, and she often appeared in public with her. Mrs. Nellie Brown-Mitchell is famous for her sweet voice, and the Catholic choir in St. Augustine's church, in Washington, is widely known.

"I have not mentioned colored men of national reputation in this talk, you will see, and have endeavored to take only the well doing colored men whose work has been but little known to the country. Every one knows of Douglass, Bruce, Langston and others, but the colored race is advancing in the rank and file as well as its leaders, and at our coming exposition we will show a progress which the white people do not dream of."

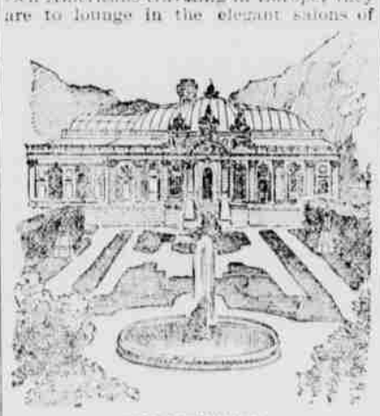
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

VANDERBILT'S EUROPEAN HOME.

He Has Leased the Lindenhof, the Favorite Palace of the Late King Ludwig.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt has leased the Lindenhof, the favorite residence of the late King Louis of Bavaria, and the correspondents who have had a look through it are in raptures. It is a sort of palace in miniature, on the plan of Little Trianon, which was such a favorite with Marie Antoinette. It is to be a sort of select retreat for very rich Americans traveling in Europe; they are to lounge in the elegant salons of



THE LINDENHOF.

royalty, and tingle with æsthetic thrills as they gaze on the blue, green and gold decorations or the wonderful pictures and statues.

The second story (there are but two) has ten rooms, and in them are the choicest elegancies of the palace. First is the "Western Gobelin," or main tapestry room, where are the wonderful representations of scenes in royal history and conceptions in classic mythology. Next is the "Yellow cabinet," in which all the tapestry and upholstery is in yellow silk, with rich silver embroideries. Third is the "King's study," which is adorned with some of the choicest art treasures of Europe in gold, silver, bronze and marble. Then there are the "Lilac cabinet," the "Pink room," "Blue room" and "Mirror room," beside bedrooms.

The first story is for creations of art more massive than elegant, such as granite steps and marble pillars, an equestrian statue of Louis XIV and solidly finished bathrooms, and for the rooms devoted to domestic and family services. Around this fairy castle extend gardens and grounds, thick set with flowers and ornamental trees, and diversified with statues and fountains, caves and cascades and a marvelous artificial grotto. Such are a few of the glories of "Lidenhof," the foreign palace of our American king.

A man hasn't a "big head" any more. Instead he is "tall from his chin up."—Philadelphia Call.

Chicago packing of dressed hogs to date shows a total of 1,583,000, against 1,552,000 a year ago.