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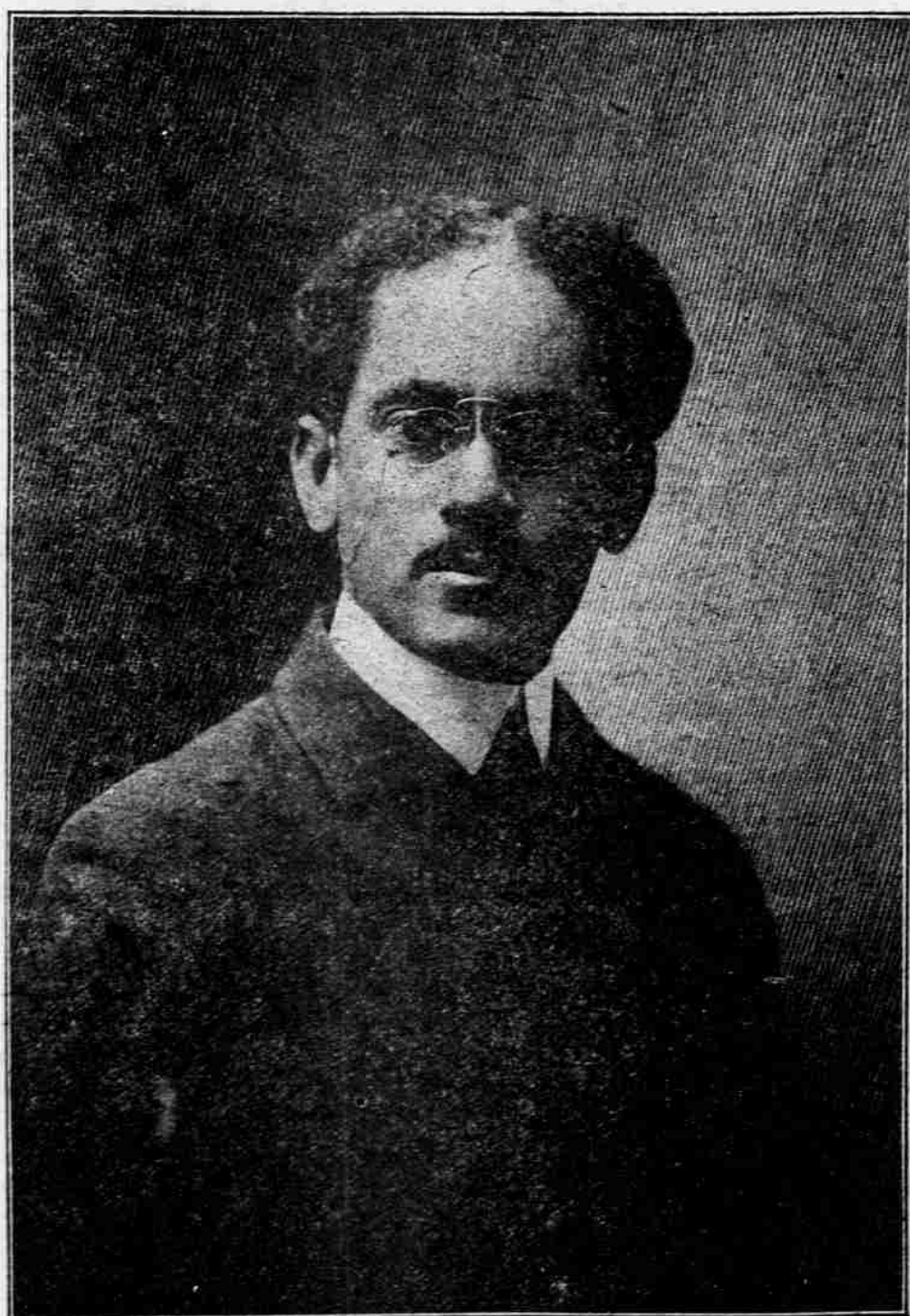
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROF. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Ph. D.

The Race's Leading Scientist—Member Member of Famous Society—Student in Leading University—Teacher in Leading Negro Schools—Government Experimenter—An Authority.

A distinguished colored man upon a brief visit to Washington is Prof. John Wesley Hoffman of the State Normal and Industrial College of Florida, the well known scientist of the world. He is making a tour of the various experimental stations in the eastern and middle states. Prof. Hoffman is one of the few colored men of this country who have attained distinction through well deserved merit and not by favor, and by pluck and indomitable energy has made his mark in the scientific world, and has received a distinction not yet accorded to another man of his race—that of being honored with membership in some of the leading scientific societies of this country and Europe, including the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Boston Mycological Society, the New York Zoological Society and the Royal Agricultural Society of England; being also a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and of the Royal Microscopical Society of England, and other well known scientific bodies.

Prof. Hoffman's reputation was made in this section of the country when the Massachusetts Horticultural Society made him one of its members, in recognition of his successful experiment in originating the Hoffman Seeding Strawberry, an abnormally large and an exceptionally sweet berry that is now cultivated along the Atlantic Coast from South Carolina to the Gulf. His reputation has also come to him through his persistently applied efforts in experimental work, that attracted attention, not only of the State Department of Agriculture at Alabama, but of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington as well. In Alabama he made a dietary study of the kind, quantity and quality of food used by Negroes of the black belt of that state, with such splendid results that his report was published by the Department of Agriculture as a valuable contribution to the dietetic studies of the world. This report has been translated into several languages and is in use by many physiologists. At Washington he reported to the United States of Agriculture the first appearance among the trees of the South, of the parasitic insect called the San Jose Scale, and traced out its method of introduction



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in the Gulf States. Prof. Hoffman was the first scientist of the South to make this discovery and its subsequent report.

This gifted man laid the foundation of his education in Northern and Western colleges, having taken special courses in chemistry, bacteriology and biology in some of the leading colleges in the country, and his natural taste for the sciences rendered him an apt pupil. His active, retentive mind, and his instincts for research led him to become a teacher of science, having chosen agricultural biology as his specialty, which he has taught in various colleges in the South. He has chosen the South as his future field of labor because of the magnificent opportunity to develop the agricultural resources of that section, if the science of agriculture is properly taught to those whose life work it will be to make that country what it is possible to make it.

Prof. Hoffman has planned out a unique scale of work in the South which has met with wonderful results. He conducts a series of conferences each year which he calls Farmers' Institutes. Attractive posters, setting forth the subjects to be discussed and the branches taught, are posted in the various counties, and a general invitation is extended to the farmers and all those interested in farming and agriculture generally. Some big building is placed at his disposal, and this is packed with tillers of the spoil, who listen eagerly to the scientific manner in which the subjects are laid before them and explained such subjects as diversified farming, intensive farming, truck gardening, raising and curing butter, canning of fruit and vegetable, poultry raising and fruit growing; and subjects, that teach them not only how to get a living, but

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THEY MUST STAND AS A UNIT.

A Commissioner Lost By Treachry of the Race—The Friends Literary Meet and Hon. J. Gray Lucas Delivers an Interesting Address—A Pen Picture of Life in the Lake City.

[The Chicago Office of The Colored American is located at 59 Dearborn St., suite 412.]

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Daniel McKay Jackson, son of a prominent and wealthy undertaker of Chicago, whose name appeared on the county ticket for the office of County Commissioner is probably defeated, and if so he is defeated by his own people, many of whom were aroused by the ire of one or two men who had some personal grudge against Mr. Jackson. Principle in the cause was ignored; reason was eagerly shunned; race pride was overlooked; improvidence was lacking. A vicious attack was made upon the young man's character, which of course one might expect in politics, but hardly from a race as weak as ours. The white man is able to fight. Why? Because he is strong. "In Union there is strength." The Negro is weak. Why? First, comparatively speaking, the Negro's freedom begun but yesterday. Secondly, because there there is some one, yes, some two, and sometimes three, yea, many, whose chief delight seems to be to pull down the very stairs by which they, as well as their children, and in fact the whole race are aiming to reach the goal of success. Whenever the name of a Negro is placed on a ticket, whenever he is fortunate enough to get that recognition, whenever the race is thus honored—men, should vote for the principle of race pride. The colored man finds no gressed sidewalks upon which he can slide into positions of responsibility and trust, therefore when one is honored by having his name placed upon a ticket, and all that remains to be done is to secure the support of the man who votes, vote for the principle of the thing and by doing this, we are more likely to make a strong character out of a weak one, as you like it. If Mr. Jackson and the Republican ticket is defeated, it stands to reason that the democrats are in power. The Negroes who voted for them did not care anything about their personalities. I do not champion the cause of any retrograde, nor do I encourage the putting into power of any bad man, and if I thought there was a just cause for such a fight in this case, I would give this no sincere consideration. Politics to day has no search warrants, it only has enemies. It is hoped

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