

THE POSSIBILITIES OF  
THE  
AMERICAN NEGRO.

—WITH—

Illustrations and Biographies of Some of The Leading Negroes  
IN AMERICA.

-BY-

A. E. PATTERSON.

IN ONE VOLUME.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Sold only by subscription.

CAIRO STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Cairo, Ill. 1903.

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A. E. PATTERSON,

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# INTRODUCTION

In publishing this volume setting forth *The Possibilities of the American Negro*, it is not without a profound knowledge of my inability to treat so important a subject with the thoroughness that the present condition of the Negro race demand. In the light of modern achievements of colored men and women in the sciences, arts and industrial accomplishments a volume of more than one thousand pages could be written without exhausting the thoughts of an ordinary student.

In this work it is only intended to call attention to a few of the most potent forces that must enter into the lives of the Afro-Americans if they would, in the near future, become a permanent and resourceful factor in the economical life of the American people.

Heretofore volumes have been published setting forth in brilliant style biographical sketches of the most worthy men and women of our race, without giving much space for the lesson to be learned leading to a substantial acquisition of a respectable citizenship.

I have purposely omitted making mention of the familiar characters of our race, who have won distinction in the various spheres of life, and who have

been before the public many years, and given their place in this volume to new faces not less worthy of emulation, but whose opportunity to win for themselves an enviable reputation has not presented itself.

The sacrifices made, and the hardships undergone, by some of our characters in obtaining an education and accumulating a fortune will be another feature of our work conspicuous because of its absence. It is an uncontrovertable fact that few men obtain wealth and fame without making great sacrifices, and we know of no exceptions in the Negro race.

If by the publication of this book any small amount of good is accomplished by way of arousing the somnolence ambition of our boys and girls; if by trying to emulate the examples, and reach the heights of some of the characters herein contained, they are inspired to strengthen the race by strengthening themselves, the object of its publication will have been attained.

--A. E. Patterson

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## Industrial and Higher Education of The Negro

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THE natural forces necessary to the permanent success of the American Negroes are learning, industry and virtue.

The one prepares them for the highest possibilities of the human family, and to comprehend the truths of the universe; the other prepares them to become a commercial and productive power; virtue perpetuates and deifies character. Together they develop civilization and determine the destiny of the race.

How far removed is the Negro today from the ignorance and superstition of the Negro thirty years ago? Take the intellectual power of all the race immediately after the civil war and multiply it by 10,000 and the sum of its power will not equal that of the single State of Illinois today.

By Lincoln's Proclamation the South was freed from slavery and the road cleared to education of both head and hand, and a premium set upon virtue and

merit. The long and bitter struggle between the North and South, although waged apparently in the interest of society, was not political nor legal, nor social nor military, but was educational and industrial; the northern mechanic and skilled laborer with their vast accumulations of wealth and knowledge, seeking to perpetuate the principles and advantages of education and skilled labor were invincible by the industrial South who sought to extend her territory, carrying upon her shoulders the Negro slave.

The building up of the South since her overthrow in war is a credit to the black man as well as the white man. The Negro worked well as a slave but as a free man he worked better. The cotton crops produced in 1900 by the Southern States could not have been grown, picked, housed and spun 50 years ago by the entire slave population in the United States. The Negro, however, can ill afford to neglect his industrial training. While the South is now in touch with the commercial world and fast bidding for industrial prestige, her materials are of coarse fibre and produced by cheap labor. But the time is fast approaching when she will be driven from the field by foreign competition who employ an abundance of cheaper labor and whose products are just as good, unless she produces a better material by educated and skilled labor.

The Negro is yet the chief factor in Southern industrial labor. He produces raw materials and his place can not yet be supplied by any competent substitute. Though a free man the Negro as a race is less skilled in many arts than when a slave. His tutors in slavery no longer control him, and the great changes that are rapidly taking place in all kinds and forms of industry demand the active, skilled and educated hand as well as the stalwart and strong frame. Unless the Negro prepares himself to cope with these industrial changes his place must sooner or later be filled by those who are prepared.

With the white man it is a question of development, with the Negro, of existence. It requires the moral and intellectual forces of both North and South, of religion, social and domestic training combined to teach our race how to earn a dollar and how to save it, how to secure homes and accumulate wealth; that it is far better for the race in its present condition to be able to show a five thousand dollar bank account than to know the names of stars and how to solve quadratic equations. It is but little consolation to the ambitious mind to soar high in the air without any substantial ground upon which to light.

We were dragged from barbarism into civilization, educated through slavery into freedom, cut off suddenly by emancipation and enfranchisement from the

influences that had given us all the power and knowledge we possessed, was it strange that we wandered about like a lost child during the period of reconstruction, after the alluring lights of political and social promises, away from the paths that led to industrial and economic independence? It was in our power as a race for thirty years after slavery to control the industries of the South. Had our leaders both white and colored directed our energies to acquiring homes, accumulating wealth and industrial skill; had they taught us self-reliance and virtue instead of political prestige and power, our condition today would be a hundred times better, not only from an industrial, financial and moral standpoint, but from a literary and even political standpoint. We would treat the vote vender with the basest contempt.

It is not too late, however, to correct the mistake we made in starting wrong. By constant and persistent efforts to begin upon a solid industrial foundation where all successful races must begin, we can in time rise to the loftiest positions in life.

Our present ideas of higher education and political ambitions belong to the distant future. For this generation and many yet to come our system of education should be industrial for the masses and higher education for the choice youths of the race. But a vast majority must be trained in schools of industry.

Nothing can ever be accomplished by the educated few without the material industries of the many, and the sooner this idea is accepted the more rapid and substantial will be our progress.

The South, the natural home of our race, is yet inviting us to bend our energies in the direction of industrial improvement. The North is encouraging industrial training for the Negro, and both sections realize the better and more useful the colored citizens are, the better and more endurable will be the government. To train both head and hands, to work and work well is the appeal of the South. Her various industries are open to us. The door of our opportunity is not yet closed, but unless we speedily enter, armed with skill, training and industrial power, it will close and close forever.

At the dawn of this century which is destined to present more brilliant achievements in the arts of industry and invention than any former one, the dominant power demands, and the natural growth of the country requires, that all who would survive must be put upon their merit.

The present generation must be taught to work and work well. There are forests to be cleared and converted into profitable fields, houses must be built, rivers bridged and mountains tunneled. Whoever is armed with skill and training in these various lines

of work will be in demand regardless of his color.

Many of the older men of the race are better prepared than the young. The skill and training possessed in slavery must be regained and then improved upon. The industrial apprenticeship begun in slavery must be continued in freedom. Our race is not yet able to stand alone. Before the war every mill, household, factory, plantation and shop was a school for the training of the race. It was so in slavery, but today the chasm between the races is wide and deep. Freedom forbids interest, sympathy and authority on the part of the whites; zeal, docility and obedience on the part of the blacks. And nothing will bring the two races together again save the industrial skill and power of the Negro. Our education should be mainly directed to this end. We are dependent upon the white people for the very bread we eat, the house we live in and the clothes we wear. All we ask is a chance to get started right. We are entitled to live Justice and humanity demand that we be given a chance, The duty of helping us to build an industrial foundation is not sectional but national. The burden is too large for the South or the North. The national government should lend a helping hand until we are able to earn our own living independent of our white neighbor.

An industrial education is as essential to the major-



**EDWARD C. MUMPHRIES**  
**STENOGRAPHER AND JUSTICE OF PEACE.**  
**Louisville, Ky.**



ity of the white youths of the country as to the Negro youths. The former are constantly being trained in the best polytechnic and manual training schools in the United States. Hundreds of skilled mechanics, artisans, and farmers are being turned out annually. The negro must, if he would not be crowded out, prepare himself for the strong competition in industry that is slowly but surely growing upon him. The dreams of statesmanship and political advantages must yield to workmanship and industrial prestige. More real happiness will be realized from our ability to mould from nature's crude materials things of beauty and usefulness, to raise 75 bushels of corn, oats or potatoes per acre upon a 160-acre farm that is all ours; to live in a nice well kept house with a clear title, to drive out at will in our own carriage, built by a colored man, to a store owned by colored men, than in all the political positions ever held by Negro men under such strenuous opposition and humiliating circumstances that characterize all such appointments. After we are in possession of the former, it will be easier to obtain the latter. Get a material and independent start and you can live an honorable and independent life, to be followed finally by education, culture and refinement for all the race.

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

To say that higher education is not necessary to the ultimate success of the Negro would be a reproach upon the whites who deem it necessary for them. Whatever system of education is good for the Anglo-American youth is good for the Afro-American youth. The latter has to confront the same issues in life only under more adverse circumstances. The white youths are fortified by the advantages of the heritage of hundreds of years of civilization, by the best and noblest examples of Christian characters and by all the advantage that accumulated wealth can give them, yet they find it necessary to obtain a higher education; and it would be the height of folly to say the Negro youth should be less prepared when his tasks are not less difficult. If higher education of the choice youths of our race is neglected, a hundred years from now the race will be severely criticised for its stupidity, it will be condemned by the general arbiter of business who will in his stern demand accept no excuse because we are black and our ancestors lived under a verticle sun. We must have leaders who are men; educated, refined and cultured. There are many men who, by their good common sense and sound judgment, are doing great things for the race, but when all they can do has been conceded the balance of advantages will be found on the side of culture and edu-

cation. The white people of this and all other countries seek it, but they have, by reason of their long and bitter struggles through ancient and medieval periods reached that degree of efficiency in the industrial pursuits that we have not yet obtained but must obtain before we will be on the true road to success.

There is no well founded reason why the Negro should not grasp the idea of binocular education. Surely many of the best thinkers in America see the advantage of training both head and hand. The two forms of education are not antagonistic, but supplemental; the former applies to the few the latter to the many, the one supplies the motive the other the method; both together well trained make useful and honorable men and women. The success of Booker T. Washington—the greatest Negro that ever lived—is due to his high ideals, his untiring energy, his brilliant and cultured mind and his consecrated zeal to uplift his race and place it in the road that leads to true greatness and power. Washington like all other great leaders who have been most effective in guiding the destinies of his followers derived his inspiration directly or indirectly from contact with higher culture. This is true of Douglas, the orator and of Dunbar, the poet. The architect must plan before the artisan can execute. The idea comes from above and

descends until it strikes the basis of popular needs, and then rebounds, bringing the concrete fulfillment up towards the level of the ideal from which it sprang.



## LITTLE MAN WITH YOUR FIRST PANTS ON

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(TO LITTLE ALONZO LOCKE, JR.)

Heigh-ho! little man with your first pants on,  
And your life in the glow of a cloudless dawn,  
Do the birds sing sweet in the swaying trees,  
Does the perfume float on the evening breeze,  
As the stars come out in the far dim sky,  
And the sleep creeps into the little man's eye?  
Do the little feet weary, the little hands pause?  
Is the little man dreaming of Santa Claus?  
Has the slumber followed the little big yawn  
Of the big little man with the first pants on?

See here, Alonzo, with your first pants on,  
I'd give all the world, all its tinsel and fawn,  
All its triumphs of art, all its wood and wold,  
All its latter day pleasures, all its treasures of gold,  
All its fame ever did, all its love ever gave,  
All its joys and its glories from cradle to grave,  
Were they mine, I'd give all like a beggar's poor pawn  
To be you, Alonzo, with your first pants on!

Wake up, little man with your first pants on,  
Dear old Santa Claus has come and has gone,  
And has left you as rich as the king on his throne,

Look there at your toys—and your pants—most  
grown.

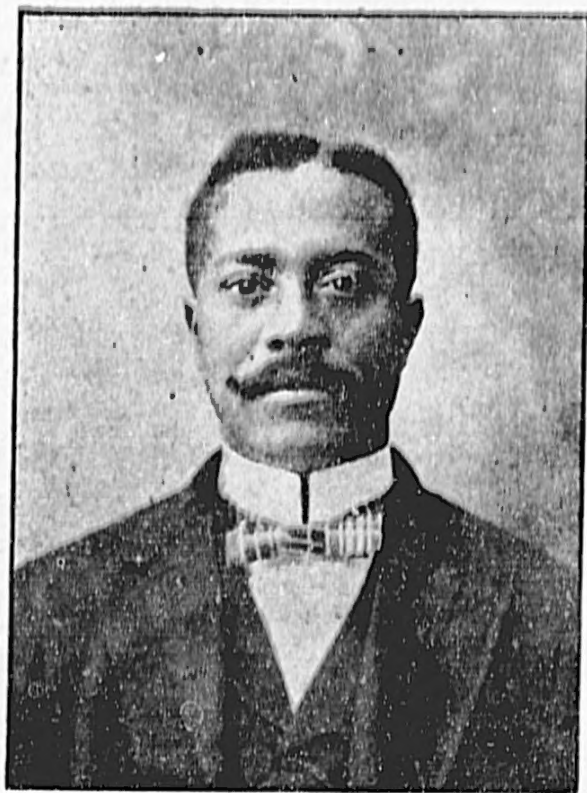
Most big as your papa, most ready to shave,  
And you are the master and grandma the slave:  
The world is your oyster, ambition the knife  
To open it up in the great game of life,  
For Hope says the same shall be quartered and  
drawn—

Eh! little man Lon with your first pants on?

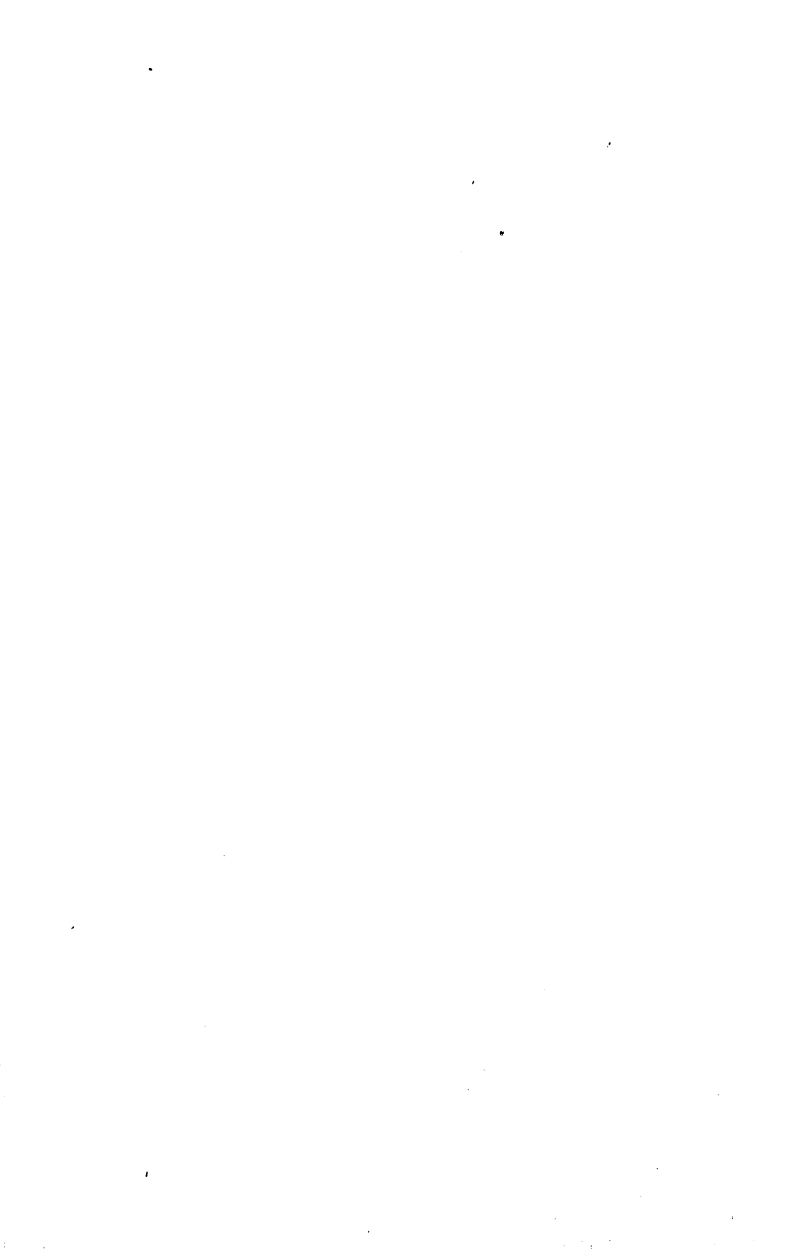
Sweet-faced little man with your first pants on,  
May your bright little brain and your brave little  
brawn

Meet the storms that will come, as they come to us all  
With a vigor and faith that will rise if you fall,  
And battle it out with a manliness rare  
That is royal, and worthy the name that you bear;  
May the God of the righteous keep watch over you  
Through a long life useful and noble and true,  
Till the great shadows fall on that life's evening lawn  
So, there, little man, with your first pants on!

LELAND M. FISHER



M. W. ALEXANDER,  
Carbondale, Illinois.



## The Negro as a Soldier

---

When the dark foreboding clouds of war hung over the thirteen New England colonies, when the foundation of the American government was threatened in 1861, and when the martyred McKinley issued a call for volunteers to face Spanish grape and artillery, no class of men responded more readily than the Negro. Crispus Attucks will forever live in the memory of all American people who admire patriotism and love independence and freedom. In the war of 1812 the Negro played a conspicuous part. Captain Robert Small, who won for himself a place in the hearts of the Naval heroes of the civil war, rendered invaluable service to this country as a pilot and captain. He proved to the world that a black skin is not an emblem of cowardice and dishonor. The results of the charge up San Juan Hill, during the recent Spanish-American war, in which the colored Ninth and Tenth cavalry took part, speaks for itself. Thus has the Negro distinguished himself in four distinct wars. Thrice as a slave and once as an American citizen. In each of these bloody conflicts the Negro soldiers made records of which they may justly be proud.

There is no element of citizenship among the various classes that constitute this great nation, that has been more loyal and devoted in their patriotism to everything pertaining to the honor and renown of the American people than the Negro. Whenever war threatened the peace of the nation and the stability of its public institutions, the Negro has always been one among the first to answer the "summons to arms," and march forth in defense of the American flag, under whose ample and graceful folds the humblest citizen finds equal protection with the most exalted. In the war which gave independence to this republic and made possible the developement of the greatest country in Christendom, some of the first and purest patriotic blood which hallowed the American soil was that which ran from the loyal heart of a Negro pierced by British bullets.

In the war of 1862, the Negro, though a slave, without a country, without a flag, without honor or a name, was to be found in the front ranks and sacrificed his life that the dignity of the flag and the independence of the nation might be maintained.

Yet there is no class of American citizens in our body politic which has had less cause for manifestation of patriotism than the Negro. None has less cause to feel that the American flag is an emblem of honor and protection to him and his family. No one

can look with less assurance for that liberty and justice guaranteed by its presence than the Negro.

The Negro's loyalty and devotion to his trust can never be more sublimely demonstrated than it was during the civil war. During this awful conflict in which the success of the South meant slavery perpetuated, and the success of the North meant slavery abolished; the Negroes, to whom were committed the care of their masters' families while they went forth to tighten the chains of slavery about their galled limbs, remained faithful and true.

Afterwards they proved as faithful with the rifle at Gettysburg, Fort Pillow and Richmond as they did with the hoe in the field. And during a recent struggle between the United States and Spain, notwithstanding the record of injustice done to colored people during the past 35 years which has blackened the pages of history, they were among the first who volunteered to fight for this country

There were nine Negro regiments in the service during this war, four of which, including the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, belonged to the regular army, the others were composed of the Twenty-third Kansas, Eighth Illinois, one from North Carolina, and two immune regiments, aggregating about ten thousand men. The Twenty-third Kansas, Eighth Illinois and the one from North Carolina were commanded

entirely by colored officers. The immune regiments had Negro lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, but white captains and field officers. The regulars of course had no colored commissioned officers. The volunteer regiments were called into service too late to do any actual fighting, and therefore, not given an opportunity to show their bravery upon the battlefield. But the promptness with which they entered the service when given an opportunity, their readiness to yield to the command of their superior officers, their conduct in camp, fine discipline and soldierly bearing on the parade ground and on the march, showed them to be made of the material which enters into the make-up of a gallant soldier. It has been clearly demonstrated more than once that the Negro soldiers under Negro captains are just as capable of high discipline as any other class of soldiers under the leadership of any other class of officers.

It is not within the scope of this book nor is it intended to relate in detail the numerous engagements in the various wars in which the colored soldiers have displayed remarkable courage and skill, but our efforts in this article would fall short of their purpose if we did not call attention to the brilliant charge of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry up San Juan Hill, during the Spanish-American war.

The same spirit that characterized the Negro sol-

diers at Fort Pillow, Gettysburg and Richmond, and made them invincible by all forces sent against them, were present on that memorable day at San Juan. When the New York troops, under Theodore Roosevelt, now president of the United States charged upon the Spanish soldiers at the top of the hill, they were cut down as so many straws of wheat before the reaper. To proceed, meant certain death, to retreat, meant confusion and disaster. Their only hope for escape from the deadly fire from Spanish canister which swept down the hill side cutting down all human forms in its path, was to lie down. But ere the day was lost the Ninth and Tenth cavalry with the desperation of a wounded tiger, and bravery indescribable, rushed over the prostrate forms of their New York comrades, swept up the famous hill to victory, planted the stars and stripes upon its summit, then amid cheers of glory dared Spain to pull them down.

Thus it has been proven for all time to come that bravery is no color, and color is not a badge of dishonor, disgrace and cowardice.

The cause for which the Negro soldiers fought was humanity. They acquitted themselves nobly, and left an indelible impression upon the minds of that class of American citizens who deny them equal protection of the laws and claim for them only what is base and ignoble. The Negroes have, by earnest

and persistent efforts, by their skill and fortitude on the battlefield as well as in the domicile, won for themselves an honorable place among the American people. You will find in them physical, mental and moral character, from which can be moulded the purest forms of citizenship, and the most perfect type of an American soldier. He has the Anglo-American consciousness, and is rapidly assimilating the best and noblest customs of the American people. The Negro is yet to stand along in the sunlight of civilization; and to deny him the fruits of his own labor, the ripest products of human genius, and human culture, would be to deny him what God has given him, and what his own blood has purchased and is guaranteed by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

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FR. E. THOMAS DEMBY.



REV. FR. E. THOMAS DEMBY, A. M., PH. B., S. T. D.

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The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Wilmington, Delaware. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. At an early age he graduated from Anderson's Select school. His mother prepared him for the Centenary Biblical Institute now Morgan College, Baltimore. Here he took the normal course. His classical education was received in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. In 1887-1890 he taught in Millsborough, Delaware. In 1899-1902 he took a special course in Hebrew and ancient Philosophy at Howard University, also studied two years in classical divinity in said college. In 1893 he graduated with the degree of Baccalaureus Divinitatis from Payne Seminary. In 1894 after examination was granted the degree of Sacre Theologie from the National University, Chicago, Illinois. In 1893 and a part of 1894 he taught a select school in Wellington, British Columbia,—conducted a series of lectures on Mondays in Temperance Hall, Pandora Avenue Victora. During his stay in that country he was in charge of a mixed congregation and in Salt Springs Island, he was in charge of a white congregation.

At this time such influence was brought about that caused Prof. Demby as he was then called, to go South to labor among his people. He was elected to the deanship of the Theological School of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas. He also taught in the college proper, natural and mental sciences, college philosophy and French. While in Waco, Prof. Demby organized in connection with his college duties a correspondence school of theology which was conducted on a very creditable scale. This school we learn is still doing a good work, which is the first of its kind among Afro-Americans. Father Demby in principle has always been a catholic; in fact studied for the Roman clergy, but was never ordained. In the commencement of his educational work he turned aside to work among one Negro denomination.

In 1896 after due examination the Rt. Rev. John Franklin Spaulding, D.D., L.L.D., of Denver, Colorado, made him a Lay Reader and accepted him as a candidate for the priest-hood in American Catholic church. While he continued his studies in Matthew's Hall, he officiated in the church of the Redeemer and taught a large class of young men and women of both races in advance studies.

Completing his studies in Denver, he received and accepted a call in the Diocese of Tennessee. After spending a short time at Hoffman Hall, Nashville, he

was sent to Mason City; here he labored more than three years among his people during which time he built and paid for a beautiful little church and school-house. As head master of St. Paul's Parochial Academy with a large number of students he did a most excellent work.

The subject of the sketch was ordained Priest by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor, D.D., L.L.D., of the Dioces of Tennessee; in Immanuel Church, May 8th, Rogation Monday, 1899, Memphis, Tennessee. For a short time Father Demby took charge of Father Basset's work (a white priest) in Hoffman Hall and the mission work at "All Saints," Nashville.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1900, Father Demby accepted the call of St. Agustine church, Kansas, where he remained quite three years and did a real good and effectual work for his church

The Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, D.D., L.H.D., L.L.D., of Springfield after looking for a priest for the important work in Cairo, Illinois, decided to call the Rev. Father Demby; who after some time accepted. Father Demby has organized a Parochial and Industrial School in connection with his parish work and the same is meeting with success.

Father Demby has traveled extensively in this and other countries. He has written much in our leading

race papers. He wrote the "America's Great Crime and True condition of the Black Man," "A Bird's Eye View of Exegetical Studies" and a poem on the "Brotherhood."

Father Demby is considered one of our leading linguist;—he reads Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Aramaic etc., and as psychogolist is associated with our best. Father Demby married Miss A. M. Ricks of Cleveland, Ohio, September 17th 1902.

Father Demby is a broad and liberal minded man, deeply interested in every movement for the good of his people which makes all Christian Negroes love him regard'less of denominations.

## Importance of Industrial Education

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BY REV. FATHER E. THOMAS DEMBY, A.M., PH.D., S.T.D.

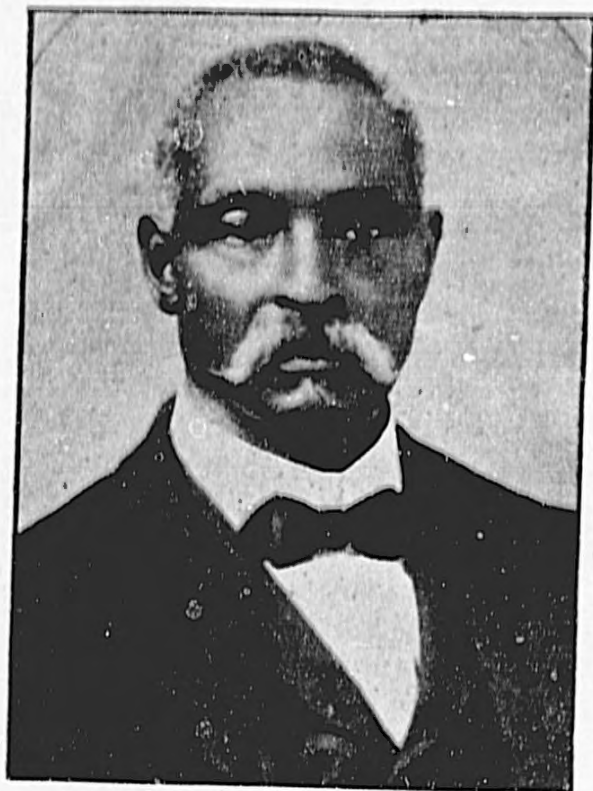
Of the many questions before the American people, the industrial education of the American youth is the most important and vital. The idea of an industrial education is no chimera. . . . industrial training will solve the most intricate problems of sociology, it will so revolutionize the materialistic condition of manual strangulation that the pimp, the street loafer, the parasite and the representatives of invaried places of vice and crime will become industrious individuals and lovers of Christian homes and good government and terrors to evil-doers. Men may say what they please about the theories of industrial education being chimerical but comparative history of the social conditions of the human family teach us this fact; that the most highly civilized nations firmly fixed the foundation of their Christian, ethical, social and commercial civilization upon the principles of industries.

We do not mean by the necessity of an industrial

education of our boys and girls, the exclusion of what is called "book learning" or the denial of higher education, for, no race can hope to impress its worth upon another people, if ignorant of the higher branches of our system of education. . . . it takes an education that can manifest beneficial powers in more ways than one to be of any real value to an individual or a race. The people whose head, heart and hand are equally trained for life's duties are the people who lead in all those fine qualities so essential to true and solid civilization.

Industrial education means the imparting of such knowledge and the giving of such inspiration that will really assist a student in the proper understanding of the trade for which he seems to have a special faculty to perform with honor and dignity. We do not mean by industrial education that a boy or girl needs no more "book learning" than is necessary for them to do properly the trade he or she desires to follow; for this would be death to his or her most possible capability to fill a higher station in life if so desired by their constituents

Industrial education is based upon the practicabilities of all branches of knowledge, and especially mathematics, physics, mechanical drawing and mensuration; this which is true makes industrial education a science within itself, and to be able to reduce it to



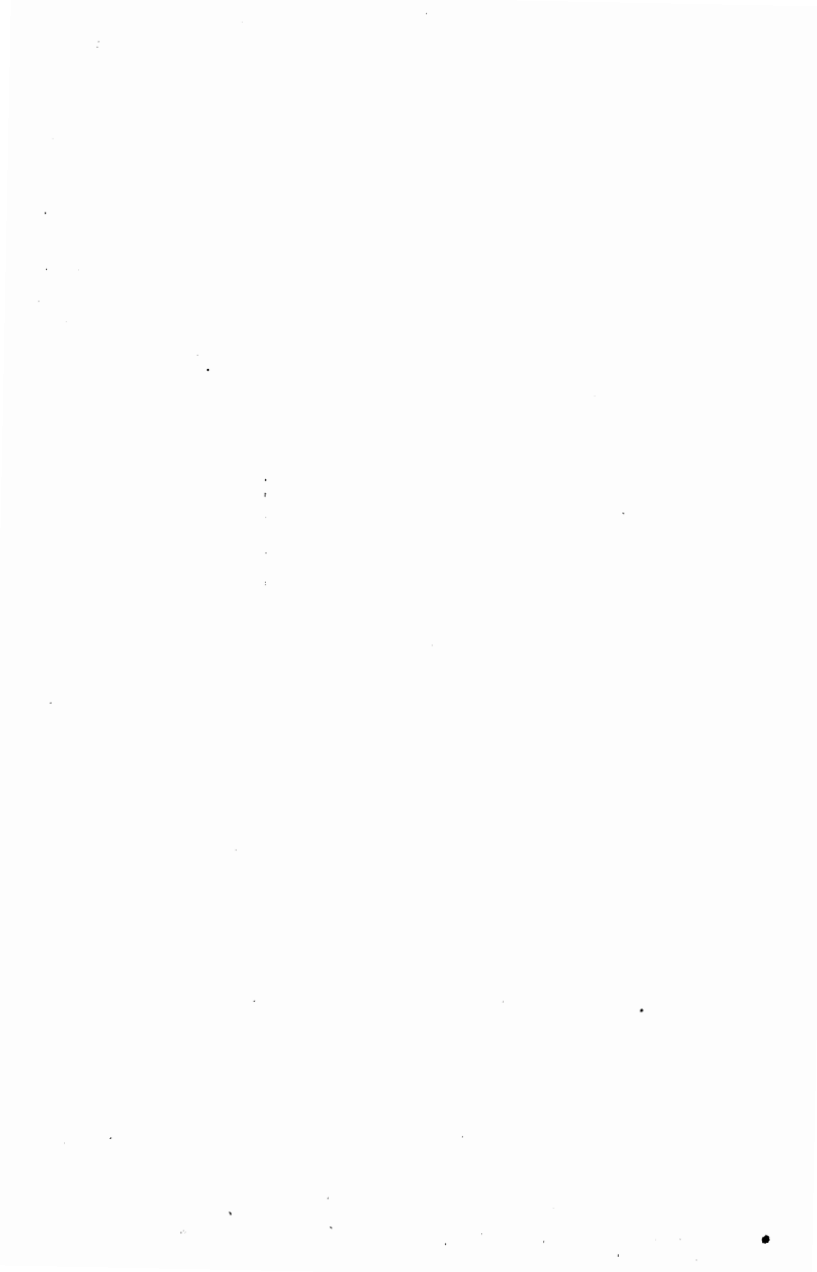
MR. A. C. CAIN,  
Real Estate Owner—Worth \$30,000.  
Substantial Business Man of  
Jackson, Tennessee.

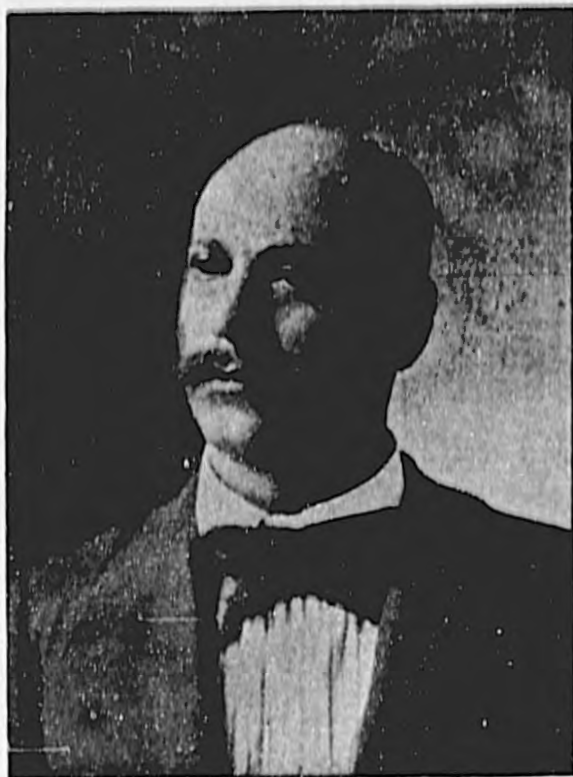




**RICHARD FUTRELL.**

Substantial Business Man of Future City, an adjunct to Cairo, Ill.—First Resident of the Town, which is growing in importance and population.





### J. W. WALKER.

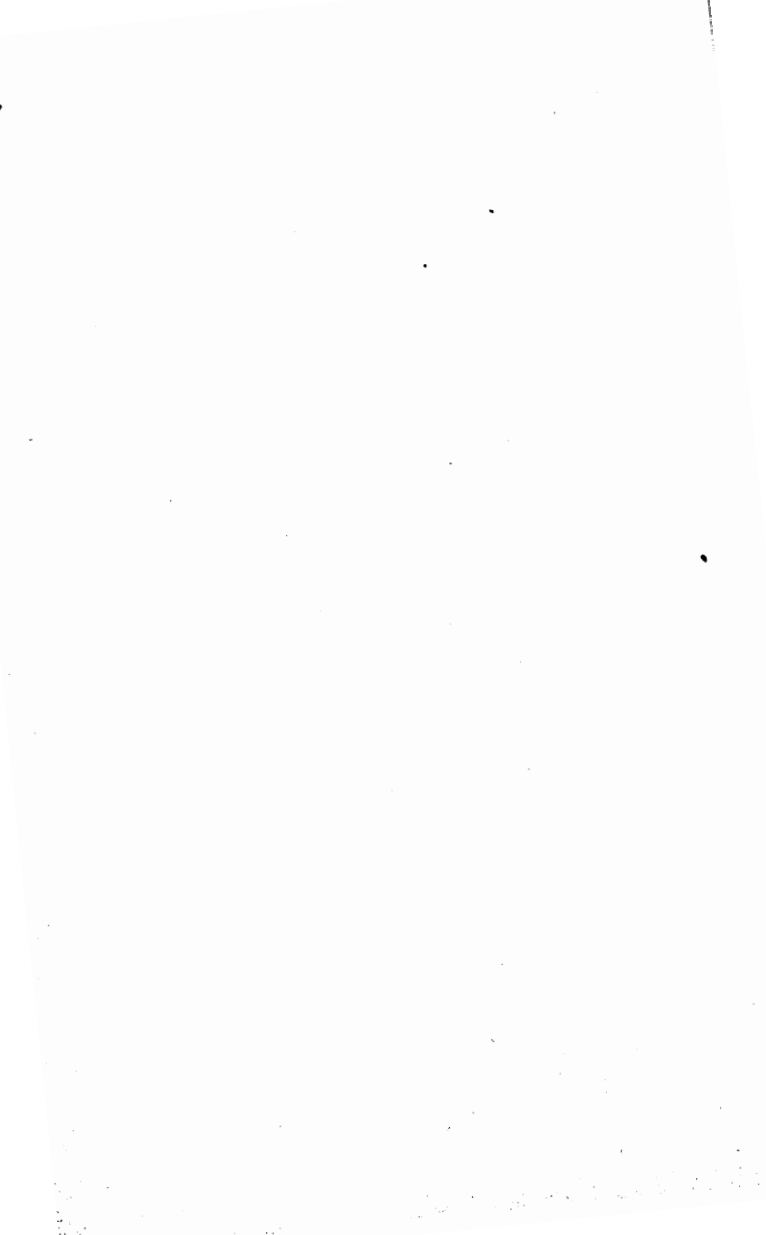
John W. Walker, better known as Will Walker, whose likeness is shown above, was born Feb. 6, 1860, at Hickman, Ky. At an early age he moved to Cairo and has long been identified as a business man of rare discretion. He served as bar tender for a Mr. Robinson for six years when he went into business with a Mr. Cypret under the firm name of Cypret & Walker. These gentlemen conducted a very lucrative business of over \$200 a day. Mr. Walker has served six years as policeman and eight years as constable, with a clean, and honorable record, he never failing to make an arrest and no one ever escaping. Mr. Walker is a strict business man and a hale fellow well met. He was married in 1879 to Miss Fannie Millner, daughter of Mr. W. S. Millner, and have lived happily together ever since. Mr. Walker owns a very handsome residence at 2313 Commercial Ave.





**COL. ROBERT R. CHURCH.**

**A Successful Business Man of Memphis, Tenn.  
Largest Real Estate Dealer in the South.  
Owner of Fine Park and Largest Auditorium of its Kind in the World.  
Worth Half Million Dollars.**





**A. W. LAFONT,**  
**An Enthusiastic Race Lover.**  
**Vice Grand Mentor of Knights**  
**of Tabor.**



practical utility to every day usefulness is no mean, necessary ability. To be industrially educated means, to be so trained that life is nothing if not utilized in labor dignified by an educated mind. With this idea ingrafted in the present system of education of our boys and girls, in the next hundred years, the case will be so materially changed that the prejudice of to-day will be a thing of the past. There is nothing that bespeaks of the great necessity of the Negro, as a race, being industrially trained as modern advancement in the mechanical world and domestic science. The most menial labor to-day, is demanding persons with some education and training for the work desired to be accomplished. The reason for man's best industrial training lies in his very being and not in his profession or calling, so the great end of industrial education is to preface the future generations of the race to fill their stations in life where God has seen fit to place them with honor and credit and thus build or create a civilization that stands for something.

An education that does not teach the people to practically use the well constructed principles of industrial education is sure to ruin them—the sooner the Negro learns this the better will be his chance in the struggle of American civilization of practical industrialism—the multiplicity of comforts, civil and religious privileges and the enjoyments of blessed lib-

erties the people depends upon the substantial and actual manifestations of the people—a race void of industrial arts scientifically performed is practically dead, good for nothing; of no material, social or religious good. This idea of industrial education is the salvation and saviour of any people—to teach our boys and girls the importance and the value of a dollar, how to make and save money is the great lesson to be taught and learned. The imperative demand of this age is for practical and common-sense educated boys and girls; the call is for girls who are at home in the kitchen, laundry, sewing-room and in the parlor to manifest (the elements or rather) the qualities of a refined and cultured woman—the call is for boys who can display to an advantage their intellectual genius at the plow, with the hoe, saw, hammer, plane, pick and shovel; in the machine-shops etc. if necessary, then in the parlor exhibit the attributes of an educated gentleman, able to write and speak his mother-tongue correctly; to be able to take part in the affairs of his government intelligently.

We believe only in that system of industrial education that has mixed with it independent mental investigation, right ethical exhibitions, proper social relations and the combination of all the forces capable of developing the entire man, the head, heart and the hand—intelligent labor will do more to maintain the

Nation's strengths of character than intelligence manifested in any other way.

The idea of labor being dishonorable is a fake opinion of the lazy who have intoxicated thousands with the wine of slothfulness. Learn now that the grandest the wisest, the most congenial and useful men are found at the work bench, in the field, in the mines, etc., etc—you have but to read the lives of such men as Daniel A. Payne, Frederick Douglass, George Law, the farmer, S. F. Morse, George Stephenson, Lincoln, Garfield, Price, Brown, Scarborough, Hood, Jay Gould Cornelius Vanderbilt, Isaiah C. Wears, P. A. white to be convinced of this fact.

All honorable labor is dignified by intelligence.

Forget it not that among tradesmen are numbered philosophers, poets, theologians, doctors, scientists and men of wonderful ingenuity—the inventor of the compass, the printing press, the steamboat, machine and engine, etc., etc. are not the work of dull minds and unskilled hands but of well trained minds and hands. It is foolhardiness on the part of some to antagonize industrial education of the masses of any people and every time they exhibit their ignorance of sociology and the facts of comparative history of commercial and material, social and religious, ethical and christian development of the most highly civilized nations and races of the last 1900 years which

informs us that intelligent workmen clothed their nations races with the material which gives them perpetual existence of the best type of civilization.

This question of industrial education is not simply to interest the Negro while it is too true that he stands in greater need of it than any other, but to all peoples—The strength, character and stability of a people are determined not by the amount of Greek and Latin its members can read and problems in mathematics, they can solve but by the number of its members that can intelligently do the best mechanical work, and gives life and vitality to the professional men and women of that people who guard with peculiar jealousy the common interest of the masses by seeing that they have the best modern facilities for intelligent instruction of their heads, hearts, and hands.

Christ, our Redeemer and His holy Apostles have taught us by examples and words the great necessity and dignity of manual or industrial education. In fact, it has ever been the motto of the human family. Labor is honorable and dignified.

## PAST AND PRESENT OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

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The Negro race is entirely unrepresented in either branch of the present Congress, and I cannot recall a Negro Senator, Representative, or state officer in any of the northern states. For the full period of a generation, with a single brief exception, the Negro was represented in one or both branches of our national Legislature, but he is now retired and apparently without hope of reasserting himself as a factor in national legislature.

The story of the rise and fall of the Negro in politics is one of the most interesting of the many strange chapters of our national history during the last generation. When reconstruction came after the surrender of the Confederate army only a few of the more radical leaders of the Republican party contemplated universal Negro suffrage in the South, and had Lincoln lived it certainly would not have been attained. It was only when the strong Republican House and Senate came in direct conflict with President Johnson that it was found to be necessary to enfranchise the Negro and disfranchise the Confederates to a large extent to accomplish reconstruction on a basis that

promised the mastery of Republican power in the South. I believe that Lincoln would have reconstructed the South without universal Negro suffrage and a majority of the southern states Republican, but when the issue came between Congress and Johnson the radical element of the Republican leadership was doubly armed, by Johnson apostacy, in the effort to force universal suffrage in the South, and it created a political mastery whose record is one of the most fearful blemishes in the annals of the republic.

#### DISFRANCHISED BY REPUBLICANS.

Universal Negro suffrage was first established in the District of Columbia, where Congress has supreme authority, and a territorial government organized with legislative authority chosen largely by the enfranchised freedmen. A very few years made it an imperative necessity for congress to disfranchise the entire people. I happened to be present in the gallery of the Senate when Senator Morgan, the ablest all-round leader of the Republican party, made his final appeal against the passage of the bill repealing the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. He was a man of broad, practical ideas, and he told the Senate in plain terms that the disfranchisement of the Negro in the District of Columbia would be but the beginning of the end, as thereafter Congress could make no accusation against the Southern states



Bishop ISAAC LANE,  
Founder of Lane College, Jack-  
son, Tennessee.



for taking the same action. His appeal was unavailing, as he well knew, and the same Republican authority that had enfranchised the Negro under the shadow of the capitol of the nation was compelled to declare that his disfranchisement had become an imperious necessity to protect property and maintain social order. The Southern states, which have, by ingenious constitutional devices, practically disfranchised the Negro, have simply followed the teaching of a Republican Congress and President, which disfranchised him in the capital city. The general newspaper reader of the present day knows little of the deep and widespread prejudice among the early Republicans against universal suffrage for the Negro. The prejudice against the black man was as strong in the North as in the South. With all the earnest efforts of the Republicans to give the Negro freedom and all his legal rights, they have shunned him as a political associate, and shuddered at his fellowship in official position.

It is now more than a generation since the Negro was declared the equal of the white man before the law in every section of the Union, and in every Northern state the Negroes, as a rule, have voted solidly and uniformly for the Republican party; but not a single Negro has been elected to Congress in any Northern state; none have been elected to any state office in the

North, with the single exception of one of the Western states, where a Negro was elected to a subordinate office, falling many thousands behind his ticket, and I can recall but two instances in which the Negro has been elected to any Northern Legislature—one in Massachusetts and one in Ohio.

In Philadelphia, where the colored voters held the balance of power between the parties for twenty years, the highest position to which any one has been elected was that of councilman, and only one reached that distinction. The first Negro placed on the police in Philadelphia was appointed by Democratic Mayor King fully twenty years after the Republicans had proclaimed the entire equality of both races before the law, and in the enjoyment of civil rights. In one or two instances Republicans of Pennsylvania have placed a wealthy Negro on the electoral ticket, being the only place where one of that race could be safely nominated, and today there are more colored teachers employed by the single state of South Carolina than are employed in the public schools of all the Northern states of the Union.

It was not until the 7th of December, 1868, that the first Negro applied for admission into Congress. There was a vacancy in the Second district of Louisiana, and at the general election of November 3, 1868, J Willis Menard, a resident of New Orleans, was certified by Governor Warmouth as elected to fill the

vacancy. The House was largely Republican, but the idea of admitting a Negro into Congress threw many of the Republican members into a hysterical condition. They could not frankly oppose him because he was a Negro, and they made a microscopical examination of the regularity of his credentials. He was allowed to be heard in defense of his own case, as is common in such cases, and thus became the first of his race whose voice was heard on the floor of the House of Representatives; but his certificate was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the Republican leaders breathed more freely because they had, for at least a season, escaped the fellowship of a black man in the councils of the nation. Menard was one of the most accomplished of his race, a college graduate, and had rendered creditable service to the government, but three years after the close of the war that had been fought for the freedom of the black man a Republican Congress was unwilling to accept even one of the most creditable of his race to membership.

#### FIRST NEGRO IN CONGRESS.

In less than two years the Negro again knocked for admission into Congress, and this time he stood at the door of the Senate. In January, 1870, Hiram R. Revells, a full-blooded Negro, and a man of much more than common ability and unblemished integrity, was elected to the Senate to fill an unexpired term by

the Mississippi Legislature. It was accepted as the irony of fate that this Negro leader should be chosen to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate that had been created by the resignation of Jefferson Davis, at the beginning of the war. Mr. Revells was a Methodist minister, and highly respected as one of the most prominent and useful of the colored leaders of the South. On the 25th day of January, five days after his election, he appeared in Washington, and the Republican leaders of the first legislative tribunal of the nation were in consternation at the threatened advent of the Negro in the Senate. The Senate was overwhelmingly Republican, but many of the party leaders made exhaustive study to find some reasonable excuse for refusing the seat to Revells. It was not until a month after he had given his credentials to Senator Wilson of Massachusetts that Wilson felt safe in presenting them to the body, and moving that Revells be sworn as a Senator. An animated debate followed, occupying three days, in which Republican Senators invented many excuses for rejecting the credentials with the Negro behind them; but on the 25th of February Charles Sumner delivered one of the ablest speeches of his life in defense of the rights of the Negro, resulting in the admission of Revells by a decided majority. Thus on the 25th of February, 1870, the first Negro entered our national Legislature

when Hiram R. Revells was qualified as United States Senator, and during his term of little more than one year he enjoyed the solitude that was broken by very few of his fellow Senators in social intercourse even on the floor of the Senate.

I met Senator Revells when he was a member of the Senate, and was very much interested in him as the first representative of his race in our national Congress. He was a man of rather imposing presence, severely unassuming, and unusually intelligent. He was sincerely devoted to the elevation and improvement of his race on the highest lines of advancement, and he probably did more than any one of his race in his day in smoothing the thorny pathway for his people in the South. A notable illustration of the general public sentiment in the North on the subject of the Negro as a national legislator was given in Philadelphia soon after Revells' admission to the Senate. He suddenly rose to a national fame as the first black man to become a national law-maker, and he delivered lectures in many sections of the country, which were largely attended. Among other invitations he received and accepted was one to lecture in Philadelphia in the Academy of Music, but when application was made for the use of the academy the managers of that institution were thrown into hysterics at the suggestion of bringing a Negro on its

platform, and Revells was refused the right to speak there. Of course, it was not announced that the academy was refused because Revells was a Negro but it was none the less the truth. The Black Swan was allowed to warble her sweet notes on the same platform, but she was not a political factor, and her coming did not mean political fellowship, but the advent of the Negro Senator was a living object lesson of equal rights for the black man.

Ten years after Revells' retirement from the Senate I visited the capitol of Mississippi, and there met the late Senator George who was then Senator-elect, with the Governor of the state and a number of other prominent officials. I was equally surprised and gratified to hear from them that ex-Senator Revells was doing a great work in Mississippi as president of a college for colored students, and that he was very highly respected, and his work was so well appreciated that the state of Jefferson Davis, who was then living, contributed annually and liberally to maintain the institution. Revells continued in that work until his death, and he lived to see Blanche K. Bruce, of his own race, represent his state in the Senate, with half a dozen or more Negro Representatives in the House. Bruce entered the Senate in 1875, served a full term, and afterward was made register of the treasury. He had a more rosy pathway than his pre-



**AUGUSTUS MANGRUM.**

A. Mangrum whose likeness is shown above, is a well-known business man of Cairo, being the senior member of the undertaking firm of Mangrum & Young of Cairo, Ill. Mr. Mangrum is a Kentuckian by birth, and is a staunch, true and substantial citizen,



decessor in the Senate, as the Negro was no longer shunned as a pest in the councils of the nation. Since Bruce's retirement in 1881 the colored race has been without representation in the Senate.

With the appearance of Revells in the Senate came two Negro representatives—Joseph R. Rainey of South Carolina, who was admitted without question, and Jefferson F. Long of Georgia, who filled an unexpired term of little more than a month, and who was the only Negro ever chosen to either branch of Congress in that state. From the time of the appearance of Rainey in the Forty-First Congress the Negro has served in one or both branches until the close of the last Congress, with the single exception of the Fiftieth Congress, when it happened that the colored race was without representation.

South Carolina had the most brilliant galaxy of colored leaders of any state in the South, and the Negro never had such opportunities to prove his ability to exercise high official authority and to vindicate his race. I spent part of the winter of 1870 in Columbia, the capital of the state, for the purpose of completing an air railway line to South Carolina, and I was brought into very close connection with the authorities of the state. The Governor was a weak white man—weak in intellect, more than weak in integrity, and the plaything of a coterie of spoilsmen. Cardosa

a highly educated Negro, and long a minister in Massachusetts, was Treasurer of the state, and certainly he meant to use all his efforts to maintain a thoroughly creditable administration, but he had little encouragement from either the whites or the blacks around him. Of all the white state officials, Secretary Chamberlain, afterwards Governor, was the only one who seemed to appreciate the opportunity and the duty to restore a great commonwealth to some measure of prosperity. With Cardoso were Rainey and Smalls, and Nash and Elliott, and Purves, who bore an honored Philadelphia name, and Whipper, and Wright, then a Supreme judge, and Delaney and Boseman. I met them frequently, and several times in general conference, for every interest with which I was identified would be aided or hindered by good or bad local government.

#### FAILURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

This circle of Negro leaders possessed an unusual measure of intellectual force. Cardoso was thoroughly cultured; Rainey served longer in Congress than any other Negro of our history, and maintained himself creditably in point of ability; Elliott was the most brilliant of all, and later startled the country by his reply to Stephens, ex-Vice President of the Confederacy, on the floor of the House, and proved himself a foeman worthy of the steel of the able Southern leader; Delaney won college honors in Ohio, and boldly

struggled for honest government until the last hope perished, and Boseman who wanted to make a creditable record for his race, finally gave up the battle and nestled down as postmaster of Charleston. True, the environment of these Negro leaders gave little encouragement to those who sought to make the government of South Carolina distinguished as an illustration of the ability and integrity of a Negro ruler. All of them were impoverished, and they soon saw profligacy and demoralization around them on every side. One by one they faltered and fell, with very rare exceptions, and today four of them are convicts in the criminal records of the state, convicted in their own courts and by Negro juries, and some of them are holding department offices in Washington. They escaped sentence by the peace made in 1877, when the Federal authorities had a number of South Carolinians convicted as Ku Klux marauders, and one of the United States Senators from the state was a fugitive from justice. An unwritten compact was made that the Ku Klux convicts and the criminals convicted in the state courts should not be called for sentence, and that General Butler, the representative of the Hampton government, whose election to the Senate was then contested, should be admitted to the Senate. Such in brief is the story of Negro opportunity and Negro failure in South Carolina.

Three of these South Carolina Negroes were elected and promptly admitted to the Forty-Second Congress, viz., Rainey, Elliott, and De Large. Rainey served five terms in Congress, and Elliott when in his second term resigned his seat to accept a more lucrative local office. In 1873 John R. Lynch, another prominent Negro, appeared as a member of Congress from Mississippi, and was one of seven Negroes in that body. He was elected for three consecutive terms, and I saw the rapidly growing tolerance of the Republican leaders for Negro political fellowship very impressively portrayed at the Chicago Republican national convention in 1884. When the chairman of the national committee called the body to order one of the youngest members arose and in a speech of singular elegance and force nominated Representative Lynch as temporary chairman. In presenting this nomination the young orator said that it was "a fitting thing for us to choose to preside over the convention one of that race whose right to sit within these walls is due to the blood and treasure so lavishly spent by the founders of the Republican party." Mr. Lynch was promptly and unanimously elected, and the young orator who thus presented the first Negro to preside over a national convention, and the only one of his race who has ever been in charge of such a body was Theodore Roosevelt, now President of the United States.

The Forty Fourth Congress brought two Negroes into the House who became conspicuous in the political movements of their party. They were Jerry Haroldson of Alabama and Robert Smalls of South Carolina. Haroldson's service was brief, but he was long a potent political factor in his state, and gained thrift by his shrewd and always close dealings in the sale of delegations from his state to national conventions. Smalls served six years in Congress, and attracted much attention because of his heroic act in the early part of the war, when he took his family in a boat and sailed out of Charleston harbor to join our blockading fleet, after which he rendered very important service to the Union cause. He was one of the Sea Island slaves of South Carolina, and very illiterate. He took no part in Congressional debate, but was an active, energetic, and in some degree an influential member. He was one of the prominent Negro leaders of the state who made a sad record in the criminal courts, but was saved with others by the universal amnesty of 1877, and has since been rewarded with important Federal positions in his state.

When Congress met in 1879 the entire Negro Representation in the House had been effaced, and Senator Bruce alone represented his race in the national councils. In the succeeding Congress Smalls and Lynch reappeared as Representatives, and in the fol-

lowing Congress James O'Harra, Representative from North Carolina, was the only Negro in either branch of the National Legislature. He was defeated for reelection to the Fiftieth Congress, and no Negro was elected in either House or Senate from any state, thus leaving that Congress without a single Negro representative in either branch. In the Fifty-First Congress, the Negro appeared again in Representative John M. Langston of Virginia; Thomas E. Miller of South Carolina, and Henry C. Cheatham of North Carolina. In the Fifty-Second Congress Cheatham was the sole representative of his race, as was George W. Murray of South Carolina in the Fifty-Third and Fifty-Fourth Congresses, and George H. White of North Carolina served in alone of his race in the Fifty-Fifth and Fifty-Sixth. Thus ended the record of the Negro as a national legislator.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF NEGRO.

The Negro is at present retired from high official position. Will that retirement be permanent? I see nothing in the present political conditions to warrant the hope that the Negro will at any time in the near future become a political factor in national affairs. He is practically disfranchised in all of the Southern states, where his numerical power would give him political control, and he has made no progress in political advancement in any of the Northern states, strong-



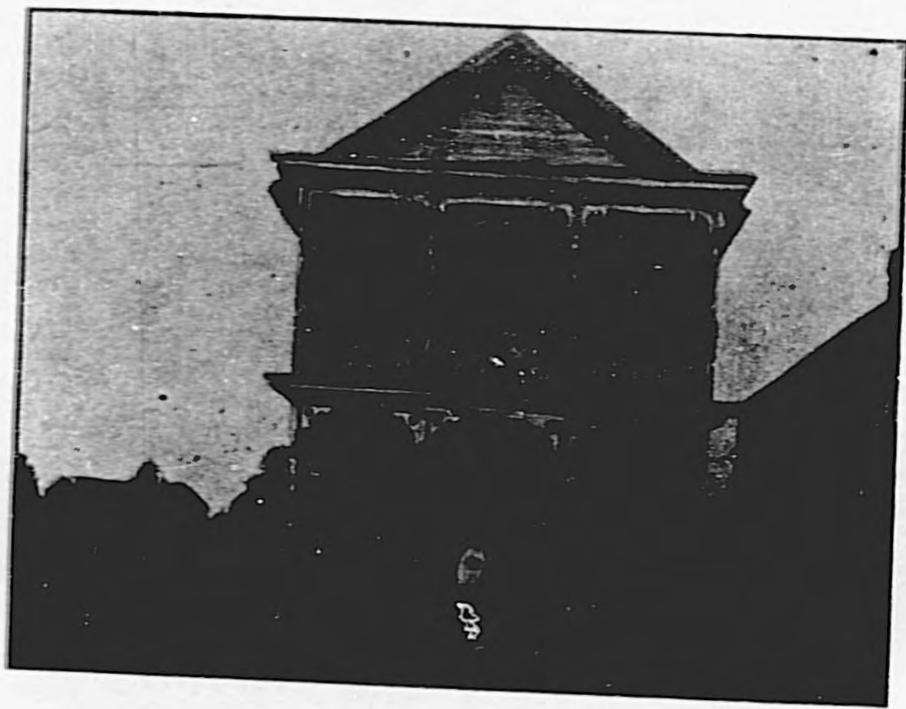
**JAMES A. ROSS,**  
Editor of the Gazetteer and  
Guide, a High Class Mag-  
azine, Buffalo, N. Y.





The I. O. C. Club of St. Louis, a Swell Social Club.





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MRS. EDWARD DAVIS,  
One of the Race's Leading Actresses.





**MISS CLARA B. HALL,**  
A Very Efficient Linotype Operator for the Demo-  
crat Publishing Co., Madison, Wis.



ly and radically Republican as many of them are. As a rule the enfranchisement of the Negro has not elevated him or inspired him to the great work of educating and ennobling the race. There are very many most creditable exceptions, but the great mass of the colored vote in our Northern cities is a mere commercial commodity, and that has made the elevation of cultured and highly respected Negroes to honored political positions next to impossible. If this discreditable condition were confined to the black race it would be an ineffaceable reproach upon the Negro, but it is only just to say that in his debauchery of the sacred elective franchise the black man is only an imitator of his white political associates. From the present outlook it seems to be clearly indicated that the mission of the Negro is ended as a political factor in high official trust.

**LABOR THE KEY TO SUCCESS.**

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The one cry to-day is true labor, well trained hands as well as brain. We can not afford to be quiet when the subject of industrial education is brought before us. We are too dormant to the subject that means success, strength and mental development. No thoughtful man or woman can proceed to do a piece of work without mental calculation, and mind dispatches messages quickly to the hands and if the latter are not trained what an unfit subject for holding a position. We can not all do what a Booker T. Washington has done but the principles carried out in his large industrial plant may be thoroughly endorsed. It is necessary to-day in all schools to have a thorough training in domestic sciences as in grade work. Not theory but actual work. See that when taught to cook, sew, clean house and launder clothes that they actually do the work, criticise and let not any step go unnoticed by teachers. Mark in accordance with work done. Give a diploma when all sciences have been completed and a certificate when only trained in special subjects. Adult classes should be formed at nights for women who are anxious to be accomplished in one science or more if time will permit. I think the Young Women's Christian Association is doing much along this line. We must encourage work and proper training with our youth, for too many have

the false idea about the domestic sciences. It is an honorable calling if a woman may be fitted for all kinds of domestic sciences and yet has a well treasured mind of intellect and uses both to the best advantage. Such a one is a credit to her race as well as her parents and ancestors for they were deprived of receiving any learning. Industrial training is the one thing, if properly imbued in the youth's mind which will strengthen the moral standing of the coming generations. The man or woman who can do a peice of work well and who is not only confined to one trade or profession is the one who truly seeks a high standard for his motto. He has not time to indulge in frivolities of any kind but must learn more concerning his work. One step leads to a higher one until perfection is nearly if not completely reached. All those who are early trained in industrial work need not think they will be teachers of the same, but a woman who can manage her own home and keep what is brought in will be worthy of all that may be given or done for her. We must be awake to our younger generation's welfare for the redemption lies in their training. Teachers in our schools should bring before them the importance of learning a trade and that with any trade the intellectual knowledge will only fit them better for their work and put them on a higher basis with the average industrial

ly trained man or woman. The liberal-minded Caucasian thinks the Negro has done much for self-aggrandizement within the last quarter of a century. True, he has, for the opportunities he has had but that should not cause him to stop.

We are in a new century. Evolution is stronger than it has ever been and demands greater and more thorough training in order to obtain the most menial occupation that a few years back could be held by the most untrained person. Surely if a man can make five dollars do what another would take twenty-five to do we would prefer the first and just as great a comparison may be given with the trained and untrained man or woman of to-day.

## MRS. E. RICKS DEMBY, G.N.

Mrs. E. Ricks Demby was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and received her early education in the public schools of Cleveland. In 1890 she entered Oberlin academical department and remained two years. Sickness prevented her from finishing at Oberlin. She entered "Lucy Webb Hayes Deaconess School" in Washington, D. C., in 1893, being the first young colored woman to be admitted. From there she entered Freedmens Hospital and graduated in the pioneer class 1896 as a trained nurse. She spent five years in private work, traveling quite a good deal. In 1902 she was superintendent in Douglas Hospital Kansas City, Kansas. From there she was called to Tuskegee, where she remained until June 1902, returning to her home and in September she became the wife of Rev. Father E. T. Demby. Mrs. Demby has been a philanthropic worker in all charitable institutions she could help and her one thought has been from an early age how best she could help to enlighten and show our boys and girls, men and women how to live economical and industrious lives.

## ADDRESS OF HON. JOSIAH T. SETTLE,

Delivered at the Reception Given Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, at the Auditorium, at Memphis, Tennessee, May 7th 1900.

On a bright May morning two years ago there came from out the ocean mist an untried naval squadron, mirroring in the rippling waves the flag of the mistress of the Western world, the lustre of whose shining stars has never been dimmed by dishonor or defeat, seeking in Manila Bay the naval pride and power of Spain. Loyal hearts at home beat high and fast with alternating fear and hope, as with bated breath they awaited the news from across the sea. When every ship in perfect order, under a command which seemed almost inspired, had executed its orders, and every ship of the Spanish fleet was disabled at the bottom or in flames, from out the din and smoke of battle there arose a colossal figure, calm and majestic, cool and self-reliant, the highest and grandest embodiment of duty done in the history of this country; a naval hero, the splendor and brilliancy of whose achievements have written on the eternal tablet of fame, far above the names of Von Tromp and Nelson, Farragut and Porter, the immortal name of Admiral George Dewey the hero of Manila, and the pride of his grateful country. From that May morning until now his name and fame have been on every tongue in every land, and

TTLE,

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MRS. E. RICKS DEMBY.



as he journeyed home from more than half-way round the world, in every clime and land through which he came he was welcomed and honored as was never naval hero before. And when, home at last, his gallant flagship lay anchored in the bay of the second city of the world, her teeming millions were mad with joy and impatience to do such honor to the hero of Manila as was never shown mortal man before; and it can be truly said that such unlimited display of loyal affection and costly magnificence as New York gave the home-returning hero was greater than was ever shown before to any other man. And so, at the capital of his country, were his honors increased and magnified, and every city or little hamlet through which he goes makes his coming and his going an epoch in the history of the place. And when he comes at last to the metropolis of the South, whose fame for chivalric hospitality extends beyond its limits, when greatest and most distinguished sons and daughters have opened their hearts and homes to him and his peerless bride; when they would jewel every moment of his stay with a joy, and almost shed tears of regret that those precious moments are so few; when in the midst of this anxiety for each moment of his time, and with the memory of the great honors bestowed upon him by the great people and cities of the world, we feel more grateful than words of mine

can tell that the greatest and most honored naval hero who ever lived should have the desire and take the time to be, for one brief hour, our guest. We will treasure this hour as a bright and pleasant epoch in the history of our race; and we desire to assure you that nowhere in this patriotic land of ours, and among no element of our composite nationality, will you find a more loyal devotion to the flag, a broader, deeper or more genuine patriotism, than among the colored Americans here in our sweet, flower-scented South.

Though we constitute the minority in most things, in loyalty and patriotism we feel that we are in the majority; for from the beginning of our country's history until now we have given more to that country in proportion to what we have received (excepting our emancipation), than any other element of Americanism. In the war of the revolution we had our heroes who have written their names high upon the scroll of fame with their blood; and when the fate of our country hung trembling in the balance we showed our patriotism at Wagner, Sumpter, Petersburg and on many other bloody fields. And in the war with Spain the gallantry of our black troops at Santiago is a part of the history of that war; and I am told that on almost every fighting craft that floats our flag there are members of our race; that even in the battle of Manila Bay there were black men fighting on your ships



HON. JOSIAH T. SETTLE  
A Brilliant Orator and Lawyer  
of Memphis, Tennessee.



We feel a pleasure and a pride in the fact that they have always been found loyal, brave and true.

It is, however, in the walks of civil life that we would have you know us best. In the third of a century we have grown from four millions to almost ten; from being taxed ourselves as chattel property to a race paying taxes on nearly a billion dollars worth of property; from a schoolless race to owners of many thousands of schools with more than a million scholars, with hundreds of industrial schools where every faculty of mind and heart and hand is developed into usefulness; from a homeless race we have grown to be a race with homes; from a race of unskilled laborers we today have men in every trade and calling who, here in the South at least, find employment for their talents. In all the learned professions we have our representatives, who are successfully measuring intellectual arms with competitors in every other race. We are fixtures in this land of ours, watered with our blood and hallowed with our graves; and we feel that in the beautiful arch of humanity that spans American freedom, composed as it is of as many nationalities as there are colors in the rainbow, God in his wisdom has given us a place; and that in that arch on no element can the future of our country rest with greater reliance and security than that which represents the colored American. It is he, through

his representatives, who would this evening vie with all others in showing his love and admiration for the great Admiral who is our city's guest. He is not only the greatest sailor who ever lived, but it can truly be said that of him what can be said of no other—he is a sailor-statesman. In Jackson and Grant we had soldier-statesmen, but never before has this country had embodied in the person of her greatest Admiral the highest and best qualities of the statesman. His splendid management of the most intricate and delicate questions of diplomacy after the battle of Manila gave him the highest place among diplomats and statesmen. During the time he commanded Manila Bay, awaiting the coming of land forces, the very highest type of the statesman was required to keep the country free from international entanglements; and be it said to his everlasting honor that he never made a mistake, but showed himself as capable of commanding the ship of state and piloting her around the rocks and shoals of intrigue and diplomacy as he carried his fighting fleet over the torpedoes and around the forts of Manila Bay.

Through this intrepid bravery and far-seeing statesmanship our flag has been planted in the Orient, and the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago awakened from a semi-civilized lethargy—the curse of centuries of Spanish rule. These islands will soon become

a market for our fleecy staples; and with our isthmian canal completed, they will become the store-house of the East; and when the spirit of American progress has supplanted Spanish ignorance and oppression in those islands, and their resources are developed, may they not rise to a place in the family of nations rivaling their neighbor, the Japanese empire; in the glory of their army and the ubiquity of their commerce?

The man who is our guest this evening taught the world that the American sailor is the greatest fighter that sails the seas, and has given the American navy a place among the greatest of earth; and in the years to come his name will live forever in the hearts of his countrymen, and, side by side with Washington, Lincoln and Grant, adorn the brightest page in his country's history. When he leaves us we assure him that he and his peerless bride will carry with them the best wishes and most patriotic devotion of our loyal hearts. For your future we have no fears, for the craft on which you sail is love, and the hand at the helm is hers into which you placed your heart, and the seas you sail are those of popular love and admiration, filled with isles of flowers, and every laughing wavelet of that stormless sea will bring to the ears of your pilot and yourself the songs of love and admiration, until at last, with this world's ambitions more than gratified, you will anchor in the harbor of eter-

nal love.

And now as you leave us, words seem too cold and lifeless to properly express the feelings of our hearts towards you and yours; but, if words are flowery things of life, and grow in rich profusion of all around, and I a floral artist, I'd pluck the rarest ones that grew and weave them into sweet bouquets and tender one to each, and ask you to keep them with your souvenirs in fond remembrance of the hour you've spent with us to day.

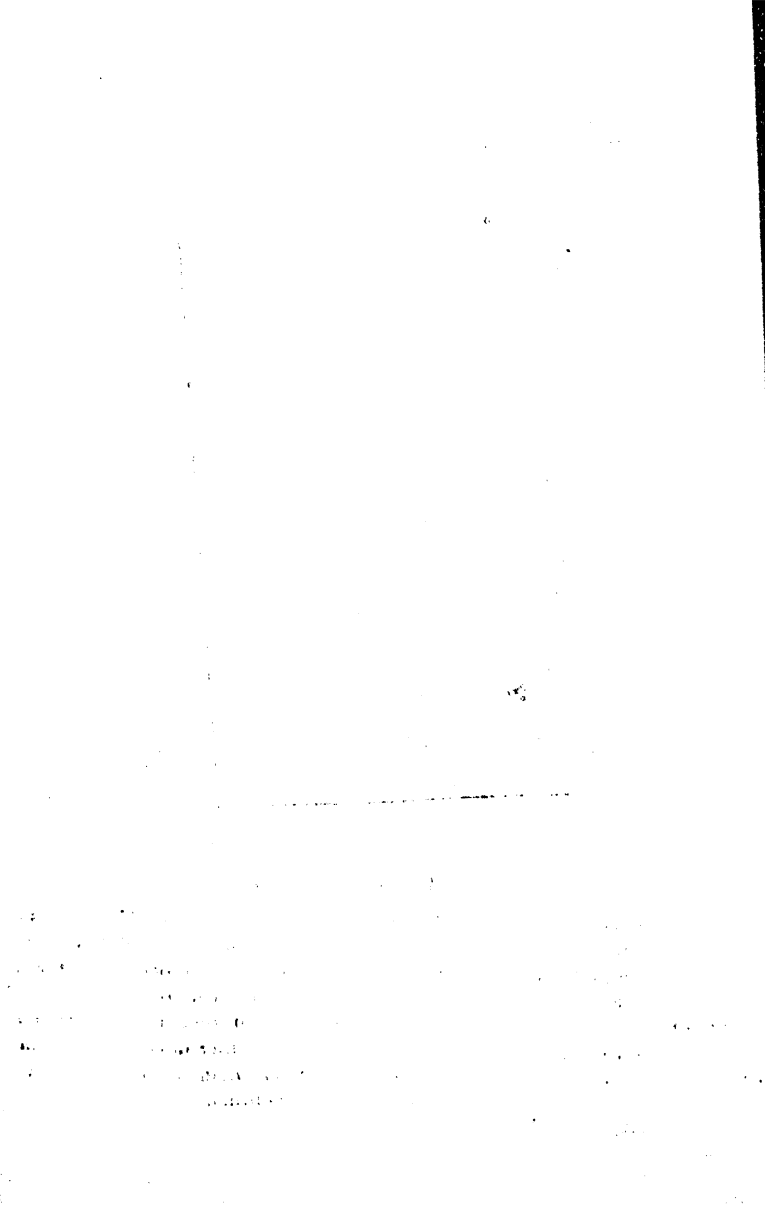


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MR. D. C. MARTIN.

Mr. D. C. Martin was born in Martin, Tenn., in 1871. He is a typical self made man possessing a remarkable degree of ambition. Though the advantages of an education were denied him he was never known to despair. He conducts a large mercantile and undertaking business in Martin, Tenn. He is sole owner of a large two story brick building and has a clear title to a nice modern five room cottage in which he resides with his family. Aside from this the annual rentals from other property owned by him is estimated at about \$200.00 per year.





Dr. E. S. DICKERSON, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born at Circleville, Ohio, in 1873.

Having decided early in life that his highest ambition would be most thoroughly developed by a comprehensive knowledge of medicine, he began to prepare himself for that profession. During his early career in the medical schools, he was compelled to work early and late to obtain money with which to provide himself with the necessaries incidental to college life. He attended Wilberforce three years, afterwards going to the Western Reserve University - Cleveland Ohio - from which he graduated with high honors.

Dr. Dickerson has practiced medicine in Ohio and is now enjoying a lucrative practice-Cairo. He has license to practice in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and New Jersey. He was married to Miss Gertrude Perry, in 1902, who is a polished scholar, and for many years a teacher in Sumner High School in Cairo, Ill.

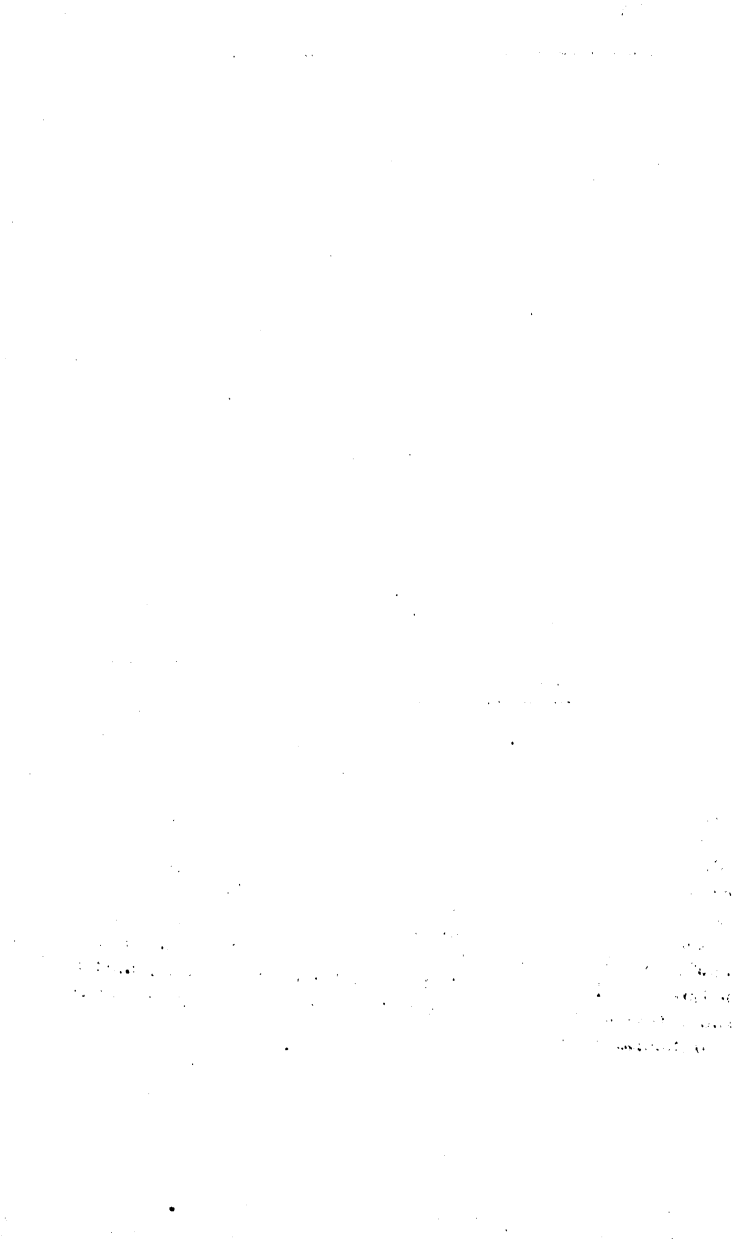




REV. HENRY ALLISON.

If there is only one man living who feel a pride in being a self made man, that one individual should be Rev. Henry Allison.

Though born a slave and since that eventful time, force by circumstances to work instead of studying he rose Phenix like in his chosen profession. He served his country during the civil war and was honorably discharged at Pino Bluff, Ark. in 1866. He moved to Illinois in 1867 and during the following year entered the ministry. Rev. Allison enjoys the distinction of having founded and pastored thirteen churches, the most prominent being the First Missionary Baptist church, corner twelfth and Walnut street, of which he is now pastor. He was moderator of the Mount Olive Baptist Association nearly eighteen years, and two years a member of the city council of Lovejoy, Illinois. Rev. Allison has been a successful minister, and during his twenty three years in the work has baptized more two thousand souls,





REV. J. M. ARTER, D.D., A.M.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Va. His parents were of that sturdy intellectual stock that gives distinction to a small class of colored Americans. His early days were spent in acquisition of an education; the struggle continued until he graduated from several colleges each time taking a different academic course. He finally entered the Chicago Theological Seminary and finished in 1894, and later took a special course of studies in the Chicago University. Prof. Arter's high and commendable talent is now being spent in educating members of his race in the Manning Bible School at Cairo, Ill., of which he is principal.



THE DUTY OF PARENTS TO THEIR  
CHILDREN

BY T. G. FOSTER

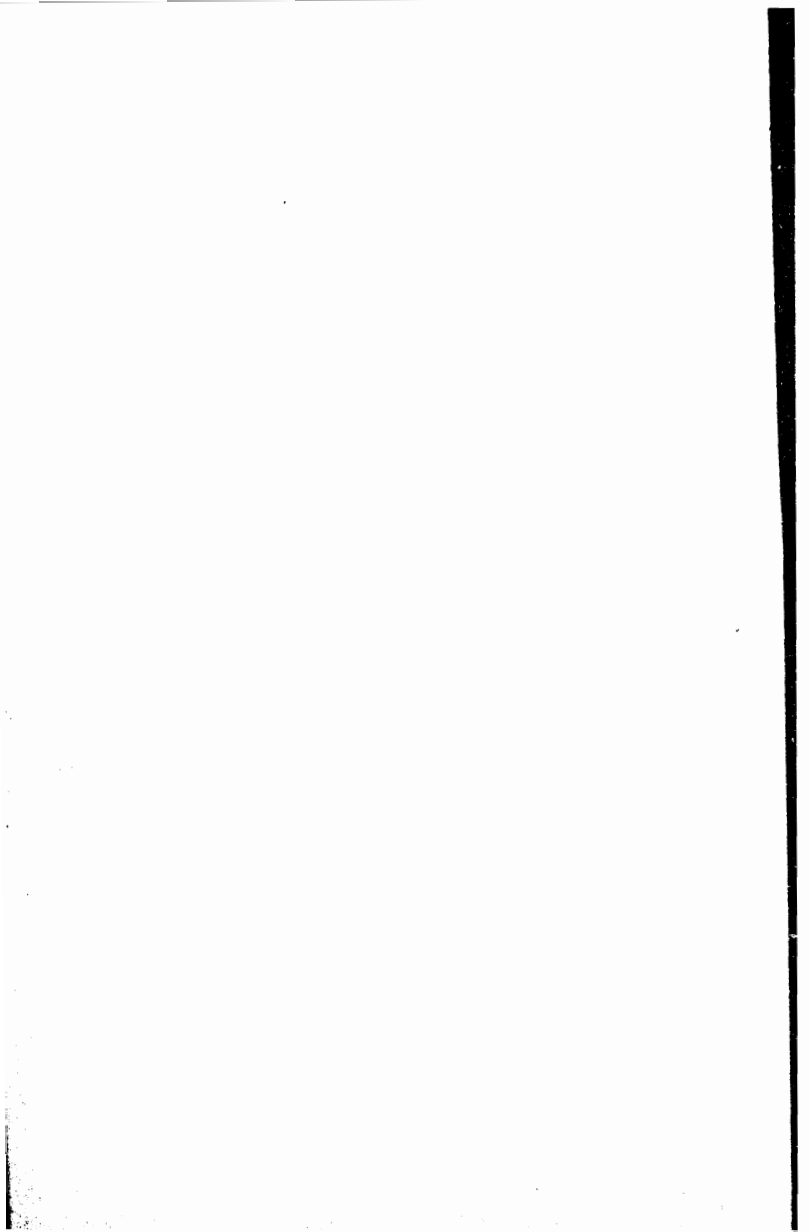
"The prosperity of a country depends, not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the strength of its fortification, nor on the beauty of its public building; but it consists in the number of its cultivated citizens, in its men of education, enlightenment and character; here are found to be its true interest, its chief strength and its real power." The nearest connection in life after the nuptial union, is that which subsist between parents and children. The duties arising from this union; are twofold, being temporal and spiritual. I wish to say before going any further—that these duties cannot be looked after by any one except God be with them. Among the great duties of parents is to accustom their children to the influences of God; above all others this duty is incumbent upon all parents. I must admit that we as a race are traveling with books and papers each seeking for worldly honors, each wishing to gain the attention of this world, I say "go on." "But in all thy ways acknowledge him." The

Negro race, is now crying for more, better, and consecrated mothers. The one great trouble to-day is the parents seemingly forget the strong obligations by which they are bound for the Christ-like performance of their duties toward their children. God, in his own way of replenishing this earth; truly meant that we as parents should rear our children, should prepare for them while we live. In order that they might prove a blessing to us-not only to us-but humanity. The conditions of affairs in the rural districts and also in many instances in our large cities are certainly-if not now- going to prove a curse to our race. Dear reader, let me assist you in your community-Tell your neighbor to seek Christ find him, there walk in him again, tell them to teach Christ in their home, to learn their children how to work; above this, how to spend their earnings. You can tell them; their children if not properly cared for, while they live, their children will be paupers in this world; and paupers in eternity. The "Lord established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel which he commanded our Fathers that they should make them known to their children that the generations to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and declare their children; that they might set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God., but keep his commandments.

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REV. T. G. FOSTER,  
Fulton, Ky.



Again, natural affection should influence christian parents to be more concerned about the salvation of their children. Our very being in the image or likeness of God caused the coming into this world of the son of God. If God so loved us as his children to give his son Jesus for our sake why is it that we cannot give our time, money and life for our homes. A few days ago in a certain city there was an electric wire running across a colored gentleman's home, the gentleman had been watching the slack in the wire for some-time but business kept him from reporting the slack. Finally one evening just as he had gotten home he heard a loud cry, a shriek, the mother stood crying, saying my the wire is broken, and our boy is entangled therein with-out one word the father leaped from the door to the rescue of his child. He saved the boy but lost his own life. Oh mothers and fathers; there is now running across your home the currant of God's displeasure. One of you see and know where the slack is. Oh will you report it to day because on to-morrow you might save your boy but give your life. The ministers of our race must learn to report the slack, the presses of our race must learn to report the slack, the leaders of our race must learn to report the slack. Father failed in this instance to report the slack, mothers must learn to report the slack.

A small degree of natural affection where there is any persuasion of the certainty of another world, must excite an interest among those that love our race, and see our future. The great men and women of any race; who are in truth what they profess to be, have a clear view by faith of the realities of the world to come.

Again, aptitude forms another important stump for many to hide behind, that is the old saying; I tried to raise my boy right but he certainly learned evil some other place. You cannot efface the good impression when properly, and timely given. You cannot efface the evil impression when properly and timely given but we as parents are not supposed to be asleep to our duty toward our children, we should begin while the child is in the cradle, by singing, praying, reading God's word and not so much gossip about our neighbors, but a lovely, peaceful and enjoyable gossip of "how best to rear our children, and prepare them for God and humanity. Should this noble opportunity to enroll him in the cradle be thrown away, all the future methods of instructing him are likely to be without effect. During the summer we watch the "flies" during the dining hours. But we never watch the "flies" that will destroy and up-set the spiritual man.

Again God is taking particular notice of our care for our children because his eyes were turned upon Abraham, and the Lord said, "shall I hide from Abraham the thing which I do, seeing that Abraham shall surely become a mighty nation, and all the nations of earth shall be blessed in him? For I know him, that he will command children and his household, after him"

Where ever mothers be,  
Where ever children are,  
"I am ever with thee."  
He cannot be far.

May God bless every Negro home, where ever the gospel of truth is being preached. May we all remember our race, young men and young women will be just what we make them. Help me to save the boys and girls, help me to lift from the streets one waif per day, I'll soon have the building complete.



HOROSCOPIC PROGNOSTICATION  
OF BRAIN AND LEARNING AS IT RELATES  
TO THE RACE QUESTION.

BY W. H. COUNCIL, Ph. D.

In surveying the progress made by the Negroes in the last forty years the question arises, has the progress been along the same lines traveled by other people similarly situated? This question is raised because of the constant attacks made on the efforts of the race in the early part of its emancipated life, and the attempt by some men to regard the Negro in a different light from other people, and to require more of him in his transitional period than any other race in history. It is to be deeply regretted that too often for the sake of popularity men have spoken in contempt of the noble efforts of the Negroes, who came up from slavery amid trials and tribulations—men who had made every inch of Southern soil sacred by their labor, tears, and their blood—men who upheld the stars and stripes and made it possible for the younger men who have attempted to traduce them,



W. H. COUNCIL, Ph. D.

One Of The Brainiest Men Of The Race.

President Of The  
Agricultural and Mechanical College. Normal, Ala.



rise in the world. Some of these men have told us that the works of Charlotte Tubman, Francis Ellen Harper, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglass, Amanda Smith, Bishop Payne, Bishop Turner, John M. Langston, Henry Highland Garnett, Wm. Still, Chas. B. Ray, J. M. Trotter, Robert Purvis, Peter H. Clark and hosts as equally great, loyal and true members of our race, who struggled before and after freedom, were unwise in thought and action. It is a sad thing when met with a wave of the hand will dismiss the forefathers of the race in freedom and discount all their prayers, tears and blood. No race which does not hold sacred the memories of its fathers has ever amounted to anything. The Southern white people are to be congratulated for the sacredness in which they have held the names of Alexander H. Stephens, Calhoun, Jefferson Davis and the men who have led them in thought for a hundred years. I will be sorry for the man who will be so unwise as to assert in the public prints of the south, that the leaders of the Southern people from the foundation of the government to this day have made nothing but blunders and started everything wrong. It would take all the governors and judges of the south combined to prevent a lynching. I honor the south of this estimation which it puts upon its servants in the past.

Some months before the assassination of the grand-

and beloved man. President McKinley, when he came South and out of the goodness of his great heart, proposed that the North would build monuments to help decorate the grave of the heroes of the "Lost Cause." The south with a bow of gratitude, thanked the president for this appreciation of nobleness and generosity of his soul, but from Virginia to Texas, the South said, "The graves of our fallen heroes are too sacred to be decorated by the hands of those who made them; our wives and children must perform the duty." This sentiment showed the character of the Southern people which must be applauded as worthy imitation in all of the races. Now I recite this in order to repeat that this principle must be in the Negro's breast, or our leaders will be forever beating around, discounting the actions of their friends in the past, in order to draw to themselves notoriety and applause of people who do not like us. These men would not only put all the necks of the entire past leaders of the race upon one chopping block, where one blow would remove them from history, but they credit themselves with all the wisdom and prophetic vision of the race, past, and present, and for all time to come.

The Negro benevolent societies have been attacked and abused. Their wisdom in putting together their unites for mutual aid in sickness and in death has been

misrepresented and held up for ridicule, in order that some men may be brought into prominence and to advertise their personal ambition. What are the great insurance companies among the white people of this country to-day but the evolution of their early efforts at mutual assistance. The race which fails to care for its dead and to make its temples greater than its homes has no place in the history of men. Such a race is semi-barbaric and ghoulish. Mutual societies, the building of temples, care of the dead, are marks of the highest civilization known in his history. The fact, that the Negro observes these high marks of civilization is another fact, which characterizes it as one of the coming races of the world.

Our religion has been attacked and put down as an error, our ministers condemned, the early teachers and their educational methods pronounced unwise, and the race in general led out of court. Why this wholesale condemnation of all that pertains to the past history of the race? Has it been for the general good of the race, or for personal exaltation and aggrandizement? I came over from the other side of the flood. Forty years I have been a close observer of what has gone on within and without the race. Without one day of intermission, I have stood in the schoolroom. I have carefully studied the history of the rise, progress, decay or success of all historic peoples. I do

not hesitate to state that every step made by the Negroes in this country has been in harmony with the steps made by all other races in passing from barbarism to civilization. Any careful student of history will testify that nothing more clearly marks the common origin of races than the common steps to rise in the world. There is nothing in the life of the Negro race in this country before nor since the war that cannot be found among other peoples in similar conditions and in similar environments; where ever it has been in any way abnormal, incongruous, or in any unnatural degree or direction, but rather creditable. If we make up an issue on this wholesale denunciation of our best history, we shall find that the facts in the case completely disprove the charge.

Our religion has been attacked and still I remember a time when those queer emotional groanings and moanings were poured forth with such faith and earnestness, that they broke the shackles of slavery amid the rain of lead, and set the four million slaves free. I can remember "When You Can Have All the World But Give Me Jesus," "Steal Away to Jesus" "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," and other like songs were sung with much emotional earnestness and unswerving faith, and yet burst forth into such tornadoes that bore down before them the enemies of freedom. I remember when there was not a school house for N

groes in the entire South. I remember when there could not be found a Negro from Chattanooga to Memphis, or throughout the whole Tennessee valley who could in any way be considered scholarly or educated. I remember when they did not have a lawyer, doctor, colored teacher, educated minister, in all the sections herein named. I remember when there was not a farm or a decent home owned by Negroes thru this entire valley. What forces put school houses on every hill top and churches in every valley within ten years after emancipation? What forces placed refined, educated young men and women of our own race in these school houses and churches within fifteen years after emancipation? What forces placed millions of dollars in cash in homes, and farms and personal property to our credit within fifteen years after our emancipation? What forces spread lawyers, doctors, every character of business men throughout the whole Southland within twenty years after our emancipation? What mechanic forces drove forward the carpenter, the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the cook, the laundress, and every form of work everywhere in the south after "grim visage war smoothed his wrinkled front." What forces took one-hundred-thousand black chimneys and smoking ruins and built them up into beautiful homes, and made the entire South the land of prosperity within twenty years after the sound of

the guns of Fort Sumter had died away in gentle murmurs? Were these forces harmful? Was the wisdom of the men of those days all error? Was all that mighty work begun at the top? I would be sorry, indeed, for the condition of the country to-day, if that work had all been wrong. There is no influence religious, industrial or psychological possessed by men of prominence of to-day which do not owe their origin, inspiration, and success to the influences of those early days. The growth and the development of the race along all lines was firmer and more rapid under the first twenty years of freedom than it will be in any fifty subsequent years, notwithstanding all of this advertising to bring forth some man's idea to the contrary. I think perhaps one of the most cruel blows struck at our forefathers is the action of some colleges in having the old plantation melodies, the most sacred of all our songs, sung by the pupils simply to gratify visitors. Who would dare to stand on the steps of the capitol at Montgomery and sing "Dixie" in derision? Who would dare to stand on the steps of our national capitol and chant the "Star Spangled Banner" in mockery.

Rich and seemingly all powerful Babylon asked the old Jew to make sport of his race and of his religion. He said, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.

If I do not remember thee' let my tongue cleave the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
HON. B. F. BOOTH OF  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

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I was born in Prentis county Miss., Oct. 17th 1858, my father died when I was nine years old. I began going to every day school when about ten years old walking about five miles every day to school, From the time I was 12 years old until now, I had to support myself as well as I could and try to educate myself. I went to school most of the time working mornings and evenings for my board, and support my mother as best I could. I was too poor to buy books and was forced to use the books of other children This state of affairs continued with me until 1877.



HON. B F BOOTH

An Eminent Jurist and Large Property Owner,  
Of Memphis, Tenn.

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On the 10th day of May I walked from Ripley, Miss., to Mebet a little station on the M. & C. railroad 64 miles from Memphis a distance of 28 miles from Ripley, I arrived there about 4 o'clock p. m. the same day, and hired to a farmer for 10 dollars a month and went to plowing that evening and plowed until night. After the crops were laid by, one Sunday morning he called me to the front porch and asked me if I did not want to teach school, I replied in the affirmative. He and the county superintendant who had staid there all night were sitting on the front porch together. I sat down on the steps bare headed, bare footed in my shirt sleeves and my pants rolled up to my knees, just like I came from the field plowing. The county superintendant examined me in this condition and issued me a certificate to teach school, and from then on I taught and made crops until I got enough money to go to the State Normal college at Holy Springs, Miss., where I entered in January 1880, I took a four year course, quit and went to teaching. In 1884 I read law in the office of Col. Wm. Inge, one of the leading criminal lawyers in the south who resided at Corinth, Miss. I read law in his office about five months when I went to farming and to teaching and continued to read law between times when not engaged in the field and schoolroom.

September 8 1885, I obtained a license to practice

before any magistrate in the state and before the county court of my own county. On the 1st of January 1886, I moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and was elected principal of the city school which I taught for three years. On the 8th of September 1886, I was admitted to the bar in all the courts of this state at Bolivar, Tenn. I taught school and practiced law at Bolivar until Jan. 1889, when I was telegraphed to come to Memphis by Col. L. B. Eaton a then millionaire who engaged me as counsel to represent him in a contested election case between him and the late James Phelan for a seat in congress, I was engaged in taking proofs in that case from Jan. 27th to May 2nd 1889, during which time I took about fourteen hundred depositions.

Immediately after this I settled down to the practice of the law in Memphis. The first important case in which I was engaged here, was the celebrated case of Scurklock vs. Scurklock a suit for divorce. That occupied the attentions of the courts for about 12 years. It had ben in the courts about eight years and had worn out four of the best lawyers in the city. Mrs. Virginia Scurlock the plaintiff had finally obtained a decree for divorce and alimony. And all the property of Robert Scurlock her husband, had been levied upon and advertised to be sold. The sale was to take place on Saturday, when Mr. Scurlock came and engaged my services on Tuesday before. All the white

attorneys four or five had given up the case as hopeless. I took up the case, went through the record, discovered a hiatus, applied for and obtained a writ of error Coram Nobis, and superseded the sale and stopped it just three hours before the hour set to sell the property, thus startling the entire bar. I went to work on the case, and discovered by diligent search, that the plaintiff was married before the war according to slave fashion, to one George Halfacre at Ripley, Tenn, Lauderdale county, and I went up there took proof, and when the case was again called I defeated the suit for divorce and got the plaintiff's bill dismissed, whereupon she appealed to the Supreme court of Tennessee, and I followed it there and won again. Then the counsel for the plaintiff came back and dug up an old interlocutory decree for \$300. alimony pendente lite nearly 10 years old, and had an execution levied upon Scurlock's property. to satisfy this judgement of \$300. I then filed a bill in the Chancery court to annul the marriage between them and to enjoin the collection of that judgement for \$300. As equitable, the Chancellor annulled the marriage but decided that Scurlock must pay the \$300. I then appealed to the Supreme court and reversed the Chancellor and the \$300. was perpetually enjoined. In the meantime while the case was pending in the Chancery court and before the case was decided there,

Scurlock remarried to another woman, then his former wife had him indicted for bigamy. And on the trial of this case, he was acquitted, and the trial judge ordered her locked up for bigamy, for which case I recieved a fee of \$500. This case is reported in 8 Pickle Tenn., Reports. In 1890, I was employed in the case of Griggs vs. Richman, in which case I recovered through the Chancery and Supreme courts a half a block of realestate in South Memphis valued at \$10,000, for John Griggs, that he had been defrauded out of by Richman, in which case I got a fee of \$500. In 1894, I defended Tom Choat for the murder of Arthur Downs. Choat shot Downs in the Mount Olive M. E. church in Memphis in front of the pulpit during church services. At the trial of the case Choat did not have a single witness in his behalf except as to former good character. He was convicted and sentenced to hang. I appealed the case to the Supreme court and made an argument there and recieved the highest compliments of the entire bench and the bar present, I secured a reversal, and on a second trial of the case, I secured an acquittal for my client and he is now living happily with his wife and ten children. In 1892 I represented the Beale Street church, in this city, in the celebrated church factional fight, carrying it to the Supreme court twice, winning each time and was paid a fee of

\$1,200., for my services. Every since then I have defended every church suit of any importance in this city, and they have been many, never losing a single one. And I am now regarded as the best authority on church law in the city, white or black. And it is conceded that no lawyer in the city can draw an injunction church bill that I can't dissolve and no lawyer in the city can dissolve an injunction bill that I draw.

In 1897 I was employed to represent the heirs of S. Farris in the suit of his wife to set up and prove a lost will. This case lasted over three years. During which time I took depositions in Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois pending the suit. The wife who was plaintiff in the case, married one Levi McCoy who was supporting her in this suit, and died just a few days afterwards, leaving everything by will to McCoy. I finally won the case receiving a fee of \$2,565., for my services. The largest fee ever received by a colored attorney in the south. The estate was valued at \$30,000. In 1901, I defended Will Smith for the murder of Junius Baker. On a Sunday evening Will found Junius at his girl's house and at once opened fire on him shooting him down and followed him up and shot him as he crawled off on his knees, shot him five times. He was tried without a witness in his behalf convicted

and sentenced to hang. I appealed the case to the Supreme court. Where it was affirmed, I then applied to the Governor to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment and secured a respite for 30 days, at the end of which I renewed my application going twice and remaining with the Governor until 11 o'clock the night prior to the hanging as fixed in his order, granting respite. I finally secured a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. In the case of the state vs. Phillip Cloyd, I raised the question of the right of colored men to sit on the various Juries in the county it being the first time the question was ever raised in this state. And I succeeded in securing the acquittal of my client. I have a large practice in the city. I have both white and colored clients, and stand shoulder to shoulder with my white brethren and forget when I enter the courtrooms that I am a colored man so far as the way in which I am treated goes. I am an untiring worker, and never go into court without thoroughly preparing my cases. I own considerable real estate in the city. I have a wife and two daughters one by first wife and one by second wife who is at present touring the north and northeast.

# THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE NEGRO

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AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY BOOKER T.  
WASHINGTON OF TUSKEGEE,  
ALABAMA, BEFORE

The National Afro-Amer Council  
Louisville, Ky., Thursday, July 2nd, 1903

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In the midst of the present deep interest growing out of matters connected with our race, it can be stated that recent events, as regrettable as they are have tended to simplify the problem in one direction, at least. The events to which I refer show that the questions pertaining to our race are each day more and more becoming national ones, rather than local and sectional ones. When we can carry the question up into the atmosphere where men of all races, North and South, will discuss it with calmness, with absence of passion and sectional feelings, I believe we shall have made a distinct advance.

While my remarks tonight will relate to the race in its national aspect, I speak also as one who was born in the South, who loves it, and expects to abide there permanently. I am glad that this great meeting is held south of Mason's and Dixon's line. It is in the South that the great masses of our people dwell, and will abide in the future as now. It is fitting that this body should have its hearing, and perform its work in the section of our country where the Negro race lives; it is equally important that this organization speak its words, and perfect its plans in the midst of the white people who are most directly concerned about the future of the race.

What ever progress is made in the years that are to come, will result largely from open, frank discussion, and a sympathetic co-operation between the highest types of whites, and the same class of blacks. One thing of which I feel absolutely sure, is that without mutual confidence and co-operation, there is little hope for the progress which we all desire. In the present season of anxiety, and almost of despair, which possesses an element of the race, there are two things which I wish to say as strongly as I may.

First let no man of the race become discouraged or hopeless. Though their voices may not be often or loudly lifted, there are in this country, North and South, men who mean to help see that Justice is met-

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



ed out to the race in all the avenues of life. Such a man as Judge Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, to whom more credit should be given for blotting out the infamous system of peonage than to any other. Judge Jones represents the very highest type of Southern manhood, and there are hosts of others like him. There is a class of brave, earnest men at the South, as well as at the North, who are more determined than ever before to see that the race is given opportunity to elevate itself; and we owe it to these friends, as well as to ourselves, to see that no act of ours causes them embarrassment.

Second, let us keep before us the fact that, almost without exception, every race or nation that has ever got upon its feet, has done so through struggle, and trial, and persecution; and that out of this very resistance to wrong, out of the struggle against odds, they have gained strength, selfconfidence, and experience, which they could not have gained in any other way.

And not the least of the blessings of such struggle, is that it keeps one humble, and nearer to the heart of the Giver of all gifts. Show me an individual who is permitted to go through life without anxious thought, without experiencing a sense of poverty and wrong, want and struggle, and I will show you a man who is likely to fail in life. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth."

No one should seek to close his eyes to the truth, that the race is passing through a very serious and trying period of its development; a period that calls for the use of our ripest thought, our most sober judgment, and frequent appeals to Him who has promised strength to the weak.

During the season through which we are now passing, I wish to ask with all the emphasis I am able to command, that each individual of the race keep a calm mind, and exercise the greatest degree of self-control; and that we all keep a brave heart. Let nothing lead us into extremes of utterance, or action. By this method of procedure, we shall be able to justify the faith of our friends, and confound our enemies. In the affairs of a race, as with great business enterprises, it is the individual of few words and conservative action, who commands respect and confidence. Vastly more courage is often shown in one's ability to suffer in silence, or to keep the body under when sorely tempted, than in acting through the medium of a mob. In the long run it is the race or individual that exercises the most patience, forbearance, and self-control in the midst of trying conditions, that wins its course, and the respect of the world. Such a course will, in the end, draw to our side all men, North and South, whose good will and support are worth having. Let nothing induce us to descend to

the level of the mob, but rather direct our course in a dignified atmosphere.

In advocating this policy, I am not asking that the Negro act the coward: we are not cowards. The part which we have played in defending the flag of our country, in every war in which we have been engaged, is sufficient evidence of our courage, when the proper time comes to manifest it.

The recent outbreaks of government by the mob emphasize two lessons, one for our race and one for the other citizens of our country, South and North; or it is to be noted, I repeat, that the work of the vouchers is not confined to one section of the country.

The lesson for us is, that we should see to it that so far as the influence of parent, of school, of pulpit, and of the press, is concerned, no effort be spared to impress upon our own people, especially the youth, that idleness and crime should cease, and that no excuse be given the world to label any large proportion of the race as idlers and criminals; and that we show ourselves as anxious to bring to punishment, as any other class of citizens, those who commit crime, when proper legal procedure is sure. We should let the world know on all proper occasions that we consider legal punishment too severe for the wretch of any race who attempts to outrage a woman.

The lesson for the other portion of the nation to

learn is, that both in the making and in the execution, the same laws should be made to apply to the Negro as to the white man. There should be meted out equal justice to the black man and the white man whether it relates to citizenship, the protection of property, the right to labor or the protection of human life. Whenever the nation forgets, or is tempted to forget, this basic principle, the whole fabric of government, for the white and the black man, is weakened, and threatened with destruction. This is true, whether it relates to conditions in Texas, Indiana, or Delaware.

To show how far we have already been led astray, by those who disregard the majesty of the law, and would insult governors and Judges; by those who would uphold the law in one case, and trample it underfoot in another, we have but to call attention to the lamentable fact that the most careful systematic investigation into the subject of lynching that has ever been made in this country shows that only thirty-five per cent, of those lynched have ever been charged with violence to women. To attempt to say that all these thirty-five per cent, were guilty, would be to argue that the judgment of the mob is more unerring than that of the court. We cannot, and should not, escape the punishment for our sins of commission, or of omission.

It is with a nation as with an individual: what-so

ever we sow that we shall reap. If we sow crime, we shall reap lawlessness. If we break the law where a helpless Negro is concerned, it will not be very long before the same law is disregarded when a white man is concerned. Out of the present conditions, there is one sign more encouraging than all others; and that is that in the South as well as in the North, the voice of the press is speaking out as never before in favor of upholding the majesty of the Law.

The Negro in this country constitutes the most compact reliable, and peaceful element of labor; one which is almost the sole dependence for production in certain directions; and I believe that, if for no higher reason than the economic one, the people will see that it is worth while to keep so large an element of labor happy, contented, and prosperous, by surrounding and guarding it with every protection and encouragement of the laws. In the long run, nothing is more costly and unsatisfactory than discontented, unhappy, and restless labor. Few people are wise enough to learn the economic value of justice.

In our efforts to go forward, we should keep in mind the difference between the problem presented previous to the civil war, and that now confronting us. Before our freedom, a giant tree was growing in the garden, which all considered injurious to the progress of the whole nation. The work to be done was direct and

simple. Destroy the hurtful tree. The work before us now is not the destruction of a tree, but the growing of one. Slavery presented a problem of destruction: Freedom presents one of construction. This requires time, patience, preparation of the soil, watering, pruning, and the most careful nursing.

In this connection, we should bear in mind that our ability and our progress will be measured largely by evidences of tangible, visible growth. We have a right in a conservative and sensible manner to enter our complaints, but we shall make a fatal error if we yield to the temptation of believing that mere opposition to our wrongs, and the simple utterance of complaint, will take the place of progressive, constructive action, which must constitute the bed-rock of all true civilization. The weakest race or individual can condemn a policy: it is the work of a statesman to construct one. A race is not measured by its ability to condemn, but to create. Let us uphold our heads, and with firm and steady tread, go manfully forward. No one likes to feel that he is continually following a funeral procession.

Let us not neglect to lay the greatest stress upon the opportunities open to us, especially here in the South, for constructive growth in labor, business and education. Back of all complaint, all denunciation, must be evidence of solid, indisputable accomplish-



PROF. E. W. B. CURRY,  
Educator, Orator, Founder and President  
of the Curry School  
Urbana, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch is one of the few colored men of superior oratorical ability, and his masterly addresses upon the "Race Problem," "The Negro in the Labor World" and "Our Women," are only a few of the many admirable lectures. Mr. Curry is a polished scholar, having obtained the greater part of his education at Ohio Wesleyan University. He conducts the Curry school at Urbana, the object of which is to give practical training to colored boys and girls along the lines of English, Normal, Musical, Business and Industrial courses. The Institute is 14 years old and today is in a flourishing condition. It is to the middle and northern states, what Washington's school is to the south.

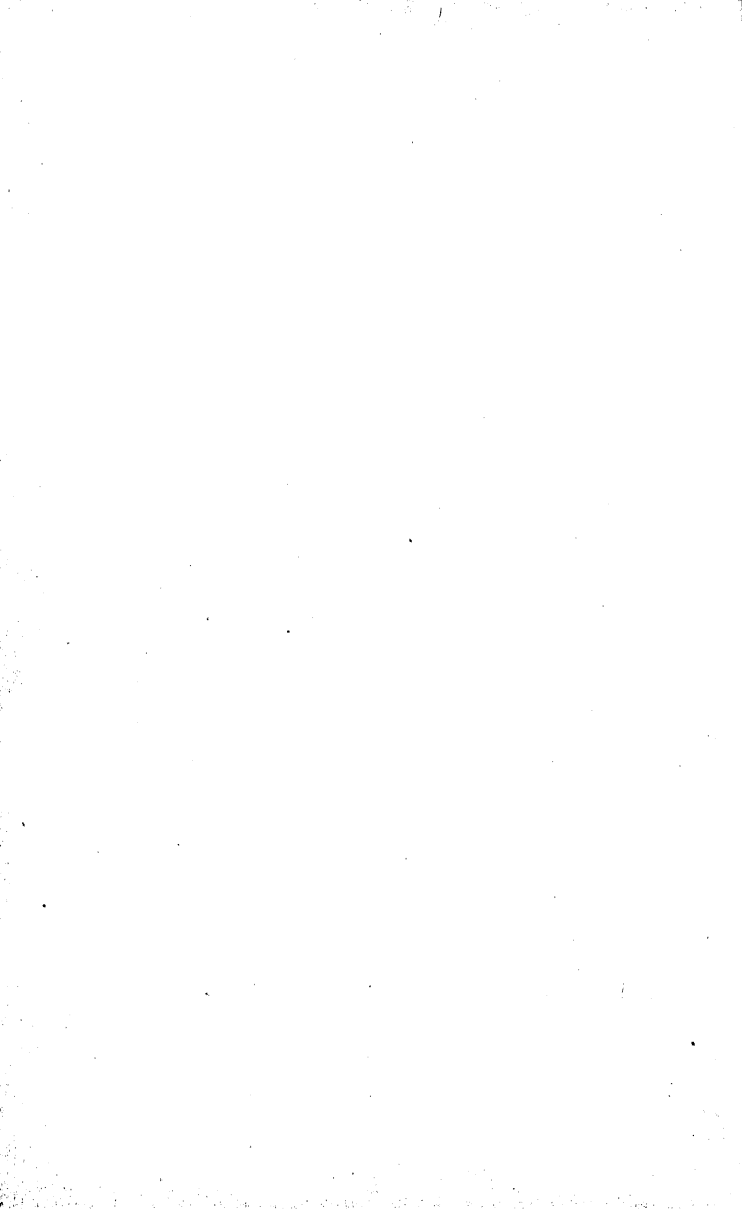


ment in the way of high moral character and economic foundation. An inch of progress is worth more than a yard of complaint.

The whites and the blacks are to reside together in this country permanently, and we should lose no opportunity to cultivate in every straightforward, manly way, the greatest harmony between the races. Whoever, North or South, black or white, by word or deed, heedlessly stirs up strife, is an enemy to both races, to his country. While making our appeals for help and sympathy, we should not forget that in the last analysis, the most affective appeal will consist in laying our case before the community and state in which we reside; nor that usefulness in our own homes will constitute our most lasting and most potent protection.

I appreciate from the bottom of my heart the tremendous and trying strain that is now upon us, and how difficult it is for us to make progress under such circumstances; but I believe the momentous period through which we are now passing, will draw to our assistance in large numbers, the good will, the sympathy, and helpful co-operation of white men in the South, as well as in the North, if we only exercise due patience, self-control, and courage.







**MISS VERDA McCLURE**

*A Talented Musician and scholar of Carbondale Illinois.*

Miss Verda McClure is a splendid example of the possibilities of the American colored women in the higher branches of learning and the fine arts. She is one of the few who are accomplished musicians, and handles the piano and violin as though they were made specially for her use. She obtained her literary education in the State Normal at Carbondale, and has a large class of young men and women whom she teaches music.





Dr. J. H. MAGEE

Dr. J. H. Magee is a product of the state of Illinois, having  
been born in Madison county, June 23 1839.  
Early in boyhood days he was affected with necrosis but after  
several years of suffering recovered, and as a result of his experience  
with this disease he wrote a book entitled "The Night of Affliction  
and the Morning of Recovery." Mr. Magee is a brilliant orator and a  
well-known theologian. He received his higher training in Spurgeon  
College at London, England, and has been a successful minister  
and teacher, having held some of the largest charges in Illinois.  
He was for a long time principal of the Baptist college in  
Oxford (now Roger William University). He wrote "The Black  
Burden" a splendid piece of literature and is prominently  
connected with many organizations. As a lecturer he has  
been heard in many places. He is now engaged at the Illinois state capitol in the  
department as proof reader. He is a prominent republican





**WESLEY CLARK**

Realestate Owner and Agriculturer. Worth \$5 000

The subject of this sketch was born in Carroll Co., Tenn., in 1861. While possessing only a meager education, he has, by a steady application of hand to the soil, succeeded in accumulating a snug little fortune. Mr. Clark lives in Pulaski Co., Illinois, on a fine farm consisting of one hundred acres of good rich land.





REV. ADAM J. DONALDSON

The subject of this sketch was born in Baton Rouge, La. July 10th 1867. We here present to our readers a man entitled to great credit for his sacrifice of all the pleasures of the world in order that he might obtain an education. At an early age he was forced by circumstances to assist in the support of a mother with a large family. His untiring energy and ambition however soon directed him to Illinois where the advantages for educating himself were better. He entered upon a course of study under Prof. W. H. Woods and afterwards attended the Manning Bible School at Cairo Illinois, under the wise direction of Dr. J. M. Arter. In the meantime Mr. Donaldson had been called to the ministry and after graduating from the aboved mentioned school took charge of two churches in Pulaski county. Though only a young man he is rapidly making his way to the foremost rank in his profession.



**HON. CORNELIUS J. JONES**

Lawyer, Orator and Ex-Representative Of  
Mississippi.

Hon. Cornelius J. Jones of Muskogee, Indian Territory, was born in the state of Mississippi in 1858. He spent his early days in the historic city of Vicksburg; and attended the local schools there, until he was 15 years old: then his parents, encouraged by the progress he made, sent him to the once famous Alcorn college in Mississippi, located five miles east of a river landing, known as "Rodney", and there he spent five years in assiduous study. At this school he took a practical business course, and left well equipped as a business man.

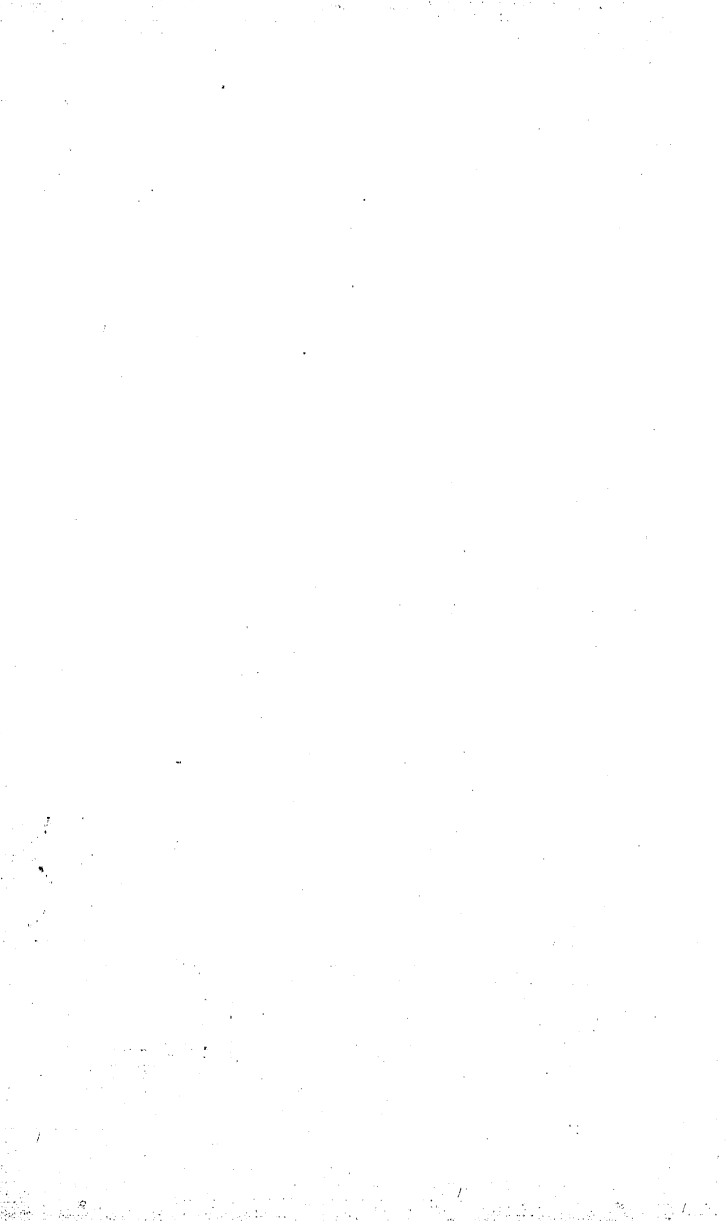
In 1879, Mr. Jones was appointed by the New Orleans Cotton Seed Association as its general purchasing agent, in the Yazoo Mississippi Valley section, known as the Yazoo river, and Deer creek tributaries; with a small steam boat placed at his command for transportation of seed purchased by him as such agent.



THE HOME OF HON. J. T. SETTLE  
MEMPHIS, TENN.



HON. CORNELIUS J. JONES, of MUSKOGEE, (I. T.)



He held this position for two seasons, and during the course of his management of the funds of the company, accounted for \$423,000., entrusted to him as disbursing officers; and holds a letter of recommendation from that company which he regards as one of the choice relics of his career as a business man. This recommendation alone has been of great services to him in after years.

In 1881, Mr. Jones commenced the study of law under the instructions of the late Judge Burns, ex-chief Justice of the state of Louisiana, and read successfully for several years, until the death of this good justice, then he resumed studies under the late W. L. Sharkey, grandson of the late ex-governor Sharkey of Mississippi. After reading law for eight years he was admitted to the practice of law under Judge Ralph North, before the Circuit court at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1888. In 1889, he was elected to the legislature of the state of Mississippi from Issaquena county, and served in that body until the adoption of the late constitution of that state. In that body, Mr. Jones won a wealth of praise, for his manly speech on the 28th day of January, 1890, when the storm of acrimonious debate on the floor of the house of representatives at Jackson had raged for many days, as to the adoption of the bill calling for the then proposed constitutional conventions. The Negro race having been assail-

in a most outrageous manner by the many Negro haters, including the present Governor of Mississippi (Major Vardiman) who was a member of the same house, Mr. Jones sprang to the floor in the midst of a heated debate, and for more than an hour, defined the position of his race in that fight, and informed the white men; that the vile measure proposed, was no more than a stroke at the independence, and constitutional liberties vouchsafed them by the fundamental laws of the country. Mr. Jones assured that body, that so far as he was concerned, he went to fight the proposed constitution as long as he was permitted to live in the state, should such become a law, and as to that fact, he assured them that he entertained no doubt. The speech made by our subject on that occasion, rings even yet throughout that state, because of its profound scope. In 1895, Mr. Jones appeared before the Supreme court of the U. S. at Washington, and has the distinction of being the first colored lawyer in the history of our country, to make an oral argument before that court. The case was a murder case brought from Mississippi on writ of error. Another, assailing the validity of the late constitution was taken up to the Supreme court two years later and both cases were fully determined upon the merits thereof, and each time Mr. Jones made himself new admirers for his ability with which he handled

the cases. In 1896, Mr. Jones was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for congress to represent the Third Congressional district of Mississippi, against the then influential democratic member, Hon. Thos. C. Catchings. Mr. Jones made two contests against this democrat in this district, being before the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses. In each contest, Mr. Jones made oral arguments in the interest of the party of his district before the committee on privileges and elections, and to-day he enjoys a most extensive acquaintance with the leading members of the House and Senate, as well as departmental officials at Washington. In 1903 he saw that the Indian Territory held out to the progressive advocate the greatest possible advantages, owing to the new order as instituted by recent legislation, hence he, in common with the many progressive pioneers from many other states of the whole nation, has cast his lot with the new country.

As a lawyer, Mr. Jones is a credit to the profession and represents the race in full. In recent years his practice has grown so extensively that it is confined to civil litigation only. Our subject is a thorough, wholesouled, race man; he is not an extremist, but a sound persistent advocate of all principles looking to the purity, and universal happiness of the whole people, of whom the colored race is a part.

**HON. HARRY C. SMITH**

Lawyer, Orator and Ex-Representative, of  
Cleveland, Ohio.

On the next page is a picture of a self-made man who has pushed his way to the front by indomitable will, energy and honest dealing. He has spent more than 21 years in news-paper work, 19 years of them as editor of the "Cleveland, O., Gazette", of which he has been sole proprietor for more than 16 years. He has served three terms in the Ohio Legislature, from 1894 to 1898 and from 1900 to 1902. Mr. Smith enjoys the distinction of editing what is generally acknowledged to be one of our few leading race journals and advocates; also of having thrice been elected over white opponents, to the Legislature of his state, the last time by the largest plurality (over ten thousand) ever given any Negro candidate for such an office, this too, in a county where the negro vote is not one-twentieth of

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**HON. HARRY C. SMITH**

Proprietor and Editor of the  
Cleveland Gazette,  
Cleveland, O.



the total Republican vote. This speaks for its self. November 7th, 1895 when a candidate for re-election, Mr. Smith received about 3,000 more votes than the Republican candidate (white) on the same ticket for common Pleas Judge.

On Thursday, September 7th., 1899, Mr. Smith was a second time re-nominated for the Legislature, receiving next to the highest vote, and there were thirty candidates for eight places: All white except four. His plurality on election day November 7th, 1899, was over 10,000 and his opponent was a white man. Mr. Smith's work, personal and newspaper, in the interest of the race and the Republican party, for a period of nearly 20 years, is to well known to need comment.

His most conspicuous work as a legislator in the interest of the race, during his first term, in 1894, was the passage of the Ohio Civil Right's Law, of which the Malby law, of New York, is a copy. His "Mob violence or Anti-Lynching Law", which is now on the statute books of the grand old state - a mother of Presidents - overshadows all his work. In the General Assembly of Ohio. For four years, during the time Senator Foraker was Governor of Ohio, Mr. Smith was a deputy oil inspector.

Mr Smith is the leading Negro in the Buckeye state. His speech in Canton in 1896, when at the

head of a delegation of 500 Negroes, who visited McKinley, drew from the latter a response which most agreeably surprised the country and secured merited praise for both. For nearly two years Mr. Smith had been advocating the nomination of McKinley and also worked hard for his election with his paper, and on the stump under the direction of the National and State Republican committees. During his stumping tour of a month, which was principally through out Ohio, he addressed audiences of white Republicans with the possible exception of three or four meetings, and has a collection of press comments taken from daily newspapers (white) of the cities in which he spoke of which he is justly proud. They are in every instance, commendatory in the extreme. Equally so were his endorsements by the race press for a place under the McKinley administration. Many Negroes in Cleveland and in Ohio are grateful to Mr. Smith for positions they hold or held, and others ought to who are not. 'Twas ever thus, however.

Speaking of Mr. Smith's paper, "The Cleveland Gazette", Prof. W. S. Scarborough, the well known scholar, wrote: "This paper has proven a success and is now by far the best colored paper published in the state of Ohio and is one among the best edited by colored journalist, in the United States. It is vigorous in tone, fearless in its defense of right, a strong

advocate of equal rights to all men without any distinction, an uncompromising enemy of prejudice in all its forms, and a staunch Republican in politics, with principle rather than expediency as the basis".

"Mr. Smith has always wielded a fearless and able pen for right and truth. He has fought squarely in behalf of his race, demanding for it recognition wherever denied. No other proof of this is needed than *The Gazette* itself".

Hon. Fredrick Douglass wrote a few years prior to his death: "In the midst of hurried preparations for a long tour in Europe I snatch my pen and spend a few moments to tell you how completely I sympathize with your political attitude". Then again he adds: "I do exhort your readers to stand by you in your efforts to lead the colored citizens of Ohio to wise and successful political action".

Though at times Mr. Smith has been severely criticised he has never varied from what he considered his duty.

Ohio has had 13 Negro legislators. They secured the passage of two laws of special interest to the Negroes, an "Anti-discrimination insurance law" and an "Anti-black laws" law. Mr. Smith secured the passage of an equal number - two, "The Ohio Civil Rights" and "Anti-Lynching" laws. For the first time since the first one (Hon. Geo. W. Williams, the historian), about 20 years prior, the Ohio Legislature in 1900 had but one Afro American member, Mr. Smith.

## EARNESTNESS AND SELF-RELIANCE

### AS ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS

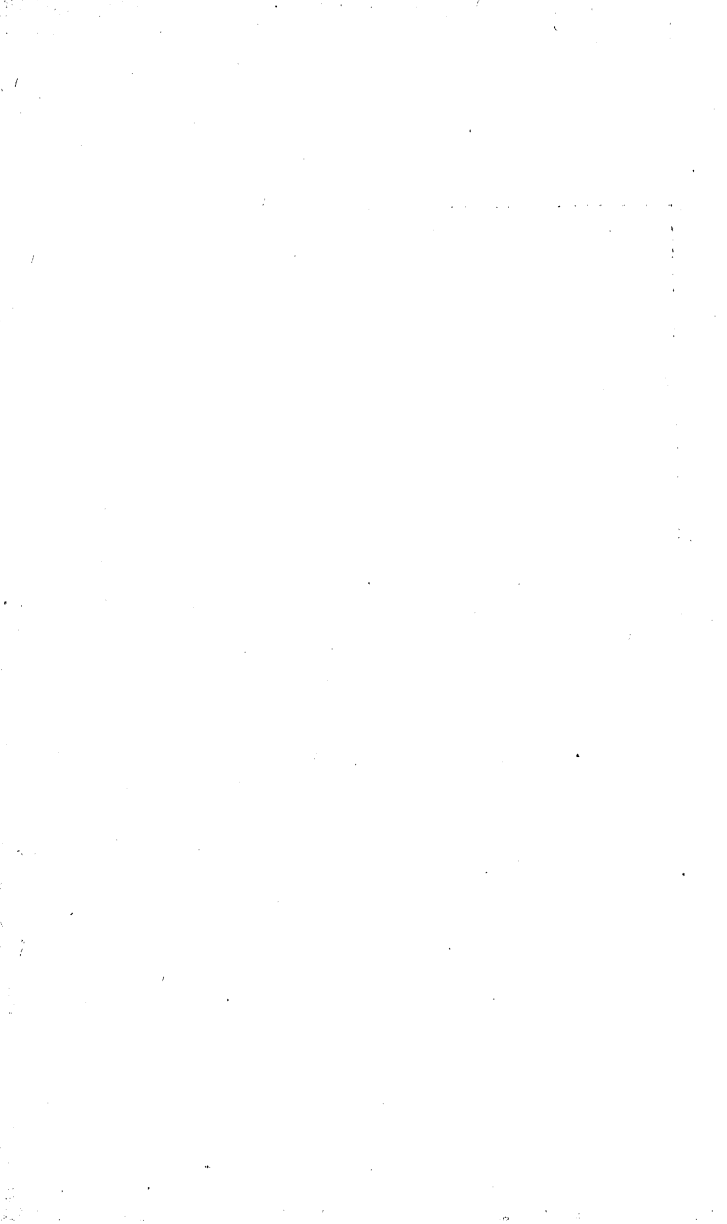
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There have been instances in life when man could play an important part by depending on others to assist him in that in which he was engaged whether in earnest or not, now we are left alone to play our own part, be it a success or a failure. To accomplish the most, we must possess the elements of earnestness and self-reliance.

Earnestness is a quality or seed growing within the hearts of man or it must be acquired as the mastery of the lesson of years of experience, if he would enjoy the greatest good of life. It teaches us that every good undertaking in life should be persued with earnestness to accomplish the most possible, because it



**MISS ERNESTINE JENKINS**  
Teacher in Public School  
Cairo, Illinois.



lack will bring failures which are not praise-worthy but, instead is symbolic of cowardice. Antonio Maceo was accustomed to attribute his success to earnestness in his own powers, as determination as attribute chief, must always result from it. For when once shown in this way it is a proof of a strong will and is recognized in favor of the possessor.

A glance at the lives of Booker T. Washington and Fredrick Douglas will show us that strong determination and earnestness were their leading characteristics, and by carefully studying their lives we find that through these elements their undertakings were accomplished. From our own experiences we know that when one has done his duty through his own efforts there is an experience of the greatest contentment and when contented people are not jealous of the success of others. Though there may naturally dwell a feeling of envy in the heart of every-one. If he is kept busy and interested in profitable work, it will finally disappear. True happiness must necessarily result from these qualities of earnestness and devotion to one's work what ever calling in life may be. Happiness thus acquired is the kind that enriches one's own character, besides brighten the lives of those with whom he is associated.

So out from the depths of earnestness springs self-reliance in all its glory, it is so related to it, that it is

almost impossible to obtain one without the other. The lesson we learn is, successful people are those who have the habit of depending on themselves and because of this opinion of those around them. When does a man become a hero? Is it when he has achieved his victories by the help of others or won his deeds by thinking and doing for himself? It has been said that God never intended that strong independent beings should be reared by clinging to others like the Ivy to the Oak for support; what is true of these is true of us. The more we receive help from others the more we look for it. If the firm foundations which we build for ourselves at home and in the schoolroom be developed and our own energy and zeal kept alive we shall become useful members of society.

The Greek philosophers who held their pre-eminence in history for their sagacity and sayings were self-confident; their success seemed almost impossible until their reasoning power told them to go forward for the future would draw aside the veil and let in the glorious light of success as the rising sun shows forth its brilliancy from behind the horizon.

Lycurgus had two great objects in view when he undertook to reform the government of Sparta over the rest of Laconia and to pass laws by which the civil and military constitutions of the commonwealth were to be fixed on an equal basis: Second to promote

the education of the Spartians and reconstruct the rules of their daily intercourse and domestic life. This classed him among the famous and honorable, because he understood that every one should have some responsibility and that only work well done, meant progress. Earnestness is in harmony with self-reliance. They were the elements that help mould the minds of such writers as Francis Harper, Paul Dunbar, Brete Harte, Lowell, Shakespeare, and Whittier, they had the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence and by a sudden turn presenting themselves in perfect styles.

We owe it to ourselves to cultivate as far as possible the spirit of earnestness and self-reliance for on these in a great degree depends our success in life.

By Miss ERNESTINE JENKINS



**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
MR. RICHARD TAYLOR**

Politician, Stern and Thrifty Business Man of  
Cairo, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hickman County, Ky., in the year 1847. Before beginning upon a long busy life in Cairo, Illinois, he enlisted with the U. S. heavy artillery, Co. C., in 1863 and was honorably discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas three years later. He then began life in Cairo. His congenial nature soon won for him many friends. He entered politics and was at once appointed deputy tax assessor. Mr. Taylor enjoys the distinction of having been the first colored man to fill many important political positions in Alexander county, Illinois, among which may be mentioned the following:- Two year, turn key under ex-sheriff Hodge, served on police force under Cap't N. B. Thistlewood. was mail carrier under Col. John Wood. During the sessions of the Illinois state legislature in 1883-84, he was special police, and four years later was again placed on the police force in Cairo. In the meantime he had been engaged in the saloon business but gave it up. Afterwards he was elected alderman three consecutive terms, finally re-engaged in the saloon business which he is now following with a remarkable degree of success.

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**MR. RICHARD TAYLOR**  
A Substantial Business Man Of  
Cairo, Illinois



## NEGRO IN THE WARS

Pictures That Live In History

FREEDOM AND NATIONAL INTEGRITY  
WISDOM OF THE "WAR AMENDMENTS."

An Eloquent and Scholarly  
Memorial Day Address.

BY

HON. JOHN P. GREEN.

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Mr. Commandant, Brethren of Fredrick Douglass  
Post, G. A. R., and Fellow-Citizens:

The great Fredrick Douglass once said: "It will be a sad day for any people, when they no longer have in their midst any great men to whom they can look for guidance and example in the paths which lead to practical success and moral glory." So, I declare to you to-day, standing in the presence of our hallowed dead who have gone before us: It will be a sad day for any people when they no longer hallow the mem-

ory of those to whose deeds of glory they can look for inspiration and emulation in every sphere of manly and patriotic activity.

Nor is this sentiment expressed by me in any sense an original idea; for as far back as history, and even traditional lore can carry us, we find that, in practice this truth was constantly kept before the masses of the people. In Egypt, even before those sublime pyramids were raised to kiss the clouds, royalty and the great heroes of thought and effort were not only chemically embalmed, but, in story and in song, their noble deeds were blazoned forth to the world and handed down—in papyri and hieroglyphic inscriptions. Nay, more: on their great fete and holy days the remains were brought forth and stood in suitable places, where, while their noble deeds were being rehearsed, they themselves were the cynosures of all eyes.

In China the emulation of the worthy deeds of ancestors, by the precept and example of Confucius, has existed for many centuries.

In Greece the matchless muse of a Homer immortalized the deeds of those who razed the Trojan capital of Priam to the ground and sent the dauntless Aeneas in quest of an asylum for the homeless penates and their worshippers; while the chisel of a Phidias sculptured in living marble the classic features of he

matchless sons, still to be seen, treasured up in the Vatican of modern Rome and the art centers of the civilized world.

Similarly, in ancient Rome, incense was burnt upon the altars erected to her august functionaries—in some instances even while they still strutted and fested upon this mortal stage of action; while in our own beloved land the names of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Revolutionary Sires are ever hallowed and revered.

In the presence of such well-known historical facts little need is there of an apology on our part that we are here to-day to recall the times which produced these giants, to laud their patriotism and martial valor, and to search in the conditions of the present auspicious omens for the future.

The stage upon which our heroes acted their part was as large as our whole land—the drama in which they were conspicuously engaged was the saving of a nation and the freeing of a people; they were inspired by the love of liberty and patriotic ardor, while they played to the attentive audience composed of the whole civilized world.

The times which molded and fashioned these heroic men were, in some respects unique: never before had such existed in this country, and let us pray God that they may never again afflict us.

From the inception of our Government down to

the beginning of the great Rebellion for the destruction of the Union the moral forces of our land had been arrayed against that pestiferous evil, human slavery very not inaptly termed by one, "the sum of all villainies"; by another, likened to the great Upas tree, the touch of which is fatal to living forms; and also to that strange plant of the Antipodes, factitiously called the "lawyer vine", which, entwining some proud tree of the forest in its close embrace, finally smothers it in its relentless folds, and then, proudly victorious, stands in its stead.

Those were the times when men of nerve, intellect and moral courage were in demand; and when, in titanic struggle, quarter was neither asked nor granted.

Their impact raised a sound which "Tore Hell's concave, and beyond Frightened the reign of Chaos and old night".

First and foremost among those who buckled on his armor, in the beginning of the last century, was that earnest Quaker lad, Benjamin Lundy, with his "Genius of Universal Emancipation" newspaper, and his Union Humane Society, organized at Mount Pleasant, Ohio.

During the third decade of the same century, we find Elijah P. Lovejoy toiling, contending and dying in the cause of human liberty, in the State of Illinois.

Then along stalks old William Lloyd Garrison—

speaking, publishing newspapers and generally contending for "Emancipation as the right of the slave and the duty of the master; disclaiming all temporizing, all make shifts, all compromises; condemning colonization and everything else that involved or implied affiliation or sympathy with slaveholders". His motto was, "Our Country Is the World; Our Countrymen Are all Mankind."

Sometimes languishing, like the Apostles of Christ, in prison, and again being hauled through the streets with a rope around his neck, he "fought the good fight" and lived to see the consummation of his dearest hope.

A tall and stately man of sombre hue shies his castor into the arena, and fresh from the bosom of the hated antagonist, his knowledge and his recent sufferings inspire in him a mortal hatred, and arm him for the fray. Do you ask his name? It is that stalwart veteran who, never wearying of the strife, even after the Proclamation had been issued, girded himself for that new and well-nigh interminable struggle for equal rights in the spirit of the law. It is he who, at the close of a long, eventful and useful life, received the conqueror's crown. It is that earnest, stately, patriot-philosopher—Fredrick Douglass!

Towering above the rabble who despise and deride him, another form, conspicuous for its gearing and

commanding in his speech, confronts us—one to whom high birth, riches and the learning of all the schools are as nothing unless they can be made to serve the cause of humanity. In the arena of oratory forensic art, where the silver tongue, honeyed accents and stern logic sway the masses, he rules without a peer; and in earnest metaphor well may he exclaim: "Before my body I throw my warlike shield; lay on Macduff, And damn'd be he that first cries 'Hold, enough!'"

Wendell Phillips, if you please, whose memory is in perennial bloom, and ever shall be as long as knowledge, liberty and truth remain immortal.

Then, in the midst of a countless throng, conspicuous by that martyr's crown which adorns his brow, "Old John Brown" come marching on. He the stalwart preacher of Liberty, Justice and Right—a man who died for his cause—comes marching on! In the forefront of the fray, giving and receiving blows in behalf of his cause, he is stricken down; and afterward, like his Saviour whom he loved, he was hung to a tree; but, "His soul goes marching on."

But who can call this roll of honor, or more than casually glance at the wonderful list of heroes, each of whom has gone, or in God's good time will go to wear a victor's crown? Suffice it to say that, in the face of obloquy and scorn, social ostracism, legal per-

secution and physical violence, they succeeded in arousing the attention of the fair-minded people of this and other countries to the great iniquity, and in promoting a sentiment which may be likened to Byron's description of a popular tumult. "At first it grumbles, then it swears, and then, Like David, flings smooth pebbles against a giant; At last it takes to weapons, such as men snatch when despair makes human hearts pliant; then comes the tug of war!"

The foundations of the accursed institution were shaken and it toppled from its proud pedestal, to rise no more.

Does the foregoing inspire the thought that, like another Jericho, these ramparts fell at the winding of a ram's horn? Perish the thought, in the presence of these hallowed graves, and these our living veterans who bear the visible tokens of strife and suffering in the holy cause!

It was no innovation in the martial experiences of the people of this country to enlist colored soldiers to fight for its cause, beneath the Stars and Stripes; for, not only during the Revolutionary War but also at New Orleans during the War of 1812, colored men had sealed with their blood their patriotism, love and devotion for this their native land. However, since those days, the country had prospered so greatly and the slave power had gained such ascendancy, not only

in the law-making body of the nation, but even in the hearts and minds of the average politician, that, when colored men sought to enlist they met not only with refusal, but, in one instance, a stern rebuff. 'This is a white man's war,' said the late Governor David Tod, of Ohio, to a committee of colored men who sought his friendly offices toward the enlistment of colored troops during the early stages of the war, "and white men are going to fight its battles!" With clearer vision, however, did that matchless "Pathfinder," General John C. Fremont, commanding the Army of the West, in August, 1861; and that other grizzled patriot, General David Hunter, commanding the Army of the South, in May, 1862, see the sign of the times; and had their orders been left to have full sway who can say that the bloody and wasteful War of the Rebellion would not have successfully terminated years before it did?

It is not within the scope of this address, however, or befitting this occasion, to relate in detail all the struggles and disappointments which were experienced before the ranks of the Union Army opened for the receptions of their "brothers in black."

Let it suffice to say that, with the great Proclamation of Emancipation, opposition ceased; and from that time down to the present day colored men have continued to wear and honor that blue which is known

and respected wherever civilization has made its impress

The total number of Negro soldiers furnished by the States and Territories during the Rebellion, as stated by the late George W. Williams, in his "Negro Troops in the Rebellion," was 178,975; of course, this has no reference to many thousands of colored men who served in the army as teamsters, laborers and servants in many others capacities.

Nor must we forget that, at the time when many of these troops were enlisted, they were offered as compensation for their services the meager sum of \$11 per month; while the white soldiers were receiving \$13 for the same services. In addition to the foregoing, it is worthy of mention that these troops were enlisted in the face of the fact that the Confederate Government had proclaimed (Proclamation of Jefferson Davis, December 23, 1862) that no quarter would be given to Negroes captured with arms in their hands.

The Fort Pillow Massacre will go down in history as one of the most cruel and heartless butcheries on record; when with the "rebel yell" of "No quarter!" Major N. B. Forest, at the head of a division of rebel cavalry, attacked and unmercifully butchered five hundred and fifty-seven colored troops, under the command of Major L. P. Booth, of the Union Army after they had surrendered.

The historian tells us; "As rapidly as the men surrendered they were murdered; and the Negroes, believing that no mercy would be shown them, rushed at top speed down the bluffs to the river. The enemy pursued, and shot them down as soon as overtaken. Many of the wounded, to escape brutal treatment, feigned death; but they were revived by cruel kicks and blows, compelled to rise to their knees and then shot". It was not long, however, before the enemy were given to understand, by a threatened reciprocal policy on the part of the Government of the United States, and by the bravery of the colored troops in action, that the rules of modern warfare could not thus be set at defiance without incurring a terrible retaliation on the part of those who were guilty of the deeds; and the practice was discontinued.

At the Battle of Fort Wagner, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment of infantry, led by that chivalric and indomitable scion of one of Massachusetts' most refined and cultured white families made charge on the fort, and to some extent even within the fort, which would have honored the Greeks at Marathon or the English at Balaklava.

In the language of the same historian: "The column advanced quickly to the perilous work. The ramparts of Wagner flashed with small arms, and the large shotted guns roared with defiance

"Sumter and Cummings Point delivered a destructive cross-fire, while the howitzers in the bastions raked the ditch; but the gallant Negro regiment swept across it and gained the parapet. Here the flag of this regiment was planted; here General Strong fell mortally wounded, and here the brave, the beautiful and heroic Colonel Shaw was saluted by death and kissed by immortality. The contest endured for about an hour, when the regiment, shattered and torn, with nearly all of its officers dead or wounded, was withdrawn, under the command of Captain Louis F. Emilio."

Another battle which opened the eyes of the civilized world to the fact that the Negro troops were foes worthy the steel of the most gallant troops on earth, was that of Olustee, in the everglades of Florida, fought on the 20th of February, 1794, between the Eighth United States Colored Troops, the First North Carolina and the Fifty fourth Massachusetts Colored Volunteers. We are told that "Although the battle of Olustee was not a victory, yet it furnished an opportunity for martial valor of the highest order, and the opportunity was fully appreciated and embraced by all the troops; but by none more than the gallant Negro regiments. At the battle of Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., the colored troops fought with desperation begotten of an intelligent appreciation of

the cause which they were serving; and, in some instances, were found heaped in piles where they had died rather than fail.

At New Market Heights, which was a strategic point of great value, the colored troops fought with such valor and desperation that they furnished to the late General Benjamin F. Butler the inspiration for a panegyric on the services and value of the colored troops, when in after years he was championing the cause of the Negro upon the floor of the National House of Representatives. Here is, in brief, what he said:

"I went myself with the colored troops to attack the enemy at New Market Heights which was the key to the enemy's flank on the north side of James River. That work was a redoubt built on the top of a hill of some considerable elevation, then running down into a marsh; in that marsh was a brook; then rising again to a plain which gently rolled away toward the river. On that plain, when the flash of dawn was breaking, I placed a column of three thousand colored troops, in close column by divisions, right in front, with guns at right shoulder shift. I said, 'That work must be taken by the weight of your column; no shot must be fired, and to prevent their firing I had the caps taken from the nipples of their guns. then I said, 'Your cry when you charge will

be', "Remember Fort Pillow!" and as the sun rose up in the heavens the order was given, 'Forward!' and they marched forward steadily, as if on parade, went down the hill, across the marsh, and as they got in it they came within range of the enemy's fire which vigorously opened upon them. The axe men ran to the front to cut away the heavy obstructions of defense while one thousand men of the enemy, with their artillery concentrated, poured from the redoubt a heavy fire upon the head of the column, hardly wider than the clerk's desk. The axmen went down under that murderous fire; other strong hands grasped the axes in their stead, and the abatis is cut away. It became my painful duty, Sir, to follow in the track of that charging column; and there in a space not wider than the clerk's desk and three hundred yards long, lay the dead bodies of five hundred and forty-three of my colored comrades, slain in defense of their country—who had lain down their lives to uphold its Flag and its honor, as a willing sacrifice.

At the battle of "Milliken's Bend," a strong point on the Mississippi River, the colored troops and the Confederate veterans engaged in a desperate hand to hand conflict in which the bayonet was freely used. The use of the bayonet is said to be the severest test of martial valor; and yet they passed through the fatal ordeal with the unflinching nerve of veterans. The

engagement lasted from 3 a. m. until 12 m., during which time the Negro troops covered themselves with glory.

Among others of the hundreds of battles which the brave Negro soldiers engaged in may be mentioned the battles of Nashville and Port Hudson in the West, and Five Forks and those before Petersburg in the East, where they wrought prodigies of valor, and won for their whole race a place of respect and gratitude in the hearts of all patriotic Americans.

"They fought like brave men, long and well

They piled the ground with rebel slain

They conquered but their comrades fell

Bleeding at every vein."

"To what purpose," am I asked, "did those brave men yield up their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country? To what purpose did those whose precious graves surround us contend in arms and suffer? And why, O why, do you who remain, like the lifeless form of another Anchises' sigh and groan in the midst of the life and bustle of this twentieth century? It was that the great Republic might live, not only to become a "world power," but, by the grace of God, to help to bear the burden of the weak—to carry the blessings of our Christian civilization to the poor of this earth, and to prove that, in truth and in fact, as well as in poetry,

"One touch of mercy makes the whole world kin,"

They fought to free the slaves, and, by so doing, to restore to this great American people, the white-winged dove of peace; that people which, like sleep, we may say, it

"Knits up the ravelled sleeve of care;  
balm of hurt minds,  
Great nature's second course;  
Chief nourisher in life's feast."

That peace which gives loose rein to the forces of production and all the arts which flow from our marvellous systems of education and practically applied science. They fought, moreover, that the poor white people of the South might be rescued from that debasing thralldom which the slave power had imposed on them; and that honest labor might be enthroned on its proud pedestal, from which ignorance and a heartless slave caste had thrown it. Finally, they fought that a precedent might not be established for dividing the territory which constitutes our glorious Union into a number of small independant States, each one contending for supremacy, no one commanding world-wide respect, and every one drained of its substance (needed for internal development,) in order that a number of standing armies might be sustained for mutal protection.

Yes; and the great American people were grateful

as shown by the Amendments to our National Constitution, and the Civil Rights law which they enacted, but which our Supreme court decided to be unconstitutional and void.

By the XIII Amendment, they abolished slavery forever from all the territory of these American States and Territories; by the XV Amendment, they confirmed the native American in his citizenship and all the rights pertaining thereto, and by the XIV Amendment they conferred on him the elective franchise.

I am aware that it is fashionable nowadays in some quarters, and on the part of some biased minds, to inveigh against the actions of the fathers of '60-'7 for many things done by them; and which, from the point of view, seemed wise and discreet. Especially this true when referring to the XV Amendment by virtue of which the right of suffrage was made universal in this country; and raised all the freedmen to the status of full-fledged electors. Nay, their conduct is even viewed in the light of a crime; and in the same breath some attempt not only by innuendo, but even by open avowal, to decry and belittle the heroic services of our veteran soldiers. To all such we have but one answer: The fathers who sought to heal the bleeding wounds which the long war had made, and "reconstruct" the Union along the lines of constitutional law and order were in quest, not more

men of brain than men of heart. They stood second to none, perhaps, in their appreciation of moral and educational forces as factors in the great work which they had in hand; but the conflict was too recent, and the dangers avoided too real, for them to lose sight of the fact that, when "brainy" men, some of whom had been educated by the Government, and had even taken oath to support the Constitution, sought to destroy the Union, there were nearly two hundred thousand of the ignorant, uneducated Negroes who came to the front and aided, with their true hearts and strong arms, in shielding and protecting it. They believed that at a time when a majority of the adult males of the South were disfranchised, by reason of the part which they had taken against the Union, they could trust the native, patriotic Negroes who had shot right to vote right. And had those whites in the Southland to whom the boon of suffrage remained shown a disposition to fall in with the logic of events, except the results of the war, and co-operate with the government and their former slaves in bringing about a condition of peace, amity and prosperity, the country would have been saved the carnival of vice and rapacity in the South which, in some instances, disgusted the whole nation and ultimately relegated the Negro voter there to a masterly inactivity."

In view of the progress made in Mississippi, Louisi-

ana South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama toward the elimination of the Negro as a political factor in the South, the disposition on their part to nullify and even rescind those amendments is a question which will scarcely admit of debate.

In fact there is no effort put forth on the part of some of the leaders of popular thought and effort in that section to conceal the fact that the Negro voter is, to them, *persona non grata*, and ought to be and will be suppressed—by mild means, if practicable; by harsh means, if necessary. Indeed, it is no secret among the politicians of the South that in the adjustment of every question of general economic import, whether of tariff, finance or expansion, all must quail before that paramount issue of the suppression of the Negro politically.

In a current number of the Atlanta Constitution issued during the last fall, the following quotation was found in one of its editorials: "Not until the Negro has been completely eliminated as an issue can there be any serious division among the white people of the South? With that question out of the way the Democratic party will welcome the open field which it will give upon which to fight the battle of party policies, and be content to stand or fall upon the popular verdict."

Will they ultimately succeed in rendering nugatory

this great boon which you and your dead comrades struggled and suffered for? Will the wheels of progress be reversed and the car of liberty glide backward? Will one generation see the noble deeds of the patriots of '60-'70 become abortive, and the Freedmen of the South reduced to a condition of serfdom more pitiable, in some respects, than that estate of slavery from which God and the stern logic of war rescued them? or can we, in this hazy atmosphere, with prophetic vision, see those "envious streaks which do face the serving clouds in yonder east?"

While we can never forget that "God and one is a majority," and that, often,

"The clouds which we so much dread,  
Are big with mercy and will break,  
In blessings on our head,"

yet, we must never forget that, as with you and your comrades, the battle rests not more perhaps in the justice of our cause than in our stalwart rectitude, in our ability to enlist in our behalf the sympathy and active support of those who by word and deed are qualified to aid us.

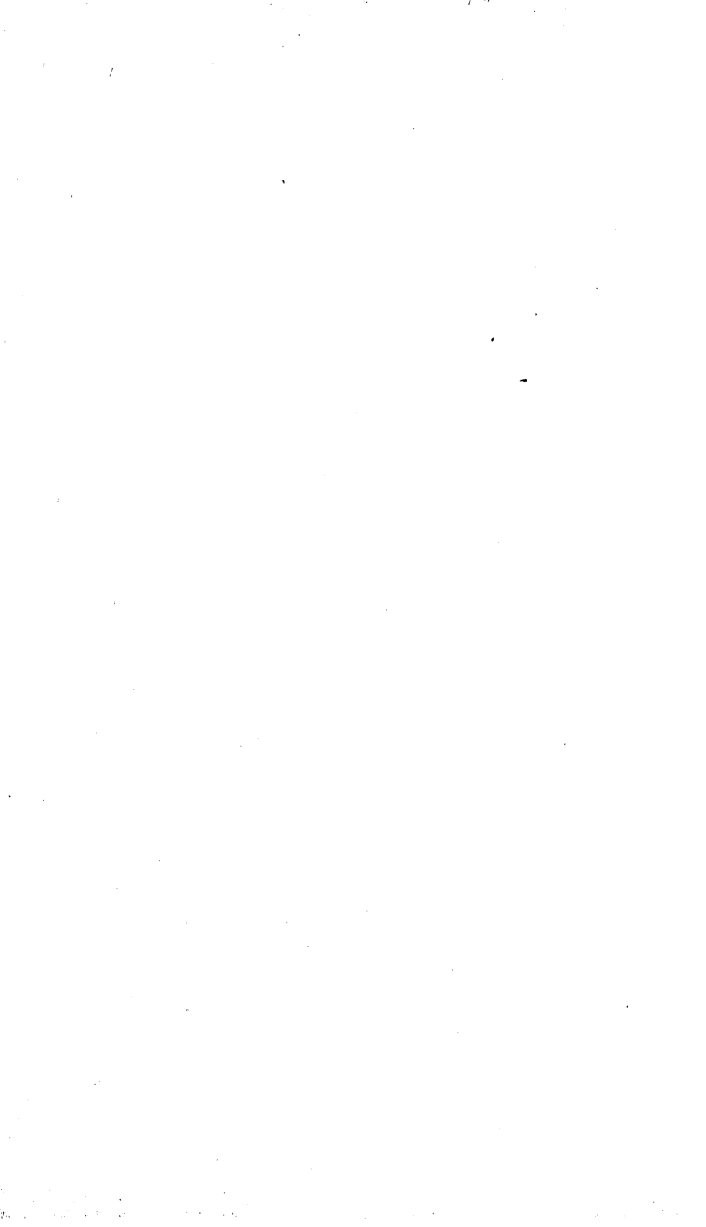
The cause of the Negro slave was the cause of humanity—of liberty; it was the cause of the Republic; for upon the correct solution of that problem rested the future weal of the Union; and it would have been sought to a definite conclusion regardless of the mer-

its or demerits of the unhappy victims of the hateful institution; but now as it has been wiped out of existence and the question of slavery expansion, with its attending evils, once and for all time settled, the only sure and successful appeal which we can make to the dominant class in this country in our behalf must be predicated on the immutable principles of justice and merit; otherwise all our appeals for sympathy and support will but fall upon deaf ears. Our course toward success and consideration in this wonderful country now lies, methinks, along the paths of industry, thrift, education, morality and usefulness. With these noble characteristics pertaining to us as a people, we are sure to bring to our support, in every sphere of life, that noble army of white men and women who are ever on the alert to reward the worthy and punish the unworthy. These people or their ancestors were with us during the old anti-slavery contest; and, for the sake of Freedom, co-operated with the Republican party, during its whole heroic work, in that behalf. Since the dawn of emancipation they have been giving of their wealth, of their sons and daughters, for the education and advancement of our children, and, rely upon it, if we but prove worthy of the efforts—if we do not betray the trust which they have placed in us—there is no question of economics or political polity which can swerve them from what



HON. I. F. BRADLEY,  
Of Kansas City, Kansas

Mr. Bradley is a Missourian by birth but a Kansan by adoption, having resided in Kansas City, Kansas, for many years. He is a brilliant lawyer, having obtained his legal education at the Kansas State University at Lawrence. From a justice of the peace, he raised to his present position as first assistant States attorney by virtue of predominant will power and perseverance. Is president of the board of directors of Douglass Hospital and Training School for nurses, which was organized and is maintained by colored people alone.



they consider to be their duty to the Negro race in its present dependent condition in the United States.

Excepting the right to cast one ballot and have it honestly counted for the election of those upon whom devolves the legislative, judicial and executive functions of our national and State Governments, there is no function so dear to the colored American as that of sitting on juries and passing upon the innocence or guilt of members of his own race, at least; and upon cases involving property interests in which he is a party to the suit. Yet, it must be confessed that, in the Southern States, this privilege—nay, right—which have been safeguarded to the English-speaking people and their descendants from the granting of Magna Charta down to the present day, is "more honored in the breach than the observance" of it, and we have before us the anomalous conditions of ten millions of citizens of the United States, free men (in theory, at least), deprived substantially—practically, of the right of being tried, even in part, by a jury of their social peers.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred; in cases where the life, liberty and happiness of Negro citizens of the United States are concerned, they are tried before a jury consisting of a white judge, a white jury and a white prosecutor; and in the South it is notoriously true that the two races never meet on terms of

social recognition, and they are politically at variance with each other. Until this defect and gross injustice in the administration of the laws of the land is radically changed, the colored American can in no sense be termed a free man, according to the Anglo-Saxon acceptation of the term.

However, let us not be discouraged; for, by every token of birth, service and patriotic love of country we are citizens of this proud country, and entitled to share in all the blessings which flow from its fundamental law. On this, our native soil, thrice watered by our blood, and honored by our dauntless courage and sufferings in Cuba and the Philippines, we stand erect; through the Providence of God we are here by His help we propose to remain here, where in the future as in the past we will acquit ourselves like men.



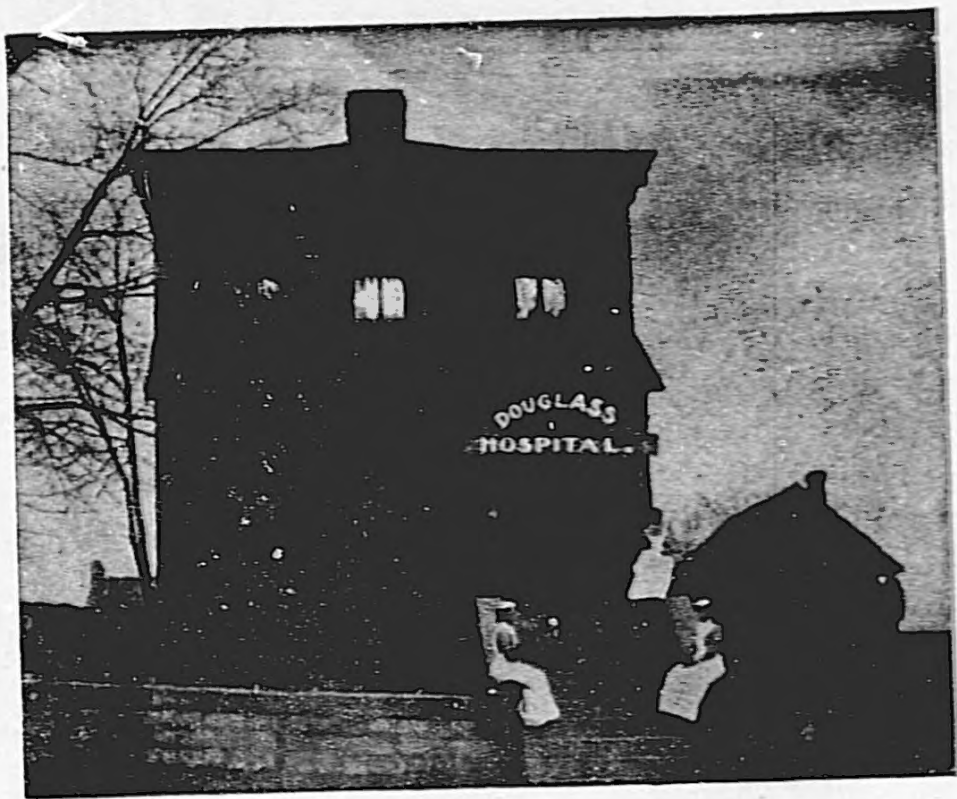




A. A. MARTIN, Jr.

Alexander A. Martin, Jr., was born in the state of Montana, Jan. 28th 1882. Though only a young man, his ability as a financier and his stern business qualifications lifts him far above the average young men of the race. He graduated with honors from the Summer High school in 1902 and has since been engaged in the mercantile business from which he has wrenched success by tenacity, honest dealing, and business tact. He was recently married to Miss W. Maye Davis a young woman not less arduous and ambitious, and together their lives as business partners and domestic companions are worthy of emulation.









REV. J. H. SYDES

Rev. J. H. Sydes whose likeness is shown above was born in Eddyville, Pope county Illinois, March 14<sup>th</sup> 1862. Like almost all of our greatest men he was reared on a farm and received only a common school education while at home, until his ambition to obtain a better education could no longer be curbed. He persued the higher courses of study including Greek etc. at Pittsfield, Illinois.

At the age of 21 years he was elected a member of the Board of education in which capacity he served until he was called to the Ministry. As an expounder of the gospel it is said of Rev. Sydes by those who know him best, that he has few equals. He has held the following charges in the Illinois conference:- At Chester, Carlyle circuit, Pinkstaff, Paris and Gibson City two years each; at Pittsfield three, at Danville four years. He is now serving his second year at Cairo.





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**HON. L. K. ATWOOD, S. G. M.**

Lawyer, Scholar, Ex-Representative, Teacher and  
Leader of Societies.

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L. K. Atwood of Jackson, Miss., began his life Dec. 15th 1850, in Wilcox county, Alabama. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to Ripley, Ohio, and later settled at Lodie, Illinois. He attended the public schools until 1866 when he entered Iberia college, of Northern Ohio, and later attended Avery college, Allegheny, Pa., finally graduating from Lincoln university, Pennsylvania in 1874. He at once located in Hinds county, Miss., and followed teaching school by day and reading law at night until he was admitted to the bar.

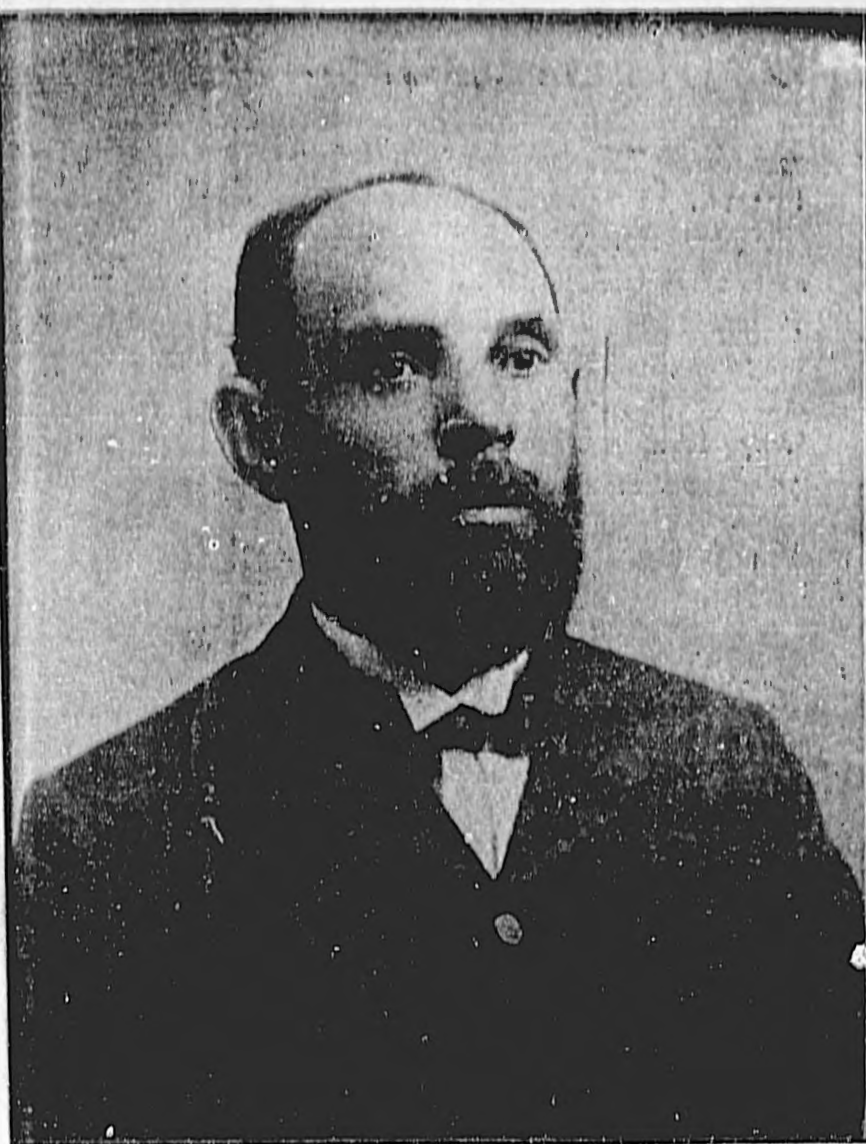
Three years later, 1879, he was elected to the state legislature and occupied that exalted position two terms, during which time he secured liberal appropriations from the state for the Alcorn A. and M. College. In addition to the above Mr. Atwood was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that

nominated Harrison, and was deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector in Louisiana.

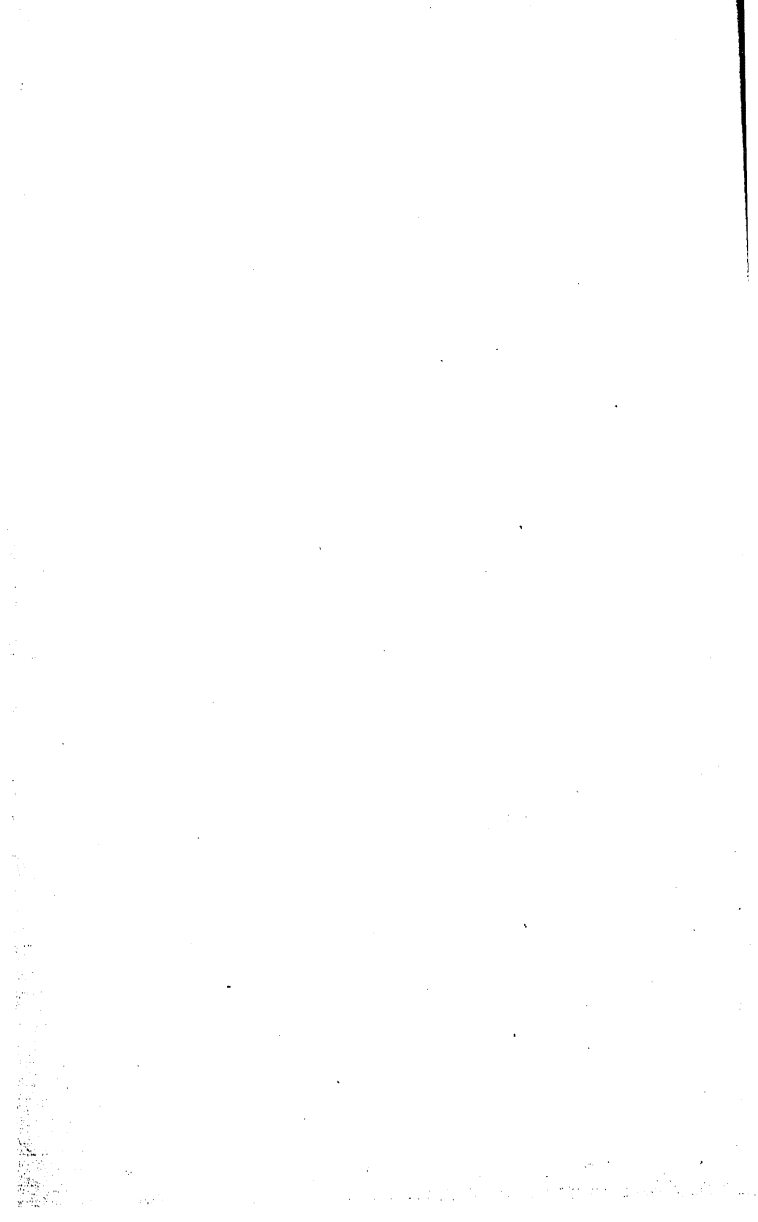
As an organizer and promoter of beneficial secret societies Mr. Atwood stands without a peer, and is prominently connected with several of the best known lodges in America. His favorite motto is that "color is no bar to greatness in the United States, if brain, tact, nerve, character and patient efforts are made a prominent element in our every day life.

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HON. L. K. ATWOOD, S. G. M.



**DR. WM TECUMSEH VERNON, A. M. D. D.**  
Of Quindaro, Kansas, President of the Western  
University. Orator, Philosopher and  
Philanthropist.

Rev. William Tecumseh Vernon, A. M., D. D., the subject of this sketch is at present the President of Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.

He was born in Lebanon, Mo., the son of former slave parent Adam and Margaret, on July 11th 1871. At an early age he entered the public schools of his native city and at the age of fifteen was prepared to enter Lincoln Institute Jefferson City, Mo.

He graduated with class honors on June 13th 1890, receiving a gold medal for scholarship and being chosen class orator. His school days as is common to most Negro youths were ones of struggle; but the same perseverance which has raised him to a place of honor made him succeed in the pursuit of an education.

He began as a public school teacher in the state of Missouri and in a few years had gained an enviable place in the educational world.

At the age of twenty-one he was elected principle of the public school in his native town and here was

active as a teacher, a leader in the church and in public affairs. His oratorical ability in college had made him a marked character in college life, and in the world at large he was becoming a factor and a leader as a public speaker and advocate of the common people.

The attention of the African Methodist Episcopal church leaders was attracted toward him and after a course of lectures at Wilberforce University, he was elected Principal of the then struggling school W. U. Quindaro, Kansas in 1896. The institution was then in Embryo having only two teachers and inadequate buildings with only a dozen pupils.

He set to work at once to build up into a position of standing and a condition of merit and worth this plant. For years, efforts had been made to secure appropriations and donations from the state of Kansas. Early in the fall campaign of 1898, Mr. Vernon went to work and so impressed the leading men of the state that he was offered a position of prominence very remunerative in character. This he declined preferring to use his influence to secure financial aid for the school. Following a favorable recommendation to the legislature by Gov. W. E. Stanley of Kansas, he wrote the bill creating the State Industrial School in connection with Western University. The first appropriation of ten thousand dollars was

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DR. WM. TECUMSEH VERNON, A. M. D. D



thus secured for the school.

New departments were established, new buildings projected and in two subsequent legislatures the sums of twenty thousand, and twenty-two thousand and fifty two dollars have been given for the furtherance of this work. The institution now has a faculty of twelve college bred and industrially trained teachers with spacious buildings and a large enrollment from all over the West. The President is now entering upon his eighth year of service and this prosperous school has Theological, Classical, Musical and Industrial departments with Literary courses similar to that of other colleges and industrial courses in carpentry and architecture, Printing and bookbinding, Business course and Stenography, Dress making and Needle work, Tailoring and Farming, Cooking and laundering.

Mr. Vernon as an orator has made a national reputation. Press clippings and testimonials from both races attest this fact. From leading papers and individuals we clip the following:- "Vernon is peer of any orator in the state white or black."

Hon. Tom McNeal in Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. After an address before the legislature of Kansas this editorial was written by Hon. Lee McGill, a leading white editor of Kansas, "Black as he was God's seal stamped upon him, which no effort of man

could efface, bespeaking the Ethiopian proper, he made the best speech I have listened to during the entire session. It was couched in language without a flaw. He never hesitated for a word, never failed to express himself as he desired to be understood, He was unselfish, noble and manly."

United State Senator J. R. Burton in a speech in the United State Senate on May 27th, 1902. said of him: "Rev. W. T. Vernon, one of the ablest orators I ever heard, a man of commanding ability, is building an institution for the purpose of educating the Negro educating him in the useful arts, and that great philosopher, orator and philanthropist is telling his people to get houses and get property. He has not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in his body. His skin is black, but his heart is white. He is doing a very great work. He has the sympathy and he is getting help from the white man."

He has spoken in all parts of the country with such celebrities as the Governors of Missouri and Kansas and the Congressmen and Senators of Kansas the leading Educators of the Mississippi Valley; and the denominational leaders of the race.

At the last General Conference of the A. M. E. church held at Columbus, Ohio, he made the speech of the session.

President Vernon has been an editor and for some

years edited the Western Christian Recorder. His more onerous duties made it necessary for him to resign this position to do his other work.

Besides being a Trustee of the Institution over which he presides, he is also a Trustee of Wilberforce University and a member of the General Educational Board of the A. M. E. church having control of all schools of that denomination

The degree of master of arts has been conferred upon Mr. Vernon by his Alma mater and Wilberforce University has honored him with the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
MR. HAYWOOD CHAMBLISS, OF  
MOUNDS, ILLINOIS.

Mr. Haywood Chambliss of Mounds, Illinois, was born at Huntington, Tenn., thirty-four years ago. As a business man, he has met with rare success, owning and operating a large grocery and dry goods store with a stock worth at least \$3,000. Mr. Chambliss owns four other houses and lots in Mounds besides his store building shown on page 75, and is estimated to be worth \$7,000.





INTERIOR OF ONE OF DR. REDMOND'S  
DRUG STORES, JACKSON, MISS.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
MR. A. C. CAIN, OF  
Jackson, Tenn.

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Mr. A. C. Cain, of Jackson, Tennessee, whose likeness is shown on page 39, is an excellent example of the progressive colored American. He was born at Lawrence county, Miss., fifty-eight years ago, and at an early age began to shift for himself. Few men have been more successful than has our subject, who is absolute owner of a fine four story brick business block on the corner of Lafayette and Market streets, Jackson, Tenn., besides eight dwelling houses from which he receives an annual rental of more than \$1,000. In addition to the above holdings Mr. Cain owns large interests in the Street Electric Railway, two National Banks, the Home Building and Loan, Cemetery Co., and in the Royal Street Park Co. Mr. Cain accumulated about \$30,000, within the last 20 year by safe investments and economic living, and all within the city of Jackson, Tennessee.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
M. W. ALEXANDER  
Of Carbondale, Illincis.

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Mr. M. W. Alexander of Carbondale, Ill., whose likeness is found on page 23, is truly one of the most successful business men in southern Illinois. He was born forty years ago in Red River county, Texas. In the person of Mr. Alexander is found a forcible example of what a man without an education and means can do if he properly apply himself to things within his reach.

Reared on a Missouri farm, later going to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he soon learned to read and write by strenuous efforts. He started a barbershop without any previous experience in the business and rapidly pushed his way to the front from a business standpoint and in Chicago in 1885, became master of the tonsorial profession. In securing an elegant six room brick school building for the colored children and in inaugurating a move which culminated in the

building of a large Masonic Temple at Cape Girardeau prove him to be a man of progressive ideas. On October, 7th 1889 he was married to Miss Francis Jenkins of Cairo, Ill., who has since deceased, after which Mr. Alexander moved to Carbondale, Ill., and has engaged in the mercantile business, owning and operating a grocery and notion store, in connection with a barber shop.

He enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man to be elected a member of the board of education which position he occupied three years.

In 1896 he composed and published one of the grandest campaign songs on record, entitled, "A Little Vote for McKinley Will Make It Right." The President wrote him a fine complimentary letter regarding the song, and it was regarded by Mr. Chas. K. Harris, of Milwaukee, and others as a splendid piece of work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
MR. GREENE LYPE  
Of Cairo Illinois.

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The subject of this sketch was born in West Tennessee 43 years ago. In early manhood he moved to Cairo, Ill., and engaged in the grocery business, carrying a \$2,000. stock.

He was appointed on the police force in which capacity he served five years, and he may justly boast of making the best record of any police officer the city ever had. For three consecutive terms he was elected county constable which position he now fills. He invested his earnings in a fine 100 acre farm, which is valued at \$5,000. including improvements. Mr. Lype contributes his success to economical living and attending strictly to his own business.

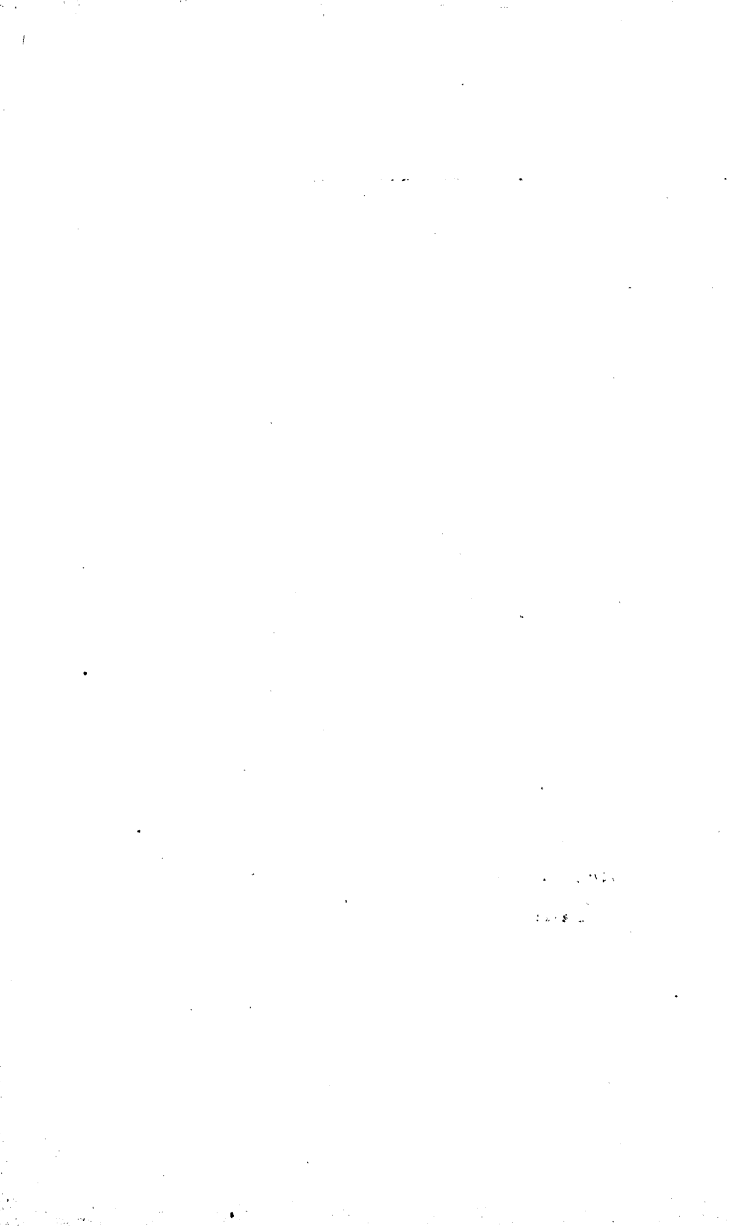
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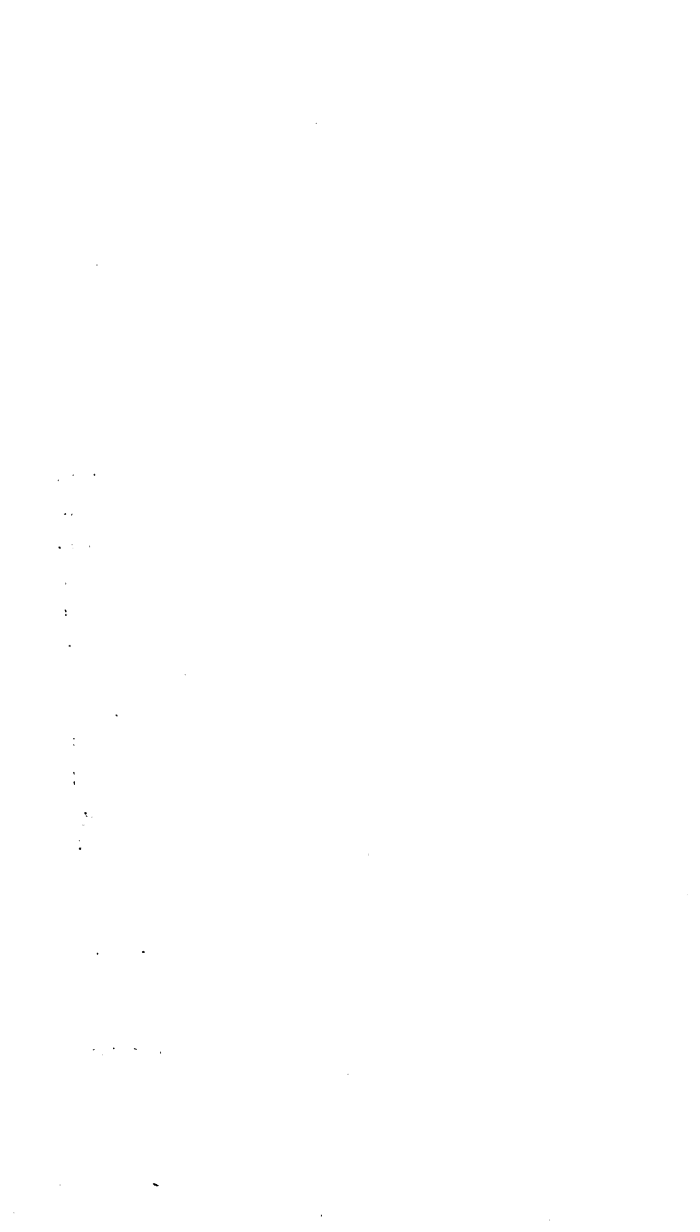


**MR. GREENE LYPE.**  
A Noted Policeman Of  
Cairo, Ill.





REV. JAMES E. HUDSON.  
An Eminent Devine Of  
Batesville, Miss.



## BIOGRAPHY OF

REV. JAMES E. HUDSON. A. M.

Rev. James E. Hudson, whose likeness is shown above, was born 41 years ago in Carroll county, Miss. He began life on a farm and attended school in his neighborhood until he was permitted to teach, which work he followed for several years finally taking a higher course of study. Later he entered the ministry and has been a successful pastor of many of the largest Baptist churches in Mississippi and is moderator of the Oxford Association of the northern part of the state. In addition to this Mr. Hudson is Grand organizer of the Knights of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., leader of the U. B. of F. and S. M. T. of his state and was for seven years secretary of the same. He has a desirable home valued at \$1,500, is a devoted husband and father, now residing at Batesville, Mississippi.

Along with the exacting duties of a faithful minister of the gospel, he has written and published a neat book on "Sermons and Subject Analysis."

DR. S. D. REDMOND, M. D., A. B.

A Distinguished Physician Of  
Jackson, Mississippi

The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 11th, 1871 at Ebenezer Miss., of very poor and humble parentage. Attended the little town school until twelve years old at which age he then persuaded his mother, then a widow, to sell out and move to Holly Springs Miss., where the other children of the family and himself could have better advantages for attending school. This was done and there he attended school working at intervals to support his mother, three sisters and two younger brothers until he finished a classical college course with the degree of A. B. Two of his sisters also finished with this degree and therefore have the distinction of being the only colored family in Mississippi in which three of its members are Bachelors of arts. He then taught a while and began the study of medicine graduating from the Illinois Medical College of Chicago in 1897. Began the practice at Jackson Mississippi. Have done a great deal of surgery for the railroads and in other cases, have served as expert witness more than a score of times and have accumulated forty thousand dollars.



**DR. S. D. REDMOND, A. B., M. D.**

**An Eminent Physician of  
Jackson, Mississippi.**

**Has Accumulated \$40,000. Within the  
Last Ten Years**



# THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM

## AND PREJUDICE TO NEGRO

..... Education .....

By Rev. C. C. Phillips, of Golconda, Illinois.

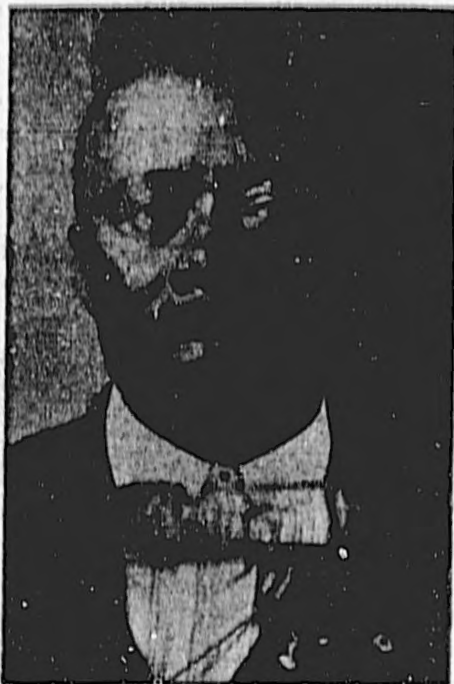
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Perhaps it will not be a miss to begin this article with an extract from a speech made by Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, who made a crusade through the north in opposition to Negro education.

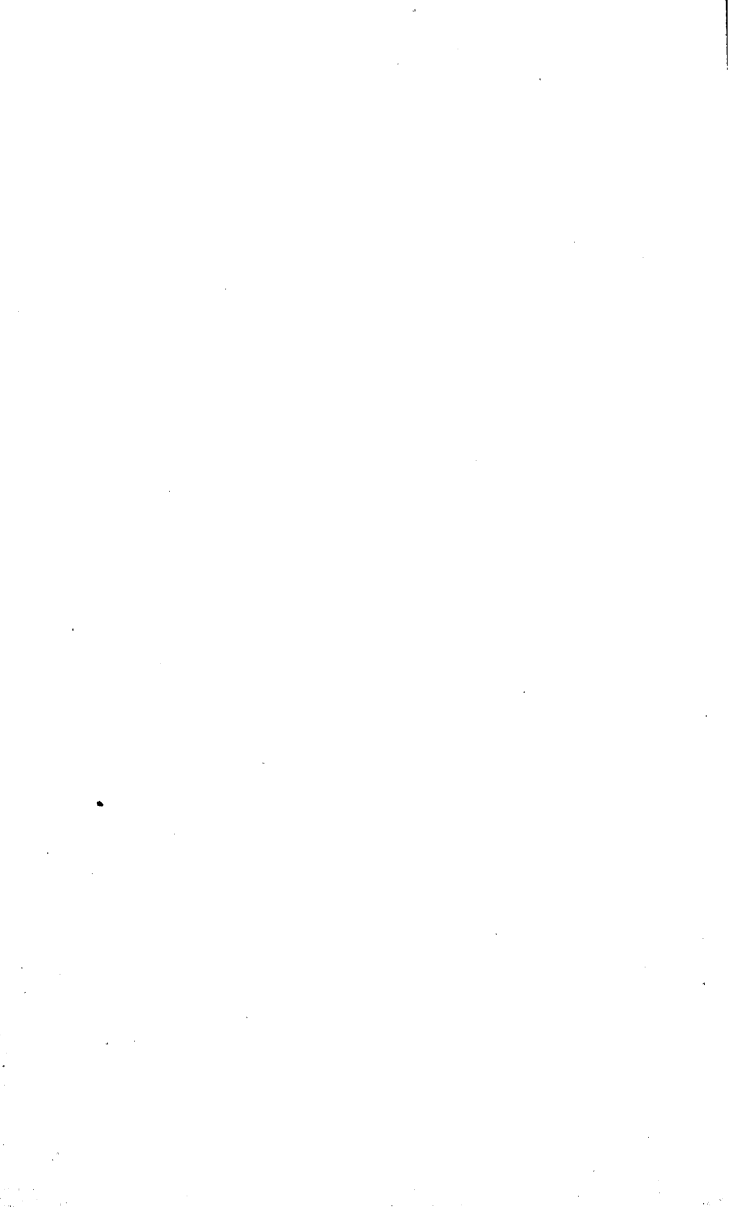
So long as men of this type succeed in getting to be the first man of a state or nation, they will be talked about, wrote about, read about and perhaps dreamed about: There is an old proverb that says: "There is no devil so bad as an enemy in power," perhaps there is none that feel the force of this adage more keenly than the Negroes in Mississippi and other southern states where they have been disfranchised and even dared to declare that education is criminal to the Negro; Here is what the Governor.

of Mississippi says with reference to the Negro voting: "I am opposed to the niggers voting, it matters not what his advertised moral and mental qualifications may be, I am just as much opposed to Booker Washington, with all his Anglo-Saxon reinforcement, voting, as I am the cocoanut-headed chocolate colored typical little coon Andy Dotson who blacks my shoes every morning. Neither one is fit to perform the supreme functions of citizenship." One of our great men have said "The very best results comes from good thinking. He who thinks on things that are honest, pure, true and good, will live the best: The life a man lives will generally reveal the thoughts of his mind. It is not an easy matter to tell just how the Governor of Mississippi has lived. Or whither or not the extract is a true description of his mind, "and general make up" or the mind and "make up" of those that elected him to the highest office of the state of Mississippi, (Governor).

It is a matter of very small moment whither the words are a part of himself or those that elected him, it is bad enough either way: Since this distinguished Gentleman with his very strange ability conducted his campaign upon the platform of ceasing to educate the Negro. It has not been a great while ago since he vetoed a bill carrying an appropriation for Negro schools; The distinguished southerner says: "A smart



**REV. C. C. PHILLIPS**  
An Eminent D. D. of  
Golconda, Ill.



nigger is a bad nigger." "Education makes him criminal." If this is true, that education does make criminals of Negroes, it necessarily follows that before the Governor shows favor to a criminal, he must first consider whither or not he can do it without loss of character, second, without breach of law, third, without encouragement of crime, fourth without infringement or compromise of government.

But there is a vast difference between a criminal and an educated gentleman, or lady; and if education makes the Negro criminal it must also follow that it must have the same effect upon the whites. E. S. Candler, a distinguished southerner says of Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi:-

"It is true that the governor of Mississippi made a canvass along the line and took the position that the education of the Negro did no good, but that the more he was educated the more criminal he became," and, "Oh he is opposed to the higher or college education of the Negro," the distinguished gentleman further says: "If he is a Negro regardless to his ability, he looks just like Andy Dotson the negro "that blacks the governor's shoes every morning." Mr. Spright of the lovable state of Mississippi indulges in the same sort of venom, and says: "We have enough of this prejudice, if you wish to call it so, to forever debar the Negro from active participation in our

state governments, to exclude him from our dining rooms, except as a waiter, and to shut the door tight and fast to any approach to social equality".

It is not only the doors of the dining rooms, that are slammed tightly at his heels, but the doors of the courts where he is supposed to get justice is shut in his face: And it is not alone in the southern states that the Negro is unfairly treated in the enforcement of law: But we can say of our own knowledge, and from an experimental standpoint that in some of the northern state courts and juries are often the enemies of the Negro. And they "stand pat" to exaggerate magnify his faults and ignore his virtues. In this connection we will quote an extract from the speech of Booker T. Washington, as was quoted by Hon. Edward D. E. V. Morrell of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, April 4th, 1904. As against a distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Bartlett) Vardaman and other southerners, with Reference to Negro education and disfranchisement: "On Feb. 12th at a meeting in New York, the question of Negro industrial education and its bearing on the race problem was discussed, Andrew Carnegie presided, President Elliot of Harvard was among the speakers. Ex President Grover Cleveland sent a letter in which he said: "I am so completely convinced of the importance of this cause, as it is related to the solution of the prob-

lem no patriotic citizen should forget that I look upon every attempt to stimulate popular interest and activity in its behalf as duty of citizenship." Booker T. Washington, whom the gentleman from Georgia would disfranchise because of his color, was the leading speaker of this convocation of great men. I quote from his speech a few paragraphs which were not but might have been spoken in reply to the gentleman from Georgia: After making careful inquiry I can not find a half-dozen cases of a man or woman who has completed a full course of education in any of our reputable institutions like Hampton, Tuskegee, Fisk or Atlanta, who are imprisoned. The record of the south show that 90 per cent of the colored people imprisoned are without knowledge of trades and 61 per cent are illiterate, but it has been said the Negro proves economically valueless in proportion as he is educated. Let us see; All will agree that the Negro in Virginia for example, began life forty years ago in complete poverty, scarcely owning clothing or a days food. The report of the state auditor show the Negro to-day owns at least one twenty-sixth of the real-estate in the commonwealth exclusive of his holdings in towns and cities, and that in the counties east of the Blue Ridge mountains he owns one sixteenth. In Middlesex county he owns one sixth, in Hanover one fourth. In Georgia the official records show that largely through the influence of educated pupils

from Atlanta school and others, the Negroes added last year \$1,526 000, to their taxable property making the total amount upon which they pay taxes in that state alone \$16,700,000. Few people realize under the most difficult and trying circumstances during the last forty years it has been the educated Negro who counseled patience, self control and thus averted a war of races. Every Negro going out of our institutions properly educated becomes a link in the chain that shall forever bind the two races together in all essentials "If the Negroes are going back as a result of education so are we. What example may I ask do we give of civilized methods as a result of over two thousand years of education and consequent supposed refinement? We institute the stockade principle, when a man is though a slave, we prevent him by intimidation from exercising civil rights which we know belong to him under the instrument which made us what we are. When a crime is committed we follow him like a wild beast with dogs. When captured we burn him alive, like the Indians did their captives during the early days of this country. And at the same time we are admitting the Indians to citizenship."

I cannot but wonder how intelligent men who have been elected to the greatest law making body in the world can raise their hands and swear by the ever-living God that they will stand by the constitution: And then depart from the XIV and XV Amendments,

Sketch of Douglass Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas.

On page 102 of this volume will be found a picture of the Douglass Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas.

The founding of this much needed institution had its conception in the mind of the lamented Dr. H. S. Howell in September of 1898 and reached the point of definite organization under the direction of Drs. S. P. Thompson and I. C. Unthank and others of the medical profession as well as the laity.

The medical staff of Douglass from its very beginning has consisted of the best physicians of both races, her doors are open to all regardless of creed or dogma; race or color.

There is connected with this institution a training school for nurses, the course of study is two years the curriculum compares favorable with similar institutions, the practical work is certainly excellent.

The first class graduated, May 23, 1901, the members of the class were Misses Minnie L. Gilmore and Nellie J. Hilderbrand. The second class graduated May 28, 1903, the members of this class were Misses Pearl Monroe and Senora Saunders. To Mrs. L. V. Ashton Woods, the head nurse and matron of Douglass Hospital more than any other one individual is the success of this institution due.

Mrs. Woods is a devout christian woman, ener-

getic and full of executive ability. She was inspired to take up this work by the reading of Dr. Sheldon's book, "In his steps," to which she says: "I owe much if not all that may be considered good in my mission work of looking after the sick and afflicted."

This institution is supported by the generous public, the first year the treasurer's report shows in money 1,371.72 and other donations of equal valuation each year has averaged the same amount in money with the exception of last year which was not quite so much.

The first year the institution had 194 patients; six births; 26 deaths, 117 discharged as cured; 20 discharged as incurable; number benefitted 31.

The present officers of the Board of Directors of Douglass Hospital are Hon. L. F. Bradley, President. Mrs. O. B. Johnson, Secretary, and Mrs. Frances Trent, Treasurer.



AMBITION ESSENTIAL  
TO NEGRO PRO-  
GRESS.

While considering the Negroes condition to-day as compared with their condition thirty-five years ago, we cannot but wonder at the rapidity of their progress in the economical, moral, financial and educational spheres of life.

For a period of 240 years the Negroes were compelled to work under conditions not calculated to inspire them with love and respect for labor. Being mere creatures of circumstances, cut off by slavery from the privilage of developing into cultured and self reliant citizens, they devolved into a state of absolute dependency with no thoughts of a higher duty than that of obeying the will of their masters. Their enemies pronounced them incapable of comprehending the higher branches of education, and consigned to them a base and ignoble station in life, that of a slave.

Immediately after the overthrow of that base institution in the south, post bellum legislation made the Negro a new factor in America's economical and

political life. He was then a new creature of a different civilization. With his freedom came inspiration; his latent energies were developed and his potential powers aroused, but his condition was but little better than when a slave.

What to do with and for the Negro was the paramount question, and has been referred to from that day until this as a problem.

While the supposed Negro problem is not the most important question of to-day, yet it is by far the gravest. It is a question which christian education must face calmly, quietly and dispassionately. The time has now fully arrived when the people of the United States, both North and South should rise above party, above prejudice, into the sphere of man's duty to man, christian to christian, and American to American.

A race like an individual, lifts itself up by lifting others up; and no people in the civilized world have a better opportunity to show that they possess the highest type of christian fortitude and magnanimity than the white people of the United States. The Negro race knows it is weak and wants to be strong; it knows it is ignorant and is seeking enlightenment.

Our grievances are not that our liberties are few, but that equal opportunities are denied us. In the north the skilled mechanic is barred from plying his

trade in the machine shops. The Unions refuse to admit him as a competitor. In the south, while no serious objection is raised against the Negro as a laborer, he is denied the full enjoyment of his franchise. Yet we believe this great American nation, the guardian of the liberties and contentment of all human beings who stand beneath her emblem of prosperity and honor, will recognize the obligations which sprang from her own fundamental law, and the law of God. Will yet acknowledge that the one blood of humanity though coursing through the veins of different races is entitled to all the rights, opportunities and immunities which the thousands of lives and the millions of dollars have guaranteed to all American citizens.

The solution of this problem does not rest entirely upon the white people but is mutual. The Negroes are now able to help think for themselves. They have a great work to do in preparing the race to stand alone. We are cut loose from the white man and our relations are only formal and on a business principle. Our condition must be improved by our own efforts. Our children must be trained in our own homes and the future of our race in morality and culture will be high or low only in proportion to our own ideas of virtue and education. It is therefore absolutely necessary that every opportunity to become stronger,

financially, morally and intellectually be improved. The white man can give equal opportunities but he can not force us to accept them. In many of the sterner and more substantial pursuits of life we are given golden opportunities which we are slow in grasping. We are given a chance to purchase homes, educate our children, for moral and domestic improvement. When these more exacting features of citizenship have been acquired our battle for civil right and political equality will be half won. Citizenship with us should mean a great deal more than the privilege of voting. It should furnish the motive for domestic improvement and self reliance. Our aim should be to spend less than we make, and our motto, excelsior in the industrial, financial, moral and educational pursuits of life.

Perhaps the greatest break upon our road to success is lack of ambition. We as a race are too easily satisfied with our surroundings. It was the progressive spirit and untiring energy of the frontiersmen that carved out of nature's tangled forests and rugged plains some of the most magnificent cities of the world. It was the ambition of Caesar that made him great and afterward made Rome mistress of the world. It is said of Abraham Lincoln that his wife married him because she thought his ambition would sometime make him president of the United States. A man with

out ambition is like a locomotive without steam; a mere object without force. What is true of an individual is also true of a race.

A vast majority of us are contented with much less than the actual necessities of life. The things that make for power and respect we fail to acquire; Our desires extend only to the present and we are too selfish to provide for the future comfort of our children.

If from generation to generation no perceptible advancement is made in the matter of owning property and obtaining an education, the time will soon arrive when we will find it both expensive and humiliating to live upon what other people have acquired. The higher civilization goes, the more complicated are the conditions of society and the more exacting are the affairs of life.

The opportunities and privileges that once were ours are rapidly being withdrawn. The hand of fate has written on the wall, and our only safety lies in the ownership of the soil, with a comprehensive knowledge of both, industrial and higher education.

Young men and young women this is a golden opportunity for you to become leaders in the interest of your race. Are you preparing yourselves for the task?

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
HON JOHN P. GREEN  
Politician, Orator and Lawyer Of  
Washington, D. C

Hon. John P. Green who is doing valiant service for the Republicans in the present political campaign is a well-known Clevelander.

Mr. Green was born in New Berne, N. C., April 2, 1845, and came to Cleveland, July 7, 1857. He bought a home for his widowed mother by working in varied laborious capacities.

He prepared for the Central High School while serving as a waiter in dining rooms, and was graduated from that school in 1869. He then studied law with the late firm of Bishop & Adams, and subsequently was graduated from the Ohio Law College of Cleveland.

He was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in 1870, and practiced in the courts of that State and Ohio until 1897. In 1873 he was elected justice of the peace of Cleveland township, and served nine years in that capacity with success. In 1882 he was



HON. JOHN P. GREEN.  
See Masterly Address On Page 175.



elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly of Ohio, and served two years. In 1890 he was re-elected to the same body. He framed and secured the passage of the bill creating Labor day in Ohio, and was the invited guest and orator for the labor organizations of Cincinnati on three different labor days.

In 1892 he was elected from this city to the Senate of Ohio, where he served two years. Mr Green has traveled extensively in Great Britain and on the continent, and has lectured on American topics in the principal cities of Scotland.

He worked for the election of President McKinley, and was appointed to the position he now occupies—United States postage stamp agent. Seventy-seven thousand postmasters receipt to Mr. Green for all the postage stamps used in the jurisdiction of the United States.

In 1872 he was elected an alternate to the Philadelphia Republican national convention. In 1884 he was elected alternate-at-large to the Chicago Republican national convention, and in 1896 was elected alternate-at-large to the St. Louis Republican national convention.

Mr. Green has three sons, two of whom are lawyers and one in business. He has also a daughter who is at school. His temporary residence is Washington.

D. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
Prof. John C. Lewis, of Cairo, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 1, 1857. The early part of his life was spent on a farm in Hardin county, Ky., about thirty-five miles south of Louisville. He attended his first school when twelve years of age. This session of school lasted two months. Three years later he attended another school two months. He gathered sufficient knowledge from miscellaneous sources which, with the systematic instruction received during those four months, enabled him to secure a teachers license from a county superintendant of schools, and taught his first school when eighteen years of age. For three years he worked on a farm near Louisville, Ky., during the farming season and taught three months session during the winter. Having saved a small sum of money, he entered the Preparatory Department of Berea college in the fall of 1879. He graduated from Berea in the class of 1886 with the degree of B. S. He came to Illinois in the autumn of the same year and taught his first school in this state in the country, three miles

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**PROF. JOHN C. LEWIS, B.S., M.S.**  
Principal of Sumner High School,  
Cairo, Illinois.



west of Shawneetown at thirty dollars per month. He went from here to DuQuoin where he taught one year and then went to Shawneetown where he taught until he came to Cairo in 1891.

He met his wife, Miss Cordelia O Scott, when a student at Berea. They were married December 5, 1889, three children have been born to them, one boy and two girls.

When he came to Cairo, the High School had just been organized and there were only nine pupils in that department. The first class was graduated in 1892; Among the graduates of Sumner High School are lawyers, physicians, preachers and school teachers.

Prof. Lewis is a real estate owner, is a member of the Baptist church, is master of the Masonic Lodge, is a Knights Templar, is Past Patron of Order of the Eastern Star, is secretary of Immaculate Temple No. 1, Knights of Tabor, and identifies himself with every move tending to better the condition of his people.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
HON. C. W. MERRIWEATHER  
ORATOR, EDITOR AND ARTIST OF  
Paducah, Kentucky.

Hon. C. W. Merriweather was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., in the year 1868. His mother, Anna, was a native Tennessecan, while his father was a Kentuckian. Neither could read or write. Merriweather early in life, had advantages of public schools and before he was twelve years old began to evince an aptness for drawing which in after years made him known throughout the state; such journals as the Daily American of Nashville, Tenn., and the Daily Courier Journal of Louisville, Ky., having spoken well of his work. Spending four years at the State University, at Louisville, he began to teach and follow newspaper work, having been in the service of such papers as the World, the Freeman, and the Journal



HON. C. W. MERRIWEATHER  
Paducah, Kentucky

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of Indianapolis, Ind., the Bee of Earlinton, Ky., the Indicator and Major of Hopkinsville, Ky., the Daily Sun of Paducah, Ky., and the Standard of Cairo, Ill.

In 1890 he established the Paducah, (Ky.) Bee, a republican weekly newspaper. He is secretary of the republican committee of his county, has represented his county in several state conventions and is a forcible factor in every move making for good among his people.

He is an orator eloquent and sincere and a lecturer of rare attainments. Honesty, truth and right are his guiding stars, and he has the courage of his convictions. He is an iconoclast who believes in a better day. In his struggles through the woods entangled with poisonous ivies of religious superstition, ignorance and bigotry; inhabited by the writhing hissing, venomous reptiles of prejudice, whose wretched nature it has been to pervert reason, annihilate science, and suck the life-blood from the body of justice and liberty, he is ascending the mountain's height, where beholds the dawn of a new day.

## NECESSITY AND IM- PORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

By Rev. W. B. Brown, A. M., B. D., of Cairo, Ill.

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This is a subject of magnitude and one whose height and depth have never been reached. A theme of such prodigious nature, that we feel its scope to be endless. The subject of education has called forth the most profound thinkers, accurate writers and the most notable speakers of this and other countries to express their views on this enormous topic. While it is true that there are a number, who are deprived of this grand and noble companion in life to cheer support, comfort, protect and a shield to defend them yet this is not a sufficient reason for us to feel contented without it, and think that a person can enjoy life as much and can succeed as well in all positions in his pursuits of life without learning. Were education of no assistance in business transactions, unable to facilitate the work of life; the mere felicity which we receive individually from it is worth far more than all of our care and labor we have undergone in getting it.

It produces a great pleasure within itself.

Our word "education" is from the Hebrew word 'yalad', to bring forth, the Greek 'paheedyo-o. to train up or educate, the Latin 'educe', to bring up, to lead. It is the unfolding of the mind, developing of the mental powers along with each member of the body, and the cultivation of all these powers which go to make up a complete man or woman in all the stages and conditions of life. Education is not merely instruction, knowledge, facts or rules communicated by the teacher; but it is discipline, it is the waking up of the mind,— growth by a healthy assimilation of wholesome aliment. It is an inspiring of the mind with a thirst for knowledge, growth enlargement, and then a disciplining of its powers so far that it can go on to educate itself. It is arousing of the person's mind to think, without some-one thinking for them; it is the awakening of the powers to observe to remember, to reflect, to combine. It is not the cultivation of the memory to the neglect of every thing else; but it is a calling forth of all the faculties into harmonious actions.

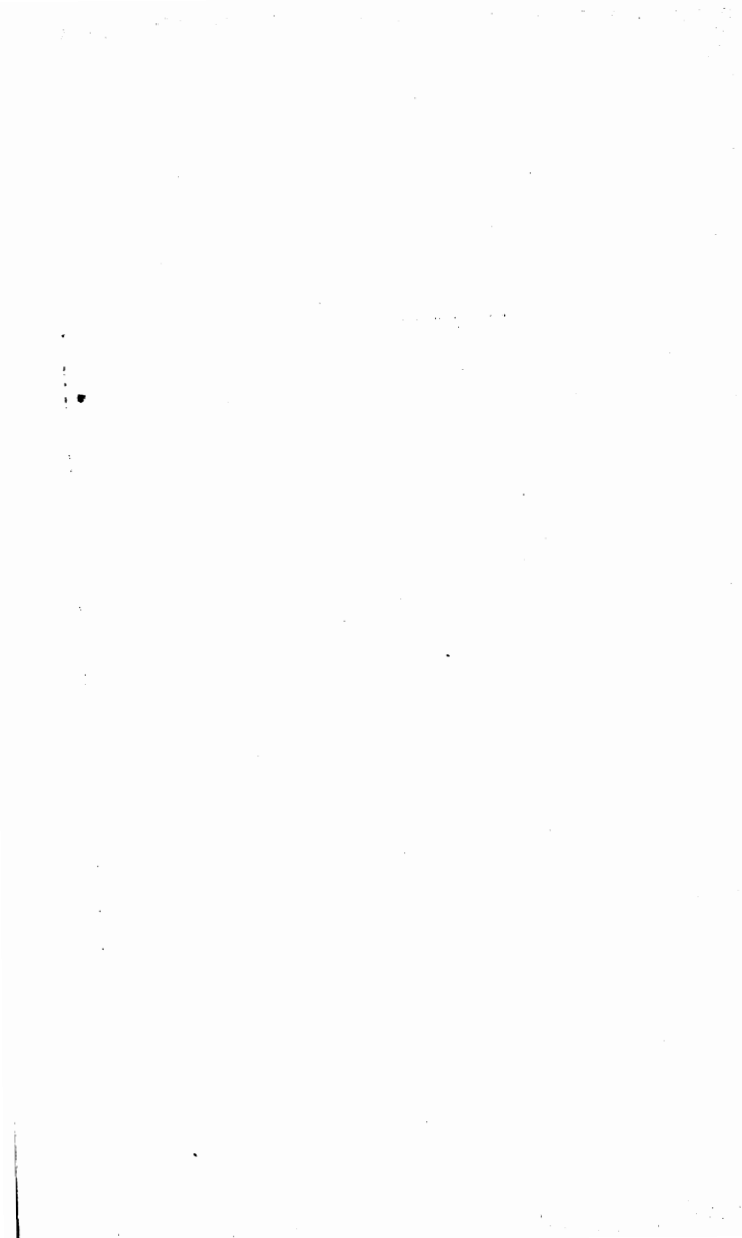
If to possess facts simply is education, then an encyclopædia is better educated than a man. It should be remembered that knowledge is not education, yet there will be no education without knowledge. Knowledge is even an incident of true education; No man

can be properly educated without the acquisition of knowledge; the mistake is in considering knowledge the end when it is either the incident or the means of education. The discipline of the mind, then, is the great thing of intellectual training; and the question is not how much have I acquired?—but, how have my powers been strengthened in the act of acquisition? The powers of the person are developed along the physical and industrial lines as well as along the literary. Education is not mechanical but dynamical and as Fox said the whole man. "the body, the mind and the heart; its object, and when rightly conducted its effect is, to make him a complete creature after his kind." To our form, it will give vigor, activity and beauty. to our senses, correctness and acuteness; to our intellect, power and truthfulness; to his heart, virtue. To educate a man is not the gladiator, nor the scholar, nor the upright man alone; but a just and well-balanced combination of all three. Just as the cultivated tree is neither the large roots, nor the giant branches, nor the rich foliage. but all of them together. If you would mark the perfect man, you must not look for him in the circus, the academy, the university or the church, exclusively; but you must look for one who has (*mens sana in corpore sano*) a healthful body. The being in whom you find this union is the only one worthy to be called educated. To make all men



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such is the object of education. It gives power to the memory, the will, the conscience, observation and self-control. It is one of the omnipresence friends, that always stand with a hand ready to help, knowledge to supply and with wisdom ready to devise suitable plans for man's success and happiness.

Education does not merely consist of good reading, writing, spelling and the solving of many problems, but the proper developing of the entire man. Nor is he best educated who can master philosophy, locate, name, number and count the stars, and perform the most difficult experiment in chemistry, but he who has eaten and digested his books and has well developed all of his physical, moral and spiritual powers. All true education aim to develop the powers of the soul by exercise, bearing in mind, that no power can be educated except by employing it along its own peculiar line of action. Education must aim to take the advantage of that law of habit by which each of the many powers may be trained to a tendency to act easily, powerfully, constantly in its own proper direction, and the whole tide of the being will be strongly set towards the true end of human action.

Education enables man to take the advantages of all human interests and enthusiasms in the trainings of man's powers for his missions, even his intellect made more powerful; his observation more vigorous,

and his thoughts more profound and his understanding more comprehensive. The will is made stronger, so that we can direct all of our being steadily and powerfully to the accomplishment of our mission, our taste is even more perfect by education. The Aesthetic faculty is enlarged. Education is a matter that concerns every family, man and woman, girl and boy; The proper worth of education is not properly laid before the young by the parents, we should encourage those who vote their time to the education of the young,—the seekers for wisdom likewise should be urged to go forward with the greatest courage—Education is a book of many pages and volumes, a sea of knowledge, learning, science, literature, art, letter, philosophy, wisdom and prudence. It is the medium of communication for all who think of the subject, it furnishes new facts for the philosopher, and makes known the result of successful experiments. It makes a weak man strong in mind and body. In what class of society ought it not be found? What parent has not the deep interest in the improvement of the public and private education? What philanthropist does not see in this the chief preparation of a people for his schemes of usefulness? What patriot does not see in this the main security of free institutions? This cause is commended alike to our private and public affections; and must the period-

icals devoted to it die through neglect? Education is not wholly confined to books, but nature, society, and experience, are volumes opened every where and perpetually before the eyes. It takes lessons from every object within the sphere of its senses, and its activity, from the sun and stars, from the flowers of the Spring and the fruits of Autumn, from every associate, from every smiling and frowning countenance, from the pursuits and trades. Without this friend, we are unable to use the great volumes of nature,—we must educate or perish. The great enemy, ignorance confronts us, we must be able to strike him down or he will surmount us and bind us forever in the chains of folly, vice, superstition, and disgrace.

It is much better to wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, live in the most common houses, than to do without education. True one should have great anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can put them under influences, which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with sense and high principles, and fit them to bear a manly, useful and honorable part in the world.

No language can express the cruelty or folly of that economy, which to leave much wealth to a child, starve his intellect, impoverish his heart and render him unuseful in life. There should be no economy in education, money should never be weighed nor

time measured against the soul of a child. It should be poured out like water for the child's intellectual and moral life. Parents should seek an education for the young of their families, who will become to them a hearty and efficient friend, counsellor and coadjutor in their work. We should never starve the brain; What can be of more aid to society than the formation of a body of wise and efficient educators. Educated people contribute so much to the stability of the state and domestic happiness. They watch for the state and homes, and are far above mobs, rapine, and bloodshed. No educated man will join a mob to kill a fellow creature, when there is a law to punish him for any crime he may commit, but will lead him to the bar of justice and let him be punished there. The statesman may set a fence around our property and dwellings; but how much more are we indebted to him who calls forth the powers and affections of those for whom our property is earned, and our dwellings are reared, and who render our children objects of increasing love and respect. The higher ability is required for the office of an educator of the young than that of a statesman. The higher ability is that which penetrates farthest into human nature, comprehends the mind in all its capacities, traces out the laws of thoughts and moral actions, understands the springs, motives, applications, by which the child is to be

roused to the most vigorous and harmonious action of its faculties, understand its perils, and knows how to blend and modify the influences which outward circumstances exert on the youthful mind.

It is the chief duty of the statesman to watch over the outward interests of a people,—that of the educator to quicken the soul. The statesman must study and manage the passions and prejudices of the community; the educator must study the essential, the deepest, the loftiest principles of human nature. Education is the germ of all other improvements, and all the plans for the progress of society must fail without it. How often have the efforts of the philanthropist been foiled by the prejudices and brutal ignorance of the community, which he had hoped to serve by their incapacity of understanding him, of entering into and co-operating with his views: He has cast his seed on barren sand, and of course reaped no fruit, but dissatisfaction. The true end of education, is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office is to call forth power of every kind for good, power of thought, affection, will and outward actions, power to reason' power to judge, power to contrive, power to adapt ends firmly and to pursue them efficiently; power to govern ourselves and to influence others, power to gain and spread happiness. Reading is but an instrument, education is to teach its best

use. The intellect was created not to receive passively a few words, dates, and facts, but to be active for the acquisition of truth.

Education labor to inspire a profound love of truth and to teach the process of investigation, a sound logic, by which I mean the science or art which instructs us in the laws of reasoning and evidence, in the true methods of inquiry, and in the source of false judgement, is an essential part of a good education. It teaches us to study the world in which we live, to trace the connections of events, to rise from particular facts to general principles, and then apply these in explaining new phenomenon. Study this world as God's world, and as the sphere in which you are to form an interesting connections with your fellow-creatures. Education affords the mind a thousand delights which those who are strangers to it can never experience, and will remove many evils from our being.

Antisthenes being asked what he got by his learning answered: "that he could talk to himself, could live alone and need not go abroad, and be beholden to others for delight." Learning is the delight of the young and great comfort to the old. What pleasure does the astronomer find alone at night talking to the stars, and calling them by their names, as he sees in them a God of wisdom and delight. No less de-

light and pleasure do the geologist find in walking over the rocky way consulting the stone of their nature and kind, and the botanist as he traverses hills and valleys with many kinds of flowers before him, to classify them gives him much pleasure.

In one blade of grass he sees volumes of wisdom. May the spirit of God lead my readers to trust in God, and rejoice in his hope of Glory. This is the time of education, we need well fitted men and women for life's work. It is proper to be physically trained to use limb and muscle, sinew and nerve; it is good to be intellectually educated, to think and reason and judge; it is well to be morally influenced, so as to know right from wrong, the pure to the vile; but the most blessed of all is to be taught of Christ, and be regenerated. This adds to the other elements, gives a high finish to education. It fits not only for this world that is passing away, but that which is to come.

Let me leave with you this motto

“Labor and learning”



## THE SUPREMACY OF THOUGHT.

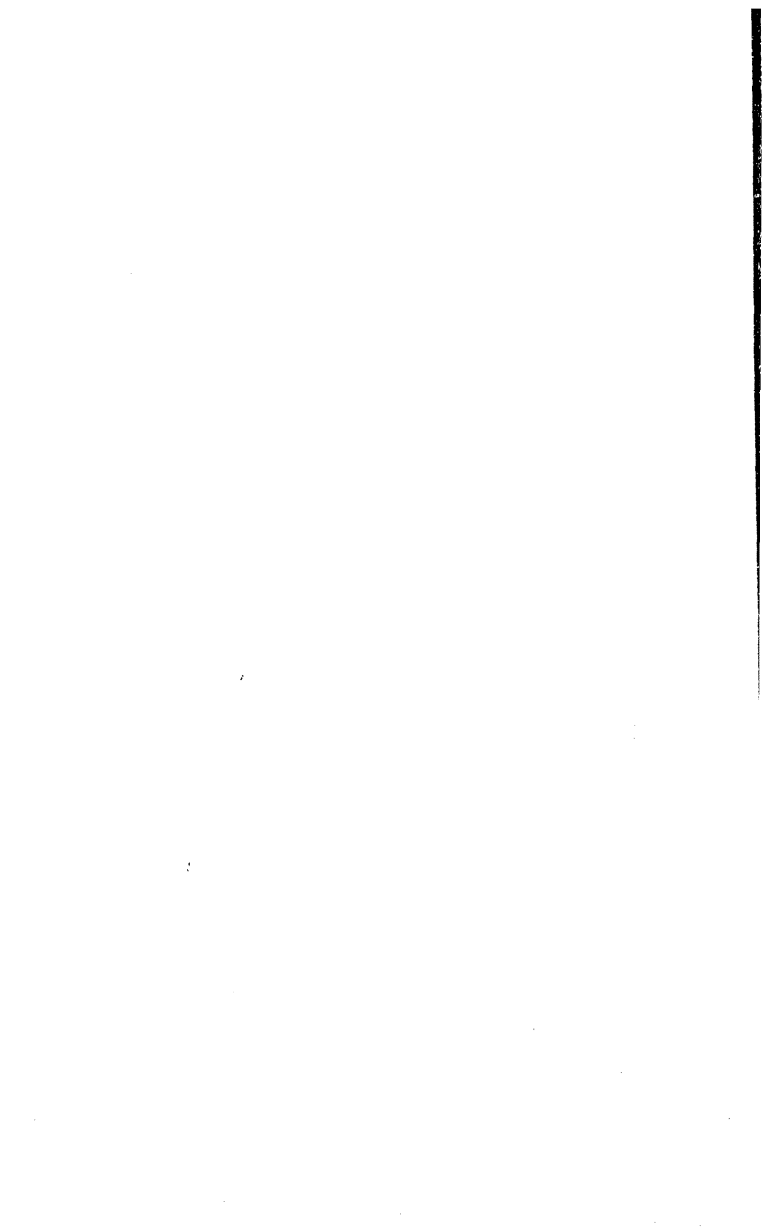
While considering the supremacy of thought, over all other forces, a renowned philosopher said:

"There is nothing great in the world but man, and nothing great in man but mind." Thought is a priceless jewel that confers upon its possessor honor and distinction. It more than anything else, distinguishes man from the lower animals of creation; it is the driving wheel of the human mind. Thought is the principal point of resemblance between man and his Creator.

That we have all descended from a common origin, from one and the same set of parents—is easily susceptible of proof outside the first chapter of Genesis. For example: The words father and mother are the same in all language, with but slight variation. This similarity is not a coincidence, it can be explained only on the theory that at one period in the world's



**MRS. WILLIE MAE MARTIN**  
A Beautiful Young Matron Of  
Cairo, Illinois.



history, different races were united and spoke the same language. The superiority of one race over another is often attributed to climatic influences. The people of the North and of the South are cited to support this proposition.

He is a careless reader of his country's history, who does not know that the difference between the people of the North and South, is not more pronounced today than it was the day of the landing of the May Flower. Then, the idle, improvident gentleman went South; the thrifty, thoughtful mechanic remained North. The latter subduing the forest and the savages, became rich and powerful; the former took their ease, and, depending upon slave labor, became haughty and effeminate. The rise of the one and the decline of the other emphasizes the supremacy of thought.

In Europe there are people, who, though of the same blood, speaking the same language, living under the same stars and canopy of heaven, yet differ widely in their ability to cope with the stern realities of life. These people are alike, and have everything in common, except that that the more prosperous of them have great universities and libraries. The one class is superior to the other, only because thought is supreme over all else. The word science is derived from a Latin word, which means to know. Thinking

preceded knowing, and without thought, there could not be any knowledge. The triumphs of science during the nineteenth century, are marvelous in the extreme.

Many diseases, such as hydrophobia and small-pox, to which man fell an easy victim, science has rendered comparatively harmless. It has annihilated distance and brought together the extremes of the world, so that whatever of importance is now transpiring in London or Paris, we, in this city, shall read of in a few hours. It has chained the lightening and rendered it subservient to our will; has belted the earth's breast from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with iron bands; has converted vast prairies and dense forests into the prosperous and picturesque homes of teeming millions. Science is a product of thought, and, since the greater includes the lesser, therefore the achievements of science prove the supremacy of thought.

The history of the past is mainly the history of the Greeks and Romans. The Greeks emphasized the importance of mind over matter. The Romans were preeminently materialistic. In the progress of events, the Romans conquered the Greeks with their invincible arms, but were, in turn dominated by Grecian philosophy. Thus was demonstrated the fact that, "the pen is mightier than the sword." The greatest wars recorded, were fought for freedom of thought,

and no battle cry was so effective as it. Despotie rulers sought for centuries to stifle thought, well knowing its dominant power. One of Virginia's governors said, during colonial times: "I thank God that there are no free schools in Virginia."

The evidence of thought in the creation of the universe is everywhere visible and convincing. There is the highest thought in the changing, adaption, and successions of the seasons. The universe is constructed upon thought. Thought is supreme, because an all wise God ordained that it should be. A German author once said that "man is what he eats," but a greater authority declares that "as a man thinketh, so is he." The character of a man is the mainspring of his acts. If his character is pure, his acts will be honorable; but if it is degraded, his acts will be vile and ignoble. Character determines the act, therefore, on the theory that the greater includes the lesser, thought is supreme.

A man, who is not capable of thought, can no more have a moral character than can a reptile. Character is a product of thought; it cannot be instantly acquired nor can it be suddenly lost. It is impregnable, and absolutely secure, unless its possessor basely surrenders it. The supremacy of thought is strikingly illustrated by a keen retort of an American Statesman. When asked what would be the probable effect upon

his candidacy for the presidency, of a certain act of his, he bravely answered, "I would rather be right than president." Believe it, human thought is undoubtedly the process by which human ends are ultimately answered.

The Declaration of Independence says that "all men are born free and equal." In the light of antiquity and the universality of human slavery, that thought, for sublimity and power, is unexcelled by any other thought ever uttered by mortal man. By the power of thought, the manacles of thralldom were stricken from the galled limbs of the four million slaves. By it the martyred Lincoln was able to climb the steep ascent from the rail splitter to the president of the greatest nation in christendom.

The thought that there is a supreme being, to whom we are accountable, is common to all mankind. It reclaims the savage from the chase and war-like pursuits, to the general avocation of the law abiding citizen. It has revolutionized the manner of treating and punishing the criminal; it has abolished the dark dungeon with its horrors and suffocation and noxious odors, and constructed, in lieu thereof, beneficent reformatories within whose walls the purpose is to reform the culprit, and again restore him to society, a good and thrifty citizen.

Thought has given to the world its most enduring

literature, its sweetest music, its greatest printings, and its most magnificent edifices. It has mollified the asperities of nations. Thought is more real than any object of sense. It is indispensable and indestructible. When this earth was void and without form, it was the thought in the mind of the Creator that changed it to this beautiful globe, so perfectly adapted to all forms of animal and vegetable life. The artist cannot touch the canvas with his brush, nor the statesman enunciate a policy or principle, until thought has first been brought into requisition.

Save for the supremacy of thought, Washington and Jefferson, and Sumner and Coupling, would no more have been the patriots and heroes they were, than are the marble busts, which perpetuate their likenesses.

To-day our Nation is face to face with grave issues; great problems of Cuban tariff, and momentous social questions are pressing for solution; the emphatic call for men of thought is reverberating from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The house that shelters the poor man's family, totters, to its fall, beneath a first and second mortgage.—And where is the people's money? "Thy bosom is its mint, the workmen are thy thoughts." Oh! man of thought supreme.

## THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

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The nineteenth century which has just closed a brilliant epoch in the world's history is renowned for its unexampled massing of revolutionary discoveries and startling events. No other period of historic time has been so fraught with marvelous conceptions and enterprising inventions, which so completely involved the welfare of a race or nation.

With not less ardor than a Napoleon the liberty loving American people inspired by a keen sense of justice and encouraged with the hope of making the United States of America a paradise for the loyal and law abiding citizens, performed through the martyred Lincoln the greatest and noblest act capable of mortal man. Through the magnanimous efforts of the thrifty anti-slavery people of America, the manacles of thralldom were stricken from the galled limbs of four million slaves and that act was closely followed by the thirteenth, ourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution which gave to the newly emancipated people the rights of an Amer-

ican citizen.

Within the incredibly short period of forty years no race has made greater progress than the Negro. With no past history for guidance save that of slavery, with no encouragement save from unscrupulous politicians and false friends, and held in check by a powerful under-current of prejudice, that the Negro race has made any progress at all is no small wonder. Since the dawn of emancipation began to shed its illustrious light over the Negro, many achievements have been wrought by black men that would add brilliancy to the lives of some of America's greatest statesmen.

For a long time it was almost universally believed that the Negro was by nature deprived of initiative faculties; that while he possessed to a remarkable degree imitative powers, he was utterly wanting in creative and constructive ability.

The past and present generations have produced talented colored men who disproves any and all theories tending to class the Negro as a distinct inferior race by reason of inherent mental limitations. Notwithstanding the unnatural obstacles in the negroes road to eminence, and the unequal opportunities for mental development and self improvement, a Dunbar has arisen to give the Negro race a place among the world's greatest poets; a Morris, a Settle, a Bradley

and Smith to place the race in the temples of the elect of lawyers, a Chestnut as a novelist, and a Washington to lead, direct and save his people.

We are living in an age of activity and our history as a free people is in its embryo, but within a few years hence when the brain of the race takes the advance guard and step by step unravel the mysteries of nature, we too will produce men whose names will be treasured upon the pages of American history.

The progressive development and brilliant achievements of Grecian intellect; the masterly culture of Athens, with her profound statesmen and brilliant orators, which culminated, during the two centuries of her greatest glory, in the persons of Demosthenes, Plato and Aristotle, is but the title page of the great volume of achievements when contrasted with the startling record of events in which the present generation is now figuring. Take the best sentences ever uttered by a Cicero or the best lines ever penned by a Homer, aided by the embellishing power of translation, and they will bear no comparison to the sentences and stanzas of our own Morris, Settle, Dubois, Chestnut, Dunbar and Washington, when taking into consideration the relative conditions of each and the effect their lives had and have upon the future development of their people.

These people are but a few of the many talented

men of our race to say nothing of our women who have by earnest work and self-sacrifices prepared themselves for the stern demands of a business and intellectual life, and are preeminently fitted for the highest positions of honor, trust and responsibility.

This progressive march of intellect; these magnificent strides in man's mastery over matter; these astounding revelations of the recondite resources of God's universe, indicate that the Negro, intellectually is in the ascendancy, and so far from inspiring a feeling of gloom, is bright with the portents of glorious possibilities and triumphs of the American Negro which shall outshine the past as the sun out dazzles the moon.

No race ever sprang, phenix like, into prominence and power. The present civilization by which we are surrounded is the results of centuries of hard earnest struggles of-times against unnatured and apparently unsurmountable barriers. As it was with other great races it shall be with us: by slow and labored steps they rose to colossal heights intellectually and financially, so we by patience and perseverance, ecomony and thrift can and shall become a potent factor in the future development of the world's great men; famous because of their achievements in science, literature, art and their industrial inventions.

Since the age in which we live seems to accelerate

its own advancement by the momentum it receives in each new victory of mind over matter, the accomplishments of the present are but a warning against surprises at what may be announced in the near future.

The brain and eye perceives with a well grounded expectancy of greater success unimpeded by the embarrassing and humiliating conditions of an ignorant and oppressed people. For as long as man and earth exist there will be no check to the onward progress of the mind, because the advancement of the human mind towards perfection is advancement well represented by a mathematical line which can forever approach another yet never reach it; and when man has firmly planted his foot upon this plain he is introduced to a universe of grandeur, beauty and glory which draws him nearer and nearer to the inexhaustible fountain of knowledge which arouses his ambitions and disturbs his latent energies.

The Negro has but to push forward with untiring zeal; improving every opportunity to become master of something material and tangible. The unmistakable evidences of Negro advancement in the accumulation of wealth, in the acquisition of learning, and in the pursuits of happiness are every where visible and convencing. Forty years ago the accumulated capital of all the Negroes in the United States would not exceed \$1,000,000. but to day they are paying more

than ten times that amount in taxes on their real and personal property.

The present system of public schools present to all colored boys and girls an unparalleled opportunity to eat of the apple of knowledge, and thus prepare themselves for the onus of American citizenship. The future for the worthy, thrifty and law abiding colored man bids fair to equal that of any other class of citizens, if they will only emulate the examples of the purest and noblest christian characters of the best men of both races.

In the field of literature the Negro race has just reasons to be proud of its representatives. Chas. Waddell Chestnut, the novelist, has given to the world some of its choice literature. His productions are without doubt among the best written by American authors.

Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor, a composer of no mean ability has started the country with his remarkable talent in the musical world and placed the race in the dome of the temple of fine arts. His "Hiawatha Trilogy" "The Death of Minnehala," and "The Wedding Feast," were composed for the North Staffordshire Musical Festival in 1899. They are all original and not a line of made music can be found in his compositions.

We cannot refrain from calling your attention to the well known scholar, author and Greek text book

writer Mr. W. S. Scarborough whose name has been mentioned at the fire side of every intelligent Negro family living in the United States. While thus speaking of the Negro in literature we remember Elijah McCoy, Granville T. Woods and W. P. Purvis as among the inventors whose ingenious mechanical appliances on the steam locomotives, the electric cars, and the inventions of Mr. Wood in the mysteries of electricity, stand out as prominent achievements, and all show in a limited measure the possibilities of the American Negro. While these men have demonstrated the powers and genius of the Negro race, in literature, art, oratory and invention, with proper protection and ample time to live close to the fountain of knowledge the things already accomplished but warrant the achievement of even greater things in the future.



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PROF. SAMUEL I. LEE  
Of Kansas City, Missouri.

Prof. Samuel I. Lee, one of the most talented music teachers of the race can justly boast of being master of his profession. The large number of accomplished young men and women who received their training in music under his direction is evidence of his unparalleled ability. Mr. Lee has accumulated about \$10,000, and resides in Kansas City, Mo., with his dutiful wife and three bright young children.





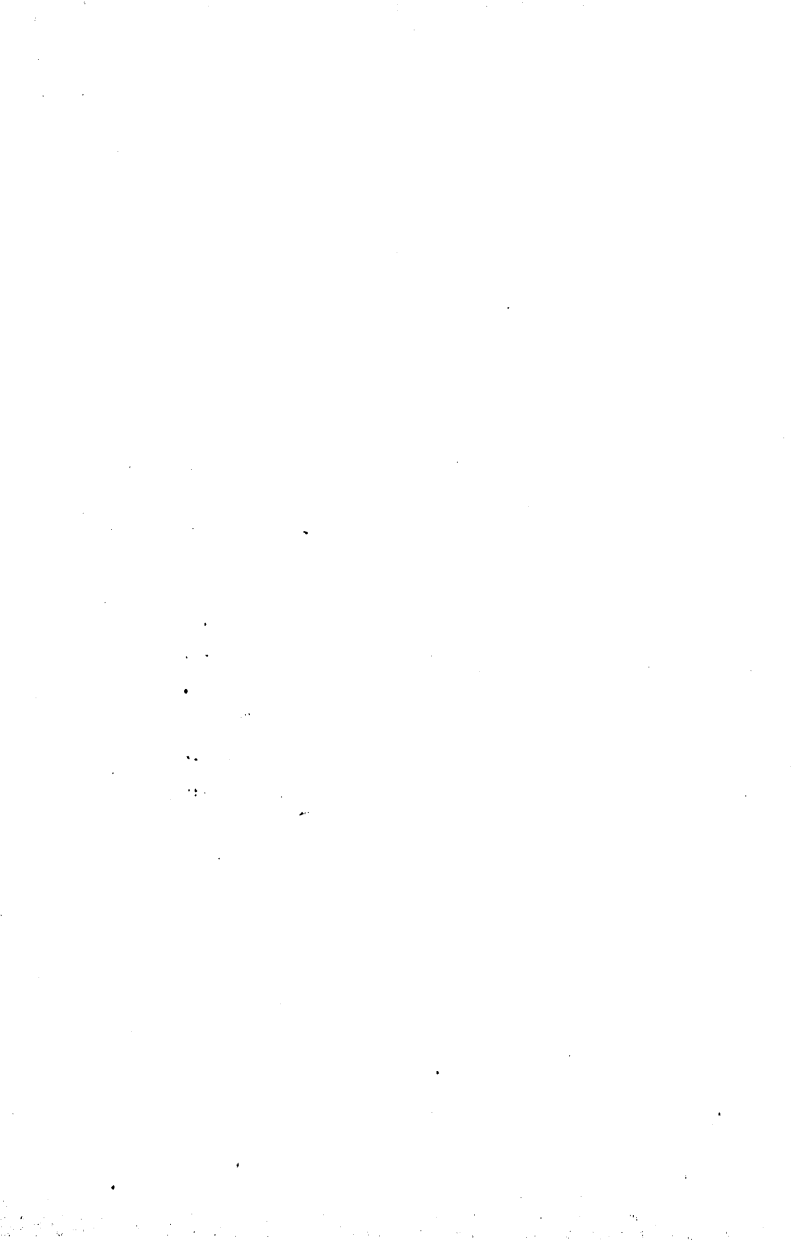
INTERIOR OF DR. SHAFER'S DRUG-STORE, ST. JOE, MO.





MR GABE ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Gabe Armstrong of Murphysboro, Illinois may be classed among the exceptionally successful business men. At present he is in the upholstering business and bill posting. Together they net him a handsome sum every month. He is a member of the Bill Posters Union of Illinois. Mr Armstrong owns a pretty little home in Murphysboro and has a fine family consisting of a devoted wife, three boys and three girls.



## A FERN LEAF IN THE STONE.

I walked along a rocky mountain side;  
A foaming stream rushed madly on its way—  
And through its crystal waters I espied  
A smooth and we'l-worn pebble in the clay.

The swirling waters oft had turned it o'er,  
In merriment they'd dash it to and fro  
I took the pebble from the streamlet's flow  
And on its edge I struck a wonton blow.

From end to end it smoothly split in twain  
And there I saw a fern leaf in the stone  
Where, fashioned in the clay, each tiny vein,  
Had hardened into rock as years had flown.

The little product of a bygone age  
Had perished but had left its lasting sign;  
Nor shall philosopher nor saint nor sage  
Through half so many centuries leave a line.

And when I thought were my heart petrified  
And eous hence looked into with care—  
When time had ceased and all the world had died—  
'Twould show the imprint of thy image there.

—By L. M. Fisher.

## LIFE.

If life were shaped by youthful dreams,  
Then life were less than what it seems.  
God makes one's life as he gives treasure—  
According to the the talent's measure.

## DEATH.

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A fading light, an ended day, a tearful sunset in the  
west;  
A closing night, return to clay, a funeral—eternal  
rest.

—By L. M. Fisher.

## THE CHRISTMASSES GONE BY.

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In the nursery with Mary where two little tots at play  
Add their merry childish prattle to the brightness of  
the day,  
I have caught myself adreaming 'till the mist is in  
the eye,  
Of the happy halcyon glory of the Christmasses gone  
by.

They say the world is smarter now than what it used  
to be,  
When I was still a little child and Santa came to me,  
But I dont care for its Progress—I just want the  
wings to fly  
To the gladsome, golden guerdon of the Christmasses  
gone by.

Maybe Santa Claus is richer than he was in other days.  
Maybe Christmas bells are costlier that ring the Mas-  
ter's praise.  
But still there is a reason—though a selfish reason  
—why,  
I want another christmas like the Christmasses gone  
by.