

THE NEGRO'S FUTURE.

A Chat with Booker T. Washington About His Race and Its Possibilities—He Advises Industrial Education for the Filipinos and Porto Ricans—The Negroes of the South Changing—No Union of the Races—A Possible Negro President—Is the Colored Man Naturally Moral?—Lynchings and Their Effects Upon Crime—Education in the South, Etc., Etc.

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1899.

tributes to the speedy healing of the injured member. The support afforded by this naturally elastic bandage is such that it obviates the necessity of remaining in bed with some injuries which would otherwise require a long confinement. It is made of strong, heavy wool, or in some cases of heavy flax-cord.

Mrs. Eickens regards her invention not only as a benefit to the injured but as a means of introducing the knitting of these bandages as a new occupation for women, especially for the blind or decrepit who cannot engage in more active pursuits. She has not patented her bandage, but is now traveling all through Germany teaching everyone who wishes to learn how to knit the bandages properly. There is a special stitch required so as to make them both strong and elastic, and the value of the invention is being more and more appreciated daily. The inventor suggests that her bandages will also prove serviceable as strengtheners of the wrists for tennis players, as well as belts for mountain climbers, being light and strong, and far better than the stiff leather belts usually worn. For bicycle riders, too, who wish to have free use of their bodies, and at the same time not look "dowdy" she suggests waists woven in this way. The bandage has been used with great success by German physicians in cases of broken arms and legs, of men, women and children and even of animals, for which it is notably difficult to find a good splint that will stay in place. This bandage stays exactly where it is put and this is one of its great advantages. It might be a good idea for some American woman who is in Germany to take a few lessons in this bandage-knitting that she might teach it over here.

Grape Salad.

Take a dozen lemons and remove the pulp. Fill the shells with a salad made as follows: Cut fifty grapes into quarters and remove the seeds. Mix with them in a mayonnaise an equal amount of pecans and English walnuts cut into small pieces. In making the mayonnaise use lemon juice extracted from the removed pulp instead of the vinegar. Fasten tiny handles of wire in the lemon shells and twine with sinamay. The little bows of baby ribbon on either side of the handle and decorate the plate with sprigs of holly.

TO HAVE A PLUMP NECK.

Simple Exercises That Are Guaranteed to Fill Troublesome Hollows.

To fill the troublesome hollows on each side of the collarbone a system of deep breathing is invaluable. Take a deep breath, hold it as long as possible, and then exhale it very slowly. Repeat this ten times. Do this twice a day.

As it is absolutely essential that the muscles should be developed, the following exercises must become a part of one's daily routine:

1. Slowly bend the head forward till the chin touches the neck. Then raise it very gradually.

2. Slowly bend the head backward and raise it again.

3. Bend sideways to right and left.

All these movements should be repeated ten or fifteen times, and when you have done this you will feel that every muscle in your throat and neck is aching. Then bathe the throat and neck in hot water. Dry thoroughly, and rub in a good oil cream, rubbing it in with the tips of the fingers till the skin has absorbed it all and your neck is in a glow. With a soft rag or towel wipe off any cream that may remain. The massaging should be done with a rotary motion.

Now dampen a soft rag or sponge, moisten the throat and neck with benzoin and rosewater which is a skin tonic and helps to close the pores, and so prevents dirt from entering.

In the morning wash with warm water and a good soap or almond meal, rinsing and thoroughly bathing afterwards with the very coldest water you can get. It is also well to add lavender water or toilet vinegar to the water.

Then, before finishing dressing, go through the exercise in the same way as you did the previous evening.

Eat plain and nourishing food, avoiding pastry, cake and highly seasoned food. Drink plenty of hot water. It clears the blood and improves the complexion.

Make a compact with yourself that you will follow this treatment for six weeks. By this time you will be so pleased with the improvement that you will have no temptation to abandon it.

—Exchange.

Post-graduate: If I were an under graduate like you, I would enlist against these Boers.

Under-graduate: Possibly if you did enlist you might, after the first battle, be an under-graduate yourself.—Life.

"Yes, sah," said the colonel, "when I was in college sah, I worked more and drank more than any man in my class (I loved) since then the proportion has—ah—been changing; and is now some what in favor of drink. But I work some, I work some!"—Life.

SENATOR HANNA AS HE SETS OUT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE



This fine snap-shot of Mr. Hanna was captured by a rare chance just as the famous Republican leader was stepping into his carriage en route for the executive mansion.

himself, and is now one of the quietest boys in the school."

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

"How about your work in the South, Mr. Washington. Can you see any material change in the condition of the negro as a result of it?"

"There is a considerable change in Alabama," was the reply. "We can see the change in the character of the applicants for admission to the schools. It is not that many of those who sent their children were anxious to have them taught books, and expressly said that they did not want them to be taught to work. They had the idea that they should be educated only for medicine, the law or the ministry. This is all changed. The students now enter with the idea of learning to work, and the boy would lose caste who refused to learn some trade. There are about three thousand students, and these are now scattered all over the South."

"How about the negroes generally? Are they growing better?"

"I think so," said Mr. Washington. "They have learned that the road to advancement is along the line of industrial and personal success and not wholly along the lines of political work. They see that their future depends upon themselves. They are striving to better their conditions, and many of them are doing so. I believe this race problem will work itself out in proportion as the black man may use of his skill, intelligence and character, can show himself the equal of the white man, and can produce what the white man wants. As our people acquire property, you will find that they will be respected. The negro who has \$50,000 to lend will not want for friends and customers among his white neighbors. The black man that spends \$10,000 a year in the purchase of a secure first-class accommodation in a railroad car, or the company will put on a Pullman palace car for him. It is the same with other things: when our Alabama elevated themselves above the industrial lines and educational lines they will have improved the best. Southern white people do not want to keep the negro down."

"I don't think the people of the north quite appreciate the situation in such respects. The whites there are perfectly willing to do business with the blacks. They will patronize a colored grocer just as quickly as they will a white grocer. The man who has the best store and keeps the best goods gets the trade. It is the same with the colored mechanic and with the colored business man."

NO UNION OF RACES.

"The differences, I suppose, are entirely social?"

"Yes, almost altogether so," said Mr. Washington. "The two races are in this respect apart."

"I think the conditions will ever be such that the races will join? Will the blacks be swallowed up in the whites?"

"I think the two races will continue to be distinct," was the reply. "They do not mix in an immoral manner so much as they did during the days of slavery, though in matters of business, education and things that tend to improve the general character of both races, there is more union at the present time in the south than has ever existed. I say this, notwithstanding the fact that I am aware of the many outrages which have been perpetrated against our people in some portions of the south during the last two or three years. The negroes are increasing rapidly. I think the last census showed that the negroes were increasing more rapidly in proportion to the whites than the whites. Of course it is to be considered that the negro does not have any accession to his numbers by reason of immigration, while the white race does."

Said I, "Might there not come such a time when they would equal us in number?"

"I have some doubt as to that. The mortality of the blacks in the cities at the present time is very great, although we have a higher birth rate than the whites. We are, I believe, equally healthy in the country districts. As the negro gets education the death rate decreases."

"Do you think the day will come when the black man will be the equal of the white man in all respects throughout the United States?"

"That is a big question, and time will have to answer it in a large measure. I see no reason, however, why the negro should not strive to be the equal of the white man in all that is best in our American life. As soon as he shows himself to possess the same qualities that the white man possesses he will be given many opportunities that are now denied him."

"Do you think, Mr. Washington, that the black child is naturally endowed with intellectual faculties equal to the white child?"

"I do," replied the negro educator. "I am speaking, of course, of the average child of both races."

"But, professor, do you not think there is a limit to the possibilities of the colored race in the United States? Do you think the time might ever come, that any circumstance might ever arise, by which a black man might become President of the United States?"

"I should hope so," was the reply. "but this is another very big question."

THE NEGRO IS A MORAL BEING.

"How about the moral standing of the black man? Is he born with a conscience equal to that of the white?"

"There is no doubt in my mind as to that matter," replied Booker T. Washington. "The colored man is naturally religious. Our consciences are somewhat a matter of education and our moral condition is largely influenced by our surroundings. What state of morality or practical Christianity could we expect where as many as six, eight, or even ten cook, eat, sleep, get sick and die in one room? It is often charged that a black man has rather loose ideas of property rights as regards the white man. But take a look at former conditions. While we were in slavery our people reasoned thus: My body belongs to my master, and taking master's chickens to feed master's body is not stealing. Indeed, one old colored

man who was discovered in such a theft by his master, said:

"Now, massa, it's true you's got a few less chickens, but massa, don't you see, you's got a good deal more nigger."

"Some of our people reason that the wealth of the whites came from the work of the blacks, and therefore this property equitably belongs to them. Of course the better educated of our people have no such ideas, but you can see how among the ignorant such thoughts might affect their ideas of mine and yours."

A WORD ABOUT LYNCHING.

At this point I asked Mr. Washington whether he thought the negro had justice in the south. He said: "Not always, but I consider that matters are growing better in this direction. While he does not always get justice in the south, it is to be borne in mind that in many cases in the north he does not get justice; especially is this true in regard to securing employment. The negro has a far better opportunity in the south to earn a living than he has in the north. The trades unions are not there to bar him out of employment in the same degree that is true of the north. While there are many things that are not yet as they should be, it is an encouraging sign to note that many of the most intelligent and prominent southern white people are beginning to take hold with a view of improving the negro's condition."

Mr. Washington then went on to speak of lynchings, which have been so common during the last few years. Said he: "The entire people of the south have felt keenly the injury that has been done to it by reason of these lynchings, and I feel that there is now a general effort being put forth to halt out lynchings. This is especially true in the State of Georgia, which has had more lynchings recently than any other State. Governor Chandler deserves a great deal of credit for his recent efforts in stopping lynchings and in his public expressions of condemnation. Many of the best white people feel that these lynchings are not only hurting us in the eyes of the world, but in our own eyes. I have seen many a white man who spoke plainly through the southern white papers on this subject, and I was surprised to note the friendly manner in which the southern press commented editorially upon what I had to say."

"I have been gathering some figures upon the subject of lynchings," Mr. Washington continued. "Within six years almost as many people were lynched in the Southern States as the number of soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war in Cuba. The number was nearly nine hundred. In 182, 241 persons were lynched. Last year 171 were killed in this way. A short time ago I spoke plainly through the southern white papers on this subject, and I was surprised to note the friendly manner in which the southern press commented editorially upon what I had to say."

"On the whole I am most hopeful in regard to our race in the South. I do not think we have any reason to complain. We must not spend our time in complaining, but in hard work and an earnest effort to bring about friendly relations between the black man and the white man."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Mr. Close, Sr.: What's more money? You seem to think that dollars are picked up in the street. I want you to understand that I had to work hard for every cent I've got.

His son: Yes; and I have to work harder for every cent I get.—Life.

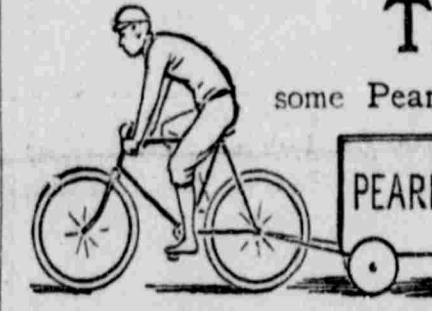
A little girl in England was asked out to tea. On her return her mother said: "I hope you were very polite, Caroline."

"Oh, yes, mother," said she. "The first time you handed the card, I said, 'Yes, thank you.' And the second time I said, 'A very small bit, please.' And the third time I said, 'Not any more, thank you.' But the fourth time I did not know what to say."

"Well," said her mother, "what did you do?"

"O, I said just what daddy says, 'Oh, take the—thing away!'—Life.

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ment growing in the South against this crime, and I believe within a few years, through the aid of the best negroes and the best white people, it will be blotted out of existence."

"What effect does lynching have upon crime?"

"I doubt whether it materially restrains it. There is no evidence that it does. It certainly hinders the neighborhood in which the lynching is done. It drives the negroes to other sections of the country. Many of them leave the farming districts, where they are really needed, and move into the cities. I think the remedy for crime lies in education and the enforcement of the law. If the laws are not sufficient to properly punish crime they should be changed. But punishment should be by law and not by individual. The history of the world shows that where the law is most enforced there is the least crime, and also that where the people take the law into their hands there is the most crime."

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

"Crime also decreases with the education of the people. We need more schools in the South. Eighty-five per cent of the colored people of the United States are on the plantations and in small towns, where a majority of them are in ignorance. Many of them, I am sorry to say, are still in debt and mortgage their crops for food, paying or extending to pay interest rates that are outrageous. In most cases on these plantations the colored people live in one-room cabins on rented land, and their schools rarely last more than four months a year. I wonder if you have any idea of the amount of money that is spent in the education of our people in some of the Southern States? The average per colored scholar in some of the counties of the South is being put forth to his cents annually, while each child in Massachusetts has spent upon him annually between \$18 and \$20. The Massachusetts child has all the surroundings of libraries and of an advanced civilization. The colored child is in the backwoods so far as many of the modern facilities are concerned. Alabama has recently extended its school system by appropriating more money, and Georgia has done the same. I think that both the government and the church should give more attention to the education of the negro. The negro must be educated in head, hand and heart, before they can become equal to the best class of American citizens."

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