

The New Age.

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SAVAGERY IN NAME OF LAW.

The undefinable savagery which characterized the punishment of John Henderson, who was burnt to death at the stake in the courthouse yard at Corsicana, Tex., on Wednesday, illustrates the outrageous barbarism of the white element of the South in its treatment of the negro.

Henderson's crime was that of a fiend incarnate. His people have not a whisper of defense to offer. There is no defense for such a demoralized outrage. But there is law to punish it in Texas, as in every other state.

Henderson should have suffered capital punishment for his awful crime, and due process of law, properly invoked, would have wrought it according to the statutes of civilization; but the negro-haters of the South are bloodthirsty; they love slaughter and carnage, and they never overlook an opportunity to satisfy their murderous instinct when the life of a colored person is involved.

The Oregonian, in discussing this case, said on Thursday morning: "Lynch law is anarchy, and there is no essential difference in principle between the American mob that in their contempt for law storms a jail, overpowers a sheriff, and, as self-appointed administrators of justice, executes its victim, and the European anarchists who execute their idea of justice by the use of dynamite. A community ruled by a mob, a state that winks at lynch law, is a state that prudent and peaceful folk avoid or desert.

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IS CONGRESS DETERIORATING?

There are, of course, in every generation those who see unfailing signs that the times and manners are not as good as they used to be. If one will consult the files or newspapers published away back in the forties he will find it asserted by some of them, over and over again, that everything political was at that time going to the dogs; that the degree of intelligence in congress was approaching that of imbecility and that the most discouraging of all the discouraging signs was that the people as a whole were strangely indifferent. Something of the same kind of feeling has manifested itself here and there ever since, and one should be careful, therefore, lest he fall too readily into a vein which has always been more or less popular with certain classes.

But there are some tests which are proper to be applied and by which the general character of the congress of today may be justly compared with the congress of the past. To a very considerable extent cheap men are sent to congress. This may have been so in times past, also, but it is certain that the cheapness was not permitted to be so much in evidence. It was kept carefully concealed, and there are some members capable of drafting a measure properly or of correcting the ill-chosen language of a meas-

ure before it became a law. There appears to be a serious lack of ability of this sort in congress at this time. A good illustration is afforded just now by the carelessness and the slovenly use of English in the construction of the law for the increase of the army. The ink of the president's signature was scarcely dry when it became necessary to ask for corrective legislation in the shape of riders to the appropriation bills. For instance, by some oversight, appointments to the quartermaster's and commissary's departments were limited to volunteer officers already serving in those departments, instead of being thrown open to all volunteers, as was intended.

This is but a sample of the errors of the law, which will cause endless perplexity to the judge advocate general, the comptroller, auditor and the attorney general for months if not years to come.

It is a fair sample of some of the "literature" in many of Oregon's new laws.

NEGRO BONDAGE IN THE SOUTH.

It is gratifying to observe that the grand jury summoned to investigate conditions of negro labor in South Carolina has taken summary and exemplary measures of correction, but the facts disclosed are none the less shocking in themselves and discouraging as an evidence of the difficulties purposely placed in the way of the advancement of our race. The industrial system of designing and characterless white employers of that state is nothing less than a system of slavery. To say nothing of the cases in which negroes have been seized outright and outrageously compelled to work under penalty of the lash, the "contracts" which they have been obliged to sign upon taking employment have been such as to make them veritable chattels. The signer must agree "to be subject at all times to the orders of said landlord," who shall have the right to use force to require me to remain on his farm."

The employer "shall have the right to lock the said employe up for safe-keeping." If the colored laborer should try to leave or run away, the employer has "the right to offer and to pay a reward for his capture and return, and, furthermore, the right to transfer his interest in the contract to any other party."

In all essentials the labor secured and forced under such outrageous contracts is the embodiment of slavery in every detail. No court would attempt to force such a contract. There is some reason to hope that these employes will now be so dealt with as to destroy this infamous practice and to punish those who have instituted and maintained it.

It would seem that the plans suggested by Booker T. Washington and other able and enlightened negroes are the best and safest, and these are necessarily slow. Education, it is held, should begin at the bottom; but how can education be acquired under these conditions of slavery?

There is wisdom in the recent proposition to establish kindergartens that our children may be taught at the age when, owing to racial peculiarities, he is most receptive, as is the practice with white children and as is now being done in the early tuition of both races in the North. But these plans in the South are in their infancy, and the Southern negroes' difficulties are immediate. The consummation of the work of developing this problem is of vast importance.

If Southern employers again attempt in a general way to establish and maintain the institution of slavery, as these recently discovered "contracts" show their purpose to be, it will cost more precious blood than did the war which resulted in the emancipation of our people.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

In the death of ex-President Harrison on Wednesday the country loses one of its most beloved statesmen. Harrison was a great, good, active and just man. His administration was characterized throughout its entire course by a spirit of exalted aspiration, by manifestation of profound love for his country and its people and, indeed, for all the world. Since his retirement he has taken deep interest in public matters, and his influence has aided largely in directing the republican party in its progress upon a higher plane than that upon which the ordinary politician operates. His counsel was always that of a humanitarian, whether extended in aid of party work, formation of statutes, enactment of law, encouragement of education or to the promotion of industrial interests. His death is indeed a public calamity.

The law enforcement league met with defeat in its initial effort. The ministers are devoting more time and loss of sleep to the effort to convict a gambler or two than to making Christians of the sinners in their congregations. Of course, such tomfoolery will not be endorsed by public sentiment.

There is more talk that the Boers have practically consented to quit the fight for the preservation of their homes and the republic in which they are yet the sovereigns; but these reports come largely from London town, a fact that discredits them, in a measure.

The muddle in which the county judge and the county commissioners find themselves at this time may yet develop expensive trouble. It is a serious matter for the people when new laws cannot be enforced without great quarrel and much litigation.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

In an address before the Merchants' Club, of Chicago, Saturday night, Booker T. Washington, the colored man who is leading his race out upon the higher levels of freedom through the gospel of work, said: "When we take a broad view of developments in this country during the last forty years as they relate to the negro, I think the North, the white South and the black men have no reason to become despondent because conditions are no better, but every reason to congratulate themselves that the entire situation is so hopeful and satisfying."

This speech must come as a revelation to those who take cognizance of the negro only through some crime that one of his race, still groveling upon the lower levels of animalism, has committed, or turn shudderingly from the spectacle presented by his violent death at the hands of men as drunken in one type of passion as he was in another.

Writing of the tenth annual session of the Tuskegee negro conference, recently held, a colored woman whose heart is with her race and its endeavor, related the story of a negro who, inspired by the gospel of work and its correlative doctrine, the ownership of home and lands, says: "This man had struggled many years to earn and save the price of his home. For weeks together he had not seen it by daylight except on Sundays, because he left for his work in the morning before it was light, and did not return until after dark. His wife toiled to help him, and finally he became the owner of forty acres of land, a two-room house, mules and cattle."

Standing up before the conference in Tuskegee, institute chapel, his face glowing with the pride of honest achievement, this man said: "Now, when I go out of my house in the morning and look around me, the land I see is mine; the earth under my feet is mine as far as I want to dig down into it; the air above my head is mine; even the birds that fly through the air above me are mine."

This is the true want of freedom. It is voiced by a self-reliant man, and that the immortal emancipation proclamation was powerless to purchase for the negro, and it rings with the note of individuality, without which there is no accumulative purpose. The object of the educational effort for which the name of Booker T. Washington stands is to bring the negro up to a full realization of the value of self-endeavor; to encourage the buying of land; of getting rid of the one-room cabin of the old slavery days, and of the abuse of the mortgage system; the raising of food supplies, building better schoolhouses, lengthening the school term, getting better teachers and preachers; the doing away with sectarian prejudice, the improvement of the moral condition of the masses, and the encouragement of friendly relations between the races. As contemplated in this endeavor, the race is passing from a political status that was at best an end and turbulent to the economic basis that underlies good citizenship. If the negro is to become what he may become, it will be through work systematically directed toward the ownership of land and the building and maintenance of homes in a sense distinct from the old-time housing and herding in plantation quarters. In no sense a politician, he must eschew politics in an active sense and strive for recognition as an economic factor in the community. With the attainment of thriftlessness of the hand-to-mouth order upon him, he must, if he is to gain a foothold, gain it through persistent, purposeful industry; with the attainment of the lawbreaker to overcome, he must rigidly observe the laws, bearing in mind that lawlessness begets crime and hardens and deadens not only the conscience of the lawbreaker, but also the conscience of the community.

The work of the race must for many years lie along the lower levels that contribute to self-respect and individual prosperity. The young people must be prepared for trades and for domestic employment. The attention of the women is especially called, by these promoters of the gospel of work, to the wealth that lies for them in "the garden, the cow, the pig and the poultry-yard." Children in finance, in economy, in responsible industry, these people were thrown upon their own resources forty years ago and left to shift for themselves. Freedom to them was an empty boon. To the vast multitude, indeed, it was not a boon, but a cross which they knew not how to lift, much less to carry. That all have stumbled under the burden is not strange; that many have fallen is true; that thousands have been unable even to stagger to their feet and attempt to carry, it is not surprising. That even a few, relatively speaking, under the wise tutelage of a grand teacher of their race, have come to recognize the fact that work—lowly, purposeful, persistent work—must be the salvation of the race; the only lever that can lift them out of a bondage the last estate of which has been to them worse than the first, is a source of intelligent hope to those who are interested in the solution of the negro problem.—The Morning Oregonian.

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS.

A few years ago it was the opinion of the thinkers of the race that the negro newspaper would soon be a thing of the past. The general assent to that opinion was due to what then seemed to be the converging of racial lines. But time and circumstances, like ocean currents, trade winds and other influences, have influenced those lines out of their tendency producing unexpected conditions. Those lines that at one time bid fair to converge have in recent years assumed a dead parallelism that threatens to maintain far into the future.

The racial millenium is not at hand, and makers of the negro newspaper will have plenty to do in preparing for it. It is not always loved as it should be, nor is any good thing or cause, but it is doing more than any other single agency in helping to pave the way to the future.

Bishop Grant, of the A. M. E. church, has just been paying a glowing tribute to the makers of negro newspapers through a Christian publication of Atlanta, Ga. He recognizes their worth and understands the cause of their shortcomings. He feels that if they were supported financially much of the adverse comment would not be heard.

The negro newspaper has a mission to perform, and it is only that cap performance. Our large dairies with their ample facilities, mammoth as they are, cannot tread along the lowly ways of negro existence, reflecting back its small life. And if there are no such aids, then good-bye to race hopes. It is the negro editor who paces the rampart daily, or perched high in tower, sweeps the fields with his glasses, giving warning of approaching danger. The dangers of latter years have fallen thick and fast—the fields are studded, and the duty of the newspaper grows none the less.

Too much praise cannot be given to those who out of pure love of race elevation sacrificed time and money to realize their ideas. There are but few of these institutions that pay, yet without them, what then?

As has been well said, the negro newspaper is the negro's forum; it is here, and here only, that he can have the pleading of his cause; it is here that many of the vile lies and much of the malicious slander so brazenly uttered are flung back in the face of those from which it sprang; it is here that the lynched victim gets to speak, to speak through poor dumb mouths, made so as much by envy, hatred and pure cussedness as by awful crimes. The party of the second part can petition here and have his claims aired to the world that men can see man's inhumanity to man.

It is safe to say that, if some destroying agency could at one time wreck every negro newspaper in the land it would be but a short time before the known horrors of America would increase tenfold.

Notwithstanding the value of them, they are not appreciated as they should be.—The Freeman.

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SHERIFFS SALE.

In the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah. Portland Trust Company, of Oregon, plaintiff, vs J. C. Havelly and Anna Havelly, defendants.

By virtue of an execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 17th day of January, 1901, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 18th day of June, 1900, in favor of Portland Trust Company of Oregon, plaintiff, and against J. C. Havelly and Anna Havelly, defendants, for the sum of \$4,427.83 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 28th day of December, 1900, and also the costs of and upon this writ, I did on the 19th day of January, 1901, duly levy upon the following described real property, to-wit: An undivided one-third interest in and to the following described real property:

All of lot seven (7) in block sixteen (16) in the city of East Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon. All of lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8) and "D," in block three (3), in Brookland Heights, an addition to East Portland (now Portland), Multnomah county, Oregon.

All that part of the south one-third (1-3) of the following described parcel of land: Beginning at a point which is eighty-two (82) chains and sixty-eight (68) links south and twenty-two (22) chains and sixteen (16) links west of the quarter section post of sections two (2) and eleven (11) township one (1) south, range one (1) east, of Willamette meridian and running thence east seven (7) chains; thence south three (3) chains and ninety (90) links; thence west three (3) chains and eighty (80) links; thence south two (2) chains and ninety (90) links; thence north eighty-nine (89) degrees and fifty (50) minutes west three (3) chains and twenty (20) links; thence north five (5) chains and seventy (70) links to the place of beginning, containing 2.91 acres of land, more or less in Multnomah county, Oregon.

All of the north thirty-seven (37) feet of lot eight (8), block seventy-six (76) Stephens' addition to the city of East Portland, in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, I will on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Portland, said county and state, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants or either of them had on the date of the judgment herein (the 18th day of June, 1900) or since had, in and to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and all accruing costs.

Dated Portland, Oregon, January 23, 1901. WILLIAM FRAZIER, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah. L. L. Hawkins, plaintiff, vs. Carrie Jones, et al., defendants.

By virtue of an execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the said circuit court to me duly directed and dated the 3rd day of January, 1901, upon a judgment duly rendered and entered in said court and cause on the 23d day of January, 1892, in favor of said L. L. Hawkins and against Z. T. Wright, et al., therein, for the sum of \$6,162.80, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 22d day of January, 1892, and the further sum of \$556.25 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 22d day of January, 1892, and the further sum of \$183.75 costs and disbursements therein, which judgment has been heretofore duly sold, assigned and transferred to the Ainsworth National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and upon which judgment there has been paid and credited certain amounts so that there remained due and unpaid thereon on the 14th day of March, 1900, the sum of \$382.84, I did on the 7th day of January, 1901, duly levy upon the following described real property situated in the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in block 4 in Highland; also lot 13 in block 13 in Paradise Spring tract, and lot 8 in block 56 in Portland City Homestead, and will in compliance with its commands on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the county court house, in the city of Portland, said county and state, sell the said real property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the balance due on said judgment, to-wit: \$382.84 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 14th day of March, 1900, and the costs of and upon said writ.

Dated Portland, Oregon, January 14, 1901. WILLIAM FRAZIER, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon.

L. W. CARNAHAN, President. C. H. GARDNER, Vice President. W. W. TERRY, Treasurer. Portland Implement Co. JOHN DEERE PLOWS, HARROWS, ETC. FARM MACHINERY AND VEHICLES. 188-194 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah. State of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. Richard Nixon, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Leonard, deceased, all heirs of the decedent (if any there be) and all persons interested in said estate, defendants.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 14th day of January, 1901, in which decree it was adjudged and decreed that the state of Oregon stand and be seized of the following described real property and vested with the title thereto, said real property being described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-two in Township two north of Range one west of Willamette meridian, containing 40 acres, and being within Multnomah county, in the state of Oregon, and in which decree it was further ordered that the sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon, be directed to make sale of said real property to the highest bidder for cash.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said decree and order of sale, and in compliance with the commands thereof, I will on Monday, the 25th day of March, 1901, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the front door of the county court house in the city of Portland, said county and state, sell at public auction, subject to confirmation by the above entitled court, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all of the above described real property, and all the right, title, and interest which Joseph Leonard, deceased, had on the 4th day of March, 1897, or Richard Nixon as administrator of said estate since had, in and to the above described real property, or any part thereof, as in said decree directed.

Dated Portland, Oregon, February 21st, 1901. WILLIAM FRAZIER, Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon.

PETITION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

To the Honorable County Court of the state of Oregon for Multnomah county.

We, the undersigned legal voters within precinct No. 67, Multnomah county Oregon, hereby petition and pray that Ford Metzger be allowed a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in Gresham within said precinct No. 67, in said county and state, in less quantities than one gallon, for the term of one year.

In accordance with this above petition, I will, on March 11, 1901, apply to said county court for license. Date of first publication, February 16, 1901.

SIGNATURES—J. D. Regner, J. H. Metzger, R. W. Gibbs, F. O. Markwardt, Albert Cleveland, R. D. Mason, R. L. Winters, E. C. Lindsey, L. C. Metzger, D. W. Metzger, H. E. Preston, H. W. Preston, D. Herring, Iria Edwards, David Shane, J. R. Larsen, B. M. Raney, W. A. Herring, E. P. Smith, G. H. Sunday, J. G. Chiado, P. J. Bonoui, A. J. Miller, C. Reynolds, F. E. Gibbs, John Robb, R. L. Mayhew, W. J. Wirtz, Ross Heinley, G. W. Hale, Joseph B. Preston, Frank Heinley, Cash McCarthy, John Antonio, G. Croucher, Chas. Leslie, E. Chilcote, A. Peier, R. Wright, A. F. Johnson, D. Weaver, W. R. Strums, J. S. Donaldson, E. E. Giese, A. L. Maybee, E. E. Steret, P. Collins, Alphonso Pierce, A. Wobbe, Shattuc Bros., E. L. Palmquist, John Winters, W. L. Gordon, E. L. Thorpe, A. B. Gibbs, Chas. Robinson, Chas. Sieberg, H. W. Forsyth, R. Kerslake, Theo. Audetson, G. A. Thomas, Fred Exley, Fred Ohee, W. B. Akins, Geo. Hilleary, Geo. Rorbrook, E. Simonson, F. Gee, E. Roberts, C. W. Hilleary, J. H. Dickson, Wm. Beers, Jas. Collins, Chas. Cleveland, John Flynn, C. Wyckoff, W. J. Powell, E. L. Stoltz, F. Stetson, D. Miller, R. Forbes, H. Water, Pat McGurkin, C. J. Gettis, W. B. Milhallin, E. Beers, A. Hevis, J. G. Metzger, A. Grant, M. Mull, John Grant, W. H. Dickson, H. O. Connell, Fred Zuhl, Pete Knoenberz, P. I. Bliss, Wm. Booth, T. Owens, David Baker, Chas. Baker, Henry Thompson, Fred Croucher, F. R. Raney, R. F. Johnson, Jas. Kelley, Noah Kesterson, F. Fox, B. F. Rollins, Jas. Haines, Fritz Spot, A. Springer, A. Felder, E. E. Goodman, A. J. Miller, Alex. Thompson, F. Boabee, H. B. Hatley, M. Hilleary, John Lynch, H. M. McNoble, P. Lynch, M. Kronenberz, A. Kummell, Joe Kronenberz, Albert Copas, D. C. Ross, Frank Maris.

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