

T. Thomas Fortune was elected president of the Council.

In a speech at Louisville, while the Council was in session there, delivered on the 3d, Booker T. Washington is reported to have said:

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:

1. Let no man of the race become discouraged or hopeless. There are in this country, North and South, men who mean to see that justice is meted out to the race. Such a man is Judge Jones of Alabama, to whom more credit should be given for blotting out the infamous system of peonage than to any other.

2. 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. 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 and sober judgment.

Let nothing lead us into extremes of utterance or action. 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 cause. Let nothing induce us to descend to the level of the mob. In advocating this policy I am not asking that the negro act the coward; we are not cowards. The part we have played in defending the flag of our country is sufficient evidence of our courage.

The recent outbreaks of the mob emphasize two lessons, one for our race and one for the other citizens of the country, North and South; for it is to be noted that the work of the lynchers 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, school or pulpit is concerned, no effort be spared to impress upon our own people that idleness and crime should cease. We should let the world know on all proper occasions that we consider no 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 law 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. Whenever the nation forgets, or is tempted to forget, this basic principle the whole fabric of government for both the white and the black man is threatened with destruction. This is true, whether it relates to conditions in Texas, Indiana or Delaware. It is with nations as with an individual; whatever we sow that shall

we also reap. If we sow crime we shall reap lawlessness.

The first sentence for Negro peonage (p. 184) to be actually executed was begun at Atlanta on the 2d. The convicts are George D. Cosby and Barancas Cosby, two white men who had pleaded guilty before the Federal court at Montgomery, Ala., of holding Negroes in involuntary servitude. The case against these men, as stated by the United States attorney, bears out the rumors and newspaper reports of peonage that have for some weeks been coming to public attention. According to the United States attorney, the prosecution was prepared to prove, in the case of George D. Cosby, that he held Lum Johnson, a Negro, in a condition of peonage; that there was a conspiracy between J. W. Pace and the Cosbys and the justice of the peace; that several other Negroes—Rina Scott, Ella Johnson and Ann Scott—were also arrested on frivolous charges and carried before Justice Kennedy, who did not fine them, but made them think he had fined them, and that the Cosbys and Pace had paid their fines. They were thus induced to sign contracts to work, and they were worked under guard, locked up at night and beaten unmercifully at times.

NEWS NOTES.

—The eighteenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association met at Omaha on the 7th.

—The widow of the late Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, died on the 2d at New York at the age of 79.

—The seventh annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association opened at Buffalo on the 7th.

—An international automobile racing cup, offered by Gordon Bennett, was won on the 2d at Ballyshannon, Ireland, by M. Jenatzy in a German automobile which made the distance of 386 3/4 miles in 8 hours and 36 minutes.

—The sentence to degradation and four years' imprisonment imposed on Ensign Huessner, of the German navy (p. 121), for murdering an artillery private, was commuted on the 7th to two years' confinement in a fortress.

—At a meeting of the municipal council of Paris, France, on the 3d, it was decided to establish a municipal monopoly of gas, the city to manufacture gas on its own account, and reap the whole profits on its sale to consumers.

—President Loubet of France arrived in London, England, on the 6th. On

the 7th he paid an official visit to the city and was received by the Lord Mayor and the Prince of Wales. King Edward dined with him at the French embassy in the evening.

—The National Council of the National Educational Association was in session at Boston on the 7th; It decided to appoint a committee to report at the next national convention on the economic circumstances of grade teachers in the public schools.

—The treaty with Cuba (p. 121), covering the naval and coaling station bases and the treaty placing the Isle of Pines wholly under Cuban sovereignty were signed on the 2d at Havana. The two treaties were subscribed in duplicate at the secretary of state's office.

—Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, who presided at the White House during the administration of her uncle, President Buchanan, and was the hostess of Edward VII. of England when he visited the President as Prince of Wales, died at Narragansett Pier on the 3d. She was 72 years old.

—The San Francisco Star, prominent as a leader in the journalism of democratic-Democracy on the Pacific slope, celebrated on the 4th of July the twentieth year of its age. For a fifth of a century it has kept at the head of its columns, as a motto which it has striven successfully to live up to, this reason for its existence:

For the cause that lacks assistance,  
Gainst the wrongs that need resistance,  
For the good that we can do.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 171) for June, shows on hand June 30, 1903:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash.....	234,394,275.58
Total.....	\$384,394,275.58
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1902.....	\$58,574,115.85

Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.....	\$35,820,159.73
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.....	31,740,991.83
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.....	21,127,470.14
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.....	24,325,186.06

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see p. 171) for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff.....	\$252,891,718.97
Internal revenue.....	230,113,275.79
Miscellaneous.....	44,880,551.11
	\$527,885,545.87
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$125,018,211.74
War.....	118,549,682.55
Navy.....	82,698,392.85
Indians.....	12,337,503.29
Pensions.....	138,425,617.87
Interest.....	28,556,678.31
	\$506,176,500.31

Surplus, 1903.....	\$52,710,955.56
Surplus, 1902, (vol. v, p. 223).....	76,375,927.90
Surplus, 1901, (vol. iv, p. 218).....	75,864,908.61
Surplus, 1900, (vol. iii, p. 218).....	80,075,670.23

Accumulated surplus, July 1, 1899 to June 30, 1903.....\$236,098,466.00

—Four judges of the Oregon circuit