

## INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at

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Subscribe for the Leader.

Let every colored man who favors

the elevation of his race subscribe for the Leader

and let every white man who believes

that slavery was a crime against humanity

and that it is the duty of the ruling race to aid

the Negro in his struggle for moral, social

and intellectual elevation do likewise.

The National Tribune, of St. Louis,

took a severe spell of jim-jams on

learning that an attaché of the

Leader had become a Deputy Sheriff.

So "skinned" was it that it im-

mediately called upon the people of

St. Louis to give it a "benefit" in

order, we suppose, that it may be

ready to recede toward the "settin"

sun on the appearance of our Deputy.

A benefit it is you want? Well,

come this way, Brother Tribune.

How our Deputy does ache to give

you a "benefit". Whoop! Chaw

me up! Oh blessed, blessed is the

"benefit" giver.

The Hon. John R. Lynch writes

the New Orleans Observer: "Many

thanks for the attention you have

given the Shoestring District. My

majority, according to the sworn

returns of the precinct inspectors,

is 661. Had the election been fair

and the count honest in every County

in the District my majority would

not have been less than 10,000.

Chalmers' claim to the seat is based

solely upon the outrageous action of

County Commissioners in throwing

out votes that they themselves admit

to have been fairly and honestly

polled. Am determined to push the

case.

I am glad to see that you speak

in terms of commendation of our

friend Senator Bruce. He is a true

and worthy man. He is an honor

to his race and party."

President Hayes has wisely decided

to give Cadet Whittaker a trial by

Court Martial. It is understood that

the President was influenced to this

decision by that big-hearted, ideal

American soldier, General O. O.

Howard, who has just been appointed

to the command at West Point.

Thus General Howard signals the

very announcement of his appoint-

ment by an act of kindness to an

unfortunate colored boy whose life

has been blighted by the beastly pre-

judice fostered at West Point by the

brute Schofield, and his class.

Guilty or not guilty, Whittaker had

about as much chance for justice be-

fore that West Point Court as a cap-

tured merchant, before a squad of

Algerine pirates.

Schofield believed that the Negro

boy was an intruder at West Point,

and he naturally sympathized with

the pauper snobs, who determined

to make him feel it. His course in

this West Point affair should have

been the name of Schofield down to in-

famy. The President's action in the

premises will shine with increasing

brightness as the years go by.

I well remember about fifteen years ago

that no colored person, however aged, infirm

or helpless, from the baby at the breast

to the old centenarian, could ride in a street-

car in the city of Philadelphia, and when

the railroad companies in the interests of

their dividends, took a vote from their

passengers in every car to see if their

was not some Christian sentiment on that subject,

the aforesaid Christians condemned the

Negroes to walk, no matter what the weather,

and kept them out of the public conveyance.

The people at large have had to give way

on this subject, through the operation of

moral and physical forces and laws; and

the Military Academy at West Point can

be no exception to the necessities of its

being, which are to provide us with military

knowledge and skill, and two million of

black men, who are good soldiers for any

climate, are so important to us as a military

element that West Point must drop its

actions of caste or disband.

Gath, the famous correspondent of

the Cincinnati Enquirer makes the

above truthful observation with

reference to West Point and color

prejudice in general. His little

memorandum about Philadelphia

does no credit to her so-called

"brotherly love" people. But the

times have changed. This sort of

Philadelphian was exceedingly numer-

ous throughout the whole country

a few years ago. It is a singular fact

that this fellow they call General

Schofield was only a few years ago

engaged in the business of excluding

colored people from the street-cars

in Richmond, Virginia. If President

Hayes had only driven him from the

Army in disgrace, we could sleep so

much better of nights.

SENATOR BRUCE.

This time another year will the

Republican party, through its Presi-

dent-elect have accorded the Negro

wing of the party a part of what is

due it by placing Senator Bruce in

the Cabinet? The Negro race does

not want any other man; it wants

Bruce. He is the best qualified

because of his past experience as a

public man and because he stands

to-day free from any stain upon his

character. Justice ought to be done

the Negro if he is expected to come

up to the rack every time called

upon. We see the leading Republi-

cans and leading Republican organs

of the North speculating upon the

complexion of the next Cabinet.

They conjecture that the German,

the Irishman, the Frenchman and

other classes of our citizens will be

represented, but we have not heard

a single one hint that the Negro will

be represented. We know this much,

if Senator Bruce or some other

colored man is not put in the Cabinet

there will be a great many disap-

pointed colored voters. It will do

the party no harm to consider the

claims of these million voters!—

Athens (Ga.) Blade.

The following article is clipped from

the Chicago Times, and is one of the

most just and sensible statements of

the Southern and Negro questions

it has been our pleasure to read.

Coming from this source it is sig-

nificant to say the least:

"It is easier," says the mayor of Charles-

ton, S. C., "to count out the negroes than

to kill them." This discovery doubtless ex-

plains the death of outrages of late years.

The "nigger" is permitted to live because he

can be rendered innocuous by the applica-

tion of addition, subtraction, and delecta-

tion to the election of slaves.

But Mayor Courtney and Senator Butler

are singularly short-sighted. The evil of

"niggerdom" has so wrought upon their

brains that they are only for to-day,

and leave to-morrow unthought of. But to-

morrow will come.

The docility of the negro is shown by

the absence of any serious insurrection

resulting from the war, and by the almost

universal refusal of negroes to defend

themselves against the whites, and other

southern political institutions. But this

docility is the result chiefly of slavery.

In 1884 there will be a large body of adult

negroes who were born free, or who have

never known the lash or the fetter, whatever

reasons there may have been for their

docility. The Mayor and the Senator expect

the negroes to submit for all time to the

ascendancy of the whites, secured not by

intellectual superiority, but by simple violence

and perjured election returns. They de-

ceive themselves.

The whites, says Senator Butler, will never

submit to the rule of the blacks. He then

relates an incident of the late campaign,

the significance of which is lost on him, but

which shows that the day is coming when

the blacks will not submit to the rule of

the whites. 1,500 Negroes, armed with clubs,

marched to Edgely's Court House with the

intention of capturing the polls, and per-

petrating some of the electoral iniquity

of the late campaign. The Court House

was garrisoned with white men armed

with rifles. Senator Butler seemed in

impressing this fact on the minds of the

Negroes, and they dispersed.

A body of 1,500 Negroes armed

with clubs, marching by fours from remote

points to a Court House for the purpose

of capturing the polls, makes a long step

in the direction of self assertion on the part

of the Negro. It won't stop there. If in 1884

1,500 Negroes march on Edgely's Court

House, armed with rifles instead of clubs,

will Senator Butler be able to disperse them

with words? Probably not.

The negroes, says Senator Butler, came

from the city of the colored. Some of

them should have voted, if at all, in pre-

dicts thirty miles from the Court House.

Why did they not go to their own polling-

places to vote? Because they had learned

that it was of no use to do so. The Ed-

gely's Court House learned in 1876 that

it was of no use for them to try to vote

singly. In 1880 they went to the polls in

a solid column 1,500 strong, but armed only

with clubs. In 1884 they will be more than

1,500 strong, and they will carry guns. The

Senator proposed to the club-armed Africans

that five men should be admitted to the

Court House at a time, two white and three

black men. He had just told them that the

Court House was filled with white men

armed with rifles. The negroes declined to

go in there three at a time.

Alabama has a white majority of 60,000,

and the suppression of the negro vote is an

utterly useless act of provocation to the

negroes of all the Southern States. South

Carolina has a negro majority of 15,000, and

the continued suppression of the negro vote

is impossible. The negroes are now

freedmen. In a few years the "d" will

drop out, and they will no longer be puppets

in the hands of the whites.

COLORED MASONS.

Affiliation of White and Colored Masons

in Europe, but Not Here.

The following article relative to

the existing relations between white

and colored Masons in this country,

which we copy from the New York

Graphic, will be found interesting to

all persons connected with the Ma-

sonic order:

The assertion that "a Mason is a Mason

over all the world" does not seem to be true.

A colored man may be "a man for a that

and a that," but the color of a man's skin

seems to have much to do with his membership

in the Masonic Fraternity, if statements made

by colored men are to be received as evi-

dence. There is now practically no affilia-

tion whatever between the black and white

Masons in America. With few exceptions

the black man's skin forbids him admission

to the white man's Masonic lodge. The

alleged cause for this difference is technical.

The difference is real and likely to remain

so for a great while to come. In a general

way, the colored men, to state the difference

fairly, attribute the difference to prejudice

while the white men say that their colored

friends have no authorized existence as Ma-

sons, and that this is the only reason why

they are not allowed to affiliate with, or be

admitted to, the white lodges. They say

further that there are genuine colored Ma-

sons, members of white lodges and received

in home lodges and elsewhere on terms of

equality, but that they do not belong to the

jurisdiction of the colored grand lodges,

whose legal existence here is denied, un-

dermined by all questions of color dis-

tinctions.

There seems, however, to be no uniform-