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What to do with our Graduates.

EDITOR THE CRUSADER:

Knowing well that you have at heart the material advancement of our people, I have taken the liberty of addressing you this communication, hoping it may meet your views and finally prove of some benefit to the race.

To start with the old and true maxim, that "God helps him who helps himself", as a basis, I will try to demonstrate as clearly as possible my idea of a plan that

seems to me practicable.

As a matter of form I will call your attention to our actual condition as a people. You have no doubt noticed the well-known fact that whenever we have had opportunities to apply ourselves to any branches of study, we have as a rule given undesirable proofs that as human beings we are possessed of the same mental and physical qualifications as any other race, to acquire them to a degree of other race, to acquire them to a degree of great perfection. The fact of this being evident we have to naturally compare our condition with the total and the second state. condition with that of others.

Our humble origin, from that of forced Our humble origin, from that of forces bondage with its attending horrors, we come down to the present day of liberty and free citizenship with its attending humiliations, and go back over our whole career to bring forth the positive and undeniable fact that we have never been considered to gain knowledge. favored in our desire to gain knowledge as other races are here in our own native

country.

Although we contribute our full share in all that we are called upon, whether pecuniarily or physically, in obedience to the laws that should govern all alike, our well known docility is proverbial and, as a rule, when we find our rights as citizens violated, we enter a simple protest, and leave the question to be judged or criticized by the justice loving part of our several communities.

This being the case, we would not be doing ourselves justice if we did not make an effort to remedy our lot, and by so doing give further proof that we merit all we claim.

The first question to put would be, is there not a remedy to this state of things?

I answer with assurance, YES! Our remedy lies in education, and I mean by that education in its full sense. We have schools in which our children are given an elementary education, and, after graduating with high honors, thrown on the world to fill positions entirely out of place with their aquirements; and this causes us to try and find a remedy to better our lot, offer some chance to our people to occupy the place designated by Nature for them alongside of other human beings.

Here I will try to demonstrate a plan which I believe we could start, and should it have no other effect than causing other practical plans that would attain the same ends, I am satisfied that our aims and wishes will be attained and the good results be felt by our people as a

whole.

1st. I would propose to organize a Board in each ward or district, composed of ladies and gentlemen, whose duty it would be to canvass their territory for subscribers who would consent to pay five (5) cents per month, and to place contribution boxes in different parts of the city,

wherever we would be permitted so to do. 2nd. The formation of an Executive or Central Board, composed of our best and influential citizens, who would be depository and disbursing power or all the

funds collected.

To explain the idea 4fa 5 cent tax-or I believe this contribution, contribution, I believe this would be a practical method of placing all contributhe amount seems to be a trifle in such a gigantic scheme, I will be permitted to say that, it being the lowest sum possible to say that, it being the lowest sum possible eall for, it offers better chances of being paid by the subscribers, and further that nearly every one of us could, pay that amount, including many children; and it has in its favor this great point, that it would not incur the disagreable criticism, by comparison between the rich and the poor, or the over-liberal with the parsimonious contributor on ordinary unlimited list of contributions. I will try now to satisfy you on the practicability of the five (5) cents plan, in so far as the sum possible to realize. The first question should be, what is our rating in the should be, what is our rating in the population of this city? I believe it is about 80,000. Of this cast off (4) three fourths, and we have (1) one fourth or 20,000, to start with. The amount contributed by these 20,000 at 5 cents a head would give the important sum of twelve (12,000) thousand dollars a year, which amount I am quite satisfied would be amply sufficient to pay tuition, board, clothing and all incidental expenses in a first class college, institute, conservatory, or mechanical worshop, for a whole and complete course of studies, or apprenticaship, for at least two (2) scholars.

Now to explain the idea of the conntion boxes. Should there be a failure on the part of the subscribers to pay their 5 cents per month, we would then have the fund from these boxes to fill up the deficiency. I might mention, by the way, that the openings in these boxes could be made to receive any size coin, so that the liberally disposed could deposit whatever

sum they would feel inclined to.

Thus I believe we could realize our aim of giving the finishing touches in a practical manner to those scholars who, by their several aptitudes, would return to us after completing their course of studies to fill positions as professors in their different callings, and they would thus on returning find remunerative employment for their talents in giving instruction to the great remainder at home, and prepare them, from practical experience in the schools of Europe, to enter upon their course of studies.

Thus I believe we could send one or more pupils every year, who would return with their diplomas, duly attested, as doctors in medicine or dentistry, professors of horology or metallurgy, civil or mechanical engineers. mechanical engineers, professors of music, &c., in studies in languages fact whatever would be adapted, for e branch of scholar for either male or female professions. As to the man-ner of designation ner of designating who would carry off the honors, who would receive the scholarship,s we could consult professors and authorities at home and abroad, and adopt the plan that would seem the best to govern all in the competitive examina-

Hoping, dear sir, that you will excuse the length of my communication, and that it may meet your approval, I remain yours truly,

A. J. GIURANOVICH. New Orleans, May 25, 1891.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The colored laborers employed in grad ing the Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern road, north of Alexandria, La., have been driven away by the Regulators. These representatives of "our civilization". object to railroads it would appear.

Congressman L. C. Houck, of Tennesse, died Monday, at his home, in Knoxville, from the effects of a dose of arsenic, which he took by mistake. Mr. Houck was a stalwart and one of the Republican leaders in Congress. His death is a great blow to the party and will be universally regretted.

William and John Anderson, two Negroes who, in Bossier parish, dragged Jane Ware, a colored girl 18 years old, on the track of the Shreveport and Arkansas Railroad, so that she was rnn over and killed by a freight train, were overtaken by a mob last Saturday near the Arkansas line and hanged to the nearest tree.

Tennis Hampton, colored, charged with the murder of a white man in 1889, and who has since served a term in the penitentiary for hog stealing, was taken by a mob from a deputy sheriff on a train of . the L. N. W. Railroad, near Gibsland, La., on the night of the 21 inst., and has not been seen or heard of since.

Dispatches from Washington Wednesday announced the death in that city of the widow of the late J. Sella Martin, one of the noted men in this State during the days of Republicanism. Mr. Martin died here some years ago, and Mrs. Martin returned to Washington, where she was employed in the public schools. Her death will be sincerely regretted by her numerous friends in this city.

Company K of the Ninth Cavalry been erdered to Washington D. C. This is the first time that a colored troop has been honored by being, placed on duty at the Nation's Capital, and there was some high old kicks against having it quartered there with a white troop. But Secretary of War Proctor has disregarded all such and the order will be carried out? The move is a recognition of the valiant conduct of this company in the late drubbing with the Indians, and also for the purpose of stimulating recruiting from the colored people, who make good soldiers and first-class Indian fighters, and who form a large part of the population of Washington.

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