

# Lincoln University Herald.

Vol. IV.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY, 1899.

No. 9.

## Notes.

We will continue to make our appeal for an electric light, laundry and steam plant until some generous friend shall furnish us with it. It is greatly needed and would prove a great boon to the Institution. It could be established as a memorial of some friend or some of the Church's or country's benefactors.

The buildings of Lincoln University are eighteen in number, as follows: The Chapel; University Hall, used for recitations; Livingstone Hall, used for Commencement purposes; Ashmun, Cresson, Lincoln, and Houston Halls, used as dormitories for students; "Harriet Watson Jones Hospital," for sick students; "Vail Memorial Library;" nine professors' residences.

Our educational work for the colored race, and especially our effort to train young men for the ministry, should recommend itself to all benevolent persons. We do not receive any assistance from the Freedmen's Board, or share in any of the collections of the churches. Funds may be sent to the Financial Secretary, Rev. W. P. White, D. D., 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. They are much needed at the present time, and will be most gratefully received.

The whole work of Lincoln University needs immediate enlargement. A comparatively small addition to her funds would greatly increase her power for usefulness. Lincoln University is a living, growing Institution. It is a mistake to think that because her resources are increasing her needs are becoming less. Our needs are as the needs of the people for whom we are working. The need of Christian teachers and ministers is only just beginning to be felt, and is by no means overtaken.

Lincoln University differs from white institutions in that it receives little revenue from its students. They are unable to pay much. The more students the white colleges receive, the larger is their income. The reverse is the case with Lincoln. The greater the number of students, the greater the need of help and the more urgent must be the appeal for funds. The endowments give but a limited sum for students' support. In addi-

tion to yearly contributions, the Institution invites permanent scholarships. We are glad to announce that one of \$3000 was contributed during February by an aged lady in New York.

## Visit of An Old Graduate.

Lincoln University was recently favored with a visit from one of her most distinguished graduates—the Hon. Thomas E. Miller, President of the Colored State College at Orangeburg, S. C. Mr. Miller was attending the Convention of Presidents of State Colleges at Washington, and came here to visit his two sons, one of whom will graduate this year. The other is a member of the Freshman Class.

Mr. Miller has had a remarkable career since he finished his course at Lincoln, in 1872. While qualifying himself for the practice of law, he taught school in Beaufort County, S. C., and afterwards became County School Commissioner. For upwards of twenty years he carried on extensive professional practice, pleading in the lower and higher courts of the State. From the beginning he took an interest in politics, and has filled various county and State offices, being also frequently returned as a member of the Legislative Assembly of South Carolina. In 1890, he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, and was chosen to his present position in 1896.

These honors are the seal of the general respect and confidence which Mr. Miller has won by his character, gifts and services. It has been through his zeal, influence and tact that the college of which he is now the official head, was founded and is still maintained by the Legislature of South Carolina. The college is co-educational, and has, like other State Colleges, industrial, mechanical and agricultural departments, besides giving instruction in most of the usual collegiate branches. The number of students is about 800.

During his visit to Lincoln University, Mr. Miller addressed the students in a characteristically vigorous and eloquent speech, expressing his warm and grateful feelings towards his alma mater, recalling his student days, wisely and earnestly counselling his young hearers from his own varied experience as to their studies and their aims in life, and seeking to stir their enthusiasm for the great and noble work awaiting them in the South.

## Lincoln University Herald.

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1328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.

or PROF. R. L. STEWART, D. D.,

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PA.

### Notes from the University.

The second session of the College and Seminary, opening Thursday, January the 15th inst., was followed by the week of prayer. It was observed with great profit to all.

Two new students from Atlanta, Georgia, applied for admission to the Theological Seminary.

The general health of the students in attendance thus far this year has been excellent.

The Reading Room of the new Library is an attractive place, and has been well filled during the hours allotted for its opening.

Three students of the class of 1895 have been taking the regular course of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston, Mass., where they have maintained the same high standing which they held throughout their course in the collegiate department of Lincoln University. Two of these young men, Julian J. Benton and Lexius H. Harper, are from Augusta, Georgia; the third, Aaron H. Thomasson, is from Monticello, Arkansas. The latter is preparing for work as a medical missionary in a foreign field yet to be determined. He has already done much efficient work in the Master's name among the lowly and destitute in the cities of Boston and Cambridge.

The Islands of the Sea, which have recently come under the protection of our flag, open up a vast field for usefulness, which demands scores of the class of men which this trio represents. Here, as in the destitute places of the South, there are large numbers of colored residents who can only be reached and elevated by men of their own race, who have the ability and consecration to fit them for wise and efficient leadership. For many years will be required for these needy fields, and their training must be in the higher institutions of learning, such as Lincoln represents. Ought there not to be an advanced movement for the higher education of colored men in response to this Providential call?

## The Black Man's Burden.

BY OWEN HALL.

Lift off the black man's burden—

The load of down-trod years:

The memories of suffering,

The weight of unshed tears.

Send forth your sons to help him:

They need not wander far;

Nor cross the distant ocean,

Nor seek the western star.

Lift off the black man's burden—

Your backs had need be strong:

The Negro's load of ignorance;

The Indian's weight of wrong.

Your sons will want their patience:

No need to stint their pains—

To lift the burdens lying

At other doors than Spain's.

Lift off the black man's burden—

See that your hearts are bold.

Look that your burden-bearers

Seek other things than gold.

Lift loads that lie beside you—

Try first your strength on these.

Then seek the greater burdens

Beyond the western seas.

—Harper's Weekly.

### The Name of Lincoln University.

Effort is being made to establish a university in Tennessee, by the consolidation of several colleges. It is a commendable undertaking, and we wish it success. But we decidedly object to the name it is proposed to give it, viz., "Lincoln Memorial University." It will cause confusion and misapprehension, and be in some respects injurious to our institution.

The name rightfully belongs to us, having been borne for over thirty years. Our University is national in character, widely known and draws its students from nearly thirty States. From its origin, its class of students and its standing and prospects as the chief institution for the higher education of the Negro, it is justified in claiming the name of Lincoln and objecting to its being appropriated by such another institution as that in Tennessee.

Major General Howard, we understand, is interested in furthering the interests of the new institution, and endeavoring to secure for it endowment. We appeal to him, in the name of justice and fairness, to seek another name for his university, and not do us the wrong of appropriating ours. He could with equal justice take that of Washington or Jefferson or Lee.

### The Negro Ministry.

The Rev. G. L. Dillard, D. D., of South Carolina, writes at length of this for the *Afro-American Presbyterian*. What he says shows the very urgent need that exists for an educated colored ministry if the race is to be elevated and saved. We quote from him the following:

If a man wants to get to the colored people to-day, he must become a preacher, for no man living can get such a large following as a Negro preacher. It is the most difficult thing nowadays to find a colored person, young or old, who does not belong to some denomination. In my travels for the last ten years, extending through five of the most important, populous States of the South, after diligent inquiry among persons who knew what they were talking about, I have not found more than half a dozen Negroes who belonged to no denomination. We are a church-going people, and the Negro preachers have us all in their control. The grip with which these men hold these people is no idle or loose affair. There is nothing more bulldog-like than that tremendous pull by which these preachers carry their charges. The methods by which these preachers manage to keep their brethren in line constitute an interesting study. Threats, intimidations, tongue-lashings, misrepresentations and falsehoods are often employed by them. Since many of the preachers are in the ministry for revenue only, they can afford to stoop to low, cunning and corrupt methods in their greedy haste to get money. "What shall I eat, what shall I drink," constitute in some cases two-thirds of the animation which stirs these men. Clubs and committees are organized and send out persons in every direction to gather money for some great man in the church whose only claim upon their benefactions is often the bare fact that he occupies a great big place in the church and goes around well dressed and well fed. Some of these collectors thus approach you for money are often told by their preachers to "get the money, no matter how you get it, get money." The collectors often take the preacher at his word if human testimony advanced by those whom you must believe means anything.

One method used by many preachers in question, in order to keep their people and get the money, is to say hard and untruthful things about the Negro Presbyterians. They tell their people to "keep away from Presbyterians, because they are educated and associate with white people, and they care nothing about you. Keep to yourselves. We have no white people in our church to boss us and tell us what to do. We are all black people in our church," etc. With what avidity this advice is absorbed may be easily seen any-

where in the South where these different churches exist.

### Colored Men in the Professions.

The following facts are among those recently compiled by the Secretary of the American Missionary Association:

The Freedmen's Hospital, of Washington, D. C., is the largest hospital in the country open to colored people. The medical department of Howard University is located at this hospital. It has graduated 253 colored doctors. There are thirty colored practicing physicians in the District of Columbia. The Meharry Medical College, of Nashville, Tenn., has graduated 340 men in medicine, 35 in dentistry, and 43 in pharmacy. The enrollment for the present is 161 in the department of medicine, 21 in dentistry, and 15 in pharmacy. Able corps of colored physicians are associated with white physicians as professors in five of the six medical colleges established in the South for colored men.

There are colored medical associations in several Southern States; and there is also a national association of colored physicians. There are a number of colored physicians and surgeons in the United States army. The law department of Howard University is the largest and best school in the South open to colored men. Quite a number of colored men have graduated from the law schools of Yale, Harvard, Boston University and the University of Michigan. Colored lawyers practice in many Northern, Eastern and Western States, and in the leading cities of the South. There are about 400 colored lawyers in this country. They practice in all the courts.

About 1000 seminary trained men and 2000 more classed as educated are in the ministry. The majority of Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers are educated men, but they form only a small wing of the army of colored ministers. There are many intelligent Methodist and Baptist ministers.

The students at Lincoln University are obliged to work during the summer vacation. More of them would do Sabbath school and missionary work among their people if they could be supported. A very earnest and laborious worker, anxious to do good, went the last two summers to South Carolina and labored with good effect in teaching and distributing literature and visiting the people. He is desirous of going again the coming summer, and those willing to assist him cannot give money for a better cause. If it is sent to the care of the editor of the HERALD, at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., he will see that it is applied.

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### Some Statistics Which Concern the Colored Population of the United States.

Year-	Colored population.	Decennial increase.	Increase per cent. in 10 yrs.	Per cent. of total population
1790	757,208	.....	.....	19.27
1800	1,002,037	244,829	32.33	18.88
1810	1,377,808	375,771	37.50	19.03
1820	1,771,656	393,848	28.50	18.39
1830	2,328,642	556,986	31.44	18.10
1840	2,873,648	545,006	23.44	16.84
1850	3,638,808	765,169	26.63	15.69
1860	4,441,830	803,022	22.07	14.13
1870	5,391,000	949,170	21.37	13.84
1880	6,580,793	1,189,793	22.07	13.12
1890	7,470,040	889,247	13.51	11.93

The great decrease per cent. appearing be-  
tween 1880 and 1890, it is thought by some,  
can only be explained as the result of an  
imperfect census.

#### THE NEGRO IN CITIES.

There are thirteen cities in which the Negro  
population is over 20,000, and twenty-three  
in which it exceeds 10,000; and the rate of  
increase in these centres is very great. The  
tendency is to concentrate in certain sections  
of the city, as shown in the following table:

City.	Colored population.	No. wards.	Colored population in wards.
Chicago	14,271	34	9,122 in 3 wards
Philadelphia	39,371	34	8,891 in 1 ward
Boston	8,125	25	2,547 in 1 ward
New York	23,601	24	13,008 in 3 wards
Brooklyn	10,287	26	3,100 in 2 wards

#### RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

A total church membership of 2,673,977  
shows that there is one communicant to every  
2.79 of the Negro population, against one in  
every 3.04 for the whites. There were 1,288,  
736 pupils in the common schools and 34,129  
in the higher schools, colleges and univer-  
sities. These facts are regarded as the most  
wonderful evidences of progress which the  
world has ever witnessed on the part of a  
backward people.

Two common mistakes are made in refer-  
ence to Lincoln University. It is often al-  
luded to as at Oxford, Pa. It is nearly four  
miles from Oxford. It is a town itself, with  
post office, express and telegraph offices, a  
railroad station, stores, etc. Its name is  
Lincoln University.

A second mistake is the name often applied  
to it in Philadelphia, confusing it with Lin-  
coln Institute, an academy for Indians. It  
was the latter that was denied an appropria-  
tion by Congress recently. Lincoln Univer-  
sity has never asked for an appropriation.