

CHAPTER XIII.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES AT DOUGLASS PARK.

To live—that freedom, truth and life
 Might never know eclipse—
To die, with woman's work and works
 Aglow upon his lips—
To face the foes of human kind
 Through years of wounds and scars—
It is enough; lead on—to find
 Thy place and the stars.

MRS. CRITTENDEN.

February 20, 1895.

With the laurel wreath of fame, Rochester, June 9th, crowned the memory of the great orator, statesman and apostle of enfranchisement—Frederick Douglass, her adopted son. Amid elaborate and impressive ceremonies, in the presence of a mighty throng, honored by the presence of the chief executive of the state, the shroud was lifted from the bronze shaft cast to the image of the great apostle of liberty. Eulogy of his life principle, his noble characteristics and his supernatural efforts to uplift his race which groveled in the mire of ignorance, was spoken in glowing terms of eloquence.

Judged not from the heights he had attained but from the depths out of which he had risen, the citizens of Rochester paid homage to the memory of the dead statesman in fitting manner.

Beneath a sunless sky, hidden by clouds, the commemorative and dedicatory exercises were conducted. Color was lent to the general ensemble, for citizens had decorated their



SCENE AT THE UNVEILING.

buildings in flags, buntings and rosettes of Stars and Stripes. Old Glory floated from all the public buildings, schools and many residences. The proclamation of the mayor caused many factories and business houses to close at noon and the laborers augmented the throng.

Things so shaped themselves that there were four distinct features of the occasion. Chiefly the memorial exercises stood out in bold relief, then there was the big parade. Aside from these was the presence of Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York state and lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders. Lastly came the receptions to and by him. Three aides designated by Grand Marshal N. P. Pond, Hon. A. J. Rodenbeck, Charles Van Voorhis and William H. Driscoll, left the city at 9:05 o'clock in the forenoon, bound for Syracuse, to act as an escort of the Governor to the city. They met the distinguished party about 1 o'clock and boarded the Empire State Express, where they were warmly greeted by the Governor.

The fast train from Albany arrived two minutes ahead of time, just as though the engineer appreciated the impatience of the people and wanted to show his appreciation of the occasion.

At 2:18 o'clock Governor Theodore Roosevelt stepped from the parlor car Tioga with the aides, Bishop A. Walters, Rev. James E. Mason and Rev. J. J. Adams. They were warmly greeted by Senator W. W. Armstrong, L. P. Ross, Edward Brown and Mr. Mitchell of the reception committee. The Governor was dressed in a dark gray suit and wore a light colored soft hat. After a few moment's consultation the party moved through the trainhouse amid the deafening cheers of the people assembled, to a carriage at the station entrance, drawn by four magnificent iron gray horses, and they were quickly driven direct to the reviewing stand in front of the Court House. Along the way the Governor was

given a continual ovation. Upon his arrival at the stand he was met by the executive committee, composed of Charles J. Brown, Hon. W. W. Armstrong, Mayor George E. Warner, James Fee, Charles U. Bastable, Charles H. Babcock, Valentine Fleckenstein, Hon. George W. Aldridge, Colonel James S. Graham and E. N. Walbridge. Seated on the platform were: Mayor George E. Warner, Presiding Justice Hardin and Associate Justices Spring, Nash and McLennan of the Appellate Division, Justices W. E. Werner and John M. Davy of the Supreme Court, County Judge A. E. Sutherland, Hon. W. A. Sutherland, Commissioners Knebel, Whalen and Johnston of the executive board, Judge Adams, Bishop A. Walters, Rev. J. E. Mason, John W. Thompson, Senator Hiscock, of Syracuse, Judge Haight, L. P. Ross, Alderman Calihan, Hon. C. L. Baker, George C. Treadwell, military secretary to the Governor, Lewis H. Douglass, Mrs. Rosetta D. Sprague, Charles R. Douglass, and Mrs. Helen Douglass, widow of Frederick Douglass; Rev. M. Carruthers, Rosa Sprague, granddaughter of Frederick Douglass, Mrs. Sarah Blackall, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell and Miss G. Page.

In addition to the above the following were invited to seats on the grand stand at the monument:

L. P. Ross, Francis B. Mitchell, Edward S. Brown, A. G. Yates, George Eastman, T. J. Nicholl, Walter B. Duffy, J. L. Judson, George A. Benton, Hon. John M. Dunwell, Hon. William E. Werner, Hon. John M. Davy, Hon. A. E. Sutherland, Hon. J. M. E. O'Grady, Hon. George A. Carnahan, Dr. E. M. Moore, John M. Ives, R. A. Sibley, George Ellwanger, C. B. Woodworth, Frank Fritzsche, George B. Watkins, Max Lowenthal, Louis Greisheimer, L. M. Moore, J. Miller Kelly, Oscar Knebel, Milton Noyes, William H. Tracy, Arthur Luetchford, William R. Peters, T. J. Swanton, E. A. Kalbfleisch, S. B. Williams, Albrecht Vogt, Horace McGuire, Joseph T. Alling, George H. Perkins, J. P. Henry, T. Bick-

ford, P. H. Yawman, J. L. Whalen, Griff D. Palmer, L. L. Williams, James Johnston, Frank Stecher, Nathaniel Foote, James Palmer, John U. Schroth, A. J. Reibling, Dr. Ogden Backus, Dr. E. B. Angell, A. T. Hagen, M. B. Schantz, B. B. Odell, Granger A. Hollister, L. A. Jeffries, William H. Jones, J. F. Wilber, George A. Redmond, George Roth, Charles T. Chapin, William Beard, H. F. Remington, George W. Archer, Hon. H. C. Brewster, Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, Frank J. Defendorf, E. M. Upton, W. W. Parce, J. H. Snow, H. F. Atwood, E. S. Ettenheimer, F. G. Beach, G. E. McGonegal, C. C. Meyer, F. A. Defendorf, Fairport; Carl F. Lomb, Charles Smith, R. M. Myers, G. B. Miller, James H. Boucher, John Connell, S. A. Servis, Henry Hebing, H. B. Hathaway, Lyman M. Otis, Anson C. Allen, Sol Wile, Rev. F. Defendorf, Hon. John Van Voorhis, George Everest, Captain H. T. Lomb, C. M. Everest, H. W. Sibley, T. B. Dunn, James R. Davy, Dr. J. M. Lee, J. G. Kalber, A. B. Hendrix, William Bartholomay, Matthias Kondolf, Selden S. Brown, William Eastwood, John Fahy, Hon. Charles S. Baker, Rev. C. A. Barbour, Hon. A. J. Rodenbeck, Scott K. Newcomb, W. M. Jones, W. M. Mallett, Willis K. Gillette, Dr. T. F. O'Hare, Charles L. Hunt, G. H. Kingsbury, Brockport; Hon. B. F. Gleason, Brockport; Hon. John W. Hannan, Chris Merlau, Fred R. Hixson, Clarkson; George G. Mason, Webster; George Weldon, Louis Ernst, A. Greenberg, Bernard Dunn, M. M. Meyer, B. N. Jacobson, F. T. Church, James Gillis, Thomas Doud, John Owens, Brockport; James H. Redman, William C. Barry, Thomas Devine, A. M. Lindsay, V. T. Whitmore, Captain E. C. Parkinson, Fred Will, F. A. Brownell, Samuel Wilder, Samuel Sloan, E. N. Curtice, F. P. Allen, Hon. Merton E. Lewis, D. C. Becker, William H. Driscoll, H. B. Graves, Hon. J. Breck Perkins, Charles E. Angle, Julius M. Wile, John B. Hamilton, Colonel H. S. Greenleaf, George

W. Percy, S. R. Mott, jr., Dr. C. R. Sumner, Joseph Michaels, L. G. Wetmore, Levi Hey, George W. Thayer, Frank Ritter, James D. Casey, Hon. George A. Hardin, Hon. William H. Adams, Hon. Peter B. McLennan, Hon. Alfred Spring, Hon. Edwin A. Nash, Hiram Shaw, John M. Steele, W. A. Williamson, John A. P. Walter, Dr. A. R. Gumberts, Hon. M. J. Calihan, Dr. D. H. Waugh, Dr. James Buckley, John M. Loudon, Albert Hondorf, David R. Singleton, E. A. Cross, Adam N. Finucane, Charles H. Sage, Henry F. Marks, Henry L. White, Ansel E. Wright, Webster; John R. Bourne, Frank G. Newell, George J. Wunder, Frank Wilber, Joseph Keller, Edward Englehardt, John Barnett, John M. Cashman, Dr. Wooden, Martin F. Bristol, Frederick Michel, William Gleason, Daniel Leary, O. B. Webber, Herman A. Howard, Dr. Leroy Webber, John Mitchell, Dr. B. I. Preston, Rev. J. P. Kiernan, F. L. Dutcher, Dr. T. O. Tait, Edward Shaffer, James W. Clark, William Thompson, Edward F. Wellington, Henry J. Thompson, James Briggs, Edward F. Ellsworth, William J. Quinlan, Joseph M. Schlesinger, Edgar Parkman, Charles L. Yates, George J. Knapp, George W. Clark, Henry Oberlies, George H. Smith, John E. Howard, Michael J. Ragan, George M. Schwartz, Henry Bareham, Christian H. Tronson, William J. Schmitt, A. Emerson Babcock, Arthur A. Sickles, Albert J. Gallup, Alphonso Collins, Edward E. Frisbee, James H. Redman, Marshall Todd, Rudolph Dubelbeiss, George Webster, Oscar E. Nichols, Albert P. Beebe, Joseph Hubbard Gaston, Dewitt C. Becker, Charles G. Schoen, James L. Sackett, Joseph H. Sherman, John Sutphin, Frank F. Jones, Philip Garbutt.

Along the line of march, which was South Washington to Main, to State, to Central avenue, countermarch to Main, to Franklin street and to the monument, throngs lined each side of the street. Superintendent of Streets, Barnard, had roped

off the streets and perfect order resulted. From every point one could see the marching companies without any obstruction breaking the evenness.

Thousands viewed the marching bodies from the front windows of the tall buildings or from wagons drawn up at the street crossings. Expressions of admiration were heard on all sides, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the parade was the prettiest that Rochester has ever had.

The most imposing scene of the day was around the spot where stood the bronze figure of Frederick Douglass, standing erect and portraying the colored statesman in his favorite and most effective pose. Here, and occupying every inch of the street and every foot of the grounds of the New York Central station, were gathered thousands upon thousands of citizens. In front of the large wholesale house of Garson & Meyer, where the stand for the speakers was erected, the crowd jammed and pushed, leaving scarcely room enough for the parade to move when it reached the scene of the unveiling, while from a hundred windows of that and adjoining buildings, more people hung out in enthusiastic eagerness to view the scene and hear the exercises. Upon the roof of the Central station, and from a train of passenger cars drawn up on the west end, spectators found room to stand or sit and cheer. From the roofs of the other buildings men with rifles fired volley upon volley of salutes as section after section of the parade passed by the monument in line.

The spectators and distinguished citizens in the stand looked down upon a sea of faces, presenting a scene of brightness with summer gowns and gaudy ribbons fluttering in the fresh breeze. There was a crush and jam, a pulling and tugging to obtain best positions, and the police found their efforts useless to keep the crowd within the limits prescribed by the ropes. It was not a disorderly crowd, but an animated one, and fed by the streams of people filing in from all

portions of the city, it grew to immense proportions. Probably 10,000 people saw the bronze statue of Frederick Douglass revealed as the folds of the Stars and Stripes were drawn aside.

THE ORDER OF PARADE.

Following was the order of parade:

Platoon of police, Captain McDermott commanding, assisted by Lieutenants Schwartz, Zimmerman, Sherman, Ryan, Russ and Stetson.

Colonel N. P. Pond, grand marshal, and aides: H. S. Redman, personal aide; Joseph P. Cleary, Maurice Leyden, W. G. Ricker, E. W. Merrill, S. McAuliffe, Robert Patterson, William Shelmire, Henry Ansell, B. F. Franklin, George A. Benton, George S. Burke, J. A. P. Walter, James Douglass, George Cripps, James R. Chamberlain, F. D. Mathews, Berry Jackson, Thomas Sprague, Walter Jones, Thomas E. Shaw, Louis Wilson, Louis Sprague, C. V. Lodge, George W. Thomas, N. Huntington, John Galen, Frank Ellsworth, William A. Niblack, William Driscoll, W. Martin Jones, Henry J. Simmelink, William S. Beard, C. L. Yates, John Ashton, Francis S. Macomber, William N. Cogswell, Herbert Ward, W. H. McMath, Charles P. Lee, B. F. Gleason, H. C. Brewster, Ira J. Wile, Frank Fritzsche, Ogden Backus, F. A. Brownell, J. P. Henry, T. B. Dunn, Percival Oviatt, Frank Wurtz, Jacob Spahn, Charles L. Hunt, J. Frank Wilber; Ernest Miller, bugler.

The various divisions of the parade followed as given below:

FIRST DIVISION.

Commanded by Colonel James S. Graham, assisted by the following staff: Arthur Luetchford, Horace McGuire, Thomas W. Ford, James Plunkett, C. C. Brownell, Dr. B. I. Preston, Julius Armbruster, Fred P. Stallman, George J.

Oaks, George Weldon, William Richards, Porter Farley, James R. Chamberlain, W. K. Barlow, C. F. Wilson, Chris Heilbronn, Ed. B. Chapin, Dr. Richard Curran, Thomas Burchill, James Gosnell, James F. O'Neil, Milton Race, Benjamin Jackson, J. J. Augustine, Alfred Elwood, James H. Splaine, John Parks, Arthur S. Bostwick, John P. Hammill, Selden Page, W. M. Kenyon, William Sheldon, Maurice Leyden, James Douglass, Henry Norden, Anthony Wolters, Fred Bach, W. R. Foster.

Fifty-fourth Regiment Band.

Eighth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Captain Henderson in command; 90 men.

First Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Captain Smith in command; 104 men.

Naval Reserves, Lieutenant Walbridge in command; 75 men.

Walsh's Brigade Band.

Survivors of the Old Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Frank Schoeffel commanding; 30 men.

O'Rorke Post, No. 1, G. A. R.; 80 men.

Peissner Post, No. 106, G. A. R.; 50 men.

George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, G. A. R.; 50 men.

C. J. Powers Post, No. 391, G. A. R.; 60 men.

E. G. Marshall Post, No. 397, G. A. R.; 45 men.

I. F. Quinby Post, No. 640, G. A. R.; 35 men.

Myron Adams Post, No. 84, G. A. R.; 40 men in carriages.

Regular Army and Navy Union Veterans; 25 men.

Veterans of the Spanish War, comprising members of the Seventh Battery and 202d Regiment. Captain William Scanlan; 40 men.

Sons of Veterans' Martial Band; 30 pieces.

C. A. Glidden Camp, No. 6, S. O. V.; 60 men.

O'Rorke Camp, No. 60, S. O. V.; 50 men.

I. F. Quinby Camp, No. 13, S. O. V.; 40 men.

J. P. Cleary Camp, S. O. V.; 60 men.

Reynolds Battery, Captain Gilbert Reynolds; 25 men.

Independent Martial Band of 20 pieces.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel S. C. Pierce, commanding.

First Battalion.

Principal Julius L. Townsend, commanding, headed by Minges' Band of 25 pieces.

No. 3 School, 55 boys. Captain Stephen Lyons, First Lieutenant Sidney Todd, Second Lieutenant Ray Simmons.

No. 4 School, 60 boys. Captain Clarence Robinson, First Lieutenant Sidney Todd, Second Lieutenant William Gorman.

No. 6 School, 60 boys. Captain William Johnson, First Lieutenant Hawley Handy, Second Lieutenant William Walker.

No. 10 School, 46 boys. Captain David Landau, First Lieutenant Harry Simmons, Second Lieutenant Edward Stahlbrodt.

No. 11 School, 30 boys. Captain Charles U. Bastable, jr., First Lieutenant Arthur Lowenthal, Second Lieutenant Ralph Clarke.

No. 12 School, 48 boys. Captain Lucius Irons, First Lieutenant George Clark, Second Lieutenant Roy Qualtrough.

No. 14 School, 60 boys. Captain Clair Saile, First Lieutenant Norman Davis, Second Lieutenant Fred Meyer.

No. 17 School, 44 boys. Captain E. J. Wright, First Lieutenant James Covill.

No. 18 School, 55 boys. Captain F. Herdle, First Lieutenant E. H. Burns, Second Lieutenant E. W. Locks.

No. 19 School, 40 boys. Captain Ola Tefft, First Lieutenant Forbes Ridley, Second Lieutenant George Iry.



HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

No. 20 School, 60 boys. Captain George Kogler, First Lieutenant James Hotchkiss, Second Lieutenant Warren Smith.

No. 15 School, 80 boys. Captain Ronald Lehman, First Lieutenant Carlyle Hattleman, Second Lieutenant William Hall.

No. 23 School, 26 boys. Captain William Barrows, First Lieutenant Edward Sickie, Second Lieutenant Glen Page.

No. 24 School, 42 boys. Captain John Mosher, First Lieutenant Harry Gordon, Second Lieutenant John Parks.

No. 30 School, 25 boys. Captain Burton Harness, First Lieutenant George Cannon.

No. 31 School, 32 boys. Captain C. Platt, First Lieutenant W. Horr, Second Lieutenant W. Clark.

Second Battalion.

Principal Richard R. Searing, commanding.

Nos. 7 and 34 Schools, 110 boys. Major J. H. Patrick; Captains Walter McCauley and Harry Johns.

No. 1 School, 30 boys. Captain James Mungovan.

No. 13 School, 36 boys. Captain Milton Ingalls, First Lieutenant Alonzo Murray.

No. 21 School, 32 boys. Captain Albert Boyce, First Lieutenant Fred Macherlein, Second Lieutenant Earl Ken-
gal.

No. 22 School, 56 boys. Captain Fred Van Grafeiland, First Lieutenant Charles Kingsley, Second Lieutenant George Eberwein.

No. 25 School, 24 boys. Captain Frank Demmer, First Lieutenant Sidney Hall.

No. 27 School, 36 boys. Captain John Harris, First Lieutenant Gustave Swader.

No. 28 School, 40 boys. Captain Albert Wilson, First Lieutenant Henry Freisch, Second Lieutenant Walter Smith.

No. 29 School, 80 boys. Captain Ralph Head, First Lieutenant Harry Brightman, Second Lieutenant Alexander Stewart.

No. 5 School, 42 boys. Captain William Crowley, First Lieutenant W Torkinton.

No. 32 School, 42 boys. Captain George Pierce, First Lieutenant Floyd Brown, Second Lieutenant Albert Sutter.

No. 33 School, 36 boys. Captain Oscar Gulick, First Lieutenant William Brown, Second Lieutenant Harry Glen.

No. 26 School, 150 boys. Captain John Horn, First Lieutenant William Brackett, Second Lieutenant Harlon Raymond.

THIRD DIVISION.

Third division, under command of Colonel John J. Powers, with the following staff: Jefferson Young, L. C. Piper, John Zellweger, George W. Powers, A. H. Babcock, William A. Niblack, E. W. Budd, Fred Freund, A. S. Angel, Charles U. Bastable, J. M. Wheeler, William S. Beard, William Barr, W. W. Barnard, Joseph Weinberg, John J. Moynihan, C. G. Galliger, F. B. Pierce, Henry Loewer, Dr. M. F. Rutherford, William Boyd, E. H. Damon, C. L. Ball, F. W. Sangster, P. A. White, E. G. Hartel.

Hebing's Band.

Anson Division, U. R. Knights of Pythias, Captain Stiefel; 40 men.

Imperial Division Knights of the Maccabees, No. 1, Captain D. J. Coakley; 40 men.

Knights of Calvin, Captain George Schmitt; 40 men.

Knights of Malta, Captain F. B. Pierce; 47 men.

City Newsboys, under command of Captain Isaac Lazarus, 75 men in uniform.

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FOURTH DIVISION.

The fourth division consisted of the State Industrial School boys, headed by the following members of the board of managers in a tally-ho: Dr. G. G. Carroll, Captain Henry Lomb, Mrs. F. H. Kuichling, Judge Thomas Raines, Dr. G. W. Goler, Charles Van Voorhis, Miss Lura E. Aldridge, Dr. C. H. Losey.

Colonel R. P. Kelly and Lieutenant Colonel A. I. Howard, regimental adjutant; Eugene Johnsberger, trumpeter.

First Battalion—James Robertson, commanding; 25 men.

Second Battalion—L. A. Reilly, commanding; 200 men.

Third Battalion—Thomas Murphy, commanding; 200 men.

State Industrial School Band.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Fifth division under command of Major F. S. Cunningham, with the following staff: Jack Alexander, Scottsville; Thomas Sprague, Walter Jones, John Mines, James Holland, John Dinkle, Scottsville; Frank Simms, Scottsville; Frank Whiting, Buffalo; Thomas Payne, Buffalo; John Spears.

Lake View Band, 20 pieces.

City Cadets, under command of Captain Chatfield, 50 men.

Douglass Club, under command of Captain Henry Williams, 150 men.

Citizens in tally-hos and carriages.

Douglass Club and band of Albion, N. Y.; 25 men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

James W. Casey, commanding.

One hundred citizens and ladies in carriages.

Superintendent of Streets W. W. Barnard roped the streets along the line of march and requested all persons to keep on the walk.

Additional general orders for the parade were issued as follows:

O'Rorke Camp, No. 60, S. O. V

The officers and members of O'Rorke Camp, No. 60, S. O. V., are hereby ordered to report at the camp rooms, City Building, Front street, Friday, June 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., promptly, for the purpose of participating in the parade in honor of the unveiling of the Frederick Douglass monument.

Members will report in regular street uniform and white gloves.

By order of

G. E. SNYDER,
Captain.

GEORGE M. FLEMING, First Sergeant.

Headquarters Third Division Douglass Day Parade,
Rochester, N. Y., June 7, 1899.

Having been elected commander of the civic organizations in the city, and by order from the chief marshal, the same will comprise the third division. And in assuming command, will request that all uniformed companies or detachments participating will form promptly at 1:30 o'clock on Clinton street, between Main and Court, right resting on Court. All lodges and organizations appearing for parade, not in uniform, will form on the left of the uniformed companies. Twelve or more members appearing for parade from any lodge will be given a place in line. From place of formation of line the division will proceed at 1:45 o'clock sharp through Court, Exchange and Troup streets to place of formation on Plymouth avenue, with the main line, for parade. As this is to be a secret society division, it is hoped all will be out with full ranks and on time.

The following aides are hereby appointed and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Jefferson Young, L. C. Piper, John Zellweger, George W. Powers, A. H. Babcock,

E. W. Budd, Fred Freund, A. S. Angell, Charles U. Bastable, J. M. Wheeler, William S. Beard, William Barr, W. W. Barnard, Joseph Weinberg, John J. Moynihan, C. D. Galliger, F. B. Pierce, Henry Loewer, Dr. M. E. Rutherford, William Boyd, E. H. Damon, C. L. Ball, F. W. Sangster, P. A. White, E. G. Hartel.

They will report for duty mounted and in uniform of the organization of which they are a member (if possible), at 1 o'clock P. M., to chief of staff, corner of Clinton and Court streets.

JOHN J. POWERS,

Commanding Third Division.

E. K. WORRALL, Chief of Staff.

Headquarters Gerard Commandery, No. 254,
Knights of Malta.

Sir Knights: You are hereby ordered to assemble at Commandery Hall, South Clinton street, Friday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., sharp, in full uniform, to take part in parade and reception of Governor Roosevelt.

By order,

F. B. PIERCE,
Commanding.

E. K. WORRALL, Recorder.

Headquarters Anson Company, No. 16,
Uniformed Rank, K. of P.
Rochester, N. Y., June 7, 1899.

The officers and members of this command are hereby ordered to appear at their armory in full uniform for parade and reception of Governor Roosevelt, Friday, June 9, 1899, at 1 o'clock sharp.

By order,

JOHN J. POWERS,
Captain Commanding.

C. L. HOFFERBERT, Recorder.

General Order No. 3:

The officers and members of Charles J. Powers Post will meet at their rooms, at Odd Fellows' Building, North Clinton, near East Main street, at 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, 9th instant, to participate in the celebration attending the unveiling of the Douglass monument and the reception of the Governor of the State of New York. All veterans not connected with participating organizations are invited to join the command.

SHERMAN D. RICHARDSON,

G. A. NICHOLETT, Adjutant.

Commander.

Commander Graham issued the following order:

Headquarters First Division

Douglass Monument Parade,

General Order No. 1:

June 7, 1899.

Having been assigned to command the first division of the parade at the unveiling of the Douglass monument, all veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars and Sons of Veterans are cordially invited to parade in honor of an occasion proving that in this republic the lowliest may rise to a high place in the hearts of his countrymen, and also to give fitting welcome to the Governor of our Empire State, and as an expression of our esteem for him as a citizen soldier.

The several organizations will form promptly at 1:45 P. M., Friday, the 9th instant, on Spring street, facing west, the right resting on South Washington street as follows: Escorting the veteran division, the Eighth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.; First Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.; Naval Reserves, S. N. Y.; O'Rorke Post, No. 1, G. A. R.; Peissner Post, No. 106, G. A. R.; George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, G. A. R.; C. J. Powers Post, No. 391, G. A. R.; E. G. Marshall Post, No. 397, G. A. R.; Myron Adams Post, No. 84, G. A. R.; I. F. Quinby Post, No. 409, G. A. R.; veterans of the Spanish war, Sons of Veterans.

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Other veteran commands and unattached members wishing to parade, on application will be assigned places in the line.

The following aides are hereby appointed and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Thomas C. Hodgson, special aide; Arthur Luetchford, James Gosnell, Horace McGuire, James F. O'Neil, Thomas W. Ford, Milton Race, James Plunkett, Benjamin Jackson, C. C. Brownell, J. J. Augustine, D. B. I. Preston, Alfred Elwood, Julius Armbruster, James H. Splaine, Fred P. Stallman, John Parks, George J. Oaks, Arthur S. Bostwick, George Weldon, John P. Hammill, William Richards, Selden Page, Porter Farley, W. M. Kenyon, James R. Chamberlain, William Sheldon, W. K. Balon, Maurice Leyden, C. F. Wilson, James Douglass, Chris Heilbron, Henry Norden, Edward B. Chapin, Anthony Wolters, Dr. Richard Curran, Fred Bach, Thomas Burchill, W. R. Foster.

They will report mounted, wearing the uniform of their organizations, or in dark clothes, to Thomas C. Hodgson, special aide, at the corner of Spring street and Plymouth avenue, at 1:45 P. M.

The attention of the commanders of organizations is called to general order No. 1, by Colonel N. P. Pond, chief marshal, published in the journals of the 7th instant.

By command,

J. S. GRAHAM,
Marshal First Division.

Official:

THOMAS C. HODGSON, Special Aide.

Headquarters Monroe County
Spanish-American War Association.

Special Order No. 2:

All members of this association are requested to assemble at the New York State Armory at 1:30 P. M., June 9, 1899,

to participate in the parade and ceremony of unveiling the Douglass monument. All regulars and volunteers residing in this county, who enlisted for the Spanish-American war are respectfully invited to join with us, wearing fatigue uniform and campaign hat.

By order of

F. J. HESS,
Senior Vice-Commander.

COMMENCING OF THE EXERCISES.

It was but a few minutes after 3 o'clock when Governor Roosevelt was driven up Central avenue, and entered the building of Garson, Meyer & Company, in front of which the stand had been erected. Five minutes later the advance guard of the procession, headed by Marshal N. P. Pond and staff, swung into the square from Franklin street, and made an attempt to lead the marching column in front of the stand. For a time pandemonium reigned, as the square was jammed with people, who had to move, and move quickly, to escape the iron of the horses' feet. The policemen got out their clubs and Colonel Graham issued his orders at the top of his voice, but the swaying mass of humanity soon pushed itself up against another solid mass of humanity in the rear, and the horsemen were forced to halt, until the jammed mass could be relieved from its outer edges.

As soon as the pavement in front of the stand had been cleared to a small extent, the various companies were marched in front, a portion of them countermarching, and returning up St. Paul street, and others continuing to Central avenue, and thus out to State street. In the meantime the State Industrial School Band had gathered about the stand, and as Governor Roosevelt took his place on the speakers' platform they played the patriotic selection, "The Star Spangled Banner." The crowd were not to be outdone, how-

ever, and joined their cheers with the enlivening strains of the music. As soon as quiet had been restored the regular order of exercises began.

Arrangements had been made to accommodate about 200 people on the stand, which was filled with the members of the reception committee, and other prominent citizens. Among those to occupy seats near the Governor's table, were Mayor George E. Warner, Senator W. W. Armstrong, J. W. Thompson, Rev. T. A. Hendrick, Rev. J. E. Mason, Hon. William A. Sutherland, Charles J. Brown, Rev. J. J. Adams, Dr. Waugh and the Governor's military secretary, George C. Treadwell. Grouped to the left of the speakers were the Douglass family who were present in the city during the celebration. The party was composed of Mrs. Helen Douglass, the widow of Frederick Douglass, Mrs. R. Douglass Sprague, and her brothers, Charles R. and Lewis H. Douglass, and Miss Rosita Sprague.

Rt. Rev. Alexander Walters, D. D., Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, offered the following prayer:

O, Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for what Thou art within Thyself, the Great and Mighty One; the Creator of all things visible and invisible; the Giver of all good and perfect gifts; the Author of everlasting life. Truly Thou art worthy of the adoration of men and angels.

We thank Thee for the gift of Jesus, Thine only begotten Son, and for the great salvation wrought out by His sacrificial death, for its extent and sufficiency, and for eternal life, which comes to us through the Holy Ghost.

We thank Thee for this beautiful world which Thou hast given us to enjoy. We thank Thee for the Christian church with all its uplifting influences. We praise Thee for the many auxiliaries of the church and the great work they are doing for the uplifting of humanity.

We thank Thee for our great nation and her splendid institutions. We thank Thee for the love of liberty possessed by the Pilgrim Fathers, which culminated in the independence of our country, and later in the emancipation of the slaves.

We thank Thee for the human agencies which Thou hast employed in bringing about reforms in all ages of the world, and especially for the life, character, talent and work of him whom we have this day assembled to honor. May this monument which has been erected to the memory of the foremost negro of America be the harbinger of the banishment of prejudice from our land, and the dawn of the day when character and intelligence shall be fully recognized, regardless of color.

We invoke Thy blessing upon the promoters of this enterprise, Mr. Thompson and the committee associated with him, the Mayor and other officials, and the generous citizens of Rochester. We beseech Thee to continue with Governor Roosevelt, whom Thou hast so signally blessed in the past. Guide, counsel and direct him in affairs of state. We pray a blessing on all in authority with him. Grant to his Excellency the President of these United States, his cabinet, congressmen and all rulers, Thy special favor. Give them wisdom and courage to perform their duty faithfully, and especially to put a stop to the lawlessness which is disgracing us as a nation. May they be directed and guided by Thee in all their councils.

Bless our foreign possessions; grant us sufficient wisdom and grace to do whatever is best for their greatest development, happiness and peace.

Continue Thy blessings upon our army and navy, our institutions of learning, and upon all hospitals and homes for the poor and friendless.

Grant that truth, righteousness and fair play may prevail everywhere. Give to every home in this land peace and

prosperity; save up from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

Forgive us of all sins as individuals and as a nation. Give us the Holy Spirit to strengthen us in the inner man, to counsel, guide and protect us, and finally bring us to the haven of eternal rest.

And unto Thy name shall be all the praise, Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen.

MAYOR GEORGE E. WARNER'S WELCOME ADDRESS.

Chairman Thompson introduced Mayor Warner, who made the address of welcome. The Mayor said, in part:

"Soon after the death of Frederick Douglass, a representative of his race, John W. Thompson, said to me that a monument should be erected to the memory of Frederick Douglass, and in honor of the deeds which he performed and the heroic work he accomplished. He said he also believed it should be erected in the city of Rochester, where Mr. Douglass lived for so many years and formed so many ties of personal friendship.

"What he said at that time to-day is transformed into solid truth, and you see before you this elegant monument, erected by the enthusiasm and zeal of our people. It affords me great pleasure to add that, owing to the indefatigable zeal of some of our citizens who have been prominent in this work, that it is entirely free from debt; the sum to secure such a consummation having been completed within the last few hours.

"The Governor of this state has consented to come to our city for this day and event, and I am glad to see so many of our people, regardless of politics, who have come here to see him and to greet the chief representative of our great state. I am glad to extend to you the hearty welcome of this city, and may you take away with you a happy remembrance of the city of Rochester."

HISTORY OF THE
MONUMENT UNVEILED.

As soon as the Mayor had finished, Miss Gertrude Aleath Thompson pulled the Stars and Stripes from the monument, and the large, bronze figure of Douglass stood forth to the view of the assembled crowd, and the people applauded. Immediately a chorus of thirty voices, under the direction of Mrs. R. Jerome Jeffrey, sang a song entitled, "His Name Shall Live Forever." It was very effectively rendered. The words are as follows:

Unveil the statue! let us see
That noble face once more,
Which nations honor everywhere,
And we, his race, adore.

His history, his life, his death,
Are fresh before us yet;
His words of wisdom, and his work
We never can forget.

He came of lowly birth 'tis true—
A negro and a slave;
He proved what negro men can do,
When noble, true and brave.

Then we will follow in the steps,
And let the nations see,
That there are others in our race
As truly great as he.

Chorus.

And his name shall live forever,
For honor wrote it high;
The memory of his greatness
Shall never, never die.
His name shall live,
His name shall never die.

The above was composed for the occasion by Alonzo Scott.

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SPEECH BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The chairman made a brief speech in presenting the Governor, in which he said that it was not long ago when the call came to protect the honor of the American flag and Governor Roosevelt went to the front as the commander of the Rough Riders. He achieved fame and won honor, and the people called him to the chief office of the state. It will not be very long before the people will call upon this brilliant young statesman to be president of the United States.

"I now take pleasure," he said, "in introducing the Governor of the state, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt."

As the Governor arose the crowd set up a hearty cheer, and it was some moments before he could begin. But when he did get started he succeeded in gaining the attention of the multitude as none of the other speakers had. Of course he was the Governor, and that counted for a good deal; but he looked sturdy and determined, and did his own good share in keeping the close attention that he held. He was sometimes interrupted with applause, but it could never be very vociferous, for he immediately exclaimed, in a quick, decisive way, "Just a minute; just a minute," and by that time the cheering was stopped. He spoke entirely without notes, and held his audience under his control with remarkable skill. He said:

"Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I now ask you to be as quiet as possible. Avoid pushing for the sake of the women in the crowd. I am glad to be here. I am proud to do my part in honoring the memory of a man who was worthy of his race, because he was a worthy representative of the American nation.

"Doubly proud I am to take part in a representative way in a demonstration in which so prominent a part is played by the old soldiers, who fought for four years for that race to which Frederick Douglass belonged, in order that there

might be an undivided and indissoluble union. Doubly proud am I, comrades of the last war, that you and I had the chance last summer to show that we were at least anxious to be not unworthy sons of you who fought in the great war.

"Here to-day, in sight of the monument of the great colored American, let us all strive to pay the respect due his memory by living in such a manner as to determine that a man shall be judged for what a man is; without regard to his color, race or creed, or aught else, but his worth as a man. That lesson has a double side and I would dwell upon one side just as I would on the other side.

"The worst enemy of the colored race is not the white man who abuses the colored man, but the colored man who fails in his duty as a citizen. The worst enemy of the white race is not some worthless wretch, some colored man who does an infamous act against the white race; it is the white wretch who acts so as to make us ashamed of our people.

"I would I could preach that doctrine, that it is best for each to know and realize, that all over this country, not merely in the South, but in the North as well, shameless deeds of infamous hideousness shall be punished speedily; by the act of law let shameful crime be punished, not avenging it by another crime. I would preach to the colored man that the vicious and disorderly elements in his own race are the worst enemies of his race. I would preach to the white man that he who takes part in lawless acts, in such lynchings as we have recently known, is guilty not only of a crime against the colored race, but guilty of a crime against his own race and guilty of crime against the whole nation. Men who took part in the present lynchings were guilty of such hideous atrocity as should forbid them forever to hold up their heads as American citizens.

"If it were in my power, I would feel that I could render service to my country such as I would render in no other, by

preaching that doctrine in its two sides to all who are any degree responsible for the crimes by which our country has been disgraced in the past. It is for the interest of every man, black and white, to see that every criminal black and white, is punished at once, and only under the law. Every body of men who usurp the province of the law, who usurp it by committing deeds which would make a red Indian blush with shame, prove that they are not only unworthy of citizenship in this country, but that they are the worst enemies this country contains.

"There is a great lesson taught by the life of Frederick Douglass, a lesson we can all of us learn; not merely from the standpoint of his relations with his colored race, but his relations with the state. The lesson that was taught by the colored statesman was the lesson of truth, of honesty, of fearless courage, of striving for the right; the lesson of disinterested and fearless performance of civic duty.

"I would appeal to every man in this great audience to take to heart the lesson taught by this life; to realize that he must strive to fulfill his duty as an individual citizen, if he wishes to see the state do its duty. The state is only the aggregate of the individual citizens.

"There is another thought that I want to preach to you, a lesson to be learned from the life of the colored statesman, Frederick Douglass; strive to do justice to all men, exact it for yourselves and do it to others.

"I am glad of the chance to speak to you here to-day on this subject. I am glad to have the chance of being here to speak in honor of the distinguished services of an American, of a race that has been treated infamously in the past, a race that is still treated unfairly and that it will require years of toil before it can assume its proper place with the other races in this country.

"I am glad Frederick Douglass has left behind him men of

his race who can take up his mantle: that he has left such a man as Booker T. Washington, a man who is striving to teach his people to raise by toil to be better citizens, by resolute determination to make themselves worthy of American citizenship, until the whole country is forced to recognize their good citizenship.

"I am glad to have the chance to come here because I feel that all Americans should pay honor to Frederick Douglass. I am glad to be able to speak to so many men of his race and to impress on them, too, the lesson to be drawn from the life of such a man. I am more than glad to speak to an audience of Americans in the presence of a monument to the memory of Frederick Douglass; a man who possessed eminent qualities of courage and disinterestedness in the service of his country. To appeal to you to demand those qualities in your public men that made Douglass great; qualities that resulted in the courageous performance of every duty, private and public.

"I wish to call your minds to a little application of these principles of immense consequence at this time. During the last session of the Legislature the members put upon the statute books one of the most important laws ever recorded there, which is that the corporation which benefits so much from the powers given it by the people should bear a share of the expense of government. We acted, not against any corporation, nor as the friend or enemy of men of means, simply as the friend of the state, by insisting that all men do their duty. (Voice—"That's right.") I have seen in the public press lately notices of more than one attempt that is to be made by corporations in the courts to defeat, through some technicalities, a law that was designed for their own protection. As a man to others and as one who deprecates class or social hostility, I wish to emphasize the danger to which these men by such an attitude expose not only the state but the cor-



MISS GERTRUDE A. THOMPSON.

porations as well. They may make up their minds absolutely that the franchise tax law has come to stay. (Applause.) I am as sure as I can be that any successful attempt made to overturn this tax will result in putting upon the statute books a more drastic law than the one at present there."

PRESENTATION TO MISS GERTRUDE A. THOMPSON.

As soon as the Governor had finished speaking he presented a \$20 gold piece and a handsomely engraved testimonial to Miss Thompson, in behalf of a number of citizens. The testimonial read and was signed as follows:

Rochester, N. Y., June 9, 1899.

We, the undersigned, friends and acquaintances of Gertrude Aleath Thompson, highly appreciate her appearance on this memorable occasion, in unveiling the monument of Frederick Douglass, statesman, and leader of his race, who has fallen by the will of Almighty God. We therefore request the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, to present to her this gift of gold, asking the divine blessing of the Almighty to rest upon her, now and forever.

John Besinger,	Emile Maurer,	Walter Lewis,
Lewis Pigeon,	H. Arnold,	H. Santee,
Andy Walsh,	Charles Voshall,	L. O'Brien,
Jane Morehouse,	O. J. Tassell,	Ella L. Jennings,
Kate Fowler,	J. A. Lautis,	R. L. Kent.
George Knobles,	E. R. Carscaden,	Leon J. Du Bois,
William Raitz,	C. H. Johnson,	Charles Colman,
M. Roth,	George Miller,	Ernest Miller,
Mary Moore,	T. Mullen,	James Glasko,
Eugene Keefe,	William Salmon,	Goehry,
H. Vandyke,	James Morgan,	George Driscoll,
Albert Britt,	Harry Purdy,	Charles Lang,

S. Millman.	Lizzie Parker,	Fred Cole,
J. Reidy,	H. Jones,	P. Reidy,
Tom Wilson,	S. Parker,	Peter Young,
H. Maxwell,	W. Ahearns,	D. Deavenport,
A. Klem,	George Copp,	Whipple,
Floyd Manning,	M. McCarthy,	Albert Moir,
William J. Smith,	Charles Majett,	Johana Heaney,
John Cooper,	H. Stuimarch,	Mortimer Crouch,
Henry Tabb,	Mrs. O. W. Moore,	R. G. Salter,
Charles Bleasi,	J. W. Hall,	Delia Gorman,
Henry Johnson,	Frank Pierce,	John Roziskey,
George G. Gates,	E. Bogner,	John McCarthy,
John Noonan,	Eva Franc,	Henry Wilson.
Howard Weller,	W. Santee,	

PRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

Then followed one of the prettiest and most effective scenes of the day. Chairman Thompson raised his hands for the people to become quiet, followed with the statement that there was a delegation of the Rochester newsboys present, and they would present the Governor with a testimonial. As soon as the chairman had made the announcement, Emanuel Jacobwitz, representing the boys, stepped smilingly to the front of the platform and presented the Governor with a badge, saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Perhaps it is astonishing to you for me to address the honorable people of Rochester. I could not express in words the greatness Douglass has done. We, as a rising generation, look upon his monument not as the past but as an encouragement of great deeds for the future.

"We read that about forty years ago the South fought against the freedom of the negroes, but in this late war the negroes proved not only one of the best fighting regiments,

but fought to uphold the honor of North, South, East and West and all of this vast country under our flag of Old Glory.

"This monument should be a pride for the city of Rochester, not only as a memento for the past statesman but also to encourage the people to follow the steps of such illustrious men as Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Even now in our presence stands a great man who proved himself one of the heroes of this last war.

"Our Governor, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, we, the Rochester newsboys, do hereby present to you this medal for a remembrance of us and of our appreciation of you for your courage and ability and of our respect for you as a man."

The Governor accepted the gift and was much pleased, thanking the newsboys and giving them at the same time some good advice.

EULOGY BY HON. WM. A. SUTHERLAND.

Hon. William A. Sutherland was then introduced and delivered the following eulogy on Frederick Douglass:

"He was born a slave. He first looked out upon life from behind the bars of a prison, unseen though not unfelt. His first reflective thought was to comprehend that he was a chattel, possessed of no right which a white man was bound to respect. He was a mere piece of valuable property—simply and only a thing!

"And yet, life was as dear to him, and liberty as sweet, as to any of us. When therefore he was grown to the full stature of manhood as measured by years, though still of infantile attainments, the soul within him so moved his strong right arm that with one blow he burst the chains that held him, and escaping to New Bedford, Mass., earned, by shoveling coal, his own first free dollar. Then he was a criminal in the eyes of the law of the land of his birth—a fugitive from what was called justice in Maryland. Forty years afterward a marble bust of Frederick Douglass was placed

in our University of Rochester. To-day, twenty years later, the city of Rochester attends upon the Governor of the Empire State as he unveils and dedicates the statue of Douglass. Decreed at birth to live and die in chains, doomed by the law of the land to mental, moral and spiritual darkness, fleeing from the land of his unknown father, laboring with hands hardened with plantation toil to support his wife and family, a requisition for his arrest issued by the Governor of Virginia, chased from Rochester to Canada by United States marshals, he lived to be welcomed as a friend by the nobility of Europe, to be a guest at the tables of the titled ones of earth, and to carry his black face, and his back scarred by the lash of the slave-driver's whip, into the electoral college of the state of New York, there to drop into the urn one of the thirty-six votes which this imperial state contributed to the re-election of President Ulysses S. Grant. What a mighty span is measured by these events! From serfdom to sovereignty; from barbarism to nobility; from a voice quivering with fear of his master to organ tones of one of the world's orators; from a mere piece of merchandise on the shores of the Chesapeake to a seat among the honored ones of earth—what a magnificent sweep!

“Except he was called of God he could not have been what he became. His it was to fulfill a mission as divinely ordained as that given to Moses of old, or to Abraham Lincoln of his own day. Frederick Douglass was sent to the white people of the North, to prepare the way for the emancipation of his race. He spoke as no other did of the barbarism of slavery, painting the picture with a brush dipped in his own personal experience. With voice and pen he awoke the slumbering conscience of the North. He aroused the sluggish giant, public opinion, and the people, unconsciously to themselves, were prepared for the settlement of a question whose arbitrament was to be the sword.

"At an anti-slavery convention held at Salem, Ohio, in 1847, Douglass tells us that when giving expression to his belief that the abolition of slavery would only be accomplished by a blood atonement, he was interrupted by that quaint old negress, Sojourner Truth, with the question: 'Frederick, is God dead?' 'No,' said Douglass, 'because God is not dead slavery can only end in blood.' With prophetic eye he foresaw the sanguinary contest which must wage before the grip of the slave holder would relax, tightened as it had been by three centuries of self-feeding avarice and petrifying cruelty.

"What would his prophetic eye see to-day, and what would be his message could the bosom of the statue heave and the chiseled lips utter speech?

"Would he warn the nation against a day of wrath on account of outrages inflicted in these days upon the people of his race?

"In the early days of his campaigning through the North it was not fashionable to speak slightly of slavery. There were timid ones who said 'Hush!' when he decried the horribleness of human bondage. But God reigned and His prophets thundered His message until the day dawned when Douglass could triumphant sing, 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.'

"In these days it is thought by some not to be quite in good taste to publicly disapprove of burning negroes to death, lest it might wound the sensitive natures of those who do the burning. But on such an occasion as this, when we have unveiled Douglass' statue, and by that act have invoked the presence of his spirit upon this platform, surely here it may be permitted to consider those evils which follow the trail of slavery and did not perish with its extinction.

"The demoralization of the slave holder was part of the

curse entailed by slavery. He who practices brutality upon others becomes himself a brute. Cruelty is a demon, which, finding entrance to men's souls, displaces the better nature, waxing fat to expansion by feeding upon atrocities. Three centuries of slavery brought the master, as well as the slave, down from manhood towards the brute, and upward they must climb together. Historians have pointed out the hellish effect of the gladiatorial games upon the inhabitants of ancient Rome; and those of our day who could delight in Spanish bull fighting were well fitted to be the oppressors of Cuba. We may not marvel then that the seeds sown in the days of slavery spring up and bear fruit in the second and third generation. To torture negroes to death is not a new amusement in the South. I was told once by a gentleman born and reared in a Southern state that in his vicinity two young men out for a lark sought out, bound and burned up a negro slave just for the fun of it, and that the only human punishment inflicted upon them was the recovery and collection of a judgment in favor of the master for the value of his slave. The moral sentiment of the community in which this occurrence took place seems to have been fully appeased by the payment of \$1,000, not to the widow or orphans of the deceased, but to the white man who owned him.

"No denial has been made of the recent publication in our newspapers of a negro dying with smallpox, whose passage into the next world was expedited by a gang of white men, who set a torch to his little cabin and sent him to heaven in a chariot of fire. There was no master to claim \$1,000 in this case, and of course the widow and orphans did not count for they were negroes also.

"A few months ago a negro accepted the appointment of postmaster at Lake City, North Carolina, and no one has denied that this was the reason why he was expeditiously mur-

dered, one of his children burned up, and other members of his family severely injured.

"A single justification is offered in the claim that these things must needs be in order to prevent the ravishment of Southern white women, just as though every mulatto walking the streets of a Southern city does not in his own person make significant reply to that allegation.

"But to the murderers' plea there is another answer. For four long years, from 1861 to 1865, all the white men in the seceding states who could bear arms were at the front, with their attention fully occupied by the boys in blue. They left their wives, and sisters and daughters to the mercy of the black slaves, but the result was not mulattoes born of white mothers, and the honor of the white women of the South did not in those days need the guardianship of outrages inflicted upon black men.

"To the inhabitants of Rochester there is another answer. Familiar with the active operations of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, we would not endure public exhibitions previously advertised of cruel conduct even to the beasts of the field. No one would be permitted in the community which has erected and unveiled Douglass' monument to burn to his death even a mad dog, though he had lacerated and poisoned the fairest and the best in Rochester.

"Whoever be the criminal, whatever be the crime, no matter how great the horror of the community at the offence, whoever is charged with crime, be he ever so guilty, and especially if, peradventure, he be innocent, is entitled to receive from any people claiming to be civilized, a full, fair, just trial, and punishment, if guilty, only at the hands of the law. No lover of his country, then, can contemplate these unpunished outrages without deepest apprehension for the future of the country which tolerates them. It is impossible to read accounts of excursion trains jammed with

white men, rushing to sniff the odors of burning human flesh and to feast their eyes upon the agonizing death contortions of a human face, without an unbounded sense of amazement and horror at the display of brutishness nor without shuddering at the fearful punishment which must some day follow close upon such brutality.

"Doubtless many good men and women in the South deplore as deeply as do the good men and women in the North these frightful occurrences, but they and we alike are guilty unless their efforts and ours be united to put an end to these inhumanities. Because the nation shut its eyes and folded its arms in presence of slavery, God sent civil war. What punishment shall be ours if we shut our eyes and fold our arms in presence of these later days atrocities, only he may know who saith 'Vengeance is mine. I will repay.'

"It is not so much for the colored man as the white that I raise my voice to-day. Because we suffered human slavery in our midst the hand of God was laid upon the entire country, and the North as well as the South felt the rod of His chastisement. Expiation for the crime of slavery came upon the white man and white woman of the North as well as of the South. If, therefore, these atrocities be unchecked and their perpetrators go unwhipped of justice, even as cruelty feeds upon cruelty, so will brutality unrestrained and murder unchecked, feeding upon themselves, breed an awful progeny of demoralizing passions among the whites, until, as the fire and the brimstone were rained from above upon Sodom and Gomorrah, even so will the lightning wrath of heaven be sent to lick up the people given over to this festering abomination.

"It is not so much for the negroes, then, that I plead to-day. They display a marvelous patience and self-command. The words of advice which have fallen from the lips of their bishops and their leading public men are words of God-like



HON. WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND

counsel; and the meekness and humility with which this suffering people accept whatever fate is in store for them surely indicate the nearness of these, His black children, to our Father which is in heaven.

“That they have not turned with terrible anger and awful vengeance upon their persecutors is due neither to lack of bravery nor of aptitude or skill in the use of arms. The heroism of the colored troops in our Civil war is now unhesitatingly praised by those who wore the gray, as well as by those who wore the blue. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry of our regular army, composed of colored men, recruited from the South as well as from the North, fought by the side of the Rough Riders at the storming of San Juan Hill, winning undying fame by their steadfast courage and their indomitable pluck. No man in this presence and in the hearing of the Governor of our state, then colonel of the Rough Riders, can dispute the bravery, the manliness, the patience or the discipline of these black soldiers of our regular army. The war for the deliverance of Cuba uncovered additional foundation for the song of Paul Lawrence Dunbar:

So, all honor and all glory,
To those noble sons of Ham,
The gallant colored soldiers,
Who fought for Uncle Sam.

“But the persecuted will not turn upon the persecutors, and the oppressed will not become the oppressors, for the Ethiopian has exhibited the noblest qualities of manhood. Patient and well nigh uncomplaining under suffering, his faith in the future righting of his wrongs by the guiding hand of an overruling Providence may well be studied to the profit of his proud Caucasian brother.

“Perchance in these new days of expansion, when well nigh against our will we are compelled to succor and develop the mixed and inferior races of Cuba and the Philippine

Islands, the way may just now be opening up to lift this black man's burden from his back by leading the white man of all parts of this land away from the paths of cruelty and into the paths of mercy.

"In Douglass' presence, whose mission was to the white people of the earth, let us, their descendants, take heed of the lessons so painfully learned from '61 to '65, and for the sake of our white population, no less than for the black, give ear to the cries of the oppressed.

Oh, Douglass, thou hast passed beyond the shore,
 But still thy voice is ringing o'er the gale!
 Thou'st taught thy race how high her hopes may soar,
 And bade her seek the heights, nor faint nor fail.
 She will not fail, she heeds thy stirring cry,
 She knows thy guardian spirit will be nigh,
 And rising from beneath the chast'ning rod,
 She stretches out her bleeding hands to God!

POEM BY SHERMAN D. RICHARDSON.

Sherman D. Richardson read a poem written in honor of the dedication of the monument, entitled "A Tribute From the G. A. R." The poem is here reproduced:

Beneath the Eastern skies amid old Egypt's sands
 A godhead, hewn from out a rough rock mountain, stands;
 A fossiled thought of man conceived when time was young
 To wait until creation's final knell is rung.
 Beneath Columbia's sky that arches Freedom's lands
 A Sphinx of Liberty in solemn grandeur stands;
 With gaze that seems to penetrate eternity
 When man in God from earth and time is free.
 That face was once the humblest form of potters clay
 That scarcely knew the light or felt the warmth of day;
 Imprisoned 'neath the rocks of sin so long
 That it had taken on the imagery of wrong.
 But God was fash'ning out a likeness, ever planned,
 With square and compass and the chisel in his hand,
 And as the days of greatness rolled their torrents into years,

A masterpiece of glory from chaotic shade appears.
Hear the chisel slowly working in the clank of slavery's
chain,
In the lashings deep of bondage, in a life of care and pain;
In the triumphs of a spirit, that was born to do and dare;
In the courage of a hero driving mammon to his lair;
In the thunder of the battle 'mid the carnage and the smoke,
Carving out the lines of glory with a never faltering stroke.
But at last the work was finished, and the world with bated
breath
Saw unveiled the form majestic, by the royal hand of death;
Saw the look of solemn grandeur gazing up the steps of
time;
Saw the sign of man's Jehovah on that likeness hewn sub-
lime.

The chorus of forty voices, under the direction of Mrs.
R. Jerome Jeffrey, sang "Old Glory," and Rev. J. J. Adams,
of Rochester, pronounced the benediction, thus bringing
the exercises to a close.

CHAPTER XIV

DESCRIPTIVE AND INTERESTING FACTS AND LETTERS.

The monument was made by the Smith Granite Company, Westerly, R. I. The model for the bronze statue was made in Washington, during the spring of 1898; Sidney W Edwards, sculptor. Charles R. Douglass posed for the handsome bronze statue that so gracefully portrays his illustrious father in life, as he stood before an audience in Cincinnati, Ohio, soon after the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and uttered these words:

“Fellow citizens: I appear before you to-night for the first time in the more elevated position of an American citizen.”

The pedestal is made of the best Westerly gray granite, is nine feet high, and the bronze statue eight feet high; total height, seventeen feet. There are also four bronze tablets containing these words, from some of his famous speeches:

On the east side of the shaft is the following, taken from a speech made by Douglass on the famous Dred Scott decision in 1857:

“I know no soil better adapted to the growth of reform than American soil. I know no country where the conditions for effecting great changes in the settled order of things, for the development of right ideas of liberty and humanity, are more favorable than here in the United States.”

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West side is the following extract from a speech on West Indian emancipation, delivered at Canandaigua, August 4, 1857:

"Men do not live by bread alone; so with nations, they are not saved by art, but by honesty; not by the gilded splendors of wealth, but by the hidden treasure of manly virtue; not by the multitudinous gratifications of the flesh, but by the celestial guidance of the spirit."

North side are these quotations from the speeches of Douglass:

"The best defense of free American institutions is in the hearts of the American people themselves."

"One with God is a majority."

"I know of no rights of race superior to the rights of humanity."

South side:

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

Between each tablet are handsomely carved palm leaves.

CHARLES REMOND DOUGLASS.

Charles Remond Douglass, who posed for the Douglass bronze statue, youngest son of the late Frederick Douglass, was born October 21, 1844, in Lynn, Mass. At the age of four years his father's family removed to Rochester, N. Y., where at the age of six years young Douglass entered the public schools of that city. He first attended No. 15 school on Alexander street. While attending school young Douglass also assisted once a week in his father's office, folding and carrying to the city subscribers the "North Star," published in the interests of the anti-slavery movement. At the age of sixteen he left school and went to Lockport, N. Y., to learn something of farming, and worked on the farm of Thomas Pierson until the breaking out of the War of the

Rebellion. Just prior to this time, however, and a few months before John Brown made his appearance at Harper's Ferry, he acted as messenger for Brown, while he was in seclusion at Rochester, having for a time full charge of the carrying and delivery of his mail.

When it was announced that colored men would be accepted as soldiers, young Douglass was the first of his race to enroll his name in the state of New York. He enlisted February 9, 1863, with Major George L. Stearns, of Boston, for the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served thirteen months with this regiment as acting first sergeant, Company F, and was afterwards promoted to first sergeant in Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, with which regiment he served during the siege of Petersburg, Va., and in the Army of the James until near the close of the war.

After the war he was employed as hospital steward in the Freedmen's Hospital at Washington, during the year of 1865. In the fall of that year he resigned and returned to his home in Rochester, where, in September, 1866, he married Mary Elizabeth Murphy, who died some thirteen years later.

In 1867 young Douglass was appointed to a first class clerkship in the War Department, being the second colored man to receive such an appointment in the executive departments of the government since its foundation. Shortly after said appointment, Senator Roscoe Conkling secured him a similar appointment in the United States Treasury Department, where he served for over seven years. During his service in the Treasury Department he was detailed to accompany the Santo Domingo commission in 1871 to that country, and served as clerk to the commission for three months. In 1875 he was appointed United States consul to Santo Domingo, serving in that capacity for three

years and until the serious illness of his wife compelled him to return home, when he resigned.

After the death of his wife he again took up his residence in Washington, where he now resides. He has served for a number of years on the school board of the District of Columbia, was for several years secretary and treasurer of the county schools of the district, was adjutant, captain and major of the famous Capital City Guards, and also held commissions from Presidents Cleveland and Harrison in the District of Columbia militia. Besides these duties, he has been a pretty active correspondent for several papers, and has also been engaged in newspaper work together with his brothers, Lewis H. and the late Frederick Douglass, jr. His second wife is the daughter of the late Alfred Haley, of Canandaigua, N. Y. He has two sons, Joseph, the violinist, and Haley G., who is about entering one of the Eastern colleges. He graduated from Harvard University in May. (1900).

MRS. R. JEROME JEFFREY.

The subject of this sketch came from Boston, Mass., and made her home in Rochester, N. Y., during the winter of 1891. Mrs. Jeffrey at once became very popular among the citizens, taking an active part in every progressive movement of the Afro-American citizens. She had always been a club woman, and commenced at once attending the meetings of white club women, and then organizing clubs among her own race. She was appointed a member of the Douglass Monument Committee by J. W. Thompson, in 1897. Mrs. Jeffrey did all within her power, and acted with the committee until the work was completed. But she is at her best in organizing woman's clubs and working for the upbuilding of the race as will be seen by the work accomplished by organizations in Rochester.

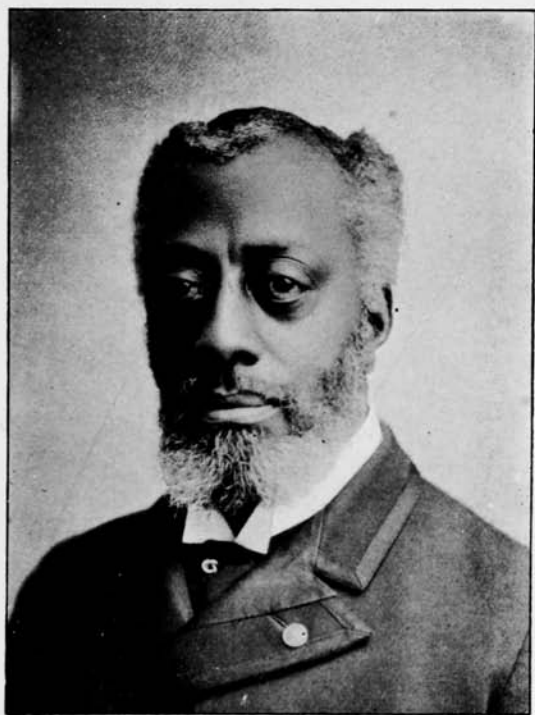
One of the best organizations is the Susan B. 'Anthony Club, in honor of the reformer who has always been so friendly to the Afro-American race. One department of this club is the Mothers' Council, whose object is to help mothers of little children. Mrs. R. J. Jeffrey is the president of the above named club, the Climbers, and also the Hester C. Jeffrey Club, that has taken her name. The motto of the Climbers is "Lifting as We Climb." The motto of the Hester C. Jeffrey Club is "Higher, Still Higher." The last two organizations are for young girls and young women. Mrs. R. J. Jeffrey was the National Organizer of Colored Women's Clubs, New York State President of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and was also sent as a delegate to the state convention at Albany, by a white club of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Jeffrey held for some time the position of County Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. and Secretary of the Third Ward W. C. T. U. and Section President of the Needlework Guild of America.

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

On the morning of February 26 the body of Frederick Douglass was brought to Rochester from Washington and borne to City Hall, where it lay in state till the hour for the funeral in the afternoon. It is eminently appropriate that Frederick Douglass should be laid to rest in Mt. Hope. As the older generation of Rochester men remember, and as has been repeatedly recalled within the past few days, it was here that the "North Star" rose. In this city its first feeble rays were turned on the darkness to the South. In Rochester the foundations of its editor's fame were laid. It is fit then that in Rochester the last wreath of praise should be laid upon his coffin.

The wealth of a nation is its glorious names and the story of their patriotic deeds. A city's great dead is a treasure that



CHARLES R. DOUGLASS.

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is incorruptible and continually active for good. The tomb of Frederick Douglass in time to come will bear mute witness to the reward of uprightness and unselfish devotion to the cause of right. To future generations it will evidence the honor paid to the courage and honesty which not only overcame the cruelest handicap of birth, but was instrumental in remolding the fate of a wronged people. If the public sense of justice should ever grow dim; if wrong should ever gain the advantage, the grave of Frederick Douglass will be an inspiration for true men to rise again. This is why it is well for this city that Frederick Douglass is buried here.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Chairman Thompson, of the Douglass Monument Committee received many letters of regret from conspicuous citizens of the republic, who were unable to be present, but who desired to place themselves on record, as admirers of the great man.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, April 3, 1899.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, with regard to the unveiling of the Douglass monument at Rochester, N. Y., has been called to my attention, and I very much regret that it will be impossible for me to be present on this occasion.

The life of Frederick Douglass presents many features worthy of the closest emulation. His great work, first for the emancipation of his race, and when that was accomplished, for its industrial, intellectual and moral upbuilding, will cause his memory to be forever cherished in the hearts of his people. As editor, author and lecturer he labored zealously for their advancement, and it is altogether fitting that permanent expression be given, in a monument raised

in his honor, of the admiration and respect with which his life and character are regarded by his countrymen.

With best wishes for the complete success of the unveiling ceremonies, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

New York, June 6, 1899.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Mr. Thompson: I sincerely regret that I shall be unable to attend the unveiling ceremonies. We are all grateful to you for the splendid heroic work you have done in raising this monument to our greatest and most beloved man.

Yours truly,

T. THOMAS FORTUNE,

Editor New York Age.

1433 Bacon Street,

Washington, D. C., June 5, 1899.

Mr. John W. Thompson, Chairman, Rochester, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Many, many thanks for your kind invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Douglass monument on the 9th instant. It will be an historic occasion, and I deeply regret my inability to attend. The citizens of Rochester are entitled to, and will have the thanks of the entire race, for the patriotic and creditable manner in which they have seen fit to honor and perpetuate the memory of the race's world wide champion.

Yours very truly,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

Ex-Governor.

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Tuskegee, Ala., June 5, 1899.

Mr. John W Thompson, Chairman Douglass Monument
Committee, Rochester, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I very sincerely regret that it is impossible for me to accept the very kind invitation which you have extended me to be present at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Frederick Douglass. It is a very fitting circumstance that, in Rochester, the scene of his early trials and struggles, a monument should rear its head heavenward to commemorate the worth and works of one whose sincere service was ever in behalf of humanity. Mr. Douglass is still our hero. His life will ever be an inspiration and a hope; and up from the depths from which he sprang others of his race have come, and are coming, to show, and to prove, that his great life in their behalf was not lived in vain. Great, as was his life, and great as it now appears, its influence will still grow upon us with increasing years. But, of this, I need not write. Others to be present will tell in story and in poetic song of the achievements of the great American patriot, whose life was lived in behalf of justice and for the well-being of all mankind.

Again expressing regrets that I am not permitted to share in the exercises attendant upon the formal unveiling of the monument erected to Mr. Douglass' memory, I am,

Yours very truly,

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

The Hon. John Dancy, collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C., who was one of the orators September 14, 1898, expressed his appreciation of the character of Mr. Douglass in the following letter:

Office of the Collector of Customs,
Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1899.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, Chairman Douglass Monument Committee, Rochester, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your kind invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Douglass monument, the 9th instant, and to contribute to the programme as one of the speakers.

I feel more than honored by the latter invitation, in view of the fact that I enjoyed the rare distinction of delivering an address in September last, in eulogy of the great race leader and patriot. A second invitation lends to the belief that I must have said something on the former occasion which favorably impressed you at least.

I never tire of doing honor to Mr. Douglass, because he never tired of defending my cause, when I was powerless to defend myself. And yet, withal, he was filled with that spirit of conservatism which made him wise and safe in leadership, and prepared him for every exigency in life, which constantly changing conditions would suggest. I heard him speak at a great colored industrial fair at Raleigh in this state, in 1879. I enjoyed the rare distinction of introducing him. But Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, then at the head of the state government, preceded him in an address of great breadth, and full of kindly admonition to my race. Mr. Douglass was momentarily overcome by so conservative and patriotic a speech from the Governor of a Southern state. Tears of joy trickled down his cheeks. His pencil rapidly ran through some of the more caustic of his prepared utterances, until his speech harmonized in tone and friendliness with the liberal sentiments of the Governor. The Governor, who was quite a friend to our race, extended the olive branch and our great champion was diplomatic enough to accept it in the spirit in which it was offered. He

began his speech by remarking that he had hardly expected in his own lifetime to see his race present so grand a spectacle to the world as that exhibit of the handiwork then before his gaze; and especially the Democratic governor of a great Southern state commending our efforts and encouraging us in such a speech as that to which he had just listened.

Overcoming his emotion, he for the next two hours, delivered one of the greatest and most comprehensive addresses of his lifetime. The influence of that speech still remains with many of the white and colored people of the state, as the harbinger of the day that will yet dawn upon us all.

Let the lesson of the grand and magnificent life be with us all, a joy and an inspiration forever. As long as we can study and think of it, we have no just reason to lose heart or to cease struggling for that which lives beyond, if it is possible of attainment. No dark cloud failed to discover its silver lining to him. A halo of glory in personal achievement and triumph encircled his brow long 'ere the noon of our hopes had stranded its crescent on the early breakers of the morning. The monument that you erect to his memory, magnificent and uniform in its symmetry and proportion, is excelled only by the grander one he erected for himself, by the splendid and eternal lessons of his wonderful life.

“For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
As out of the night looms the sunrise of morn.”

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. DANCY.

THE DOUGLASS MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

John W. Thompson, chairman.

Mrs. R. J. Jeffrey.

Henry A. Spencer, secretary.

R. L. Kent, assistant secretary.

Hon. George A. Benton, treasurer.

Ex-Congressman H. S. Greenleaf.

Hon. Charles S. Baker.

Bishop Alexander Walters, D. D., N. J.

T. Thomas Fortune, New York City.

Benjamin N. Simms.

F. S. Cunningham.

Thomas E. Platner.

E. R. Spaulding, Owego, N. Y.

Thomas H. Barnes, Olean, N. Y.

Rev. James E. Mason, D. D.

Benjamin F. Cleggett, Geneva, N. Y.

Theodore Duffin, Geneva, N. Y.