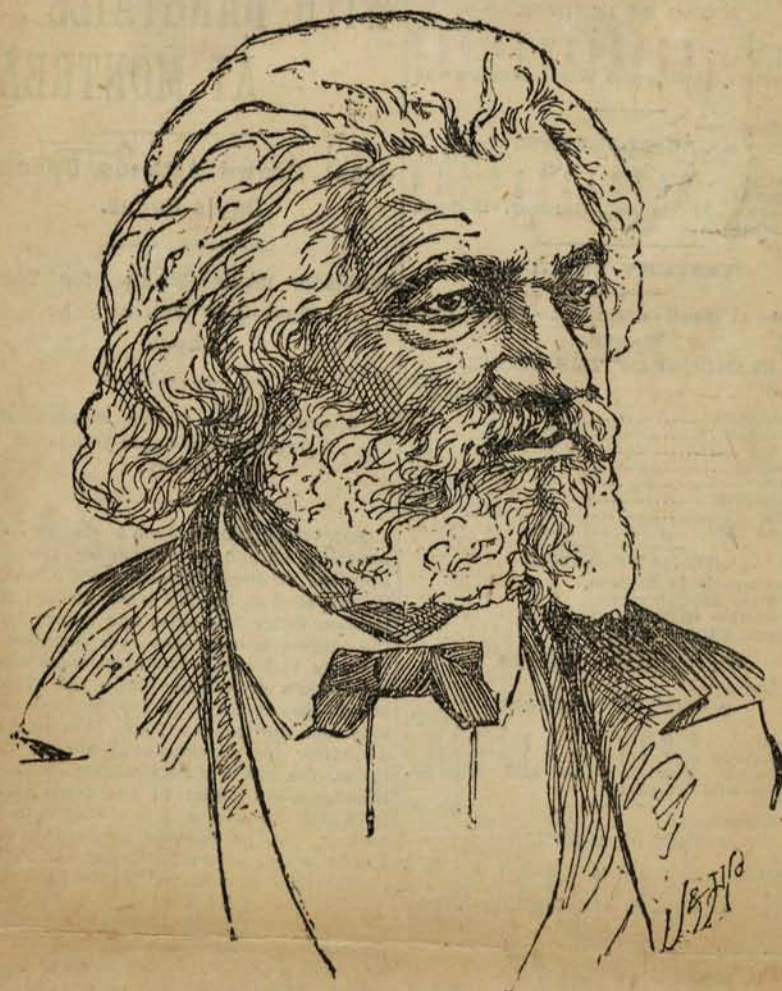


THE DOUGLASS MONUMENT.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Governor again bared his head and bowed in acknowledgment of the hearty reception.

In the reviewing stand with Gov. Roosevelt were the members of the executive committee in charge of the exercises of the day; the judges of the Appellate, the Supreme and the County Courts, and the special reception committee of four. The executive committee was made up of Charles J. Brown, Hon. W. W. Armstrong, the mayor, James Fee, Charles U. Bastable, Charles H. Babcock, Valentine Fleckenstein, Hon. George W. Aldridge, Col. James S. Graham and E. N. Walbridge. Col. Graham and Lieut. Walbridge were both in the parade.

When word was received that Gov. Roosevelt was in the reviewing stand Chief Marshal Pond gave the order for a salute of seventeen guns, which was fired at the monument by the gun squad of the Naval Reserves, under command of Lieut. Walbridge. The order for the parade to move was then given.

The line of march was from South Washington street to West Main street, where the line was reviewed by the Governor, in front of the Court House, to State street, to Central avenue, counter-march to East Main street, to Frank-  
lin street, to the monument on North St. Paul street, at Central avenue.

The various divisions of the parade marched as follows:

A cordon of sixteen policemen in command of Capt. McDermott headed the parade. Squads of sixteen officers each under command of Lieuts. Schwartz, Zimmerman, Sherman, Ryan, Russ and Stetson were scattered along the column to prevent the crowd from surging out on the street at any point.

Next to the officers came Chief Marshal N. P. Pond and staff, mounted, as follows:

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. Matthews, 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.

Col. James S. Graham, commanding, and the following staff, mounted:

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

Fifty-Fourth Regiment Band and Drum Corps.

#### Escort to Veterans.

Eighth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Henderson; 100 men.

First Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Frank Smith; 104 men.

Naval Reserves, Lieut. E. N. Walbridge; 75 men.

Veteran Companies, headed by Hebling's Band; 25 pieces.

Old Thirteenth Regiment Survivors, Col. Frank A. Schoeffel; 30 men.

O'Rourke Post and Drill Corps, No. 1, G. A. R.; 80 men.

Peissner Post, No. 106, 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.

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

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

Disabled Veterans of Various Other Posts in carriages; numbering 50 men.

Regular Army and Navy Union Veterans; 25 men.

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

Sons of Veterans' Martial Band; 30 pieces.

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

O'Rourke 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, Capt. Gilbert Reynolds; 25 men.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Col. S. C. Pierce and staff, mounted, as follows: Col. S. P. Moulthrop, R. A. Sear-ing, J. B. Warren, Mark Way.

Members of the Board of Education under command of President Nell.

Various school companies as follows:

#### ESCORT.

High School Battalion—200 young men, Com-pany A, Capt. J. W. Phelan; Company B, Capt. H. R. Howard; Company C, Capt. H. A. Field.

#### FIRST BATTALION.

Principal Julius L. Townsend, commanding. No. 3 school, 55 boys, Capt. Leon Benham. No. 4 school, 60 boys, Capt. Clarence Rob-  
inson.

No. 6 school, 45 boys, Capt. William J. Johnson.

No. 9 school, 40 boys, Capt. Abie Meyer.

No. 10 school, 45 boys, Capt. David Landau.

No. 11 school, 30 boys; Capt. Charles U. Bastable, Jr.

No. 12 school, 48 boys; Capt. Lucius Irons. No. 14 school, 80 boys, Capt. Roland Leh-man.

No. 17 school, 44 boys, Capt. E. J. Wright.

No. 18 school, 55 boys, Capt. F. Herdle.

No. 19 school, 40 boys, Capt. Ola Tefft.

No. 20 school, 60 boys, Capt. Geo. Kogler.

No. 23 school, 26 boys, Capt. William Bar-rows.

No. 24 school, 42 boys, Capt. John Mosher.

No. 30 school, 25 boys, Capt. Burton Har-ness.

No. 31 school, 40 boys, Capt. C. M. Platt.

#### SECOND BATTALION.

Principal Richard A. Searing, commanding.

Nos. 7 and 34 schools, 110 boys, Capt. Wal-ter McCauley and Capt. Harry Johns.

No. 1 school, 30 boys, Capt. James Mun-  
govern.

No. 13 school, 36 boys, Capt. Milton Ingalls.

No. 21 school, 32 boys, Capt. Albert Boyce.

No. 22 school, 35 boys, Capt. Fred Van  
Griffeland.

No. 25 school, 24 boys, Capt. Frank Dem-  
mer.

No. 27 school, 40 boys, Capt. John Harris.

No. 28 school, 40 boys, Capt. Albert Wid-  
dowson.

No. 29 school, 78 boys, Capt. Ralph Head.

No. 32 school, 42 boys, Capt. Geo. Pearce.

No. 33 school, 39 boys, Capt. Oscar Gulick.

No. 26 school, 150 boys, Capt. John Horn.

St. Joseph's school, 48 boys, Capt. C. J. Maurer.

Holy Redeemer School, 38 boys, Capt. F. E. Bopp.

Corpus Christi school, 40 boys, Capt. Wm. McCarthy.

Our Lady of Victory school, 34 boys, Capt. Edward Wehle.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Third division, under command of Col. John J. Powers, with the following staff:

Jefferson Young, L. C. Piper, John Zell-  
wager, 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. E. Ruther-  
ford, William Boyd, E. H. Damon, C. L.

Ball, F. W. Sangster, P. A. White, E. G. Hartel.

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

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

Knights of Calvin, Capt. George Schmitt; 40 men.

Knights of Malta, Capt. F. B. Pierce; 95 men.

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

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

The fourth division consisted of the State Industrial School boys, headed by the fol-  
lowing members of the board of managers in a tally-ho: Dr. G. G. Carroll, Capt. Hen-  
ry Lomb, Mrs. F. H. Kuchling, Judge

Thomas Raines, Dr. G. W. Goler, Charles

Van Voorhis, Miss Lulu E. Aldridge, Dr. C. H. Losey.

Col. R. P. Kelly, and Lieut. Col. A. I. How-  
ard, regimental adjutant; Eugene Johns-  
berger, trumpeter.

First Battalion—James Robertson, com-  
manding; 25 men.

Second Battalion, L. A. Reilly, command-  
ing; 200 men.

Third Battalion—Thomas Murphy com-  
manding; 200 men.

#### 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 Capt. Chat-  
field, 50 men.

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

Citizens in tally-hos and carriages.

#### SIXTH DIVISION.

Citizens in carriages, under command of James W. Casey.

After the parade passed Gov. Roosevelt was escorted to a carriage by the special reception committee and the ex-

ecutive committee and the whole party was driven to the monument where they descended the speakers' platform. The parade disbanded at the monument and the unveiling ceremonies were begun.

The national flag was first raised above the statue and this was the signal for the various bands to join in playing the "Star Spangled Banner." Prayer was offered by Bishop Alexander Walters of Jersey City, after which Miss Gertrude A. Thompson of this city loosened the cord which held the covering about the statue.

As the figure of the great statesman and patriot was revealed tremendous acclamations burst forth from the assembled multitude. After quiet had been restored the mayor stepped to the front of the platform and in a brief address introduced Gov. Roosevelt. The appearance of the Governor was the signal for another enthusiastic outburst from the throng. Holding up his hand to enforce quiet and at the same time bowing his thanks for the welcome extended him, Gov. Roosevelt began speaking. He paid a glowing tribute to the grand character of the colored statesman and referred to him as the most distinguished representative of his race known in history. He said that his rise from slavery to the leadership of his people was the most remarkable example of the ability and perseverance ever recorded. He detailed the great works of Mr. Douglass' life, his aid in raising his people to their present standard of intelligence, and in conclusion referred to the patriot as one of the greatest men of the century.

When the Governor had finished speaking and the applause following his address had subsided a chorus of forty voices sang "His Name Shall Live Forever."

Hon. William A. Sutherland was then introduced. He made a brilliant address and bestowed unbounded praise upon Frederick Douglass. In speaking of Mr. Douglass' early life Mr. Sutherland said:

"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 rights 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. Today, twenty years later, the city of Rochester attends upon the Governor of the Empire State as he unveils and dedicates the statue of Douglass. Decried 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!

"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 described the horribleness of human bondage. But God reigned and His prophet thundered His message until the day dawned when Douglass could triumphantly sing, 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming 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 followed the trail of slavery and did not perish with its extinction.

"The demoralization of the slaveholder 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 the 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, N. C., and no one has denied that this was the reason why he was expeditiously murdered, 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.

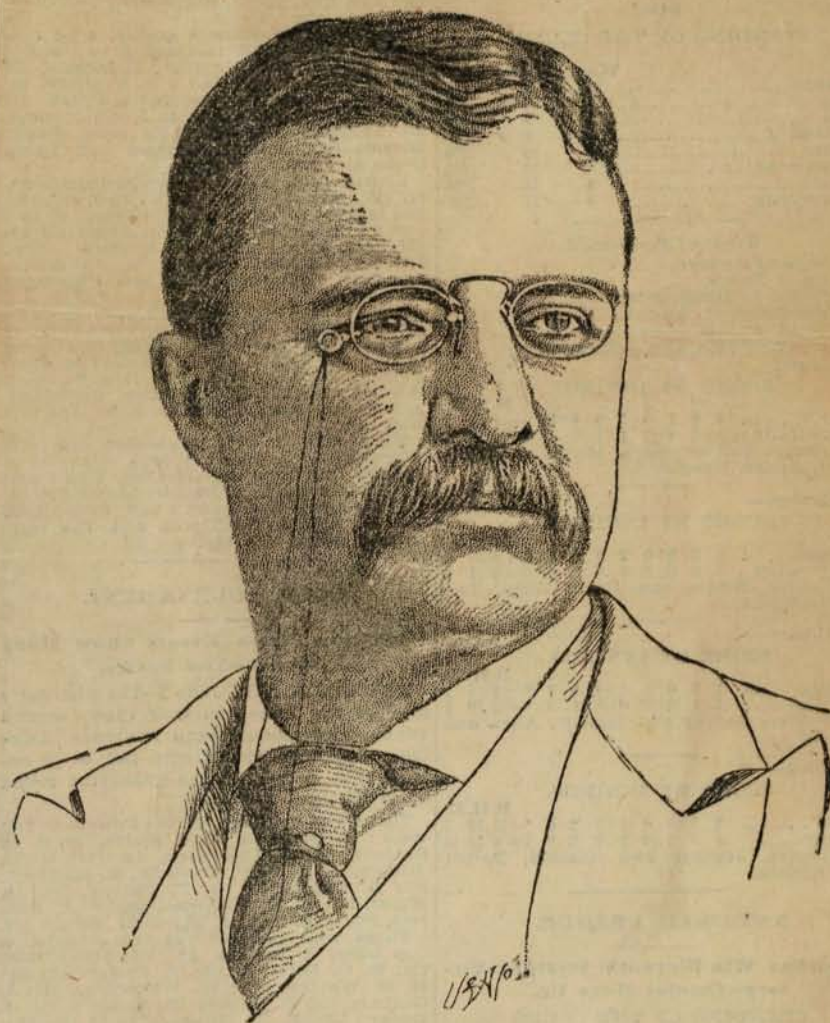
"But to the murderers' plea there is another answer. For four long years, from 1861 to 1865, all the white men in the seceding states who could bear arms were at the front, with their attention fully occupied by the boys in blue. They left their wives, and sisters, and daughters, to the mercy of black 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 never 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 day 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.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"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 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 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 regu-