

lar 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 north, 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!"

At the conclusion of Mr. Sutherland's address "Old Glory" was sung and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. J. Adams of Zion Church. This concluded the unvelving ceremonies.

Gov. Roosevelt is to hold a public reception at the Court House this evening from 7 to 8 o'clock. The Court House early this morning showed evidences of the preparations for the reception there. A large piano was taken to the second floor early in the day and placed in a convenient location for the orchestra. A low, carpeted platform was carried to the first floor and put in place for the use of the distinguished guest. The decorating was left for a later hour. The committee wisely considered that the stately beauty of the arches and columns would excel any outer decoration that might be brought in, and there was little attempt to cover up the rich furnishing for that reason. To all callers the word was passed around that the guests were to come in through the front entrance, pass the Governor and the committee in waiting, and file out through the back entrance. This plan will avoid confusion, and in that way the big crowd can be handled much easier than were no system followed in the arrangement.

GOLD BADGE FOR GOVERNOR.

Presented by Emanuel Jacobowetz on Behalf of the Newsboys of the City.

During the ceremonies at the monument Gov. Roosevelt was presented a gold badge from the newsboys of the city. The presentation was made by Emanuel Jacobowetz, who spoke as follows:

"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. De, 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 sought 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 the north, south, east and west and all of this great 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, Mr. Roosevelt, 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."

Y. MARCH 18, 1905.

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS

By Rev. C. A. Barbour of
Lake Avenue Baptist
Church.

Sketched Life of the Great Col-
ored Statesman — Born in
Slavery, He Rose
to Fame.

Many Interesting Things in Douglass'
Career Touched Upon by Dr.
Barbour.

"A Great Rochester Citizen" was the title of an address by Dr. C. A. Barbour of Lake Avenue Baptist Church delivered before the Women's Ethical Club at its March meeting at Park Avenue Baptist Church yesterday afternoon. Dr. Barbour said:

"It is not my thought to-day to deliver an oration on Frederick Douglass; it is within my purpose to lay a wreath of appreciation on the brow of one whom Rochester, surely, should never forget. I shall speak first of some notable facts in his life which have especially impressed me, and which, therefore, I believe will be of interest to you.

"Frederick Douglass had in his veins the blood of three races—the negro, the Indian, the white. He was born in slavery at Tuckahoe, on the east coast of Chesapeake bay, in Maryland. His father was a white man, but who and what he was is not known. Mr. Douglass says himself, 'I say nothing of father, for he is shrouded in a darkness which I have never been able to penetrate. Slavery does away with fathers as it does away with families. Slavery has no use for either fathers or families, and its laws do not recognize their existence in the social arrangements of the plantation. * * * A master may be, and often is, master and father to the same child. * * * My father was a white man, or nearly white. It was sometimes whispered that my master was my father.'

"Frederick Douglass' mother was a negress with Indian blood. She died when he was very young, but her personal appearance and bearing were stamped on his memory. She was tall and finely proportioned; with deep black glossy complexion, had regular features and among the other slaves was remarkably sedate in her manners. Mr. Douglass recalls with pride that his mother could read, and that she was the only

one of all the slaves and colored people in Tuckahoe who enjoyed that advantage. How she acquired this knowledge he does not know, for Tuckahoe was the last place where she would be apt to find facilities for learning. That a field hand should learn to write in any slave state was remarkable, and the achievement of his mother, considering the place, was extraordinary. Mr. Douglass attributed the love of letters which he possessed, not to his admitted Anglo-Saxon paternity, but to the native genius of his sable and uncultivated mother.

"Frederick grew up in the very worst form of slavery, so near the border of the north that the slaves were given much less freedom than they were farther south, on a plantation owned by one Col. Lloyd, where the slaves were but poorly fed and badly treated. His descriptions of some scenes on that plantation are enough to chill the blood. The implication is worse than the description as that of which such words can be spoken: 'From 12 o'clock mid-day till dark the human cattle were in motion, wielding their clumsy hoes; hurried on by no hope of reward, no sense of gratitude, no love of children, no prospect of bettering their condition; nothing save the dread and terror of the slave-driver's lash. So goes one day and so goes another. There is the rough usage of the field, where vulgar coarseness, brutal cruelty, spread themselves and flourish, rank weeds in the tropics.'

"When he was 10 years old he was given as a present to a cousin of Col. Lloyd's living in Baltimore. He went to Baltimore as a household servant. There he was kindly treated by the woman of the house, to his very great surprise. He was taught his letters. The woman who taught him the letters wished to teach him to read the Bible, but was stopped by her husband after two weeks' instruction. It was of no use, he said, to teach a negro; his happiness would be spoiled if he had an education; he would be a better servant if he was left alone, and besides that, it was against the law of the state to teach a negro to read. But the thirsty mind of the boy would not be defeated in its purpose. As he went out in the shipyards he saw the letters and numbers on the boats, and found that the men as they prepared the timbers of the boats marked them 'L' for larboard and 'S' for starboard, and other letters for other parts of the vessel for which they were destined. He asked the boys and men what the letters meant and then he learned to write them with a burned stick. He was a poor slave and obliged to study where people did not see him, knowing that it was regarded as a crime to read and write, but he labored on for knowledge.

"Frederick Douglass was led into the Christian faith by a negro drayman. A revolutionary change took place in his

feelings and purposes. The drayman gave him a Bible and then said to him, 'If you are going to be a Christian, remember that you cannot live for yourself any longer. If you want to be free the way for you to be free is to free other people.' The words were not lost, and the negro race has reason to thank God that ever Frederick Douglass met that negro drayman in the city of Baltimore.

"Frederick Douglass was a great orator by nature. Against his will at first, he was induced to travel over the country, bearing his testimony against the curse of slavery. He began to send his agents south, and to assist hundreds on hundreds of slaves from the south on their way to Canada. There was still danger that he would be arrested and taken back into bondage. As a measure of safety as well as to accomplish results by influencing English people, he went to England and was there twenty-one months. While there, through the influence of friends whom he won, without suggestion on his part, the amount of money necessary was raised and sent to his master and papers of manumission were secured.

"On his return to the United States he proposed to issue a newspaper devoted to the cause of anti-slavery. We, as citizens of this city, are glad that he came to Rochester. Here, his paper, the North Star, was issued. For years he was a resident of this city and his name is inseparably connected with it. From this time on, by voice and pen, he advocated the cause to which he had given his life. During the war he was instrumental in raising negro regiments. After the war he served at various times as assistant secretary to the commission of Santo Domingo, as United States marshal of the District of Columbia, as recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, as United States minister resident and consul-general to Hayti. His presence was considered an honor on every great occasion. We do not forget that when President Harrison honored this city with his presence at the unveiling of the statue of the great war President, the towering figure of Frederick Douglass was an attraction for all eyes. We rejoice that at the expiration of his life, though for many years he had been absent from us, it was to this spot that his honored dust was conveyed, and that here his body sleeps.

"The life which has risen in clouds set in sunshine. Honored of men, beloved by his own race, respected by all, Frederick Douglass achieved and richly deserved the honorable place which is his in history."

On behalf of the members, Mrs. Porter Farley, president of the club, thanked Dr. Barbour. She said she was deeply interested in Frederick Douglass and was a member of a strong anti-slavery family. Her husband's uncle, the late Samuel Porter, she said, once made his house a station for the underground railroad. It was the house on the corner of Fitzhugh and Spring streets. Mrs. William Eastwood said that her memories of the orator were fondly cherished. She had known him in childhood and had often sat in his lap. Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker, formerly of this city, and a writer, was present, and spoke at length of Frederick Douglass, telling how she had known him in his family. Mrs. Thomas Brown read the secretary's report.