

The Boston Advocate.

VOL. 3, NO. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

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 A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
 Devoted to the interests of the colored people of the United States and Canada.
 Published EVERY SATURDAY, by
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A Valuable Book

History of the Colored Soldiers.
 The following is the speech of C. Virgil Smith at the installation of officers of R. A. Bell, Post 134, G. A. R. and ladies Auxiliary Corps, held at the new Post headquarters on Thursday evening, January 13th, 1887.

MR. COMMANDER, LADIES * AND GENTLEMEN:
 While I am deeply conscious of the great honor you have conferred by calling on me to speak, I rise with a humble distrust of my ability to either please, interest or instruct you. It is not my great privilege to address you as comrades of this Post, or as a member of that grand and glorious organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, but simply as an humble fellow citizen and a man. I cannot with you recall to-night the stirring memories of martial pomp or tented field, of burning suns or chilling rains, of weary marches or rifle pit, of picket guard or murderous foes, of lonely watches, of thirst or heat, of all the hardships, the privations, the clash of arms, the din of battle, the flush of victory, the shout of triumph, the glory and all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

But gentlemen of the Grand Army, I can assure you, that no one here tonight, more deeply feels, or more gratefully acknowledges the obligation that every citizen of this Republic of ours owe to those battle-scarred heroes, the men of the Grand Army, than I do. And I esteem it an honor of which I am justly proud, to meet you here with all these pleasant surroundings, with all these evidences of peace and happiness, and upon an occasion like this. There was a time however, when such a meeting as this, would have been simply a matter of utter impossibility; when the conditions under which you are convened here, had no existence save as an undefined hope, in the minds of some of the more advanced thinkers.

In conformity with the principles of military service, military greatness and military honors, were the heritage of the white race. It was from the earliest infancy of the government, denied to men of Anglo-African birth. Without wishing to consume your time, with your permission, Mr. Commander, I will consider some of the conditions that have made this meeting possible. As far back as the beginning of the present century there was a growing public sentiment at the North, especially, of the evils of slavery; some of the best minds of the day foresaw the dangers of that great national curse, and advocated its abolition in some form or other as the only safe-guard of the Union, maintaining that slavery was morally wrong, and constitutionally illegal; that it was in direct contradiction to those fundamental principles, upon which a republican

government was based, and that any extension of slavery would be prohibited." Henry Clay, then speaker of the House, opposed the amendment with all the strength of his gigantic intellect, as did all of the leading representatives of the slaveholding states, using the most heating and threatening language in opposition; some going so far as to declare in favor of a dissolution of the Union if slavery was to be interdicted, and Mr. Calhoun of Georgia only voiced the sentiment of the entire South, when he asserted "that the North was kindling a fire that all the water of the ocean could not extinguish, it could only be extinguished with blood." This amendment irritated the representatives of the Slave States beyond a measure, and gave birth to a struggle that threatened the total overthrow of all existing political parties upon principle, and the substitution of geographical parties defined by the slave States.

The struggle was continued by the champions of freedom, with a spirit and determination to resist the extension of slavery to the end. Finally as a last resort to admit Missouri as a Slave State, a committee composed of the ablest men in Congress, reported in favor of admitting Missouri as a Slave State with certain restrictions into the Federal Union.

The adoption of Thomas' Restriction, "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save for crime, should hereafter be introduced into any of the Territories of the United States north of 36 deg. 30 min." The admission of Missouri as a slave state is known in history as the "Missouri Compromise." In the great battle of slavery against freedom the supporters of slavery had won. Against all arguments advanced by the friends of freedom—Why slavery was a wrong, why its extension imperilled the life of the government, why it should not exist, that it was a foul blot upon the nation's honor, a reproach to the world—the reply was that slavery was constitutional; the position was that they found it, sanctioned by the Constitution.

It was by nature to assume the responsibilities of freedom or the condition of citizenship; that his natural and political condition was subordinate to the superior race. In short, the defenders of slavery emphatically rejected every claim to manhood and freedom advanced by the friends of the slave. But the seeds sown had taken root and were fast springing into plants that would ere long rear their heads above the damp earth—real and tangible abuses.

In every state, in every city, in every town and village of the land, was a noble minority who true to the interest of Jefferson, true to the interest of freedom—although overthrown for the time, were not crushed,—would yet see the stone rolled away from the se-

Hampton.
 HAMPTON, VA., Jan. 17, 1887.
 PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN AND GENERAL MEN.

We are highly pleased here with the Advocate and as the people are great readers they are capable of deciding the superiority of one paper over another. This they have not hesitated doing in the Advocate's case. What I shall say will evidently concern none as much as the people hereabouts and Virginia in general. We claim the proud distinction of being a part of one of the most historical places on the American continent, and surely of the State of Virginia.

Within a few miles is Williamsburg, the old capital, where the first house of Burgesses assembled, and within a stone's throw is Yorktown, the spot where Cornwallis "threw up the sponge" to Uncle George—I mean the George who couldn't tell a lie. Hampton is the spot where the famous old Episcopal Church stands, now nearing its second century. Bless your life generation after generation have passed, a war has devastated the land of the South, three terrible configurations have passed over us but the old church is still towering high, and worshippers look upon it as more than sacred as the years roll on.

The Hampton Institute, first intended for the colored youth, but now a winter resort for Yankee "school marm" and Indian wigwams, is near by and the footsteps of Gen. B. F. Butler, the big-hearted and broad minded man, are still seen in the four-winged school house, which he gave to the freedmen, known as the "Butler School." Fort Monroe and the National Home for disabled soldiers, two well learned nests for the ruling powers, are here and from this picture alone you may draw your inference as to Hampton and its surroundings.

Let me speak now of our business men here and there before Platt's "quit" us after he had rid our offices of wealth. I pointed one of our Senators to the "Charity Concern" on the Hudson River, sometimes called West Point. To-day that boy stands at the head of our merchant men and is deservedly supported by all classes, John E. Williams. There are many more which space forbids naming now. I should be glad to speak of Messrs. Henry Thomas, T. N. Brown, John Jarvis and other colored shippers whose goods find ready sale in Northern markets.

We have lawyers, doctors, (no quacks) educators and men and women in most every avocation of life. We are the only people I know of with a colored sheriff in the person of our good natural, genial friend, Andrew Williams. Our commissioner of the internal revenue

of the mind, and the spreading of a moral influence.
 The estimable wife of Mr. J. B. Franklin, of your city, is here for health. The political pot begins to boil hereabouts and the same old yell, "death to rings," is in the air. In my experience I have always noticed that it takes a ring in politics to break a ring. It is as cold here as I ever saw it—colder.
 CHISMAN.

Gossip from the South.

A CASE FOR FINKERTON'S DETECTIVES.
 A lady signing herself Mrs. Alice M. Warner, 20 Bowdoin St., Boston, Mass., has created quite a stir amongst the authorities, in South Florida, over a telegram, dated Dec. 31, 1886, stating that she firmly believes, a Mrs. H. Smith has been murdered, in that portion of the state. Report came back to the authorities at Jacksonville, that no person by that name had been seen anywhere south of Jacksonville.

THE SOUTH MAKES UP A SLATE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, 1888.
 For president Samuel S. Cox, of New York, vice-president, Henry W. Grady, of Georgia. This puts us in mind of the school-boy. He draws the pictures, but he rubs them out, and continually draws and rubs until some larger boy comes along and draws a decent picture for him. So will poor Messrs. Cox and Grady be drawn but finely rubbed out ere the candidate making period.

ST. LOUIS, MO., HAS A COLORED TEACHER'S STATE CONVENTION.
 A large assemblage of teachers and visitors, from the adjoining counties and states, poured into the city for the purpose of holding a convention and framing a mode by which our children may be benefited. Eloquent addresses were made by the following distinguished gentlemen, H. Tandy, of St. Louis, Prof. W. W. Gates, of Kansas, and Mr. Silas J. Harris. We have no doubt such able men as the above-named, as leaders, that good results will be reaped from the meetings.

THE EYES OF THE NEGROES, SOUTH, WERE TURNED TOWARD GEN. LOGAN.
 The eyes of the Negroes, south, were turned toward Gen. Logan; he stood in their estimation like Lincoln and Grant, and no people mourn his lost with more sincere feelings than the Negro at the South.

SUNDAY LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.
 At the last session of the Legislature held in Baton Rouge, La., its capital, by a hard struggle against money and intimidation, a bill was passed called the Sunday Law, by which all saloons and bill-fights, dog fights, bar room fights, etc., which are so well known, should be closed. Jan. 2, '87 was the day when it should go into effect, and among many of the parishes, it was gen-

Philip D. Armour.
 His Useful Gift to Colored Colleges.

We publish the following letter, which is self-explanatory:
 HYDE PARK, Mass., Jan. 11, 1887.
 DEAR SIR,—I have received from my agent, Mr. John J. Miles, Plankinton House, Milwaukee, \$100, which he informs me you have generously placed in his hands, with the request that it be used in supplying a number of the libraries of our colored colleges with copies of the book which I publish, entitled "Music and Musical People; or, the Story of a Musical Race."
 Your kind, considerate wishes shall be carried into effect at once. Doubtless in due time you will receive grateful acknowledgements from the presidents of these colleges.

In behalf of the many thousands of our young women and men who now seek by study to fit themselves for usefulness in the race of life, permit me, Sir, to thank you for not only this latest manifestation of your thoughtful kindness, but also for the other like instances in which, as is well known, you have freely and substantially aided the cause of education and morality among the colored people, as well as for your open-handed interest in your fellow citizens in general. Sir, I remain respectfully yours,
 JAMES M. TROTTER.

Attleboro Gleanings.
 ATTLEBORO, MASS., Jan. 18, 1887.
 There was an unusually large attendance at the A. M. E. Zion Church throughout the day on the 9th inst., services were as usual. In the evening the pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Simmons, preached a soul stirring sermon from Matthew 6th chap. 10th verse, subject, "Prayer for the Coming of Christ's Kingdom." After preaching, seven persons were received in the church on six months' probation, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

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The man that kills no man in himself, Nor is not moved with concern of woe's assault, Is far from being a druggist, and quite the opposite of a doctor. Let no such man be treated.

Music.
 Every one is, perhaps without knowing it, a musical critic, and why? For his musical faculties are not latent in him, and are only wanting development. There do exist in us faculties which, by want of proper development, are hidden and unused by us.
 "Many a faint live lullian under a microscope," (Walter Hagen). Without the scientific equipment, whether at a source or the hearer, the student of music is a failure.

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Winter Street, Room 8.

the Grand Army, than I do. And I esteem it an honor of which I am justly proud, to meet you here with all these pleasant surroundings, with all these evidences of peace and happiness, and upon an occasion like this. There was a time however, when such a meeting as this, would have been simply a matter of utter impossibility; when the conditions under which you are convened here, had no existence save as an undefined hope, in the minds of some of the more advanced thinkers.
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for the common good, was from the earliest inception of the government, denied to men of Anglo-African birth. Without wishing to consume your time, with your permission, Mr. Commander, I will consider some of the conditions that have made this meeting possible. As far back as the beginning of the present century there was a growing public sentiment at the North, especially, of the evils of slavery; and the best minds of the day foresaw the dangers of that abolition in some form or other as the only safeguard of the Union, maintaining that slavery was morally wrong, and constitutionally illegal; that it was in direct contradiction to those fundamental principles, upon which a republican form of government was based, that its existence imperilled the national life, and its extension was the rock upon which sooner or later, the good ship of state would be wrecked; but they comprised a hopeless minority and love of freedom, and loyalty to country, counted as nothing against the myrmidons of slavery; but the seeds were being sown, that would in the fullness of time, bring forth to the light of day that immutable principle, that there was no right under high Heaven, by reason of race or previous condition, whereby one man could hold property in the person of another.
In that period of the nation's history, when the people living in the Territory of Missouri, petitioned Congress to be admitted into the Union as a state, transpired the first great legislative contest between slavery and freedom. The result was the passage of what is known to history as the Missouri Compromise, a measure which in respect to the excitement it produced and its influence upon our nation's destiny, has no parallel in the history of our government.
In March, 1818, the people of Missouri, petitioned Congress, that the Territory might be permitted to form a constitution. The next year, the constitution adopted by the people of the territory, and their application for admission as a state, was presented.
The constitution adopted by the citizens of Missouri, sanctioned slavery and forbade the legislature to interfere with it. This prohibition led to exciting scenes in Congress, and awoke the slumbering sentiment of the North, against the expansion of slavery; it enraged the people of the two geographical sections against each other on this question, and for nearly three years, excited the people of the entire country as no question had never done. New York opened the contest by offering an amendment, "pro-

after being introduced into any of the Territories of the United States north of 36 deg. 30 min." The admission of Missouri as a slave state is known in history as the "Missouri Compromise." In the great battle of slavery against freedom the supporters of slavery advanced. Against all arguments advanced by the friends of freedom—Why slavery was a wrong, why its extension imperilled the life of the government, why it should not exist, that it was a foul blot upon the nation's honor, a reproval to the world—the reply was that slavery was constitutional; that the government found it, sanctioned it, and that the slave was a property.

unfitted by nature to assume the responsibilities of freedom or the condition of citizenship; that his natural and political condition was subordinate to the superior race. In short, the defenders of slavery emphatically repudiated every claim to manhood and freedom advanced by the friends of the slave. But the seeds soon had taken root and were fast springing into plants that would ere long rear their heads above the damp earth—real and tangible issues. In every state, in every city, in every town and village of the land, was a noble minority who true to the principles of Jefferson, true to the interest of freedom—although overthrown for the time, were not crushed—would yet see the stone rolled away from the sepulchre of dead issues, and behold the resurrection of freedom in all its glory. For thirty years the nation had held sacred the compact between slavery and freedom, until the year of 1852 the Democratic party, in full possession of all the departments of the government, with it great rival, the Whig party, crushed and lifeless at its feet, assured the American public through its chief executive officer, Franklin Pierce, that it found the country enjoying a state of prosperity and peace unknown in the annals of history, and it gave them its official pledge and guarantee that during its administration "his peace and property should suffer no harm. These words had scarcely made the tour of the republic when slavery, like Banquo's Ghost, stalked into Congress and demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that compact entered into in good faith 32 years before to protect from the encroachments of slavery a territory larger than the Republic of France.
(To be Continued.)

Her Daughter's Husband.
A traveller saw a woman "take a man by the collar, yank him up the steps into a railroad car, jam him down into a hot seat near the stove, pile up a valise and two big brown baskets with loose covers and long handles at his feet, shove a lady into his lap, and said;
"Now, sit there until I help Mary Jane on the car, and don't move until I come back."
When the woman reached the door the traveller said to her:
"Is that man your husband?"
"N-A-W-W!" roared the woman.
"He's my daughter's husband, and she hasn't spirit enough to say her soul is her own."
This true story teaches us that some travellers haven't enough sense to diagnose a family party when they see one.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

ter respect for Yankee "school marms" and Indian wigwags, is near by and the footprints of Gen. B. F. Butler, the big-hearted and broad minded man, are still seen in the four-winged school house, which he gave to the freedmen, known as the "Butler School." Fort Monroe and the National Home for disabled soldiers, two well leathred nests for the ruling powers, are here and from this picture alone you may draw your inference as to Hampton and its surroundings.
Let me speak now of our business men here and there. "Fore Plat' 'quiti' after he had rid' the office, health

pointed one of our best speakers, "Charity Concern" on the Hudson River, sometimes called West Point. To-day that boy stands at the head of our merchant men and is deservedly supported by all classes, John E. Williams. There are many more whose space forbids naming now. I should be glad to speak of Messrs. Henry Thomas, T. N. Brown, John Jarvis and other colored shippers whose goods find ready sale in Northern markets.
We have lawyers, doctors, (no quacks) educators and men and women in no less every avocation of life. We are the only people I know of with a colored sheriff in the person of our good natural, genial friend, Andrew Williams. Our commissioner of the internal revenue is the widely known R. M. Smith, the only colored man, who has ever stood a ghost of a chance for Congress and who will have in his hands the saying as to who shall succeed Geo. E. Bowden two years hence in this district.
Our largest town school, the Lincoln, is managed by L. B. Phillips assisted by three of our town's ladies, Mrs. Mary Stuart, Misses Fields, and Sarah Banks, while the "Butler" of which I spoke is superintended by a Miss Hyde, of Northern birth, assisted by three brilliant young women in the persons of Misses Sarah F. Peak, Emma G. Lee and Emily L. Thomas, of this place. It was at the Butler's where the men, who have figured in life prominently in late years received their first instructions, chief among whom were the ADVOCATE'S managing editor and the late Calvin D. Johnson.
The fourth Sabbath in December was what Hamptonians call a "big day." The first Baptist Church (colored), Rev. T. Jackson, pastor, was thronged with people of both races, who witnessed its dedication. Sermons were preached by Rev. Jones, of N. C., Rev. R. Spiller, of Norfolk, Va., and Rev. H. P. Weedon, of this place, pastor of Third Baptist Church, assisted by Elders Thornton and Davis. The day's collection was immense, amounting to something between six and seven hundred dollars. The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. Jones, of North Carolina.
The oyster trade is great and no jollier and freer-hearted souls exist than the "boys" in that branch of industry.
It would seem odd to admit it, but I must say with all the advantages, educational and financial, here no lyceum or singing class exist. Young ladies and gentlemen of culture and refinement with no organization for the improve-

ment of the candidate making period.
ST. LOUIS, MO., HAS A COLORED TEACHER'S STATE CONVENTION.
A large assemblage of teachers and visitors, from the adjoining counties and states, poured into the city for the purpose of holding a convention and framing a mode by which our children may be benefited. Eloquent addresses were made by the following distinguished gentlemen, H. Tandy, of St. Louis, Prof. W. W. Gates, of Kansas, and Mr. Silas J. Harris. We have no doubt such able men as the above-named, as leaders, that good results will be reaped from the meetings.
THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE DEATH OF GEN. LOGAN.
The eyes of the Negroes, south, were turned toward Gen. Logan; he stood in their estimation like Lincoln and Grant, and no people mourn his loss with more sincere feelings than the Negro at the South.
SUNDAY LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.
At the last session of the legislature held in Baton Rouge, La., its capitol, by a hard struggle against money and intimidation, a bill was passed called the Sunday Law, by which all saloons and bill-fights, dog fights, bar room fights, etc., which are so well known, should be closed. Jan. 2, '87 was the day when it should go into effect, and among many of the parishes, it was generally observed, but in New Orleans, where the devils have so long had their liberties, by their money to do as they pleased, have walked in to courts in that city, and filed an injunction against the process of the law. How will it end? See election returns from that state.

HE WON \$15,000.
Daniel Jones, the colored ex-coachman, of Gov. H. C. Warmouth, purchased a ticket known as the monthly drawing and received one-fifth of the \$75,000 prize, from the Louisiana State Lottery. We are proud to hear of this good news, as Mr. Jones was in much distress. His property was heavily mortgaged, but he has paid it all up, and now has gone into the real estate business, in New Orleans, in earnest.
W. B. R.

"Silver City."
MERIDEN, CONN., Jan. 18, '87.
The weather has been quite severe during the week. Slighting is excellent. There is much excitement manifested in the new Toboggan slide on W. Main St. Mrs. Dingle and daughter, of Middle-town, made a short visit here on their way home from Hartford.
The Rev. Loyd, of Waterbury, was in town recently.
Mr. William Jackins, of this city, who has been in the City Hospital at Hartford for several months is still very ill.
There has been a Garrison Social Club organized here, of which the public has heard little as yet. Almost every colored man is included in its membership. Its object is to furnish a club-room where the young men may spend their evenings, keeping them from the liquor saloons and other dissipated places. This society has the most profound respect of all of our best citizens, and we hope it will be a grand success.
Rev. Smith preached at the Mission Sunday evening to a small congregation.
E. R. J.

Attleboro Gleaming.
ATTLEBORO, MASS., Jan. 18, 1887.
There was an unusually large attendance at the A. M. E. Zion Church throughout the day on the 9th inst., services were as usual. In the evening the pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Simmons, preached a soul stirring sermon from Matthew 6th chap. 10th verse, subject, "Prayer for the Coming of Christ's Kingdom." After preaching, seven persons were received in the church on six months' probation, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

meetings, and the Lord has wonderfully blessed our efforts. We had five converts and three backsliders have been reclaimed. The meetings are still being continued, and great interest is manifested. Rev. Wm. J. Smith, of Meriden, Conn., was with us and preached for us recently.
Mrs. Adelaide Jones, of New Bedford, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Simmons recently.
Mr. and Mrs. James Sadler, who have been visiting relatives in Philadelphia and the state of Delaware, have returned home much pleased with their visit.
We are pained to announce that the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Green is dangerously ill of rheumatic fever. They have our heartfelt sympathy.
The Daughters of Conference met recently, and the following officers were chosen. Pres., Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler; Vice Pres., Mrs. Catherine J. Jackson; Treas., Mrs. Martina A. Beach; Sec., Mrs. Maria J. L. Allison; Marshalls, Miss Rachel Stafford and Mrs. Mary C. Birch.
INCOG.

Springfield.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 18, '87.
The Richmond Dispatch has reached us. It is a one-sided paper and speaks of all the deficiencies of our people and not one word of our progress.
The people here are almost crazy over the toboggan slide, which has just been erected.
Miss R. G. Walton, of Burlington, Vt., a student at Wilberforce, has a flourishing school, at Cristfield, Md. She was a former classmate of Rev. Mr. Geda.
Mr. Burr is much encouraged, having many orders at his factory this year.
The sermon at the Loring St. A. M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, was very instructive. This being the first sermon by the pastor at his own church, it drew a large congregation of both races.
"When one enters the 'ADVOCATE' office he is made to feel at home," says Rev. Geda.
Misses Maggie Page and other ladies gave Mrs. F. Clinton quite a nice surprise this week.
The ladies of this city know who to assist.
Mr. John N. West is doing a thriving fruit business. He is one of our young and industrious men.
We shall write next week of those of our people who are living in their own houses in our beautiful city.
A brother from our city visited Dr. Derrick's official board last week, and said he was delighted to see so many common-sense brethren. We do not wonder at this when we remember who it is at the head.
The readers of the ADVOCATE are increasing. DITTO.

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Can be engaged for Concerts, Musicales, etc. Miss A. P. OSWELL, accompanist. Address, BOSTON ADVOCATE, 65 HANOVER ST., or D. T. OSWELL, Worcester, Mass.
The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concert of sweet sounds, Let him be buried with his kindred, for the motives of his spirit are dull as night, and his affections dark as Erebus.
—Shakespeare.
Musical.
Every one, perhaps, without knowing it, a musical critic; and why? For his musical faculties were left latent in him and are still wanting development. There do exist in us faculties which, but for want of proper development, lay hidden and ignored by us.
"Many a giant lies hidden under a mountain," (Victor Hugo). Without the essential equipment whether at a voice or the theatre, the church or the concert, we are called upon to pass judgement on music; for wherever men meet together music will hold her own.
Prof. H. E. DECKER makes a specialty of teaching harmony. He will be in Boston the first three days in each week to give instruction, and is prepared to fill engagements for Concerts.
For terms address, BOSTON ADVOCATE, 65 HANOVER ST., BOSTON, MASS.; or, H. E. DECKER, P. O. Box 1039, Fitchburg, Mass.

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Patents are secured through MUNN & CO. associated with the Scientific American, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper in the world.
We are one of our young and industrious men.
We shall write next week of those of our people who are living in their own houses in our beautiful city.
A brother from our city visited Dr. Derrick's official board last week, and said he was delighted to see so many common-sense brethren. We do not wonder at this when we remember who it is at the head.
The readers of the ADVOCATE are increasing. DITTO.

...and in the South, he regards the colored man a better man than his white brother—in the South. The truth of it is that some of the most rabid abolitionists got their start in life from the money which their forefathers made out of the sale of their slaves to Southern planters."

Let us admit the lines above to be true does it prove or show that Mr Hale bears any responsibility of slave holding or slave trading? These Southern miscreants tattooed from the souls of their feet to the crowns of their heads with the worst sins in the catalogue of crimes can find more excuses for the justification of their abominable past, than it is conceivable for a regiment of devils to manufacture. No doubt there were some abolitionists whose worldly goods indirectly came from slave tradings but it may be said of them when they

...settlers of ment, custom of ted it to be right. On the other hand men of the *News and Courier* editor's stamp not satisfied with lavishing the fortunes of their ancestors to perpetuate slavery, the very system which Dr. Hale and his coadjutors were seeking to destroy, but organized an armed rebellion to maintain it, forcing the poor ignorant black man to side with them in a struggle to keep the yoke around his own neck. Not satisfied with these outrages the descendants of the Southern Slave-holding powers debauched our women, dragged our helpless girls down to brothel, killed and buried them to hide their shames, not crimes, because their legislation did not call it a crime to take the life of a negro or negress, and to justify all this they choose to point to the leading abolitionists of the North as being descendants of "slave traders." We have no sufficient words of condemnation to put upon that class of men representing the *News and Courier* editor's ideas. Edward Everett Hall, shared his breast to danger, hand in hand with Beecher, Phillips, Garrison, Bartol, Sumner and Andrew to emancipate the slaves and wipe out the disgrace fostered and protected by the men who have recently stood in New York and Boston, uttering lies sufficient to corrugate the brow of angels. Dr. Hale was never on the side of the slave master or secessionist nor will he ever be on the side of the South until he can see that "a man's a man" for it is the principle of his past career and the main hope of his future, and the colored people are willing to believe in the sincerity of his principles regardless of the doings of his ancestry, and still not believe the negro any better than a white man,—at least the liberty loving white man.

Our Thanks.

We deserve no particular expressions of gratitude such as have been accorded to us by the people irrespective of race or condition, for the defence of the colored revolutionary patriot, Crispus Attucks, against the inconsiderate assertions of the *Marbors Times*. It was our duty to defend him and in the defence of the Negro whom misrepresented we may ever be counted upon. We take this method of thanking those who have written us congratulatory letters, and extended us grateful expressions verbally. When we shouldered the journalistic cross, it was for no other purpose than defending our race, and if

The Symposium at Charles St. A. M. E. Church.

To the Boston Advocate.

The committee finding it impossible to repeat the musical and literary "Symposium," as requested, owing among other reasons, to various engagements of several artists, have decided to give instead a grand Combination Concert of Orchestra, Old Folks and Readers, on Tuesday, February 22nd.

The Charles St. congregation are trying to raise \$1,200 to pay their annual interest and other pressing bills. They have issued several cards with 100 bricks to sell, by which with the cash rally, February 13th, and the grand concert February 22nd, they are hoping to raise the required amount.

...by the ... Jenifer, and his congregation.

The New South.

The recent appeals from the South for the safety of citizens because of their policies, Texas in particular, the attempt of the South Carolina legislature to suppress organized labor, the continual custom of inhumanly and lawlessly lynching colored men for the most petty crimes, the cowardly and cringing utterances of Grady, Vance & Co. in Northern cities concerning the freedom of the colored race in politics and the various pursuits of life, the solidity of the entire South, riveted with iron bands of race proscription and political frauds indeed verify the truth that there is to-day a "New(?) South," below Mason and Dixon's line. The enforcement of the convict labor system, the half starved laborers of the farm, the refusal of colored citizen upon common carriers, the wholesale sweep from office of faithful servants of the government, all go to show that the "New(?) South" does exist. Why will the people of the North be so easily led by the oily tongue of such men as those who have recently stood upon Northern platforms! Why not look at another phase of the case? Why not invite Bowden, Lamb or Brady, of Virginia, Keogh, Burton or Harris, of North Carolina, Kellogg, Lynch, Settle, or some of the influential republicans of the South to tell us of this "New South" business! The reason is that it would prove Grady *et al*, liars of the first water. A man who in the presence of an arch-traitor compared his presence on the day of a National thanksgiving as second to that of the coming of Jesus Christ, as did Grady when Jefferson Davis made his late parade, is unworthy to associate with decent people of the North, saying nothing of taking his word in so important a question as a new departure of an old South, a section which fattens upon corruption and violence. Until another side of the "New South" question is heard we beseech the people of the North to let up about it.

Brass Button Brates.

While we admit that the West End is composed of various classes, and some extremely tough ones too, the policemen should not be supported in their disgraceful methods of clubbing boys and inoffensive bystanders as they have been and are still doing. Only a few days ago an *ADVOCATE* MAN SAW a policeman unmercifully strike a lad simply because

they were away to war. What an outrage upon the truth, when this brazen-faced, unrepentant, disloyal Southerner comes to New York and asserts that the negro is protected in his rights in Georgia. Perhaps his ideas of rights for negroes may be one thing and ours another, but what are the facts? We know of no state in the Union, where the negroes are deprived of his ordinary rights more than in the state of Georgia.

First, take her railroad laws and regulations. They are an outrage upon justice and honesty. A negro gentleman and lady, cultured and refined with a first-class ticket, in their possession, coming from Boston in a first-class coach will ride unmolested until reaching the Georgia line, then the atmosphere changes. The cars change and they are ordered to get out.

They are ordered to get out of the car, and they remonstrate the risk of their lives, with no redress whatever. At no eating-houses along this railroad can colored gentlemen be accommodated unless they seek a place in the kitchen among the pots and kettles, even the doors at some of these so-called depots are closed to our ladies. At some of these points, the poor white people and sometimes a deceitful negro woman will say it is only for white ladies. Again I will assert that there is no place under the sun calling itself a christian country or community where a more barbarous and hell-born system of convict labor is to be found than in the home of this brazen-faced editor.

This system was purposely put into operation for the killing and torturing of Negroes. What are the facts in the case? A negro is arrested for the most trifling offence, and is indicted by the Grand Jury. He is brought into court, tried and convicted, and then sentenced. Perhaps he is charged with stealing a pint of molasses, and for this offence he is sentenced for five years in the State Prison at hard labor. This man is not allowed to enter the so-called prisons, but is at once hired out to some contractor at the small price of 25 cents per day. He is then hurried off to the convict camp to work upon the job of this contractor. At this camp the prisoners are huddled together as so many dumb beasts, regardless of sex and community. Decency is out of the question. The State takes no interest only in the weekly amount paid into the coffers of its treasury. They are whipped, maltreated and often murdered with impunity. These prisoners are compelled to do all manner of work, as they are hired out to any white man who is able to hire one or two negroes to work on his farm. I am aware some may say that the law is not partial as relates to any individual race. But this may be true as to the spirit. On the other hand it is administered in the white man's interest and to the Negro's detriment. Very few white men are to be found in these camps where convicts are kept. There is a delight to have an intelligent Negro sent to these dens. He is at once marked as a victim for abuse, and sometimes death, because his brain power forbids his accepting the inhuman treatment which is accorded the Negro prisoners. The chain gang system is another relic of hell. There are convicts who some of the guards consider insolent, who are not allowed to go under any circumstances without the ball and

belongs to the class who are ingrates, and are guilty of the base crime, ingratitude, which is worse than witchcraft. Think of it. A man who would reward a fellow creature, after he had cared for his household, protecting it from harm, by making a slave of him, by which he shall be deprived from all the rights of a human being. Such are only fit to associate with dumb beasts, instead of human beings. This has been the conduct of this oily-mouthed editor and his people. Oh, no, Mr. Grady, you can't palm off your "taffy" on some of us. There are Negroes who are watching and waiting for the day when they will read to you these lies in something more severe than words. You have and are still wronging us. Oh, no, there are different species of Negroes as there

Some of us mean to hit back, if it be a hundred years hence. We will tell our boys of our wrongs, and shall teach our girls the infamous outrages heaped upon the women of the race, and as the noble Hamanah's father took him into the temple, then placing his hands upon the bleeding victim, swore eternal vengeance against Rome, so will we obligate our young ones to remember our wrongs, and when strong enough, demand redress as all other people seek. This is something which ought to be kept before the public—the Georgia prison system.

I sincerely hope that ex-Gov. Long will be chosen to represent your State in the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Dawes. I have watched his course throughout, and found him a true blue. I hope that you will not be cursed by having Gov. Robinson, who has no respect for the Negro, which was clearly shown in his conduct towards the appointment of Judge Ruffin's successor. The time has come when no man should receive our support who directly or indirectly insults us as a race. These men must learn that a vote is a vote, and that the vote of a colored man is as much as that of a white man when it is counted. I think the race ought to be studied a little more than for party rights and party success.

Our fight for the senatorship is waged with power. Hon. Levi P. Morton is our choice in place of Senator Warner Miller. Mr. Morton is an old-fashioned, stalwart Republican, of the Gov. Andrew stamp, who is not afraid to meet you in the street and receive you as a man. He is not one of those who take delight to insult you, by telling you that he does not care to walk in the public streets with a colored man. As you know, there are those who take pride in telling you in so many words, "I am white and you are not." No, no, he believes the negro a man although he is black.

BATTUS.

New Bedford.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 17, '87.

On Thursday evening, January 13th, a small audience in comparison to the size of the hall, assembled to listen to a grand Selika Concert, under the auspices of the 2nd Baptist Church, assisted by Miss Flora A. Batson of Providence, home-talent, Mrs. Ruth S. Sherman and Miss Rose M. Bush, elocutionist, and Mr. Frederick White, accompanist. Each one of the artists did themselves

made by Rev. J. Murphy, who lifted the collection which amounted to six dollars, and was for the benefit of the trustees.

On next Sunday, in the absence of the pastor of this church, Rev. Combash of Cambridgeport will officiate.

The funeral of Mary J. Wainer, occurred at her late residence, No. 3 Jenny St., on last Monday, January 17th, at 12 m.

MIDDLETON.

Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I. Jan. 18, '87.

On last Sabbath all the churches joined with Truro Chapel to pay the respect to a devoted son, the late Albert G.

The funeral service was repeated by Rev. Cargill. The choir sang "Well done, servant of God." Rev. Cargill preached the funeral sermon, in which he portrayed to the audience the life and character of the deceased, and gave sweet consolation to the widow and fatherless children. The grief of the family was intense. Revs. Thomas and Cooper gave their testimony of the deceased's life and character while under their administration. Prayer by Rev. H. M. Jeter and singing by the choir concluded the services at the church, and the funeral cortege wended its way to the cemetery. The societies that turned out to pay respect to the dead were the Star of the East, of which the deceased was its president, the Historical Literary, the Young Men's Mutual Benefit Association, and the Political Club. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Pugsley, S. Brown, M. Pedro, J. Marrows, all members of the Star of the East. The Sabbath School turned out in large numbers to respect one that had been a superintendent in the past. Rev. M. Van Horne was not able to attend the funeral obsequies, being still confined to the house, but feeling much better.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 13, a party of 30 persons, headed by Mrs. Weedon and Mrs. Hedges, proceeded to the parsonage and unburdened themselves of the good things they brought to gladden the heart of the good pastor, which surprised him completely. Mrs. A. Weedon presented him in behalf of his friends a purse of money, to which the pastor responded in a very happy vein. This was what was called a union surprise, composed of parishioners of the Union Congregational, the A.M.E. and Shiloh Baptist Churches and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gross have returned home from their visit to Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Cradle has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Butler have returned from their visit to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Smith, of Grislley street, has returned from her visit to the Hub.

Mrs. Minnie Ross has returned from her sad visit to Pittsburg, Pa., having buried her sister.

Miss Mamie Boyd has gone to Washington, D. C., to visit friends.

Mrs. Emily Burton came from Providence, R. I., to attend the funeral of the late Albert G. Wilcox.

The Literary met Jan. 17. Prayer was offered by Rev. Cargill, after which the important business was attended

Mr. Abbott, pastor of the church, was presented with a new suit of clothes and a purse of money. Rev. Mr. Abbott has made many warm friends during his stay here. There has been a week of prayer held at the Zion Church which has revived up a spiritual interest in the church. Sunday evening a special meeting was held. Rev. Mr. Abbott preached a very interesting sermon, after which a conference and prayer meeting was held. There was one conversion. The meetings will continue through the week. The lecture room has been remodelled and the meetings will be held there.

Last Thursday evening a grand entertainment was given by the Odd Fellows at Loomis' Temple of Music. It was a very enjoyable affair.

organizing an Odd Fellows lodge in that city.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, spent a few days in the city the guest of Mrs. Chase.

Miss G. Freeman, of Waterbury, is in the city.

Rev. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Samuel J. Brown attended the Summer League Banquet at Hartford last Wednesday evening.

Maud Celestine, aged ten months and three days, the little daughter of Rev. A. P. and Minnie Miller, after a short illness, died Saturday afternoon and was buried Monday afternoon from their residence on Elm Street.

BELLA RANSOM.

Worcester.

WORCESTER, Jan. 19, 1887.

At Zion A. M. E. Church, on last Sunday, there was preaching afternoon and evening by the pastor. The evening subject was "The condition of the world at the end of the gospel dispensation." About 120 people attended the school session. The school, church and pastor are zealously engaged in working for the New England Fair, of all the churches in this conference, which is to be held here during Easter week. They are trying to make it a grand success, and have already negotiated with several musical artists, some of whom have engaged to appear during the week of the fair. The third quarterly meeting will be held the second Sunday in February. Sunday, Jan. 23rd, the pastor will preach at the evening service on "The call of Abram," and thereafter until further notice, the afternoon subject will be selected from the Sunday School lesson of the coming Sabbath. The pastor has accepted the position of New England correspondent for the *Star of Zion*.

Revival meetings, at Bethel Church, are getting along splendidly and draw large congregations, and are filled with power. Many young people came out to these meetings last week, three were converted, and many were under conviction. Rev. A. W. Whaley, the pastor, who was called home by the death of his mother, has resigned the position of pastor of that church. There will be preaching every Sunday evening, by some minister, but as yet no permanent pastor has been selected. Quarterly meeting will be at this church on Sunday, the 23rd, and will be conducted by Elder Brock, of New Bedford. There will be Love Feast and communion observed in the evening.

country owes to the Negro. He added force to his remarks by numerous interesting statistics.

Mrs. H. Conner, of Attleboro, paid a flying visit to Worcester, on Saturday, Jan. 8, and returned home Jan. 10th. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Armstead Jackson.

Mrs. Gloucester Manza has been suffering from a tumor for some time, but of late has been under the care of Dr. Williams, of New Orleans, and is now gaining rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Jackson left on Jan. 17th, for New Haven, to visit friends. During their three weeks' vacation they will visit Middletown.

Norwich.

NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 20, 1887.

On the 23rd inst., there will be a Sunday School concert given in the A. M. E. Zion Church. All friends and well-wishers are invited to take a part.

On the 30th, there will also be another Sunday School concert given at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church. The superintendents of both Sunday Schools, will use every exertion to make the exercises interesting.

The young and old ladies of this city, are preparing for the Odd Fellows' grand ball. Every one anticipates a grand time.

Mrs. Henry Sanbury paid us a brief visit, and was the guest of Mrs. Annie Abner.

The people of Norwich desire information of the whereabouts of the writer of "Friend or Foe."

[Not known.—Eds.]

On last Friday evening, January 7th, the young people who took a part in the "Last Leaf," and also Misses Jessie Smith, Eliza Henson, Estelle Scott and Mrs. B. Butler, Mrs. J. E. Nelson, also Messrs. J. E. Nelson, B. Butler, J. W. Emerson, S. Howard and Mr. G. E. Tossit and "Vivia," were invited to Mrs. S. Ockery's.

After holding a meeting and deciding to name the organization "Ockery's Dramatic Association," electing Mr. S. Howard, pres., Mr. B. Butler, Sec., Mr. J. W. Emmerson, treas., and deciding to meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, the company was presented with a collation made up of all the fruits and delicacies of the season, from the hand of Mr. Steve Ockery.

The parlor doors were then thrown open, and the young people enjoyed themselves until a late hour.

Verus is visiting in Hartford.

Friends who spent a great deal of money for Christmas, should remember to contribute their mite towards the success of a laudable race enterprise, such as is shown in the excellent business management of the *Boston Advocate*. Help those who help us.

On Thursday evening, January 13th, Jackson's Orchestra played for a grand concert and ball in Hartford.

Mr. Williams of Stoughton, paid a brief visit to Norwich last week.

The officers and members of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church in connection with others in the city, have been holding weekly prayer meetings during the week, with very beneficial results. The members have been much revived.

THE BOSTON ADVOCATE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

Here, There and Everywhere.

The Virginia Lunet changes editorial management from the hands of Miss Carrie Bragg to W. W. Evans. Mr. Evans makes the third party in the editorial triumvirate of the Lunet.

Emily Burton, one of the accomplices in the murder of her father at Newport, R. I., died last Friday in the State Prison at Providence. She, it will be remembered, was the first to disclose the cruel affair by which her sister, brother-in-law and self were sentenced to life time imprisonment.

The great infidel, Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll was in Boston on legal matters last and this week.

Geo. F. Bragg, editor of The Churchman and ex-editor of The Lunet was recently ordained to the Episcopal ministry and is now in charge of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Norfolk, Va.

The Memorial Meeting on the death of Gen'l Logan at Washington by the colored citizens, was a creditable affair.

Langton's eulogy upon Mrs. Mary E. Mossell in The Church Review for January was of itself grand, but there is a tendency on the part of all eulogists to go too far in speaking of those whom we most admire.

The "Negro Problem" as it is called, is being much talked, with Africa thrown in. Strange some of the talkers do not "pull up stakes" and show their love for the "dark continent" by going there a while.

The Hyer Sister's "Out of Bondage" Company draws immense crowds in the West.

Dakota, with its blizzards, scarcity of game, and many other inconveniences, doesn't seem very inviting for the colored brother at this season of the year.

The Plaindealer evinces solid sense in its reference to Matthews and the Recorder, and to what has been said that when a negro journal of republican faith gets fronted over a democratic success, whether black or white, that the brilliancy of democratic silver has dazzled the editor's eyes or weighted the pockets of his trousers.

Stanley, the African explorer, and Fred. Douglass are sharing "honors easy" at the French capitol.

We learn from a personal communication from Copenhagen, that colored artists in Europe always do according to their merits, as well as the artists of other races. It is indeed gratifying.

Gov. Finchback may get the good will of Matthews by his recent letter, but it brings the Governor no nearer to the hearts of his Southern democratic neighbors.

In the hearing of Thomas Cluverius and Van, for detour

Now that O'Hara and Abbott of the Second Congressional district of North Carolina have doomed the republican vote, themselves and the negro to democratic representation for two years, let the colored men in '88 redeem the old "ball" by electing the able christian gentleman now at the head of the Star of Zion—Hon. John C. Daney, to Congress.

A special to the Freepress from Alexandria, La., reports the assassination Sunday night, near Pineville of an old negro named Washington. He was shot and his house fired. The negro's body was hurled to a crisis. He had the reputation of being dishonest.

These are his words:—"I said nothing against secret societies, but on the

either by mistake or from stupidity.— Providence Journal.

We are compelled to "pull the bell" on the above. It don't tally well with daily authenticated reports which reach us of the outrages and indignities heaped upon colored men and women alike all over the Southern States. The Chicago Conservator.

Try it once, friend Clark. You know it is called the "New (?) South" now, and probably things are better there.

Church Members and Secret Societies.

BY REV. N. J. GREEN, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

To the Boston Advocate.—

For my astonishment I find that the Rev. E. George Biddle, of Worcester Mass., has resurrected himself, and is again to the front, in opposition to secret societies.

The learned gentleman claims his inability to see the force of my criticism upon his article of December 4th to the BOSTON ADVOCATE. I am quite surprised to find that the writer is so short sighted, that he cannot see logic and common sense reasoning in my article of the 18th and 25th of December, 1886, entitled, "Are Secret Societies a Hindrance to the Church?" He claims that my article is not a reply to his of the 4th of December, 1886, and if that is so, why did that learned gentleman recognize it as such, by attempting to reply? Of course the many intelligent readers of the ADVOCATE will have the privilege of deciding as to the intent of the writer.

Words mean something, and when a man of Rev. Biddle's experience and intelligence enters the public press to oppose secret societies, in such a defaming manner, certainly he must expect criticism, since he invites it.

I am now satisfied that the very learned gentleman does not understand the subject upon which he undertook to discuss: for, in his last article he disputes his own article, and the entire subject seems to be written by a person entirely incapable of taking in the scope the subject should be intended to take. The writer claims that he fails to see what I was "driving at" in my article, but it seems to me that it must be a mistake or the result of ignorance as to the power or force of words, and so far as any misrepresentations, I will leave that for the public to decide. My article stands for itself, it needs no explanation, it, I am sorry that it lays so heavily upon the shoulders of the Rev. E. George Biddle.

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for in institution or an individual, is only good so far as it merited by the good it brings to society; yet he innocently calls all secret societies, the "world," though nearly every minister in his own church, bishops, laymen and all are so connected. I would be glad if my brother could by some means change his position; but it is too "inpregnable," no, it is too late. Is it right for my very learned and extremely intelligent associate to style his bishops and brother ministers as the "world"?

It must be that a few of them at least are christian gentlemen.

The opinion of my very learned friend to the contrary notwithstanding.

I, for one, think that the gentleman from Worcester, Mass., might be better able to discuss "lightning rods and vegetation," than "secret societies and church members;" for he surely is helplessly ignorant of that subject.

I will say nothing in public about his wholesale perversion of scripture in this article; but to say, that if all the passages to which the learned divine alludes, explains his position as those he quotes in his article of January 1st, he had better cease discussing this question.

As to the continuation and end of the subject, "Secret Societies and Church Members," by Rev. E. Geo. Biddle, of Worcester, Mass., as published in your valuable paper of January 8th, 1887, it seems like child's play to reply to a man who has no foundation in his argument, since he claims that he did not oppose secret societies. But that my real position may be understood, I assert plainly, I do intend to defend "secret societies," and I am more liberal than my very learned colleague. I speak in defence of all societies, that have for their chief object, the bettering of the condition of humanity. The principle societies established among our people, especially those of "secret" orders, are of God, and were instituted by great and good men for the purposes specified and held forth to an enlightened christian world.

They are founded upon the Bible and teach the principles contained therein. "Secret societies" have their place in and by the side of the christian church. As the supply weapons were necessary in the time of war to facilitate success, so societies are necessary to assist in man's salvation.

Hundreds of men are reached by societies that cannot be reached by any other means. The christian church, as such, is not able to reach the masses of the christian world, as such, as the Rev. E. Wesley to reach the masses of the christian world.

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THEY SAY

(Specially reported for the Advocate.)

—That the great tower which is to be erected at the entrance to the grounds of the Paris Exposition this year will be 984 feet high—more than three times the height of the Statue of Liberty.

—That the old house in Chelsea originally the home of Carlyle is occupied by a quack doctor and that the tablet to his memory has been placed on the wrong house.

—That New York State has 864 Baptist Churches.

—That the biggest Sunday School in the United States is the Central Mission School of Chicago, which has over 4,500 members and an average attendance of 3,000.

—That there are one billion heathen in the world.

—That if you stub your right toe you are going where you are wanted. That if you stub your left toe you are going where you are not wanted.

—That several leading democratic papers are urging Roscoe Conkling for United States Senator from New York.

—That Gen. Smalls, of South Carolina, was permitted to eat in a hotel in Virginia because he was a Congressman.

—That Gen. Smalls declined to eat in the hotel saying that if he could not take his meals there as a man and a negro, he would see the proprietor handed before he would do so as a Congressman.

—That a colored jurymen was recently served in a restaurant of one of the leading hotels in Little Rock.

—That it was the first time a colored man had ever eaten in that hotel.

—That a bill has been submitted by which several of the custom houses will be abolished.

—That only 75 ports will then remain; that 100 employees will be dispersed, and that it will save the government annually \$100,000.

—That in Massachusetts it proposes to do away with Newburyport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Barnstable, Edgartown, Nantucket and Plymouth.

—That a tall fine looking gentleman from Washington is expected in the city next month.

—That he is perhaps drawn thither by the most attractions of a young lady who has not been very long in our midst.

—That as yet there is no certainty as to whether engagement exists or not.

—That among the well known people who were present to witness the performance of the "Flying Dutchman" at the Boston Theatre last Tuesday evening were a very popular prima donna and fiancee, a prominent gentleman social circles, a gentleman of high standing, who closed his eyes when he saw the flying Dutchman.

—That the performance of "Martha" at the Boston Theatre last Friday evening was a failure, owing to the close of the performance over a "dainty" repast at Dooling's.

—That it was bitter cold in the city last Friday night. That the wind most unmercifully beat about the faces and the clothing of a gentleman and lady well known in fashionable circles, playing first "hide and seek" and then "tag," as they breast against its tury white walking down Tremont Street.

—That the lady was quite unfortunate, having caught her gossamer in the handle of the door while alighting from a horse car, when upon examination, it was found to have sustained quite a severe rent.

—That the much respected and well known gentleman, who has been in the carriage and lingering with her after the close of the performance over a "dainty" repast at Dooling's.

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7 Alden Street, Boston. Has just received a fine stock of new printing materials which he offers to the public at low prices. Young patronage is respectfully solicited. Good work guaranteed. Give him a call.

LIBERIA. COMPREHENSIVE, GRAPHIC, INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING BOOK ABOUT THE WEST AFRICAN REPUBLIC. ITS CLIMATE, RESOURCES, PEOPLE AND PRODUCTS.

Stanley, the African explorer, and Fred. Douglass are sharing "honorary" at the French capital.

We learn from a personal communication from Copenhagen, that colored artists in Europe always do according to their merits, as well as the artists of other races. It is indeed gratifying.

Gov. Finchback may get the good will of Matthews by his recent letter, but it brings the Governor no nearer to the hearts of his Southern democratic neighbors.

In the hanging of Thomas Claverius and Va., for the foul

Now that O'Hara and Abbott of the Second Congressional district of North Carolina have doomed the republican vote, themselves and the negro to democratic representation for two years, let the colored men in '88 redeem the old "belt" by electing the able christian gentleman now at the head of the Star of Zion—Hon. John C. Dancy, to Congress.

A special to the *Picayune* from Alexandria, La., reports the assassination Sunday night, near Pineville of an old negro named Washington. He was shot and his house fired. The negro's body was burned to a crisp. He had the reputation of being dishonest.

A *Times-Democrat* Osyka (Miss.) special says: "Ike Brunfield" (colored) was hanged by an unknown mob on Saturday night. The body was found Sunday. The negro, it is stated, resided across the state line in Louisiana, but was brought across the line and lynched. "The cause of the hanging has not transpired."

This business is as common as the old worn out "Shoe fly" song became. Then talk about a "new South." We won't have it.

The *Home Bulletin* relates an incident happening at Hampton, Va., in which it says three shots were fired at a man while only two slightly touched him about the legs, the third striking the woman in the mouth. That goes to show precisely that inasmuch as woman's mouth is always going, it must naturally meet an occasional hard customer. Women shouldn't have so much "mouth." A hint is sufficient.

The *Baptist Tribune*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Columbia, S. C., is at hand. It is nicely gotten up, and coupled on to the *American Baptist* and *Baptist Companion*, will prove a powerful trio in the Baptist faith. Better put on a "hard shell," brother Brawley.

It is impossible to count a billion. Had Adam counted continuously from his creation to the present day he would not have reached that number, for it would take him over 9512 years. At the rate of 200 a minute there could be counted 12,000 an hour, 288,000 a day and 105,120,000 a year.—Allentown (Pa.) Register.

It isn't impossible with "Uncle Sam" in money matters. The difference being the old man commences at the thousand mark and goes up by the ten thousand.

In a little town near the Blue mountains on the Norfolk and Western railroad, while Gov. Fitzhugh Lee and myself were waiting for a train in the depot, every man who was smoking arose and went outside because a colored woman entered the gentlemen's waiting room

his own article, and the entire subject seems to be written by a person entirely incapable of taking in the scope the subject should be intended to take. The writer claims that he fails to see what I was "driving at" in my article, but it seems to me that it must be a mistake or the result of ignorance as to the power or force of words, and so far as any misrepresentations, I will leave that for the public to decide. My article stands for itself, it needs no explanation, it will make itself felt.

I am sorry that it lays so heavily

they have... which it was written... must confess my inability to reply to an article with such an impossible position. I simply desire to call attention to the Rev. Biddle's last piece adduced as a correction of one of the extremely great "misrepresentations" as referred to by my good brother, as, he said, were found in my articles of the 18th and 25th, wherein he claimed that, I said he opposed secret societies. He quotes the following from his own article of December 4th, to show that he did not mean to antagonize secret societies.

These are his words:—"I said nothing against secret societies, but on the contrary, my article opened with the following words:—

"We grant that the large majority of secret organizations in which our church members are found, are grand and noble institutions, well calculated to accomplish the work of bettering the present condition of fallen humanity, and of inculcating the principles of brotherhood, fraternity and charity;" and then gave my reasons why church members should be separated from them.

Now I had hoped my distinguished colleague would have seen his error since I exercised considerable charity in my first article to the *Boston Advocate* of December 18.

I simply claim that the Rev. E. George Biddle does attack secret societies. I invite special consideration, since I want to show the great logic, as well as that impregnable position, my very able associate occupies.

First,—he commends secret societies for their worth in bettering the condition of fallen humanity in its diffusion of the "principles of brotherhood, fraternity and charity," and then attempts to show why church members should be separated from them. If they are good and commendable, why not church members form a part of them? Who is to perpetuate the good work referred to by him?

Surely not the world. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? If the fallen are to be lifted up, who are to do it? Can the world lift up the world, can the blind lead the blind? The learned apostle to the Gentiles, was willing to become all things to all men, "that he (Paul) might by all means save some." 1st Cor. 9th Chap., 22 verse.

But the writer seems to think it best to enter into a wholesale condemnation of the thing he claims to be a good thing

tion of my intelligent writer

They are founded upon the Bible and teach the principles contained therein. "Secret societies" have their place in and by the side of the christian church.

As the supply wagons were necessary in the time of war to facilitate success, so societies are necessary to assist in man's salvation.

Hundreds of men are reached by societies that cannot be reached by the voice of the christian church. It is that Rev. E. Wesley to pro

of the 8th of January.

(To be continued.)

A Vote from the Sick Chamber.

It has occurred to me that the following little bit of sick room experience which occurred on New Year's morning, might be interesting to some of the readers of the *Advocate*:

A young lady patient of mine, who has been sick for a number of months and unable to leave her room, looked out of her window New Year's morning, and beholding the beautiful work of the Frost King on the trees and shrubbery, in a few moments called for pencil and paper and wrote the following lines:

The year lay dead, and while men slept
The angels of earth, and air, and sky,
Wove for a shroud a tapestry.
So fine it was, so white, so glistening,
That the New Year waked in a world
Like the Palace Beautiful!
And men knew that only Death was dead;
That life was ever living! And they
Who saw were glad.
MARY E. MAHONEY.
Hyde Park, Jan. 18, 1887.

Sons of Veterans.

The following officers were elected Wednesday evening for the ensuing year by Col. Fletcher Webster Camp 47, Sons of Veterans: Captain, Walter H. Delano; First Lieutenant, Geo. A. Harrington; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Bresslyn; Camp Council, Walter H. Long, G. Henry Powell, G. S. Wentworth; Delegate to Division Encampment, G. Henry Powell; Alternate, Walter H. Long.

The above officers, together with the staff, were installed Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, 1887. The camp of which there is but one colored member, has honored him with two important positions that of Camp Councillor and delegate to Division Encampment. Ability will always tell, irrespective of color.

If clam fitters could only be hitched together some way what tow ropes they would make.

A scientist says that a discord struck violently on a piano will kill a lizard. It may be, but one can't always get at a piano so easily as he can grab a stick, which is just as good.—*Boston Post*.

next month.
That he is perhaps drawn thither by the modest attractions of a young lady who has not been very long in our midst.
—That as yet there is no certainty as to whether engagement exists or not.
—That among the well known people who were present to witness the performance of the "Flying Dutchman" at the Boston Theatre last Tuesday evening were a very popular prima donna and *fiancee*, a prominent gentleman social circles, a gentleman of high standing, who claim to be so acquainted with her as to be so certain of her fidelity.

—That the lady was quite unfortunate, having caught her gossamer in the handle of the door while alighting from a horse car, when upon examination, it was found to have sustained quite a severe rent.

—That the newly married bride and groom of Chelsea, attended the 13th Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon.
—That both the mother and daughter are "in it." That they are both engaged to be married. That the only odd circumstance connected with the affair, is that the affianced of the mother, is just a bit more of a youth than that of the daughter.
—That somebody is delighted with his engagement. That he never can contain himself when he sees the lady, who will be by his marriage, a connection of his. That he always reminds her that the day is not far distant when closer ties will bind them nearer.

—That two prominent members of the G. K. G., were paying society calls last Sunday in the city.
—That when a conversation was brought up regarding an episode in the earlier life of Mrs. Gen. Logan, a young lady remarked, "but it was such a little thing."
—That Mrs. Logan replied, "there are no little things in life; know where you stand, and then stand there, whatever others may do."
—That a well known society gentleman attended the opera last week in full dress.
—That when a certain young lady drove off gaily with a young man from her residence the other evening another young man was there to witness the felicity of the fortunate one.
—That he is altogether a sensible man and that accounts for the complacency with which he viewed the matter.
—That "Chubby" is the pet name given by his family to one of the swell young men of the city who in every breath he draws, consciously or unconsciously as the case may be, declines the favorite personal pronoun of the first person singular, but never plural, something less than a thousand times a day.
BERT ISELM.

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