



ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

From the Boston Record.

When little Louis' mother was putting him to bed the other night he said to her:
"Mamma, sing that song you sang last night."
"But I sang several last night, Louis. Which one do you mean?"
"Oh, that pretty one you sang."
"But how can I tell which one you mean? Can't you remember some of the words that were in it? What was it about?"
"I guess it was about Jesus and the pump."
"Jesus and the pump? Why, what a strange boy! There isn't any such song."
"Oh, yes, there is, mamma!"
The mother thought long and earnestly, and at last it dawned on her what the boy meant, and so she sang, to his entire satisfaction—
Jesus the water of life will give,
Freely, freely, freely;
The power of association in the infantile mind is a very interesting thing.

THE MUMMIES.

From the Boston Record.

When the two Aztec mummies were first brought to Horticultural Hall they lay for about a week under the fruit tables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at its annual exhibition, and even after the arrival of the people of the Aztec village to their quarters in that hall it was thought best to keep their proximity a secret to those people and to the negro employees at that place. The day before the villages arrived one of the colored men was sent upstairs in the twilight by the superintendent of the building to secure some shutters. The mummies—which by the way are most repulsive, both bodies having the appearance of having been strangled—were taken out of their cases and laid in one of the bunks, and our colored friend, whom we will call "Sandy" for short, happened to get a good view of them.

All he wanted, in fact, for with a cry of terror he started down the steep stairs, and missing his footing fell down a flight or two. There is no convincing him that the mummies did not push him down the stairs, and when surrounded by a throng of sympathizing friends, he was giving his superstitious opinion of dead folks in general and Aztec mummies in particular.

"De place fur dead folks," he said, "is under dem heavy monuments"—pointing to the Franklin obelisk in the graveyard opposite—"Dey've lived dere life, what dey want come mix up with decent livin' folks fur! I wouldn't see no ne hurt by um, but I ain't got no use fur to see 'em no more. Dey won't get me to stay all night and watch boilers, nor while dem mummies and injuns is round. 'De place fur dem shabby dead folks is de oder side ob dat dere fence," and then, sotto voce, "Dey'll fine demselves buried ober dere one ob dese days, ef dey doan' look out fer demselves."

HE WAS NOT WALKING.

Picked up by The Savannah News.

Jabe Mathis, of the 13th Georgia, was a good soldier, but one day when the Confederates were retreating from the gory field of Gettysburg, Jabe threw his musket on the ground, seated himself by the roadside, and exclaimed with much vehemence:

"I'll be dashed if I walk another step! I'm broke down! I can't do it!" And Jabe was the picture of despair.

"Git up, man," exclaimed his captain, "don't you know the Yankees are following us? They'll git you, sure!"

"Can't help it," said Jabe, "I'm done for. I'll not walk another step!"

The Confederates passed along over the crest of a hill, and lost sight of poor, dejected Jabe.

In a moment there was a fresh rattle of musketry and a renewed crash of shells. Suddenly Jabe appeared on the crest of the hill moving like a hurricane and followed by a cloud of dust. As he dashed past his captain that officer yelled:

"Hello! Jabe; thought you wasn't going to walk any more."

"Thunder!" replied Jabe, as he hit the dust with renewed vigor, "you don't call this walking, do you?"

A WOMAN'S WORK.

From The Chautauquan.

A few weeks since, I received a visit from my old co-worker during the war, the veteran army nurse, "Mother Bickerdyeke." She had spent the rainy day in searching for an old soldier, who for the last ten years has lived desolately in Boston. She had visited police courts, jails and houses of correction, and was wet, weary and depressed. I remonstrated: "My dear friend, why do you, an old woman, at the age of seventy-three, waste yourself on such a worthless fellow as B—?" Turning to me with a flash of her blue eyes, and a straightening of the curves of her yet beautiful mouth, she gave me this rebuke: "Mary Livermore, I have a commission from the Lord God Almighty to do all I can for every miserable creature who comes in my way. He's always sure of two friends—God and me!" What if this spirit dwelt in all of us!

Dodging Senators.

There is a good story going the rounds about one of the Cabinet officers. He is sorely pressed and oppressed by office-seekers and their backers, one Senator in particular being so persistent as to make himself a terror to the Secretary. The other day an old friend dropped in to the department to pay his respects and to chat about the days when gray hairs were a myth and trouble an unknown quantity to the two boys; he wound up some specially stirring reminiscences with: "And what do you do with yourself nowadays, old fellow?"

"Now, the present time?" said the Secretary.

"Yes."

"Well, I work like a slave-driver all day, and dodge Senator —; then I dine, and dodge Senator —; then I come back and work here to escape Senator —; then I go to my room, read a little to compose my mind, say my prayers, look under the bed for Senator —, and if he isn't there go to sleep and dream he has buttonholed me to talk about that little appointment he wants."—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

His Big Friend.

A crowd gathered on a wharf in San Francisco had an opportunity to see a dog rescue another dog from drowning, and go about his work as intelligently as if he had been the trained officer of a humane society. The *Alta* says:

A small terrier dog fell from the stringer of the wharf into the bay. He swam around for some time in a circle, and many plans were suggested for his rescue, but none of them proved practical. The little creature seemed doomed to a watery grave, for he was fast becoming exhausted. The female portion of the audience was much exercised, and gave many expressions of pity.

Just at the moment that all hopes of saving the terrier were given up, the bark of a dog in the crowd attracted attention, and there appeared upon the stringer in front of the wharf a large Newfoundland.

He saw the little fellow in the water, and with a low wail he ran to and fro along the wharf for a moment or two, and then, to the surprise of every one present, he sprang into the water and at once swam to the terrier.

Seizing him by the neck with his teeth, and after swimming about for some time, he sighted the new sea-wall extension, about a hundred yards distant, for which he headed.

Upon landing his burden on terra firma, the Newfoundland gave two or three sharp barks, and seemed to be proud of what he had done. It was some time before the terrier was able to gain strength to walk away.

One of the witnesses of the strange sight, patting the Newfoundland dog, said, "This dog is mine, and I would not take one thousand dollars for him at this moment."

A Boy Who Understands 'Em.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The other morning a boy about 14 years of age knocked at the door of a house on Brush street and asked the woman if she didn't want the snow cleaned off the walk.

"How much?" she cautiously inquired.

"Thirty cents."

"I won't pay it. If you want to do the work for 10 cents you can go ahead."

He leaned on the handle of his snow shovel and looked thoughtful, and she finally queried:

"Well, what do you say?"

"It's just as that woman around the corner told me," he replied. "I shoveled off her snow and she gave me 50 cents. I told her I was coming to ask you, and she said—"

"I don't know her. What business is it to her?"

"Yes, but—"

"What did she say?"

"She said I'd get left. She said that any woman who wore a plush sacque, and passed it off for a three-hundred-dollar sealskin would be mean enough to go out nights and shovel her own snow."

"Boy!" whispered the woman as she turned white clear around her neck. "I want you to clean off the snow. When you are through I'll give you a silver dollar, and I want you to go around and tell that woman that any one who buys and wears dollar store jewelry and fourteen-shilling shoes hasn't got sense enough to fall off a bob-tailed cat!"

AS HE WAS SAYING.—At one of the theaters the other evening a man who had a seat between his wife and daughter left it at the close of an act for a trip down stairs. When he returned he found a vacant seat two rows back between two women, and dropped into it with the remark:

"As I was saying when I went out, it's none of your pudding what other women wear. Because some one else makes a fool of herself by wearing cotton stockings in the winter, it doesn't follow that you must do the same."

"Sir!" came from both sides of him at once, and the way he vacated that seat made the soles of his boots red-hot.

A Hopeless Minority.

From the New York Times.

Among the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's many accomplishments not the least is his ability as a story teller. To much amused listeners he recently told this one about a New York drummer. A typical "knight of the grip sack" was detained at a small town in western New York awhile ago where a revival meeting was in progress. He had met a party of convivial friends during his stay there, and had what is popularly known as "a load on." Nevertheless he drifted into the revival meeting and took a seat well up in front. It was rather close in the church and the warm air was conducive to sleep. The drummer yielded to the drowsy god, and after nodding a little sank into a profound slumber and slept through the minister's rather long and dry discourse. The audience sang a hymn and the drummer slept on. Then the evangelist began his address, and wound up his fervid appeal with this request:

"Will all of you who want to go to heaven please rise."

Every one in the church except the sleepy drummer arose. When the evangelist asked them to be seated one of the brothers in the same pew as the sleeping drummer accidentally brushed against him as he sat down. The drummer rubbed his eyes, and partially awake heard the last portion of the evangelist's request, which was:

"Now I want all of you who want to go to hell to stand up."

The drummer struggled a little, leaned forward unsteadily, and rose from his seat in a dazed sort of way. A sort of suppressed laugh he heard from some of the younger people, and an expression of horror he noticed on the faces of some of the older ones. Steadying himself against the rail he looked at the evangelist an instant and then said:

"Well, parson, I don't know just exactly what we're voting on, but you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority."

POETRY AND PROSE.—The natural antagonism between the prose and the poetry of life, crops out in this report of a conversation wherein two lovers showed their tendencies:

"Behold, my adorable Angelina," observed a poetical swain, "how splendid, now magnificent, and how truly glorious nature looks in her bloom. The trees are filled with blossoms, the air resounds with the melodious singing of birds, the very wood is dressed in its greenest of livery, and the gorgeous plain is carpeted with grass and innumerable flowers!"

"Yes, dear Charles, I was just thinking of the very same thing. These plants in particular that we see around us are dandelions; and when they are gathered and put into a saucepan, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the most delicious greens in the world!"

Girls Analytically Considered.

Girls are of few days and full of mischief, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

When the fair young girl cheweth her gum with greater haste and stampeth her pretty foot, do thou look out.

She cometh forth in the evening in low neck and short sleeves; but a-morning she lieth in bed while her mother hustleth.

When the sleigh-bell tinketh she standeth at the window and yearneth for a bean, and when he cometh she doeth up his purse. He wrappeth the buffalo robe about her and huggeth her much and stayeth out beyond his time, and the livery man addeth four good dollars to his bill.

In the evening he lieth himself away to her father's mansion. He goeth in and sitteth by the fire, and ere he leaveth he poppeth the question and she jumpeth at the chance.

When the cock croweth he taketh his departure, and, when he remembereth the smallness of his salary, he kicketh himself and compareth himself to an ass; yea, verily.—Bloomington Through Mail.

Big B was the Original, and Will Annihilate the Little b Interloper.

New Bern—Newbern—New Berne—Noobun—Newburne or Newberne.

Great Jupiter and Sitting Bull! how do you spell the name of this city? Does anybody know? Life is too short to find out.

Tell me ye winged winds that round my pathway roar,
Know ye not some spot where spellers are no more,
Some lonely dell, some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and trouble,
teaching spellers rest.

A Strike of School Boys.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

There was a strike yesterday in the Centre School, and the following demands were made:

1. A reduction of the hours of study.
2. An increase in the periods of recess.
3. Noon to begin at 11 o'clock and extend to 1:30 or 2, according to the condition of the weather.
4. School shall let out any afternoon when there is a baseball match or circus within fifteen miles.
5. Any scholar who wants a reward of merit to carry home to his parents can have it at wholesale at cost price.
6. Ferrules to be made of soft wood.
7. The old-time custom of punishing boys by compelling them to sit with the girls shall be immediately restored.
8. A boy who holds up his right hand and says, "Please, sir, may I go out?" shall be allowed to go, whether it be necessary or not.
9. The number of boys allowed to go and fetch a pail of water shall be increased from two to four, with proper allowance for time consumed in going and coming.
10. No boy shall be punished for offensive words spoken in debate with another boy.
11. While believing in arbitration on general principles, we insist that two boys who have a grudge to settle shall be allowed to fight it out between themselves. No teacher need apply a whip on account of it.
12. A boy who tells on another boy shall be boycotted.
13. No boy shall be kept in after school, except at his own request, as when another boy is lying in wait to flick him.

A SHOE MAKER'S OBSERVATIONS.

All this was said by a Washington professor of shoeology to a *Star* reporter who was having an old pair of No. 8's and a bunion repaired at his shop. This disciple of Crispin is an intelligent, well-read man and evidently a student of the foot as well as of the face divine.

"You may talk about the clothes one wears, the eye or even the palm of the hand as a delineator of character, but shoeology or footology, whichever you chose to call it," said he, "is not a whit behind them. Show me a person's foot-covering after two months' wear, or even in much less time than that in most cases, and I will tell you pretty well what kind of an individual that somebody is. Now, if both heel and sole are worn off evenly the wearer is clear-headed, decisive and resolute, a good business man or woman, and an excellent person to be with in many ways. If the outside sole is cut through, the wearer, if a man, is inclined to be adventurous, unreliable and spasmodic in his actions; if a woman, predisposed to boldness and a good person to be shy of. If the inside of the sole is worn through it generally indicates weakness and vacillation in a man, but modesty in a woman."

THE TWO TURKEYS.

How a Wise Bird Got Left—The Story of a Barnyard.

Truth.

A certain man near Railroad avenue, in Tremont, had a large number of turkeys which had hard luck in getting enough to eat through the summer months.

One of the turkeys was a good natured, happy fellow, and very respectable. He always kept out of bad society and never associated with Frog Hollow poultry. Another one of the turkeys prided himself on his wisdom, and among his associates in the barnyard was considered a very "fly" bird.

About three weeks ago the good-natured turkey met the wise turkey and said to him: "I can't understand how it is that our master has commenced to feed us so liberally. Why he nearly starved us last summer."

"Can't you understand it?" replied the wise turkey, winking his left eye.

"No, I can't."

"Well," said the wise one, "you're a pretty good-natured sort of a gobbler, so I will give you the straight tip. Thanksgiving day is due in three weeks."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Everything, my dear bird; our master wishes to fatten us up"—here the wise turkey, in a low voice, whispered in the thin turkey's ear these horrible words, "and kill us for market."

The good-natured turkey turned pale, and, when he recovered himself, said he did not believe it.

"Well, do as you like," said his companion, "eat and get fat, and be killed. As for myself, I don't intend to eat anything, and grow thin. When your head is chopped off you will remember what I have told you."

They shook claws and separated. Time passed on. The good-natured turkey eat all he could get and grew fat, while the wise turkey took just enough to sustain life, and trained himself down to a shadow.

Early yesterday morning the man got up, caught all his turkeys and began to chop their heads off. The good-natured turkey resigned himself to fate, his last words were: "I've had a good time," and he died without a gobble. The wise, thin turkey smiled to himself, but he was suddenly seized and his head cut off.

Then the man got a brick, put it in the thin, wise turkey, and made him weigh more than any other turkey he owned, and then sold all the lot to a butcher.

MORAL.—As we journey through life let us live by the way.

WHAT COLORED WOMEN ARE DOING.

THEIR PRACTICAL AND CREDITABLE PROGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The women of the colored race are more than keeping pace with the general progress of events. Among them may be found physicians, artists, singers, journalists, noted teachers, preachers, missionaries and women of affairs. Probably the colored woman who has achieved the most marked success is Miss Edmonia Lewis, the sculptor. The best work of Miss Lewis is in England. The Marquis of Bute purchased her "Madonna and Child" and "The Old Arrowmaker and his Daughter." By her ability and worth she has won many warm friends. She is now an occupant of Canova's studio at Rome.

The first Sunday-school in New-York City was started by a colored woman. The year was 1793. Happy Ferguson was a poor African woman who had never heard of Robert Raikes or any other Sunday worker. There was a school devoted to the purposes of secular education of youth on Sundays and this may have been where the devout woman got her idea of the school to which she gave a more religious complexion. The first colored women who succeeded in making an imprint upon the history of this country were Jenny Stew, of Ipswich, and Elizabeth Freeman, of Sheffield, Mass. They sued for their liberty under the Bay State Bill of Rights, got it, and lived free women the rest of their lives. Their case excited great interest at the time, from the fact that women should have taken the bold step.

There have been many colored women who have done the world good service. Among these are Amanda Smith, the well-known missionary, who had labored in this country and in Africa; Miss Charlotte Forten, now Mrs. Frances Grimké, a former contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly"; Miss Cordelia Jennings, who was instrumental in having the private schools of Philadelphia placed under public control; Miss Lucy Moten, of Washington, the successful principal of the Miner Normal School of that city; and Mrs. Henry Highland Garnett, the widow of the distinguished minister of that name, and one of New-York's most successful teachers. Miss Sarah M. Douglass, a pioneer teacher, taught for half a century in Philadelphia. Her lectures on physiology and hygiene, delivered at the Institute for Colored Youth, became justly popular with the intelligent people of that city. She joined the Society of Friends and became prominent among them. Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, was a lecturer in anti-slavery days. Since that time she has contributed to the leading journals and reviews edited by her own race, to "The Independent" and to various temperance papers. She is at present superintendent of temperance work among the colored people, and also an active member of the Woman's Congress.

Mrs. N. F. Mossell, of Philadelphia, edits the Woman's Department in "The New-York Freeman," the leading organ of the colored race in this country. She also contributes special articles to "The Philadelphia Times" and several other journals. Her husband is a physician in good practice in Philadelphia, and was the first colored man to graduate from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mossell is a ready writer, a good gatherer of news, has literary judgment, and is altogether a clever woman.

Mrs. Fanny Jackson Coppin, a graduate of Oberlin College, and for many years the successful principal of the Institute for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, is an earnest worker in the establishment of industrial schools for the race. She is also a successful lecturer.

There are two colored women who are members of the bar—Miss Florence Ray, of New-York, and Mrs. Mary Shadd Cary, of Washington. Mrs. Cary was formerly Editor of "The Provincial Freeman" of Canada. There are a large number of colored women physicians. The best known among them are Rebecca Cole, Caroline Anderson and Consuelo Clark. Two active journalists are Miss Caroline Bragg, of "The Virginia Lancet," and Mrs. E. M. Lambert, of "The St. Matthew's Lyceum-Gazette." In Yogo, Montana, a colored woman named Millie Ringgold has established a reputation as a prospector. She ran the hotel first opened there. By attention to business she has acquired valuable mining properties and bids fair to become a black bonanza queen.

Besides these women the race has representative singers like Mme. Seika and Mme. Nellie Brown Mitchell; and Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, is an elocutionist and protégé of Frederick Douglass.

In the world of business it should be noted that Mrs. Catherine Blake, the colored woman who owns the Kenmore Hotel at Albany, is worth \$150,000. The richest colored woman in America is Amanda Eubanks, of Rome, Ga., who pays taxes on \$400,000.

The property came to her by will from her white father. The next richest woman is Mrs. James Thomas, of St. Louis, who owns the finest barber shop in the world—"The Lindell," and is assessed on property to the amount of \$300,000. Mrs. Breedan, of Marysville, Cal., has \$40,000 deposited in San Francisco banks. Mrs. M. Carpenter, of Woodlands, in the same State, has \$50,000 and Mrs. Mary Pleasants, a San Francisco colored woman, owns eight houses in San Francisco, a ranch at San Mateo, and \$35,000 in Government bonds.

The Topsy of to-day is quite unlike the Topsy of twenty-five years ago. Instead of an idle, ignorant creature is seen an active, intelligent woman. These few pioneer women of the colored race have a great work before them; and in the task of elevating and educating the great body of the colored women of America deserve and should have the active sympathy, countenance and aid of the women of the dominant race.

Which One?

From the New York Star.

A husband who is fond of his one little girl, and has been in the habit of cultivating her acquaintance and taking an interest in her knowledge when he got home in the afternoon, left town for a few days. When he got back he took his pet on his knee and proceeded as follows:

"Do you know how many commandments there are, darling?"
"Oh, yes, papa; nine."
"No, no, dear, there are ten."
"Ah, there used to be, but nurse says mama broke one while you were away."

The Maine Partingtons.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Maine Mr. and Mrs. Partington are still on deck. One lady just returned from Boston informs the neighbors that she rode "upstairs in a refrigerator and had her clothes washed at a foundry." A Maine man recently rose in a municipal meeting and solemnly announced that "for reasons unknown to himself he desired to resign." An old lady in Bath recently mortified her relatives intensely. At a grand dinner she overheard a lady guest politely answer to the wielder of the carving knife that "it was immaterial which portion she had." A luscious slice was passed up to her, and our old lady, after an appreciative glance, "guessed that she would have a small hunk off'n the immaterial."

He Found the Nickel.

I was the only passenger on the car. Midway of the block another came in. His hat was crushed and his clothing daubed with mud. For a long time he sat in gloomy meditation. Then he hitched up toward me and said:

"I guess I'm the dodrotttest fool runnin' loose in this town at the present time."

"So?" I said.

"Yes, sir. I ain't got senes enough to be let go about without a guarddeen. See that car up ahead there?"

I did. It was half a dozen blocks away.

"Waal, sir, I run like sixty for more'n a block to ketch that car."

"Couldn't catch it, eh?"

"Yes, I could. That's the tronble. I did ketch it, an' I gin the conductor a dime on the hind platform, an' he gin me a nickle change. Then somehow I up an' dropped the nickle overboard. I hollered to the conductor to stop the car, but he wouldn't do it, so I ups an' jumps off backwards. Look at my clo'es. When I got up that car was out o' reach, so I had to wait for this one."

"Did you find your nickle?"

"Oh yes; found that right enough."

Last may car, spilt my clo'es and skint my back just for the gratfyin' privilege of picking up that dodgon nickle; an' givin' it this conductor. I used to think that Bill Thompson was the dinge list fool agoin', but I guess I'm clost on to him."

"What did Bill do?"

"W'y, don't you know? Bill's dog got his head stuck in a pitcher an' Bill cut off the head to save the pitcher, an' then broke the pitcher to get the head out."

NICKNAMES OF STATESMEN.

"St. Jerome" is Senator Edmunds' nickname. John Sherman is known as "Honest John Sherman."

Massachusetts boasts of "Grandfather" Hoar and "Grandmother" Dawes.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, is known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

"Uncle Dick" will be recognized by every Illinoisan as meaning Governor Oglesby.

"Our Own Everts" is the affectionate way in which New Yorkers refer to their senior Senator.

"Coal Oil Payne" will be recognized as being quite an appropriate name for the Ohio Senator.

When Belford, from Colorado, was in the Senate he was known as "Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies."

Utica, N. Y., had a congressman who was known as "Go-and-Finish-Your-Ticket" Spriggs, or Spriggs of Utica.

Weller, of Iowa, got the name of "Calamity Weller" in Congress because he saw in every measure of which he disapproved ruin and disaster.

"Whispering Jammie" is the name given to General Ketcham, of New York, because of his habit of whispering into everybody's ear what he has to say.

Some years ago, the following receipt for cooking a husband so as to make him tender and good, was presented to the Baltimore Cook-

ing School, by a lady of experience. A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water; others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Others roast them. Some keep them in pickle all their lives. It can not be supposed that any husband will be tender and good managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In selecting your husband you should not be guided by the silvery appearance, as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint, as if you wanted salmon. *Be sure to select him yourself, as tastes differ.* Do not go to the market for him, as the best are always brought to the door. It is far better to have none, unless you will patiently learn how to cook him. A preserving kettle of finest porcelain is best, but if you have nothing but an earthen-ware pipkin it will do, with care. See that the linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended with the required number of buttons and strings sewn on. Tie him in a kettle by a strong silk cord called comfort, as one called duty is apt to be weak and they are apt to fly out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges, since, like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness and cheerfulness. Set him as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzles, do not be anxious, some husbands do this till they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar and pepper on any account. A little spice improves them but it must be used with judgment. Do not stick any sharp instruments in him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently; watch the while lest he lie too flat and too close to the kettle, and so become useless. You can not fail to know when he is done. If thus treated, you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become careless and set him in too cool a place.

Practice Makes Perfect.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive!"
But when we've had more practice, myl!
How straight and fluently we lie!
—Ohio State Journal.

The Lord and the Daisy.

A Sunday school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupils the care of the Deity for all living things, great or small, and getting to the peroration of his address, he said: "The Lord, who made the mountain, made the little blade of grass. The Lord, who made the ocean, made the pebble on the shore. The Lord, who made me, made a daisy."

large or justie.

Wouldn't Marry the Whole Family.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

"Young man," said the stern parent to the applicant for his daughter's hand, "are you sure you can support a family?"

"I-I wasn't m-making any calculations on that," stammered the young man; "I only want the girl, you know."

A Good Rule.

If you are tempted to reveal

A tale some one to you has told

About another, make it pass,

Before you speak, three gates of gold.

Three narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"

Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind,

Give truthful answer, and the next

Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last

It passes through these gateways three,

Then you may tell the tale, nor fear

What the result of speech may be.

NAMED HIM AFTER THE LORD.

And Old Ben Was Thoroughly Satisfied with His Authority for it.

Uncle Ben is a regular "old-time" Virginia dandy, one of the class so fast dying out.

Born and raised on the Carter plantation many years before the war, he has never left his old master's family.

Some months ago Ben, though well stricken in years, took unto himself a young wife and for a long time domestic cares seemed to weigh somewhat heavily on the old man.

Last Thursday morning, however, he came to his work with such an expression of contentment on his sable countenance as to attract the attention of Mars' Tom.

Inquiry elicited the fact that his wife had just presented him with a son and heir. "Ben," asked Master Tom, "what are you going to call your boy?"

Ben stopped "currying" the old "Pete mule" and said with an expression of great solemnity, "Boss, I gwine call him after de Lord—I gwine call him Holloway!"

Mars' Tom allowed that Holloway was a mighty fine name, but did not quite see a connection with the Lord.

"G'way from byar, Mars' Tom," said Ben, "ain't you done hear dat Lord's prayer whar hit say, Our Father which art in Helben, Holloway be dy name?"

"Yass, sah, boss, I gwine to call him after de Lord sure."

Man, Woman and Love.

In one of his books Max O'Rell, the witty Frenchman, gives the following advice:

"If you are bald, never make love to a woman taller than you. Looked at from below, you are all right.

"Never let your ladylove see you without a collar; no—not even the very wife of your bosom. A man's head without a collar is like a bouquet without a holder.

"Never marry a woman richer than you, one taller than you, or one older than you. Be always gently superior to your wife in fortune, in size and in age, so that in every possible way she may appeal to you for help or protection, either through your purse, your strength or your experience in life. Marry her at an age that will always enable you to play with her all the different characteristic parts of a husband—a chum, a lover, an adviser, a protector and just a tiny suspicion of a father."

A Curiosity In Figures.

The following remarkable contribution to the curiosities of figures consists of two series of numbers, of which no description is necessary, as they speak for themselves. Perhaps there is no special profit in them, but they are worth preserving nevertheless:

1 times 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111111111.
1 times 8 plus 1 equals 9.
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98.
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987.
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876.
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765.
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654.
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543.
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432.
12345679 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321.

FATHER BAROTTI'S MINISTRY.

Catholic Church Work Among the Colored People of Washington.

St. Augustine's, on Fifteenth street, above L northwest, was until recently the only church in the city devoted entirely to the needs of the colored Catholics. In the last year St. Cyprian's, on Capitol Hill, has been built, and now has a flourishing congregation, but to St. Augustine's belong that class of colored people that Recorder of Deeds Taylor describes as the history-makers of his race. Established as a colored mission under the patronage of blessed Martin de Porras, in 1866, what is now known as St. Augustine's was a struggling community of colored Catholics, who, through the zeal of Rev. Father White, then pastor of St. Matthew's, and the help of the Jesuits of Georgetown, were enabled to establish a school and chapel near the site of their present church.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, viewed with alarm the wave upon wave of newly emancipated slaves from the extreme Southern States pouring into his diocese and threatening to submerge the faith and morals of his colored children petitioned the propaganda at Rome for missionaries to come and labor among them. Thus it was that the first pastor of a colored church in the United States was a young Italian, Rev. Felix Barotti, who, fired with the zeal of a missionary, had entered the priesthood with the intention of pursuing his labors in China. Coming to Washington in 1837 and taking up his residence with Father Boyle, of St. Jan soon made himself familiar with the wants of the people among whom he was to labor, all of them poor and pitifully ignorant. From that time until the laying of the corner-stone of the present fine church, which occurred June 14, 1839, and was dedicated to St. Augustine, bishop and patron saint of Africa, Father Barotti's life was a struggle for the moral and material welfare of his humble people. This true missionary and his faithful successors have found their vocation in Christian Washington, as well as though they had traveled to the end of Asia or Africa.

An interesting feature to all Catholics is the corner-stone, a beautiful piece of Carrara marble, presented by the College of Brignole-Sale, where Father Barotti had been educated, and solemnly blessed by Pope Pius IX before being shipped from Italy. From the completion of the church to the present the history of St. Augustine's has been the history of the colored race in the United States. For eleven years following the death of the first pastor the Josephite Fathers of England, a society devoted to the education of the negro, were in charge, but that order being recalled from America, Rev. Paul Griffith, the present esteemed pastor, was placed in charge of the large and increasing congregation. To his zeal and that of his two valued curates are the members of this church deeply indebted for the continued prosperity of their parish.

There are few members of this church belonging to that most prosperous class of our colored citizens, which, to again quote Recorder Taylors, are "Negroes of leisure; the ladies and gentlemen among us," but the younger generation here show evidence of thrift, education, and refinement that will advance them rapidly in the social and intellectual life of the colored population of the Capital.

It was here Archbishop Ireland preached his famous sermon on the race question some years ago, surprising the country and seriously disturbing the Catholic citizens of Washington by his advanced views. On this occasion the late Secretary Windom, a close personal friend of the distinguished prelate, and the Minnesota delegation in Congress, were present. During the season of Lent there will be a series of lectures delivered every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Gargan, vice rector of the Catholic University, the subject being "The ethics of the family." While St. Augustine's is distinctly a church of the colored people, its location in the fashionable resident neighborhood of the city, and the spirit of unity common to all Catholics, makes it a favorite place of worship for many persons not members of the congregation. The church is commodious, and visitors courteously treated. The music, particularly at the vesper service, is always excellent.

Connecticut Blue Laws.

The term "Blue Laws" is applied to such as relate to the private consciences of individuals. All countries formerly had such statutes, and the thirteen colonies were no exception before the Revolution. The code of Connecticut is often spoken of in this respect.

Those most noted were of the Colony of New Haven, which was united with the Connecticut Colony in 1655. Here is a full copy of the New Haven list, often called the "Connecticut Blue Laws."

The Governor and magistrates, convened in general assembly, are the supreme power, under God, of this independent dominion.

Conspiracy against the dominion shall be published with death.

Whosoever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over this dominion, shall suffer death and the loss of his property.

Whosoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion shall suffer death.

No one shall be a freeman or give vote, unless he be converted, and a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrate or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered a Quaker, Adamite or other heretic.

If any person shall turn Quaker, he shall be banished and not suffered to return on pain of death.

No Quaker priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on return.

Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden, or else where except reverently to and from meetings.

No one shall travel, cook victuals make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath day or Fast day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing on a neighbor's garden shall be deemed a theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty until he clear himself by his oath.

No one shall buy or sell land without permission of the selectmen.

When it appears that an accused person has confederate, and refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen who are to debar him the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall be put in stocks or receive ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Men stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, and silver, or bone lace above two shillings, per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender £300 on his estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing that he has no estate, shall be laid out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of five dollars.

No one shall read the common prayer book, keep Christmas, or set days, or play on any instrument except the drum or jews harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate only shall join them in marriage, as they do it with less scandal to Christ's Church. When parents refuse their children convenient marriage, the magistrate shall determine the point.

The selectmen, on finding the children ignorant, may take them away from their parents and put them in better hands at the expense of their parents.

A man who strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10.

A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned in jail.

Every male shall have his cut round according to a cap.

THE TIGHT-SKIRT CRISIS.

You've a very narrow skirt,

Little Girl.

Are you sure it doesn't hurt,

Little Girl?

That's a mincing little stride

Where the steet is wild and wide;

Are you sure there's room inside,

Little Girl?

What will happen if you slip,

Little Girl?

Aren't you fearful it will rip,

Little girl?

You would better take a sack,

So if anything should crack,

It would serve you coming back,

Little Girl.

Does your mamma know you're out,

Little Girl?

We're afraid to go about,

Little girl.

If we met you in the sun,

With your skirt so thinly spun,

Why, we might all have to run,

Little Girl.

Let the bottom out a bit,

Little Girl.

It is much too tight a fit,

Little girl.

As the matter sadly stands,

You'll be walking on your hands

And in that event—my lands!

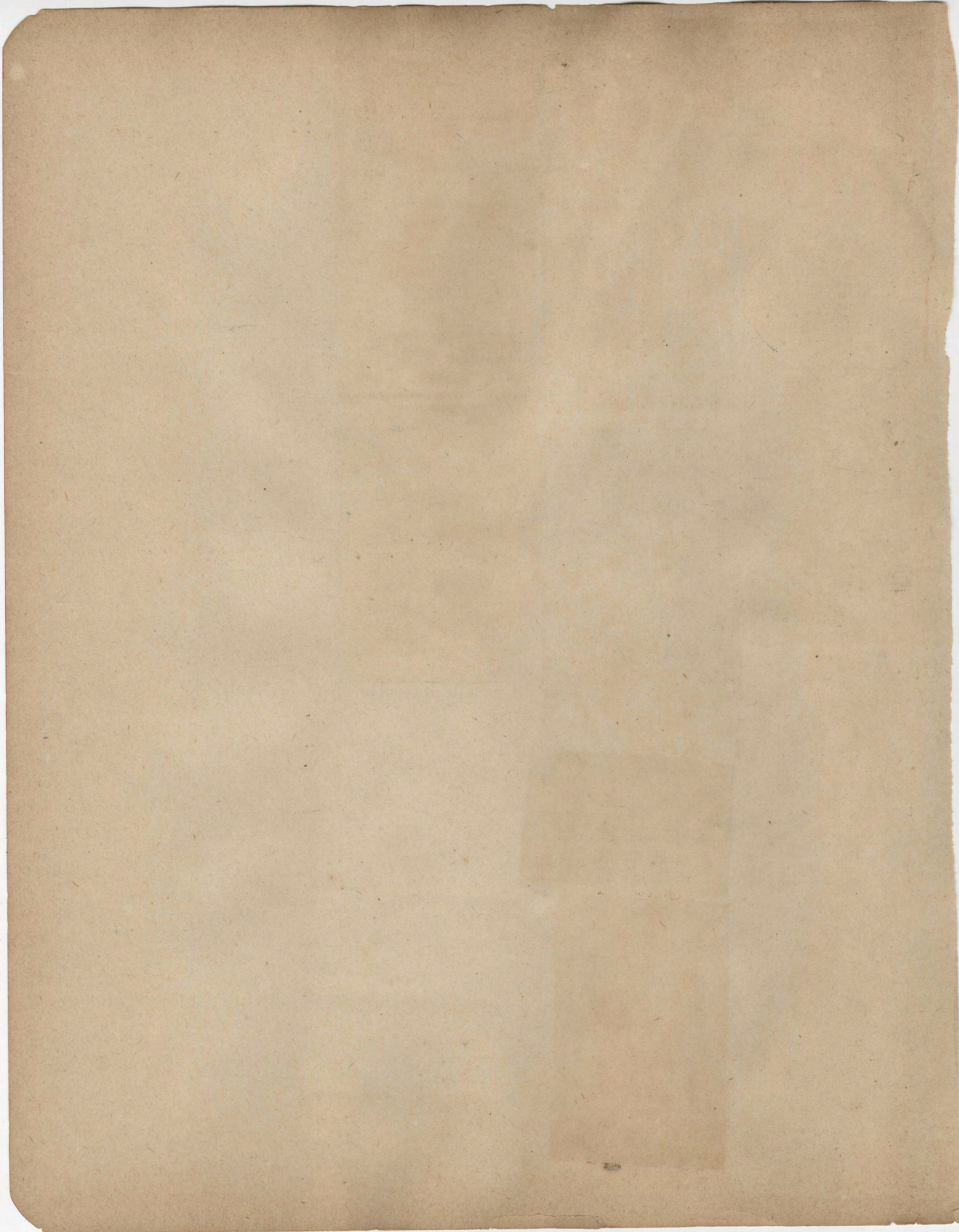
Little Girl.

—Kansas City Star.

The old-fashioned girl was a lady—
Delicate, dainty and prim;
The girl of today is a woman—
Thoughtful and busy and trim.
She uses her brain with her fingers,
Is capable, honest and wise;
Can do things in shop or in office
As well as make doughnuts and pies.

The new-fashioned girl is a stunner
In clothing, manners and face,
A charming, exciting companion,
Leading men on in a race;
But this is not wholly the picture,
Not always man's head's in a whirl—
The woman man strives for and dies for
Is always an old-fashioned girl.

The old-fashioned girl had an eighteen-waist,
So she's dead with a liver compressed.
The new-fashioned girl is too smart to be laced;
She's alive, and I like her the best.



Practice What You Preach.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

Written for THE POST.

With social ethics in discourse,
'Tis very fine indeed, sir,
To make your point right proper nice,
Its merits well to plead, sir.
But if you fail to walk yourself
Within the way your pointing,
The world will laugh the priest to scorn,
Whose sermon needs anointing.

"Be honest!" sounds like good advice,
But should the stern adviser
Inflate a scheme to sell his shares,
His dupes will soon grow wiser.
It takes three syllables to spell
The tony word "defaulter,"
And one for "thief," yet both alike
Deserve the hangman's halter.

"Be truthful!" What a pretty word!
But taught by childhood's folly,
One learns that owing to a fault
Is sometimes not so jolly.
Yet, after all, it does seem queer
To find a statesman fibbing.
With oily tongue the promise comes,
But lacks, alas! the nibbing.

"Be virtuous!" Alack a-day!
The word rolls from the tongue, sir,
With blatant sound that seems of late
To only fit the young, sir.
For every mother's son, my dear,
Found ogling at the ladies,
Will bend a grey head to your view
When his obeisance made is.

"Be charitable!" Longer grows
The words of this injunction,
And long, indeed, it takes to whet
A miser's dull compunction;
Thus, when a politician's mind
Runs largely on retrenchment,
He locks the vaults and fills the streets
With other people's henchmen.

"Be wise!" We run to shorts again,
And short, in truth, the shrift is
Of one who caters for the press,
To whom the only gift is
To teach and preach unvarnished truths
And each admonish soundly;
For while the clown rakes shekels in,
Him men revere profoundly.

Then, till our mentors have a mind
To practice well their preaching,
The world will jog its chosen way,
In spite of all their teaching:
'Twill steal and lie, and step aside,
And starve its poorer neighbors—
Just play the fool, in short, while they
Will swap for pains their labors.

MAGGIE SULLIVAN BURKE.

THE COMPLAINT OF SANTA CLAUS.

The snow lies deep on the frozen ground,
And the Christmas night is cold,
And I shine before the time so hoar—
Can it be I am growing old?

Long years ago when the Christmas chimes
Made merry the midnight sky,
When the carolers' call filled house and hall,
And wassail and mirth ran high;

When the harlequin mimmers reeled and danced,
And the great Yule log blazed bright;
When the walls were green with a summer sheen,
In holly and yew bedight;

When the faces of all, the young, the old,
Were brimming with sparkling cheer—
Aye, those were the times when Christmas chimes
Were the merriest sounds of the year!

I snapped my fingers in Jack Frost's teeth,
While the snow was wavering down,
And the icicles hung from my beard I flung—
My beard that was then so brown!

And I wrapped myself in my grizzly coat,
And lit my pipe with a coal
From Hecla's crest, where I stopped to rest,
On my way from the Northern Pole.

My reindeers—O, they were brisk and gay—
My sledge, it could stand a pull;
My pack, tho' great, seemed a feather's weight,
No matter how crammed and full!

My heart it was stout in those good old days,
And warm with an inward glee;
For I thought of the mirth of a thousand hearts,
Where the little ones watched for me.

So I gathered my sweets from far and near,
And I piled my cunningest toys
(Unheeding the swirls), for the innocent girls,
And the collicking, roguish boys.

But the times have sobered and changed since then;
My merriment flags forlorn;
My beard is as white as on Christmas night
Of old was the glaston thorn.

Tho' my wrinkled-up lips still hold the pipe,
No longer the smoke-wreath curls;
But saddest to see, of sights for me—
My frolicsome boys and girls.

Have grown so knowing, they dare to say—
Those protesters wise and small,
That all saints deceive, and they don't believe
In a Santa Claus at all.

Ah, me! 'tis a fateful sound to hear;
'Tis gall in my wassail cup;
The darlings I've spoiled, so wrought for and toiled,
The children have given me up!

My heart is broken. I'll break my pipe,
And my tinkling team may go,
And bury my sledge on the trackless edge
Of the wastes of the Lapland snow.

My useless pack I will fling away,
And in Germany's forests hoar,
From an icy steep I will plunge leagues deep,
And never be heard of more.

A Plum for Senator Plumb.

Written for THE POST.

Close tight our halls of learning
And pile the books away,
No pauper's child can have the right
To tread the higher way.
That road is royal, close the door,
No child shall enter if he's poor.

Why should we educate the poor
Beyond the middle grade?
Their mission is to hew and draw,
And be the slaves of trade.
The right divine to think and rule
Is found in birth and not in school.

The rich may enter higher realms,
Their wealth the right can buy;
But those who struggle for their bread
Should have no right to try.
A college course of grander lore
Was ne'er intended for the poor.

Cut down the pampered teachers' pay,
We bid too high for brains;
Others are ready for the task,
And ask less for their pains.
We buy by bulk—care not for kind—
We want the muscle, not the mind.

The strain of thought, the wear of soul,
Can have no value here;
The building of the moral life
At such a price is dear.
Nine hundred is a princely pay
For those who wear their lives away.

To get a glimpse of outer court
Is plenty for the poor;
They were not born with silver spoons,
Why should they wish for more?
The inner courts are closed for e'er—
The poor man's child can't enter here!

But, Senator, if Congress should
Adopt our *lavish* way
And pay for brains by what they're worth
How much would be your pay?
Of princely sum you'd be bereft
In fact we think you would be "left."

Apply the knife, lay on the lash,
And treat our youths as slaves;
Then build asylums, fill the jails,
And rear a race of knaves.
Perhaps 'tis better in the end
To hang a man than be his friend.

Perhaps some poor men's sons may sit
Just where you sit to-day;
And then they'll vote and legislate
To raise the teachers' pay.
They'll build us schools with open door,
And grandly welcome all the poor.

C. HUGHES.

Matrimonial Logging.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

"Full forty years I've lived," quoth Rose,
"Alone, alone, alone;
Love's feast has been to me, God knows,
A bone, a bone, a bone.

"I long to drink the cup of life
In full, in full, in full;
In double harness, as a wife,
To pull, to pull, to pull.

"The woods are full of men I hear,
Enough, enough, enough;
From saplings green to hickories sere,
And tough, and tough, and tough.

"To get, then," quoth the doughty Rose—
"A beau, a beau, a beau,
Where matrimonial timber grows
I'll go, I'll go, I'll go."

Then up she got and hunted wide,
O'er hill and plain and log,
And when the time came to decide,
She chose a theo-log.

FORGET AND FORGIVE.

We may never forget the wound, perhaps,
So long as we both shall live;
But what is a wrong but a broken thorn
If both of us learn to forgive!

And the thorns must be if roses would grow
In the garden in which we live;
A garden where roses will always bloom
If both of us learn to forgive.

The lips may utter a thoughtless word
Which the heart can never believe,
And there cometh a balm to the wound it makes,
If both of us learn to forgive.

Washington Critic.

WHEN JIM WAS DEAD.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Hit sarved him right," the nabors sed,
An' 'bused him for the life he'd led,
An' him a lying thar at rest
With not a rose upon his breast!
Ahl menny cruel words they sed
When Jim was dead.

"Jes killed hisself," "Too mean ter live."
They didn't have one word ter give
Of comfort as they hovered near
An' gazed on Jim a-lying there!
"Thar ain't no use to talk," they sed,
"He's better dead!"

But suddenly the room growed still,
While God's white sunshine seemed to fill
The dark place with a gleam of life,
An' o'er the dead, she bent—Jim's wife!
An' with her lips close, close to his,
As tho' he knew an' felt the kiss,
She sobbed—a touchin' sight ter see—

"Ahl Jim was always good ter me!"
I tell you when that cum ter light
It kinder set the dead man right;
An' round the weepin' woman they
Threwed kindly arms of love that day,
And mingled with their own they shed
The tenderest tears—when Jim was dead.

BE 'UMBLE.

Oh, de Fairesee went in de temple fur
ter pray

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
Hil' up his head like er ole blue jay.

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.
He wore er new hat an' had money in

his cloze,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
Had wine on his bref an' er ring in his

nose,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.

"Much er bleegeed, good Lawd," he said
wid er bow,

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
"Dat yer thinks it er privilege ter bless

me, now."

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
But he went down ouden dat house o'

pra'r,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
Wid a rock in his heart an' thons in his

ha'r—
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.

Oh, de time gwyne ter come when
de second birth

Will gin more joy dan de whole o' de
earth;

White robes 'll be tied wid er silken
cawd

On dem what was umble in de sight
o' de Lawd.

Oh, de po' man dat went in de temple
fur ter pray,

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
Didn' hol' up his head like er old blue

jay,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd,—
But he bow'd down his head an' poured

out his soul,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd—
Widout any thought o' jewelry ur gol',

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.
He felt dat at most er man wuz small,

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.
Dat death comes erlong an' settles it all,

Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.
An' he went down ouden dat pra'rful

place,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.
Wid love in his heart an' hope on his

face,
Be 'umble in de sight o' de Lawd.

Oh, de time gwyne ter come w'en de
second birth

Will gin more joy den de whole o' de
earth;

White robes 'll be tied wid er golden
cawd

On dem what was 'umble in de sight
o' de Lawd.

—Arkansaw Traveler.

PLUNKETT'S MUSINGS.

"Jings," said old man Plunkett,
As he squared his chair around.
"I haint cared much for politics
Since the Yankees got us down.
When the niggers got to voting
I thought 'twas time to stop,
For I seed the Yanks were bound to have
The bottom rail on top.

"Then times were mighty squally,
For if you'd wink your eye
Their bureau would get arter you
And watch you on the sly.
And their soldiers would light onto you
And wouldn't take no bail—
They wanted to impress you
You were the bottom rail.

"You couldn't still your peaches,
Nor make er little 'corn'.
But what some Yank would smell it
And you'd be as good as gone,
For they'd take you to Atlanta
And lock you up in jail,
And before they'd let you outen thar
You'd be the bottom rail.

"They talked to me er heap erbout
Our Democratic friends,
That lived among the Yankees
But clear of Yankee sins.
But I was mighty 'spicious
That their promises would fail
And they'd get all the offices
And forget the bottom rail.

"Our Southland split in sixty
And brought these things erround,
But we're getting back together now,
And I think we'll stand our ground,
So let Cleveland have the ticket
With a Southman on the tail—
And then, by jings, we'll show them
We're not the bottom rail."

—Atlanta Constitution.

CONFIDENTIAL.

I rather think my neighbor is looking for a
wife,
For he's cultivating whiskers, and leads a busy
life
In patching up his manners, and also his
house,
While he waits to catch a No. 3, as a cat does a
mouse;
When he goes out a-visiting, all in his Sunday
best,
With a clean, shiny face, and a heart that is at
rest;
The women all admire him, he is so very
nice,
And every maid would marry him, no matter
what the price.
My neighbor has much brain, I assure you it is
true,
For his hair has left the way clear, to bring it
into view;
You ask his name, age and station, well, John
Smith will do,
Age, forty-five, he lives in every state and town,
And next door to you.
Warsaw, N. Y. LOUISE HOUGHTON.

The Love of the Cannibal Maid.

From the Chicago Mail.

A cannibal maiden loved too well
A missionary good,
And he loved her, but dare not tell
His love—for thus it stood:
A cannibal she and a clergyman he,
And their creeds were wide apart;
And how could he take for a sentiment's sake,
A cannibal to his heart?

Oh, 'twas a problem vexing, very,
For the cannibal maid and the missionary—
Indeed it was.

But the cannibal maiden's love grew bold,
For she was a simple thing;
And thus her love to her love she told:
"Oh, marry me! Be my king!
For I love you, my sweet, well enough—oh, to eat!
'Tis a terrible thing, I know.

But I must be your bride, or encompass you fried—
Oh, I must, for I love you so!"
Oh, 'twas a problem vexing, very,
To the maid, but more to the missionary—
Indeed it was.

He looked in the depths of her dark brown eyes,
With their wealth of love and trust,
And he cried, in the flush of a glad surprise:
"Ah, well, if I must, I must!"
They were wed on that day, for 'tis ever the way
That passion must conquer creed,
And a happier pair it's remarkably rare
To discover—it is indeed!

And so 'twas settled nicely, very,
For the cannibal maid and the missionary—
Indeed it was.

He rose in the gray of the morning,
And kindled his taper dim—
Then knelt, like a monk doing penance
With prayer, and with bead, and with
hymn.

A gleam of joy lit up his features,
His eyes beamed with raptured delight—
He had found the old ivory button
That slipped from his collar last night!
—(Burlington Free Press.

Oh! sweet is the morning of pure wedded
love,
When joy gilds existence, when faith is
unshaken,
Alas! that the joy should so transient prove.
That from the bright dream we must some
day awaken;
Time brings us at last to the gall in the cup;
Life loses the gloom of affection's adorn-
ing,
When quarrels ensue as to who shall get up
And kindle the fire on a cold winter morn-
ing.
—(Boston Courier.

YOU KISSED ME.

BY JOSEPHINE S. HUNT.

[The following exquisite poem was written in 1867,
when the author was a young lady under 20.—
Whittier wrote of it and its author that she had
"truly mastered the secret of English verse."]

You kissed me! my head
Dropped low on your breast,
With a feeling of shelter
And infinite rest;
While the holy emotions
My tongue dare not speak
Flashed up in a flame
From my heart to my cheek.
Your arms held me fast—
Oh! your arms were so bold—
Heart beat against heart
In your passionate fold.
Your glances seemed drawing
My soul through my eyes,
As the sun draws the mist
From the seas to the skies;
Your lips clung to mine
Till I prayed in bliss
They might never unclasp
From the rapturous kiss.

You kissed me! my heart
And my breath and my will
In delicious joy
For a moment stood still.
Life had for me then
No temptations, no charms,
No visions of happiness
Outside of your arms,
And were I this instant
An angel, possessed
Of the peace and the joy
That are given the blest,
I would fling my white robes
Unrepentingly down,
I would tear from my forehead
Its beautiful crown,
To nestle once more
In that haven of rest,
Your lips upon mine,
My head on your breast.

You kissed me! my soul,
In bliss so divine,
Reeled and swooned like a drunken
Foolish with wine;
And I thought 'twere delicious
To die there if death
Would but come while my lips
Were yet moist with your breath;
If my heart might grow cold—
While your arms clasped me round
In their passionate fold.
And these are the questions
I ask day and night:
Must my lips taste no more
Such exquisite delight?
Would you care if your breast
Were my shelter, as then,
And if you were here,
Would you kiss me again?

ADULTERATIONS.

Placid I am, content, serene,
I take my slab of gypsum bread,
And chunks of oleomargarine
Upon its tasteless side I spread.

The egg I eat was never laid
By any cackling, feathered hen,
But from the Lord knows what 'tis made
In Newark, by unfeathered men.

I wash my simple breakfast down
With fragrant chicory so cheap;
Or for the best black tea in town
Dried willow leaves I calmly steep.

But if from man's vile arts I flee
And drink pure water from the pump,
I gulp down infusoria,
And quarts of raw bacteriæ,
And hideous rotatoriae,
And wriggling polygastricæ,
And slimy diatomacæ,
And hard-shelled ophryocercinæ,
And double-barreled kolpodæ,
Non-loricated ambebdæ,
And various animalculæ.

Of middle, high and low degree,
For Nature just beats all creation
In multiplied adulteration.

Over-anxious.
From Life.



These three "Swells" are about to indulge in a
sumptuous dinner.



Each one wishes to pay the bill. Snobb, to decide
the matter, proposes that they blindfold the waiter
and whichever he catches first shall foot the bill,
and give him a dollar. All, including the waiter,
agree to this, but—



He hasn't caught any of them yet.



COME, LOVE, TO ME!

—
This world would be dark without thee,
The days would be dreary and long,
For thou hast the charm about thee,
To give me sweet sunshine and song!

Then come to me! sweetest and dearest!
And let my heart ever be gay,
For I'm beaming with joy when you're
nearest,
And sad when you are far away!

I knew not how
I loved thee.
When thou wert
Near to me;
But now that we
Are parted,
I burn with
Love for thee!
For all my
Lonely moments,
Are filled with
Grief and pain,
And torn my heart
With sorrow.
'Till we shall
Meet again!

LOVE'S DISCOVERY

HOW TO STOP A STYE.—Dr. Louis Fitzpatrick writes to the *Lancet* that he has never seen a single instance in which the stye continued to develop after the following treatment had been resorted to: The lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger of the left hand, or a lid retractor, if such be at hand, while the tincture of iodine is painted over the inflamed papilla with a fine camel's hair pencil. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry. A few such applications in twenty-four hours are sufficient.

Protect Your Fruit Trees.

Mr. Josephus Edwards gives the following recipe for the protection of fruit trees against worms and sap suckers: Dissolve a box of concentrated lye in about one gallon of water and wash the body of the trees with it once per month for the first three months in the year. It will destroy the eggs of worms in the bark. To protect peach trees from borers, pour boiling water around the roots. The insect that deposits the egg that produces the worm in the fruit, crawls up the tree. To prevent this, lash a piece of sheep skin with the wool on it to the body of the tree, the skin next to the bark. It will also protect the trees from blight.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Shallow Cultivation.

When sod ground has been plowed for a hoed crop the usual tendency is to cultivate deeply "to keep the grass down." But this is unnecessary. If well plowed the grass roots can only be revived by light and air penetrating to the bottom of the furrow. The very shallowest cultivation, or merely smoothing over the surface, will prevent this even more effectually than deeper tillage, which might upturn some of the grass and thus do as much harm as good. Passing over the field once in three days with the smoothing harrow will do as effectual work as cultivating more deeply. But it should be repeated as often as once a week, or more frequently, if there are rains to wash the surface and make holes through which the sod can get a breathing place. After two or three weeks of this cultivation the sod will rot sufficiently to make deeper tillage possible without injury. For killing quack or Canada thistles deeper cultivation is important, but for ordinary sod, timothy or June grass only shallow cultivation will be needed all the season. — *Cultivator*.

Apple Tree Borers, in Brief.

There are three prominent and very destructive apple tree borers in the United States. *Saperda candida* and *Saperda eretata* are much alike, live as grubs each three years, boring through and through the trees, and often so weakening the trunk that the tree becomes victim to the first hard wind. The beetles lay their eggs in June and July. The big-headed borer or grub-borer on the south, west, or southwest side of the trees; lives but one year; works just under the bark which turns dark colored without the excavations; work on branches as well as trunk, and is more apt to attack trees of feeble growth, hence more to be dreaded after hard winters, and the first year after planting. These beetles also lay eggs in June and July. The remedy for all these insects—cheap, sure, and easy of application—is to glove one's hands and rub the trunks and main branches with soft-soap. This ought to be done early in June, and three or four weeks later, though one application is often effective. It is astonishing to note how the trees, by their added vigor, thrift and healthful appearance, endeavor to thank us for this excellent use of a little soft-soap. For young orchards this is specially desirable. The soap kills the eggs or prevents oviposition. — *An Apple-Growing Entomologist*.

Sheep.

Have you sheep? If not, get some. They were never cheaper, and never better. Don't fret about the "tariff on wool." It does not concern you in the least. What you most need just now is a liberal supply of good, sweet, fresh mutton for your table; let the wool come in as an "incidental." If you cannot raise the needed money, trade some of the side meat hanging in the smoke house, or two or three of the shotes intended for next fall's killing—anything, so you get the sheep. We know just what we are writing about, and we mean it. You ought to raise every calf, and we are not going to advise you to "veal" a single one, but if you feel that you must, don't sell it to the butcher. Keep it until at least five weeks old, make it thoroughly fat, kill it yourself, and keep at least one "quarter" for your own table. Sell the other "quarters" to some parties who know what good veal is, and are willing to pay for it. You will get more for them than from the butcher for the whole calf, have a week's good living for yourself out of the head, liver, and the other quarter, and have the hide for the trouble of killing. And so with eggs and poultry; supply your own table first, and sell the surplus. Of course sell the "early broilers." Townspeople are willing to pay high prices for them, and don't know that the old hen, which they so much despise, is infinitely better, if properly cooked, as well as greatly cheaper. And so on through the season. Live better than you have been doing. Make a point of living as well as you can. It is your privilege—it is your duty to yourself and your family—and you will be a better man, a better citizen and a better farmer for it. — *F. D. Curtis, in Our Country Home*.

Household Hints.

Lamp wicks should be changed frequently, if a clear, bright flame is desired.

Pumpkin seeds are very attractive to mice, and traps baited with them will soon destroy this little pest.

Turpentine in small quantities may be used with advantage in the laundry, but resin, which is usually found in soap, is injurious, discoloring some goods and shrinking woollens.

A small quantity of carbolic acid added to paste, mucilage and ink will prevent mold. An ounce of the acid to a gallon of whitewash will keep cellars and dairies

from the disagreeable odor which often taints milk and meat kept in such places.

A solution of oxalic acid has been used for removing ink stains from cotton, linen, or the fingers, but it is attended with the danger of injuring textiles and the skin. A much safer and better treatment of ink or rust stains consists of the application of two parts of powdered cream of tartar and one part of finely powdered oxalic acid. Shake up the ingredients well together and apply the powder with a dry rag to the dampened skin. When the spot has disappeared the part should be well washed. To remove ink stains from paper, make a solution of muriate of tin, two drachms; water, four drachms, and apply with a camel's hair brush. — *Cook*.

Burning of Barns.

It is noticed that a large number of the burnings of barns is mentioned by the periodical press in summer than at any other time. Some of the fires are undoubtedly caused by lightning, the moist vapor from the uncured hay making a favorable conductor for the electric fluid. But there are barn fires which cannot be attributed to lightning, to lighting of matches, to light from lanterns, nor to the invasions of careless tramps. It may be that the spontaneous combustion of hay is as possible as the spontaneous firing of cotton waste. All fibrous material, when moist and compressed, and defended from the cooling influences of the outward air, is subject to a heating similar to that of fermentation; and in some instances the degree of heat is sufficient to cause actual, visible combustion. In the case of recently "cured" hay this danger is as great as, in similar circumstances, other materials may be. Frequently the grass is cut in the early morning, while wet with dew; is turned twice during the day, and gathered and packed in a "mow" or the "bay" before nightfall, with perhaps a sparse sprinkling of salt. Such a compressed mass of fibrous, moist matter will heat. How far the heat will go toward generating a combustion may be inferred from a foolish trick which the writer witnessed several years ago.

A large meadow of hay had been cut, cured and cocked, previous to removal. A shower threatening, the cocks were covered with caps of canvas and left for the night. When getting the hay in, the next day, one of the workmen dropped an unlighted match into a cock of hay, and in a few minutes it was ablaze. It afterward was ascertained that he had spoken of the warmth of the hay as he lifted it on the fork, when a companion remarked it might be hot enough to light a match, on which he put a match into a rick, and before they had passed on five minutes the rick was on fire.

Everybody conversant with farm life, where hay is a permanent and important crop, knows that for weeks after getting in the hay the barn is warm when the doors are opened in the morning. There is an amount of heat that is absolutely unpleasant when the thermometer outside registers sixty degrees, but which is quite welcome with the outside temperature at forty degrees. This barn heat is undoubtedly from the moist hay, compacted and inclosed. The cure for the possible spontaneous barn burning would seem to be the thorough curing—drying—of the hay before it is housed. We dry all our herbs and some of our vegetables without injuring their peculiar and individual qualities. There is no reason why hay or other fodder material stored in large masses should

not be rendered equally innoxious to the influences of heat by thorough drying. — *Gottysburg Compiler*.

Poultry Points.

Don't let your fowls roost in the draft. Move the coops of young chicks occasionally.

Keep apart young and old fowls of the light brahma variety.

To fatten poultry quickly, feed them with rice boiled in milk.

Every poultry yard should have at least a pair of guinea fowls in the flock.

Young chickens turned into the garden will eat up all the bugs and insects.

Select hens with red combs, bright eyes, clean nostrils and legs, and that appear active.

Give your poultry plenty of run. They need exercise; give them space and they will take plenty of it.

Turn once every day all eggs that are being saved for hatching purposes, otherwise the yolks may set to one side and adhere to the shell.

The best inclosure for poultry yards is the wire fencing. It makes a pretty appearance, and at the same time proves itself of much value.

It is said that eggs from mature hens are much better for hatching purposes than those from young ones, as a larger proportion of them are likely to prove fertile.

On a large farm it is rarely necessary or best to confine fowls in summer. If given free range they will do as much good in destroying insects as they can do of injury.

Plant at least one tree in your yard, as poultry need shade as well as sunshine. Plant plenty of sunflowers. The seed is not only relished by fowls but is also productive of health.

As the ground often becomes hard and compact, especially after a rain, a convenient mode of making a dust bath is to spade up a few feet of earth, working it up fine. It will serve the purpose admirably.

Poultry cannot be kept to advantage unless they have a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is just as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

Do not throw soft food on the ground, as gapes and cholera will in time be the result. Make small troughs, and when the hens have finished their meal, clean the troughs thoroughly, washing them occasionally.

If well-rotted manure is used the potato plat cannot be fertilized too heavily. Potatoes require the richest soil on the farm, and a good crop cannot reasonably be expected unless, beside this, the ground is heavily fertilized.

The best feed for young chicks till two weeks old is to make a bread by the use of sour milk, salt, saleratus and molasses, out of a meal made from grain in the following proportions: Twenty pounds corn, fifteen pounds oats, ten pounds barley, ten pounds wheat bran—grind and mix, bake and crumble into scalded milk, giving no water. The milk is all the liquid needed. There is seldom a death in the brood if so fed. — *Rural Home*.

Washington Correspondence.

Bills Introduced By Hons. J. E. O'Hara and S. J. Randall—Gen. Logan's Address—Plymouth Congregational Church—American Christianity.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, having been refused the request to introduce the below-named measure in Congress under a suspension of the rules last week, Hon. S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, came to his rescue with a similar bill, which shared the fate of Mr. O'Hara's. It was thought by some that this would end the matter, but not so. Among the numerous pieces of legislation introduced in Congress to-day was a bill by Mr. O'Hara to appoint a committee to investigate the "alleged homicide" at Carrollton, Miss. This matter will be the subject of discussion before the Bethel Literary tomorrow night.—Hon. John A. Logan's history, "The Great Conspiracy," is completed, and will be issued in a few days. It will doubtless meet with a wide sale and exert national influence. In a very able and memorable address at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church recently, General Logan thus concluded: "Great men are not fashioned in Heaven and thrown from the hand of the Almighty to become potentates here on earth. Nor are they born rich. I admit there is in some parts of this country a prejudice against you on account of your color and former condition. In my opinion the best way to break this up is to show your capability of doing everything that a white man does, and do it just as good and better than he does. If a white man scorns you, show him that you are too high-bred, too noble-hearted to take notice of it, and the first opportunity you have do him a favor, and I warrant you he will feel ashamed of himself and never will he make exhibition of himself again. The future is yours and you have it in which to raise to the heights or descend to the depths."—Miss Rosa Cleveland and Miss Vechten, who has been her guest at the White House for some time, have gone to Atlantic City.—Secretary Manning is still improving.—The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman's sermons at the Metropolitan M. E. Church attract immense audiences from Sabbath to Sabbath. However inclement the weather, the commodious structure at 43 and C streets is literally crowded, all bent on hearing one of the greatest divines of the age. Dr. Newman preached yesterday upon the "Prayer of Christ," and never was a more impressive and convincing message given by divine instrument to man. The church is itself again.—The new Plymouth Congregational Church edifice will be completed by the last of April, and the Plymouth congregation that has been worshipping during the past year with the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, will hold its dedicatory exercises upon the third Sunday in this month. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Rankin will christen the new edifice with one of his characteristic sermons in the morning. Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman will preach the evening sermon. The Lincoln Memorial has accepted the invitation of the Plymouth to worship with them during the day of dedication.—The Metropolitan A. M. E. Church will hold its dedicatory exercises early in May, when the mammoth edifice will be ready for occupancy. It is claimed that the seating capacity of this church when finished will be 3,000. Undoubtedly it will be the largest house of worship in this city.—Rev. Dr. Newman preached the last of his series of sermons upon "American Christianity" at the First Congregational Church yesterday morning. His text was the vii:2 of Hebrews: "And they shall not teach every man his neighbor, saying, know the Lord, for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest." From this text Dr. Newman deducted his theme, "The Fellowship of Life." He showed that American Christianity enjoined every man to know and sympathize with his brother. It was a mistake, argued the Doctor, to estimate a man's worth by the race he belonged to, or his condition in life.

The African in the jungles of Africa bore the impress of his Maker just the same as did the college bred Anglo-Saxon. Men should become acquainted with each other. In proportion to the cultivation of the fellowship of life would be the decrease of the trouble between the employer and the employed, labor and capital. It was the duty, contended Dr. Newman, of the employer to go among the employed and manifest his sympathy for them, if he expected to receive their sympathy.—The New Jersey Congregational Association will hold its annual session in this city two weeks hence.—President Cleveland will review both the Chase and the Carson processions on the 16th instant.

—A delegation of colored residents of North Carolina called on Senator Stanford, headed by Hon. J. E. O'Hara, to thank him for his donation of \$5,000 to Zion Wesley College. The Senator received them very cordially, expressed his gratification at meeting the representatives of the Old North State and the compliment paid his slight contribution to the cause of higher education. In the course of his remarks, the Senator paid a worthy tribute to the abilities and public worth of the Rev. J. C. Price, whom he placed on the same high representative position as Frederick Douglass.

RACE PREJUDICE.

Douglass, Bruce, Greener, Langston, Paine, Campbell, Turner, Price, Fortune, Scarborough, Stewart, Cromwell, O'Hara and others, the mentioning of whose names would fill columns of the Advocate, are leaders. Why? Because each has accomplished something for the negro race, favored by a kind Providence so to do, and whose influences demand something in behalf of their people.

Should we who are blessed to fill more humble spheres in the world, strive to fill higher ones, by seeking to strip from such men their robes of race-leadership to satisfy our own selfish jealousies. Yet it is a lamentable fact, and the reader can recall to his own mind now innumerable such cases. The race of which every negro should feel proud, is a mysterious, wonderful, and peculiar one. We are too apt to allow our peculiarities such a wide scope that we are all at once at war with each other, the outcome of which is a dangerous and suicidal result. Many of those who have been recognized leaders have been in some cases very unscrupulous; but what do we gain by rejoicing in the downfall of these men, or standing erect on the prostrate form of such unfortunates? No man stands more erect than he who bends over the fallen. Wrong should be exposed and punished, but frequent are the cases when we are more inclined to do wrong because we get no credit for the right we do. "He who is without sin cast the first stone at her" should be indelibly fastened upon the mind of every colored man and woman, for we have an object which no other people have, aye, a work to do and we are the only laborers.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Grand Demonstration of Colored Citizens—Fine Weather—Large attendance—Imposing Street Parade—Decorations—Address by Hon. James E. O'Hara—Festivities on the Fair Grounds—Hop this Evening, Etc.

For weeks the colored people of Lockport have been making extensive preparations to celebrate the event of the lamented Lincoln's proclamation declaring four millions of their race free and independent citizens.

The day was ushered in at sunrise by the firing of cannons and the ringing of bells, and at an early hour the streets were lined with people many of whom were from out of town. Business places were very generally decorated and everybody seemed pleased to see the colored people enjoying themselves. The street parade formed, with headquarters at the Tenbrook House, and marched in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal—James Wilkins, mounted.
Lock City Band—13 pieces, Frank Montford, leader;
Fred Wakeman, drum major.
Assistant Marshals—Philip Green, Charles Burch
and Peter Jackson, mounted.
Jolly Bells Society of Lockport.
Bicycle Riders.
Dauntless Base Ball Club.
Palmyra Base Ball Club.
Genesee Base Ball Club of Buffalo.
Juvenile Base Ball Club of Lockport.
Citizens on Foot.
Carriages.

The first carriage contained Hon. James E. O'Hara, speaker of the day; L. C. Hughes, Esq., of Buffalo; John Simpson of Buffalo, and Prof. John Demung of Batavia. Many of the other carriages contained distinguished citizens from abroad.

The line of march was up Main street to Cottage, up Cottage to Genesee, out Genesee to Washburn, down Washburn to Main street, down Main street to Cottage, and across the canal bridge to Niagara street, and up the Avenue to the Court House Square, where the following exercises took place:

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The assemblage was called to order by John Simpson, of Buffalo, President of the Day, and prayer was offered by Rev. T. Clement Oliver of this city.

The Seleka Singing Club of Buffalo, consisting of Mrs. George Leggett, Mrs. A. G. Leonard, Miss Libbie Cook, and Mrs. Eugene Simpson, who also officiated at the organ, sang with charming effect, "God Save Our Union."

L. S. Hughes, the distinguished lawyer of Buffalo, was introduced, and made some excellent remarks, after which he read President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The Seleka Club sang "John Brown," and the Hon. James E. O'Hara, Republican member of Congress from the second district of North Carolina, was introduced, and spoke at some length, his address being strongly tainted with politics.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the Court House, the crowd soon dispersed and dinner was served at the various hotels.

As we go to press the festivities on the Fair Grounds have commenced. This evening a grand display of fireworks will take place, after which a hop will take place in Sængerbund Hall.

CELEBRATION NOTES.

Hon. James E. O'Hara is an associate with our Congressman, Robert S. Stevens on the committee of mines and mining. Mr. O'Hara and his wife are registered at the Judson House.

SECOND DISTRICT.

F. M. Simmons is the nominee of the Democracy at the Black District. He is a man of ability, and eloquence. He is a lawyer of high standing and consummate learning and will make a true, sound and able representation if elected. The district is composed of ten black counties and Wilson county. The black majority is about eight thousand. The Republicans have two black men in the field, O'Hara and Abbott, both claiming to be the regular nominee of their party. As to this we are not concerned, but think James E. O'Hara has the clearest title from what we hear. We hope neither will satisfy the good people of this district that they are worthy to represent them in the fiftieth Congress. A Democrat under somewhat similar circumstances beat two colored men and one white man in this district in 1878. It can be done again. Let every Democrat in the district do his full duty in the contest. Let no man be so chicken hearted as to say it is impossible to elect Mr. Simmons. Some said that in 1878, and made no effort to elect our candidate, but he was elected all the same by 153 majority after giving the contestant every vote said to have been thrown out in the district. We can elect our man, if we will work, if both the nominees on the other side remain in the field and if one gets out, we can by hard work carry our man through.

The negro is not as blind and deluded as he was ten years ago. Some few of them are beginning to think for themselves. They see the state government in the hands of Democrats and they see their rights as secure and safe as when in the hands of the Republicans. They see the Federal Government in the hands of the grand old Democracy, with the Navy, the Army, the post-offices, the Treasury and every branch of service, and they neither see nor hear of any harm to the colored man or to his legal and constitutional rights. It is injustice to the colored men to suppose that he will always be led by the nose by his political masters to the polls as the fettered bullock is led to the slaughter.

We think hundreds, if not thousands, of good, honest colored men will vote in the coming election with their white friends. We can see no reason why they should not. They have been hoodwinked and led by the Republican cable tow, as slaves ever since their emancipation. It cannot be so always. Why not break the chain now? Let every good man in the district, white or black, put his shoulder to the chariot, and help push it out of the mire, upon the hill of success. Let no man be a laggard in the contest; we want no drones, no dead-beats on board our ship. Let every one be a full grown man for our candidate.

A BIG MEETING

WAUSEON.

Excellent Speeches; Good Music.

The Republican meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday night, was a great success. Judge Brown called Gen. Braley to the chair and remarked that he regretted the house had capacity for only 700 of the 2,000 present. The Blaine and Logan club of Swanton, of about 70 in uniform, with a fine band of music arrived in the evening. The officers of the club are Capt. W. D. Smith, First Lieut. John Templeton, Second Lieut. Wm. Shaffer. After music by the Wauseon and Swanton bands and campaign song by the Swanton glee club, Gen. Braley presented Hon. O'Hara, who made an able speech. He combatted the assertion of the opposition that the mission of the Republican party was ended. Not until every citizen of the Republic has the privilege of voting his sentiments and having his vote honestly counted. He referred to the infamy of the Democracy in the South in suppressing and intimidating the voters, and the various methods adopted by that party to override the will of the voters and keep the power in the hands of the Democracy.

The speaker referred to the speech he heard made by the Democratic member of Congress, Hon. W. D. Hill, in the court house that afternoon in which he attempted to explain the Morrison bill and why he voted for it. The speaker controverted Mr. Hill's assertion saying that the committee of the whole designed to improve bills and make them more acceptable; that was the function of that committee. Mr. Morrison's proposition to restore the tariff on wool if the house would not strike out the enacting clause was a queer species of legislation. The fact that the Democrats had a decisive majority of 72 in the House gave them full power to restore the tariff on wool if they so desired. The speaker quoted from the speech of a Democratic Congressman in which he expressed his disgust of Democratic legislation and declaring that he had followed the Democratic barnacles too long, that the party could not originate a measure to promote agriculture or to control the gigantic monopolies were a failure in all that concerns the best and highest interests of the Nation. The complaint of Congressman Hill that we had too much money and too low a rate of interest—lower than it was ever known—was in direct contrast to the state of the country when the Democracy administered the Government. That party had an empty Treasury and it was a credit to Republicans to have abundant means in the Treasury. It indicated a sound and well-managed financial system. Mr. Hill did not seem to be aware

th was produced in other sections of the country besides Louisiana. Making sugar from sorghum and beets is successfully carried on in many sections of the North. The reason why low grades of sugar were more especially protected was to encourage the manufacture of that grade. He referred to the position of the Democracy on their construction acts, which they declared were revolutionary null and void; of their denunciations because the Republicans nominated a general for President—Grant—and of the nomination of Gen. Hancock by the same party who objected to a general. They formerly pretended to fear a "military despotism."

Such is their consistency. In their nomination for President they discarded their prominent leaders—ex-Senator Thurman, the "noblest Roman of them all," was put aside for a new man, and Senator Bayard was also treated the same. The Democratic party had not the moral courage to put forward one of their own party who had a record.

The Solid South on which the Democracy rely should cause a blush of shame on the cheek of every honest man. "Solid" by stifling the votes of free men; solid through murder and intimidation of voters, white and colored. In the trial of one of the Democratic assassins in the South such was the terrorism that witnesses dare not testify and they were imprisoned for contempt of court and the sheriff allowed them to escape and the result of the trial was, the guilty were discharged unwhipped of justice.

I appeal to you, young men, said the speaker, you who will take the place of your sires, do you approve of such infamy. He described how the voting was done and how abundantly Democratic tickets were hung on the numerous ballot boxes but no Republican tickets were allowed to grace the vicinity. At the close of the polls no one is allowed to see the votes counted and as the board is composed of Democrats it may readily be seen how they make a Democratic majority. What they lost in the field of battle they regain in their fraudulent manipulations of the ballot box and the minority rules with a remorseless hand the majority. The fact that the South has no foreign competitor in cotton raising and the fact that they have been free traders accounts for their position. The speaker appealed to the voters to do their duty at the ballot box and elect the standard bearer of the Republican party.

Hon. Allen Miller was the next speaker. He referred to the career of Mr. Blaine; of the many years he stood in the glare of the public, that the foreign potentates knew him; that he would not sneak into the residence of a foreign minister to tell him he did not mean what he said in public as a certain Democratic

down the ages even from to-day. Gen. Logan was no less honored nor less known. He was the idol of the veterans of the army. He was always found battling for the right and was the great support of Lincoln in the war of the Rebellion.

The Democratic candidate was so little known that even Senator Thurman was so ignorant of him that he asserted he was informed that Gov. Cleveland was a reliable Democrat. Surely, said the speaker, you cannot expect me to say much of him.

The Democrats demand a change. Now in order to form an opinion as to the desirability of a change the people must consider the records of the two parties and as good evidence of the aims and purpose of the Democratic party the assertion of Geo. William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, is in point. He declared that the Democracy was very hungry and very thirsty; that they never had a national principle and desired to creep into office and fatten on the spoils. He referred to the speech of Hon. W. D. Hill that afternoon who said the National Treasury contained a \$100,000,000. How that makes a hungry party smack their lips. The speaker said the tariff question must be discussed; that there was a great amount of ignorance among the people regarding it. A reasonably intelligent Democrat supposed the tariff was a tax of so much a ton on imported articles. Since the imposition of the Morrill tariff bill more than twenty years ago the country has prospered to an eminent degree and that bill still remains, substantially untouched. Years ago before the nation became a manufacturing people England filled the country with her goods. Scarcely any article of domestic use was made in this country—cloth, carpets, knives and plates bore the brands of

foreign makes and it was almost expected that the babies would be no exception. Now you have goods of home make. The Cobden Club, of England—free trade—is wealthier than any other in the known world; its emissaries are at work in its interests. They make the Mulligan letters a pretext for opposing the Republican candidates. Want of space forbids a more extended comment of these able speeches. The orators were frequently applauded by the large and intelligent audience.

HON. JAS. E. O'HARA HAS PASSED AWAY

Ex-Congressman Succumbs to
a Stroke of Paralysis.

A JURIST AND LEGISLATOR.

On Wednesday of last week the Hon. J. E. O'Hara, was taken suddenly with a stroke of paralysis; he had been failing in health for a year. His force of business tact and energy, caused him to serve our people to a almost the last day of his existence. He gradually grew worse till on Saturday morning about 2 a. m., he passed into the great beyond surrounded by his lovable family, Mrs. J. E. O'Hara his wife, Ralph his son, and Cleo his daughter, and a host of sorrowing friends.

His funeral took place on Monday at 10:30 a. m., at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, the Priest Father George delivered a very fine discourse and the mass was celebrated just prior to the delivering of the eulogy.

A large concourse of friends followed the remains to the final resting place.

Mr. Merritt Whitley, funeral director and embalmer was the funeral director, and had one of the finest turnouts ever to a colored persons funeral.

Colored paper

Hon. James E. O'Hara, of Newbern, N. C., died last Saturday at his home in that city. Mr. O'Hara was a successful lawyer and also held a number of important political positions. He at one time represented his district in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was a capable and successful representative of the race in many ways and reflected credit upon his people. The funeral was largely attended, many friends coming from a great distance for the occasion.

Ex-Congressman Jas. E. O'Hara died in New Berne, N. C., on last Saturday morning.

We were pained to learn of the death of Hon. James E. O'Hara, of New Bern, N. C., on last Saturday morning in the 65th year of his age. He leaves a devoted wife and one son to mourn their loss.

Some of the friends of Ex-Congressman O'Hara, of Newbern, left Goldsboro Sunday morning, the 17th, to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. *Colored*

Colored paper

Colored

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The only plausible step ever taken by a Representative in Congress of the African race, that materially benefitted them, was that taken by Congressman James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday Dec. 16, 1884. The bold step taken by this daring young man was in this direction:—

The House having under consideration the bill (H.R. 5461) to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce, and to regulate such commerce, Mr. O'Hara said:—

"Mr. Speaker,—The amendment I have offered provides that whenever any person purchases a ticket or pays an amount of money as fare to the officer or agent of any railroad corporation in the United States for a continuous passage from one state to another, that person shall be entitled to the same facilities, privileges, accommodations, and advantages that any other person or persons holding the same class ticket is accorded and entitled to, this and nothing more.

Congress has legislated for the protection of property; it has provided by law how dumb brutes shall be cared for, as evidenced by section 4386 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

No railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals are conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of any steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours.

In the bill now under consideration and so ably championed by the honorable gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan], he and his friends ask this House (and properly so) to protect shippers of goods, wares and merchandise from unjust charges, conditions and discriminations now imposed upon them by the railroad corporations of the country, and daily, for the several days upon which the bill has been considered, its friends almost with one accord have proclaimed to the country their intention to abate and stop what they term the inequality of rates between the "long and short haul."

In the face of the many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the right of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, none can deny at this date the constitutional right of Congress so to do, nor will any member upon the floor of this House presume to deny the constitutional right of Congress to infract the provisions of this amendment to the laws of the United States, and particularly to the bill now under consideration.

In the celebrated Passenger Case, *Norris vs. Boston, Justice Daniel* uses this language:—

"The power to regulate commerce includes regulation of the vessel as well as the cargo and the manner of using the vessel."

Now sir, if Congress has the right to regulate the using of the vessel, it certainly has the right to regulate the using of the cars, and if it has the right to regulate the use of freight cars, a proposition which every friend of the bill admits, then it must certainly follow that it unqualifiedly has the same right to regulate the use of passenger cars.

In *Brown vs. State of Maryland* the court declares "that the commercial power should be as extensive as the mischief."

Mr. Speaker, would time and opportunity permit, I might cite a large number of decisions and authorities in strict accord with the two already cited.

Now an evil exists, and none will deny that discriminations are made unjustly, and to a great disadvantage, between persons holding the same class of tickets, who are compelled to travel on business from one State to another, and perchance across several States, en route to their destination in another State. I therefore hold it to be not only within the power but the imperative duty of Congress to abate the evil and protect all classes of citizens from discriminations in any and every form.

This amendment simply proposes that should any person purchase a first-class ticket, or a ticket of any of the several classes sold by a railroad corporation in the United States for a passage over its road, or any of any of its connections for a continuous passage to some point in an adjacent or some other State, that whenever he or she arrives within any of the States necessary to be travelled over, they shall not be subjected to any or molestation discrimination not imposed upon all other persons holding tickets of the same grade or class, or who has paid the same amount of money for transportation.

Mr. Speaker, this is not class legislation. I do not, nor would I ask such. It is not a race question, nor is it a political action. It rises far above all these. It is plain, healthy legislation, strictly in keeping with the enlightened sentiment and spirit of the age in which we live; it is legislation looking to and guarding the rights of every citizen of this great Republic, however humble may be his station in our social scale.

Having heretofore provided (as we ought to have done) for the protection of dumb brutes while in transit, and as we are now providing against discriminations in freight rates by the railroad corporations in freight rates by the railroad corporations of the country, let us come boldly forward, and in this bill also throw a shield around the citizen's rights."

When a black man, standing as he is at this period upon the pinnacle of uncertainty, dares to stand up in defense of his race, he should be applauded and encouraged by those in whose behalf the step is taken. From the prejudice stricken shores of Georgia to the consecrated soil of free Africa, Mr. O'Hara has placed himself in the sunlight of universal approval, wherein his fame, the gem of all mankind, will glitter with as dazzling an effect as that of Garrison, Sumner and Phillips. We have asserted not long since that Phillips, Sumners and Garri- sons must be found among the race to champion their cause, and Mr. O'Hara's undertaking immediately reflects the noble acts of the lamented Sumner. These are the kind of men we want to represent us, men who would at one blow, crush treachery to earth and boldly grasp principle by the hand. We have had black men sitting in the House of Congress for the past eighteen years, and not one of them until now has ever earned a record by advancing and defending the Negro's rights; they have all

sat in their respective places like mummies, and allowed themselves to be used as dummies. Not one until now has ever made a record, save for allowing himself to be sat upon with ease; not one of them until now has ever accomplished a thing of note, except his successful attempt to trample upon manhood. We have so-called representatives in Congress to-day, whose pliant disposition won the applause of demagogues

use them as playthings. Mr. O'Hara's step is a bold one upon the mountain path wherein the bold champions whose bones are reduced to ashes have been bravely toiling. We have no hesitation in saying that leaders in whom the confidence of the race has been centered, have proved themselves traitors by their scrupulous personal tendencies. When their selfish forms grace the House of Representatives they seem to forget that the happiness of those that sent them there depend upon their loyalty. Mr. O'Hara found an able champion in the person of Mr. Reagan of Texas, but was bitterly antagonized by Mr. Crisp of Georgia, who stated that he believed "that before the law all men are equal," then with the effrontery of the devil, audaciously asserts that the Court of Georgia "has held that the railroad companies may provide separate accommodations for the white and the colored people under a rule of equality," then asks, "why should Congress pass a law which may be construed into requiring the mixture of the two races in the public conveyances

of the land?" This is the most audacious question a rebel could ask, and we should judge that Mr. Crisp would like to repeal the law that gives the black man the right to sit in Congress with him. Mr. O'Hara has accomplished a noble work, and those who do not commend him for it are no friends to the Negro.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE N.Y. Times REAGAN'S BILL SUBSTITUTED FOR THAT OF THE COMMITTEE.

A PROSPECT THAT ALL LEGISLATION WILL BE DEFEATED—A COLORED MEMBER CAUSES SOME UNEXPECTED THINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—And now it looks as if the Interstate Commerce bill was in a fair way to be killed in the House, after it had been advanced very close to its passage by a strong majority. The discussion had proceeded to a close to-day, when the motion was made to adopt six sections of the Reagan substitute in place of a portion of the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce. This motion was carried by a vote of 143 to 97. Immediately after the remainder of the Reagan bill was accepted, placing the whole substitute before the House instead of the bill of the committee. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, had made an unsuccessful attempt to secure an amendment including the waterways of the country in the bill, and the Republicans were warming up to fighting condition, when Mr. O'Hara, a colored member from North Carolina, offered an amendment requiring that railroads selling tickets for the transportation of passengers from one State to another shall provide equal accommodations for tickets of equal cost. The House that had so readily approved the Reagan substitute proved willing to approve Mr. O'Hara's amendment. It could have been ruled out, in the estimation of some members, upon the point of order that it was not germane to the bill, which does not deal with the question of passenger transportation; but the point was not made. About 40 Democrats, including Messrs. Beach, Greenleaf, Hewitt, Potter, Spriggs, Stevens, Van Alstyne, and Wemple, of New-York, voted for the amendment, which was carried by a vote of 125 to 97. Mr. Blount, who had changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was carried. Mr. O'Hara moved to lay that motion on the table, and the whole House became thoroughly excited at the prospect of a hot fight. Mr. Reagan, who saw that the bill could not be disposed of, quickly moved to adjourn, and the motion was carried.

The amendment secured by Mr. O'Hara will be regarded by the Southern members as an attempt to enforce negro equality in all the privileges of railroad travel. Those privileges are not now enjoyed in the South, separate compartments or coaches being provided for negroes and whites, and black passengers are expected to do occupy only those coaches or compartments set apart for their use, although white people are not excluded from the society of the negroes if they choose to sit in the same car with them. The Reagan bill differs from the bill of the majority of the Commerce Committee, in not providing for a railroad commission. It is shorter. They are alike in prohibiting the charge of a greater amount for a short than a long haul. The Reagan bill prohibits rebate, drawback, or advantage absolutely, while the committee's bill prohibited rebate upon shipments, which, under similar circumstances, are not allowed to all other persons. The Reagan bill requires all railroads to make and keep posted schedules of rates for freight, which are not to be departed from or to be changed except upon five days' notice.

—Everybody is congratulating Hon. J. E. O'Hara upon the adroitness of his amendment giving equal accommodation to all races and classes on the common carriers of the country. Three cheers for O'Hara.

GENERAL AND CRUCIAL.
CHARGE OF THE WASH BRIGADE.
The Members of the House used 188,550 towels during last session—600 a day, averaging two for each Member.
Half a man, half a man,
Half a man daily
During the session that's past,
Wiped the six hundred
Forward the Wash Brigade!
Charge for the wipes they made!
Cleanliness is not afraid.
When there's six hundred!
Towels to right of them
Towels to left of them,
Towels in front of them,
Two towels laundered.
Two towels each day,
No man cent to pay,
Great Gessler, this is say,
Wipe every tear away!
With the six hundred!
Wiped at their faces before
Wiped in the wash-room air!
Wiping the Members there,
Wiping a Congress, while
All the world wondered!
Towels to right of them,
Towels to left of them,
Towels behind them,
Fully six hundred!
When can their glory fade?
At the big charges made
All the world wondered!
Settle the charges made!
Settle the Wash Brigade,
And the six hundred!

MR. REAGA N.Y. Tribune DEMOCRATS UNEQUAL ADOPTED. IN EMERGENCY.

MR. O'HARA'S BOMB-SHELL—NORTHERN MEN BROUGHT MEELY INTO LINE.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—By a vote of 142 to 98 the House to-day killed the bill for a board of commissioners of interstate commerce, reported by thirteen of the fifteen members of the Commerce Committee, and substituted therefor what is known as the Reagan bill. Seventeen Republicans voted for the substitute, as follows: Messrs. James, Mallard, Nutting, G. W. Ray and Skinner of New-York, and Anderson, J. M. Campbell, Allen, Goff, McComas, Nelson, Payson, Pettibone, Smalls, Weaver, J. D. White, York. Only 27 of the 152 Democrats voting were recorded in the negative. They were: Messrs. Boyle, Clardy, Converse, Dargan, Delaster, Dibble, Eaton, Elliott, Finerty, Greenleaf, Abram S. Hewitt, Hoblitzell, Houseman, Hurd, Mitchell, Morse, Mutchler, J. J. O'Neill, Potter, Rankin, Seymour, Stevens, Tillman, Talbot, Warner of Ohio, Weller and Woodward. An amendment proposed by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, to extend the provisions of the proposed law to transportation of property by water was rejected, and one offered by Mr. Hopkins making the bill applicable to the transportation of property by any pipe line, or lines, was adopted.

Immediately afterward the Democrats were called to face an emergency which was entirely unexpected to them. The bill provides that all charges for the transportation, delivering, storing or handling of property by railroad corporations shall be "reasonable." Mr. O'Hara, the colored Representative from North Carolina, sent up an amendment to insert after the word "reasonable," a provision prohibiting any discrimination by railroad companies as to treatment, facilities, or accommodations of passengers transported from any place in one State to any place in another State, provided that such passengers have paid the same fare, or purchased tickets of the same description. This amendment Mr. O'Hara supported in a forcible and sensible speech. He said that it was not designed to raise any question of class or color, but it did seem to him that the Congress of the United States, if it had power to legislate in regard to interstate commerce and the transportation of property in such commerce, had the right to prohibit any unjust discrimination in the transportation of persons. The amendment and speech seemed to paralyze Mr. Reagan, who had the bill in charge. He at last found his voice, however, and muttered that the committee had never had under consideration any matters affecting the transportation of persons between the States, and he hoped that the amendment would be voted down. His hope was not realized, for it was carried on a ye and nay vote by 135 to 97, 45 Democrats voting for it. They were Messrs. Beach, Blount, Buckner, Budd, James E. Campbell, Carleton, Converse, Dargan, Eldridge, Elliott, Ferrell, Follett, Greenleaf, Abram S. Hewitt, Hoblitzell, Holman, Houseman, Jones of Wisconsin, Jordan, Lamb, Lefevre, Lovering, Lowry, McAdoo, Mitchell, Morse, Murphy, Murray, Potter, Pusey, Rosecrans, Sency, Seymour, Spriggs, Springer, Stevens, Sumner of California, Ward, Warner of Ohio, Wilkins, Wilson of West Virginia, Winans, of Wisconsin, Winans of Michigan, Woodward, Worthington and Yapple. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, changed from the negative to the affirmative, in order to move a reconsideration. Of the 41 remaining Democratic votes, three were cast by Democrats from the border States of Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia, while only one came from the territory comprised in the Southern Confederacy—that of Mr. Dargan of South Carolina.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES DISGUSTED.
It was amusing to see the expression of disgust that overshadowed the faces of the Southern Representatives when they found so many Northern Democrats voting for the amendment. There was hurrying to and fro on the Democratic side after Mr. Blount's motion to reconsider had been entered, and Mr. Reagan in a voice trembling with rage moved that the House adjourn. The Republicans were determined to have the roll called on that motion, and they succeeded. By the time that the vote was taken nearly every one of the Northern Democrats had been whipped into line, and they meekly recorded themselves in favor of adjourning and running away. The negro haters rallied to a man; even Senator-elect Blackburn, who had not before voted at this session, was on hand to assist his Southern friends. They will be obliged to meet the question again to-morrow, when a vote will be taken on the question of reconsideration. The scene reminded Mr. Reed, of Maine, of a story which he had heard about a dinner, where some trained and well-dressed monkeys acted as waiters. Everything went off well, he said, until the dinner was over and the nuts were served. Then the monkey appetite and instinct asserted themselves. Everything was going well to-day. The anti-monopolists were in full feather and rushing on to glory, when the apparition of equal rights to the negro appeared and the instincts of the Southern Democracy asserted itself.

desk. O'Hara's seat is back on the next to the last tier, about midway of the Republican quadrant. Soon after this statesman, in all the glory of a Prince Albert frock, and shining from top to toe, had seated himself, he was honored by an enormous bouquet, probably as the Lone Star of the Negro Race in Congress.

The French Spoilation Claim.

A petition has been forwarded by persons interested in the above claim to Congressman O'Hara, and he writes to our townsman W. H. Oliver, Esq., that a number of bills had been introduced looking to the matter mentioned in the petition. The claim, from what we can learn, is undoubtedly a just one and the government ought to pay it. A prominent Republican remarked to us a short time since, while in conversation about the matter, that the refusal of the government to pay this claim so long was one of the meanest things it ever done. The United States, with her overflowing treasury, cannot afford to cheat her citizens out of their just claims.

CONGRESSMAN J. E. O'Hara, has introduced a bill looking to reimbursing the depositors of the late Freedman's Bank swindle for losses incurred by the failure of said concern. The bill provides that the Government shall pay all such indebtedness, properly verified, less the amount of dividends already paid from assets on hand. To do this will require an appropriation of one million two hundred thousand dollars.

O'HARA has as yet had no opportunity to fire off his eloquence in the Congress, but during the few weeks that he has resided in Washington as an M. C. he has leaped, so to say, from the mortar's flaming mouth no less than twice at public meetings.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING FOR NEW BERNE.

Congressman O'HARA has introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a public building in this city. This is a matter of much importance to New Berne, and we think it can be clearly shown that the government needs a building. One building would answer the purpose of a postoffice, custom house and court room. If our people would petition Congress and secure the aid of Senator RANSOM we would probably stand some chance of getting the building. O'HARA belongs to the wrong party to have much influence with the present House, but this is not a party measure and there is no reason why other members from North Carolina should not aid in the passage of the bill.

STATE VS CAMPBELL TALLEY.—The case of the State against Campbell Talley was tried last week. Talley is a quack doctor and was charged with poisoning a woman with strychnine. He was indicted for murder. The woman died from the effects of the drug last summer at Enfield. A jury was gotten from a special venire. Solicitor Collins prosecuted for the State and Mr. J. E. O'Hara appeared for the defense.

After the evidence was in Judge Gudger ordered a verdict of not guilty to be entered and prisoner to be discharged for the reason that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge.

At the banquet given Thursday night to T. T. Fortune, editor of the leading newspaper of the negro race, the New York Globe, J. E. O'Hara responded to the toast, "Our Congressmen." As there is only one of them in the race sense, the toast might have been in the singular number.

NO MORE TEST-OATHS IN CONGRESS.

At the beginning of the 48th Congress groups of men assembled in front of the Speaker's desk. One group, in response to a direction from the Chair, would swear to support the Constitution and laws of the Union and bear true faith and allegiance to the same. Another would recapitulate in the form of solemn adjuration the loyalty during the late war of the individuals composing it. Thus in the simple matter of taking an official oath, in a time of profound repose, twenty years after tests and all that gave rise to them had ceased to be of practical utility, the country seemed to be parcelled out in hostile camps. And the folly of it, as Mr. Cox in his admirable speech in explanation of his bill to do away with the discrimination, said—the folly of it was that the men against whom the distinction was made took the simple oath, while the men supposed not to be in need of any such long-winded purgation were required to use the test-oath.

This was to be the last scene of the kind. By more than two-thirds, indeed by a vote of all voting except eleven, the House on last Monday abolished this remnant of war prejudice or precaution. To Sunset Cox, the magnificent New Yorker, versatile, eloquent, generous, does the country owe this wise act of oblivion.

Voting, not with Reed, Boutelle and Miller, bitter extremists, but with the whole body of the Democrats and the greater part of his own party, James E. O'Hara shall receive his meed of praise. The war is over. Its hatreds ought to perish. O'Hara shames some of his leaders, who propose to meet God with malice in their hearts and angry crimination on their pallid lips.

A large crowd, mostly colored people, assembled at the National Cemetery on Sunday evening, decoration day. Representative O'Hara delivered a very conservative and appropriate address of about ten minutes. There were about two thousand present.

Wilson Mirror: On Tuesday evening O'Hara the colored Congressman from this district stopped over in Wilson, and the next day Buck Brown, the young white boy who had carried the mail through rain and through shine, through heat and through cold, was made to "walk the plank" in favor of Daniel Vick, a colored man. This action of Mr. Sharp has subjected him to criticism, and we have heard some of our very best citizens condemn his conduct in the severest terms.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention met at Halifax on Saturday, pursuant to notice, and was called to order by J. T. Gregory, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee. The committee on credentials reported all the townships represented and favored seating the regular delegation from Enfield which was contested by a second delegation headed by Bob Parker. The report of Committee was adopted though there was some discussion upon its adoption.

On motion the permanent organization was effected by electing J. T. Gregory, Chairman and H. E. Davis and B. J. Davis Secretaries. The representatives of the press were invited to seats of which courtesy the ROANOKE NEWS reporter availed himself.

J. J. Goodwyn moved to proceed to the election of delegates to the District Convention which was carried.

James Arrington nominated J. T. Gregory, J. H. Hannon, J. M. Pittman and B. J. Davis. Alternates: H. E. Davis, Guilford Johnston, R. J. Mayo and C. B. Burston. This caused a discussion which proceeded a while, there being opposition to it by a few who said it was a caucus slate. It was finally decided that each name be voted on separately. A number of others were then put in nomination but the list given above was elected, the largest vote against any of them being three.

The Convention then proceeded to elect delegates to the State Convention. Some of the delegates wanted to elect twenty or thirty delegates, others thought that four only should be elected. It was determined, after much discussion and some confusion to nominate four delegates and authorize any Republican in good standing who should attend the Convention to be a delegate, but this determination was not adhered to.

The delegates are John A. Moore, J. E. O'Hara, John H. Howard and J. J. Goodwyn.

After passing resolutions endorsing O'Hara and instructing delegates to vote for his renomination the Convention adjourned.

—Raleigh Chronicle: It will be a long time before the full vote of the State is known. There is no guessing where the majority for Gen. Scales will end. It will hardly be less than 25,000. Every district has a Democratic Congressman except the second—O'Hara being returned, of course. The Democrats gain at least 20—perhaps 25—members of the Legislature. There never was such a clean sweep.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

The Colored Brethren Celebrate it at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, August 1.—Emancipation Day was celebrated here by the colored citizens of Washtenaw County in a highly successful manner. Four hundred and fifty people came from Toledo, accompanied by a uniformed campaign club and a band. All parts of the county and neighboring cities were well represented. A procession was formed at the Court House in the forenoon, headed by the bands, and marched to Relief Park where dinner was served to the visitors. In the afternoon about 4,000 people assembled at the park to listen to the literary exercises. The platform was occupied by the President of the day, Wm. Gray, Rev. John K. Hart, Rev. Samuel Haskell, Jerome A. Freeman, Hon. Rufus Mappes, Dr. T. P. Wilson, and D. Morton, of Toledo. Mayor W. D. Harriman delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city, which was responded to by Hon. B. P. Allen. After music J. H. Starks read a poem. The orator of the day was then introduced, Hon. James E. O'Hara, Congressman from the Second District of North Carolina who spoke for about half an hour. Hon. A. J. Sawyer followed with a brief address.

THE MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

What the Members Did During the Monotonous Reading.

The reading clerk of the House took up a pile of manuscript, ran his thumb over the edges of the leaves as if to judge of the amount of work he had before him, and then the reading of the President's message began. For a few moments the sonorous voice of the clerk was listened to in silence, for the opening sentences of the message referred to the recent election. Some of the members were attentive throughout the monotonous delivery. Rice, of Massachusetts, always a good listener, sat with a paper in front of him, but did not look at it until the message was concluded. Hewitt, of New York, seemed absorbed in deep attention, as with head thrown forward on his breast, he idly fingered a book on the desk before him. "Richelieu" Robinson sat near the reading clerk, and with the fingers of his arched hands touching at their tips, paid strict attention almost to the close. Matson, of Indiana, with arms crossed, drank in every word, and equally interested appeared to be Taylor, of Ohio. Miller, of Pennsylvania, paid such close attention that the effort caused him to perspire, and occasionally a generous white handkerchief would be drawn across his face.

But the proportion of the members who lounged and looked bored and tried to "kill time" was considerably greater than the proportion of attentive listeners. "Sunset" Cox, after wandering around and conversing briefly with fellow-members, gravitated at last to the open space in front of the Speaker's desk and was joined by Springer, who had been sitting as solemn as a judge in his chair. They were soon joined by Gen. Slocum, and the conversation of the trio floated up to the gallery like an echo of the reading clerk's voice. Ex-Speaker Keifer stood for some time in an aisle, with his hands resting upon the desks on each side of him, as if he was waiting to catch the Speaker's eye when the message should be concluded.

Dorshimer and Potter, the latter having the typical appearance of a banker, engaged in private conversation throughout the entire reading. Henderson, of Illinois, and Hitt, of Ohio, the ex-Assistant Secretary of State, also seemed to have found a congenial subject to talk about. Murphy, of Iowa, alternately stroked his beard, wrote, tore up the paper and threw the bits on the floor. Ward, of Indiana, stuck his hands into his pockets and looked unconcerned. Morrison, when he was not talking, sat stretched out in his chair with his feet extended into the aisle. Holman stroked his whiskers, and occasionally gave points to Cox, of North Carolina, who sat next to him, upon the best methods of objecting. Randall moved restlessly up and down the aisles, and talked with Burnes, of Missouri, or whoever else he happened to meet. Singleton, of Mississippi, read the book of rules, and Warner, of Ohio, the silver dollar man, was deep in the Revised Statutes. The reading was almost concluded when Horr, of Michigan, appeared in the rear of the desks with his arms full of stationery. He took his seat, and was soon totally oblivious of the message in an attempt to arrange the paper and envelopes in his desk. Rosecrans and Belmont chatted together in equal disregard of the contents of the Executive document. Browne, of Indiana, the pensioner's friend, rocked to and fro with his fingers linked together, while Herbert, of Alabama, with his head thrown back on his chair, gazed most intently at the ceiling. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, who, at a distance, looks very much like Lieut. Greely, amused himself by twirling in his chair.

In the rear rows of desks, Converse, Ochiltree, Goff and O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, were busy writing. Behind the screens a score or more of members, including Townsend, of Illinois, and Broadhead, the white-haired St. Louis lawyer, lounged and talked, while away over to the right of the Speaker, through a door which gave a glimpse of the law library, the face of Muller was to be dimly discerned amid a cloud of smoke.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Synopsis of Congressman O'Hara's Eloquent and Effective Speech at Court House Square, Lockport, Tuesday, August 12th, 1884.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Shortly after the discovery of America a Spanish priest, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Indians who suffered from Spanish tyranny in the West Indies, advocated and was instrumental in introducing on the Western Continent African slavery. This system by British greed and avarice soon found a foothold in the American colonies. Thus, while those who were preparing to establish on this continent a government whose chief corner stone should be civil liberty in its broadest and most comprehensive sense were also fostering a system and institutions that were in absolute discord with that of liberty; this state of things continued with an apparent harmlessness until the time when the colonies had severed their connection with the mother country and were about to start for themselves in building this nation (which to-day is the greatest on earth). Then it was that this monster slavery presented itself in its most heinous form and demanded a commanding position in the new structure. Those who are familiar with the early struggles of the fathers in forming a constitution are well aware of the difficulties that then demanded their serious consideration. How eventually a compromise was made with slavery and its adherents, but an overwhelming sense of justice predominated in their councils and this keystone of liberty: "All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—shone forth with Godlike beauty to grow more brilliant and beautiful, and the nation advanced in civilization and greatness; but a few years of perfect peace elapsed when slavery felt that unless it exerted a powerful force its influence for evil must be obliterated and the superiority of liberty obtain the mastery. The debates in and out of congress will show with what pertinacity the fight was carried on from year to year, when all of a sudden a champion of liberty appeared swearing by the Eternal God the traffic in human blood was a crying sin against God and a foul blot upon the nation's estucheon. The champion was the great and noble William Lloyd Garrison. Soon was he joined by such noble spirits as James G. Birney, Arthur Tappan, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott and others who formed an invincible band against this monster slavery amid scoffs, jeers, obloquy and hardships. Thus has continued the agitation, meeting the friends and apologist of this blighting system upon many a well fought field and gradually educating the American people up to their own high standing of right and justice. On the first day of August, 1834, through the efforts of Wilberforce and his coadjutor in England, the emancipation of the slave in the British West India was proclaimed—the act or the fate of Great Britain was a severe blow to the slaveholding power in the United States and an impetus to the heroic hands of abolitionists to fight a great deal more vigorous as we began to open up our vast territory. The Missouri compromise and the fugitive slave law followed each other; the speck that at first appeared upon our political horizon had grown to dark and frowning clouds, the presager of a great storm, yet none knew the extent and fury of this storm. The free soil party had done its work in sowing the seed of justice and widening the breach between the slave power and a returning sense of justice between free labor and slave labor. The Republican party was born amid this agitation. "They whom the gods would destroy" had been made mad, yea, mad unto death. Liberty triumphed. The immortal Lincoln was elected—the country stood appalled in face of the ominous silence and gloom in the land—amid perils and dangers he arrived at the nation's capital and assumed the reins of government, sustained by millions of loving hearts. Hark, the nation is startled, it is the signal of secession, the first gun fired at Fort Sumpter has given notice that the two great powers have failed in peaceful arbitration, and the slave oligarchy has appealed to the sword of war, and the nation of the world called upon to witness the greatest of

The north, loyal and true to the old flag, rallied to its support, and as the year rolled on carry upon their bosoms this bloody war you gave the dearest of your treasure to be sacrificed upon this unholy altar. Your sons, fathers, brothers and kindred went forth to lay down their life, if needs be, in defense of our country's honor. Mr. Lincoln hesitated to allow public sentiment to catch up with the demand of the hour. At last he sent forth a declaration that he would preserve the Union with slavery if he could—without slavery if he must. But the Union must and shall be preserved. Shortly thereafter he issued this proclamation, that said to the slaves, "as a military necessity you are freemen," and the fatal blow was given. Men, who, at the first approach of the war, following the teachings of the Democratic party, has protesting against the arming of the gallant colored men who had offered their services to the Government for its defense, had learned that the body of a black man could stop a rebel bullet as effective as the body of a white man and the cry, "this is a white man's war" was no longer heard. The arming of colored troops went steadily on, notwithstanding the protests of the Democratic stay-at-homes, Wagner, Fort, Pillow, Milliken's Bend, Oulestee and other battles, bear testimony that the "colored troops fought bravely," and to-day in these presents we are proud to point to the fact that our country's flag, when interested to her negro soldier never knew dishonor, and the glory of that struggle is jointly the glory of all, regardless of color. This brings me to consider the action of the two political parties for the past twenty-four years of our eventful political life, and their present attitude, in relation to the great issues now before the American people. In view of the facts before us, we may well call the democratic party the

PROTESTING PARTY.

It protested against the war; its leaders declared the war for the preservation of the Union was an unholy war, and that "we should let our erring brothers go in peace;" they declared the war a failure; after it became a blessing, they demanded we should go no further; emancipation they declared was wrong and would bring great evils, not only upon the white, but upon the blacks, whom they predicted would be unable to bear untutored the blessings of civilization. When they find that their predictions were false, they cry out we, "are well pleased with the result." The passage of the amendment to the constitution which declares your citizenship, they protested vigorously against; and the democratic legislatures voted against it.

Reconstruction, they declared, was unconstitutional, and their candidate for the vice presidency, Hon. F. P. Blair, giving voice to the sentiments of his party, said: "The reconstruction measures of congress are revolutionary, null and void." In their platform to-day they sanction the same reconstruction measures.

When the republican party nominated Gen. U. S. Grant, the democrats again protested and cried out, we are about to depart from civil government and set up a military dictatorship; yet a few years thereafter they nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock, then and now a General of the regular army.

They protest against the protection of American industry,—but why detain you with a rehearsal of democratic protests; it is a conceded fact that they are just about four years behind the republicans in all things, as I will show you from democratic authority. I quote from the *Congressional Record* of March 4, 1882, the house being in committee of the whole on the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry, etc.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, speaking to the Democrats of the House, said in reply to Mr. Broadhead of the same state:

But my friend will allow me to say to him—I digress just long enough for this remark, and then I am done with partyism in this discussion—let me say to the gentleman that the Democratic party is not in any danger from the appointment of a few co-partisans or agents who may be put out under this or any other bill. That is not what is the matter with the Democratic party, if you have any fear about its future. What the Democratic party wants to-day is funerals—funerals in Massachusetts, funerals in New York, funerals in Indiana, funerals in Ohio. We want to bury a few of the barnacles and corpses that have been hanging onto the party. We had a national Democratic committee in session here a few days ago, and the majority of that committee did not have originality or independence enough to find a place in the United States to hold their convention outside of where the Republicans are to hold theirs. [Laughter.] I tell my Democratic friends that for one I have followed long enough in the wake of these old barnacles; I have followed their lead in the wake of the Republican party long enough.

[Voices on the Republican side: "Keep on!"] I want a little more new blood in the Democratic party; I want a little nerve in it; I want a little independence in it; I want a little originality in it. Before I would have followed the Republican party to Chicago to hold a national convention, I would have gone to Los Angeles, or Kennebunk, Me. I would have gone where the thermometer registers 200° below zero or 400° above the boiling point. [Laughter.] I would have independence enough to strike out for once on our own hook. This lack of independence and courage is the only thing I am afraid of in the management of the Democratic party.

Mr. Broadhead.—I see that the Republican party are supporting this bill with a great deal of alacrity.

Mr. Hatch.—Yes; and in that respect they are following the lead of a Democratic committee of the House. But I am not taking about the bill now. [Laughter.] I am answering the gentleman from Missouri. His argument in this respect had nothing to do with the bill, and I am simply replying to a partisan appeal that ought never to have been introduced into this discussion. But I accept his gauntlet all the way through, and I do not propose to be deterred from answering either legitimate or illegitimate arguments on this bill.

You cannot get up a measure here to save your life. I defy the intelligence of this House to introduce a measure into this Congress that has for its object the promotion of the agricultural interests of this country, and which seeks in the slightest degree, aye, in the most minute degree, to interfere with the operations of these gigantic and almost monarchical corporations which control the transportation of the Union, but some Democrat will get quails of conscience and jump it to use a homely phrase, quicker than a duck will a June-bug. [Laughter and applause.] They will jump it in an instant, Mr. Chairman. They will say it is an infraction of the Constitution. Yes, sir; if we could throw a little new life into the Democratic party we would soon be on our way to the establishment of better laws. [Applause on the Republican side.]

To-day, aided by a few men who heretofore acted with the Republican party, they are protesting against the election of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, and attempting to dodge the pertinent issue of the campaign, that of protecting American labor from a competition with the pauper labor of Europe, and substitute a personal canvass, decorated with mud-slinging. This they cannot do, for the record of James G. Blaine is the record of the Republican party in the legislation of its brilliant and prosperous career. The record of John A. Logan is the record of our noble boys in blue, who never ran from the foe nor deserted his flag. This they cannot wipe out, labor how they might. In conclusion, it must present to every one a pitiable spectacle to see the Journal of Civilization and Barnum and his "Seven Mules" consulting together, probably talking over the "Morey letter" or looking up the record of Mr. Hendricks, or evolving some sophistry to explain to the working man of New York how the veto of Governor Cleveland of the five-cent car fare was advantageous to the poor who are compelled to use the said road.

Another fact that we could call the attention of our independent to is "a solid south," made solid by fraud, tissue ballots, and the murder of such men as Matthews and others, at Copiah, simply because they were Republicans and dared to exercise a freeman's right. As we contemplate Mr. Curtis and Mr. Barnum devising more schemes for mud-slinging and abuse, in pity we will only say, "how are the mighty fallen!" and leave the picture to you.

Mr. O'HARA spoke for some twenty minutes longer in the same strain.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara then made

an address full of enthusiasm. He is an eloquent speaker and a shrewd politician, an honor to his race in every sense of the word.

The Ann Arbor Celebration will Go Through

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press. ANN ARBOR, July 30.—The colored citizens of this place are indignant at the statement in a Detroit evening paper that the Emancipation Day celebration had fallen through. A Freeman returned yesterday from a trip through the State in the interest of the celebration and reports that a very large number from other cities will be present. Hon. J. E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, has telegraphed that he will be here. Col. John Atkinson and Capt. Edward Cahill will also deliver addresses. The programme will be carried out as originally contemplated.

EMANCIPATION.

PROSPECTS OF THE CELEBRATION AT ANN ARBOR.

Special to the Detroit Post.

ANN ARBOR, July 31.—If the weather is favorable to-morrow there seems to be no reason why the emancipation celebration in this city should not be a complete success. The Hon. James E. O'Hara, colored member of congress from North Carolina, arrived with his wife this morning. His eloquent speech at the county convention leads to the belief that his effort to-morrow will be a fine one. An interesting feature of the celebration will be the reunion of the 103d United States colored volunteers. This will be their first reunion since the war. Speeches are to be made in the afternoon by A. J. Sawyer of Ann Arbor, Col. John Atkinson of Detroit, Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, and others.

THE TWO COMMITTEES.

A Straightout Republican Convention Called for May 1st—A Liberal Mass Meeting Called for the Same Day.

The Republican State committee met yesterday afternoon at the Yarbco house, there being in attendance Dr. J. J. Mott, chairman, Hon. W. A. Moore, Col. W. R. Myers, Col. I. J. Young, Jas. H. Harris, John S. Leary, J. B. Eaves, and J. C. L. ris, secretary.

Dr. Palemon John, Col. T. N. Cooper and Col. W. P. Canaday, were absent.

There were also in the city quite a number of Republican leaders drawn hither by this meeting of the committee.

The following call was issued:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A State convention of the Republicans will be held in Raleigh on Thursday the first day of May, 1884.

Each county is entitled to twice as many delegates as it has members of the House of Representatives. The chairman and secretary of the county convention will sign the credentials showing the appointment of delegates and alternates and forward the same to the State convention.

By order of the Republican State committee, J. J. Mott, chairman, J. C. L. Harris, secretary.

At the same time the Liberal committee met in the Yarbco house, there being present Col. Wm. Johnson, W. A. Moore, J. H. Renfrow, J. E. O'Hara, Daniel Johnson, E. P. Powers, C. J. Baily, E. H. King.

Chairman Cocke, along with Col. Cooper, was detained because of an accident on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The following call was made for a mass convention of the Liberals:

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION.

A mass convention of the Liberal party of North Carolina is called to meet in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1884, and all opposed to Bourbon misrule, the present odious system of county government, increase of taxation, summary laws and class legislation of all kinds, and all who are in favor of the protection of American labor and industry, a fair election and an honest count, the free education of the masses and the abolition of the obnoxious internal revenue laws are cordially invited to attend and assist in placing before the people of the State suitable candidates for the various State offices.

This being a mass convention all persons attending will be regarded as duly accredited delegates.

Those favoring the foregoing principles are requested to see that the various counties in the State are represented at the convention.

(Signed)

W. M. Cocke,
Chairman.

F. M. Sorrell, Secretary.

In the House yesterday Representative O'Hara introduced a bill for the improvement of the Cashie River, which was referred to the River and Harbor Committee. This bill seems to have got into the petition box.

OPENING SCENES.

First Day of the 49th Congress

Our Special Report.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]

WASHINGTON, December 7.—A cold nipping day, but a large crowd a usual at the opening of a new Congress. It was, indeed, a new Congress. There were more new faces than I remember to have seen in any of its predecessors, and older correspondents made similar remarks. But while many were absent whom we have been accustomed to see, there were old faces enough to make the scene familiar. Space is lacking to point out more than a few of the new men, and to note the names of those who staid at home. Conspicuous among the former were Daniel, of Virginia; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Pulitzer and Davenport, of New York. Of the missing one was apt to think of Eaton, of Connecticut; Rosecrans and his colleagues, except Henley, of California; of the change in party complexion of the Wisconsin delegation, of Messrs. Dorseimer, of New York; Seales and Vance, of North Carolina; Ellis, of Louisiana, and some others. All of the North Carolina members-elect were present except Mr. Henderson, whom Judge Bennett announced as detained at his quarters by sickness. The House, as shown by the ballots for officers, was nearly full. The desks of many members were adorned by bouquets, some of which were brilliant in hue and design. The only Tar Heel Representative thus honored was the Hon. J. E. O'Hara, as a Northern correspondent calls him, from his name, "the Irish member from North Carolina." This custom is more honored in the breach than the observance, as it is understood that the fair donors who thus signalize their favor are seekers after favor in return in the shape of official plums for self or relatives.

Exactly at 12 the House was called to order by the Clerk of the last House. The first business was the call of the roll by States. This concluded, the Clerk announced that a quorum was present and the House could now proceed to organization. Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, nominated the Hon. John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky, for Speaker; Mr. Cannon, on the Republican side, named the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. The eyes and noses were taken, and resulted: For Mr. Carlisle, 177; for Mr. Reed, 138—majority for the former, 39, or 4 less than the full Democratic majority, owing to several members being sick, or absent from other cause from the city. Messrs. Tucker and Reed were designated as a committee to inform the Speaker of his election and escort him to the chair. When the little party appeared a few moments at the front door the House, irrespective of party, loudly applauded. The oath was administered to the new Speaker by Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the House. Mr. Carlisle's speech on taking the chair was as perfect in taste, elegant in composition and statesmanlike in views as any he ever delivered. It occupied about ten minutes, and was greeted with hearty clapping of hands in all parts of the Hall. Again officiating for their respective parties, Messrs. Tucker and Cannon put in nomination at once, all of the other caucus nominees, and the Democratic ones were elected without division and *viva voce*. These officers standing in the order of their work—Clerk, Gen. John B. Clark, of Missouri; Sergeant-at-arms, Hon. J. P. Leedom, of Ohio; doorkeeper, Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee; Postmaster, Mr. Dalton, of Indiana, took the oath of office. But before this the speaker swore in all the members arranged in front of him in groups of States according to the letters of the

alphabet. It was noticeable that the test oath did not appear in the proceedings, as the last Congress on the motion of Sunset Cox abolished it as a useless encumbrance. North Carolina was on the Speaker's right, but not the extreme right. Col. Green on the right; then Messrs. Cowles, Johnston, Skinner, Bennett, Reid, Cox and O'Hara.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Senate and the President to give notice of the organization of the House. Gen. Cox moved when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet each day at 12 o'clock. While the House waited for the return of the committees first appointed it was moved that it take a recess until 3 o'clock, but the members were impatient for a drawing of the seats, and accordingly it was ordered. The first North Carolina member this year to get a seat was Mr. Reid, who secured a prominent desk midway of the second section of seats from the main aisle on the Democratic side. It is about where Col. Armfield once sat. Mr. Reid came in early in the drawing. Later Mr. Johnston was favorably seated in a position to the right; then Gen. Cox, and Cols. Green and Cowles; the first and third of these gentlemen immediately behind Mr. Reid. Judge Bennett drew for himself and was authorized to select a desk for Mr. Henderson. The Judge is further to the right than the other members of the delegation. O'Hara drew a chair near where his last year's seat was, and on a conspicuous aisle of the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Skinner's time was after nearly all the others were seated, and I did not succeed in finding the locality. The drawing was by small blocks being shaken up well in a box. The drawing occupied more than an hour, the members retiring for the purpose to the rear and standing until the clerk announced the number of the block, when each member would go forward.

New Bern Journal
Sept. 15, 1905
E. O'Hara Paralyzed.

Ex-Congressman, J. E. O'Hara was stricken with paralysis Wednesday night and last night his condition was regarded as hopeless. His physician Dr. Lassiter stated that while the shock was not general, his low vitality owing to a long period of ill health made his case more serious.

Although he had been in his office and attended to his business as usual his health and strength have been declining for some months and friends had feared that he could not recover his health.

James had had a spell of sickness which lasted two weeks, after which he seemingly recovered but on Monday previous to his death while trying a case in Magistrate Barington's office was taken suddenly ill. Carried to the doctor's office from thence home, and was paralyzed Wednesday Sept. 13, 1905.



HON. JAMES E. O'HARA,
MEMBER CONGRESS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A SHORT SKETCH

Of the Interesting Career of Hon. James E. O'Hara, Congressman From North Carolina.

Hon. James E. O'Hara, of Enfield, was born in New York City, February 26, 1844, received an academical education; studied law partly in North Carolina, and partly at Howard University, was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in June, 1871; at present a practical attorney; was engrossing clerk to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina in 1868; also to the Legislature of 1868-69; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875; was chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the County of Halifax, 1872-76; was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, but the certificate of election was given to W. H. Kithin, Democrat, and was elected almost without opposition to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,531 votes against 1,413 scattering. He was also re-elected by a good majority to the Forty-ninth Congress.

Mr. O'Hara was remarkable for his studious habits during his professional course at Howard University. He was the admiration of those who knew him, and the wonder of the many who looked upon him as a man unapproachable except to chosen friends. But the Mr. O'Hara of those days is quite different from the Mr. O'Hara of to-day. He has laid aside the toga of a professional student for that of an experienced lawyer and statesman. The zealous care with which he has watched the interests of his race during his Congressional career has won for him commanding ground in the estimation of all lovers of liberty. It is a fact that Mr. O'Hara is the only colored man to whom social courtesies were frequently extended by the highest official of the Republic. Upon several occasions he and his wife attended by invitation the State receptions given by Mr. Arthur while President, and they seemed to be as much at home as anybody else present. Mr. O'Hara became prominent during the last weeks of the last session of Congress by having engrafted upon the Inter-State Commerce bill a clause compelling equal accommodations for colored people traveling on public carriers, provided they pay the same fare as other passengers. Mr. O'Hara is an agreeable conversationalist, a ready debater and an effective orator. While in Washington attending the sessions of Congress, he and his wife board and room at Mrs. Patterson's, on Fifteenth street. Their home is in Enfield, N. C., where

they have a comfortable residence, and pass their summers, when not at Nagg's Head, an aristocratic summer resort for the wealth and beauty of the Old North State. Mr. O'Hara is a creditable Representative and it is to be hoped that the good people of the Second Congressional district of North Carolina will retain his services in Congress as long as possible.

DEATH OF JAMES E. O'HARA.

New Bern Journal Sept. 15, 1905
The Well Known Colored Lawyer and Ex-Congressman Passes Away.

James E. O'Hara died shortly after two o'clock Saturday morning. He was stricken with paralysis Wednesday evening and never regained consciousness thereafter. He was in failing health for some time prior to his last sickness but with the energy which characterized his entire career he kept at work in his profession until almost to the day that he was fatally stricken.

James E. O'Hara was born in New York City March 23, 1843. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to the West Indies where he lived until he reached manhood. He traveled extensively and received an academic education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1873. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1868; was elected to the 43rd and re-elected to the 49th Congresses, and was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Halifax county in 1868.

He was married in Oberlin, Ohio in 1879 and is survived by the widow and son, Raphael. He had lived in New Bern several years and was prominent among his race in this city.

The funeral services will be held in St. Paul's Church Monday morning at half past ten o'clock.

Died Sept 15, 1905

Funeral Sept 18 1905

A CARD.

How It Was at Kinston.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—A space in your paper, if you please, for to express the sentiments of the children of liberty, the countless sons of toil. I think Mr. E. R. Dudley will get along with the county affairs first-rate if he would attend to it and let Abbott take care of himself. I tell Mr. Dudley that the poisonous arrow pointed at O'Hara makes a wound in the breast of a majority of the horny-fisted sons of toil. I was an alternate at Kinston and know whereabouts I write. I do not intend as yet to write about what happened behind locked doors, but what was done in open hall, as I saw it.

After a little delay in getting a hall, W. W. Watson, chairman of district executive committee, called the convention to order and said in a gentlemanly way the hall would be cleared. S. N. Hill, purporting to be a delegate from Wilson county, living in Craven county, interrogated the chair in regard to his right of such action. Upon such interruption the chairman told Hill he was not a delegate from any county. Then Hill jumped up and down, screaming at the top of his voice, imputing upon the chair with insolent language. The mob, at the signal of their notorious leader, Hill, placed in nomination for temporary chairman, F. D. Dancy. Law and order were subverted, and not an uncontested county save Vance gave ear to the mob rule of contested delegates; not a decent colored or white gentleman would allow his name to go before the mob convention; and not a man in Kinston could be found to take the nomination except I, B. Abbott. The delegates from Craven county that were instructed to vote for Abbott as their second choice, did not enter the rabble crowd, but took their seats in the Republican convention; and the Hubbs delegates who were instructed to vote for O'Hara as their second choice failed to carry out their instructions, and in the rabble crowd did vote on the second so-called roll call for I. B. Abbott, and he, Abbott, accepted it knowing that it was done contrary to the plan of organization of the Republican party.

Abbott told J. W. Harrell that if the Republican convention did not nominate him he would not allow his name to be used as a bogus candidate against the nominee of the regular Republican convention. And after the Republican convention nominated that most sterling and distinguished son of the 2d Congressional district, the prince of negro parliamentarians, the Hon. Jas. E. O'Hara, upon the motion to make the nomination unanimous, Mr. J. W. Harrell announced to the convention that Abbott told him to make known to the convention that he, Abbott, was not in the field.

But he, Abbott, true to his tradition and a traitor to every cause, failed to stand by the agreement made to J. W. Harrell. And I ask you to think of it, my countrymen, for I. B. Abbott is disobedient to God and man—disobedient to authority and rule.

W. H. DEWEY.

All Republican papers please copy.

O'HARA WILL WIN.

The Colored Congressman Will Be Re-Elected in North Carolina.

Col. W. P. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, in a recent interview about politics in North Carolina said: "The split in the second district among the Republicans will surely result in the re-election of Congressman O'Hara. The latter is very popular, and although a colored man, is highly respected both by Democrats and Republicans. He is well educated, and knows just how far to go without trespassing on the uncertain ground of race prejudice. He is sincere and straightforward, and has given entire satisfaction to the Republicans in his district. The split in the convention was caused because the followers of Abbott found he would not be nominated. O'Hara is of a light copper color and Abbott is as black as night. There are three or four other Republicans desirous of running, three of whom are white men. Of the 25,000 or 30,000 votes in the district, if O'Hara receives one-half he will be elected, and there is little doubt that he will. The Democrat who is running hopes to get in by the split, but he will not succeed. The old methods are not pursued in the second district, and so no Democrat can count himself in. This district is called the black belt, and, of course, is always conceded to be Republican. The other districts will go Democratic."

citizens. Mr. Pittillo, one of the editors of the Orphans Advocate, at Oxford, N. C., was in the city last week and said that Congressman O'Hara will have a great deal of opposition from the heelers in his district. We cannot see why there should be any opposition to him. He is certainly an able representative and one who is respected by the American people.

Representatives Smalls and O'Hara, the two colored members of the lower house of congress, are thus described by the Washington correspondent of a southern paper: "The intelligence of Smalls is that of an African improved by contact with higher civilization, while that of O'Hara is rather the intelligence of the Caucasian with an infusion of barbaric blood in his veins. Small looks, moves, acts, and talks like a negro preacher and revivalist. He has a dark skin and iron-gray hair. O'Hara is much lighter in color and more elegant in bearing. His skin is of the shade of well-tanned and seasoned leather. His mustache and whiskers are kept carefully trimmed. He smokes cigarettes. He is tall, and carries himself well; and the bald spot on the top of his head is cut after an aristocratic pattern. O'Hara has a positive taste and some talent for legislation. Smalls manifests his strength wholly in his Mosaic character as a 'leader of his people.'

COLORED MEN IN CONGRESS.

In a few months the voters of the country will be called upon to select their representatives in the next Congress. The choice will rest between candidates of the two great parties—the republican and the democratic parties. In districts where the vote is decisive, it will mainly be whether the present representative is to be returned or the interests of the constituencies can be better served by the choice of another.

As a republican journal, we have no hesitation in urging republicans to stand by their party and select the best men for the positions. As a journal published in the interest of the Negro, it is equally our duty to urge the voters of this class to so act as to best promote their own interests without injuring those of any class or classes of citizens.

As a rule, the Negro fulfills his duty to the republican party by voting almost solidly for its standard-bearers. The few who have preached the gospel of independentism have not been sufficiently assured by the ascendancy of the democratic party to maintain a vigorous and aggressive policy in the coming campaign.

The Negro has not looked out for himself within the party as the selfish nature of politics pre-supposes. As to this we advise them, on the ground that "he who provides not for himself, especially those of his own household, * * is worse than the infidel." Furthermore, the immortal bard has said, "To thine ownself be true and it must follow," &c.

We have only two colored members of Congress—Smalls, from South and O'Hara, from North Carolina. They have both proved efficient members and no doubt both will be re-elected.

We wish to see a larger representation of the race in the next Congress. If there were such a thing as a fair vote and a fair count, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida would join hands with North and South Carolina. But we do not look for any accessions from these states.

There are, however, two districts in Virginia who could send two colored men to Congress. They should do so. We will tell why in a later issue.

OUR LEADERS.

It is claimed that the Negro race is without a leader, which is the cause of the division. Is this true? We could say with equal propriety that a similar reason is the cause of a division within the white race. What can the Negro expect when he is divided against himself? How can he expect to have the confidence and respect of his more fortunate brother, when he doesn't have any confidence in those who are recognized as the leaders of the race? The Negroes of this country are watched with great scrutiny by their white fellow citizens who have control of this great government. To say that the race is without a leader is as false as sin. The Negro is not inclined to be led by those of the race who are capable of leading. We are two ambitious to do that, against each other, which is wrong in the eyes of justice. Ireland to day is striking for liberty under Gladstone and Parnell, while the Negroes in America are the cats-paw to political parties or politicians.

Have the Negroes accomplished anything since their Emancipation? The question answers itself by the record they have made.

Why do they, then stand idle, in this the hour of their liberty, freedom and independence? They say it is because of not having a leader. The assertion is vain, the charge is as false as the burning lakes of Eternity. The abolitionists opened and paved the way; the colored man was given a guide and after 22 years of good teaching he took up a false god, which is leading him to destruction. This god has come in the shape of a reformer in the civil service and body politic, he is singing praises of the new Jerusalem and building monuments of promises which are floating in the air. The minds of a few Negroes have been intoxicated, the drug is poisonous and injurious to the brain power, it descended from the Jacksonian generation to this age of progress and enlightenment. The tribe landed in Virginia in 1820 and claimed to have been our mothers and fathers. They were fed on the milk of slavery and so rich was the food they ate, the slave holders planted a seed which covered the land with young off springs. The abolitionists looked at their growth with a jealous eye, until one mighty and strong sprung out of their midst. This babe of freedom denounced the seed and declared that it was more dangerous than an asp. He was and is to-day to the Negro as Moses was to the children of Israel.

This babe of freedom wrote a catechism, which created more consternation than Tom Paynes' "Age of Reason." This babe of freedom was and is Douglass. Is the race without a leader in Douglass? What has become of Robert Purvis, Bruce, Lynch, Rainey, Smalls, O'Hara, Highland Garnett. The latter died on African soil, but, the others still live. The fault is, the race is without unity and not leaders. Let vain ambition and self aggrandizement be obliterated, then and not until then will the Negro race be a people.

tion Meeting.

EDGEcombe REPUBLICANS ENTHUSIASTIC.—SOLID FOR THE NATIONAL, STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.—GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY.—HON. J. J. MARTIN, I. J. YOUNG AND J. E. O'HARA SOUND THE KEYNOTE TO THE CAMPAIGN IN ELOQUENT AND TELLING SPEECHES.

The great procession with fourteen banners emblazoned with portraits of Blaine and Logan formed on Lib-Hill, across Tar River, and proceeded to the town headed by fourteen Marshals of which Isaac Bynum was Chief.

At the town commons about two thousand five hundred people assembled to hear the distinguished speakers, and cheered lustily when a great hit was made.

John C. Dancy proposed three rousing cheers for Blaine and Logan and York Faircloth and O'Hara which were given with a hearty good will.

Hon. Joseph J. Martin, on introducing the speakers, made a good speech in which he said the election of Blaine and Logan was a foregone conclusion. He then introduced Col. I. J. Young as one of the orators of the day.

Col. Young came forward amid cheers, and began the delivery of one of the best, soundest and most eloquent speeches of his life.

On the charge of the Republican party being the "nigger" party said it reminded him of the time when it was said, "Run, nigger run, the patrol will catch you," the slogan now is, "Run, white man, the nigger will catch you." He said all the talk about the Negro's wishing to enjoy or to have legislation in their behalf for social equality, is all bosh; that they ask no such thing; that the Democratic party only made such charges to unite the white vote against the colored vote of the South. The Democratic party has proven false to every promise it has made. The reason the Republican party is supported by the colored man is that that party has done everything for him that has been done, and that the Democrats had done everything against them. Your duty is to stand by the National, State and Congressional tickets, however you may feel about local affairs. No man can honestly defend the conduct of the Democratic party during the past twenty years.

He then held the Democratic party responsible for the failure of the passage of the benign Educational bill which provided that North Carolina should receive six millions of dollars for the education of the illiterate and poor people of the State. The constitution makes the Democratic party spend what it does for educational purposes. Of the sixteen and a half million dollars stolen in 1868, fifteen millions were gotten by the Democratic party.

No State in the Union that has a square out Civil Rights bill in effect, is Ohio, and that was passed by a Democratic Legislature this year, and the Democratic party ought to stop raising a great hew and cry about Civil Rights.

The Democratic party is a party of policy and has no fixed principle.

It is the duty of the white people of the State to see that all races and classes and conditions are protected, as the best interest of the State require it. It makes better men and better citizens. He then concluded with a noble and fitting tribute to Jas. G. Blaine, and then to Logan and York, and hoped they would receive the united support of every Republican of Edgecombe county. And with an eloquent peroration concluded with the slogan Blaine, Logan, York and Victory.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara was then introduced by the Hon. J. J. Martin, and was received with loud cheers. He began by stating that the Democratic party is afraid to put a leading Democrat at the head of its ticket.—He discussed the tariff and showed how the bill in favor of a horizontal reduction of twenty-five per cent. of the present tariff rates was defeated in the Democratic House of Representatives. He showed that the Democratic party, although they claim friendship, are not really the friends of the agricultural classes, as shown by their own conduct while in power, according to their own acts.

The tariff is a necessity, and if it is not on imports it must be on home commodities, and come in the form of Internal Revenue to meet the expenses of the government. The poor people are deeply interested in a protective tariff, because their happiness and prosperity depend upon it.

It is as important for you to vote for good government as it is for you to serve your God, because the success of religion and christianity depend in a great measure upon it.

You have two as great men to vote for this year as the country affords, and you should be careful to see that they receive your hearty support. They are James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for President and Vice President.

I have been traveling extensively in the West and North and know something about sentiment in those sections. I tell you it is nearly all for Blaine and Logan, and no one can change it.

I met Mr. Blaine in New York a few days ago and he said to me, that he was anxious to do something for North Carolina, as he thought it a Republican State, and would insist upon the National Committee's looking after it before November. He then concluded his very able address, amidst much applause. His discussion of the Tariff had a wonderful effort as he made it plain to all present.

John C. Dancy then said a few words describing the manner in which Mr. Blaine was received North, and declaring the outlook as cheering for the Republicans as ever before during a Presidential contest, and then proposed three cheers for all the Regular tickets, which were given with a rousing good will, and the vast crowd was dismissed. It was regretted that the extreme illness of the President of the Day, Mr. Zoeller, prevented him from being present.

Dinner to Congressman-elect O'Hara.

Congressman-elect O'Hara has been in Boston several days visiting friends. On Monday evening prominent Boston gentlemen tendered him a dinner at No. 10 Bulfinch street. After the excellent dinner Mr. Geo. L. Ruffin was presented as toast-master, and said that the colored people of Boston were glad to welcome the only colored representative in the National Congress, and they were glad to have him see the advancement of the colored people here, catch their sentiments and feel their aspirations. The colored people here have been active in their own interests since March 5, 1770. The great leaders have passed away, and they must be on the alert in the coming residential election, and consider well the steps necessary to take. Mr. O'Hara was then introduced, and said that this trip was not only one of pleasure, but also to find out the needs of the colored people North and South. He has not been a very close politician, and has always advised young men to let politics alone, and go into the workshops, fields and schools. He said that in North Carolina the colored people were accumulating wealth, and were anxious to send their children to school. He thought there was very little difference between the two parties. And thought that if the colored people should hold aloof from politics they would be sought by both parties just as they were sought during the war. Edward G. Walker, of Charlestown, thought that the time had come when colored men should be recognized as Americans, and not as colored men.

The moment the colored voters stay away from the polls that moment will the race be crushed. He thought that the greatest trouble with the colored people was that they did not know one another, and he favored conventions where they could meet and become acquainted. He thought it a mistake to keep aloof from politics. Dr. Howard of Philadelphia spoke in a very happy vein of old associations in Boston, and was followed by Mr. James H. Wolff, who spoke in favor of young men taking a more prominent part in politics and the responsibilities of citizenship. The speech-making was continued till 11.30 by other gentlemen.

Among the strangers were Dr. Clarence Howard of Philadelphia, Messrs. Archer and Lewis of Washington and Peter Baltimore of Troy.

OUR WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY. THE INTER OCEAN'S OPINION OF IT. GEN. LOGAN AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO. THE PRESIDENT AND THE RECORDERS OFFICE, &c.

It is very encouraging to the colored people of Washington, to know that such an able journal as the Chicago Inter-Ocean speaks so flatteringly and complimentary of the Washington colored society. The correspondent of that paper is W. W. Curtis, Esq., one of the most brilliant journalists in the country. The BEE, on behalf of the colored people tenders thanks to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. There has been a great deal of speculation during the past week, relative to

THE RECORDERS OFFICE.

It was reported that the president had asked for the resignation of Mr. Douglass, which upon investigation, was found to be groundless. It is currently reported that Mr. Gross of New York will be appointed to the place. We are of the opinion that there is no truth in the statement. Mr. Gross is an educated gentleman, but, we cannot believe that the president will digress from the principles of the democratic platform, to wit, District men for district offices. We had too much of this importation of office holders under the republican administration, and it is hoped, if it is the intention of the President to succeed Mr. Douglass by another, it will be a District man.

GENERAL LOGAN

is daily growing in popular favor. The colored press throughout the country seems to be unanimous in its endorsement of the resolution offered, a few days ago, by this distinguished statesman. The movement to erect a monument to

THE COLORED SOLDIERS

is coming to a head. The Grand Armory of the Republic, the O. P. Morton Post, has the matter in charge. General Robert Smalls, who was selected to offer a bill in Congress, is ready to do so, when everything shall have been completed. We have the most abiding faith in the ability of Gen. Smalls, and Representative O'Hara to push the measure through.

H. Price Williams, president of the Colored National Press Association, will issue a call for a convention of the colored press some time next month. The convention we understand will meet in this city. We hope that the Freeman, O. State Tribune, Cleveland Gazette, Plaindealer, The Enterprise, The Planet, Defiance, and all other news papers edited by the Negro will respond to the call. We need a colored press association that will be affective in this country.

THE FIRST STEP.

A White Man Discharged to Make Room for a Negro—O'Hara Undoubtedly the Boss.

The campaign in Wilson county has opened. The first step was taken this week when postmaster Sharp discharged the white man who carried the mail between the postoffice and the railroad and appointed a negro, Daniel Vick, in his place.—He had no authority to do this because the carrier was awarded the contract for carrying the mail by the Department, but Sharp usurped the authority because he wanted a negro. The next thing we will have a negro clerk in the postoffice to wait on white ladies—Sharp would appoint him if his boss, J. E. O'Hara, was to command it. As an evidence of O'Hara's control over Sharp we need put state that O'Hara was in Wilson Tuesday night—on Wednesday the carrier was discharged. Sharp alleging that it was on account of neglect of duty. If this was true why did he not appoint a white man? There are over a dozen in town who would be glad of the position. We hope this act of Sharp's will have the effect of causing the white men who signed his petition to see what they have done. In the future they should be more guarded and take the advice of a prominent Democrat, "Never sign a radicals petition for anything."

Apropos to the abuse of power by postmasters the New York "Herald" in a sensible article as to how postmasters should be chosen, says:

"It is said that the civil service reformers at Washington are racking their wits as to how to remove the fifty thousand postoffice of the land from the debasing influence of party politics. Why should not the original custom regarding these offices answer the purpose? Whenever there was a change of administration in old times the persons who most use a postoffice united, without regard to party distinctions, in recommending the appointment of some person—generally the incumbent for the time being;—whom they could trust to handle their letters. In some localities this custom has been followed, and has been respected at Washington so thoroughly that there are postmasters who have been continuously in service for forty years.

There is no other office under the power of the national administration that offers so little excuse for change as that of postmaster. All that is expected of the incumbent is that he shall receive, distribute and forward mail matter promptly and honestly. The office does not require a learned man. It merely needs some in whom the people who send or receive letters have confidence. To put a professional politician in charge of a post office is to weaken public confidence

in the department, for rightly or wrongly, the people believe that any man who makes a business of politics is mean enough to steal a letter or anything else which he believes will further the purpose of his party. There is no possible reason for making a postmaster anything but what the founders of our government intended he should be—the servant of the community in which he lives. Hence the fewer the changes, except for cause, in the post office, the better the government, no matter which party it represents, will appear to the eyes of the public at large."—Wilson "Advance."

CRAVEN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The following report of the Craven county Republican Convention, on the 24th, to the Raleigh "News-Observer" is worth reading:

"The convention was a very full one, and, as might be expected in Craven county, largely of colored delegates. As one of the two committeemen calling the convention to order, Capt. Robert Hancock ejected into the proceedings a lengthy speech.—He denounced the Supreme Court of the United States for the decision against the Civil Rights bill, and declared that all the ground was to be fought over again until that was re-established.

J. E. O'Hara addressed the convention, counselling harmony and promising a brilliant victory in the State and United States in November. He cautioned the members against a straight out Republican ticket and cited the case of Virginia against it. Coalition with the Liberals was urged by him.—Taking this as a harmonized convention one should not care to see one that was not harmonized. But one fight, and one ejection by the police force graced the occasion, although at times Babel itself would have borne a strong resemblance to the dormitory of a deaf and dumb asylum compared with this distinguished body.

The key-note has been sounded, and if the white voters of the west could attend a few such assemblies as this, we should not hear anything about a change of county government, but in November would hear of a real 1876 majority for the Democratic ticket, State and National. Put down North Carolina for fifteen thousand Democratic majority, and don't let's have it less."

Scenes in the House.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

The new body, viewed collectively, did not present a fascinating appearance. Sized up, 325 men who were not congressmen would have looked as well. The new material presented no striking frontispieces. Taken in a reflective sense, one could demonstrate how the mutations of time deal with men. There was Governor and ex-Senator Norwood of Georgia returned to congress after more than ten years' rest. General Negley of Pennsylvania, a massive, soldierly appearing man, was back in his old seat after a hiatus of several years in his congressional life. Venerable and kind-faced John R. Eden of Illinois, a man of robust sense and more robust modesty. General Wheeler of confederate cavalry fame was back to show the last congress he had been unfairly unseated. Jack Heistand, one of Thad Stevens' pupils, with a savage look and a careless air, entered upon his first term.

There is in the new house quite a number of cripples. There was our own General Barnes, a sad faced man, supported by crutch and cane. He was not alone, however, for more than five of his colleagues are as unlucky. One of the New England men had a club foot, and his stature was added to by a tremendous high built shoe.

Probably the member most noticed was Davenport of New York, whom David B. Hill knocked out in the gubernatorial race. Judged from his looks he must be of ordinary parts. He has a thin, angular face and pallid complexion. His hair and mustache are a cross between a reddish brown and terra cotta. The successor of Belford of Colorado, who prided himself on being called "The Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies," was also conspicuous. His name is Symes and like his predecessor his hair is of cherry tint. Unlike Belford, however, the man seemed unwilling to unbend, lest he might lose his dignity. It is related of this new congressional product that after Cleveland had been elected, some of his friends, in a deprecating way, predicted that congress would now proceed to pension the rebel soldiers.

"They may try to do this," said Symes, "but remember I will be there to stop it." Kentucky sends a handsome member in the person of Breckenridge. He is a tall, gallant appearing man, with shocks of iron gray hair. Arkansas has also a member of the same name.

The African has not done so well in the last deal. Only two of his race are in the house. They represent the Carolinas, North and South, respectively. One is named Small, a burly negro, who stole a gun boat from the confederates in 1861 and ran it into the federal lines at Beaufort. O'Hara comes from North Carolina. He is a man gifted with speech and cheek. He has the cunning of his race and the pugnacity of the Celt.

For Congress.

We were surprised while at Kinston last Tuesday to learn that the Democrats were seriously thinking of making a fight for election of a member of the fiftieth Congress from the "black district." And we were again surprised to hear that some thought our townsman C. E. Foy was the man to lick out any Republican that might be put in the field. But others thought that F. M. Simmons, Esq., was the coming man, and the only one that could be put in the field with any prospects of success. Mr. Simmons' great love for Democratic principles, and his desire for the success of his party, might induce him to lead the forlorn hope and do battle, as he is always ready and willing to do, for its success; but O'Hara's ten thousand majority and the privilege of distributing seven thousand packages of seed—by the way he has not sent us a single package—rather precludes the idea of a Democrat being elected from this district. We do not believe Mr. Foy has any aspirations in this direction, though he possesses fine legislative talent.

CONGRESSMAN O'HARA will doubtless have many opponents for the nomination for Congress in the "black district" this year. But he has a great advantage over them all; he is already in and will have the pleasure of distributing about seven thousand packages of seeds this year furnished by the Government farmer at Washington. If he is a good seed distributor he will be a thorn in the sides of many aspirants for Congressional honors; if he is not, then he is a very poor politician. A Congressman that can't make seven thousand packages of seeds tell ought to retire.

COMMENDABLE SENTIMENTS.

We have been amused reading the speeches and letters made and read before a meeting in Washington to express sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell. How easy it is to determine the character of the man from his words. Of course the demagogue was there, and the thoughtful man. Some spoke for the applause of the immediate crowd, others for the ear of the Irish-American voter everywhere, and some spoke to the merits of the question. As a rule in a meeting that included many men of national fame we would not expect the most sensible and thoughtful utterance to come from William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, but in this instance he has that honor. To people outside Great Britain, the position of Mr. Gladstone broadens into one of human rights, independent of the details of local application, and the sentiment was well expressed by Mr. Phelps in this sentence: "The moment a prime minister of Great Britain—the governor of Great Britain—solemnly acknowledged the national wrong and solemnly proposed to give that local independence, that local self-government, which would alone make atonement, that moment the glorious present of Ireland began. There can be no step backward." It is this fact that lifts the measure of the English premier into one of those epochal events that stand out as mile stones in the course of human liberty. But we must also quote from another orator—Congressman O'Hara, of North Carolina—who said: "Every American must feel glad that Ireland, through the instrumentality of Parnell aided by Gladstone, will soon be able to secure her freedom. Ireland was a land rich with the memories of great men and noble deeds, rising and demanding her God-given rights, and with that demand her sons on this side the Atlantic joined and bid them God speed." Mr. O'Hara is like Mr. Phelps, a Republican, but no one would infer from his name that he was a colored man, but he is.

We met Hon. J. E. O'Hara at the Rocky Mount Fair, and he expressed much satisfaction with his recent trip over the country. He didn't seem to think that the recent decision of the Supreme Court would have the effect many claim, and appeared hopeful for the future. He is in excellent health and spirits.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Before the war the Negro was counted in the matter of votes or representation in the National Congress. After the war, and from the days of reconstruction up to the time Hayes was inaugurated the negro was given the vote and it was counted and the Republican party was successful without severe struggle. After Hayes ascended to the presidency he turned the negroes (loyal as they were to the Republican party) over to the disloyal Democrats of the South. What is the difference between the negro representation at the South before the war and his representation to-day? Before the war he was *counted* but not *voted*; to-day he is *voted* but not *counted*. Let us right here say one thing we have an abiding faith in the great and loyal North, but the same North must look at the stubborn facts in the case, and they are, that the North can no longer control the North and the rest of the United States without the negro vote. Now, then, why can it not hold the Negro vote and thus maintain northern supremacy and the perpetuity of good and peaceful government? Simply because it did not and does not live up to its principles—to secure life, liberty and property as bound by the constitution. The northern negroes are the salvation of the Republican party and are not fools. They stood hard by while their southern negro brother was sawed and quartered in the presence of the "brave and human" North. They have seen him denied every right of manhood, every privilege of citizenship, and the great republican North looked on unruffled. The northern negro has witnessed massacre after massacre of his unfortunate brethren in the benighted land while a Republican administration preached states' rights for their funeral sermons. The northern negro has seen the lawful majority of ten republican negro representatives in Congress overcome by lawlessness in the South while a republican administration had power to save. He has seen the overthrow of the Civil Rights Bill, which secured Mr. Sumner's estimate of our only proper status in this country, winked at by the republican party. He has noted the late Danville massacre and watched the perpetrators of it go unpunished in the face of a republican presi-

dent. He has seen the great negro republican leaders denied that patronage which properly belongs to them commensurate with their fidelity and service to the Republican party.

How can those leaders whoop up the northern Negro to action in behalf of the grand old party in the face of all this? Has not the party, in language of Charles Sumner, gone away from its main principles? Can Douglass, Bruce, Pinchback, Elliot, O'Hara, Rainey, Smalls, Lee, Clarke, Holland, Deveaux, Lynch, Deas, Kennedy and others acquit the party of all these truthful characters when on the stump? Can they tell the colored people that they, as the leaders of the Negroes in this country, have been treated right? Not by a jugful. Negroes, like white men want equal political privileges, equal civil privileges, and a fair proportion of the spoils of office, and are bound to have them or we serve notice on the G. O. P. that this is its last chance.

THE BLADE. Friday July 23 1886.

Jackson Convention.

The Republicans of Northampton county assembled in the court-house at Jackson on the 15th day of July, 1886, at 12 o'clock. James W. Newsome called the convention to order, and said that the object of the convention was to appoint four delegates and four alternates to meet the Congressional convention at Kinston, N. C., on the 25th of August 1886, and also four delegates and four alternates to meet the Judicial Convention at Jackson on the 18th day of August, 1886. After stating the object of the meeting J. W. Newsome, chairman, called William Person, of Oconeechee township, to the chair to act as temporary chairman.

It was understood that Mr. Person was in favor of a colored man for Congress. M. T. Pope was representing R. E. Young, he objected to Mr. Person being chairman, and made a desperate struggle to seat his father who was also in favor of Young, but his efforts were in vain. Mr. Person stated that the next business in order were to appoint a committee on credentials. Motion of Mr. C. Faison, one from each voting precinct constitutes the committee. The committee retired to the anti-room for business. At the absence of the committee, Hon. Frank D. Winston, of Bertie, was called upon to address the convention, of which he responded in a very able speech. Mr. Winston is a fair type of a gentleman, he is one of the aspirants for solicitorship, and if success-

and district. Next called upon was Congressman J. E. O'Hara, who addressed the crowd very ably on National Politics. Mr. R. E. Young was next called upon, who responded in saying that "I am an aspirant for Congress and desire your support." Mr. G. H. White, of Craven county, spoke next and made an able defense in behalf of the party. Next was Mr. John H. Collins, who addressed the convention surprisingly to all.

After the speakers concluded, the committees on credentials made their report, stating that all the townships were properly represented, but Wicacanee, the only contestant against that township was Manassas Pope, and while the committee were at work he made every effort to get up with nesses to enter a protest, of which he failed as usually, the only thing he could bring to bare was that, that township was solid for a colored man for Congress, and was opposed to Young first and last.

On motion the township was received with nearly a unanimous vote, amid yells and applause. The next business in order was a permanent organization. The Young faction placed in nomination for chairman M. T. Pope, and the faction representing a colored man or a choice from the county for Congress, placed in nomination Hon. W. L. Lassiter, and in the midst of a great confusion between the two factions, Pope took the chair. There was such a determination on the part of the Pope's to carry the county for Young that every motion made on the other side was not noticed. Mr. J. M. Hill, of Seaboard, arose and put in nomination Mr. Mills Harrell, of Seaboard, as chairman, in order to get a fair showing. Yeas and neas were called for, and Harrell was elected, and W. L. Lassiter was elected as Secretary. Then the convention proceeded to appoint delegates to different conventions.

Communicated.

At a Republican convention held in the city of Newberne on the 8th day of July 1886 for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Congressional and Judicial conventions. Two conventions was had the same day. The one at the Opera house was presided over by A. G. Odu Esq. and the other at Stanly hall was presided over by Hon. O. Hubbs.

The Opera house convention instructed its delegates to wit: 1st choice for Congress L. J. Moore of Craven, 2nd choice I. B. Abbott of Craven.

The Stanly hall convention endorsed Rev. B. W. Morris of Craven as 1st choice, and the Hon. J. E. O'Hara of Halifax as 2nd choice for Congress. The county is split, and two sets of delegates will go to the Congressional and Judicial convention and will be contested. One set of the delegates to the Judicial convention are in favor of J. H. Collins the present Solicitor, and the other set in favor of G. H. White of Craven, as Mr. Collins being the choice of the people of Craven his delegates will be seated in the Judicial convention.

VERITAS.

Convention.

Your correspondent went to Jackson the county seat of Northampton on Thursday the 15th instant, to attend the county convention to nominate delegates to the Congressional convention which meets at Kinston on the 25th of August. Every candidate was on hand with his friends. O'Hara of Halifax, Moore of Halifax, Young of Vance, and Moore of Craven. The convention met at 12 o'clock promptly 1m. Person of Okonichee township was elected as temporary President and W. L. Lassiter of Seaboard as Secretary. It was supposed at first, that the selection of these gentlemen was indicative of the strength of O'Hara, but after the committee on credentials had made its report it was evident that the followers of Young had made up their minds to rule or ruin. Amidst the wildest disorder and confusion, M. Y. Pope of Rich Square township was declared permanent President, and Chas. V. Grant of Jackson as Secretary. Never before have your correspondent witnessed such a tumultuous scene in a convention. At this point the followers of O'Hara bolted the convention carrying with them over half the delegates. They met in another part of the court yard and organized by electing Mills Harrell President and W. L. Lassiter Secretary and elected the following delegate to the Congressional convention: Wm. Person, Wiley Baker, Claiborne Faison, J. M. D. Hill.

R. J. PERRY,

Weldon N. C.

Washington Post INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

THE FRIENDS OF THE REAGAN BILL IN AN UNDOUBTED MAJORITY.

Its Passage Probable, Though Delayed
by an Obstructive Amendment—The
Color Line Drawn—Adoption of the
Dakota Bill by the Senate—Notes.

A vote was reached in the House yesterday on the Inter-State Commerce bill, and Judge Reagan carried his substitute measure through triumphantly, so far as it was antagonized by the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce. After Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, had briefly reviewed the provisions of the committee bill, as well as of the substitute, favoring the strictest inhibition of the pooling system and condemning the ornamental portion of the committee bill, the provision for the appointment of a commission, he gave way to Judge Reagan, who closed the debate in accordance with the arrangement entered into several days ago. He felt that he had the sympathy of a decided majority of the members, and made a very strong and convincing argument in favor of his substitute for the original measure.

A vote was then taken on substituting the Reagan bill for the first seven sections of the committee bill—the remedial provisions—and it was agreed to by the handsome vote of 143 yeas to 97 nays. The remaining sections of the bill of the committee, providing for the appointment of a commission and defining its duties, were then stricken out and the Reagan substitute, pure and simple, was before the House, but subject to amendment under the rules. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, opened the fight on the measure by proposing an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the waterways of the country, but this was brushed aside as puerile, receiving only nine votes in its favor. Then Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, proposed to extend the provisions of the measure to persons and companies engaged in the transportation of property by pipe lines—a blow at the oil monopolies. This amendment was agreed to.

But now the trouble began. Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina, a Republican, rose in his place and offered an amendment which at once threw the friends of the Reagan bill into confusion. He proposed to add to the bill a provision that "any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal facilities and accommodations as are furnished all other persons holding tickets of the same class, without discrimination."

Mr. O'Hara supported his amendment in a brief argument, to which Judge Reagan replied very properly that the present bill had reference solely to goods carried as freight; was designed to prevent injustice to business men on the part of railroad monopolists, and that, as the amendment had not been considered in the committee, it ought not to be legislated upon without examination. But the Judge's remonstrances were all in vain. The Republicans stood solidly together, the Democrats were divided, and the amendment was carried by a majority of 38 votes.

The announcement of the result threw the Republican side of the House into a state of intense delight, while the opponents of the bill began to see a chance to defeat the entire measure. Instantly Mr. Blount, of Georgia, was on his feet with a motion to reconsider, which was met by Mr. O'Hara with a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The danger that this last motion would prevail was imminent, and the friends of the Inter-State Commerce bill looked decidedly blue. Judge Reagan was equal to the emergency, however, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

After adjournment a representative of THE POST asked Mr. Reed, of Maine, who appeared to be the leading spirit on the Republican side, what he thought would be the effect of the O'Hara amendment and the following motions on the Reagan bill. "I think it will result in its defeat," he answered. "It is simply another case of 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.' Except for the drawing of the color line, the bill would have passed. Now it is not likely."

Judge Reagan, however, takes an entirely different view of the matter. When the vote to adjourn was being taken he and Mr. Holman had a close conference with Mr. Morrison, evidently regarding the proper parliamentary steps to be taken to rescue the bill from danger. Afterwards Judge Reagan told a reporter of THE POST that his bill would go through all right. It would probably come up the first thing to-day. A plan had been devised to bring the bill before the House on its merits, and he had no doubt that it would pass without difficulty.

HUMBUG IN THE HOUSE.

Democrat—Washington
THE COLORED MEMBERS MADE USE OF TO
HANDICAP A GOOD BILL.

Drawing the Color Line to Defeat Legislation in the Interest of Inter-State Commerce, but the Friends of the Measure Confident of Final Success.

When the House adjourned Tuesday evening there was considerable doubt felt as to the fate of the Inter-State Commerce bill, owing to the adoption of Mr. O'Hara's amendment providing that passengers shall be carried from one State to another "without discrimination."

The bill came up yesterday afternoon again upon the motion to lay on the table Mr. Blount's motion to reconsider the O'Hara amendment. The motion to table prevailed by the vote of 149 yeas to 129 nays, whereupon Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act should be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons. This motion brought Representative Smalls, of South Carolina, to his feet and he made an impassioned speech against the amendment. He said that when a colored man or lady, traveling from Washington to New Orleans, came to the Georgia line he was compelled to go into a "Jim Crow" car. The Democrats, he said, were saying they were going to be the best friends of the colored man. He hoped that the gentlemen who said "this great, good man, Cleveland, would do good to the colored man" would not stand up for the "Jim Crow" car of Georgia, an appeal which was greeted with applause and laughter on the Republican side. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, advocated the Crisp amendment. Mr. O'Hara, who was unable to keep his seat more than a minute at a time, followed Mr. Herbert. He regretted that the color question had arisen in this debate. He held that no matter whether a man was black or white he was an American citizen, and the acts of the great Republic should be shed over him. At this sentiment Mr. Ochiltree, of Texas, who had hitherto remained in temporary obscurity, moved down the center aisle near to the space in front of the Speaker's desk, and leaned pensively upon a convenient desk while he drank in, open-mouthed, the fervid remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina. Ex-Speaker Keifer also moved up to the front and collapsed into Judge Kelley's vacant chair. Mr. Reed, of Maine, meantime procured from the recesses of his desk a copy of the rules of the House and began to study it diligently. While these portentous symptoms began to be noticeable, Mr. O'Hara seemed to take fresh inspiration, and declared that public sentiment and the progress of the nineteenth century stared Congress in the face, and it was too late to legislate on the question of color. When he closed his Republican brethren warmly applauded him.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, then offered as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment an amendment permitting railroads to classify passengers as they may deem best for the public comfort and safety. In supporting his substitute, he said that gentlemen were mistaken if they thought the Southern people wished to abridge the rights of the colored man under the law. By this time Mr. Reed, of Maine, had finished his perusal of the rules, and rose to argue the question. He made an amusing address on the subject of classifying and assorting passengers on railroads, and wanted to know whether the assorting was to be based on the size, height, beards, or complexions of the personages. "Or manners," exclaimed somebody on the Democratic side. Mr. Reagan, who had the bill in charge, took Mr. Reed to task for his humorous view of the matter, and made a very forcible and convincing argument to show that the O'Hara amendment was merely a trick of the opponents of the bill in order to defeat it. After some further discussion, Mr. Herley, of California, who was an ardent supporter of the main measure, appealed to the good sense of the House not to allow side matters to be brought into so momentous a question as the regulation of Inter-State commerce. The people, he said, would hold members responsible if they permitted side issues to defeat the bill. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, then made a very radical speech against the proposed substitute, and Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, declared the O'Hara amendment to be unconstitutional. Then Mr. Thomas Browne, of Indiana, remarked that "John Brown's body was marching on," and from that premise drew the conclusion that black and white would soon ride together in the same cars, even in the South. After this

a vote was taken, amid considerable excitement, the Breckenridge substitute being adopted by a majority of eleven votes, and the Crisp amendment as so amended was then agreed to by a majority of six votes. The bill was further amended so as to prevent railroads from charging more than three cents a mile for inter-State passenger traffic, and still further by a proviso that railroads shall not discriminate on account of color. A motion to reconsider and lay this last amendment on the table was made by Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, pending which Judge Reagan moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

THE Inter-State Commerce bill was last evening in just about the same position as on the evening before, with an obstructive motion pending. The friends of the measure, however, had rather the best of yesterday's fight, and it is to be hoped the good sense of members generally will come to the front and allow the bill which is clearly supported by a majority of the House to take its legitimate way to passage. The pertinacious effort of the opposition do not originate in any special friendship for the colored race. Messrs. O'Hara and Smalls should understand that they have been put forward in this matter simply to defeat the important legislation proposed by Judge Reagan, and not to secure to themselves or their people any rights or immunities which they do not now possess.

H. E. Sun

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

A Colored Member's Shrewd Trick Revives Sectional Differences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There is promise of a row in the House to-morrow over the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, on account of the very neat trick played upon the Southern Democrats by Mr. O'Hara, the shrewd and witty colored member from North Carolina. Mr. Reagan had succeeded to-day in defeating the compromise bill prepared by the committee, and in getting his own bill substituted. His bill is a sweeping anti-discrimination measure, and Mr. O'Hara surprised its author and friends by proposing an amendment prohibiting railroad companies from discriminating against passengers by reason of color as is now the practice in the South. In vain did Mr. Reagan protest that his bill did not take in passenger rates in its scope. The Republicans and many Northern Democrats came to Mr. O'Hara's assistance, and his amendment was adopted in spite of the solid negative vote of the Southern Democrats. Blount of Georgia had himself recorded in the affirmative so as to move a reconsideration, and to-morrow Mr. Reagan will try to get his bill passed, with the obnoxious section stricken out. The Republicans doubtless will seize the opportunity to resist this action, and will seek to stir up sectional differences. The Reagan bill is sure to be beaten in the Senate.

HON. J. E. O'HARA.

At the head of our representative men, especially our men of combative force and reason, stands Hon. J. E. O'Hara. He is a lawyer and practices successfully in several counties in the State. "He is not fragmentary in his speeches; but, as a deep majestic stream he moves steadily onward pouring forth his rich and harmonious sentences in strains of impassioned eloquence." As a scholar and a student, he displays in his speeches an amount of literary acquaintance not often found in the mere business lawyer. He enjoys the respects and confidence of the legal fraternity. As a speaker or debater, he is at times both eloquent and brilliant, but always clear and pointed.

He has canvassed during the campaign just closed considerably in support of anti-prohibition and everywhere his speeches have been spoken of in high terms. The *New-Berliner* speaks of his labors in said direction thusly:

"The Hon. James E. O'Hara spoke in this city on last Monday night in the cause of anti-prohibition, and was listened to by a large audience. Mr. O'Hara is a ready debater and handled his subject as if acquainted with all its intricacies, bearings and effects. He has done much to advance the cause he advocates, and his efficient services should be remembered."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last when the discussion of the inter-State commerce bill was about closed, Mr. O'HARA offered an amendment providing "that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal accommodations as are furnished all other persons holding tickets of the same class, without discrimination."

The amendment seems to have taken some of the members by surprise, as Mr. REAGAN, who had charge of the bill, stated that the transportation of persons had not been considered in the committee, and he thought it too important a matter to be legislated upon without an examination. But notwithstanding this explanation, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 135 to 97.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, but as soon as the motion was made, Mr. O'HARA moved to lay it on the table, whereupon Mr. REAGAN moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The amendment of O'HARA was offered at a time to give it much force, an amendment having just been agreed to extending the provisions of the bill to persons or companies engaged in the transportation of property by pipe line or lines. The adoption of his amendment was applauded by the Republicans. It sounds like one string of the civil rights bow.

Government Building for New Berne.

Capt. John A. Richardson has just returned from a visit to Washington City, and he informs us that Congressmen Skinner and O'Hara are doing their level best to secure an appropriation for a Government building in this city. Many towns of much smaller importance, and where less Government business is transacted have had their hundreds of thousands appropriated while New Berne has been overlooked. It seems to us that our member, O'Hara, ought to be able to command the aid of his Republican friends in the House on this measure, and surely no Democratic member from North Carolina can afford to slight the "black district." In the Senate Ransom and Vance both are bound to help us. It strikes us that O'Hara has the key to the situation if he will only use it aright.

Capt. Richardson appeared before the sub-committee on public buildings and briefly and pointedly told them of the necessities of a building in New Berne, and he has strong hopes that the committee will report favorably on a bill appropriating sixty or seventy-five thousand dollars. He speaks in high terms of the manner in which he was received by our members of Congress, especially Messrs. Skinner and O'Hara, and says that Washington is right where it was when he received his appointment, and that money melts like snow while one is there.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

It Met at Halifax Tuesday and Nominates O'Hara for Congress and Names an Elector and Delegates to Chicago.

At eleven o'clock Tuesday morning Hawk Carter, colored, Chairman of the District Executive Committee called the Republican Convention of the 2nd Congressional Convention to order at Halifax. On motion a Committee of one from each county where there was no contest was appointed on credentials.

J. H. Hannon moved that the Secretary of the Halifax county Executive Committee, R. J. Lewis, be made temporary Secretary. The motion was carried. The roll of delegates was called by counties and all the counties were found to be represented.

It was moved and carried by W. P. Williams, Esq., that Representatives of the press be invited to seats.

Considerable discussion arose upon the right of an alternate to have a vote when the county had a representative present. It was decided that the alternate could have a seat but no vote.

On motion a committee of one from each county was appointed on permanent organization.

There was only one contested delegation, from Wilson county, and the committee after considerable delay reported in favor of the regular, or first set of delegates.

While the committee was absent J. C. Dancy, editor of the *Tarboro Sentinel* was called upon and addressed the Convention in a forcible and dignified speech of some length.

Col. I. J. Young was then called upon and spoke for about half an hour and his speech brought out rounds of applause. One remark of his was especially cheered, so a gentleman remarked. He said in a jocular way "thank God the Republican party had four more years of power and plunder." The Col. pleased his audience and it was indeed a good campaign speech.

The committee on organization reported as permanent officers: Ch'm. I. B. Abbott, colored, of Craven; Secretary W. P. Williamson, Edgecombe.

It took two hours and a half to effect the permanent organization. There was much discussion, the delegates seeming to be tired of hearing themselves talk. On taking a Chair Abbott, who had been supposed to be a candidate for the congressional nomination, stated that he hoped none would violate his instructions and that J. E. O'Hara would be elected.

E. O'Hara was placed in nomination and a motion was made to nominate him by acclamation. Nearly every delegate in the convention spoke in favor of him and ended his course, pledging him the entire republican vote of the district. The motion to nominate him by acclamation was carried with great applause at 2:15 P. M. He was called upon for a speech but only spoke a few words and retired, being much overcome with emotion to speak further. For a short time business was suspended and congratulations poured upon him. The next business in order being the nomination of Presidential elector, W. P. Williamson, of Edgecombe, Orlando Hubbs, of G. A. Mebane, colored, Bertie, and Murray, of Wilson were put in nomination, the last named being nominated by acclamation. The ballot resulted in the nomination of W. P. Williamson, Esq. Mr. Williamson received only the votes of the Wilson county delegates to the Republican National Convention being in order the following were nominated: C. Dancy, colored, of Edgecombe, I. J. Young, of Vance, I. B. Abbott, of Craven, R. S. Taylor, colored, of W. H. Outlaw, colored, of E. R. Page, of Jones.

Dancy and I. J. Young were

The delegates being interviewed declined to express any preference for President though it is supposed that Col. Young will support Mr. Arthur and it was reported in Halifax Tuesday that Mr. Dancy's first choice is Blaine, his second being Logan.

There were about three hundred people present and the court house was crowded, a number of Democrats being interested spectators of the proceedings.

The proceedings were somewhat slow, but the utmost order prevailed during the entire session; a very different thing from some like assemblages of the past. The officers of the Convention knew their duties and were familiar with parliamentary law. There were very few white men among delegates and those were quiet.

A motion was adopted that delegates whose names appeared first on the roll should comprise the Executive Committee of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. A. Robbins, I. B. Abbott, W. W. Watson, R. L. Parrott, Martin Murphy, J. H. Hannon, I. T. Wilson, H. DeLoach, W. H. Rivetts, Richard Rowlett and J. M. Copeland constitute the said committee.

It was conceded that this was the most harmonious convention, of the kind, ever held in North Carolina. Peace and harmony reigned supreme.

The speeches of Hon. I. J. Young and Hon. J. E. O'Hara on last Saturday were as able as we ever listened to in this State. The three thousand people present heard them out and went home thoroughly satisfied that victory is in the air.

There seems to be no doubt that Hon. J. E. O'Hara will be re-elected to Congress by an increased majority. The feeling among the Republicans of the District seems to be absolutely unanimous in his favor.

The eyes of the public are turned toward Mr. O'Hara. He being the only gentleman of color during the session who has a seat, has made him a topic of conversation in all circles. But it is not this alone that makes him noticeable, his far reaching sagacity, his keenness of intellect blended with his political acumen make him a man of talent. Every step he takes is cautious, his devotion to business is unsurpassing in affairs relative to his responsibility as a statesman. We have no doubt but that he will sustain his integrity, and serve more than one term.

We print upon our fourth page to-day a liberal synopsis of the ringing and eloquent speech made at Court House Square in this city, on Tuesday last, by the Hon. JAMES O'HARA, Member of Congress from North Carolina, the occasion being the colored people's emancipation day jubilee. The effort while non-political in character generally speaking, still contained much that both white and colored people can study with profit. Mr. O'HARA is a colored man but his Lockport speech, by common consent, was one of the ablest ever heard hereabouts.

and the following from

Republican Paper

A GALA OCCASION.

EMANCIPATION DAY CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF LOCKPORT AND VICINITY.

A Fine Procession—Large Numbers of Visitors from Out of Town—A Beautiful Day and Everything Goes Off in Good Style.

With the booming of cannon and the arrival of early trains crowds of colored people came pouring into Lockport this morning and our streets were soon alive with our Ethiopian brethren. The reason assigned for this assemblage in Lockport of so great a number of colored citizens was to celebrate the day which made their people free, or more rightly the proclamation of emancipation issued on September 22d, 1862, by Abraham Lincoln.

As was stated, in accordance with the program, the procession formed at the Tenbrook House at 10:30 this morning and marched through the principal streets of our city. All the hacks in town were brought into requisition, and were filled with the "notables" and their ladies. The exercises were held at Court House Square and were listened to with great interest. The prominent gentlemen mentioned yesterday were all present. The Hon. Mr. O'HARA is a fine looking gentleman, tall, straight, with a massive forehead, and looks as if some brains were there to evolve the oration which he delivered.

The meeting at the Square was called to order by the President of the day, Mr. SIMPSON of Buffalo, who made a short address. Then followed music by the band. The Rev. Mr. OLIVER of this city, offered a prayer, following which a quartette favored the audience with a selection. The chairman then introduced Mr. O. L. C. HUGHES of Buffalo, who read the Proclamation of Emancipation in a good clear, ringing voice. After another song, the Hon. Mr. O'HARA took the platform. The speaker reviewed briefly the history of slavery, from the framing of the constitution to the close of the rebellion. He then launched into political matters, treating of parties and their advantages. The speaker held the attention of the audience throughout his discourse which was received with marked favor.

Among those present on the platform besides the persons named was Mr. HENRY SPENCER, who will undoubtedly deliver an address this evening at the hall.

After the exercises the meeting adjourned to the Tenbrook House for dinner, and then the people assembled at the Fair Grounds to witness the sports.

The general impression among those present was that this was no day for "white trash," and that the colored element reigned supreme.

This afternoon the sports are going on at the Fair Grounds, and a large number of people are in attendance. This evening will close the exercises with a grand ball at Sangerbund Hall and a jolly time is expected.

Our citizens with their usual characteristic enterprise, have decorated their business houses and the streets present a fine appearance. Many congregated at the Court House square this morning to listen to the exercises, and that Lockport has a distinct class of citizens who can bring together and present such a display, is a thing to be proud of.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Washtenaw County Supports Capt. Allen for Congress.

County Conventions, Campaign Meetings and Press Comments.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

THE WASHTENAW COUNTY REPUBLICANS FAVOR CAPT. ALLEN FOR CONGRESS. Special to the Detroit Post.

ANN ARBOR, July 31.—The Republican county convention met to day in the court room. There were 120 delegates present, Lyndon township alone being unrepresented. Geo. S. Weeeler of Salem was elected president, and A. F. Freeman of Manchester secretary. The convention took a ballot on the subject of choice of candidate for congress from the second district. The convention was entirely unanimous in its choice, 95 out of 100 votes being cast for Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti. The convention then unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved—That the delegates from Washtenaw county to the congressional convention be and they are hereby requested to use all honorable ways and means for the nomination of Capt. E. P. Allen to the office of congress man for the second congressional district.

The following delegates were elected to the congressional convention: At large: A. J. Sawyer; first district, Jno. F. Lawrence, Col. Henry S. Dean, Chas. E. Hisecock and Wm. K. Childs of Ann Arbor, Evart H. Scott of Ann Arbor township, Thos. Birkett of Dexter, L. W. Briggs of Scio, Wm. Judson of Sylvan; second district, Dr. A. Post, Dr. F. K. Owen of Ypsilanti, G. O. Vandegriff of Manchester, W. I. Yockley of Ypsilanti township, Morton F. Case of Pittsfield, H. J. Nichols of Saline, J. W. Blakeslee of York, Wm. Dansingburg of Augusta.

W. P. Graves of Northfield made a speech in favor of Farmer Luce for governor. The following delegates were elected to the Republican state convention: At large, W. H. Pottle of Manchester; first district, Dr. W. F. Braakly and J. C. Knowlton of Ann Arbor, Wm. P. Graves of Northfield, Alonzo Olney of Webster, James L. Gilbert of Sylvan, Harris Ball of Scio, Geo. S. Wheeler of Salem, Wm. R. Hamilton of Saline; second district, Jabez B. Wortley and C. F. R. Bellows of Ypsilanti, Benj. D. Loomis of Ypsilanti township, Henry D. Platt of Pittsfield, John K. Campbell of Augusta, Morton S. Raymond of Sharon, J. H. Kingsley of Manchester, W. W. Hess of Bridgewater.

The Hon. James E. O'Hara, colored congressman from North Carolina, then by invitation of the convention addressed them at length on the issues of the day. His address, while entirely extemporaneous, was very eloquent and was enthusiastically applauded many times. Mr. O'Hara is the orator of the day at the emancipation celebration to-morrow. Capt. E. P. Allen made a ringing speech accepting the responsibility which the convention put in his hands. After some miscellaneous remarks the convention adjourned.

HON. J. E. O'HARA.

The unanimity by which this gentleman was renominated for the 49th Congress at once places him in the lead as a representative Negro, in whom his constituents at least have unbounded faith. He has, by that bulldog tenacity characteristic of "our own Ulysses," sturdily paved his way to the front, against the almost combined efforts of every shade of politicians. The Negro represents about one-seventh of the population of this country, and, holding the balance of power as he does, should demand a Cabinet portfolio of the party with which he acts most solidly. We nominate James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina.

Equal Accommodation on the Public Carriers.

Hon. James E. O'Hara, has come suddenly to the front during the present session of Congress, covering himself with glory and receiving the well merited plaudit "Well done" from the race all over the country. Congressman Reagan had charge of the bill regulating Interstate Commerce. Congress was considering this measure, when like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, Congressman O'Hara introduced his famous amendment, providing that no discriminations be made or allowed on railroads because of race, color, or condition. The effect baffles description. An effort was made to adjourn, but to no purpose. The Democrats wavered for a time, but the Republicans stood firm and unmovable. The political campaign had just closed, in which all sorts of promises of good will and uniform protection, had been made, and both parties were now to be put on record to prove whether they were in dead earnest or were only joking. The Sentinel had just said that there was a vast difference between a Northern and a Southern Democrat, as our readers well know. The vote was taken, the yeas and nays ordered, and would you believe it? the O'Hara amendment was carried, nearly all the Northern Democrats together with all the Republicans (do you see?) voting for it, while all the Southern Democrats, voted against it. Still they opposed (?) discrimination and favored the equality of rights. The discussion that followed in an attempt to amend and virtually nullify the measure was spirited and earnest, and Hon. J.E. O'Hara and Gen. Robert Smalls, the only two colored members of Congress, gained new laurels by the able manner in which they supported the measure. The New York Tribune correspondent, was free to confess that if they should be required to ride in a cars merited by speeches they would occupy first class while the leaders who combatted their views would be forced into the second class "Jim Crow" cars.

The Supreme Court in its famous decision indicated that the remedy sought by the colored people, was through the channel to which Mr. O'Hara has had recourse, and with results with which we are all now made familiar—the enactment and provision of Congress against discrimination in freights, persons or races.

The bill as amended is now pending in Congress, and after the recess the debate will be renewed and if it passes, it, with the amendments thereto annexed, will become the law of the land, as but little doubt is entertained of its final passage by the Senate.

All honor and praise to the Hon. J. E. O'Hara. He has acted nobly and well, and may his future success be commensurate with his efforts in behalf of his race, and with whose interests he is so closely identified. He has done well, may the opportunity present itself for him to do still better.

South Carolina Sentinel

—Everybody is congratulating Hon. J. E. O'Hara upon the adroitness of his amendment giving equal accommodation to all races and classes on the common carriers of the country. Three cheers for O'Hara.

Washington Advocate Col
Mr. O'Hara did it. He hurled one of his thunder bolts at the Negro hating southern congressmen and for a time there was great consternation.

Hon. Rob't Smalls came to the rescue of Mr. O'Hara, like a good soldier and reminded the House that even interstate commerce had its chances for the colored man.

Washington Advocate Col
The Supreme Court suggested that possibly the Congress of the U. S. had power to grant civil rights through a measure regulating interstate commerce. Mr. O'Hara took the hint and now comes the "tug of war."

Boston Hub Col
The stern arraignment of Register Bruce by the HUB has already borne fruit in the movement this week in Congress, on the part of Messrs. O'Hara and Small, to prohibit discriminations on account of race and color on Southern railroads. The HUB thanks these gentlemen who have discharged their duty to their race so bravely and wisely.

Washington Advocate Col
The democrats are to have a holiday, —a Christmas holiday,—during which they can chew on the dose Hon. J. E. O'Hara administered this week on the Civil Rights matter, in connection with their other holiday viands. The hilarious statesmen will also have an opportunity to take a square look at the political situation and to make up slates for Mr. Cleveland.

National Republican
REPRESENTATIVE O'HARA was the recipient of numerous congratulations at the capitol yesterday for his adroit attempt to wrest from congress a recognition of the rights of negroes in the south.

National Rep FRESH CAPITOL GOSSIP.

OPINIONS AND EXPRESSIONS GATHERED IN BRIEF TALKS WITH STATESMEN.

Incidents of Col. Broadhead's Absent-Mindedness—Southern Opposition to Senator Garland Becoming Attorney General—When Representative O'Hara First Thought of His Recent Brilliant Coup.

The most absent-minded man in the house is Col. Broadhead, of Missouri. Representative Hatch, of the same state, said in a speech last winter that Broadhead was usually so abstracted that he could not tell a horse from a cow. "Why," said one of his friends yesterday, "Broadhead came down town last week wearing one overshoe. He didn't know he was limping until his attention was called to it. One day he got out a match to light a cigar. He commenced thinking about something else, threw down the cigar, put the match in his mouth, and walked off. Last winter he went into the congressional library to look at a certain book. When Mr. Spofford came up and asked him what he would have, he said: "A little roast chicken and some celery, if you please." He happened to be hungry, got to thinking about something to eat, and imagined he was in a restaurant. Why, sir, on one occasion, in St. Louis, where Col. Broadhead is in great demand as an orator, he had engagements to make two speeches on the same day. One was for the Missouri Hog Show and the other for the Woman's Suffrage Association. Damme, if he didn't appear before the woman's righters and deliver an ornate lecture on hogs. He said afterwards he would have sworn he was at the hog show. One day he was walking along when a reporter met him and asked, "Hello, colonel, what have you got?" meaning anything in the way of news. The colonel, startled from a deep reverie, smiled triumphantly, and said, "Ah! I've got you, Bill. I've got four aces." He had been holding up the moral end of the Walnut Street Poker Club the night before." Yet Col. Broadhead is a able lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and his friends hope to see him in the next cabinet.

REPRESENTATIVE O'HARA'S COUP.

It was an Irishman who, on hearing an eloquent colored man orate, said, "Be jabers he talks well for a nigger!" A bystander said, "Why he's only half negro." "Well, then," replied the son of Erin, "if he was a whole nigger he would beat the prophet Jeremiah!" The same Irishman would doubtless have been equally complimentary to Representative O'Hara, of North Carolina, if he had heard him, for O'Hara is one of the brightest colored men who ever sat in the house. His recent brilliant coup by which he entrapped the democratic majority into the adoption of an amendment to the interstate commerce bill providing equal accommodations for white and black passengers was entirely his own, notwithstanding the published statement that it was Mr. Reed, of Maine, who planned the scheme and put O'Hara forward to spring it. O'Hara conceived the idea before the meeting of congress, and confided it to only one person, ex-Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, who said it was a splendid thought, and that it would either kill the bill or force the democrats to a fair arrangement.

CONGRESSMAN O'HARA, of North Carolina, thinks that if congress can provide against discrimination in freight rates it can also prevent discrimination in passengers paying the same fare, hence his amendment to the Reagan interstate commerce bill. Its adoption by the solid vote of the republicans aided by northern democrats in the house has shocked the entire social system of the south. Should it become a law, the southern chivalry will find itself obliged in the future to ride in the same railroad cars with the colored race. The southern democracy rallied yesterday to secure a reconsideration of the vote on the O'Hara amendment, but signally failed. There will be no pressing desire on the part of southern senators to take up the bill if it reaches the senate.

Another Day of Delay Over Senator McCulloch's Case. Press Philadelphia

POSITION OF REAGAN SENATORS.

The Reagan Interstate Commerce Bill Passed by the House—A Civil Rights Amendment Added—The Nicaraguan Treaty Opposed.

Special Despatch to THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Another postponement of action on the nomination of Mr. McCulloch for secretary of the Treasury occurred to-day in executive session. Mr. Riddleberger spoke briefly, reiterating the points of his opposition to McCulloch as a Free-trader and an exponent of English ideas and the representative of English interests. A strange anomaly of the situation is that Republican senators, while avowing sympathy with Riddleberger's attempt to prevent the confirmation of a Free-trader, yet express no doubt of that result and offer no obstacles to its accomplishment. They appear willing to profit by any fortunate accident that may befriended Riddleberger's fight, but show no disposition to aid in preventing the contemptuous renunciation of the Republican creed that Mr. Arthur asks them to make by helping to confirm a Free-trader as secretary of the Treasury.

So far as the President himself is concerned, several senators to-day expressed their opinion that the delay in confirming Mr. McCulloch had already proven fatal to Mr. Arthur's chances for the New York senatorship. Riddleberger's fight has lasted long enough to call the attention of the country to the startling attitude that the President has occupied for weeks past to his own party in nominating, just at the close of a campaign, fought out almost solely on the issue of Protection, for a high place in his Cabinet the most prominent and aggressive exponent of the anti-American Free-trade propaganda of England. The matter will come up again to-morrow and an early executive session will probably be called, when it is expected that McCulloch will be confirmed. Senators understand Mr. Riddleberger's position and commend his persistence in making a fight, almost hopeless from the start, in defense of the interests and convictions of the people he represents. Were he worthily sustained, Free Trade would meet a decisive defeat in the moment of its greatest exultation. The Democratic senators are a unit for McCulloch, although some of them, such as Voorhees, Brown and McPherson, are Protectionists.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

The action of the House yesterday in passing, by a large majority, the bill making the head of the Agricultural Bureau a Cabinet officer is a subject of considerable surprise, but the prospects are that the Senate will not concur in that action. Many of the members of the House have no doubt that the Senate will concur, and the question is among them as to whom Mr. Cleveland will select to preside over this department. It has been generally conceded that of the present Cabinet positions three will be accorded to the South, and South Carolina will make an effort to be recognized by having the new office presented to her.

Mr. Aiken, the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, has been fighting for a number of years to have the agricultural interests placed under the charge of a secretary, instead of a commissioner, and his colleagues think that his efforts in this respect should be recognized by according to him the fruits of his work, should any fruits there be. He will be strongly pressed for the position, and, in the event of the failure of the bill becoming a law, he will be tendered the commissionership.

EQUAL RIGHTS ON THE RAILROAD.

The question whether the Civil Rights amendment to the Constitution should be enforced in the Southern States incidentally came up in the House to-day in the form of an amendment to the Interstate Commerce bill. Mr. O'Hara, a colored member, seeking to secure for the people of his race equal rights on the railroads of the South, offered a proposition having that end in view and carried consternation thereby into the camp of the supporters of the Reagan bill. The troops scattered, but the Southern members almost unanimously voted against it.

It proved successful, however, and a total rout was only averted by a motion to reconsider it, after which an adjournment was had to allow of the Democrats effecting a more strenuous opposition. Should the amendment be adopted, it will in all probability accomplish the defeat of the bill, as the members from the South will think twice before they support a measure containing a provision so displeasing to that section of the country.

House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 11, 1883, Mr. O'HARA introduced the following Bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of said Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and his successors in office, be, and the same are hereby authorized and directed to pay, or cause to be paid, under such rules and regulations as said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, to all depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company whose accounts have been properly verified and balanced under existing laws, or their legal representatives, a sum of money equal to the verified balance due said depositors from said company at the time of said failure, less the amount of dividends which have or may be declared from the assets of said company; and for this purpose the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, said amount to be placed to the credit of said Commissioner by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes in this act specified.

SEC. 2. That all claims not presented for payment under the provisions of this act within two years from and after its passage shall be barred: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to entitle depositors to the amount of any dividend or dividends barred under existing laws.

We sincerely hope the above bill will pass. If the Democratic majority in Congress desire to show that they are friendly toward the Negro let them pass the above bill. Mr. O'Hara has done his duty for which he has the gratitude of every depositor in that bank.

Speaker Carlisle has acted tolerably well toward our representative in Congress, Hon. J. E. O'Hara, having placed him on the Committee of Expenditures on Public Buildings and Parks and Mining.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Selects a Congressional Campaign Committee and Adopts Ringing Resolutions.

A Chairman and Secretary to Be Elected Monday Night.

A joint republican caucus of senators and representatives last night to appoint a congressional committee. More than 125 members of congress were present. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, presided, and Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, acted as secretary. In taking the chair Senator Edmunds said that the outlook for the republican party in 1884 was, at this early period in the campaign, better than at any time in the past fifteen years. There was every reason to believe that the party would be successful, if it only exercised wisdom in selecting a candidate.

The following resolutions were offered by Senator Hoar:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a republican congressional committee be immediately organized, consisting of one member from each state and territory having republican representatives, for the preparation and circulation of documents concerning the subjects pending in congress and other political information, and for the execution of such other campaign work as may be agreed upon by that committee and the republican national committee.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy, and will extend our co-operation in all practicable ways, to all southern republicans who are struggling to exercise the vital and fundamental right of free suffrage in popular elections, and no less do we pledge our friendship and assistance to all citizens of the southern states who have not been republicans, but are manfully contending against the proscription or murder of voters, and in favor of freedom in politics, honest political methods, and public education of the whole people, and we recommend the prompt and cordial union of republicans with all such patriotic citizens in combined efforts to redeem their states from the fatal domination of false ideas and dishonoring practices.

The resolutions were warmly applauded by the caucus when read, and after being favorably commented upon by Senators Hoar, Logan, and Hawley, and Representatives Hiscock and Mayo, they were unanimously adopted.

The members of the committee, as agreed upon by the representatives of the states, were: California, Senator Miller; Florida, H. Bisbee; Illinois, G. R. Davis; Iowa, Senator Allison; Kansas, Thomas Ryan; Massachusetts, Senator Hoar; Minnesota, W. D. Washburn; Mississippi, Judge Jeffords; Nevada, Senator Jones; New Hampshire, Senator Blair; New Jersey, Senator Sewell; New York, F. Hiscock; North Carolina, James E. O'Hara; Ohio, William McKinley, jr.; Pennsylvania, J. M. Campbell; South Carolina, E. W. Mackey; Vermont, J. W. Stewart; West Virginia, Nathan Goff, jr.; Wisconsin, Senator Sawyer; Dakota, J. B. Raymond; Idaho, Theodore Singler; New Mexico, F. Luna, and Washington, T. H. Brents.

When a call was made for a member of the committee from Utah, Senator Edmunds remarked, "Of course that is represented by a democrat."

Other state delegations not being fully represented, those present asked leave to present the name of a member of the committee at some future time. They were requested to name their committeemen as soon as possible. The secretary of the caucus was authorized to call a meeting of the committee next Monday night at the Arlington hotel. At that meeting a chairman and an executive committee of seven members are to be appointed.

READY FOR CAMPAIGN WORK.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NOW ORGANIZED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the choice of officers and of an Executive Committee the Republican Congressional Committee to-night completed an organization which will commend itself to the Republican party throughout the country. The chairman, General Hawley, is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Edward McPherson, the secretary, has served several terms in the same capacity, and his selection means a thorough and comprehensive management of the details of the campaign.

The members of the Executive Committee besides Senator Hawley are Senators Aldrich, Allison and Miller, of California, and Representatives Hiscock, McKinley, Washburn, Davis, Campbell, Peelle, O'Hara, Goff and Pettibone. These names are a sufficient assurance that the work of the committee will be well and thoroughly done, and in a manner which will afford no just grounds for complaint or criticism as to the methods adopted.

THE HOUSE.

In the prayer the chaplain of the house feelingly referred to the death of E. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina, and invoked divine protection on his bereaved family.

After the reading of the journal the announcement of the death was made by Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina, who offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing the sincere regret of the house at the news of the decease of one of its members, and authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

The speaker subsequently announced as such committee Messrs. Pettibone, Bisbee, O'Hara, Willis, Davis of Missouri, Calkins, and Hemphill.

The house then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 12:10 adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OF Representative Mackey, of South Carolina, will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Dr. Shipton, and the pall-bearers will be Senators Butler, Pendleton, and Hill, and Representatives Bisby, Hemphill, O'Hara, Calkins, and Williams.

Banqueting an M. C.

A banquet was given Hon. Jas. E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, on Saturday night, at No. 1412 Seventeenth street. Thirty covers were laid, and the menu was in the caterer's best art.

Congressman O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, is a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by profession. He lives in good style and has a white tutor for his four children.—Roanoke News.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara was renominated for congress by acclamation this week, the first time any congressman has received the honor of a renomination from that district for twenty years.

Hon. James E. O'Hara, our candidate for Congress, has been, and is making a strong canvass throughout the district. His speeches are eloquent, logical and comprehensive and he has few equals on the stump. He fitly bears the high and distinguished honor of representing all the colored people in the United States on the floor of Congress.

It is denied that David A. Taylor resigned the Post Office at Whitakers in favor of Julius Meyers, a Democrat, but it is a fact nevertheless, because the Department at Washington so notified Hon. J. E. O'Hara and he would not allow the appointment to be made. Mr. Taylor had promised, we are informed, to resign in favor of W. W. Watson, who was feafully disappointed.

Mr. O'Hara, the colored member of Congress from North Carolina who has been placed on the Congressional Campaign Committee, has a complexion like a Cuban's. He is well educated, and is an earnest and fluent speaker and a hard worker. Always straightforward and honest, he is respected by all classes.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Van Wert.

Special to the Commercial Gazette.

VAN WERT, O., September 7.—The grand mass rally of Republicans on Saturday night was one of the largest political demonstrations in the Northwest. The crowd, being estimated at not less than twelve thousand, was addressed by Hon. J. E. O'Hara, of North Carolina; D. K. Watson, of Columbus, and L. A. Allen, of Kenton, speakers of no ordinary ability, who presented the issues of the day with effect to a crowd which densely packed the park, containing three acres. Many men were obliged to go away without hearing the speeches, not being able to get within hearing distance. Preceding the speaking there was a grand torch-light procession of 1,650 torches, with a brass band. The enthusiasm of the crowd was manifested by almost one continuous cheer along the whole line of the procession, which was more than one mile in length. The Young Men's Republican Club, of Fort Wayne, and the Plumed Knights, of this place, presented a most creditable appearance, and showed great proficiency in drill and evolution. Van Wert County is thoroughly aroused, and will make a favorable report at the coming election.

THE DAY AT AN ARBOR.

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE CELEBRATE IT—ADDRESS BY THE HON. J. E. O'HARA.

Special to the Detroit Post.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 1.—It is a jubilee day here for the colored people. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies called together in this city vast numbers of colored people from all the surrounding country. A special train from Toledo this morning brought 450 of that city's colored citizens, including the Excelsior Blaine and Logan club, thirty strong, in plumed helmets, white coats and belts. The train was accompanied by the Toledo colored cornet band. Of the 102d United States colored volunteers there were seventy-four present. It was their first reunion, and although there were no special commemorative exercises the occasion was duly celebrated by the "vets" in their own peculiar way.

In the morning the procession marched through the principal streets of the city and at noon everybody adjourned to Relief park for dinner. At 2 o'clock the exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. John K. Hart. On the speakers' stand were the Rev. Samuel Haskell, the Hon. Rufus Waples, Dr. T. P. Wilson, Wm. Graves and others. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor W. D. Harriman, and responded to in behalf of the people assembled by Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, who made a short and happy speech which seemed to please the assembled crowds greatly. After a short poem by J. H. Starks of Ann Arbor, the president of the day introduced the Hon. James E. O'Hara, member of congress from North Carolina, as orator of the day. Mr. O'Hara is a tall, intelligent-looking mulatto with a full beard, and a bald spot on the crown of his head. His delivery is excellent and his words were easily heard by most of the large assemblage before him. He spoke for nearly an hour on the history of the African race, tracing its trials from the time when the negroes were introduced into the West Indies by a Catholic priest, through all the troublous slavery agitation down to the present time. Mr. O'Hara is a splendid type of his race and his oration was in no way inferior to many that have been heard in this city by distinguished orators of Caucasian persuasion.

Mr. O'Hara was followed in a short but eloquent address by the Hon. A. J. Sawyer of Ann Arbor. This closed the exercises of the day. There were fully 5,000 people on the grounds in the afternoon. A dance in the evening completed the festivities of the day.



HON. J. E. O'HARA, M. C.
FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

HON. J. E. O'HARA,

OUR SOLE REPRESENTATIVE!

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN WASHINGTON HONOR HIM WITH A BANQUET. ELOQUENT SPEECHES.

Mr. James E. O'Hara, representative in the 47th Congress from the second congressional district of North Carolina, and the only colored member in both branches of Congress, was tendered a dinner by the colored North Carolinians resident here, at the residence of Mr. John W. Gray, 1412 17th-street, last Saturday evening.

Covers were laid for twenty-two. The table was most tastefully decorated with the choicest of exotics. The dinner was served in that fine style of which Mr. Gray is *facile princeps* among the many caterers of our city.

Mr. A. K. Brodie presided, with Hon. J. E. O'Hara, the honored guest, on his right, and "the old man eloquent," Hon. Frederick Douglass on his left. Opposite Mr. Brodie sat O. Hunter, jr., who was chairman of the committee of arrangements, with Register Bruce on his right and Prof. R. T. Greener to his left. After the usual preliminaries, the assembled party most vigorously discussed the following

MENU.

Oysters on shell—Hock.

SOUP.

Consomme a la royale—Sherry.

FISH.

Black bass a la chambord—Sauterne.

RELEVÉ.

Filet of beef with mushrooms—Sherry.

ENTREES.

Lamb chops tomato

Cutlets of partridge—French peas,

Chicken salad a la Mayonnaise—Claret.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower, cream sauce—Burgundy.

ROTI.

Canvas-back duck currant jelly sauce.

Lettuce salad—Champagne.

ENTREMETS.

Charlotte and jelly, Harliquan, assorted cake.

FRUIT.

Oranges, bananas, grapes.

Cheese, crackers, coffee.

During the progress of the dinner, although the conversation embraced a variety of topics, the brilliancy of which outvalled the sparkling qualities of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, which flowed in profusion.

This feast of reason and flow of soul went on without cessation, until at length Mr. A. K. Brodie rose, and after attention had been secured, proposed the health of their honored guest as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I take great pleasure in announcing that the object of this banquet is to show to the Hon. James E. O'Hara, a member of Congress from the second congressional district of North Carolina our appreciation of him as well as the high esteem in which he is held by the colored people in the state.

Representing as we do the several sections, I think it can be safely said that each district is represented here to-night, and I am sure we are all glad to be enabled to express to him our appreciation of his worth and position.

To-day he appears upon the record as a member of Congress from the second congressional district of North Carolina, representing but one section of country, one district, but as he is the only colored representative in the halls of congress, we as a people call him our representative.

We have no fear as to his course. We feel assured that in him we have a man who will compare favorably with our former representatives; a man that has the energy, force, and moral courage to fight our battles.

We have with us to-night besides our honored guest, other gentlemen whose names and actions are as familiar as household words; especially one, who, in the darkest days had the courage and manliness to be one of the few to dare strike a blow for freedom, who all along has watched our course as a parent would a child, whose heart has been sore and sad, many, many times, on account of our condition, but to-night I am sure he feels glad and takes great pleasure in joining with the other gentlemen present to do honor to this occasion.

Then, Mr. O'Hara, as North Carolinians and friends, we take this means of showing to you, that in all your laudable undertakings we will ever be proud of you, and I trust that the presence of these gentlemen here to-night may be considered a guarantee sufficient for all that I have said.

Mr. O'Hara briefly responded, acknowledging in fitting terms the high compliment paid him, and expressing the wish that his course in his new sphere of duties would prove to the best interests of the Negro and the people of

Mr. Douglass was then introduced. He expressed his extreme pleasure to unite with those assembled to do honor to the honored guest, the only colored man in the Congress of the United States. He had long admired his ability. There was a growing disposition to pay homage to any who distinguished themselves by service in our common cause. There are influences that operated against making colored men prominent. Nevertheless he yet hoped to see the day when they would be as loyal to their public men as Kentucky was to Clay, Massachusetts to Webster, South Carolina to Calhoun; then they would be able to do something above the establishment of a laundry.

Hon. B. K. Bruce was next introduced. He referred to the part we have played in this country; we had at one time seven members of congress and one senator. To-day, the guest of the evening was the sole congressional representative. No bed of roses was his. Our people are exacting, sometimes unreasoning, especially when called to pass upon the work of their representatives. Some may envy Mr. O'Hara, but we can support and sustain him in the great work in which he is engaged—especially as to the Freedmen's Bank, for the losses from which the government was responsible.

Prof. R. T. Greener being then introduced, referred to his earliest impressions of the people of North Carolina; to Edmund Walker, a native of the Old North State, who had written the first book to awaken the American people to their sense of duty on the slavery question; to their excellent mechanics all over the north. He congratulated her sons in their good fortune in having Mr. O'Hara in Congress—a gentleman, who, when the occasion comes, would be found fully equipped to stand and sustain himself and those whom he represented. No one of the colored representatives ever elected had in public station disgraced his race either in speech or act, public or private, or so far forgot himself as to cast dishonor on his race. He believed there was no force that could keep the Negro down, judging from the best tests of progress which the Negro-American had successfully answered.

At the conclusion of Prof. Greener's remarks, which were greeted, as had been the others, with hearty applause, the toasts were announced in the following order:

Our Militia—responded to by Captain A. B. Lynd. He remarked that he was proud to say that North Carolina was the first in war and the first in peace. He reviewed the militia legislation of the state, stated how the superiority of the colored militia was acknowledged, concluding by stating that if he had 10,000 such men as were in his old company he could rid the south of all her bulldozers.

Our Political Status—by Mr. Camper. He referred to the progress of the liberal cause in his state, and expressed the hope that she would yet be redeemed from the pernicious influence of Democracy.

Our Civil Rights—by Mr. G. C. Scurlock. He said that we had good cause to be alarmed by recent events; but eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The time has come when we should adopt some means to secure the full measure of our rights. We must strike for our rights; we must show that we know them, and knowing, dare defend. Some may advocate independence of the republican party; for one he would "go slow" on such a policy. He would exhort to an intelligent use of the ballot in order to force recognition. Then, if the Republican party fails to secure the ends, let us make a party that will; con-

Trades vs. Professions—by Mr. A. A. Owen, who said that nearly every young man is confronted upon the threshold of life with the inquiry, which? He expressed in eloquent terms his conviction in favor of the acquisition of a trade.

Our Ladies—by Mr. Frank T. Hyman. Hyman, after a felicitous introduction, paid woman a glowing tribute, concluding thus:

These guiding stars must, in order to serve this end, bear the test of virtue, nobleness of mind, purity of intentions, and sincerity of love for those with whom they tread, step by step, along the walk of life.

With such a light to guide us, we are sure to steer clear of all crags, and move along over the sea of time without scarcely a ripple—for serenely in virgin modesty she shines.

Watch, if you will, the lad and his lass, the boy and his lover, the young man and his affianced, the full grown man and his wife—mark, if you please, the successive stages and walks of their lives, until old age and gray locks overshadow their brow, and you will then find lingering around the hallowed and happy precincts of their homes the magical and heavenly influence of woman. View her as she stands, and moves bedecked with fine feathers and diamonds amid the gayeties of life—reverse the scene. Gaze at her arrayed in rags, look at her poverty and her troubles, and you will in either case, if she is a true type of woman, find patience, love, meekness and hope beaming in her countenance, with such effect as can only be equaled by that monstrous power which has only a few hours hid itself behind the horizon.

He then referred to the occasion as follows:

I am indeed pleased to look upon this picture to-night. Here sits the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the greatest Roman of them all. Near him is the Hon. B. K. Bruce, ex-Senator and Register of the United States Treasury, whose autograph is necessary to give value to a dollar. To add to this picture it is only necessary to call a name, Prof. Richard T. Greener, who, by his scholarly bearing, oratory, and beautiful flow of language, succeeds at all times to take his hearers by storm, for he speaks as wise men have spoken. To complete this picture, I take much pride in naming the man, in whose honor we are assembled—the Hon. James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina.

I advanced to the ballot box in November, 1882, holding in my hand tickets comprising state, county, and town. The first one I held up (which was my maiden vote) was deposited for the Hon. James E. O'Hara to represent North Carolina from the second district and for this I am indeed proud. He's the only man in congress to hold and wave our banner in defence of our cause. May he continue to hold his seat, as he is a man who dares to do right, and fight to obtain all to which his race is entitled! I am confident that his honesty, his ability and his love for his race will carve for him a name, a life and a history of which we, our country, and coming generations will be proud.

Our Material Development—by Mr. O. Hunter, jr. Mr. Hunter acknowledged the compliment and said his introduction would require at least forty minutes, and owing to the lateness of the hour he would not make the attempt.

Mr. W. R. Davis, who is a native of the state, next gave as a recitation, the soliloquy in Richard the Third, after the dialogue between Gloster, Buckingham and Catesby. With a form both lithe and beautiful, with attitudes and gestures showing careful training, he rendered this in a style that would have awakened plaudits from Ira Aldridge himself, had his autograph lithograph, which was on a mantel within Mr. Davis' reach, been endowed with animation.

Music—by Mr. J. Booker Hutchins, whose rich baritone swelled to ascriptions to the muse he so assiduously wooed.

Oratory—by Mr. W. H. Outlaw, who said:

Oratory is the most powerful means of man's individual influence over his fellows. It is the very highest development of speech. It proceeds from the soul of the speaker and addresses itself in turn to the entire souls of the hearers. Embracing diction, reasoning and delivery, oratory requires complete self-control; and a knowledge of human nature and acquaintance with the feelings of the audience: addressed are always conducive to the success of an orator. Oratory has always had a place among the aspirations and pursuits of men. Even before the knowledge of letters barbarous chiefs found it necessary to avail themselves of the powers of those who could speak most affectively.

Like all other branches of human excellence, this power is based largely on natural gifts, but is most perfect when cultivation and discipline are added. There must be some natural capacity; and indeed there are instances in which it would appear that certain individuals were almost born orators. But the cases which have excited the most attention and acquired the most enduring fame are those in which men have devoted themselves studiously to the pursuit of oratory.

Oratory has been of value mainly in enlightening the minds of the masses, or appealing to them in the interests of some measure for the common good. How often has the rage of a dangerous populace been quieted and the salvation of an empire effected by the timely intervention of a single man,—an orator. Humanity can afford no grander spectacle than a man with exalted principles and advanced ideas lifting his fellows upon his own plane, or asserting the rights of the oppressed with the forces, reason and oratory.

Let us see briefly whether the colored man in this country has displayed any oratorical ability, and whether by means of it he can accomplish anything for himself. As to natural capacity it is generally admitted that in oratory as in music nature has made him a special favorite. His opportunities for cultivation have not been equal to those of other races, for slavery has impeded his advancement in this as in every other department of human endeavor. But numerous and noted instances attest his ability. The name of Frederick Douglass will be as lasting as the history of the United States, because, in spite of fate, he became a power in the world and an orator at whose feet the greatest orators of the age might sit and learn. And our guest to-night whom we feted in honor of his success and position has won them no less by his oratory than by his legal learning. As a politician his eloquence has resounded through the "Old North State" until he was heard, recognized and honored. To-day he alone of the colored race sits in the national council and deliberates on the public weal. We know his voice will command the ear of the nation as it has commanded that of the state.

These are ample proofs that the colored man has oratorical ability. And the time has come when this ability is valuable to him. The age is rapidly approaching when physical force, that ancient arbiter of human disputes, shall be resorted to less frequently and shall be superseded in part by reason assisted by oratory. The world is therefore becoming more willing to hear the man who can present his cause with the most grabe and force of language. The colored man has grievances to present, countless wrongs to be redressed and a place to win and maintain in the American nation. His voice is needed in conventions, in the halls of congress, and before the bar so relentless. These are emergencies now,—the world will hear him,—let him speak.

Education—This was responded to by Mr. H. C. Tyson, late teacher in the Fayetteville Normal School, who said:

An education includes the whole course of training, moral intellectual and physical. Intelligence is the moving principle of human action, and the intelligent mind is a jewel which rules the universe. The more it is rubbed, the brighter it shines. It is the light of the world and the salt of the earth. It is the plant, the

bud, the flower, the fruit and the life of enjoyment. It is the key that unlocks the door of the elevated plain upon which the good, the wise and the noble stand. It gave us the innumerable beauties of art with their God-like powers. It gave us the locomotive and furrowed our country with railroads through which the iron horse sweeps with such wonderful rapidity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the warm gulf streams to the icy region of Maine—over mountains and plains, across the rivers and ravines, transporting and importing products for our comfort and welfare. It mapped the plan, and gave us vessels to plow our deep oceans, seas, gulfs and bays. It caused our country to be sprinkled with beautiful thriving villages, towns and cities, and placed at our disposal the telegraph and the telephone system by which we can communicate with the world with lightning speed.

The gentleman in whose honor this banquet is given, Hon. James E. O'Hara, is one whose constituents have learned to love for his nobility and his extraordinary mental ability, for the skill he has shown as a practitioner, and for his unhesitating and sagacious defense when necessary to come to our rescue. We love him because he is a true man, an honest man and a just man, and we love him because he is a North Carolinian representing us in the U. S. congress.

I cannot pass without paying a tribute of respect to the other distinguished gentlemen whom we have with us, for their wonderful mental ability, and for the bold, manly fights they have made and are making for the elevation of our people. We love them for so educating and preparing themselves for any emergency and for reaching the lofty positions to which they have been elevated, where they are numbered with the educated, the pure, the brave and the noblest men of the age. May you go on your way in

peace, your path, like the sun, waxing brighter and brighter till the perfect day.

North Carolinians have long since learned to love knowledge, and those who seek it. They have learned that the neglect to earnestly support such true leaders as we have with us, causes industry to be restrained, happiness to be blasted, and virtue to sicken and die.

Our Social Status—Mr. W. K. Price in responding, said he had not prepared a speech, and would not attempt to extemporize one. The work of improving society is being most effectively done by the press; especially by such papers as the New York Globe and THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Self Government—Simon Porcher in response, traced the political progress of the Negro since the date of emancipation, and predicted a glowing career for the Hon. James E. O'Hara in accomplishing for the peace and prosperity of the people, equal and exact protection to all classes of the people. He was confident that when this session of congress shall have passed and the people be called upon, the benediction would be, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, as thou hast been faithful one term we will return you for another."

Our Country—Mr. B. J. Edwards rose and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I should have been better pleased had the toast assigned me fallen into the hands of some of the distinguished speakers here present. So great a theme is worthy a Douglass, or the special guest of the occasion, the Hon. James E. O'Hara.

Your humble servant feels lost in the magnitude of so great a subject. He therefore begs the indulgence of this intelligent company, to cover his faults with the charity of "good will"

In the grey dawn of time the proud white man was a cannibal, and as no more grave offense has ever been charged against us than that, all things become possible to us, even the securing of our rights as citizens in the face of a recent decision. While in slavery the wheel of fortune carried our race to the lowest depths of sorrow; we can but remember that it was "our country" that made us free, and that at each turn of the same wheel of fortune we rise higher, and yet higher, until the summit of human ambition is reached, side by side, by the proudest race of man, who has covered the earth with the ruins of his former greatness and is to-day filling it with marvels so wonderful that we can well understand that he was made in the likeness of a God. What part are we to take in this progress? I am a man of peace, and love peaceful methods, and while I believe in a manful assertion of our rights, still I would deprecate the staining of our hands in the blood of our brethren, white or black, to achieve them.

To the pursuit of knowledge in the highest forms can we look for that degree of happiness and prosperity, that, while softening prejudice dispels superstition and will assimilate us in due time, if we faint not, to the great body politic; the inseparable union of love and fraternity of our own loved country. Our country demands a representative in congress and elsewhere of our own race, whose reputation shall be as spotless as a star and whose private virtues shall be as pure as the driven snow. Who can better fill this than our guest of the evening, the Hon. James E. O'Hara, from the great state of North Carolina?

After the regrets of M. Wm. V. Turner at his inability to be present were expressed, the party sang "Our Country, 'tis of thee," and separated.

The club who tendered this dinner is organized as follows: A. K. Brodie, chairman; H. C. Tyson, secretary; W. H. Outlaw, treasurer; committee of arrangements: Osborne Hunter, jr., chairman; A. T. Jackson, A. K. Brodie, W. H. Outlaw and B. J. Edwards. The other members are Aaron A. Owen, J. B. Hyman, F. T. Hyman, W. V. Turner, J. B. Hutchins, Simon Pocher, R. R. Burnett, J. H. Camper, A. B. Lynd, W. K. Price, E. A. Thornton and George C. Scurlock.

Mr. Gray would receive a unanimous vote for the superb manner in which he had served the dinner. It was in sharp contrast to the affair given Recorder Douglass last year, and to that in honor of Mr. Fortune two weeks previously.

THANKS.

We are pleased to see in the Washington, D. C., PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE a likeness of the Hon. J. E. O'Hara, the North Carolina Congressman. It is indeed a fine face, with well developed intellectual front. It stirs our race pride deeply to see our people filling high public positions. It is proof that the Negro is capable under proper auspices of anything honorable, that marks the career or history of his white contemporary. A few short years ago, the Negro was far in the rear. To-day he is as far forward as he was backward. In the ripening years, where he will be, is no difficult problem to solve.—New Era.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

Annual Council of This Body—Report on Bourbonism and Misrule in the South—Election of Officers.

The National council of the National Union league of America held two sessions, in this city yesterday. The league claims to represent 1,200,000 persons throughout this country. The object of the league, as set forth in the constitution, is to preserve liberty and the union of the United States of America; to maintain the constitution and the supremacy of the laws; to secure equal civil and political rights to all men under the government, and to protect and defend all citizens without regard to sect, condition, or race, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, and all other privileges of citizens; to promote reform in the national, state, and municipal affairs, and to elevate the idea of American citizenship; to protect, defend, and extend to all portions of the land the common school system.

The day meeting was called to order at 12 m. in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association, by the President, James S. Negley. The roll call was responded to by the following members of the league: R. M. Reynolds, Alabama; Hon. H. Bisbee, Florida; Hon. C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Col. T. F. Shepherd; B. K. Bruce, Miss; A. M. Coyle, New York; Hon. L. C. Houck, Tennessee; James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Baker, New York; S. A. McAllister, Delaware; Col. J. E. Bryant, Georgia; H. P. Farrell, Georgia; A. E. Buck, Georgia; Col. Thomas R. Lynch, Maryland; J. W. Bartlett, Massachusetts; Donald McLain, New York; Hon. J. R. Rich, Mississippi; H. S. Cummings, New Hampshire; Representative O'Hara, North Carolina; J. H. Plumb, New York; Louis Mackenzie, Virginia; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Gen. D. S. Robinson, Ohio; Capt. J. J. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Prof. R. T. Greener, South Carolina; W. P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Hon. A. H. Pettibone, Tennessee; Hon. J. F. Lewis, Virginia; J. W. Porter, Virginia; Wm. Lawson, Virginia; Hon. A. M. Clapp, District of Columbia; J. H. Dezendorf, Virginia; James Shepherd, Maryland.

After the roll call the report of the proceedings of the last meeting, held in Philadelphia last year, was read, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. James S. Negley; vice presidents, Hon. William E. Chandler, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Col. J. E. Bryant, Hon. J. E. O'Hara, Col. T. R. Rich, C. F. Scott; C. A. Boutelle, Hon. L. C. Houck, S. A. McAllister, and B. K. Bruce; corresponding secretary, Thomas G. Baker; assistant, J. W. Bartlett; recording secretary, S. F. Swinner; treasurer, A. M. Clapp; chaplain, Capt. J. J. Cooper; marshal, George Simpson, and sergeant-at-arms, S. T. Demar.

The association then proceeded to the discussion of the report on bourbonism and misrule in the south. The report detailed the methods and plans whereby the National Union league can aid in suppressing lawlessness in that section. A limited discussion on the subject took place and the league took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The meeting in the evening was held in the red parlor of the Ebbitt house, and the attendance was large. The discussion on the report was resumed, and forcible speeches were made by Hon. A. H. Pettibone, J. E. Bryant, A. W. Spates, Lieut. Gov. Lewis, of Virginia; Hon. J. R. Lynch, Hon. L. C. Houck, A. M. Clapp, R. M. Reynolds, A. E. Buck, B. K. Bruce, J. W. Porter, C. A. Boutelle, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, C. F. Scott, and others.

A number of resolutions were adopted pledging the efforts of the league to aid the independent men of the south in their efforts to establish political freedom in the south.

The league adjourned about 11 o'clock to meet on the Monday preceding the national republican convention to be held in Chicago June 3.

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., , 188 .

The young hunter

The hunter was full of the best of fun.
And always willing to take a run
But this was nothing to him at all
So going out he gave his dog a call
For on his shoulder there was a gun
And he was happy as any under the sun
To the thickest part of the wood they would go
Whether it was rain, mud or snow
Then the young commenced to sing
Up flies a bird and shot on the wing

Scrap from R.

NEGROES AS 'TRAVELLERS.' A SPICY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

FOURTEEN MEMBERS STICKING TO THE COLOR LINE—"ASSORTMENT" RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill; the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted the amendment offered by Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina, providing against discrimination. The motion to reconsider was tabled. Yeas, 149; Nays, 120.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons. He advocated his amendment in a speech, declaring that there was no good reason why white men or colored men should object to separate accommodations. Why should Congress propose a law which might be regarded as requiring the admixture of the two races in the public conveyances of the land? he asked.

Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina, opposed the amendment and said that he was glad that it was offered by a member from Georgia. Colored men and women did have trouble in travelling through that State; they had a car in Georgia which was called a second-class car; a colored man travelling from Washington to New-Orleans when he came to the State of Georgia was compelled by persuasion or force to go into this "Jim Crow" car. He thought that the good sense of the members of the House would vote down the amendment, especially the good sense of those Democrats who were saying "We are going to be the best friend of the colored man." He hoped that the gentlemen who said "this great and good man, Cleveland, will do good to the colored man," would not stand up for the "Jim Crow" car of Georgia. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, advocated the amendment. Mr. O'Hara regretted that the color question had arisen in this debate. He held that no matter whether a man was black or white, he was an American citizen, and the agis of the great republic ought to be spread upon him. Public sentiment and progress of the nineteenth century stared Congress in the face, and it was too late for it to legislate on the question of color. His amendment appealed to the good sense and patriotism of Congress. All it asked was that when the House was protecting the property of men and protecting the dumb brutes, it should give voice and expression to the protection of all American citizens. [Applause on the Republican side.] He did not believe that there was a single railroad in the land which desired to foster any discrimination.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, offered as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for the public comfort or safety, or to make such regulations as relate to transportation between points wholly within the limits of one State. Mr. Breckenridge thought that the gentlemen were mistaken if they thought that the Southern people wished to abridge the rights of the colored man under the law, but if Congress prevented the assorting of passengers from the point of view of public convenience and safety, it infused the social question into a commercial question.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, ironically expressed his pleasure at seeing the question changed from one of color into one of assortment. The House which had determined to pursue these robber barons, had before it the plain question whether it would by enactment confer upon these same barons the privilege of assorting their passengers. Certainly some treasury regulations must be adopted as to the method of assortment. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Were men to be assorted on the ground of size or on the mustache ground, or on the beard basis? [Laughter.] He objected to having these robber barons assort passengers on any fanciful basis they might undertake to set up. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reagan said that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) might make himself humorous about "assortment," but the fact remained that it was the custom of railroad conductors to assort passengers in Maine and everywhere else.

Mr. Reed denied that that was true of Maine. Mr. Burksdale, of Mississippi, said that he voted against the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it was irrelevant and purporting to remedy wrongs which do not exist.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, reminded the other side that the soul of old John Brown was marching on only a few years ago an intelligent physician of Massachusetts was ejected from a street car in Washington because he was only half white, while to-day even chivalric gentlemen, patriots of the purest blood, could be found riding side by side with black men. Mr. Breckenridge's amendment was adopted as a substitute for Mr. Crisp's amendment; yeas 138; nays, 127, and Mr. Crisp's amendment as so amended was agreed to. Yeas, 137; nays, 131.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered an amendment limiting the rate to three cents a mile, which was adopted, after which Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, moved to amend by adding to the provision adopted on motion of Mr. Breckenridge the words "provided that no discrimination is to be made on account of race or color"; this was agreed to, yeas, 141; nays, 103. Mr. Goff moved to reconsider and on the table. Pending which Mr. Reagan moved to re-consider.

New Postmaster.

It was reported in the city yesterday that the President had nominated the assistant postmaster here, E. A. Richardson, to succeed the present incumbent, John S. Manix. Mr. O'Hara is undoubtedly trying to carry out his promises to do something for the colored man.

Owing to a lack of intelligence, common-sense and judgment which is lamentable even in a Democratic body, the House of Representatives voted yesterday to adopt the Reagan railway bill instead of the measure to establish a National railway commission. Thereby they put themselves into a box where they look exceedingly foolish. Mr. O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, argued that if the United States could prohibit discrimination in freight rates, they could also forbid discrimination between passengers paying the same rate, and he therefore moved that such discrimination be forbidden. The Northern Democrats fell into the trap and voted yeas. Horror seized the noble Southerners. In their mind's eye they saw themselves and their constituents actually forced to ride in the same railway car with negroes and they tried to get the vote reconsidered. Their Northern brethren, quickly frightened by Southern wrath, repented their rash votes for the O'Hara amendment, and an adjournment was taken to allow further consideration. This is as fine a display of ignorance and prejudice as Democratic legislators have given us in many a day.

Equal Accommodation on the Public Carriers.

Hon. James E. O'Hara, has come suddenly to the front during the present session of Congress, covering himself with glory and receiving the well merited plaudit "Well done" from the race all over the country. Congressman Reagan had charge of the bill regulating Interstate Commerce. Congress was considering this measure, when like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, Congressman O'Hara introduced his famous amendment, providing that no discriminations be made or allowed on railroads because of race, color, or condition. The effect baffles description. An effort was made to adjourn, but to no purpose. The Democrats wavered for a time, but the Republicans stood firm and unmovable. The political campaign had just closed, in which all sorts of promises of good will and uniform protection, had been made, and both parties were now to be put on record to prove whether they were in dead earnest or were only joking. The Sentinel had just said that there was a vast difference between a Northern and a Southern Democrat, as our readers well know. The vote was taken, the yeas and nays ordered, and would you believe it? the O'Hara amendment was carried, nearly all the Northern Democrats together with all the Republicans (do you see?) voting for it, while all the Southern Democrats, voted against it. Still they opposed (?) discrimination and favored the equality of rights. The discussion that followed in an attempt to amend and virtually nullify the measure was spirited and earnest, and Hon. J. E. O'Hara and Gen. Robert Smalls, the only two colored members of Congress, gained new laurels by the able manner in which they supported the measure. The New York Tribune correspondent, was free to confess that if they should be required to ride in a cars merited by speeches they would occupy first class while the leaders who combatted their views would be forced into the second class "Jim Crow" cars.

The Supreme Court in its famous decision indicated that the remedy sought by the colored people, was through the channel to which Mr. O'Hara has had recourse, and with results with which we are all now made familiar—the enactment and provision of Congress against discrimination in freights, persons or races.

The bill as amended is now pending in Congress, and after the recess the debate will be renewed and if it passes, it, with the amendments thereto annexed, will become the law of the land, as but little doubt is entertained of its final passage by the Senate.

All honor and praise to the Hon. J. E. O'Hara. He has acted nobly and well, and may his future success be commensurate with his efforts in behalf of his race, and with whose interests he is so closely identified. He has done well, may the opportunity present itself for him to do still better.

While our Southern Democratic friends have been endeavoring to allay the fears of the colored brother, in consequence of the ascendancy of their party to power, yet, at this early date, the action of their representatives in Congress in the O'Hara amendment, belies them.

It is true some of the northern and western democrats voted in the affirmative—by which we are encouraged,—but the Southerners almost to a man, with one exception, voted in the negative. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel.

LOUISE TO CLARA.

DEAR CLARA: It is with tears in my eyes and indignation in my soul this week. I have never been so disappointed in matters social as I have for the last two weeks. On Monday I visited the Capitol, and while that august body in the House was deliberating and perfecting its organization, one thought struck me forcibly. Just to think, some few years ago, there were among the great men, Smalls, Rainey, Elliott and Cain. To-day we are forced to sit in the House of Representatives and see those places occupied and represented by the Gun Shot policy. Well, there is Mr. O'Hara the only colored representative in the House. He is an honorable man and no doubt will be a credit to the race. I visited the Senate, but alas! I didn't see that great man who represented the State of Mississippi with dignity and honor. I am constrained to digress a little this week and I hope that you will excuse me for a short time before I discuss things social. What we as a race desire is a representative as Vice President. I am ever so pleased to see the BEE advocating Hon. B. K. B. I read with pleasure the editorial from the Warren, Ohio, TRIBUNE.

Hon. Jas. E. O'Hara has introduced in Congress a bill providing for the reimbursement of depositors in the Freedmen's Bank. We hope it will pass, as it is a wise and timely measure.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara says that the republican party in North Carolina is in splendid fighting condition for 1884, and he feels confident that with a very little assistance from the National Committee the Old North State can be carried for the next republican candidate for President. Mr. O'Hara has introduced a bill in Congress to re-imburse the depositors in the Freedmans Bank.

We have only one colored member of Congress, and he is a good one, he improves on acquaintance. Those of us who have had his personal acquaintance for these sixteen years, and know much of his make up, entertain the candid opinion that when he closes his term in congress, it will be like all other trusts committed to his care, faithful service, and meritorious work, with honor to his race and credit to his reputation.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara is in Washington—the only negro representative in the present Congress. He will be the observed of all the observers. We will report his work from time to time through these columns; besides we will have a regular Washington correspondent.

Hon. Jas. E. O'Hara was quite successful in all of his cases at the Superior Court.

The 'Old War Horse' says that the people all over the county are determined that he shall represent them at the next general assembly. So we fight as well agree to it.

VERITAS.

A Scrap for History.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UPON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FORTY EIGHTH CONGRESS.

It must have been a humiliating spectacle to every ex-union soldier having a seat in the gallery of the House of Representatives on Monday last, when the roll of states was being made for the purpose of swearing in new members, and when several of the Southern states had been called, and the space in front of the Speaker's desk had become blocked by members from those states, ready to receive the oath, that only one member out of about forty, James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, a colored man, was able to take the "iron clad" oath, showing that he was the only one of the number who had not at some period of his life been a traitor to his country and flag.

C. R. D.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara will please accept our thanks for public documents, making an honorable, fearless, diligent representative.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }
December, 18, 1883. }

He, who, amid foes innumerable as well as formidable, stands up for the rights of an oppressed people, has elements of the Divinity within him. He manifests by this action, a magnitude of soul, commendable and glorious. Hon. J. E. O'Hara merits the confidence and gratitude of over seven and a half millions of people in this country, on account of the loyal position which he has already taken. If that Bill to reimburse to the depositors in the Freedman's Bank should pass both Houses of Congress, it would reflect honor and credit upon this brave and stalwart son of North Carolina, as well as conduce to the happiness of many a despondent and despairing Negro. In an interview with Mr. O'Hara last night, he said emphatically and unqualifiedly, that he holds Congress responsible for the depositor's money. Your readers will see that this assertion is axiomatic as soon as they apply the law to the facts in the case.

When a bank fails, it is customary and lawful to appoint a receiver to whom is intrusted all the money and real estate of the bank, and the power "to do other acts, necessary to winding up its affairs." Now when the Freedman's Bank "closed its doors," no receiver was appointed, but Congress assumed entire control, and appointed "the commissioners to investigate the case. This necessitated an out lay of over \$10,000 a year for several years. This was a departure from law. And it is a fact patent to all that this manner of investigation was damaging and injurious to the depositors; and now in view of these considerations, it is the duty of Congress to wipe away immediately that blot upon the nation's honor. Mr. O'Hara enjoys the support, and sympathy of Ex-Speaker Keifer and other leading Republicans.

THE NATIONAL COLORED COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Louisville Convention met here last week, and the question now is what did they do that was right except to draft the memorials to Congress? Simply nothing. They usurped authority, transcend their power and made most grievous errors as to matters of detail from the beginning to the end of their session. Who gave the committee authority to increase its body even with men who were delegates to the Convention? Nobody. Then surely they had no right to increase it by adding outsiders—men who were not elected delegates and

were not at the convention. The Louisville meeting was not a conference, it was a National Convention, and as such its powers were only limited by the "call" under which it met. It had delegated powers but it did not transfer them to the executive committee. It specified certain duties for the executive committee, and when the committee went beyond those duties and invited men (some of whom were opposed to the Convention), to become members of the executive committee, they most outrageously transcended their power and betrayed their trust. Suppose, for instance, such opponents of the Convention as Messrs. Wilson, Dean, Barbadoes, and others had seen fit to antagonize the the original committee and had been successful, why the instructions of the Convention would have been been disobeyed and its chief purpose and object defeated. Chairman Pledger made a good start when he said, "members should not loose sight of the main principles enunciated at the Louisville Convention," but he did not act in accord with his own advice, for he appointed proxies for absent delegates when he had no shadow of right to do so.

The committee passed a resolution to meet at the Chicago Convention, and also another calling for a Colored National Convention at Richmond, in July. Now, why should the committee go to Chicago and urge the nomination of a man for President in June and then go to Richmond in July to see whether he is the right man to support? Do they fancy that after a nomination is made it will be changed to suit the Negro if he does not have sense enough to see that the right nomination is made at first? No, let the Negro find out the right man before he helps nominate any candidate. Another error on part of the committee as well as the Louisville Convention was not having the proceedings published in full and by authority. True they did not meet with closed doors but they left the publication depend upon newspaper reporters who have no particular interest in the matter. The whole business could be published by taxing each delegate about fifty cents. Why not turn the matter right over to some live man and have it attended to? Another and most serious error was made in the selection of the committee to present the memorial to Congress, J. G. Willson, Dr. Fitzbutler, R. J. Smith, W. T. Scott, R. S. Laws, Jesse Lawson, J. R. Leech, and W. A. Pledger. Now outside of Pledger it is weakest and most obscure set of men that could have been found. Not

Scrapes from Republic can paper

The Effect of Climate.

Of Mr. O'Hara, the colored representative in Congress from North Carolina, the Rochester *Herald* relates that not long ago, in North Carolina, he had introduced to him a couple of lately landed Hibernians who also bore the name of O'Hara. Having in him a vein of humor and good powers of mimicry, he indulged in some fun at their expense.

"Phwat did Oi understand that yer name moight be, gentlemen?" he asked. 'O'Hara, is it? Not O'Hara av Kilmainock?"

"The same," replied they in amazement, "an' who the devil are you?"

"Oi'm yer kinsman, begorra," said he, "an' be the same token the cloimat av this country has been bad for me complexion, as yer may notice—"

The two "sons of the sod" have not been seen in North Carolina since.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara, of this district and Hon. Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, will be the only two colored members of the next Congress. Lynch, of Mississippi and Evans, of Virginia, were both defeated. It is hoped that the only two Representatives that the race has in Congress will do their best to see that the negro gets all that is due him, as any other race would reasonably expect.

Democrats go on Record:

Hon. J. E. O'Hara of North Carolina and Hon. Robert Smalls of South Carolina are the only colored members of Congress.

On Tuesday, the Inter-State Commerce bill being under consideration in the House, Mr. O'Hara introduced an amendment that no railroad running out of one State into another should make discrimination in passenger accommodations on account of color.

The introduction of such an amendment in a democratic House of Representatives created the wildest excitement and debate.

On the final vote the amendment was adopted—forty Democrats voting for it, mostly from the North and West.

Colored men think of it—Forty Democrats voting for a civil rights measure! Has the millennium come? It would seem so.

Let the Democratic party persevere—let it put itself on record as the friend of civil and political liberty—and the reward will be great. The colored people will rejoice with exceeding joy to find the old party regenerated.—[N. Y. Freeman.

Among the most zealous and capable delegations in the 49th Congress is that from North Carolina. Without flattery and invidious distinction it may be said that the gentlemen who compose that delegation compare in all that makes good Congressmen, with the very best members of the average Congresses and that North Carolina has at no time been more faithfully or ably represented. It is pleasant knowledge that so many of these members are to continue in their places.

one of them is known.

A hundred yards from where he lives, and we venture to say without fear of mistake (Pledger excepted), they are not even acquainted with the Congressman from their respective districts; and as for lobbying they know no more about that business than they do about when Judgment Day will come. Now, then what committee ought to have done was to pass a resolution asking the Hon. James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, the only representative of colored race in Congress, to present their memorial and in the name of 7,000,000 of people urge in Congress the passage of legislation in harmony with it. That would have shown some race pride and a graceful recognition of him who at present holds the highest political position of any colored man in the country; that he is tully capable of taking care of our interests no man will doubt, for he is by far better qualified for position than any colored man that has ever graced the halls of Congress; his education is first class, his experience wide and varied, his political training the best, his sense of the soundest kind and legal ability unquestionable. After he had presented the petition and had it referred to the proper committees, then all the colored ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, together with members of the legislatures, representatives business men, politicians and preachers should have been invited to form a lobby and work upon their respective delegations in Congress—all this under the leadership of men of experience in such affairs. With this method pursued something may be accomplished.

Hon. J. E. O'Hara proposes offering bill for the adequate protection of colored men at the South in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

Hon. James E. O'Hara of North Carolina has been appointed on the committees on "Mines and Mining" and "Expenditures on Public Buildings" where he will see that North Carolina and the rest of the South get a dollar or two for public buildings.

He Can't Take His Seat.

We give our readers a chance to see Mr. O'Hara's refunding bill in another column. We see he has been appointed on two very important committees—nevertheless he can't take his seat. If the people of New-Berne will go to work we are of the opinion that Mr. O'Hara can get an appropriation for a government building in this city. We have every reason to ask for it, and our Congressman is a member of that committee and represent New-Berne as it